THE NEBRASKA
BLUE BOOK
AND HISTORICAL REGISTER
1915

A PUBLICATION OF THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

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State Journal Company
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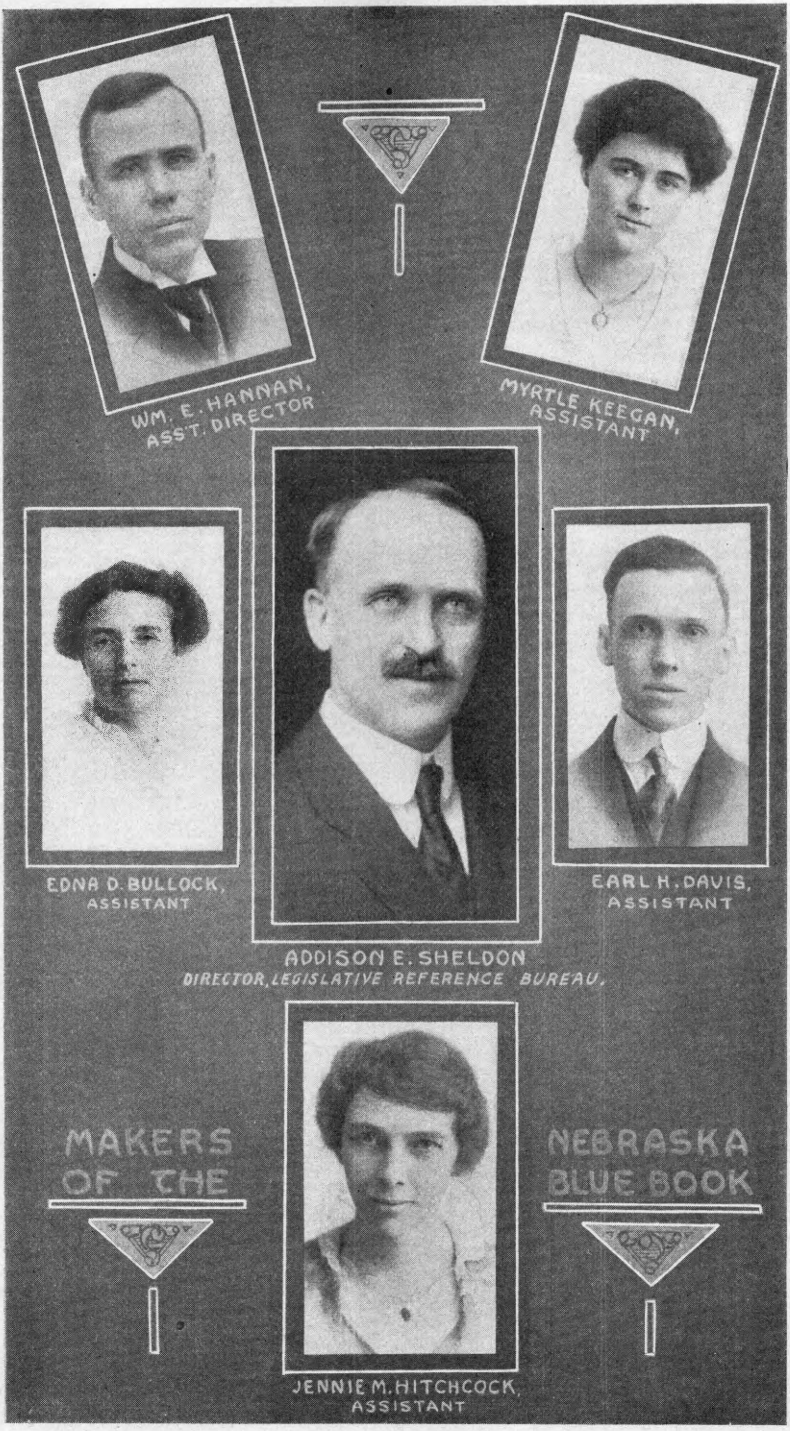

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NEBRASKA
BLUE BOOK
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PREFACE.

THE NEED OF A NEBRASKA BLUE BOOK.

There has long been need of a book containing comprehensive and concise information upon Nebraska. The need has grown with the growth of the state. Accurate information upon a thousand aspects of Nebraska life is constantly sought by persons within and without the state. Hundreds of letters asking for this are answered every year by the Nebraska Reference Bureau. The information sought is scattered in hundreds of books and documents. In many cases it lies outside the field of any book or document and must be sought for originally out of the experiences of men, or the unwritten record of natural phenomena. To assemble, condense and publish a large body of the information most commonly called for has seemed an important and economical step in social progress. Such books are now published by some department of nearly all civilized states and countries. In Nebraska, the Legislative Reference Bureau has been entrusted with this task as a proper function of its duties, defined in the act of April 7, 1911, "to carry on research in subjects of special public interest, publish the same in convenient form and in every way promote the diffusion of accurate and reliable information upon questions connected with the development of civic life in Nebraska." The initial step in starting this work under the auspices of the Reference Bureau was the suggestion of Hon. Addison Wait, former Secretary of State.

FORERUNNERS OF A STATE BLUE BOOK.

The Legislative Manual and Handbooks of 1893 and 1897, compiled by Eric Johnson, former chief clerk of the Nebraska House of Representatives, and the Nebraska Blue Books of 1899 and 1901, prepared by the State Journal Company, have been the chief ventures hitherto in the field of general information suitable for the use of the Legislature. Each of these publications marked an advance upon its predecessor and has furnished valuable suggestion in the preparation of the present book.

AIM OF THE NEBRASKA BLUE BOOK AND HISTORICAL REGISTER FOR 1915.

The aim of this book is to condense within a single volume of convenient size important information most desired by busy men and women everywhere upon every phase of Nebraska.

Its ideal is—The Universal Nebraska Book.

In this first edition of the book as a state publication, a few words regarding the plan and its execution seem warranted. The labor of preparing an adequate Nebraska Book as planned has been far beyond the force and time at command during the past two years. A large part of the material herein has been secured by original research thru hundreds of documents and by thousands of letters. This book is a beginning only of its ultimate plans. Future editions will include more topics with greater condensation.

The controlling purpose in editing this volume has been to present data upon which the future progress of Nebraska,—political, social, economic, educational, religious and aesthetic,—may be safely based. Emphasis has been placed in this volume upon material needed in the determination of living Nebraska issues of the present time. Hence the large space given to such topics as

Financial History of State and Territorial Expenses, 1854-1914.
Outline of Nebraska Taxation, 1854-1914.
Public Utilities in Nebraska.

It is part of the plan that the nature side and culture side of Nebraska shall also be adequately represented. Hence the sections on

Annals of Nebraska,
Religion of Nebraska,
Birds and Mammals of Nebraska.

Several important sections, partially prepared, we have been obliged to omit from this edition. These include such subjects as

Authors of Nebraska,
Music and Painting in Nebraska,
Co-operative Societies in Nebraska,
Labor in Nebraska,

and a number of others.

To his fellow workers upon this book, Mr. W. E. Hannan, Miss Myrtle Keegan, Miss Edna D. Bullock, Miss Jennie M. Hitchcock and Mr. Earl H. Davis, of the Legislative Reference Bureau staff, the editor owes more than can be here expressed for intelligent understanding, painstaking investigation and earnest co-operation in the work. To the members of the Nebraska History and Political Science Seminars of the University is also due grateful acknowledgment for assistance. To each of the special contributors and to many unnamed I am also deeply indebted. Last and not least to the Nebraska Legislature, which has made the conception and publication of this first volume possible, is due warm acknowledgment of its confidence in and support of this, as well as other undertakings, of the Nebraska Reference Bureau.

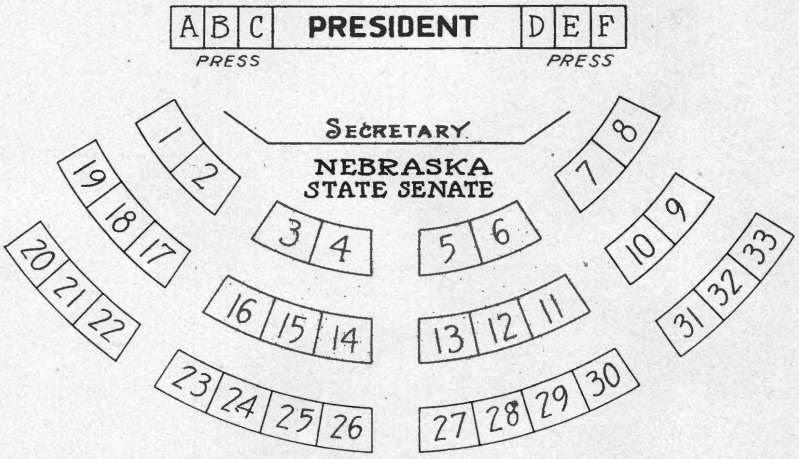
ADDISON E. SHELDON.

University of Nebraska, February 22, 1915.

DIAGRAM AND ROSTER

OF

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE—1915.



ames Pearson..... Lieutenant-Governor
Philip H. Kohl..... President pro tem.
E. A. Walrath..... Secretary

D. D. Charleton..... First Assistant Secretary
J. G. Oldham..... Second Assistant Secretary
Frank P. Lawrence..... Sergeant-at-Arms

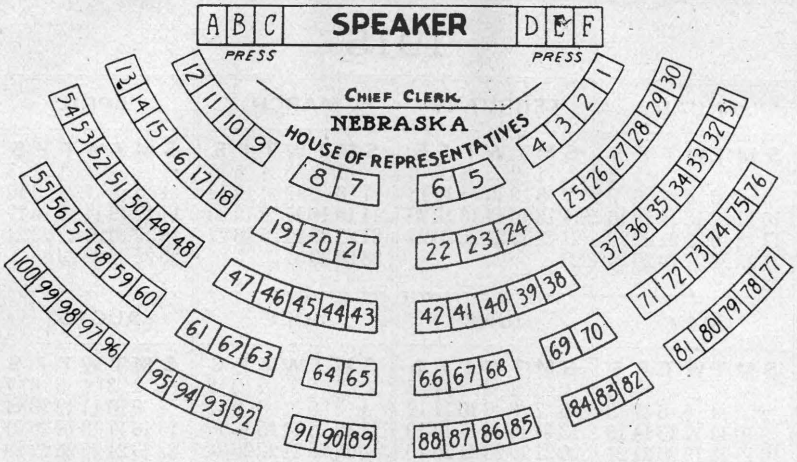
PRESS

Omaha Bee..... A
News Bureau..... B
Journal-News..... C

PRESS

Lincoln Star..... D
World-Herald..... E
Omaha Nebraskan..... F

Names of Senators	Party	Seat No.	Names of Senators	Party	Seat No.
Beal, Charles W.	D.	4	Mallery, Earl D.	R.	27
Bedford, Jeff W.	D.	8	Marshall, John T.	R.	29
Brookley, Will	D.	22	Mattes, John, Jr.	D.	23
Buhrman, J. H.	D.	13	Piller, Reinhold E.	D.	33
Bushee, Berton K.	R.	14	Quinby, Laurie J.	D.	7
Bygland, I. S.	D.	1	Robertson, John A.	D.-P. I.	3
Dodge, N. P., Jr.	R.	6	Ruden, Charles	R.	31
Douthett, D. M.	R.	32	Sandall, C. E.	R.	12
Gates, J. M.	D.	15	Saunders, Charles L.	R.	5
Grace, J. M.	D.	19	Shumway, H. P.	R.	11
Henry, John R.	D.	16	Spencer, A. D.	R.	21
Hoagland, Henry V.	R.	28	Spirk, E. J.	R.	25
Howell, E. E.	D.	10	Weesner, W. L.	D.	18
Kiechel, Walter	R.	30	Wilson, Wallace H.	D.	17
Kohl, Philip H.	D.	26	Wilson, Willis	D.	2
Krumbach, Charles	D.	20	Wink, Peter	D.	24
Lahners, Thomas	R.-P.	9			



George Jackson.....Speaker
George W. Potts.....Chief Clerk
James Boyd.....Sergeant-at-Arms
Horace M. Davis.....First Assistant Clerk
E. E. E. Ridgeway.....Second Assistant Clerk

PRESS

Omaha Bee.....A
News Bureau.....B
Journal-News.....C

PRESS

Lincoln Star.....D
World-Herald.....E
Omaha Nebraskan.....F

Names of Representatives	Party	Seat No.	Names of Representatives	Party	Seat No.
Ainlay, B. J.	R.	31	Lindsay, G. W.	D.	4
Andersen, Crist	D.	62	Lundgren, Nels A.	R.	98
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LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

January 1	New Year's Day
February 22	Washington's Birthday
April 22	Arbor Day
May 30	Memorial Day
July 4	Independence Day
September (First Monday)	Labor Day
October 12	Columbus Day
November—by proclamation	Thanksgiving Day
December 25	Christmas Day

HISTORY.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STATE.

Earliest Records.—The earliest records of Nebraska are the rocks and the soil. These indicate that this part of the planet has at times been the bottom of a sea and at other times has been elevated above the water; that at one time the region had a climate of tropical warmth and at a later time was covered in part by a thick sheet of ice. The remains of former plants and animals which testify to these conditions are abundant within the state.

Prehistoric People.—Recent investigations indicate the presence of prehistoric men in Nebraska at a period several hundred, perhaps thousands, of years ago. The remains and implements of these people have been found at many places along the Missouri river and in the Bad Lands. Study of these remains now being carried on promises in the near future a far greater knowledge of these people than we now possess.

The Nebraska Indians.—The Otoe, Omaha, Ponca, Pawnee, Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians were found in Nebraska by the first explorers. These numbered altogether about 40,000 people and lived chiefly by hunting, partly by primitive agriculture. War was the normal condition existing between these tribes. The traditions of these Indians indicate that they had migrated to the Nebraska region within a few hundred years of the time they were found by the first explorers.

The First White Men.—Francisco Vasquez Coronado and his party of thirty Spanish cavalry were the first white men to visit this region. Their visit was in the summer of 1541. French fur traders and trappers began to venture up the Missouri river about the year 1700. In 1739 the Mallet brothers, with a party of eight Frenchmen, named the Platte river and traveled nearly the entire length of the state on a journey from the Missouri river to Santa Fe. They were followed by many other French fur traders during the next sixty years.

Struggle for Possession of Nebraska.—Spain, France and England all claimed the Nebraska region at different times, basing their claims upon discoveries and explorations. In 1763, at the close of the seven years' war, France ceded all her claims east of the Mississippi river to England and west of the Mississippi to Spain. Nebraska was thus a part of the Spanish province of Louisiana from 1763 until 1801, when Napoleon bought back the region from Spain and in 1803 sold the entire region to the United States.

Early American Exploration.—Lewis and Clark were the commanders of the first American expedition to visit Nebraska in the years 1804-1806. In the year 1811 the Hunt party of Astorians skirted the Nebraska shores on their way to Oregon and in 1813 seven of the party crossed the mountains and followed the North Platte down to its junction with the Missouri. In 1819 Major Long with a party of twenty men traveled from the Missouri river up the Platte to the head waters of its south fork near Denver. During the years 1807-1820 Manuel Lisa, of Spanish descent, but a citizen of the United States, became the leading fur trader and explorer of the Nebraska region.

The First Military Post.—Fort Atkinson was established in the years 1819 and 1820 and abandoned in 1827. It was upon the site of the present village of Fort Calhoun in Washington county, 16 miles above Omaha. It had a population of over 1,000 people and was the site of the first school, the first library, the first brick-yard, the first sawmill, the first grist-mill and the first extensive farming by white men within this state.

The Early Missionaries.—Moses Merrill and his wife, Eliza Wilcox, were the first missionaries to the Nebraska Indians. They arrived at Bellevue in

1833 and continued their work as missionaries and teachers until Mr. Merrill died in 1840. Rev. Samuel Allis and John Dunbar arrived at Bellevue in 1834 and continued as missionaries to the Pawnee tribe for the next twelve years. Father De Smet, a Catholic missionary, first came to Nebraska in 1838 and for the next thirty-five years gave his services to the Indians west of the Missouri river.

The Overland Trails.—On April 10, 1830, Sublette and Jackson, with ten wagons and one milch cow, started from St. Louis for the Wind River mountains in Wyoming and returned in the fall. In 1832 Nathaniel I. Wyeth went over the same road to Oregon. Their route was up the valley of the Little Blue and Platte rivers and made the beginning of the Oregon trail, which for the next forty years was the greatest wagon road the world has seen. Other trails across Nebraska were the California trail, starting from Bellevue or Omaha and traveling up the north bank of the Platte; the Denver trail from the Missouri river to Denver and the "steam wagon road" or Nebraska City cut-off, from Nebraska City up the West Blue to the Platte and on to Denver. These trails were traveled by thousands of wagons every year until the construction of the Pacific railroads.

The Steamboat Years.—The Western Engineer, which brought Major Long's party on its exploring expedition in September, 1819, was the first steam vessel to navigate Nebraska waters. Other steamboats took part in the Aricara expedition in 1823. In 1832 the steamboat Yellowstone began the first regular annual fur trading voyages up the Missouri river, stopping at points on the Nebraska coast. From 1850 to 1860 steamboat navigation along the Nebraska shores was at its height, forty or fifty different steamboats being in the Missouri river trade. With the construction of railroads the steamboat business rapidly fell off until now only a few ferry-boats and one or two steamboats a year navigate the Missouri along the Nebraska shores.

Conditions in Nebraska from 1830 to 1854.—Frontier conditions of the most rugged nature ruled in Nebraska between these years. A few steamboats plied the Missouri river between St. Louis and the head of navigation. The overland trails from the Missouri river to the mountains and Pacific coast were traveled by caravans of emigrants and freighting wagons each summer. A little group of Christian missionaries and teachers were laboring among the Nebraska Indians. A few white fur traders and buffalo hunters followed the streams and crossed the prairies. Fort Kearney, on the Platte river, opposite the present city of Kearney, and Bellevue, on the Missouri river, were the only two white settlements of any size within the present state. The dominant figures in the Nebraska landscape were the buffalo, the coyote, the prairie dog and the Indian.

Beginnings of Political Government.—The Nebraska region was part of the territory of Indiana from October 1, 1804, to July 4, 1805. From July 4, 1805, to December 7, 1812, it was part of the territory of Louisiana with its capital at St. Louis. It then became a part of the territory of Missouri until the year 1821 when Missouri was made a state and Nebraska became a part of the unorganized region commonly called the "Indian country." By the act of June 30, 1834, congress defined the boundaries of the Indian country and enacted laws excluding white men and regulating relations with the Indians. The Indian superintendent at St. Louis was made governor over the "Indian country."

Nebraska Name and Organization.—The name "Nebraska" first appears in literature about the year 1842. Lieutenant John C. Fremont explored the plains and mountains in that year. His report speaks of the "Nebraska river," the Otoe Indian name for the Platte, from the Otoe word "Ne-brathka," meaning "Flat Water." Secretary of War William Wilkins, in his report of November 30, 1844, says "the Platte or Nebraska river being the central stream would very properly furnish a name to the (proposed) territory." The first bill to organize the new Nebraska territory was introduced in congress December 17, 1844, by Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. This bill failed to pass. In 1848 Douglas introduced a second bill, which also failed. In 1853 a third bill

was likewise defeated. In 1854 a fourth Nebraska bill, now called the "Nebraska-Kansas bill," was passed after a prolonged and bitter struggle and signed by President Franklin Pierce on May 30, 1854. This prolonged struggle between the slave states and the free states for dominance in the Nebraska region led to the organization of the new Republican party and the border conflicts which hastened the Civil war.

The First Nebraska Government.—Francis Burt, of South Carolina, was the first governor of Nebraska territory. He arrived at Bellevue October 7, 1854, and died there October 18. Thomas B. Cuming became the acting governor. A struggle between the new town of Omaha and the old town of Bellevue for the territorial capital was determined in favor of Omaha by Governor Cuming who called the first session of the territorial legislature to meet there January 16, 1855.

The Early Territorial Period.—The questions of most interest in early territorial Nebraska days were the settlement of the country, the laws relating to land and currency, the proposed Pacific railroad, the rivalry between north and south Platte regions, the organization of the Republican party in 1858, as a rival of the Democratic party, the defeat of the first effort to make Nebraska a state. The population grew slowly from 2,732 in November, 1854, to 28,841 in 1860.

The Later Territorial Period.—The election of Abraham Lincoln for president in 1860, the Civil war which followed and the appointment of Alvin Saunders as governor of Nebraska territory by President Lincoln in 1861, constitute a dividing period in Nebraska territorial history. The chief events in this later period were the raising of the First Nebraska regiment under Colonel John M. Thayer for service in the Union army; the enactment of the free homestead law, taking effect January 1, 1863; the beginning of construction upon the Union Pacific railway in 1865; the fierce war with the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians on the plains which broke out in August, 1864; the passage of the enabling act by congress on April 19, 1864, permitting Nebraska to become a state and the fight over statehood between the Republican and Democratic parties centering in the election of June 2, 1866, where victory was won for statehood by the close vote of 3,938 for to 3,838 against.

From Admission as a State, March 1, 1867, to the Adoption of the Present Constitution, November 1, 1875.—This is the formative period of the new state. Among its principal events were the relocation of the capital at Lincoln, July 29, 1867, the impeachment of Governor David Butler in 1871, the first period of railway construction, including the completion of the Pacific railroad to the ocean and the entrance of the Burlington and Northwestern railroads into the region, the hard times and grasshopper period beginning in 1874, the establishment of the state university and agricultural college February 15, 1869, and the first great wave of homesteading immigrants who settled most of the desirable land in the eastern half of the state and sent adventurous pioneers into the remotest parts.

From the Adoption of the Constitution in 1875 to the Farmers' Alliance Revolution in 1890.—This period is marked by the complete settlement of all parts of the state except a few million acres of sand hills; by a rising demand for railroad regulation and political conflicts with railroad companies; by the removal of the Sioux, Pawnee, Ponca and Otoe Indians from their old Nebraska homes to new locations in Oklahoma and South Dakota; by continuing conflicts between the grangers and the cattlemen for possession of the land in western Nebraska; by the beginnings of the world-wide struggle between organized capital and organized wage-earners exemplified by strikes in the city of Omaha in 1882 and the great Burlington strike in 1888; and finally by the organization of the Farmers' Alliance, its entrance into the political field, first victory in the election of 1890 and the social revolution which has followed.

From the Social Revolution of 1890 to the Present Time.—In this period two dominant notes of Nebraska life sometimes blend in harmony, sometimes clash in discord,—the first one the great growth of industrial wealth and the application of new machines and method to the production of that wealth; the second, the rising spirit of democracy with its demand for reconstruction of

industrial institutions and government and the extension of direct political power to the people. Some of the events which illustrate these two contemporaneous movements in the state have been the drought and hard times from 1891 to 1897 with the extension of state aid to the drought stricken regions; the development of alfalfa and winter wheat and sugar beets as Nebraska crops; the application of the sulky plow, the twine binder, the steam thresher, the cream separator, the silo and motor engine as machines for the production of physical wealth from the farms; the development of irrigation and soil culture as new methods in farming; the creation of the South Omaha stock yards as a great public market and the large increase in home manufactures for the conversion of raw into refined forms of wealth; the growth of co-operative unions among farmers, the organization of manufacturers' associations and the closer organization in all lines of business interests; the enactment of democratic laws, such as the Australian ballot, the direct primary, the initiative and referendum, commission form of city government, public ownership of school text-books and guaranty of bank deposits; the rapid rise in the price of land, the growth of tenant farming, the great increase in bank capital and deposits and the present conflict of rival theories and plans for distribution characterize the spirit of the present time.

HISTORY OF CAPITOL BUILDINGS OF NEBRASKA.

Nebraska has had four capitol buildings, two of which were constructed during the territorial period and two during the state period. The first territorial capitol building was constructed in Omaha by Iowa men and by Iowa money. This building was a two-story brick structure and was "33x75 feet and cost about $3,000." This building was a temporary makeshift, to be soon superseded by a more elegant and commodious structure also located at Omaha and erected in part by an appropriation of $50,000 from the federal government and in part by a municipal grant of $60,000 from the city of Omaha. The dimensions of this second territorial capitol building were as follows: "Extreme length, 137 feet; extreme width, 93 feet; height, 62½ feet."

Throughout the territorial period there was constant agitation for the removal of the seat of government from Omaha to some other point in the territory. This purpose was finally effected in the passage of the removal act approved June 14, 1867. The new capital city was to be named Lincoln. On July 29, 1867, the new site was chosen. October 10, 1867, plans for the new capitol building were submitted and those of John Morris of Chicago adopted. The building to be immediately erected was 120 feet in length by 50 in width; height to top of cupola, 120 feet. The cost of this the first state capitol building was $75,817.59, which amount was derived from the sale of lots in Lincoln. This building was so poorly constructed that it began to show signs of decay as early as 1871. A severe storm in May, 1873, so damaged the capitol that it was necessary to expend $5,897 in repairs. Governor Silas Garber in his retiring address to the legislature in 1879 said: "For some time past the outer walls of the capitol have been considered unsafe. * * * The time, however, is not far distant, * * * when steps should be taken for the erection of a new state house of adequate proportions." The legislature of 1879 appropriated $75,000 to begin the construction of the west wing of a new capitol building.

The architect was Wm. H. Wilcox and the contractor W. H. B. Stout. The total cost for building and furnishing the west wing was $83,178.81. This wing was begun in 1879 and finished at the close of 1881. The legislature of 1881 appropriated $100,000 for the construction of the east wing of the capitol and retained Wm. H. Wilcox as architect. Bids were submitted on this wing July 12, 1881, by the following firms: Butler & Krone, $98,490; Robert D. Silver, $86,400; W. H. B. Stout, $96,800. The contract was let to Stout. The total cost of building and furnishing the east wing was $108,247.92, and was accepted by the board of public lands and buildings December 1, 1882. With the completion

of the east and west wings of the capitol the legislature of 1883 authorized the board of public lands and buildings to ask for bids for the destruction and removal of the old capitol.

For the construction of the central portion of the new capitol the legislature of 1883, and that of 1885, authorized a levy of one-half mill on the grand assessment roll for the years 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886. W. H. B. Stout obtained the contract for the erection of the central portion of the capitol at the price of $439,187.25. The legislature of 1887 authorized a levy of three-fourths of a mill for the years of 1887 and 1888 to complete the capitol building. The same session of the legislature made provision for the sale of all unsold lots and lands in the city of Lincoln belonging to the state for the use of the capitol building fund. The sale of these lots added $78,870 to this fund. The total cost of the present capitol building was $691,428.80. The following descriptive data is appended:

Corner-stone laid	1884
Area of capitol grounds	11.6 acres
Cost of building	$691,428.80
Cost of paving, walks and drives	$68,085.02
Length of building, east and west	315 feet
Width of building, east and west	87.4 feet
Length of building, north and south	169.4 feet
Width of building, north and south	89.7 feet
Width of east and west corridor	11.5 feet
Width of north and south corridor	13.5 feet
Across base of rotunda, first floor (octagon)	35.0 feet
Height of ball of dome above the first floor	191.0 feet
Height of building	67.5 feet
Height of ball of dome above intersection of Fifteenth and K streets	204 feet
Size of Senate Chamber	50x81 feet, and 38 feet high
Size of Representative Hall	65x81 feet, and 38 feet high
Average size of executive offices, exclusive of vaults and closets	1,244 feet

TERRITORIAL AND STATE SEAL.

The territorial seal, which is here given, was in use on some of the early documents and publications.



A bill introduced by Isaac Wiles of Cass county on May 31, and approved June 15, 1867, appropriated $25 to be used by the secretary of state for the securing of a state seal, which was thus described in the act: "The eastern part of the circle to be represented by a steamboat ascending the Missouri river; the mechanic arts to be represented by a smith with hammer and anvil; in the foreground agriculture to be represented by a settler's cabin, sheaves of wheat and stalks of growing corn; in the background a train of cars heading towards the Rocky mountains, and on the extreme west the Rocky mountains to be plainly in view; around the top of this circle to be in capital letters the motto, 'Equality before the law,' and the circle to be surrounded with the words, 'Great seal of the state of Nebraska, March 1st, 1867.' "



The seal made in accordance with the above act is the state seal now.

STATE FLOWER.

A joint resolution introduced by Representative L. P. Judd of Boone county, and approved April 4, 1895, designates the golden rod (Solidago serotina) as the floral emblem of the state.

Another joint resolution introduced by Senator C. H. Sloan of Geneva, and also approved on April 4, 1895, after referring in the preamble to the fact that Nebraska had, "in a popular sense, been designated by names not in keeping with its history, industry or ambition," conferred upon the state the popular designation—"Tree planters' state."

STATE FLAG.

The state flag consists of the coat of arms, or seal on a yellow field.

HISTORICAL ROSTER.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF NEBRASKA.

GOVERNORS—

Francis Burt, from October 16, 1854, to October 18, 1854. Died October 18, 1854, and vacancy filled by Secretary T. B. Cuming to February 20, 1855.

Mark W. Izard, from February 20, 1855, to October 25, 1857. October 25, resigned and vacancy filled by Secretary Cuming to January 12, 1858.

William A. Richardson, from January 12, 1858, to December 5, 1858. Resigned December 5, and vacancy filled by Secretary J. Sterling Morton until Governor Black's arrival, May 2, 1859.

Samuel W. Black, from May 2, 1859, to February 24, 1861. February 24, resigned to enter the army and vacancy filled by J. Sterling Morton, secretary, until May 15.

Alvin Saunders, from May 15, 1861, to February 21, 1867.

SECRETARIES—

Thomas B. Cuming, from August 13, 1854, to March 12, 1858. Died March 12, 1858. Was acting governor from October 18, 1854, to February 20, 1855, and from October 25, 1857, to January 12, 1858.

John B. Motley, from March 23, 1858, to July 12, 1858. Acting secretary until arrival of J. Sterling Morton.

J. Sterling Morton, from July 12, 1858, to May 6, 1861. Acting governor from December 5, 1858, to May 2, 1859, and from February 24, 1861, to May 6, 1861.

Algernon S. Paddock, from May 6, 1861, to February 21, 1867. Acting governor from May 6, 1861, to May 15, 1861.

AUDITORS—

Chas. B. Smith, term of office began March 16, 1855.
Samuel L. Campbell, term of office began August 3, 1857.
William E. Moore, term of office began June 1, 1858.
Robert C. Jordan, term of office began August 2, 1858.
William E. Harvey, term of office began October 8, 1861.
John Gillespie, term of office began October 10, 1865.

TREASURERS—

B. P. Rankin, term of office began March 16, 1855.
William W. Wyman, term of office began November 6, 1855.
Augustus Kountze, term of office began October 8, 1861.

LIBRARIANS—

James S. Izard, term of office began March 16, 1855.
H. C. Anderson, term of office began November 6, 1855.
John H. Kellom, term of office began August 3, 1857.
Alonzo D. Luce, term of office began November 7, 1859.
Robert S. Knox, term of office began June, 1861.

SUPREME COURT—TERRITORIAL JUSTICES—

	Term of Office.	Chief Justice.
Fenner Ferguson	October 12, 1854-1867	October 12, 1854-1859.
Augustus Hall	March 15, 1858-1861	March 15, 1854-1861.
William Pitt Kellogg	May 27, 1861. Resigned 1861.	May 27, 1861.
William Kellogg	May 8, 1865-1867	May 8, 1865-1867.
Edward R. Harden	December 4, 1854-1860.	
James Bradley	October 25, 1854-1857.	
Samuel W. Black	January, 1857-May, 1859.	

SUPREME COURT—TERRITORIAL JUSTICES—

Term of Office.

Eleazer Wakeley.....April 22, 1857-May, 1861.
Joseph Miller.....April 9, 1859-1860.
William F. Lockwood...May 16, 1861-1867.
Joseph E. Streeter.....November 18, 1861-February 20, 1863.
Elmer S. Dundy.....June 22, 1863-1867.

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT—

H. C. Anderson, 1856.
Charles S. Salisbury, 1858.
E. B. Chandler, 1859.
John H. Kellom, 1861.
William Kellogg, Jr., 1865.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—

D. S. McGary, May 10, 1855.
Jonathan H. Smith, June 9, 1855.
S. A. Strickland, June 11, 1855.
John M. Latham, November 6, 1855.
Jacob Safford, November 6, 1855.
William Kline, November 6, 1855.
James G. Chapman, August 3, 1857.
William McLennan, August 3, 1857.
George W. Doane, August 3, 1857.
U. C. Johnson, October 11, 1859.

Office abolished by act of January 11, 1861. Revived June 11, 1867.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS—

Mark W. Izard, October 28, 1854.
Eli R. Doyle, April 7, 1855.
Benjamin P. Rankin, March 29, 1856.
Phineas W. Hitchcock, September 19, 1861.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS—

Napoleon B. Giddings, elected December 12, 1854.
Bird B. Chapman, elected November 6, 1855.
Fenner Ferguson, elected August 3, 1857.
Experience Estabrook, elected October 11, 1859.
Samuel G. Daily, elected October 9, 1860.
Phineas W. Hitchcock, elected October 11, 1864.

STATE OFFICERS OF NEBRASKA FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

All state elections are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The term of all elective state officers begins on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January of the odd numbered years.

GOVERNORS—

David Butler, from February 21, 1867, to June 2, 1871. Elected in 1866, but did not enter upon the duties of the office until the admission of the state into the Union. Re-elected October 8, 1868. Re-elected October 18,1870. Impeached. Succeeded June 2, 1871, by W. H. James, secretary of state, until the inauguration of Governor Furnas.

Robert W. Furnas, from 1873 to 1875.

Silas Garber, from 1875 to 1879.

Albinus Nance, from 1879 to 1883.

James W. Dawes, from 1883 to 1887.

John M. Thayer, from 1887 to January 15, 1891; May 5, 1891, to February 8, 1892.

James E. Boyd, from January 15, 1891, to May 5, 1891; February 8, 1892, to 1893.*

* Election contested by Governor John M. Thayer. Suit delayed the final seating of Governor Boyd.

GOVERNORS—

Lorenzo Crounse, from 1893 to 1895.
Silas A. Holcomb, from 1895 to 1899.
William A. Poynter, from 1899 to 1901.
Charles H. Dietrich, from January 3, 1901, to May 1, 1901.
Ezra P. Savage, from May 1, 1901 to 1903.
John H. Mickey, from 1903 to 1907.
George L. Sheldon, from 1907 to 1909.
Ashton C. Shallenberger, from 1909 to 1911.
Chester H. Aldrich, from 1911 to 1913.
John H. Morehead, from 1913

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS—

Othman A. Abbott, from 1877 to 1879.
Edmund C. Carns, from 1879 to 1883.
A. W. Agee, from 1883 to 1885.
H. H. Shedd, from 1885 to 1889.
Geo. D. Meiklejohn, from 1889 to 1891.
Thomas J. Majors, from 1891 to 1895.
Robert E. Moore, from 1895 to 1897.
James E. Harris, from 1897 to 1899.
E. A. Gilbert, from 1899 to 1901.
C. F. Steele, from 1901 to 1905.
Edmund G. McGilton, from 1905 to 1907.
M. R. Hopewell, from 1907 to May 2, 1911. Died May 2, 1911.
John H. Morehead, from May 2, 1911, to 1913.
S. R. McKelvie, from 1913 to 1915.

SECRETARIES OF STATE—

Thomas P. Kennard, from February 21, 1867, to January 10, 1871.
Wm. H. James, from 1871 to 1873. Acting governor from June 2, 1871 to January 13, 1873.
John J. Gosper, from 1873 to 1875.
Bruno Tzschuck, from 1875 to 1879.
S. J. Alexander, from 1879 to 1883.
Edward P. Roggen, from 1883 to 1887.
Gilbert L. Laws, from January 6, 1887, to November 20, 1889. Resigned to fill unexpired term in congress caused by death of James Laird.
Benj. R. Cowdery, from November 20, 1889, to January 8, 1891. Appointed by Governor Thayer to fill vacancy caused by resignation of G. L. Laws.
John C. Allen, from 1891 to 1895.
Joel A. Piper, from 1895 to 1897.
William F. Porter, from 1897 to 1901.
George W. Marsh, from 1901 to 1905.
A. Galusha, from 1905 to 1907.
George C. Junkin, from 1907 to 1911.
Addison Wait, from 1911 to 1915.

STATE AUDITORS—

John Gillespie, from February 21, 1867, to January 13, 1873.
Jefferson B. Weston, from 1873 to 1879.
F. W. Liedtke, from 1879 to
John Wallichs, from November 12, 1880, to January 8, 1885.
H. A. Babcock, from 1885 to 1889.
Thomas H. Benton, from 1889 to 1893.
Eugene Moore, from 1893 to 1897.
John F. Cornell, from 1897 to 1901.
Charles Weston, from 1901 to 1905.
Edward N. Searle, from 1905 to 1909.
Silas R. Barton, from 1909 to 1913.
W. B. Howard, from 1913 to 1915.

STATE TREASURERS—

August Kountze, from February 21, 1867, to January 11, 1869.
James Sweet, from 1869 to 1871.
Henry A. Koenig, from 1871 to 1875.
J. C. McBride, from 1875 to 1879.
George M. Bartlett, from 1879 to 1883.
Phelps D. Sturdevant, from 1883 to 1885.
Charles H. Willard, from 1885 to 1889.
John E. Hill, from 1889 to 1893.
Joseph S. Bartley, from 1893 to 1897.
John B. Meserve, from 1897 to 1901.
William Stuefer, from 1901 to 1903.
Peter Mortensen, from 1903 to 1907.
L. G. Brian, from 1907 to 1911.
Walter A. George, from 1911 to 1915.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS (Office created in 1875)—

F. M. Davis, from 1877 to 1881.
A. G. Kendall, from 1881 to 1885.
Joseph Scott, from 1885 to 1889.
John Steen, from 1889 to 1891.
A. R. Humphrey, from 1891 to 1895.
Henry C. Russell, from 1895 to 1897.
Jacob V. Wolfe, from 1897 to 1901.
George D. Follmer, from 1901 to 1905.
Henry M. Eaton, from 1905 to 1909.
E. B. Cowles, from 1909 to 1913.
Fred Beckmann, from 1913 to 1915.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL—

Champion S. Chase, from February 21, 1867, to January 11, 1869.
Seth Robinson, from 1869 to 1871.
Geo. H. Roberts, from 1871 to 1873.
J. R. Webster, from 1873 to 1875.
George H. Roberts, from 1875 to 1879.
C. J. Dilworth, from 1879 to 1883.
Isaac Powers, Jr., from 1883 to 1885.
William Leese, from 1885 to 1891.
George H. Hastings, from 1891 to 1895.
Arthur S. Churchill, from 1895 to 1897.
Constantine J. Smyth, from 1897 to 1901.
Frank N. Prout, from 1901 to 1905.
Norris Brown, from 1905 to 1907.
William T. Thompson, from 1907 to 1911.
Grant G. Martin, from 1911 to 1915.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Office created by act of February 15, 1869)—

S. DeWitt Beals, appointed by Governor Butler, February 16, 1869, to January 10, 1871.
J. M. McKenzie, from 1871 to 1877.
S. R. Thompson, from 1877 to 1881.
W. W. W. Jones, from 1881 to 1887.
George B. Lane, from 1887 to 1891.
A. K. Goudy, from 1891 to 1895.
Henry R. Corbett, from 1895 to 1897.
William R. Jackson, from 1897 to 1901.
William K. Fowler, from 1901 to 1905.
Jasper L. McBrien, from 1905 to 1909.
E. C. Bishop, from 1909 to 1911.
James W. Crabtree, from January to October, 1911.
James E. Delzell, from October, 1911, to January, 1915.

SUPREME COURT—STATE JUSTICES—

	Term of Office.	Chief Justice.
William A. Little....	Elected 1867. Never qualified.	
Oliver P. Mason.....	Appointed 1867. Elected 1868..	1867-1873.
George B. Lake.....	Feb. 21, 1867-Jan. 3, 1884...	Jan. 16, 1873-Jan. 3, 1878
		Jan. 5, 1882-Jan. 3, 1884
Lorenzo Crounse.....	Feb. 21, 1867-Jan., 1873.	
Daniel Gantt.....	Jan. 16, 1873-May 29, 1878 (Died)	Jan. 3, 1878-May 29, 1878
Samuel Maxwell.....	Jan. 16, 1873-Jan. 4, 1894...	May 29, 1878-Jan. 5, 1882
		Jan. 7, 1886-Jan. 5, 1888
		Jan. 7, 1892-Jan. 4, 1894
Amasa Cobb.....	May 29, 1878-Jan. 7, 1892...	Jan. 3, 1884-Jan. 7, 1886
		Jan. 9, 1890-Jan. 7, 1892
M. B. Reese.....	Jan. 3, 1884-Jan. 9, 1890...	Jan. 5, 1888-Jan. 9, 1890
	Jan. 4, 1908, to date.....	Jan. 7, 1908, to date.
T. L. Norval.....	1890-1902	Jan. 4, 1900-Jan. 9, 1902
A. M. Post.....	Jan. 7, 1892-Jan. 6, 1898...	Jan. 9, 1896-Jan. 9, 1898
T. O. C. Harrison...	Jan. 4, 1894-Jan. 4, 1900...	Jan. 6, 1898-Jan. 4, 1900
John J. Sullivan.....	Jan. 6, 1898-Jan. 7, 1904...	Jan. 9, 1902-Jan. 7, 1904
Silas A. Holcomb....	Jan. 9, 1900-Jan. 4, 1906...	Jan. 4, 1904-Jan. 4, 1906
James R. Dean.....	Jan. 4, 1908-Jan. 6, 1910	

SUPREME COURT COMMISSIONERS—

Robert Ryan, from 1893 to 1899.
John M. Ragan, from 1893 to 1899.
Frank Irvine, from 1893 to 1899.
William G. Hastings, from 1901 to 1904.
George A. Day, from 1901 to 1902.
John S. Kirkpatrick, from 1901 to 1904.
Willis D. Oldham, from 1901 to 1906.
Samuel H. Sedgwick, from 1901 to 1902.
Roscoe Pound, from 1901 to 1902.
Edward Duffie, from 1901 to 1909.
John H. Ames, from 1901 to 1907.
I. L. Albert, from 1901 to 1904.
Charles S. Lobingier, from 1902 to 1903.
Richard C. Glanville, from 1902 to 1903.
Charles B. Letton, from 1902 to 1906.
John B. Barnes, from 1902 to 1904.
Jacob Fawcett, from 1904 to 1906.
N. D. Jackson, from 1905 to 1909.
Ambrose C. Epperson, from 1906 to 1909.
Edward A. Good, from 1907 to 1909.
Elisha C. Calkins, from 1907 to 1909.
Jesse L. Root, 1908 to 1909.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT—

George Armstrong, appointed June 11, 1867.

REPORTERS OF SUPREME COURT—

J. M. Woolworth, appointed 1870.
Lorenzo Crounse, appointed 1873.

STATE LIBRARIANS—

Thomas P. Kennard, June 22, 1867.
Wm. H. Jones, January 10, 1871.

CLERKS AND REPORTERS OF SUPREME COURT AND STATE LIBRARIANS—

Guy A. Brown, appointed clerk August 8, 1868. Appointed reporter 1875. Appointed librarian March 3, 1871. Died October 27, 1889.
Walter A. Leese, appointed October 29, 1889.

CLERKS AND REPORTERS OF SUPREME COURT AND STATE LIBRARIANS—

D. A. Campbell, July 14, 1890 to May 1, 1900.
Lee Herdman, May 1, 1900, to May 1, 1904.
Harry C. Lindsay, May 1, 1904, to date.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS—

C. E. Yost, April 1, 1869.
Wm. Daily, 1870.
Ellis Bierbower, 1885.
Brad D. Slaughter, 1888.
F. E. White, 1893.
George H. Thummel, 1897.
Trevanyon L. Mathews, 1899.
William P. Warner, 1907.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Election October 12, 1875. Term, 1876-1880.

District

1 A. J. Weaver, Falls City.
2 S. B. Pound, Lincoln.
3 J. W. Savage, Omaha.
4 George W. Post, York.
5 William Gaslin, Jr., Kearney.
6 Thomas L. Griffey, Dakota county. (Election successfully contested by E. K. Valentine after one year of service.)
E. K. Valentine, West Point. Elected to congress 1878.
J. B. Barnes, Ponca. Appointed in fall of 1879 to fill vacancy.

Election 1879. Term, 1880-1884.

Four new districts and five additional judges, 1883.

District

1 A. J. Weaver, Falls City. Elected to congress 1882.
Samuel P. Davidson, Tecumseh. Appointed to fill vacancy fall of 1882.
2 S. B. Pound, Lincoln.
3 J. W. Savage, Omaha. Resigned 1883.
Eleazer Wakeley,* Omaha.
James Neville,* Omaha.
4 A. M. Post, Columbus.
5 William H. Morris,* Crete.
6 T. L. Norval,* Seward.
7 J. B. Barnes, Ponca.
8 William Gaslin, Jr., Alma.
9 Fayette B. Tiffany,* Albion.
10 Samuel L. Savidge,* Kearney.

Election 1883. Term, 1884-1888.

Two legislatures passed judicial reapportionment acts during this term. In 1885 one judge was added in the second district, and in 1887 two additional districts and seven additional judges.

District

1 J. H. Broady, Beatrice.
Thos. Appleget, Tecumseh.
2 S. B. Pound, Lincoln.
M. L. Hayward, Nebraska City.
J. L. Mitchell, Nebraska City. Appointed spring of 1885.
S. M. Chapman, Plattsmouth. Elected 1885.
Allen W. Field, Lincoln. Appointed 1886.
3 E. Wakeley, Omaha.
James Neville, Omaha.
L. A. Groff, Omaha. Appointed 1887.

* Appointed in March, 1883, in conformity with legislative act.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

District

3 M. R. Hopewell, Tekamah. Appointed 1887.
4 A. M. Post, Columbus.
Wm. Marshall, Fremont. Appointed 1887.
5 Wm. H. Morris, Crete.
6 T. L. Norval, Seward.
7 J. C. Crawford, West Point.
Isaac Powers, Jr., Norfolk. Appointed 1887.
8 William Gaslin, Jr., Alma.
9 F. B. Tiffany, Albion.
T. O. C. Harrison, Grand Island. Appointed 1887.
10 Francis G. Hamer, Kearney.
11 J. E. Cochran, McCook. Appointed 1887.
12 M. P. Kinkaid, O'Neill. Appointed 1887.

Election 1887. Term, 1888-1892.

The legislature of 1889 added one judgeship.

District.

1 J. H. Broady, Beatrice.
Thomas Appleget, Tecumseh.
2 Sam Chapman, Plattsmouth.
Allen W. Field, Lincoln.
3 E. Wakeley, Omaha.
Lewis A. Groff, Omaha.
M. R. Hopewell, Tekamah.
George W. Doane, Omaha.
Joseph R. Clarkson, Omaha.
4 A. M. Post, Columbus.
William Marshall, Fremont.
5 W. H. Morris, Crete.
6 T. L. Norval, Seward.
7 W. F. Norris, Ponca.
Isaac Powers, Jr., Norfolk.
8 William Gaslin, Jr., Alma.
9 F. B. Tiffany, Albion.
T. O. C. Harrison, Grand Island.
10 F. G. Hamer, Kearney.
A. H. Church, North Platte. Appointed 1889.
11 J. E. Cochran, McCook.
12 M. P. Kinkaid, O'Neill.

The legislature of 1891 reapportioned the state into fifteen judicial districts with twenty-eight judges.

District

1 J. H. Broady, Beatrice.
Thomas Appleget, Tecumseh.
2 Sam Chapman, Plattsmouth.
3 A. W. Field, Lincoln.
Chas. L. Hall,* Lincoln.
A. S. Tibbets,* Lincoln.
4 E. Wakeley, Omaha.
M. R. Hopewell, Tekamah.
Geo. W. Doane, Omaha.
Frank Irvine, Omaha.
H. J. Davis,* Omaha.
Lee S. Estelle,* Omaha.
A. N. Ferguson,* Omaha.
5 Edward Bates,* York.
Matt Miller,* David City.

* Appointed 1891 in conformity with legislative act.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

District	
6	A. M. Post, Columbus.
	Wm. Marshall, Fremont.
7	W. H. Morris, Crete.
8	W. F. Norris, Ponca.
9	Isaac Powers, Jr., Norfolk.
10	Wm. Gaslin, Jr., Alma.
11	T. O. C. Harrison, Grand Island.
	E. M. Coffin,* Ord.
12	F. G. Hamer, Kearney.
13	A. H. Church, North Platte.
14	J. E. Cochran, McCook.
15	A. W. Crites,* Chadron.
	M. P. Kinkaid, O'Neill.

Election 1891. Term, 1892-1896.

District	
1	H. A. Babcock, Beatrice.
	J. E. Bush, Beatrice.
2	Sam Chapman, Plattsmouth.
3	Jesse B. Strode, Lincoln. Elected to congress in 1894.
	Charles L. Hall, Lincoln.
	A. S. Tibbets, Lincoln.
	Ed P. Holmes, Lincoln.
4	Chas. Ogden, Omaha.
	M. R. Hopewell, Tekamah.
	W. W. Keysor, Omaha.
	W. C. Walton, Blair.
	H. J. Davis, Omaha.
	R. C. Scott, Omaha.
	A. N. Ferguson, Omaha.
	G. W. Ambrose, Omaha.
	J. H. Blair, Omaha.
	E. R. Duffie, Omaha.
5	Edward Bates, York.
	Robert Wheeler, Osceola.
6	J. J. Sullivan, Columbus.
	Wm. Marshall, Fremont.
7	W. G. Hastings, Wilber.
8	W. F. Norris, Ponca.
9	N. D. Jackson, Neligh.
	J. S. Robinson, Madison.
10	F. B. Beall, Alma.
11	T. O. C. Harrison, Grand Island.
	J. R. Thompson, Grand Island.
	A. A. Kendall, St. Paul. Appointed to fill vacancy.
12	Silas A. Holcomb, Broken Bow.
13	William Neville, North Platte.
	H. M. Sinclair, Kearney.
14	D. T. Welty, Cambridge.
15	Alfred Bartow, Chadron.
	M. P. Kinkaid, O'Neill.

Election 1895. Term, 1896-1900.

District	
1	C. B. Letton, Fairbury.
	J. S. Stull, Auburn.
2	B. S. Ramsey, Plattsmouth.
3	A. J. Cornish, Lincoln.
	Charles L. Hall, Lincoln.

* Appointed 1891 in conformity with legislative act.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

District	
3	E. P. Holmes, Lincoln.
	Lincoln Frost, Lincoln. Elected 1897.
4	B. S. Baker, Omaha.
	Chas. T. Dickinson, Omaha.
	Jacob Fawcett, Omaha.
	W. W. Keysor, Omaha.
	Clinton N. Powell, Omaha.
	R. R. Scott, Omaha.
	W. W. Slabaugh, Omaha.
5	Edward Bates, York.
	S. H. Sedgwick, York.
6	William Marshall, Fremont.
	J. J. Sullivan, Columbus.
	I. L. Albert, Columbus.
	James A. Grimison, Schuyler.
	C. Hollenbeck, Fremont.
7	W. G. Hastings, Wilber.
8	R. E. Evans, Dakota City.
	W. V. Allen, Madison. Resigned December 16, 1899.
	Douglas Cones. Appointed December 18, 1899.
9	J. S. Robinson, Madison.
10	F. B. Beall, Hastings.
11	A. A. Kendall, St. Paul.
	J. R. Thompson, Grand Island.
12	H. M. Sullivan, Broken Bow.
	W. A. Greene, Kearney.
13	H. M. Grimes, North Platte.
14	G. W. Norris, Beaver City.
15	M. P. Kinkaid, O'Neill.
	W. H. Westover, Rushville.

Election 1899. Term, 1900-1904.

District	
1	C. B. Letton, Fairbury.
	J. S. Stull, Auburn.
2	Paul Jessen, Nebraska City.
3	A. J. Cornish, Lincoln.
	Lincoln Frost, Lincoln.
	E. P. Holmes, Lincoln.
4	B. S. Baker, Omaha.
	George A. Day, Omaha. Elected November 4, 1902, to fill vacancy.
	Chas. T. Dickinson, Omaha.
	Jacob Fawcett, Omaha.
	Guy R. C. Read, Omaha. Elected November 4, 1902, to fill vacancy.
	W. W. Keysor, Omaha.
	Lee S. Estelle, Omaha.
	Irving F. Baxter, Omaha.
	W. W. Slabaugh, Omaha.
5	B. F. Good, York.
	S. H. Sornberger, York.
6	J. A. Grimison, Schuyler.
	C. Hollenbeck, Fremont.
7	C. W. Stubbs, Superior.
8	G. T. Graves, Pender.
	Douglas Cones.
9	J. F. Boyd, Oakdale. Elected November 6, 1900, to fill vacancy.
10	E. B. Adams, Minden.
11	C. A. Munn, Ord.
	James N. Paul, St. Paul.
	J. R. Thompson, Grand Island.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

12 H. M. Sullivan, Broken Bow.
Charles B. Gutterson, Broken Bow.
13 H. M. Grimes, North Platte.
14 G. W. Norris, McCook.
R. C. Orr, Hayes Center.
15 J. J. Harrington, O'Neill.
W. H. Westover, Rushville.

District. Election 1903. Term, 1904-1908.

1 A. H. Babcock, Beatrice.
W. H. Kelligar, Auburn.
J. B. Raper, Pawnee City. Elected November 6, 1906, to fill unexpired term.
2 Paul Jessen, Nebraska City.
3 A. J. Cornish, Lincoln.
Lincoln Frost, Lincoln.
E. P. Holmes, Lincoln.
4 George A. Day, Omaha.
Willis G. Sears, Tekamah.
William A. Reddick, Omaha.
Lee S. Estelle, Omaha.
A. L. Sutton, Omaha.
A. C. Troup, Omaha.
Howard Kennedy, Jr., Omaha. Elected November 8, 1904, to fill vacancy.
5 B. F. Good, Wahoo.
Arthur J. Evans, David City.
6 Jas. G. Reeder, Columbus.
C. Hollenbeck, Fremont.
7 Leslie G. Hurd, Harvard.
8 S. T. Graves, Pender.
9 J. F. Boyd, Neligh.
Austin H. Welch, Wayne.
10 G. L. Adams, Minden.
11 James N. Paul, St. Paul.
J. R. Hanna, Greeley.
12 B. O. Hostetler, Kearney.
13 H. M. Grimes, North Platte.
14 R. C. Orr, Hayes Center.
15 J. J. Harrington, O'Neill.
W. H. Westover, Rushville.

Election 1907. Term, 1908-1912.

Number of judicial districts increased to 18 in 1911. Number of judges increased to 29.

District.

1 John B. Raper, Pawnee City.
L. M. Pemberton, Beatrice.
2 Harvey D. Travis, Plattsmouth.
3 Albert J. Cornish, Lincoln.
Lincoln Frost, Lincoln.
W. E. Stewart, Lincoln.
4 George A. Day, Omaha.
Lee S. Estelle, Omaha.
Howard Kennedy, Jr., Omaha.
William A. Reddick, Omaha.
Willis G. Sears, Tekamah.
Abraham L. Sutton, Omaha.
Alexander C. Troup, Omaha.
5 G. G. Corcoran, York.
Benjamin F. Good, Wahoo.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

District	
6	Conrad Hollenbeck, Fremont.
	G. H. Thomas, Columbus.
7	Leslie G. Hurd, Harvard.
8	Guy T. Graves, Pender.
9	Anson A. Welch, Wayne.
10	Harry Dungan, Hastings.
11	John R. Hanna, Greeley.
	James N. Paul, St. Paul.
12	B. O. Hostetler, Kearney.
13	Hanson M. Grimes, North Platte.
14	Robert C. Orr, McCook.
15	James J. Harrington, O'Neill.
	William H. Westover, Rushville.
16	B. W. Hobart, Mitchell. Appointed 1911 in accordance with law.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

District		
1	O. B. Hewitt	Elected October 13, 1868.
2	J. C. Cowin	
3	E. F. Gray	
1	O. B. Hewitt	Elected October 11, 1870.
2	J. C. Cowin	
3	E. F. Gray	
1	A. J. Weaver	Elected October 8, 1872.
2	William J. Connell	
3	Melville B. Hoxie	
1	C. J. Dilworth	Elected October 13, 1874.
2	William J. Connell	
3	Melville B. Hoxie	
1	J. W. Eller	Elected October 12, 1875.
2	J. H. Broady	
3	W. J. Connell	
4	M. B. Hoxie	
5	C. J. Dilworth	
6	J. B. Barnes	
1	J. P. Maule, Fairmont	Elected November, 1876.
2	George S. Smith, Plattsmouth	
3	E. H. Buckingham, Omaha C. J. Greene	
4	M. B. Reese, Wahoo	
5	C. J. Dilworth, Plum Creek	
6	J. B. Barnes, Ponca	
1	J. P. Maule, Fairmont	Elected November, 1878.
2	J. C. Watson, Nebraska City	
3	A. N. Ferguson, Omaha	
4	M. B. Reese, Wahoo	
5	T. D. Scofield, Hastings	
6	C. C. McNish, Wisner.	
1	Wm. H. Morris, Crete	Elected November, 1880.
2	J. C. Watson, Nebraska City	
3	N. J. Burnham, Omaha	
4	M. B. Reese, Wahoo	
5	V. Bierbower, Sidney	
6	C. C. McNish, Wisner	

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

District		
1	Robert W. Sabin, Beatrice	Elected November, 1882.
2	J. B. Strode, Plattsmouth	
3	Park Godwin, Omaha	
4	Jacob C. Roberts, David City	
5	George W. Bemis,* Sutton	
6	Thomas Darnell, St. Paul	
7	Wilbur F. Bryant, Ponca	
8	W. S. Morlan, Arapahoe	
9	E. M. Coffin,* Ord.	
10	J. W. Bixler,* North Platte.	
1	D. I. Osgood, Tecumseh	Elected November, 1884.
2	J. B. Strode, Plattsmouth	
3	L. S. Estelle, Blair	
4	Wm. Marshall, Fremont	
5	Manford Savage, Hebron	
6	Thos. Darnell, St. Paul	
7	Guy R. Wilber, St. Helena	
8	Webster S. Morlan, Arapahoe	
9	N. D. Jackson, Neligh	
10	H. M. Sinclair, Plum Creek	

Act of March 10, 1885, provided for county attorneys.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John M. Thayer, 1867-1871.
Thomas W. Tipton, 1867-1875.
Phineas W. Hitchcock, 1871-1877.
Algernon S. Paddock, 1875-1881, 1887-1893.
Alvin Saunders, 1877-1883.
C. H. Van Wyck, 1881-1887.
Charles F. Manderson, 1883-1895.
John M. Thurston, 1895-1901.
William V. Allen, 1893-1899; December 13, 1899, to March 28, 1901.
Monroe L. Hayward. Elected March 8, 1899. Died December 5, 1899. Never qualified.
Joseph H. Millard, 1901-1907.
Charles H. Dietrich, 1901-1905.
Elmer J. Burkett, 1905-1911.
Norris Brown, 1907-1913.
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, 1911 to date.
G. W. Norris, 1913 to date.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

T. M. Marquett, March 1-4, 1867.
John Taffe, 1867-1873.
Lorenzo Crounse, 1873-1877.
Frank Welch, 1877. Died 1877.
Thomas J. Majors. Elected in 1878 to fill vacancy.
E. K. Valentine, 1879-1883.

First District—
A. J. Weaver, 1883-1887.
John A. McShane, 1887-1889.
W. J. Connell, 1889-1891.
W. J. Bryan, 1891-1895.
J. B. Strode, 1895-1899.
E. J. Burkett, 1899-1905.
J. A. Maguire, 1909 to 1915.

*Appointed 1883.

Second District—
James Laird, 1883-August 18, 1889.
Gilbert L. Laws, 1889-1891. Elected to fill vacancy.
W. A. McKeighan, 1891-1893.
D. H. Mercer, 1893-1903.
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, 1903-1905, 1909-1911.
John L. Kennedy, 1905-1907.
C. O. Lobeck, 1911 to date.

Third District—
E. K. Valentine, 1883-1885.
G. W. E. Dorsey, 1885-1891.
O. M. Kem, 1891-1893.
Geo. D. Meiklejohn, 1893-1897.
Samuel Maxwell, 1897-1899.
John S. Robinson, 1899-1903.
J. J. McCarthy, 1903-1907.
J. F. Boyd, 1907-1909.
James P. Latta, 1909-1913.
Dan V. Stephens, 1913 to date.

Fourth District—
E. J. Hainer, 1893-1897.
William L. Stark, 1897-1903.
Edmund H. Hinshaw, 1903-1909.
C. H. Sloan, 1911 to date.

Fifth District—
W. A. McKeighan, 1893-1895.
W. E. Andrews, 1895-1897.
R. D. Sutherland, 1897-1901.
A. C. Shallenberger, 1901-1903.
G. W. Norris, 1903-1913.
Silas R. Barton, 1913 to 1915.

Sixth District—
O. M. Kem, 1893-1897.
William L. Green, 1899-1901.
William Neville, 1901-1903.
Moses P. Kinkaid, 1903 to date.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Regular Session, 1855.

Convened at Omaha January 16, 1855, and adjourned March 16, 1855.

Council.

President—J. L. Sharp, of Richardson. Secretary—G. F. Miller.
Sergeant-at-Arms—S. A. Lewis. Doorkeeper—N. R. Folsom.
Burt—B. R. Folsom.
Washington—J. C. Mitchell.
Dodge—M. H. Clark.
Douglas—T. G. Goodwill, A. D. Jones, O. D. Richardson, S. E. Rogei
Cass—L. Nuckolls.
Pierce—H. Bradford, H. P. Bennet, C. H. Cowles.
Forney—Richard Brown.

House.

Speaker—A. J. Hanscom, of Douglas. Chief Clerk—J. W. Paddock.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. L. Gibbs. Doorkeeper—B. B. Thompson.
Douglas—W. N. Byers, Wm. Clancy, F. Davidson, Thos. Davis, A. D. Goyer, A. J. Poppleton, Robert B. Whitted.

Burt—J. B. Robertson, A. C. Purple.
Washington—A. Arnold, A. J. Smith.
Dodge—E. R. Doyle, J. W. Richardson.
Cass—J. M. Latham, Wm. Kempton, J. D. N. Thompson.
Pierce—G. Bennet, J. H. Cowles, J. H. Decker, W. B. Hail, Wm. Maddox.
Forney—W. A. Finney, J. M. Wood.
Richardson—D. M. Johnston, J. A. Singleton.

Councilmen, 13; representatives, 26.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Regular Session, 1855.

Convened at Omaha December 18, 1855, and adjourned January 26, 1856.

Council.

President—B. R. Folsom, of Burt. Secretary—E. G. McNeely.
Sergeant-at-Arms—C. W. Pierce.

Richardson—J. L. Sharp.
Dodge—John Evans.
Otoe—A. A. Bradford, H. Bradford, C. H. Cowles.
Cass—S. M. Kirkpatrick.
Washington—J. C. Mitchell.
Douglas—T. G. Goodwill, A. D. Jones, O. D. Richardson, S. E. Rogers.
Nemaha—Richard Brown.

House.

Speaker—P. C. Sullivan, of Washington. Chief Clerk—H. C. Anderson.
Sergeant-at-Arms—A. S. Bishop. Doorkeeper—E. B. Chinn.
Richardson—A. D. Kirk.
Nemaha and Richardson—J. Hoover.
Pawnee and Richardson—Charles McDonald.
Nemaha—W. A. Finney, S. A. Chambers.
Otoe—James H. Decker, M. W. Riden, J. Sterling Morton, Wm. B. Hail, J. C. Campbell, John Boulware.
Cass and Otoe—A. M. Rose.
Cass—John F. Buck, Wm. Laird, J. McF. Hagood.
Douglas—Geo. L. Miller, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Levi Harsh, W. E. Moore, Alexander Davis, Leavitt L. Bowen, Alonzo F. Salisbury, Wm. Clancy.
Washington and Burt—William B. Beck.
Dodge—Thomas Gibson.

Councilmen, 13; representatives, 26.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Regular Session, 1857.

Convened at Omaha, January 5, 1857, and adjourned February 13, 1857.

Council.

President—L. L. Bowen, of Douglas. Secretary—O. F. Lake.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel A. Lewis. Doorkeeper—P. McDonough.
Douglas—A. F. Salisbury, Geo. L. Miller, S. E. Rogers.
Washington, Burt, Cuming, Douglas—J. A. Allen.
Otoe—A. A. Bradford, M. S. Reeves.
Cass—S. M. Kirkpatrick.
Nemaha—R. W. Furnas.
Washington—Wm. Clancy.
Richardson, Pawnee—Charles McDonald.
Dodge, Cass, Otoe—Jacob Safford.
Dakota—A. W. Puett.

House.

Speaker—I. L. Gibbs, of Otoe. Chief Clerk—J. H. Brown.
Sergeant-at-Arms—P. Lacomb. Doorkeeper—J. Campbell.
Richardson—A. F. Cromwell, N. J. Sharp.
Nemaha—W. A. Finley, I. C. Lawrence, S. A. Chambers.
Otoe—H. P. Downs, J. D. White, H. C. Cowles, J. C. Ellis, I. L. Gibbs, W. B. Hail.
Richardson, Pawnee—J. A. Singleton.
Cass—W. M. Slaughter, H. C. Wolph, Broad Cole.
Lancaster, Clay, Cass—J. A. Cardwell.
Douglas—S. A. Strickland, Joseph Dyson, C. T. Holloway, John Finney, W. E. Moore, H. Johnson, J. A. Steinberger, M. Murphy, R. Kimball, J. Seely, A. J. Hanscom, Geo. Armstrong.
Dodge, Platte—Silas E. Seeley.
Washington—J. S. Stewart, Wm. Connor, E. P. Stout.
Burt, Cuming—G. M. Chilcott.
Dakota—S. F. Watts, E. C. Jones.

Councilmen, 13; representatives, 35.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Regular Session, 1857.

Convened at Omaha, December 8, 1857, and adjourned January 16, 1858.

Council.

President—Geo. L. Miller, of Douglas. Secretary—Washburn Safford.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John Reck. Doorkeeper—J. R. Cromwell.
Douglas—L. L. Bowen, A. F. Salisbury, S. E. Rogers.
Washington, Burt, Douglas, Cuming—J. A. Allen.
Otoe—A. A. Bradford, M. S. Reeves.
Cass—S. M. Kirkpatrick.
Nemaha—R. W. Furnas.
Washington—Wm. Clancy.
Richardson, Pawnee—Charles McDonald.
Dodge, Cass, Otoe—Jacob Safford.
Dakota—A. W. Puett.

House.

Speaker—J. H. Decker, of Otoe. Chief Clerk—S. M. Curran.
Sergeant-at-Arms—A. Mathias. Doorkeeper—Isaac Fisher.
Richardson, Pawnee—A. F. Cromwell, Wingate King, P. M. Rogers.
Nemaha, Johnson—A. J. Benedict, J. S. Minick, S. A. Chambers.
Otoe—J. Sterling Morton, J. C. Campbell, J. G. Abbey, D. B. Robb, W. B. Hail.
Cass, Clay, Lancaster, Gage—E. A. Donelan, T. M. Marquett, L. Sheldon, Joseph Van Horn.
Sarpy—S. A. Strickland, C. T. Hollaway, Jas. Davidson, Amos Gates.
Douglas—George Armstrong, J. A. Steinberger, Geo. Clays, J. A. Stewart, M. Murphy, A. J. Poppleton, W. R. Thrall, J. W. Paddock.
Washington—J. S. Stewart, A. Perkins, P. G. Cooper.
Burt, Cuming—William B. Beck.
Dakota, Cedar, L'Eau qui Court—W. G. Crawford, E. C. Jones.
Dodge, Platte—J. M. Taggart.

Councilmen, 13; representatives, 35.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Extra Session, 1858.

Convened at Omaha, September 21, 1858, and adjourned November 4, 1858.

Council.

President—L. L. Bowen, of Sarpy. Secretary—S. M. Curran.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John McA. Campbell. Doorkeeper—Jno. Reck.
Cass—E. A. Donelan.

Richardson, Pawnee—E. S. Dundy.
Nemaha—R. W. Furnas.
Otoe—Mills S. Reeves, W. H. Taylor.
Cass, Otoe, Dodge—John H. Cheever.
Douglas—G. L. Miller, W. E. Moore, John R. Porter.
Washington—Geo. E. Scott.
Burt, Washington, Sarpy—Geo. W. Doane.
Dakota—W. G. Crawford.

House.

Speaker—H. P. Bennet, of Otoe. Chief Clerk—E. G. McNeely.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. D. N. Thompson. Doorkeeper—E. H. Rogers.
Richardson, Pawnee—W. C. Fleming, A. C. Dean, J. D. Ramsey.
Nemaha, Johnson—M. F. Clark, Jesse Noel, S. G. Daily.
Otoe—John Cassell, O. P. Mason, Geo. F. Lee, W. B. Hail, J. B. Wasson.
Cass—Wm. R. Davis, Wm. J. Young, T. M. Marquett, R. G. Doom.
Sarpy—Chas. C. Norwood, Stephen H. Wattles, B. P. Rankin, M. J. Shields.
Douglas—Jas. H. Seymour, Clinton Briggs, R. W. Steele, Augustus Roeder, Jas. Stewart, Wm. A. Gwyer, Jno. A. Steinberger, Geo. Clayes.
Dodge, Platte—Henry W. De Puy.
Washington—C. D. Davis, P. G. Cooper, L. M. Kline.
Burt—David L. Collier.
Dakota, Cedar, L'Eau qui Court—John Taffe, D. T. Bramble.

Councilmen, 13; Representatives, 35.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Regular Session, 1859.

Convened at Omaha, December 5, 1859, and adjourned January 13, 1860.

Council.

President—E. A. Donelan. Secretary—S. M. Curran.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. F. Coffman. Doorkeeper—R. R. Kirkpatrick.
Sarpy—Thos. J. Boykin.
Dakota—Thos. T. Collier.
Douglas—W. A. Little, G. L. Miller, Jno. R. Porter.
Richardson, Pawnee—E. S. Dundy.
Nemaha—R. W. Furnas.
Otoe—Mills S. Reeves, W. H. Taylor.
Cass, Otoe, Dodge—John H. Cheever.
Washington—Geo. E. Scott.
Burt, Washington, Sarpy—G. W. Doane.

House.

Speaker—Silas A. Strickland, of Sarpy. Chief Clerk—James W. Moore.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. W. Coleman. Doorkeeper—N. J. Sharp.
Richardson—Houston Nuckolls, J. E. Burbank, Nathan Myers.
Nemaha—Geo. Crow, W. W. Keeling, Jesse Noel, Jno. P. Baker.
Otoe—Jno. C. Campbell, Alex Bain, Truman H. Adams, Stephen F. Nuckolls, Milton W. Reynolds, W. H. Broadhead.
Cass, Lancaster—J. N. Stephenson, W. S. Latta, W. R. Davis, Samuel Maxwell, T. M. Marquett.
Sarpy—Matthew J. Shields, Silas A. Strickland, J. M. Arnott.
Douglas—A. J. Hanscom, D. D. Belden, Harrison Johnson, George F. Kennedy, George B. Lake, A. B. Malcolm.
Washington—James S. Stewart, J. S. Bowen.
Burt, Cuming—David S. Collier.
Dakota—George A. Hinsdale, Barnabas Bates.
Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau qui Court—James Tufts.
Dodge—E. H. Rogers.
Platte, Green, Butler—John Reck.

Monroe, Hall—R. C. Barnard.
Pawnee—J. N. McCasland.
Johnson, Clay, Gage—C. A. Goshen.
Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau qui Court—John Taffe.

Councilmen, 13; representatives, 39.

SEVENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Regular Session, 1860.

Convened at Omaha, December 3, 1860, and adjourned January 11, 1861.

Council.

President—W. H. Taylor, of Otoe. Secretary—E. P. Brewster.
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. James. Doorkeeper—D. C. Slader.
Douglas—John M. Thayer, David D. Belden, W. A. Little.
Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau qui Court—John Taffe.
Washington—John A. Unthank.
Sarpy—Silas A. Strickland.
Cass—T. M. Marquett.
Otoe—John B. Bennet.
Nemaha, Johnson—T. W. Tipton.
Richardson, Pawnee—E. S. Dundy.
Cass, Otoe, Dodge—Samuel H. Elbert.
Burt, Washington, Sarpy—John Q. Goss.

House.

Speaker—H. W. De Puy, of Washington. Chief Clerk—G. L. Seybolt.
Sergeant-at-Arms—F. M. Virden. Doorkeeper—W. A. Pollock.
Richardson—F. A. Tisdel, A. M. Acton, H. B. Porter.
Nemaha—Thomas R. Fisher, Jonas Hacker, John P. Baker, George Beane.
Pawnee—E. W. Fowler.
Johnson, Clay, Gage—Hiram W. Parker.
Otoe—Samuel P. Sibley, Alfred Mathias, Adin G. Cavins, Charles H. Cowles, Jacob Sollenberger, Hiram P. Downs.
Cass, Lancaster—William Reed, E. W. Barnum, W. R. Davis, Louden Mullen, W. Gilmour.
Sarpy—James Davidson, Amos Gates, William Cleburne.
Douglas—John I. Reddick, S. A. Lowe, J. T. Griffen, Merrill H. Clark, Henry Grebe, Ezra T. Millard.
Washington—Giles Mead.
Dodge—M. S. Cotterell.
Burt—J. R. Hyde.
Dakota—William F. Lockwood, Thomas Coleman.
Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau qui Court—Amos S. Chase.
Butler, Calhoun, Green, Platte—C. H. Whaley.
Cedar, Dakota, Dixon, L'Eau qui Court—James Barrett.
Hall, Monroe—Frederick Hedde.

Councilmen, 13; representatives, 39.

EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Regular Session, 1861.

Convened at Omaha, December 2, 1861, and adjourned January 10, 1862.

Council.

President—John Taffe, of Dakota. Secretary—R. W. Furnas.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. W. Chapman. Doorkeeper—A. J. Warner
Douglas—David D. Belden, W. A. Little, F. W. Sapp.
Sarpy—C. Blanchard.
Nemaha, Johnson—John McPherson.
Cass, Otoe, Dodge—S. M. Kirkpatrick.

Washington—John A. Unthank.
Cass—T. M. Marquett.
Otoe—John B. Bennet, William H. Taylor.
Richardson, Pawnee—E. S. Dundy.
Burt, Washington, Sarpy—John Q. Goss.

House.

Speaker—A. D. Jones, of Douglas. Chief Clerk—Geo. L. Seybolt.
Sergeant-at-Arms—F. C. Morrison. Doorkeeper—John Wolfire.
Richardson—L. Allgawahr, J. S. Ewing, H. B. Porter.
Nemaha—A. S. Holladay, Geo. Crow, Wm. Reed, Jno. Crothers.
Pawnee—David Butler.
Johnson, Clay, Gage—Nathan Blakeley.
Otoe—M. W. Reynolds, J. H. Croxton, J. Closser, N. B. Larsh, W. Buchanan, W. P. Birchfield.
Cass, Lancaster—S. Eikenberry, Isaac Wiles, Jas. Chalfant, W. F. Chapin, E. W. Barnum.
Sarpy—W. D. Rowles, Stephen H. Wattles, Henry T. Clarke.
Douglas—Jas. H. Seymour, Joel T. Griffen, Merrill H. Clark, Oscar F. Davis, Aaron Cahn.
Washington—John S. Bowen, E. A. Allen.
Dodge—E. H. Barnard.
Burt—S. T. Leaming.
Dakota—C. O'Connor, Barnabas Bates.
Cedar, Dakota, Dixon, L'Eau qui Court—Daniel McLaughlin.
Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau qui Court—R. M. Hagaman.
Platte, Green, Calhoun, Butler—John Reck.
Hall, Monroe—Enos Beall.

Councilmen, 13; representatives, 39.

NINTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Regular Session, 1864.

Convened at Omaha, January 7, 1864, and adjourned February 15, 1864.

Council.

President—E. A. Allen, of Washington. Secretary—J. W. Hollingshead.
Sergeant-at-Arms—S. A. Lewis. Doorkeeper—W. B. Dixon.

Cass—T. M. Marquett.
Cass, Otoe, Dodge—J. E. Doom.
Otoe—O. P. Mason, Jno. C. Campbell.
Pawnee, Richardson, Gage, Jones—David Butler.
Douglas—Wm. A. Little, Jno. R. Porter, Jno. McCormick.
Washington—E. A. Allen.
Burt—Frank Welch.
Cedar, Dakota, Dixon, L'Eau qui Court—A. H. Jackson.
Nemaha, Johnson—T. R. Fisher.
Burt, Sarpy, Washington—H. T. Clarke.

House.

Speaker—George B. Lake, of Douglas. Chief Clerk—R. Streeter.
Sergeant-at-Arms—T. A. Moore. Doorkeeper—Mr. Tracy.

Douglas—John Ritchie, Daniel Gantt, Joel S. Smith, B. E. B. Kennedy, Henry Grebe.
Otoe—Henry A. Newman, Francis Sim, F. Renner, C. W. Seymour, W. McLennan, A. T. McCartney.
Dodge—Isaac E. Heaton.
Butler, Platte, Saunders, Seward—John P. Becker.
Dakota, Dixon, L'Eau qui Court—J. O. Fisher.

Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau qui Court—N. S. Porter.
Burt, Cuming—L. Hobbs.
Washington—J. Evans, H. J. Rohwer.
Richardson—Lewis Allgawahr, J. C. Lincoln, M. W. Breman.
Sarpy—C. Blanchard, Amos Gates, John Whalen.
Cass, Lancaster—J. W. Chapman, H. C. Pardee, L. G. Todd, R. O. Hoback, J. S. Gregory, Jr.
Pawnee—George L. Griffing.
Nemaha—G. W. Fairbrother, Lorenzo Rice, C. G. Dorsey, Joseph Lash.
Buffalo, Hall, Kearney, Lincoln—F. Hedde.
Clay, Gage, Johnson—John Cadman.
Dakota—Josiah W. Davis, C. O'Connor.

Council, 13; representatives, 39.

TENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Regular Session, 1865.

Convened at Omaha, January 5, 1865, and adjourned February 13, 1865.

Council.

President—O. P. Mason, of Otoe. Secretary—John S. Bowen.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel Gamble. Doorkeeper—Chas. Bryan.
Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau qui Court—Thomas L. Griffey.
Washington, Burt, Cuming—Edwin A. Allen.
Douglas—John R. Porter, B. E. B. Kennedy.
Sarpy, Dodge—C. Blanchard.
Platte, Monroe, Merrick, Hall, Buffalo, Kearney, Lincoln—Isaac Albertson.
Cass—J. W. Chapman.
Cass, Lancaster, Saline, Seward—J. G. Miller.
Otoe—John B. Bennet.
Nemaha—Andrew S. Holladay.
Richardson—Oliver P. Bayne.
Pawnee, Clay, Johnson, Gage, Jones—J. N. McCasland.

House.

Speaker—S. M. Kirkpatrick, of Cass. Chief Clerk—John Taffe.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Anson Rising. Doorkeeper—Mitchell Fleming.
Richardson—Oliver W. Dunning, F. A. Tisdel, Chas. F. Walther, E. H. Johnson.
Pawnee—John Biggs.
Nemaha—William B. Phillips, Geo. Crow, J. W. Taylor, Samuel Petit.
Otoe—Mason Crouch, R. Hedges, Jno. Beuter, Geo. P. West.
Cass—Sam'l Maxwell, J. T. Hoover, J. McF. Hagood.
Johnson—Milo K. Cody.
Lancaster, Seward, Saunders—William Imlay.
Sarpy—Amos Gates, Martin Langdon.
Douglas—E. L. Emry, A. J. Critchfield, Chas. M. Conoyer, Chas. H. Browne, James W. Pickard.
Dodge—W. H. Ely.
Platte—Guy C. Barnum.
Washington—W. N. McCandlish, H. M. Hitchcock.
Platte, Hall, Buffalo, Merrick—F. Evans.
Dakota—John Heffernan.
Dakota, Cedar, Dixon, L'Eau qui Court—Nathan S. Porter.
Cedar, Dixon, L'Eau qui Court—G. A. Hall.
Gage, Jones—H. M. Reynolds.
Saline, Butler, Kearney, Lincoln—A. C. Leighton.
Lancaster—John Cadman.
Burt, Cuming—John D. Neligh.

Councilmen, 13; representatives, 38.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Regular Session, 1866.

Convened at Omaha, January 4, 1866, and adjourned February 12, 1866.

Council.

President—O. P. Mason, of Otoe. Secretary—W. E. Harvey.
Sergeant-at-Arms— ———. Doorkeeper—Chas. Ulry.
Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau qui Court—Thos. L. Griffey.
Washington, Burt, Cuming—Edwin A. Allen.
Douglas—B. E. B. Kennedy, J. R. Porter.
Sarpy, Dodge—C. Blanchard.
Platte, Monroe, Merrick, Hall, Buffalo, Kearney, Lincoln—Isaac Albertson.
Cass—J. W. Chapman.
Cass, Lancaster, Saline, Seward—J. G. Miller.
Otoe—John B. Bennet.
Nemaha—Andrew S. Holladay.
Richardson—George Faulkner.
Pawnee, Clay, Johnson, Gage, Jones—J. N. McCasland.

House.

Speaker—James G. Megeath, of Douglas. Chief Clerk—George May.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Chester Lusk. Doorkeeper—Dennis Dugan.
Richardson—L. Crounse, William Parchen, J. D. Ramsey, John Jay Hart.
Pawnee—John R. Butler.
Nemaha—W. B. Phillips, Jno. Green, W. A. Pollock, John W. Taylor.
Otoe—John H. Maxen, James Thorn, M. S. Campbell, Albert Tuxbury, James A. Gilmore.
Cass—Joseph Arnold, W. F. Chapin, Samuel Maxwell, Benjamin Austin.
Johnson—James Robinson.
Lancaster—John Cadman.
Clay, Lancaster, Seward, Saunders—Marcus Brush.
Sarpy—T. H. Robertson, N. P. Lefler.
Douglas—G. B. Lake, J. W. Paddock, C. H. Brown, Fred Drexel.
Dodge—J. G. Smith.
Platte—G. C. Barnum.
Platte, Hall, Buffalo, Merrick—John Wallichs.
Washington—E. H. Clark, Charles Eisley.
Burt, Cuming—R. B. Bates.
Dakota—Cornelius O'Connor.
Dakota, Cedar, Dixon, L'Eau qui Court—R. H. Wilbur.
Cedar, L'Eau qui Court—L. E. Jones.

Councilmen, 13; representatives, 37.

TWELFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Regular Session, 1867.

Convened at Omaha, January 10, 1867, and adjourned February 18, 1867.

Council.

President—E. H. Rogers, of Dodge. Secretary—O. B. Hewett.
Sergeant-at-Arms—E. A. Kirkpatrick. Doorkeeper—Jno. Cadman.
Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau qui Court—B. Bates.
Washington, Burt, Cuming—J. D. Neligh.
Douglas—G. W. Doane, W. Baumer.
Sarpy, Dodge—E. H. Rogers.
Platte, Monroe, Hall, Buffalo, Kearney, Lincoln—F. K. Freeman.
Cass—L. Sheldon.
Lancaster, Cass, Saline, Saunders, Seward—J. E. Doom.
Otoe—M. S. Reeves, W. W. Wardell.

Nemaha—T. J. Majors.
Richardson—W. A. Presson.
Pawnee, Johnson, Gage, Clay, Jones—A. S. Stewart.

House.

Speaker—W. F. Chapin, of Cass. Chief Clerk—J. S. Bowen.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. M. Howard. Doorkeeper— ——.
Pawnee—John R. Butler.
Richardson—G. Duerfeldt, J. M. Deweese, Joseph T. Hoile, T. J. Collins.
Nemaha—George Crow, William Daily, Lewis Waldter, C. F. Haywood.
Otoe—W. M. Hicklin, J. R. Graves, A. F. Harvey, S. M. Anderson, De Forest P. Rolfe.
Cass—D. Cole, W. F. Chapin, Isaac Wiles, A. B. Fuller.
Johnson—A. W. Gray.
Lancaster—E. H. Hardenbergh.
Lancaster, Seward, Saunders—E. L. Clark.
Sarpy—George N. Crawford, A. W. Trumble.
Douglas—G. W. Frost, D. S. Parmelee. H. Link, S. M. Curran, E. P. Child.
Dodge—J. E. Dorsey.
Platte—John E. Kelley.
Washington—L. J. Abbott, Amasa S. Warrick.
Dakota—Daniel Duggan.
Platte, Merrick, Hall, Buffalo—John Wallichs.
Gage, Jones—Hugh M. Ross.
Burt, Cuming—Martin Stuefer.
Lincoln, Kearney, Saline, Butler—Wm. Baker.

Councilmen, 13; representatives, 37.

STATE LEGISLATURES, 1896-1911.

SENATE.

* Deceased.

	County or City Address During Membership	Session
Abbott, Rufus	Pawnee City	1875
Akers, William R	Collins	1895
Albert, I. L.	Columbus	1911
Alden, J. M.	Pierce	1903
Aldrich, Chester H	David City	1907
Alexander, C. L	Hastings	1899
Allen, E. N	Arapahoe	1899, 1901
Ambrose, Geo. W	Omaha	1877
Anderson, C. B	Crete	1903
*Anderson, Nils	Shickley	1882, 1899
Arends, J. H	Syracuse	1899, 1901
Arnold, E. W	Grand Island	1879
Ashton, F. W	Grand Island	1907
*Ashton, T.	Otoe County	1869
Aten, John	Green Island	1877
Babcock, N. S	Exeter	1881, 1882
Babcock, Wm. N	Omaha	1893
Baird, Cyrus N	Lincoln	1877
Baird, Harlan	Richardson County	1867
Baker, Sidney	Keene	1881
Baldridge, Howard H	Omaha	1901
Ballard, John R	Fairmont	1887, 1889
Ballentine, D. C	Stockville	1881
Banning, W. B	Union	1909, 1911

Barker, L. D.	Pleasant Hill	1883
Barnum, E. W.	Factoryville	1873
Barnum, Guy C.	Buffalo County	1869
Bartling, Henry H.	Nebraska City	1911, 1913
Barton, Guy C.	North Platte	1873, 1875
Barton, W. R.	Tecumseh	1899
Bartos, F. W.	Wilber	1909, 1911
Bauer, Wm. E.	David City	1895
Beal, C. W.	Broken Bow	1897
Bear, Alexander	Norfolk	1875
Beardsley, S. W.	Cheney	1899
*Beck, Wm. B.	Tekamah	1879, 1891
Beghtol, Peter F.	Bennet	1903, 1905
Berkley, H.	Ohiowa	1883
Berlet, Peter	Auburn	1901
Besse, C. R.	Red Cloud	1909
Birkhauser, P. W.	Falls City	1877, 1879
Black, Joseph	Kearney	1895
Blaine, William H.	Geneva	1885
Blanchard, Geo. F.	Fremont	1877
Bodinson, C. F.	Kearney	1909, 1911
Bomgardner, D. E.	Orleans	1883
Bonesteel, H. E.	Niobrara	1887
*Bowen, A.	Nebraska City	1873
Brady, Jas. T.	Albion	1903
Bresee, Chas. P.	Rushville	1905
Bressler, John T.	Wayne	1895
Brookley, Will.	Edgar	1913
Bushee, Berton K.	Kimball	1913
Brown, Chas. H.	Omaha	1877, 1879, 1883
*Brown, David	Otoe County	1871
Brown, Ezra	Harvard	1883, 1885
Brown, E. E.	Lincoln	1879, 1883
Brown, Edward P.	Davey	1909, 1911
Brown, J. Marion	Fontanelle	1891
Brown, O. F.	Richland	1883
Brown, R. G.	Sutton	1887
Brown, W. C.	Springview	1903
Bruns, Martin	York	1881
Bryant, A. M.	Wahoo	1877
Buck, S. H.	Berlin	1907, 1909
Buckworth, A. D.	North Platte	1885
Buhrman, J. H.	St. Libory	1909, 1911
Bunnell, T. A.	Ashland	1879
Burnham, Sumner W.	Lincoln	1887
Burns, Joseph	Lincoln	1907
Burns, J. F.	Scribner	1881
Burr, C. C.	Lincoln	1875, 1885
Burton, Geo. W.	Orleans	1889
Butler, David	Pawnee City	1883
Byrnes, J. C.	Columbus	1907
Cadman, John	Lancaster County	1866
Cady, A. E.	St. Paul	1905
*Cady, H. F.	Nebraska City	1881
Cain, J. R., Jr.	Stella	1909
Caldwell, Geo. H.	Grand Island	1895
*Caldwell, Smith T.	Edgar	1897
*Calhoun, L. H.	Otoe County	1866
Calkins, D. K.	Macon	1887
Calkins, Elisha C.	Kearney	1877
Campbell, Frank	O'Neill	1901

Campbell, J. E.	Papillion	1887
Campbell, Jacob N.	Fullerton	1893, 1895
Campbell, William	Otoe County	1882
Canaday, J. S.	Minden	1897, 1899
Canfield, George	Omaha	1883
Casper, C. D.	David City	1887
Carns, E. C.	Seward	1877
Case, O. C.	Red Cloud	1883
Castle, G. H.	Gage County	1882
Chapin, Wm. F.	Cass County	1869
Chapman, Samuel M.	Plattsmouth	1875, 1877
Chase, J. O.	Fairmont	1877
Cheney, M. B.	Lincoln	1879
Cherry, A. B.	De Witt	1885
Christofferson, Geo.	Omaha	1891
Clark, H. F.	Bellevue	1885
Clarke, A. L.	Hastings	1907
Clarke, Chas. H.	Omaha	1893
Clarkson, J. T.	Schuyler	1879
Coffee, C. J.	Spencer	1903
Colby, L. W.	Beatrice	1877, 1887
Collins, Geo. F.	Firth	1891
Copaway, J. B.	York	1897
*Conger, William H.	Loup City	1887
Conkling, A. T.	Grand Island	1883
*Conner, A. H.	Kearney	1883, 1889
Conwell, M.	Grafton	1899
Cooksey, W. H.	Geneva	1901
Coon, C. B.	Hebron	1881
Cordeal, John F.	McCook	1911, 1913
Cornell, C. H.	Valentine	1889
Correll, Erasmus M.	Hebron	1893
Coulter, T. B.	Underwood	1891
Coutant, Chas. K.	Omaha	1879
Covell, G. W.	Nebraska City	1877
Cox, H. A.	Wilcox	1911
Cox, James M.	Hampton	1903, 1909, 1911
Cox, Joshua	York	1913
Cramer, J. E.	Fairmont	1873
Crane, Thos. D.	Omaha	1895
Crawford, John	Atkinson	1895
*Crawford, J. C.	West Point	1873, 1877
Cropsey, A. J.	Jefferson County	1871
Cross, George	Fairbury	1895
*Crounse, Lorenzo	Fort Calhoun	1901
Crow, Joseph	Omaha	1899
Cummins, H. B.	Seward	1901
Cunningham, E. E.	Richardson County	1869, 1871
Cuppy, John A.	Fontanelle	1879
Currie, F. M.	Broken Bow	1899, 1901
Daily, William	Nemaha County	1870
Daily, Wm., Jr.	Peru	1881
Dale, Walter F.	Atlanta	1893, 1895
Darner, J. H.	Cozad	1893
Davis, Jesse T.	Washington County	1867
Dawes, Jas. W.	Crete	1877
Day, C. A.	Sand Creek	1885
Day, George L.	Superior	1903
Day, T. J.	Burwell	1891
Dean, Frank A.	Holdrege	1903
Dearing, Wm. H.	Plattsmouth	1897

Dech, W. H.	Ithaca	1883
Dempster, John A.	Geneva	1887, 1889
Dern, John	Hooper	1889
Diers, Herman	Gresham	1909
Dillon, Job A.	Tecumseh	1873
Dimery, Martin W.	Beaver Crossing	1905
Dinsmore, J. B.	Sutton	1881
Doane, Geo. W.	Omaha	1881
Dodge, Nathan P., Jr.	Omaha	1913
Dodson, P. F.	Wilber	1907
Dolan, J. W.	Indianola	1883, 1885
Donohoe, Jas. A.	O'Neill	1909
Doom, Jas. E.	Cass County	1867
Dorsey, B. F.	Tecumseh	1879
Dundas, John H.	Auburn	1897
Dunn, Jas. A.	Rogers	1899
Dunphy, R. E.	Seward	1883
Duras, C.	Crete	1887
Durland, A. J.	Norfolk	1887
Dysart, William	Superior	1891, 1893
Edgar, Wm. H.	Beatrice	1901
Eggleston, Geo. W.	Bennet	1891, 1893
Einsel, E. D.	Holdrege	1885
Epperson, Chas. H.	Fairfield	1905, 1907
Ervin, J. R.	Pawnee City	1881
Evans, Arthur J.	David City	1881
Evans, J. H.	Omaha	1897
Everett, Fremont	Lyons	1893
Farrell, Thos. F.	Chapman	1897, 1899
Feltz, F. Q.	Ogallala	1897
Ferguson, A. N.	Omaha	1877
Filley, Elijah	Beatrice	1883
Filson, G. M.	Humboldt	1885
Fisher, J. B.	Nemaha	1875, 1883
Fowler, Charles A.	Ohiowa	1901
Freeman, F. K.	Kearney County	1867
Fries, M. L.	Arcadia	1903, 1905
Fritz, Nick	Pender	1897
Frost, G. W.	Douglas County	1869
Fuller, Frank	Wayne	1887
Fuller, George W.	Seward	1909
Fulton, Samuel A.	Johnson County	1870
Funck, I. W.	Beatrice	1889
Gallagher, C. V.	Omaha	1879
Gallogly, Jas. J.	Chapman	1889
Gammill, John G.	Stockville	1909
Garfield, Horace	David City	1877
Gere, C. H.	Lincoln	1869, 1881
Gerrard, Leander	Columbus	1871
Gibson, L. C.	Omaha	1905, 1907
*Giffert, D. C.	West Point	1899
Giffin, W. D.	Gothenburg	1903, 1905
Gilham, Jas. S.	Red Cloud	1877
Gilligan, John P.	O'Neill	1905
Glover, H. B.	Comstock	1907
Goehner, J. F.	Seward	1885
Gondring, John N.	Columbus	1897
Good, Ellis E.	Peru	1905
Goodwill, Wm. F.	Washington County	1869
Gould, E. D.	Wolbach	1905, 1907

Grace, J. M.	Mascot	1913
Graham, Alexander	Beatrice	1893, 1895
Graham, Loyal M.	Stockville	1897
Graham, Thomas	Seward	1881
Gray, W. B.	Carleton	1881
Gray, William M.	North Loup	1893, 1895
Greig, James	Geneva	1907
Griggs, N. K.	Beatrice	1873, 1875
Grimm, J. H.	Wilber	1879
Grossmann, John H.	Omaha	1913
Grothan, O.	St. Paul	1897
Gwyer, Wm. A.	Omaha	1873
Haarmann, F.	Omaha	1913
Hahn, Leopold	Hastings	1893, 1895
Halderman, W. J.	Burchard	1899
Hale, Fielden J.	Norfolk	1893, 1899, 1913
Hall, Joseph	Tekamah	1903
Hall, Matthew A.	Omaha	1903
Haller, W. D.	Blair	1897, 1905
Hanna, David	Woodlake	1907
Hanna, T. K.	Cass County	1866
Hannibal, Rasmus R.	St. Paul	1899
*Harlan, Nathan V.	York	1901
Harrington, E. B.	Beatrice	1881
*Harris, C. L.	Cedar Rapids	1883
Harris, James E.	Talmage	1893
Harrison, T. O. C.	Grand Island	1883
Harrison, W. H.	Grand Island	1903
Harsh, A. F.	Lowell	1905
Hart, David	Hastings	1905
Hartwell, Jas. B.	Hastings	1887
Hascall, Isaac S.	Douglas County	1871
Hastings, Shelby	David City	1903
Hastings, W. G.	Wilber	1885
Hasty, D. S.	Arapahoe	1903
Hatfield, J. D.	Neligh	1909
Hathaway, H. D.	Cass County	1869
*Hawke, Robt.	Otoe County	1871
*Hayden, D. T.	Nebraska City	1879
Hayes, S. W.	Fremont	1873, 1877
Heapy, J. W.	Litchfield	1897
Heasty, John	Fairbury	1913
Hedge, J. C.	Hastings	1903
*Heist, Geo. W.	Sidney	1883
Henry, Frank J.	Schuyler	1909
Higgins, J. M.	Sunlight	1887
Higgins, P. M.	Schuyler	1887
Hill, J. F.	Juniata	1891
Hilton, B. F.	Washington	1871
Hinman, Beach I.	North Platte	1877
Hitchock, J. H.	Tecumseh	1895
Hoagland, Henry V.	Lincoln	1913
Hoagland, Walter V.	North Platte	1911, 1913
Hoebel, Louis	Syracuse	1885
Holbrook, W. D.	Ames	1895, 1899, 1907
Holden, Oscar	Pawnee County	1867
Holmes, C. A.	Tecumseh	1887
Holt, John W.	Salem	1877
Hoover, John S.	Blue Hill	1889
*Horn, Valentine	Phillips	1891
Horton, Richard S.	Omaha	1911

*Howard, F. M.	Aurora	1899
Howe, Church	Auburn	1877, 1879, 1889
Howe, John D.	Omaha	1881
Howell, Edward E.	Omaha	1897, 1909
Howell, M.	York	1883, 1885
Howell, Robert B.	Omaha	1903
Hoyt, T. C.	Rulo	1875
Hughes, Hugh	Columbus	1905
Hummel, Geo. W.	Red Cloud	1913
Hurd, L. G.	Harvard	1889
Hyers, Robt. W.	Plattsmouth	1885
Ijams, Wm. H.	Omaha	1889
Jackson, H. W. L.	Beatrice	1905
Jansen, Peter	Beatrice	1911
Jeffcoat, John	Omaha	1897
*Jeffres, E. W.	Horace	1895
*Jenkins, J. D.	Fairmont	1879
Jennings, Wm. H.	Davenport	1903, 1905
*Jensen, John	Geneva	1893
*Jewett, G. H.	Sidney	1879
Jewett, L. H.	Broken Bow	1889
Johnson, J. M.	Orleans	1901
Johnson, L. L.	Inland	1893, 1897
Jones, R. W. W.	Dunbar	1905
Keckley, Chas. R.	York	1887, 1889
Keiper, George F.	Pierce	1891
Kemp, J. H.	Fullerton	1911, 1913
Kennard, Thomas P.	Lincoln	1877
Kent, L. H.	Minden	1887
Ketchum, Smith	Chester	1909
Kiechel, Walter	Johnson	1913
Kimmell, W. F.	Osceola	1879
King, E. L.	Osceola	1907, 1909
Kinkaid, M. P.	O'Neill	1883
Klein, Jacob	Beatrice	1909, 1913
*Knapp, W. M.	York	1877
Knepper, A. J.	Octavia	1899
Kohl, Phillip H.	Wayne	1911, 1913
Koontz, Jasper N.	Estell	1891
Krumbach, Charles	Shelby	1901, 1913
*Krummer, V.	Platte County	1866
Langhorst, Henry	Ohiowa	1893
*Latta, J. P.	Tekamah	1907
Laverty, Alexander	Ashland	1905, 1909
Leach, David	Sarpy County	1866
Lee, J. D.	Lynch	1893, 1911
Lehr, William J.	Mead	1895
Lamaster, J. E.	Nebraska City	1875
Lewis, T. L.	Oakland	1885
Ley, Lewis	Stanton	1879
Liddell, John	Omaha	1901
Lindsay, Harry C.	Pawnee City	1895
Lindsay, J. P.	Beaver City	1887, 1889
Lininger, Geo. W.	Omaha	1887
Linn, J. L.	Humboldt	1887, 1889
Lobeck, C. O.	Omaha	1893
Logsdon, S.	Shickley	1907
Love, E. M.	Ainsworth	1885

Lowley, G. W.	Seward	1893
Luce, C. A.	Republican City	1907
Lyman, J. N.	Hastings	1901
*Lyon, Waldo.	Lyons	1875
McAllister, W. A.	Columbus	1885
McCargar, Hugh	Crete	1899, 1901
McCarty, T. F.	St. Paul	1893
McDonald, B. F.	Pender	1893
Macfarland, John M.	Omaha	1913
*McGann, Michael W.	Albion	1897
McGrew, James B.	Bloomington	1911
McKeeby, G. E.	Red Cloud	1895
McKesson, J. C. F.	Emerald	1895, 1907
McMeans, J. A.	Fairbury	1879
*McNamar, C. W.	Plum Creek	1887
McShane, John A.	Omaha	1883, 1885
Maher, Michael	Platte Center	1889
Majors, Thos. J.	Peru	1867, 1869, 1887, 1909
Manning, J. R.	Carroll	1889
Marks, Robert H.	Ohiowa	1905
Marshall, Charles	Douglas	1903
Marshall, John T.	Panama	1913
Marshall, Wm.	Fremont	1879
Martin, Francis	Falls City	1901
Mattes, John, Jr.	Nebraska City	1891, 1893
Megeath, James G.	Douglas County	1866
Meiklejohn, G. D.	Fullerton	1885
Meredith, George W.	Ashland	1901, 1903
Meserve, William A.	Creighton	1905
Metz, Frederick	Omaha	1871, 1885
Michener, N. S.	Gresham	1891
Mighell, Edwin E.	Aurora	1895
Miller, Jas. E.	Majors	1899, 1901
Miller, James P.	York	1893
Miller, John E.	Lincoln	1909
Miller, Wm.	Oakland	1897
Mills, M. A.	Osceola	1885
Mockett, John H., Jr.	Lincoln	1905
Moore, R. E.	Lincoln	1887, 1891, 1893
Morehead, John H.	Falls City	1911
Morgan, W. A.	Allen	1899
Morse, W. R.	Clarks	1881
Muffly, Chas. T.	Meadow Grove	1897
Mullen, J. P.	Emmett	1893
Murphy, George A.	Beatrice	1897
Murphy, P. A.	Exeter	1907, 1909
Mutz, Otto	Springview	1897
Myers, Ernest L.	Newport	1909
Myers, John C.	Omaha	1881
Neilson, Fred C.	Bancroft	1905
Nesbit, J. I.	North Platte	1889
Newell, W. H.	Plattsmouth	1899, 1901
Norris, C. H.	Table Rock	1885
Norris, Chas. I.	Table Rock	1903
Norris, W. F.	Ponca	1883
North, James E.	Columbus	1877, 1893
Northrup, C. M.	Geneva	1877
Norval, R. S.	Seward	1889
Norval, T. L.	Seward	1879

Noyes, Isaac	Waterloo	1895, 1899
O'Connell, J. G.	Tecumseh	1907
Ollis, J. A., Jr.	Ord	1909, 1911, 1913
Olson, Andrew R.	Wisner	1901
O'Neill, Hugh	Chelsea	1899
O'Neill, Richard	Lincoln	1901, 1903
Osborn, John M.	Pawnee City	1897
Osborn, L. W.	Blair	1873
Otterstein, Ludwig	West Point	1879
Owens, E. D.	Cozad	1899, 1901
Packwood, Samuel	Creighton	1893
Paschal, Joseph L.	Columbus	1901
Patrick, J. N. H.	Waterloo	1867
Patrick, W. R.	Papillion	1907
Patterson, J. M.	Plattsmouth	1883
Paul, J. N.	St. Paul	1885
Paulsen, J. T.	Omaha	1889
Paxton, Wm. A.	Omaha	1889
Pemberton, L. M.	Beatrice	1903
Pepoon, T. W.	Table Rock	1877
Perkey, H. D.	Wahoo	1875
Perkins, George A.	Fairmont	1905
*Perkins, J. M.	Fairmont	1895
Perkins, J. W.	Niobrara	1881
Peterson, J. E.	Campbell	1905
Phillips, F. W.	Star	1907
Pickens, Wes	Powell	1911
Pickett, T. J., Jr.	Ashland	1889
Pierce, C. W.	Waverly	1881
Pitney, O. R.	Inavale	1901
Placek, E. E.	Wahoo	1911, 1913
Polk, M. D.	Plattsmouth	1889
Pope, John Dudley	Friend	1889, 1893, 1895
Porter, Nathan S.	Dakota County	1866
Pottinger, Willett	Saunders County	1871
Pound, S. B.	Lincoln	1873
Powers, Isaac, Jr.	Dakota City	1877, 1881
*Poynter, William A.	Albion	1891
Presson, William A.	Richardson County	1867
Prout, F. N.	Beatrice	1899
Putnam, F. C.	Alvin	1885
Randall, Chas. A.	Newman Grove	1907, 1909
Randall, H. L.	Holdrege	1891
Ransom, Frank T.	Omaha	1889, 1897, 1901, 1909
Rathbun, F. M.	Cambridge	1895
*Raymond, I. M.	Lincoln	1889
Raymond, L. L.	Scott's Bluff	1909
Reagan, John E.	Omaha	1911
Reavis, Isham	Nemaha County	1869
Reed, Eugene L.	Richardson County	1870
Reeves, Mills S.	Otoe County	1867
Reuting, Henry	Saronville	1901
Reynolds, B. W.	Fremont	1903
Reynolds, S. S.	David City	1883
Reynolds, W. H.	Chadron	1899, 1911, 1913
Rich, H. M.	Fairbury	1883
Rich, S. M.	Nemaha County	1866
Ritchie, Wm. E.	Ulysses	1897
Robbins, A. M.	Ord	1887

Robertson, John A.	Joy	1913
Robinson, J. C.	Hartington	1889
Roche, J. J.	Neligh	1889
Rocke, Jacob	Hickman	1899
*Rogers, E. H.	Dodge County	1867
Rogers, Josiah	Syracuse	1883
Root, Jesse L.	Plattsmouth	1907
Rustin, C. B.	Omaha	1875
Sackett, Harry E.	Beatrice	1907
Sanders, W. A.	Ashland	1891, 1893
Sang, Chas.	Fremont	1883
Saunders, Chas. L.	Omaha	1903, 1905, 1907, 1913
Saunders, Sherman	Bloomfield	1895
Schaal, Wm. D.	Springfield	1897, 1899
*Schminke, Paul	Nebraska City	1887
Schoenheit, A.	Falls City	1883
Schram, Sidney	Surprise	1891
Scott, A. R.	Falls City	1893
Scott, W. D.	Rulo	1873
*Scoville, D. A.	Aurora	1879
*Seaman, John D.	Kearney	1879
Selleck, Wm. A.	Lincoln	1911
Shanner, L. T.	Inman	1889
Shea, John C.	Omaha	1891
Sheldon, Geo. L.	Nehawka	1903, 1905
Sheldon, Lawson	Cass County	1867, 1871
Shervin, John E.	Fremont	1885, 1887
Shook, Geo. R.	Hillsdale	1873
Shreck, George W.	York	1905
Shumway, Herbert P.	Wakefield	1891, 1913
Sibley, C. A.	Curtis	1907
Skiles, Charles McClellan	David City	1911
Skinner, J. B.	Hardy	1885
Smith, Alva	Waverly	1885
Smith, Aubrey A.	St. Edward	1911
Smith, B. K.	St. Edward	1881
Smith, Geo. N.	Kearney	1891, 1893
Smith, J. F. S.	Elgin	1899
Smith, Richard	Omaha	1895
Smith, Wm. H.	Seward	1913
Snell, W. H.	Fairbury	1885, 1887
Sowers, A. H.	Hastings	1883, 1885
Spaun, J. S.	Omaha	1875
Spencer, E. R.	Firth	1897
Spencer, John T.	Dakota City	1885
Spirk, E. J.	Wilber	1913
Spohn, George J.	Superior	1899
Sprecher, John C.	Schuyler	1895
Sprick, Henry	Fontanelle	1887
Starbuck, Jesse	Hebron	1891
Steele, Calvin F.	Fairbury	1897, 1899, 1901
Stevens, A. D.	Strang	1891
Stevens, J. K.	North Platte	1891
*Stevenson, Oliver	Otoe County	1866
*Stevenson, T. B.	Otoe County	1869
Stewart, A. S.	Pawnee County	1866
Stewart, H. G.	Crawford	1893, 1895
Stirling, James H.	Exeter	1885
Stone, George A.	Rulo	1879
Stuefer, William	West Point	1895
Sullenberger, O. P.	Ponca	1879

Sutherland, J. R.	Tekamah	1889
Swan, H. N.	Fairmont	1909, 1911
Switzler, Warren	Omaha	1891
Sykes, Tracy P.	Hastings	1897
Taggart, F. D.	Hastings	1889
Talbot, A. R.	Lincoln	1897, 1899
Talcott, J. M.	Crofton	1911, 1913
Tanner, John M.	South Omaha	1909, 1911
Taylor, E. B.	Douglas County	1869
Taylor, S. B.	Blair	1881
Taylor, W. M.	Almeria	1891
Taylor, Wm. H.	Exeter	1897, 1899
Tefft, Orlando	Avoca	1879, 1881, 1893, 1895
Tennant, A. W.	Dodge County	1871
Thatch, S. H.	Norfolk	1883
Thomas, B. F.	Omaha	1905, 1907
Thomas, E. W.	Nemaha County	1871
Thomas, S. L.	Plattsmouth	1891
Thompson, Oscar R.	Wisner	1909
Thompson, R. M.	Ravenna	1907
Thomsen, John	Fremont	1893
Thorne, W. E.	Bladen	1907
Thummel, Geo. H.	Grand Island	1877
Tibbets, Geo. W.	Hastings	1909, 1911
Tisdale, D. A.	Richardson County	1866
Trask, I. N.	Geneva	1903
Trompen, John J.	Hickman	1901
Tucker, E. A.	Humboldt	1905
Tucker, Geo. P.	Johnson County	1871
Turk, W. W.	Humboldt	1881
Turner, Edward	Wilber	1891
*Turner, M. K.	Columbus	1881
*Tzschuck, Bruno	Omaha	1887
Umstead, J. H.	Fullerton	1903
Van Boskirk, J. H.	Alliance	1901
Van Demark, J. K.	Valparaiso	1887
Van Dusen, Jas. H.	Omaha	1899
Van Housen, J. C.	Schuyler	1891
*Van Wyck, C. H.	Nebraska City	1877, 1879, 1881
Varner, L. A.	Sterling	1911
Volpp, Fred	Scribner	1909, 1911
Vore, T. A.	Crete	1905
Walker, Peter H.	Waverly	1882, 1883
Wall, Aaron	Loup City	1903, 1905
Walton, W. C.	Sutton	1877
Wardell, W. W.	Otoe County	1867
Warner, Wm. P.	Dakota City	1903
Warren, Albert G.	Holdrege	1909
Watson, Edward G.	Friend	1897
Watson, John C.	Nebraska City	1895
*Way, W. A.	Columbus	1903
Webber, Chris	Spalding	1901
Weller, Amos A.	Syracuse	1897
*Wells, H. M.	Crete	1881
West, Raymond H.	Wood River	1913
Wetherald, F. W.	Hebron	1889
Whaley, M. H.	Clarks	1905
Wherry, Robt. A.	Falls City	1881

*White, C. C.	Valparaiso	1881
Whitzel, Thomas J.	Geneva	1883
Wigton, A. L.	Hastings	1879
Wilbur, M. C.	Omaha	1866
Wilcox, Dr. F.	Hubbell	1907
Wilcox, M. S.	Craig	1911
Wilcox, M. W.	Nebraska City	1877
Williams, C. W.	Cook	1891
Williams, J. J.	Wayne	1905
Wilsey, Albert	Moorefield	1905, 1907
Wilson, O.	Omaha	1873
Wilson, W. H.	Table Rock	1907
Wilson, W. W.	Chadron	1891
Wiltse, Geo. W.	Randolph	1907, 1909
Wink, Peter	Kearney	1913
Wolbach, Samuel N.	Grand Island	1887, 1889
Wolz, Geo. F.	Fremont	1913
Woods, L. H.	Violet	1891
Woolstenholm, J. A.	Grand Island	1901
Wright, C. J.	Seward	1887
Wright, John B.	Lincoln	1895
Young, J. L.	Tecumseh	1903
Young, Lewis W.	Wilsonville	1893
Young, W. W.	Stanton	1901
*Zehrung, Henry	West Point	1881
Zeigler, T. F.	Hartington	1901

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Abbott, N. C.	Lincoln	1881, 1882
*Abel, Anton	Plum Creek	1883
Abrahamson, Otto	Axtell	1887, 1889
Adams, G. M.	Crawford	1907
Adams, John M.	Sidney	1885
Agee, Alfred W.	Aurora	1887
Ahmanson, John	Douglas County	1871
Aikin, Relzy M.	Nelson	1885, 1887
Albert, Henry	Wilber	1891
Alden, J. M.	Pierce	1891
Alderman, Frank B.	West Point	1897
Alderson, T. E.	Creston	1907
Alexander, Thomas J.	Johnson	1887
Allen, Charles F.	Beatrice	1913
Allen, Cyrus	Summit	1877
Allen, H. A.	Atkinson	1909, 1911
Allen, James	Omaha	1895
Ames, George W.	Omaha	1893
Ames, W. R.	Swift	1891
Andersen, Christ.	Bristow	1913
Anderson, Charles	Marquette	1903, 1905
Anderson, Chris	Norman	1911, 1913
Anderson, C. J.	Omaha	1905
Anderson, D. M.	Otoe County	1866, 1867
Anderson, F. E.	Wausa	1903
Anderson, Geo. W.	Havelock	1899
Anderson, Nels J.	Omaha	1913
Anderson, Victor	Minden	1901, 1903
Andres, Philip	Omaha	1887
Andrews, Henry C.	Kearney	1887
Andrews, J. A.	Holdrege	1901

Ankeny, H. T.	Laurel	1897
Anness, Wilbur W.	Dunbar	1911
Anyan, William	Beatrice	1876, 1877
*Armitage, H. G.	Kenesaw	1883
Armstrong, F.	Elm Creek	1909
Armstrong, J. W.	South Auburn	1899, 1901, 1907
Arnold, A. J.	Columbus	1873
Arnold, Edward	Odell	1891
Arnold, Edward W.	Platte County	1866
Ashburn, D. P.	Gibbon	1873
Ashby, Thomas F.	Wilcox	1883
Ashby, William	Fairfield	1895
*Atwood, Silas S.	Beaver Crossing	1903, 1905
Ayer, Simon C.	Gibbon	1881, 1882
Ayers, Oliver C.	Humboldt	1913
Babcock, A. H.	Pawnee City	1873
Babcock, C. F.	McCook	1883
Babcock, Oscar	North Loup	1879
Babcock, Walter E.	Cambridge	1887
*Bacon, Frank	Gothenburg	1895
Bacon, Geo. E.	Overton	1903, 1905
Bailey, J. B.	Herman	1881, 1882
Bailey, Orestus G.	Bloomington	1887, 1889
Bailey, Stephen M.	Fairbury	1885
Bailey, Willard F.	Kearney	1911
Baird, Harlon	Houser	1887
Baird, J. P.	Ord	1907
Baker, Alex. H.	Omaha	1875, 1876, 1877
Baker, B. S.	Fairbury	1889
Baker, D. W.	Benedict	1907, 1909, 1911
Baker, Jason W.	Seneca	1913
Baker, Sidney	Keene	1879
Baker, William	Saline County	1867
*Baldwin, A. S.	Plum Creek	1881, 1882
Baldwin, C. W.	Elkhorn	1897
Baltzley, O. W.	Crete	1867, 1873
Banks, A. H.	Wausa	1913
Barclay, Andrew D.	Bookwalter	1909, 1911
Barker, A. H.	Dakota County	1866
Barker, S.	Plattsmouth	1877
Barnard, E. H.	Dodge County	1869
Barnard, Samuel	Table Rock	1879
Barnes, John W.	Plattsmouth	1873, 1875
Barnes, S. C.	Omaha	1905, 1907
Barney, Reuben E.	Kearney	1885
*Barnum, Guy C.	Columbus	1877
Barrett, Geo. W.	Shelton	1907, 1909
Barrett, Jacob H.	Wisner	1887
Barrows, B. H.	Omaha	1875
Barry, Patrick H.	Greeley	1893, 1895
Bartels, H. C.	Carroll	1911, 1913
Bartholemew, H. C.	Creighton	1891
Bartlett, E M.	Omaha	1881, 1882
Bartlett, W. R.	Omaha	1873
Barton, Lewis	Minden	1883
Bartoo, A. E.	Arcadia	1903, 1905
Bassett, Samuel C.	Gibbon	1885, 1911
Bates, M. A.	Plattsmouth	1909
Batty, R. A.	Hastings	1879
Baumer, John	Omaha	1875, 1876

Beal, Charles W.	Broken Bow	1893
Beall, Charles H.	Fairfield	1901
Beall, Enos	Hall County	1871
Beals, Seth W.	Humboldt	1875
Bear, Alexander	Norfolk	1877
Beardsley, J. M.	Weeping Water	1877
Becher, Dierk A.	Columbus	1901, 1903
Becher, Gus G.	Columbus	1895
Beck, Henry S.	Pierce	1895
Beckman, Henry	Germantown	1889
Bedford, Wm. H.	Meek	1905
Bee, E. R.	Cambridge	1895
Beebe, Henry	Dodge County	1867
Beekly, Wm. H.	Dorchester	1901
Beethe, C. H.	Elk Creek	1901
Begole, B. H.	Beatrice	1909
Beisner, Conrad	Hebron	1899, 1901
Belden, H. S.	Dawson	1903
Belden, N. S.	North Bend	1877
Bell, T. R.	Cass County	1866
Benedict, John W.	Humphrey	1905
Benedict, E.	Omaha	1895
Benjamin, G. W.	Trenton	1899
Bennett, J. B.	Otoe County	1867
Bennett, Lewis M.	Omaha	1879
Bentley, Wm. G.	Ashland	1887
Berlet, Peter	Johnson	1899
Berlin, R. S.	Omaha	1889
Bernard, James J.	Pawnee City	1895, 1897
Berry, E. M.	Mission Creek	1889
Bertrand, Geo. E.	Omaha	1891
Besse, C. R.	Red Cloud	1907
Best, F. C.	Omaha	1907
Beverly, J. A.	Omaha	1899
Bick, Henry	Seward	1881, 1882, 1887
Bickley, William M.	Madison	1885
*Bierbower, V.	Sidney	1883
Billings, O. P.	Norden	1897
Bisbee, N. B.	Chambers	1889
Black, Cyrus	Hickman	1909
Blackmore, Thomas	Omaha	1877
Blaco, Richard	Blair	1885
*Blake, Palmer	Tecumseh	1897, 1899
*Blakely, Nathan	Gage County	1866, 1869
Blodgett, Charles	Howard	1873
Blystone, W. J.	Lincoln	1907, 1909
Bobbitt, D. N.	Sunlight	1877
Boelts, John G.	St. Libory	1909
Boggs, L. B.	Beatrice	1877
Boland, Peter G. H.	Omaha	1909, 1911
Bolin, J. M.	Ulysses	1905, 1907
Bollen, F. L.	Crofton	1913
Bolln, Henry	Omaha	1881, 1882
Bonham, Luther	Fairbury	1911
Booth, James	Scribner	1885
Bohacek, William	Wilber	1889
Bortis, C. W.	Glenville	1889
Botts, S. J.	Ord	1909
Boulier, Alex	Cedar Bluffs	1899, 1901
Bower, Samuel	St. Paul	1897, 1889
Bowman, A. B.	Lawrence	1909

*Bowman, Geo. G.	Columbus	1887
Bowman, H. E.	Lawrence	1905
Boyd, James	Nelson	1901
*Boyd, James E.	Platte County	1866
Boyd, R. W.	Aurora	1909
Bradley, A. H.	North Platte	1879
Brady, John	Kearney	1895
Brain, John Bell	Omaha	1913
Brandt, Wm., Jr	Malcolm	1885
Braucht, H. G.	Clarkson	1889
Brecht, Charles	Falls City	1911
Bredeson, Ole	Surprise	1891
Breen, Joseph J.	South Omaha	1891
Brennan, J. C.	Omaha	1891
Brewer, Wells	Hall County	1869, 1870
Brewster, Sardius C.	Douglas County	1869, 1870
Briggs, A. C.	Dodge County	1871
Brink, A. P.	Cedar Rapids	1889
Britton, James	Wayne	1883
Broatch, W. J.	Omaha	1881, 1882
Brockman, John M.	Stella	1893, 1895
Broderick, J. E.	Fairfield	1909
Broderick, M.	Fairfield	1899, 1901
Brokaw, W. A.	Ruby	1895
Brott, Lewis	Sextorp	1913
Brown, E. A.	Friend	1907, 1909
Brown, C. M.	Cambridge	1901
*Brown, David	Nebraska City	1901
Brown, David J.	Seward	1883, 1893
Brown, Edward P.	Lincoln	1907
Brown, Elmer W.	Lincoln	1907, 1909
Brown, Geo. W.	Dayton	1881, 1882
Brown, John L.	Plattsmouth	1873, 1875
Brown, Wm. W.	Culbertson	1887
Brownell, R. C.	Morse Bluffs	1895
Brownlee, R. D.	Burr Oak	1879
Bruce, G. C.	Hebron	1879
Brunner, Thomas C.	Omaha	1885
*Bruno, Henry O.	Chapman	1877
Brush, Marcus	Saunders County	1869, 1870
*Buckley, J. B.	Stromsburg	1907
Buckner, G. R.	Waverly	1913
Buffington, Joseph R.	Liberty	1885
Bulla, J. H.	South Omaha	1911
Burch, J. C.	Wymore	1895
Buresh, Vaclav	Omaha	1901
Burgess, H. C. M.	Lincoln	1903, 1905
Burke, David W.	Bancroft	1895
Burket, Homer K.	Lincoln	1913
Burkett, Elmer J.	Lincoln	1897
Burkley, V.	Douglas County	1866
Burling, T. R.	Firth	1879
Burman, Frank	Omaha	1897, 1899
Burnham, A. J.	Springview	1889
Burnham, Sumner W.	Lincoln	1885
Burns, Edward C.	Scribner	1895
Burns, Joseph	Lincoln	1893, 1895, 1899, 1905
Burns, W. H.	Omaha	1879
Burroughs, W. W.	Central City	1905
Burtch, Geo. S.	La Platte	1873
Burtch, S. F.	Papillion	1877

Busch, Chas. H.	Nebraska City	1913
*Bush, A. H.	Naponee	1877
Bush, G. H.	Grand Island	1879
Bushee, B. K.	Kimball	1909, 1911
Busse, C. H. W.	Decatur	1911
Butler, John H.	Omaha	1897
Butler, J. R.	Pawnee County	1867
Butt, William	Omaha	1909
Bygland, I. S.	Bradish	1909
Byram, H. D.	Decatur	1899, 1907
Cadman, John	Lincoln	1867, 1877
Cady, A. E.	St. Paul	1889
Cain, John B.	Aurora	1893, 1895
Cain, J. R., Jr.	Stella	1901
Caldwell, James L.	Lincoln	1887, 1889
Caldwell, L. T.	Edgar	1877
Caldwell, P. A.	Edgar	1903, 1905
Calkins, J. F.	Friend	1901
Callahan, Thomas C.	Friend	1885
Campbell, B. W.	Clay Center	1897
Campbell, Robert W.	Grand Island	1895
Cameron, John H.	Herman	1887
Cameron, M.	Vacoma	1889
Cannon, J. T.	Cass County	1871
Cannon, Samuel L.	Westerville	1887
Cantlin, J. R.	Webster	1881, 1882
Capek, Thomas	Omaha	1891
Carder, W. W.	Lincoln	1879
Carlin, J. J.	Bassett	1907
Carlson, Oscar	Axtell	1895
Carman, A. A.	Spring Creek	1881, 1882
Carnaby, Wm.	Omaha	1883
Carpenter, G. J.	Fairbury	1893
Carpenter, Robert C.	Bellwood	1891
Carr, John F.	Springview	1909
Carter, S.	Richardson County	1870
Carton, John	O'Neill	1899
Case, E. S.	Stockville	1909
Case, J. H.	Fairfield	1881, 1882
Casebeer, James H.	Blue Springs	1897, 1905
Casper, Charles D.	David City	1885, 1893, 1895
Cassell, Job W.	Nebraska City	1903, 1905
Castle, G. H.	Blue Springs	1883
Cawthra, R.	Holbrook	1899
Chab, John	Dorchester	1909
*Chaddock, Luther	Seward County	1882
Chambers, B. F.	Dakota City	1875
Chambers, J. H.	Herman	1899
Champlin, L. C.	Fairbury	1877
Chapin, C. C.	Riverton	1883
*Chapin, Wm. F.	Cass County	1866, 1867
Chapman, T. P.	Wahoo	1875
Chapman, W. O.	Crete	1895
Chappell, George W.	Enderslake	1913
*Charleston, C. O.	Phelps	1883
Chase, Charles H.	Crawford	1909
Chase, Charles H.	Stanton	1895
Chase, John N.	Sarpy County	1869
Chittenden, W. E.	Clatonia	1897, 1899
Christensen, A. C.	Minden	1905

Christopherson, J.	Omaha	1883
Christy, G. S.	Johnson	1903
Christy, Hal	Scribner	1889
Christy, S. W.	Edgar	1889
Church, Jarvis C.	Nemaha County	1869, 1870
Clapp, Hammond	Steele City	1891
Clark, A. F.	Schuyler	1883
Clark, Elam	Washington County	1871
Clark, E. L.	Lancaster County	1867
Clark, H. G.	Omaha	1883
Clark, James	Dakota County	1871
*Clark, Lorin	Albion	1875, 1876, 1877
Clark, Paul F.	Lincoln	1897, 1899
Clark, Ralph A.	Stella	1897, 1909
Clark, T. S.	Osceola	1879
Clarke, E. D.	Valentine	1911
Clarke, H. T.	Omaha	1905, 1907
Clayton, I. R.	Wymore	1911
Coats, Wm. N.	Stewart	1903, 1905
Coffee, Charles F.	Chadron	1901
Coie, William	Upland	1897
Cole, Albert V.	Juniata	1885, 1887
Cole, Chas.	Humboldt	1881, 1882
Cole, Demmit	Cass County	1867
Cole, I. M.	Doniphan	1883
Cole, J. W.	Culbertson	1895
Coleman, A.	Stromsburg	1889
Coleman, J. M.	Neligh	1889
Collins, G. W.	Pawnee County	1871
Collins, J. S.	Colon	1883
Collins, Thomas J.	Richardson County	1867
Collins, Wm.	Bancroft	1889
Colpetzer, Frank	Omaha	1883
Colton, Geo. R.	David City	1893
Colton, William	York	1911
Conaway, John B.	York	1895
Conger, J. W.	Otoe County	1871
*Conger, William H.	Loup City	1885
Cone, Trenmor	Wahoo	1907
Connolly, James P.	Omaha	1909
Cook, J. M.	Oxbow	1881, 1882, 1883
Cook, W. L.	Fairbury	1883
Cooley, Alfred S.	Eagle	1893, 1895
Cooperrider, I. J.	Hastings	1909
Cope, James A.	Pawnee City	1885, 1887
Coppoc, Ed	Chambers	1901
Copsey, A. H.	Ansley	1903, 1905
Corbin, O. A.	Vesta	1889, 1913
Cornelius, George	Grand Island	1885
Cornell, W. H.	York County	1876
Corneer, S. A.	Omaha	1901
Cornish, A. J.	Lincoln	1891, 1893
Corr, Thomas	Staplehurst	1885
Correll, Erasmus M.	Hebron	1881, 1882
Corrigan, D.	Sidney	1881
Cosgrove, J. H.	Burwell	1899
Coulter, John F.	Fairmont	1879
Cox, Joshua	Hampton	1883, 1885
Cox, Levi	South Omaha	1897, 1899
Craig, Wm. S.	Craig	1887
Cramb, J. O.	Fairbury	1891, 1895

Crane, Morgan	Taylor	1887
Crane, Thomas D.	Omaha	1893
Cravens, Joseph M.	Armour	1903, 1905
Crawford, Geo. N.	Sarpy County	1867
Crawford, James	South Bend	1885
*Crawford, J. C.	West Point	1875, 1876
Creighton, James	Omaha	1877
Crissey, H. G.	Crab Orchard	1901
Critchfield, A. J.	Omaha	1866
Crockett, Charles	Bloomfield	1899, 1901
Cronin, Dennis H.	O'Neill	1911, 1913
Cronk, J. H.	Ord	1897
Crook, William H.	Falls City	1885
Cropsey, Daniel B.	Fairbury	1903, 1905
Cross, George	Fairbury	1893
Crow, Joseph	Omaha	1895, 1897
Crowe, George	Nemaha	1867, 1869
Cruzen, A. R.	Curtis	1889
Culdice, C. H.	De Witt	1907
Cunningham, A. V.	Giltner	1903, 1905
Cunningham, Benj. F.	Richardson County	1866
Cunningham, Findley	Orleans	1899
Currie, Frank	Crawford	1903, 1905
Curtis, C. E.	South Omaha	1897
Curtis, Chas. W.	Battle Creek	1891
Curtis, William	Adams	1879
Cushing, R. C.	Omaha	1889
Dahlston, Peter	Ericson	1901
Daily, R. B.	Indianola	1881, 1882
Daily, William	Nemaha County	1867, 1871
Davenport, H. H.	St. Helena	1883
Davidson, James	Xenia	1875, 1876
Davies, John A.	Plattsmouth	1893, 1895
Davis, F. E.	Wahoo	1879
Davis, F. J.	Weeping Water	1907
Davis, James A.	Omaha	1913
*Davis, Jas. H.	Gibbon	1879, 1903, 1905
Dawson, John	Alma	1883
*Day, R. N.	Tekamah	1879
Dech, William H.	Ithaca	1873
Decker, F.	Hebron	1891
*Delaney, M. C.	Brainard	1889, 1895
Deles Dernier, W.	Elmwood	1903, 1905
Dempsey, William	Alliance	1895
Dempster, Peregrine J.	Republican City	1879, 1885
Denman, H. C.	Doniphan	1889
Denman, Z. H., Jr.	Alda	1883
Denton, W. A.	Douglas County	1866
Detrick, H. M.	York	1903, 1905
Detweiler, J. O.	Omaha	1899
Dew, J. S.	Tecumseh	1881, 1882, 1893
Deweese, J. M.	Richardson County	1866, 1867
Dickerson, Albert	Litchfield	1891, 1893
Dickinson, John W.	Waverly	1887, 1889
Diers, Herman	Gresham	1901
Diller, Wm. H.	Diller	1887, 1889
*Dillon, W. E.	Otoe County	1871
*Dimmick, J. M.	Macon	1893
Dittmar, R. A.	Nebraska City	1899
*Dobson, Richard	Grafton	1891, 1893, 1897

Dobry, Jos. G.	Schuyler	1899, 1903
Dodd, J. F.	St. Paul	1883
Dodge, G. M.	Glencoe	1879
Dodge, H. L.	Douglas	1873
Dodge, N. P., Jr.	Omaha	1905, 1907
Dolezal, Frank	Wahoo	1909, 1911
Doolittle, W. H.	Sterling	1877
Doom, J. E.	Otoe County	1871
Doran, Thomas H.	Burwell	1905, 1907
Dort, E. H.	Auburn	1911
Dostal, Joseph	Abie	1909, 1911
Douglas, James A.	Bassett	1903, 1905
Dowty, J. R.	Falls City	1881, 1882
Draper, D. S.	Plattsmouth	1883
Draper, H. A.	Edgar	1879
Draper, Solomon	Niobrara	1883
Druesdow, Robt. C.	Omaha	1913
Duby, Charles	Sarpy County	1871
Dudley, E. G.	Omaha	1873
Duerfeldt, Gustavus	Richardson County	1867
*Dunham, Martin	Omaha	1867, 1873
Dunkin, M. W.	Unadilla	1907
Dunn, Francis	Rogers	1891
Dunn, W. J.	De Witt	1889
Dye, William	Fairmont	1883
Eager, De Witt	Beaver Crossing	1897
Eager, Earl O.	Lincoln	1911
Easterling, J. M.	Kearney	1899
Eastman, L. H.	Campbell	1909, 1911
Eastman, W. G.	Kingston	1897, 1899
Eberman, Joseph H.	Davenport	1885
Edmondson, J. H.	Aurora	1901
Eggenburger, Peter Jr.	Strang	1903, 1911
Eggleston, Geo. W.	Bennet	1887
Elwood, W. A.	Oakdale	1913
Emerson, Charles D.	May	1885
Endicott, John J.	Dorchester	1899
Eickhoff, Arnold	Aten	1893
Eighmy, P. H.	Long Pine	1897
Eisley, Chas. F.	Norfolk	1877, 1879, 1887
Elder, Samuel M.	Clay Center	1891, 1893
Eller, I. C.	Blair	1907
Elliott, Allen	Ragan	1889
Elliott, J. B.	Syracuse	1877
Ellis, Charles C.	Sterling	1887
Ellis, Enos E.	Allen	1893, 1911
Ellis, Frank O.	Beatrice	1909
Elmelund, W. C.	Valparaiso	1913
Elwood, H. C.	Creighton	1899
Ely, James F.	Auburn	1895
Endorf, F. W.	Tobias	1897
Englehard, F. W.	Rising City	1879
Engstrom, P. G.	Funk	1905
Enyart, Logan	Nebraska City	1873, 1875, 1876
Erickson, Andrew	Campbell	1913
Ernst, William	Graf	1905
Evans, C. B.	Dixon County	1869
Evans, Isaiah D.	Kenesaw	1899, 1911
Evans, John E.	North Platte	1901
Evans, J. L.	Aurora	1909

Everett, Beriah W.	Lyons	1885
Everett, Fremont	Lyons	1889
Ewan, J. G.	Grant	1877
Ewing, James	Wood River	1887
Fablinger, George	South Auburn	1883
Fairbrother, Geo. W.	Nemaha County	1866
Fallstead, George H.	Falls City	1913
Fannon, Geo. W.	Royal	1909
Farley, H. W.	Weeping Water	1875, 1876
*Farley, J. J.	Marquette	1889
Farley, W. I.	Aurora	1907
Farnsworth, J. B.	Springview	1893
Farrell, John	North Bend	1893
Faxon, J. W.	Lanham	1891
Fee, J. R.	Crookston	1891
Feichtinger, Chas.	Pleasant Valley	1891
Felker, W. S.	Omaha	1889
Fellers, A. H.	Humboldt	1901
Fellers, E. E.	Monroe	1903
Felton, G. A.	Angus	1891, 1893
Fenlon, Peter F.	David City	1905
Fenno, S. B.	Omaha	1889
Fenton, Jerry	Dawson's Mill	1879
Fenton, William	Dawson	1887, 1889
Ferguson, George	Syracuse	1879
Fernow, Martin	Roseland	1897
Ferrar, H. S.	Grand Island	1903, 1905
Field, Allen W.	Lincoln	1883
*Fieldgrove, Henry	Shelton	1889
Filley, Elijah	Beatrice	1881, 1882
Filley, H. Clyde	Beatrice	1911
Fishback, George C.	Harvard	1903, 1905
Fisher, Allen G.	Chadron	1899
Fisher, Henry	Arago	1875, 1876
Fisher, H. A.	Pilger	1879
Fisher, J. Walker	Petersburg	1913
*Fitchie, James	Otoe County	1869, 1870
Fitts, Frank J.	South Omaha	1905
Fitzpatrick, W. W.	Hebron	1877
Flamme, William	Berlin	1891
Flanagan, Ira	Omaha	1913
Fletcher, W. G.	Orchard	1907
Flynn, Thomas J.	Omaha	1899
Fogarty, J. L.	Greeley	1909
Folda, Frank	Schuyler	1875, 1876
Ford, Harvey	Hubbell	1903
Ford, Patrick	Omaha	1891
Ford, Philo H.	Gosper County	1893
Foster, Harry A.	Omaha	1905, 1913
Fouke, G. R.	Liberty	1897
Foulon, Jas S.	Fairmont	1913
Fowler, Chas. A.	Ohiowa	1899
Fox, George	Osmond	1913
*Fox, Geo. W.	Cozad	1887
Fox, Joseph	Douglas County	1869, 1870
Frady, C. H.	Pierce	1877
France, C. L.	Syracuse	1907
France, T. M.	West Point	1881, 1882, 1883
Frantz, Millard E.	Friend	1887
Frazier, Kelly	Dixon County	1866

Frederick, J. F.....St. Paul 1879, 1881, 1882
Freeburn, Wm. .....Sterling 1883
French, H. A.....Milford 1879
Frerichs, John .....Febing 1877
Fretz, I. S.....Geranium 1899
Fried, William .....Fremont 1881, 1882
Friedrichs, M. L.....Plattsmouth 1901, 1903
Fries, Soren M.....Dannebrog 1903, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913
Fritz, Nick .....Pender 1895
Frost, Geo. W.....Douglas County 1867
Frost, Wm. S.....Blair 1891
Fuchs, John W.....Platte Center 1887
Fuller, A. B.....Cass County 1867
Fuller, F. W.....Paris 1889
Fuller, George W.....Seward 1899, 1901, 1911, 1913
Fuller, John N.....Hanover 1887
Fulton, Samuel .....Alma 1891, 1893
Funk, P. C.....Funk 1907, 1913
Furay, John B.....Douglas County 1869

*Gaffin, J. N.....Colon 1891, 1893, 1897
Gafford, Charles C.....Wymore 1887
Gale, A. H.....Bassett 1891
*Galey, S. B.....Lancaster County 1871
Gallagher, Felix L.....Rosalie 1911
Galogly, O. .....Johnstown 1901
Galt, A. A.....Edgar 1911
Gamble, James G.....Hooper 1887
Gandy, Jesse .....Broken Bow 1911
*Garber, Silas .....Red Cloud 1873
Gardner, J. F.....Richardson County 1869, 1870
Gardner, W. A.....Omaha 1889, 1891
Garvey, Patrick .....Omaha 1887
Gassman, F. W.....Ogallala 1879
*Gates, Amos .....Gilmore 1879, 1881, 1882, 1889
Gates, J. M.....Fort Crook 1909, 1913
Gawne, W. Y. R.....Central City 1901
Gaylord, E. S.....Fontanelle 1875, 1876
Gaylord, Fred .....Kearney 1897
Gaylord, R. E.....Omaha 1879
*Gelwick, C. C.....Brainard 1903
Gerdes, Henry .....Falls City..1891, 1893, 1897, 1905, 1909, 1911
Gerdis, W. .....Arago 1877
*Gere, Chas. H.....Pawnee County 1866
Gibson, J. S.....Omaha 1877, 1879
Gifford, Wm. M.....Lewiston 1891, 1893
Gilbert, A. E.....York 1889
Gilbert, D. W.....Omaha 1903
*Gilbert, J. W.....Friend 1879
Gilchrist, L. W.....Alliance 1889
Gill, David .....Hebron 1885
*Gillilan, John N.....Lincoln 1891
Gilman, J. D.....Falls City 1877
Gilman, L. S.....Havelock 1907
Gilmore, Joseph C.....Plattsmouth 1877, 1887
Gishwiller, C. W.....Wilcox 1901, 1903
Givens, Felix .....West Point 1897
Glasgow, Wm. G.....Nemaha County 1866
Gleim, Philip .....Danbury 1905, 1907
*Glenn, Robert A.....West Salem 1885
Goar, Isaac N.....Callaway 1895

Goddard, Samuel	McCook	1891
Goldsmith, Bennett	West Point	1893
Good, Ellis E.	Peru	1903
*Goodin, Isaac	Saline County	1871
Goodman, C. F.	Omaha	1873
Goodrich, L.	Fairmont	1907
Gordon, H.	Lavinia	1883
Goshorn, J. S.	Chester	1897
Goss, Chas. A.	Omaha	1893
Goss, T. S.	Wayne	1893
Gow, James	Papillion	1883
Graff, Charles	Bancroft	1907, 1909
Grafton, Wm. S.	Western	1899
Graham, Robert B.	Waverly	1881
Grammer, Chas.	St. Paul	1893
Grandstaff, Joseph L.	Bladen	1897, 1899
Graver, William	Brock	1883
Graves, John G.	Otoe County	1866, 1867
Gray, A. W.	Tecumseh	1866
Gray, F. W.	Wahoo	1883
Graybill, R. W.	Aurora	1879
Green, O. E.	Genoa	1889
Green, S. W.	Ewing	1907
Green, Samuel L.	McCook	1887
Greenwalt, Geo. W.	Broken Bow	1913
Gregg, F. M.	Wayne	1903
Greig, James	Genoa	1909
Grell, Claus	Chalco	1897, 1899, 1901
Grenell, Edwin N.	Sarpy County	1871
Griffin, B. F.	Tekamah	1909
Griffin, Joel T.	Douglas County	1867, 1869, 1870
Griffith, Peter	Juniata	1893, 1895
Griffith, W. C.	Lincoln	1877
Grimes, H. M.	Ord	1883
Grimes, M. C.	Chambers	1897
Grinstead, R. E.	Humboldt	1883
Grossmann, John H.	Omaha	1911
Grosvenor, J. H.	Aurora	1897, 1899
Grout, A. P.	Syracuse	1883
Groves, C. E.	Firth	1909
Grueber, William	Byron	1909, 1911, 1913
Gumaer, Alfred W.	St. Paul	1885
Gunnett, J. M.	York	1891
Gustafson, C. H.	Mead	1911, 1913
Gustin, John J.	Murdock	1913
Guthrie, David	Superior	1895
Hadsell, Fred L.	Wahoo	1909
Hagemeister, W.	Henderson	1907
Hagerty, James F.	Sargent	1913
Hagood, J. McF.	Cass County	1869, 1870
Hahn, Leopold	Hastings	1889
Hairgrove, E. E.	Sutton	1895
Haldeman, W. J.	Mission Creek	1877
Hall, C. L.	Lincoln	1889
Hall, Ed. J.	Grand Island	1891
Hall, George A.	Green Island	1877
Hall, Jas.	Eight Mile Grove	1881, 1882, 1883
Hall, James	Newport	1899
Hall, Joseph	Tekamah	1901
Hall, Patrick J.	Ashland	1885

Hall, Thomas F.	Douglas County	1871
Haller, William D.	Clair	1893, 1895, 1899, 1911
Hamer, T. F.	Kearney	1907
*Hamilton, David W.	Millerton	1897, 1901
Hamilton, W. R.	Washington County	1866
Hammitt, B. F.	Bradford	1879
Hampton, I. B.	Guide Rock	1889
Hand, W. E.	Greenwood	1905
Hanks, H. H.	Nebraska City	1901
Hanna, David	Wood Lake	1903
Hanna, J. R.	Greeley	1889
Hansen, I. E.	Archer	1907
*Hanson, Robert	Oakland	1879
Hanthorn, James	Superior	1889
Hardenburg, E. H.	Lancaster County	1867
Hardin, D. S.	Alma	1911, 1913
*Harding, W. A.	Oakland	1889
Hardy, H. R.	Stromsburg	1899
Harkson, Henry	Davey	1895, 1899
*Harlan, Nathan V.	York	1885, 1887
Harman, Wm. J.	Fremont	1903, 1905
Harmon, Frank P.	Pauline	1885, 1887
Harrington, Buel S.	Ainsworth	1909, 1911
Harrington, W.	Tekamah	1883
Harris, D. H.	Unadilla	1899
Harris, J. E.	Amherst	1901, 1913
Harris, R. D.	Ogallala	1895
Harrison, Charles J.	Wahoo	1887
Harrison, M. T.	Dunbar	1907
Harrison, Peter	Alda	1877
Harrison, W. G.	Blair	1903
Harrison, W. H.	Grand Island	1895
Hart, J. E.	Gresham	1907
Harte, A. C.	Omaha	1895
Hartwell, Addison F.	Inavale	1913
*Harvey, A. E.	Arapahoe	1877
Harvey, A. R.	Omaha	1907
*Harvey, Augustus F.	Otoe County	1867
Hasik, John D.	Abie	1911, 1913
Hastings, A. J.	Webster	1899
Hastings, Alfred G.	Lincoln	1875, 1876
Hastings, G. H.	Pleasant Hill	1875, 1876
Hatch, W. O.	Vacoma	1883
*Hatfield, I. H.	Lincoln	1911
*Hathaway, H. D.	Cass County	1866
Hathorn, J. E.	Bartley	1899, 1901, 1903
Haven, H. H.	Gibbon	1883
Havlik, James	Abie	1895
Hawxby, Fred G.	Nemaha	1901
Hayden, Ben H.	Wilber	1887
Hayden, C. M.	London	1875, 1876
Hays, C. W.	McCool Junction	1882, 1889
Haywood, C. F.	Nemaha County	1867
Hazen, Solon M.	Blue Springs	1885
Heacock, P. S.	Falls City	1881, 1882
*Healey, Thomas A.	Milford	1877
Heath, E. L.	Rushville	1891
Hector, Fred	South Auburn	1909
Heffernan, J. C.	Jackson	1877, 1907, 1909
Heiliger, Henry	Plymouth	1911, 1913
Heimrich, John	Hooper	1883, 1885

Heimrod, George	Omaha	1887
Helmer, Lewis	Lincoln	1875, 1876
*Helms, John H	Henderson	1881, 1882
Hendershot, F. J	Hebron	1875, 1876
Henderson, Robert	Henderson	1897
Hennick, C. W	Burwell	1891
Henry, David P	Tecumseh	1885
Henry, H. R	Disney	1891, 1893, 1907, 1909
Herman, S. J	Wilber	1881, 1882, 1891
Hermanson, Neils	Dannebrog	1905
Herron, J. R	Orchard	1903
Herzog, H. H	Herman	1911
Hibbert, Thos. E	Adams	1899, 1901
Hicklin, William M	Otoe County	1867
Hickman, William	Seward	1879
Hicks, Chas. E	Bladen	1899
Higgins, James M	Sunlight	1885
Higgins, W. P	Wescott	1893, 1895
Hile, L. L	St. Michael	1897
Hill, John C	Imperial	1905, 1907
Hill, J. S	Bellwood	1889
*Hill, R. H	Edgar	1897
Hill, W. C	Blue Springs	1889
Hinds, E. B	Odell	1893, 1895
Hinkle, H. M	Springfield	1891
Hoare, Fred	Monroe	1905
Hocknell, George	McCook	1885
Hoebel, Louis	Syracuse	1883
Hoff, S. G	Florence	1913
Hoffmeister, Fred	Imperial	1913
Hogrefe, W. H	Stella	1903, 1905
Hoile, Joseph T	Richardson County	1866, 1867, 1869
Holbrook, W. D	Everett	1897
Holcomb, H	Middleburg	1873
*Holland, L. J	Indianola	1897
Holliet, Jas. G	Havelock	1903, 1905
Hollman, Joseph	Dakota City	1881, 1882, 1883
Holmes, C. A	Tecumseh	1875, 1876
Holmes, Edward P	Pierce	1885
Holmes, Robt. H	Omaha	1909, 1911
Holsworth, William	Homer	1885
Holt, Frank H	Beatrice	1885
Homer, J. C	North Bend	1883
Hooper, Edward	Grand Island	1889
*Horne, O	Syracuse	1889
Horner, William	Lexington	1897
Horst, George	Osceola	1887, 1893, 1895
Horton, W. H	Springview	1901, 1905
Hospodsky, John A	Wilber	1909, 1911
Hostetler, M. A	Shelton	1913
*Hostetter, Christopher	Central City	1881, 1882
Houck, Miles D	Omaha	1899
Householder, W. B	Bladen	1901
Housh, F. M	Neligh	1911
Howard, A. S	Kenesaw	1907
Howard, Edgar	Papillion	1895
Howard, Ezra E	Edgar	1883, 1885
Howard, Jeremiah	South Omaha	1909
Howard, L. M	Green Island	1873
Howard, T. J	Greeley	1911
Howe, Church	Howe	1875, 1876, 1881, 1882, 1891, 1893

Howe, F. A.	North Bend	1907
Howe, H. R.	Auburn	1905
Hoy, C. H.	Silver Creek	1901, 1903
Hubbard, E. P.	Juniata	1913
*Hudson, H. J.	Platte County	1871
Huff, Edward T.	Springfield	1885
Hull, O.	Alma	1895, 1897
Hullihem, Thos. G.	Niobrara	1877
Humphrey, Fred B.	Lincoln	1909
Humphrey, Geo. C.	Doniphan	1901
*Humphrey, George M.	Pawnee County	1883
Hungate, J. H.	Omaha	1889
Hunker, F. D.	West Point	1905
Hunt, Cary M.	South Omaha	1901
Hunt, J. S.	Saline County	1869, 1870
Hunter, Charles	Inavale	1903
Hunter, Charles W.	St. Paul	1901
Hunter, J. M.	Mineola	1889
Huse, Jesse B.	Omaha	1891
Hyatt, N. Secor	President	1897
Irwin, William J.	West Hill	1885, 1893
Israel, Frank	Benkelman	1899
Jackson, A. H.	Pawnee City	1881, 1882
Jackson, George	Nelson	1913
Jackson, S. K.	Omaha	1881, 1882
Jackson, N. D.	Neligh	1905
Jahnel, Frank	Blair	1903, 1905
James, P. H.	Cortland	1893
Jamison, James M.	Toohy	1901
Jansen, Peter	Jansen	1899
Jeary, Edwin	Greenwood, Lincoln	1887, 1913
Jenkins, D. C.	Gage County	1871
Jenkins, E. M.	Alexandria	1893, 1895
Jenkins, George E.	Fairbury	1897
Jenness, Richard H.	Omaha	1895
Jennison, A. J.	Harvard	1907
Jensen, Thos.	Ulysses	1881, 1882, 1883
Jindra, Joseph	Crete	1885
John, James	Cambridge	1911
Johnson, Benjamin	Wahoo	1881, 1882
Johnson, C. S.	Wahoo	1883
Johnson, Charles T.	Omaha	1901
Johnson, Eric	Holdrege	1889
Johnson, Erick	Roseland	1905, 1909
Johnson, F. G.	Dorchester	1907
Johnson, F. M.	Tekamah	1877
Johnson, J. L.	Abbott	1893
Johnson, J. S.	Funk	1899, 1903
Johnson, J. V.	Ord	1891
*Johnson, Nathan	York	1893
Johnson, Nels	Oakland	1909
Johnson, Porter C.	Tecumseh	1911
Johnson, T. B.	Aurora	1877
*Johnston, B. J.	Howe	1893, 1895
Johnston, James C.	Lincoln	1885
Johnston, John W.	Omaha	1895
Johnston, N.	Howard	1879
Johnston, Simon	Milford	1891
Jones, Cass	Rulo	1903, 1907

Jones, C. R.	Juniata	1881, 1882
Jones, D. A.	Wayne	1897
Jones, D. N.	Brock	1897
Jones, Geo. U.	Wymore	1897, 1899
Jones, John M.	Clay Center	1911
Jones, J. O.	Glenwood	1883
Jones, Oliver C.	Richardson County	1869, 1870
*Jones, R. F.	Lyons	1891
Jones, R. W. W.	Dunbar	1903
Jones, T. L.	Hendley	1913
Jones, T. P.	Falls City	1895
Jones, W. B.	Clarks	1905
Jordan, E.	Pawnee City	1877
Jordan, William	Odessa	1901
Jouvenat, Frank	Petersburg	1901, 1903, 1905
Judd, L. P.	Cedar Rapids	1895
Junkin, Geo. C.	Smithfield	1903, 1905
Jury, J. A.	Ashland	1877
Kaley, C. W.	Red Cloud	1882, 1905
Kaley, H. S.	Red Cloud	1881
Kaley, Jacob L.	Red Cloud	1885
Kapp, Geo. F.	Butte	1897
Karbach, C. J.	Omaha	1879
Kauffman, William M.	Brownville	1913
Kaup, William	Western	1893, 1895
Kaveny, John	Linwood	1901, 1903
Keckley, Charles R.	York	1893, 1913
*Keckley, W. H.	York	1879
*Kehoe, John A.	Platte Center	1885
Keifer, J. W., Jr.	Bostwick	1907
*Keiper, George F.	Pierce	1887, 1889
Kelley, John E.	Platte County	1867
Kelley, P. C.	Grand Island	1913
Kelly, J. W.	Beaver City	1909
Kempton, W. H.	Wilber	1881, 1882
Kenney, Andrew J.	Red Cloud	1887
Kennedy, B. E. B.	Omaha	1879
Kennedy, J. A. C.	Omaha	1903
Kennedy, R. A.	Pawnee City	1879
Kent, Walter R.	Hay Springs	1911
Kerns, J. W.	Auburn	1903
Kessler, John F.	Oakland	1893
Keyes, Clarence E.	Springfield	1893
Kiester, Henry C.	St. Edward	1897, 1899
Killen, D. J.	Adams	1907, 1909
Kilmer, George M.	Western	1885
King, Edwin L.	Osceola	1885
King, Horace P.	Friend	1887
Kupp, Frank	Dodge County	1871
Kirk, Wert L.	Creighton	1911
Kittle, E. H.	Rockville	1903
Kloepfel, John	Rulo	1879, 1881, 1882
Kloke, Robert F.	West Point	1893
Knowles, J. H.	Fremont	1907
Knox, David	Omaha	1887
Knox, Oscar	Kearney	1903, 1905
Knudson, K. C.	Fullerton	1913
Koetter, F. W.	Omaha	1903
Korff, Henry	Hartington	1913
Kotouc, Otto	Humboldt	1909, 1911

Kraus, J. P.	South Omaha	1909
Krick, Edward	Minden	1891,1893
Krause, J. G.	Creighton	1891, 1893
Kuhl, John	Randolph	1907, 1909, 1911
Kuony, John B.	Fort Calhoun	1883, 1885
Kyd, Robert R.	Beatrice	1905
Kyner, James H.	Omaha	1881, 1882, 1893
Laflin, L. H.	Crab Orchard	1873
Laflin, R. W.	Wymore	1901
Lahners, Thomas	Belvidere	1905, 1907
Laird, G. C.	Dodge	1883
Lamb, C. L.	Stanton	1881, 1882
*Lambert, Wm. B.	Neligh	1877
Lamborn, J. J.	Indianola	1895
Lamp, H. A.	Bennington	1891
Lane, Arthur W.	Lincoln	1899, 1901
Larson, L. P.	Fremont	1889
Lash, Emmor	Peru	1879, 1889
*Latta, James P.	Tekamah	1887
*Laughlin, J. C.	Tekamah	1881, 1882
Lawrence, F. P.	Fremont	1909, 1911
Leary, C. A.	Douglas County	1870
Lee, Cyrus H.	Silver Creek	1885
Lee, John M.	Oxford	1883, 1885, 1889
Lee, Michael	Omaha	1905, 1907, 1913
Leeder, Ed	Omaha	1907
Lehman, George	Columbus	1881, 1882
Leibhart, George	Marquette	1885
Leidigh, Geo. W.	Nebraska City	1893, 1909, 1911
Lemar, C. M.	Wahoo	1897, 1899
Levengood, H. C.	Franklin	1905
Ley, Henry	Wayne	1889
Lichty, John A.	Falls City	1901
Liddell, John	Omaha	1897
Liesveld, Herman J.	Firth	1885, 1887
Lindsey, Geo. W.	Red Cloud	1911
Line, W. C.	Diller	1905, 1907
Lingenfelter, Geo. C.	Sidney	1893
Linn, J. L.	Table Rock	1881, 1882
Lisk, Jacob	Syracuse	1879
Liver, C. B.	Omaha	1911
Lockner, Augustus	Omaha	1893
Lomax, Howard	Lomax	1891
Long, John E.	West Point	1879
Loomis, Frank F.	Edholm	1897, 1899
Loomis, Geo. L.	Fremont	1901, 1903
Lord, George W.	Ulysses	1887
Lord, J. S.	Verdon	1905
Losey, Geo. W.	Fremont	1913
*Love, Lee	York	1877
Loveland, D. C.	Columbus	1879
Loveland, Edwin	Douglas County	1869, 1870
Lowe, Elliott	Huntley	1901
Lucas, R. S.	Pierce	1875, 1876
Luce, Clarence A.	Republican City	1885, 1905
*Luikart, G. A.	Tilden	1893
Luthy, J. U.	Middleburg	1883
Lux, Joseph	Rising City	1909
Lynch, J. O.	Lexington	1893

McAllister, G. C.	Chappell	1903, 1905
McAllister, James J.	Dakota City	1913
McAllister, W. A.	Columbus	1883
McArdle, E. J.	Benson	1911
McArdle, Patrick	Omaha	1879, 1885
McBride, D. L.	Quick	1895
McBride, J. C.	Lincoln	1889
McCaig, David	Cass County	1869, 1870
McCann, William H.	Hay Springs	1887
McCarthy, Con	Bancroft	1911, 1913
McCarthy, J. J.	Ponca	1899, 1901
McCarthy, Richard	Lincoln	1903, 1905
McCarthy, R. S.	Spalding	1897
McCartney, A. F.	Otoe County	1869, 1870
McClay, John H.	Lincoln	1903, 1905
McClellan, M. E.	North Loup	1911
McClun, N. T.	Bennett	1881, 1882
McClure, H. W.	O'Neill	1881, 1882
McColl, Charles J.	Beatrice	1909
*McColl, J. H.	Plum Creek	1877
McConaughy, Geo. M.	Stromsburg	1887
McCoy, Henry	Omaha	1901
McCracken, D.	Macon	1897, 1899
McCullough, C. W.	Blue Springs	1907
McCulloch, D. A.	Alma	1903
McCutchen, Wm. A.	St. Edward	1891, 1893
McDonald, David	Washington County	1866
McDougall, M.	Friend	1881, 1882
McDowell, J. B.	Beatrice	1873, 1875
McElhinney, J. C.	Lyons	1905
McFadden, William	McCool Junction	1895
McGavock, A.	Omaha	1883
McGee, Geo. H.	Clearwater	1897
McGinley, W. J.	Douglas	1899
McGrady, James	Gold Rinsey	1877
McGrew, Samuel W.	Auburn	1887
Mack, Tobias	Stanton	1879
McKee, George W.	Syracuse	1877
McKelvie, S. R.	Lincoln	1911
McKenna, Augustine P.	Gretna	1887
McKesson, J. C. F.	Emerald	1891, 1893
Mackey, Clarence	Ansley	1905, 1907
McKillip, D. C.	Seward	1873, 1875, 1876
McKinnon, J. H.	Ashland	1869, 1881, 1882
McKissick, John W.	Beatrice	1911, 1913
McLain, John	Seward	1903, 1905
McLennan, William	Otoe County	1869, 1870
McLeod, Charles	Stanton	1905
McLeod, Donald	Schuyler	1897
McMillan, John	South Omaha	1889
McMullen, Adam	Wymore	1905, 1907
McNickle, A. B.	Cortland	1889
McNitt, Randolph	Red Cloud	1895
McReynolds, Logan	Fairfield	1891
McShane, John A.	Omaha	1881, 1882
McVey, E. A.	Sutton	1893
McVicker, Wm. J.	North Bend	1877, 1895, 1909
*Majors, S. P.	Nemaha County	1871
Majors, T. J.	Peru	1889
Mallery, Earl D.	Alliance	1913

Mangold, Peter	Bennington	1903
*Mann, W. H.	Wilber	1897, 1899
Marble, Wm. H.	Mead	1885
Marlett, John W.	Newark	1907, 1909
Marsh, F. A.	Seward	1907
Marshall, Charles	Douglas	1901
Marshall, C. C.	Arlington	1897
*Marshall, Thomas H.	Williamsburg	1887
Martin, Lee	York	1883, 1885
Mast, S. D.	Moorefield	1911
Masters, F. W.	Beaver City	1907
*Masters, J. H.	Nebraska City	1873
Mather, D. E.	Arcadia	1913
Mathewson, C. P.	Norfolk	1879
Mathewson, J. G.	Pilger	1891
Mathieson, John	Omaha	1887
Matrau, H. C.	Norfolk	1911
Mattes, John, Jr.	Nebraska City	1889
Mattison, George	Ponca	1895
Maurer, Philip	Beaver Crossing	1913
*Maxwell, Samuel	Cass County	1866
May, Milton	Maple Creek	1873
Mead, George A.	Omaha	1901
Mead, Giles	Blair	1879
Meeker, C. W.	Imperial	1889
Memminger, I. F.	Madison	1899, 1903
Mendenhall, J. E.	Fairbury	1901, 1903
Mengel, E. M.	Crowder	1877
*Meradith, William	York	1903, 1905
Mercer, J. J.	Brownville	1877
Merrick, H. J.	Adams	1893, 1895
Metz, C. L.	Arago	1873
Metzger, A. H.	Rolf	1907
Metzger, C. E.	Cedar Creek	1911
Meyer, Ernest	Oak	1911
Meyers, J. H.	Falls City	1877
*Mickey, John H.	Osceola	1881, 1882
Mikesell, S. P.	Ponca	1903
Milbourn, Geo. F.	Minden	1899
Miles, Benj. F.	Dawson	1885
Miles, F. W.	De Witt	1895
Miller, E.	Sargent	1909
Miller, L. W.	Burnett	1883
Miller, Matt	David City	1885, 1887
Milligan, J. O.	Wakefield	1905, 1907
Mills, B. L.	Republican City	1877
Mills, M. H.	Waverly	1897
*Minick, H. D.	Nemaha County	1870
Minnix, Hugh C.	Morseville	1887
*Minor, Andrew J.	Lincoln	1911
Miskell, Edward W.	Wilber	1901
Mitchell, J. B.	Milford	1897
Mitchell, J. L.	Nebraska City	1879
Moan, J. M.	South Sioux City	1891
Mockett, John H., Jr.	Lincoln	1901, 1903, 1911, 1913
Modie, A. C.	McCook	1891
Moehrman, Henry	Macon	1895
Montgomery, R. W.	Beaver City	1881
Moody, O. H.	Ansley	1911
Moore, Frank	Indianola	1909, 1911
Moore, J. O.	Palmyra	1881, 1882

Moore, N. H.	Wilber	1879
Moore, S. V.	York	1877, 1881, 1882
Moran, O. S.	Creston	1897, 1899
Moriarty, J. F.	Omaha	1911
Morris, A. E.	Wood Lake	1913
Morrisey, F. R.	Omaha	1889
Morrison, J. R.	Chester	1897, 1899
Morrison, W. W.	Beatrice	1883
Morsman, E. N., Jr.	Omaha	1903
Morton, Henry	Dakota County	1867
Moudy, M. V.	Lowell	1875, 1876
Mullen, J. P.	Emmett	1891
Mullen, P. M.	Omaha	1881, 1882, 1901
Mulvahill, John	Omaha	1885
Munger, T. C.	Lincoln	1895
Munn, Eugene	Swift	1871, 1875, 1876, 1885
Murphy, Frank	Omaha	1875, 1876
Murphy, Michael J.	Friend	1911, 1913
Murray, Mark W.	Pender	1899, 1901
Musick, John R.	Edgar	1903
Muxen, Mathew E.	Omaha	1905
Myers, E. L.	Newport	1895
Myers, Hugh A.	Omaha	1899
Myers, John C.	Omaha	1871
Naffziger, J.	Dakota County	1869
*Nance, Albinus	Osceola	1875, 1876
Nason, W. N.	Omaha	1893
Neff, W.	Hildreth	1907
Neir, Clark E.	Aurora	1911
*Neligh, John D.	West Point	1885
*Nelson, A.	Tekamah	1873
Nelson, H. J.	Hooper	1911
Nelson, N. M.	Plainview	1903
Nelson, N. P.	Hooper	1891, 1893
Nelson, W. T.	Omaha	1903
Nesbit, John F.	Tekamah	1897, 1899
Nettleton, Daniel M.	Spring Ranch	1883, 1885, 1907, 1909
Neve, William	Omaha	1889
Neville, William	Omaha	1877
Neville, William	Plattsmouth	1883
Newberry, Fred	Aurora	1891, 1893
Newcomer, Dallas P.	Blue Hill	1885, 1887
*Newmyer, George W.	Central City	1885
Newton, William	Harvard	1887
Nichol, John R.	Willowdale	1885, 1887
Nichols, David	Kearney	1891
Nichols, James	Madison	1913
Nicodemus, H. B.	Fremont	1877
Nims, Ruel	Richardson County	1871
Nordgren, T. E.	Phillips	1911
Norris, Chauncey H.	Table Rock	1887
*North, Frank	Columbus	1883
Norton, J. N.	Polk	1911, 1913
Noyes, C. E.	Louisville	1907, 1909
Nutzman, Fred L.	Nehawka	1911
Oakley, R. H.	Lincoln	1891, 1893
O'Brien, Geo. M.	Omaha	1889
O'Connell, J. G.	Tecumseh	1909
O'Hanlon, Philip	Douglas County	1866

*Olinger, W. G.	Tekamah	1875, 1876
Ollis, J. A., Jr.	Ord	1901
Olmstead, Fred P.	Hastings	1885, 1889
Olmstead, R. H.	Omaha	1899
Olson, C. O.	Holdrege	1901
Olson, P. B.	Malmo	1891, 1893
Orr, Charles W.	Craig	1913
O'Malley, M. H.	Alda	1913
Orton, Stephen W.	Weeping Water	1895
Osgood, Charles E.	North Platte	1885
O'Sullivan, P. F.	West Point	1889
Overton, John	Otoe County	1871
Overton, Nelson	Nebraska City	1881, 1882, 1887
Owen, S. G.	Lincoln	1873, 1879
*Paddock, J. W.	Douglas County	1866
Page, B. W.	Middleburg	1877
Palmer, A. S.	Ponca	1881, 1882, 1883
Palmer, H. C.	Clay Center	1913
Palmer, Joshua	Friend	1883
Parchen, William	Richardson County	1866
*Parker, E.	Lone Tree	1873
Parker, Henry C.	St. Paul	1891
Parker, S. M.	Palmyra	1905
Parker, T. B.	Dorchester	1877
Parmalee, Dan S.	Douglas County	1867, 1869, 1870
*Parrish, Watson	Tekamah	1869, 1870
Parry, John M.	Syracuse	1881, 1882
Patrick, J. W.	Nebraska City	1873
Patterson, J. M.	Cass County	1871
Pattison, Leander W.	Richardson County	1870
Patton, Wm. M.	Humboldt	1879
Paul, N. J.	St. Paul	1877
Paxton, W. A.	Omaha	1881, 1882
Payne, Robert	Nebraska City	1883
Peabody, V. P.	Nemaha	1882, 1905
Pearson, James	Moorefield	1913
Peck, W. W.	Inez	1899
Peisiger, L. C.	Blue Hill	1901
Pemberton, William J.	Reynolds	1887
Perry, E. B.	Cambridge	1903, 1905
Peters, John	Albion	1887
Peterson, Andrew M.	Peterson	1881, 1882
Peterson, Edward W.	Tekamah	1885
Phelps, C. W.	Stratton	1897
Phillips, R. O.	Lincoln	1877
Pickens, Wes	Powell	1909
Pilger, Adams	Stanton	1907, 1909, 1913
Pinney, N. R.	Nebraska City	1875, 1876
Plumbeck, George	Millet	1879
Pohlman, John H.	Johnson	1891, 1895
Polk, J. F.	Louisville	1879
Pollard, Ernest M.	Nehawka	1897, 1899
Pollock, J. W.	Wisner	1877
Pollock, Wm. A.	Brownville	1866, 1879
Pool, Charles W.	Tecumseh	1909
Porter, De Forest	Nemaha County	1871
Porter, W. F.	Clarks	1891, 1893
Pospisil, John J.	Weston	1905
Post, Mark F.	Monowi	1905
Potter, R. K.	Elm Creek	1889

Potts, George W	Du Bois	1911, 1913
*Poynter, Wm. A	Albion	1885
Preston, James	Dakota County	1867
Price, M. S	Howard	1879
Prince, F. P	Madison	1897
Prince, Willard A	Grand Island	1899, 1911
Pritchett, George E	Omaha	1877
Puls, W. H	Murray	1911
Purnell, Charles	Madrid	1891
Putney, W. W	Oakdale	1881, 1882
Quackenbush, Edmund B	Auburn	1907, 1911
Queen, J.	Lancaster County	1866
Quiggle, Charles C	Lincoln	1913
Quimby, D. J	Dixon County	1871
Raines, Robert F	Red Cloud	1909
Ramey, D. M	Wilber	1883
Ramsey, J. H	Filley	1903
Randall, William S	Fairfield	1887
Ranney, H. D	Blue Hill	1883
Ransom, Frank T	Nebraska City	1881, 1882
Raper, W. B	Pawnee City	1907, 1909
Ratcliff, J. R	Central City	1883
Rathsack, W. A	Schuyler	1909
*Raymond, Isaac M	Lincoln	1887
Ream, J. D	Broken Bow	1901
Redman, Herman A	Kenesaw	1901
Redmond, W. D	Peru	1907
Reed, C. C	Vesta	1903
Reed, Edward S	Otoe County	1866
Reed, Geo. C	Orleans	1881, 1882
Reed, Lewis S	Douglas County	1871
Regan, R. C	Platte Center	1911, 1913
Reis, A.	North Platte	1877
Reische, H. E	Chadron	1913
Rejcha, F.	Hallam	1907
Remington, D. D	Bee	1895
Renkel, W. F	Inavale	1907
Reuter, F. A	Syracuse	1913
Reyman, M. B	Grant	1881, 1882
Reynolds, W. A	Indianola	1913
Rhea, Robert C	Milford	1893
Rhodes, H. F	Yale	1893, 1895
Rhodes, Hinman	Tecumseh	1869, 1870, 1871
Rhodes, Julius	Pawnee City	1889
Ribble, Curtis W	De Witt	1903
Rice, Alonzo E	Stuart	1885
Rich, Edson	Omaha	1897
Richards, C. L	Hebron	1895
Richardson, Arthur W	Lincoln	1913
Richardson, F. W	Battle Creek	1895, 1905
Richardson, L. O	Orafino	1907
Ricketts, M. O	Omaha	1893, 1895
Rief, Charles	Grand Island	1887
Riggs, J. H	Waterloo	1903
Riha, Frank J	Omaha	1911
Riley, Austin	Rosemont	1891, 1893
Riley, James E	Omaha	1885
Riordan, H. C	Washington County	1871
Ritchie, C. A	Gresham	1909

Ritchie, W. E.	Ulysses	1891
Robb, F. W.	Wyoming	1877
Robb, Washington	Talmage	1889
Robberts, J. C.	David City	1881, 1882, 1883
Robbins, W. E.	Cortland	1903, 1905
Roberts, A.	Saunders County	1871
Roberts, E. W.	Holdrege	1909, 1911
Roberts, John Fitz	Omaha	1897
Roberts, Joseph	Fremont	1903, 1905
Robertson, John A.	Joy	1895, 1897
Robertson, Simon P.	Brock	1885
Robertson, T. H.	Sarpy County	1866
Robinson, Charles S.	Midvale	1893
Robinson, John F.	Stanton	1885
Robinson, W. D.	Lincoln	1895
Roche, John J.	Neligh	1883
*Rockwell, Austin	Burt County	1867
Roddy, Patrick	Nebraska City	1895, 1897
Rohan, P. F.	Newcastle	1891
Rohr, R. H.	Arapahoe	1879
Rohrer, Jacob J.	Friend	1905, 1907
Rohwer, Henry	Fort Calhoun	1901
*Rolfe, D. P.	Otoe County	1867
Roll, J. F.	Ithaca	1875, 1876
Root, Anderson	Murray	1885
Root, H. D.	Greenwood	1881, 1882
Roper, F. E.	Gage County	1870
*Rosewater, Edward	Omaha	1871
Rothleutner, Frank	Kilgore	1895
Rothman, Christian	Washington County	1869, 1870
Rouse, Geo. L.	Alda	1895, 1897, 1899, 1903, 1905
Rouse, John	Cass County	1871, 1876
Rudisill, L. C.	Benkelman	1913
Ruggles, L. G.	Hiawatha	1891, 1893
Runyan, M. M.	Rescue	1877
Russell, Byron P.	Ord	1885
*Russell, Henry C.	Schuyler	1887
Russell, W. J.	York	1883
Ryan, T. C.	Columbus	1879
Ryan, Wm. M.	Douglas County	1871
Saberson, S.	Allen	1909
Sadilek, F. J.	Saline	1883
Sadler, L.	Hastings	1877
Sadler, W. G.	Juniata	1903, 1905
Sagl, Anton	Wilber	1911
St. Clair, W. P. P.	Ogallala	1877
St. Raymer, H.	Sidney	1889
Sanborn, C. W.	Gretna	1911
Sandall, Andrew L.	York	1899, 1901
Sanders, Daniel C.	Nemaha County	1866
Sargent, J. E.	Macon	1889
Satchell, Nicholas M.	Weeping Water	1887, 1889
Saunders, Geo. W.	Bazile Mills	1907
Savage, E. P.	Custer	1883
Schaible, M. J.	Falls City	1899
Schappel, Chas. A.	Pawnee County	1891, 1893
Schaupp, F. W.	Virginia	1913
Scheele, Henry	Utica	1909, 1911
Schelp, William	Platte Center	1891, 1893
Schickedantz, H.	St. Paul	1895

Schinstock, Chris. ..... West Point 1903
Schinstock, Henry ..... West Point 1901
*Schminke, Paul ..... Nebraska City 1873, 1877
Schock, Henry ..... Richardson County 1871
Schoettger, H. D. ..... Fontanelle 1907, 1909
Schotfeldt, Henry ..... Grand Island 1891, 1893
Schram, C. W. ..... Newcastle 1897
Schrick, T. L. ..... Brownville 1881
Schroeder, Charles ..... Platte 1883
Schueth, Chas. ..... Humphrey 1911, 1913
Schwab, Henry ..... Hooper 1887
Scilley, Hugh ..... Leavitt 1905
Scott, Andrew ..... Pawnee City 1899, 1901
*Scott, Andrew J. ..... Kearney 1893, 1895
Scott, J. P. ..... Willow Creek 1881, 1882
Scott, Robert M. ..... Cozad 1891
Scott, T. M. ..... Aurora 1913
*Scott, W. T. ..... York 1879
*Scoville, D. A. ..... Phillips 1889
Scoville, Frank A. ..... Valparaiso 1885
Scudder, A. L. ..... Doniphan 1907
Searle, Edwin M., Sr. ..... Ogallala 1913
Sears, F. A. ..... Grand Island 1881, 1882
Sears, William G. ..... Tekamah 1901, 1903
Seed, Adam ..... Beaver Crossing 1889
Seeley, J. C. ..... Scribner 1875, 1876
Selden, P. ..... Herman 1877
*Sessions, M. H. ..... Lancaster 1873, 1879, 1883
Severe, O. A. ..... Palmyra 1897
Severin, F. C. ..... Cortland 1889, 1891
Seybolt, Geo. L. ..... Cass County 1869, 1870
Shamp, Jerome ..... Lincoln 1887
*Shedd, H. H. ..... Ashland 1881, 1882
Shelby, P. P. ..... Omaha 1877
Sheldon, Addison E. ..... Chadron 1897
*Shelley, B. Y. ..... Niobrara 1879
Shelly, Thomas C. ..... Omaha 1903
Shellhorn, E. J. ..... University Place 1901
Shepard, G. W. ..... Mead 1889
Sheridan, I. A. ..... Indianola 1893
Shipley, Joseph ..... West Point 1891
Shipley, M. E. ..... Hooper 1913
Shipley, W. ..... Palisade 1903
Shoemaker, W. S. ..... Omaha 1909, 1911
Shook, Geo. R. ..... Nemaha County 1869, 1870, 1871
Shook, John H. ..... Barada 1895
*Shore, J. H. ..... Valentine 1899
*Shrader, C. D. ..... Logan 1891
Shryock, W. B. ..... Louisville 1891
Shubert, J. F. ..... Shubert 1907
Shull, J. C. ..... Auburn 1897
Siecke, C. L. ..... Wisner 1899
Sill, J. A. ..... Fremont 1881, 1882
Silver, H. H. ..... Silver 1881, 1882
Simanek, Thomas ..... Plasi 1887
Simms, Benjamin M. ..... Alma 1887
Simon, Edward ..... Omaha 1913
Simonton, R. N. ..... Nelson 1879
*Sinclair, John ..... Burr 1893
Sindelar, J. B. ..... Howells 1911, 1913
Sink, John W. ..... Grand Island 1909, 1911

Sisson, Edwin F.	Tekamah	1893, 1895
Skeen, Ben. T.	Brownville	1909, 1911
Slader, Dean C.	Washington County	1867
Slater, August B.	Wayne	1887
Sloan, Chas. H.	Geneva	1895
Sloan, Robert J.	Geneva	1903
*Slocumb, C. B.	Fairbury	1879, 1881, 1882
Small, James W.	Fairfield	1877
Smalser, H.	Ashton	1905
Smith, Aubrey A.	St. Edward	1907
Smith, Charles	Sabetha	1899
Smith, Chas. C.	Exeter	1911
Smith, D.	Elmwood	1909
Smith, Dudley	Omaha	1897
Smith, Edward A.	Omaha	1913
Smith, G. F.	Ewing	1893, 1895
Smith, G. L.	Ulysses	1899
Smith, H. L.	Geneva	1885
Smith, H. M.	Friend	1899
Smith, Hanford O.	Plum Creek	1885
Smith, Herschel V.	Tobias	1903
Smith, J. D.	Sarpy County	1866, 1869
Smith, J. E.	Guide Rock	1877, 1879
Smith, James	Friend	1891
Smith, Julius	Salem	1893, 1897
Smith, Robert A.	Tekamah	1905
Smith, Roscoe R.	Albion	1911
Smith, Theo.	Tecumseh	1893
Smithberger, Louis	Stanton	1899, 1901
Smyth, Constantine J.	Omaha	1887
Snyder, Adam	Omaha	1889
Snyder, D. C.	Elk Creek	1897
Snyder, Joseph	Alma	1907, 1909
Snyder, J. C.	Hastings	1913
*Snyder, J. M.	Verdurette	1897
Soderman, E.	Bertrand	1891, 1893, 1895, 1897
Somers, W. H.	Lancaster County	1876
*Sommerlad, H. W.	Richardson County	1866, 1871
Spackman, E. B.	Fullerton	1895
*Spanogle, A. J.	Hamilton	1883
Sparks, J. W.	Merrick County	1879
Sparks, John	Beatrice	1879
Specht, Christian	Omaha	1889
*Speice, Chas. A.	Platte County	1869, 1870
Spellman, Henry	Centerville	1877
Spencer, Alvin D.	Barnston	1901
Spencer, E. R.	Firth	1893, 1895
Spier, S. S.	Odell	1903
Sprecher, John C.	Schuyler	1901
*Sprick, Henry	Fontanelle	1873, 1877, 1881, 1882
Spricknoll, W. R.	Tecumseh	1877
Springer, E. F.	Gering	1907
Spurlock, George M.	Plattsmouth	1903
*Sroat, Geo. W.	Otoe County	1867
Stalder, A. E.	Humboldt	1907
Starrett, S. B.	Tecumseh	1879
Startzer, Samuel	Papillion	1903
Staver, Hugh Q.	Salem	1885
Stearns, Frank E.	Scottsbluff	1913
*Stebbins, John	Shelton	1891
Stebbins, Lucien	North Platte	1897

Stebbins, W. M.	Gothenburg	1911, 1913
Stedman, E. J.	Unadilla	1909
Stedwell, A.	Buffalo	1883
Steever, Amon	Polk	1883
Steinmeyer, Henry	Clatonia	1901
Steinauer, N. A.	Steinauer	1907
Steinman, Henry	Nemaha County	1869, 1870
Stephen, James	Central City	1913
Stephenson, D. V.	Richardson	1883
Sterling, James H.	Exeter	1887
Sternsdorff, Geo. J.	Omaha	1891
Stetson, Delbert A.	Western	1903, 1905
Stevens, Harry P.	Bignell	1913
Stevens, Henry	Genoa	1891
Stevens, John	Edison	1891, 1893
Stevenson, R. F.	West Point	1873
*Stevenson, Thomas B.	Nebraska City	1885
Steward, John B.	Benedict	1891
Stewart, A. S.	Pawnee	1869, 1870
Stirk, J. W.	Battle Creek	1889
Stockwell, H. M.	Clearwater	1901
Stoecker, W. F.	Omaha	1909
Stolz, J. P.	Milford	1907
Stone, Isaac	Fillmore	1879
Storm, John D.	Peru	1891
Stouffer, B. R.	Humboldt	1879
*Stout, W. H. B.	Washington County	1869, 1870
Straub, Vincent	Berlin	1897
Sturgess, T. F.	Omaha	1899
Suessenbach, H.	Douglas	1883
Sugarman, Martin L.	Omaha	1913
Sullivan, John J.	Columbus	1887
Suter, Lewis H.	Neligh	1893, 1895
Sutherland, Webster J.	Schuyler	1885
Sutton, A. L.	South Omaha	1893, 1895
Sutton, William	Table Rock	1895, 1897
Swan, J. T.	Auburn	1899
Swanson, Daniel	Fremont	1901
Swartsley, J. C.	Columbus	1889
Swearingen, J.	Seward	1883
*Sweet, Franklin	Clarks	1887, 1889
Sweezy, F. A.	Blue Hill	1903
Switzer, S. W.	Kearney	1877
Taggart, Robert M.	Palmyra	1885
Talbot, J. W.	David City	1907
*Talbot, J. W.	Otoe County	1869, 1870
Talcott, J. M.	Crofton	1909
Tanner, J. W.	Fullerton	1899, 1901
Taylor, A. B.	York	1909
Taylor, Frank M.	Graf	1891
Taylor, H. G.	Central City	1911
Taylor, John H.	Waterloo	1897
Taylor, W. H.	Brainard	1891
Taylor, W. J.	Merna	1899, 1901, 1909
*Taylor, Wm. Z.	Culbertson	1883, 1885, 1909, 1911, 1913
Tefft, C. R.	Lincoln	1901
Ten Eyck, W. B.	Omaha	1903
Thiessen, John P.	Jansen	1907, 1909
*Thomas, A. N.	Aurora	1895
Thomas, George H.	Schuyler	1885

*Thomas, George P.	Burt County	1866
Thomas, Ira	Oakland	1883
Thomas, James W.	Weeping Water	1885
Thomas, Walter P.	Omaha	1909
Thompson, Asad L.	Steele City	1885
Thompson, F. A.	Clay Center	1899
Thompson, J. J.	Bell Creek	1879
Thompson, M. J.	St. Edward	1883
Thompson, Oscar	Wisner	1905
Thompson, R. A.	Wisner	1879
Thompson, W. T.	Central City	1899, 1903
Thomssen, William	Grand Island	1901
Thorn, James	Otoe County	1866
Thornton, Samuel W.	Prairie Center	1887
Thorpe, William P.	Burwell	1903
Thurston, John M.	Omaha	1875
Timme, Herman	Bennington	1895
Tingle, Albert H.	Bassett	1887
*Tisdel, Delos A.	Richardson County	1869
Tomblin, D. M.	Furnas County	1882
Tomlin, John H.	Nebraska City	1875, 1876
Tooley, J. J.	Broken Bow	1903
Tower, L. H.	Hastings	1883
Towle, A. L.	Niobrara	1889
Towle, Ed. S.	Falls City	1873, 1875, 1876
Town, W. A.	Belvidere	1883
Townsend, Oliver	Gage County	1867
Tracey, John	North Platte	1887
Troup, Alexander C.	Omaha	1885
Trowbridge, T. H.	Neligh	1879
*True, M. B. C.	Crete	1879
Truesdell, S. A.	Carleton	1887, 1889
Trumble, C. W.	Hazard	1913
Trumbull, A. W.	Sarpy County	1867
Tucker, F. C.	Florence	1905, 1907
Tucker, Geo. P.	Johnson County	1867
Tucker, James M.	Waco	1899
Tullis, Ezra	Lancaster County	1866, 1869, 1870
Turner, Charles M.	Milford	1885
Turner, G. R.	Blue Springs	1883
Turner, William L.	Creighton	1887
Turtle, William	Omaha	1883, 1885
Turton, Geo. J.	Dodge County	1866
Tuxbury, Albert	Otoe County	1866
Tweed, Robert	Davenport	1901
Tyson, Watson	Blair	1887
*Tzschuck, Bruno	Bellevue	1873
Uerling, Peter	Ayr	1897
Uhl, Mel	Omaha	1901
Underhill, George C.	Unadilla	1887
Unthank, John A.	Washington County	1867
Vandeman, A. W.	Ashland	1879
Vanderbilt, W. H.	Ponca	1879
Vandergrift, John	Austin	1899, 1901
Van Deusen, Claude C.	Kennard	1913
Vandeventer, M. H.	Stella	1891
Van Duyn, John N.	Wilber	1893
Van Horn, S. S.	Hooper	1897
Van Housen, John C.	Schuyler	1893, 1895, 1907
Varner, L. A.	Sterling	1885

Veach, Moses A.	Stella	1887
Vlasak, J. J.	Prague	1903
Vopalensky, F.	Morse Bluffs	1907
Vorhes, Joel T.	Aurora	1891
Voter, Frank P.	Laurel	1905
Wait, Addison	Syracuse	1895
Waite, Charles E.	Lincoln	1897
Waite, Wilber S.	Loup City	1911
Waitt, George W.	Wakefield	1885
Waldron, W. H.	Hastings	1891
Waldter, Louis	Nemaha County	1867
Walker, Charles R.	Benkelman	1901
Walker, M. K.	Mission Creek	1883
Wallichs, J. A.	Platte County	1867
Walling, Augustus M.	Leigh	1881, 1882
*Walling, James	Cozad	1899
Walsh, J.	Benson	1907
Walters, J. P.	Ponca	1877
Ward, John	Springfield	1905
Wardlaw, J M.	Pickrell	1887, 1893
Waring, E. M.	Middle Branch	1901, 1903
*Warner, C. A.	Geneva	1891
Warner, Chas. J.	Waverly	1901, 1903, 1905
Warner, J. F.	Dakota City	1879
*Warrington, T. L.	Plum Creek	1879
Wart, M. H.	Creighton	1895
Watson, A. J.	Coleridge	1901
Watson, G. P.	Plainview	1899
Watson, John C.	Nebraska City	1887, 1889, 1891, 1893
Watts, Samuel F.	North Platte	1881, 1882, 1883
Weaver, Arthur J.	Falls City	1899
Webb, E. M.	Callaway	1897
Weber, B. R. B.	Valparaiso	1889
Weber, L. C.	Arlington	1895
Weborg, C. J.	Pender	1903
Webster, J. L.	Omaha	1873
Weems, John A.	Fullerton	1907, 1909
Weesner, William L.	Red Cloud	1911
Welch, William	Osceola	1897
Weller, H. D.	Stella	1889
*Wells, Henry C.	Riverton	1881, 1882
Wells, Joseph	Lexington	1889
Wells, N. W.	Schuyler	1877, 1879
Wenzl, John F.	Tate	1899, 1901
Werkhan, W. J.	Fairbury	1883
Werner, Ernest	Falls City	1891
West, Frank S.	Wood River	1909
Westcott, M. H.	Malcolm	1882, 1883
Weston, James F.	Sutton	1913
Westover, Herman	Ord	1889
Wetherald, Frank M.	Hebron	1887
*Whedon, Charles O.	Lincoln	1881, 1882, 1883
Wheeler, C. F.	Precept	1897, 1899
Wheeler, C. W.	Brownville	1873
Whelpley, D. P.	Schuyler	1877
Whitcomb, E. W.	Friend	1877
White, A. K.	Lincoln	1873
White, E. O.	Cairo	1907
White, Francis E.	Plattsmouth	1887, 1889, 1891
White, Fred E.	Creighton	1885
Whitehead, Jas.	Red Fern	1889

Whitford, A. D.	Wakefield	1889
Whitham, J. W.	Cook	1905, 1907
Whitmore, John A.	Aurora	1901
Whitmore, William G.	Valley	1885, 1887
Whitney, Howard	Springfield	1907
Whyman, F. E.	Adams	1889
Wickham, James	Richardson County	1871
Wiebe, C. E.	Grand Island	1897
Wiedensall, Jacob	Omaha	1875, 1876
Wilbur, Russell H.	Ponca	1866, 1873
Wilcox, Burton E.	South Omaha	1901
Wilcox, J. A.	McCook	1889
Wilcox, Wesley T.	North Platte	1899
Wilcox, Z. T.	Elkhorn City	1877
Wilder, T. G.	Cowles	1895
Wiles, Isaac	Cass County	1867
Wilhelmsen, Jens	Dannebrog	1887
Wilkinson, Richard	Eagle	1901
Williams, Henry	Nemaha	1885
Williams, J. W.	Filley	1889, 1891
*Williams, T. J.	Hildreth	1891
Wilsey, Albert	Hampton	1881, 1887
Wilson, C. G.	Blue Hill	1891
Wilson, F. C.	Anselmo	1907
Wilson, John	Kearney	1893
Wilson, John L.	Waco	1887
Wilson, Victor E.	Stromsburg	1909
Wilson, W. H.	Table Rock	1903, 1905
Wimberly, T. M.	University Place	1897
Windham, R. B.	Plattsmouth	1879, 1881, 1882, 1905
Winspear, James H.	Omaha	1885
Winslow, Wilson	Bertrand	1897
Winter, Thaddeus	Long Pine	1889
Wissenburgh, H.	Loyal Hill	1883
Withnell, C. H.	Omaha	1893
Wolbach, Samuel N.	Grand Island	1885
Wolcott, Frank M.	Cass County	1871
Wolenweber, Nicholas	Seward	1887
Wolfe, Thomas	Seward	1877
*Wolph, H. C.	Sunlight	1883
Wood, Griffith L.	Ponca	1913
Woodard, D. S.	Aurora	1897, 1899
Woods, J. D.	Hay Springs	1893
*Woolworth, J. M.	Omaha	1867
Wooster, Charles	Silver Creek	1897
Worl, J. W.	Firth	1883
Worthing, H. T.	Overton	1907, 1909
Wright, John B.	Lincoln	1885
Wright, J. H.	Ruskin	1897, 1899
Wright, Pierce G.	Martinsburg	1887
Wright, W. F.	Pawnee City	1875
Wyatt, C. C.	Kalamazoo	1881, 1882
Wyman, Emory S.	Gibbon	1899
Yates, Frank C.	Omaha	1913
Yeiser, John O.	Omaha	1897
York, W. R.	Spring Creek	1879
Young, Benjamin	Hebron	1883
Young, James R.	Omaha	1887
Young, Lew J.	Newman Grove	1909
Young, Thomas T.	Ashland	1897, 1899
Yutzy, Jos. C.	Falls City	1887, 1889

Zellers, M. T	Hooper	1899
Ziegler, J. A	Smithland	1879, 1881, 1882
*Zimmerer, Anton	Otoe County	1869, 1870
Zimmerer, F.	Lexington	1901
Zimmerman, D. S	York	1897
Zimmerman, P. F	Battle Creek	1901
Zink, James W	Loup City	1895
Zink, V.	Sterling	1895
Zuelow, Otto	Schuyler	1905

ANNALS OF NEBRASKA.

(This chapter is the beginning only of the completed annals of Nebraska which will present in brief form, under proper date, the significant events in the history of this region. It is inserted here in its incomplete form as indicative of the plan.)

1541.

July—Coronado and thirty Spanish cavalry reach Quivera "in the 40th degree of latitude," near the Nebraska-Kansas line.

1662.

March 6—Mythical expedition of Don Diego de Penalosa related to have left New Mexico to conquer Quivera.

1673.

Marquette and Joliet descend the Mississippi past the mouth of the Missouri and bring back reports on Nebraska Indians.

1701.

Governor D'Iberville of Louisiana reports the location of the Maha and Otoe tribes.

1704.

Book of Baron La Hontan printed at the Hague gives fictitious account of Nebraska region and first purported map. For many years this book was regarded as a true historical narrative.

1719.

Dutisne, French explorer, visits the Pawnee nation.

1720.

Aug. 16—Massacre of Spanish expedition under Pedro Villazur by Nebraska Indians, aided by French.

1724.

De Bourgmont, French commander, makes military expedition to Nebraska region and holds council with Otoes and Padoucas.

1739.

May 29—Mallet brothers, with six companions, leave village of Panimahas for Santa Fe. On June 2 they reach and name Platte river and journey up the river as far as its forks before striking south.

1743.

La Verendrye brothers discover Rocky mountains and bury a zinc plate near Pierre, South Dakota. They describe the Pawnee Indians.

1764.

St. Louis founded by French traders and soon becomes headquarters for Nebraska region fur trade.

1770.

Otoe Indians reported to have established their chief village on the Platte, about three miles from present village of Yutan.

1789.

Jean Baptiste Monier, of St. Louis, reported to have discovered Ponca tribe of Indians at mouth of Niobrara river and granted exclusive right to trade with them.

1794.

Organization in St. Louis of the "Commercial Company for the Discovery of the Nations of the Upper Missouri," which sent fur trading expeditions into the Nebraska country.

July—Jeane Baptiste Truteau, under the Commercial company, visits the Maha and Ponca tribes.

1795.

April—Lecuyer, fur trader for the Commercial company, in Nebraska.

September—James Mackey, fur trader for the Commercial company, visits Nebraska region and builds Fort Charles on the Missouri below present town of Dakota City in 1796.

1803.

April 30—Signing of the Louisiana purchase treaty at Paris.

Dec. 20—Formal occupation of Louisiana by the United States.

1804.

May 14—Lewis and Clark expedition started from its camp near St. Louis.

July 18—The expedition reached the mouth of the Platte river.

Aug. 3—First council held with Indians on Nebraska soil by representative of the United States. Place called the Council Bluff, now Fort Calhoun.

Oct. 1—Nebraska annexed to the territory of Indiana.

1805.

July 4—Nebraska annexed to Louisiana Territory.

1806.

September—Lieutenant Pike at Pawnee village in Republican valley.

1811.

Hunt expedition of Astorians passed up Nebraska coast.

1812.

Fort Lisa, a fur traders' post, established by Manuel Lisa.

Dec. 7—Nebraska annexed to Missouri Territory.

1813.

Return of Astorians down the North Platte.

1819.

Sept. 19—First military camp of Sixth infantry established near site where Fort Atkinson is afterward built.

1820.

Major Long's expedition travels up the Platte and South Platte to the Rocky mountains.

1823.

Aricara Indian war on border of Nebraska region.

1827.

June 15—Fort Atkinson abandoned.

1833.

Nov. 18—Moses Merrill and wife came as missionaries to Bellevue. On November 25 Mrs. Merrill opened a school at Bellevue.

1834.

A hymn book for the Otoe Indians at the Nebraska mission printed at Shawanoe, Missouri.

Rev. Samuel Allis and Rev. John Dunbar established a Presbyterian mission for Pawnees on the Loup near Fullerton.

Nebraska became a part of the "Indian country" by act of congress.

1835.

June 7—Marcus Whitman and Rev. Samuel Parker left Bellevue for the country beyond the Rockies.

1842.

Fremont's first expedition passed across Nebraska.

1843.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Ward Pratt joined the Indian mission at the Pawnee villages.

1844.

Nov. 30—First official use of the name "Nebraska" by Secretary of War William Wilkins.

Dec. 17—Stephen A. Douglas introduced his first Nebraska bill in the House of Representatives at Washington.

1846.

Francis Parkman crossed Nebraska on the Oregon trail.

1847.

July—Old Fort Kearney established near present site of Nebraska City. Abandoned 1848.

1848.

May—New Fort Kearney established about five miles from the present site of Kearney.

March 15—Stephen A. Douglas introduced the second Nebraska bill.

1853.

Dec. 14—Third Nebraska bill introduced by Senator Dodge of Iowa.

1854.

Jan. 23—The Nebraska bill became the Nebraska-Kansas bill by amendment of Senator Douglas.

May 5—Alfred D. Jones appointed postmaster of Omaha.

May 30—President Pierce signed the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

June—James Bradley appointed associate justice of territorial supreme court.

July 15—First number of the Nebraska Palladium and Platte Valley Advocate of Bellevue printed at St. Mary's, Iowa.

July 17—Townsite of Omaha laid out.

July 28—Omaha Arrow first published; discontinued on November 10.

Aug. 2—Francis Burt of Pendleton, South Carolina, commissioned as territorial governor of Nebraska.

Aug. 8—Thomas B. Cuming of Iowa, first territorial secretary, arrived in Nebraska.

Oct.—First Methodist Episcopal mission established in Nebraska City.

Oct. 11—Fenner Ferguson of Albion, Michigan, first territorial chief justice, arrived.

Oct. 14—Justice Bradley arrived in Nebraska.

Oct. 16-18—Governor Burt reached Bellevue on the 7th and died on the 18th. Proclamation of his death by Acting-Governor Cuming first executive act.

Oct. 20—Mark W. Izard, United States marshal arrived.

Oct. 24-Nov. 20—First territorial census was taken.

Nov. 14—Nebraska News moved to Nebraska City from Sidney, Iowa.

Nov. 15—Nebraska Palladium first printed in Bellevue.

Dec. 1—Justice Edward R. Harden arrived in Nebraska.

Dec. 12—First territorial election held.

Dec. 21—Special election at Nebraska City.

Dec. 23—Acting-Governor Cuming called for two volunteer regiments for defense against the Indians.

Dec. 30—Convention at Nebraska City adopted resolutions asking the President to remove Acting-Governor Cuming and to appoint General Bela Hughes of Missouri as governor and Dr. P. J. McMahon of Iowa for secretary.

1855.

Jan.—Christian church organized at Brownville.

Jan. 16—First legislature convened at Omaha.

Jan. 17—First number of the Omaha Nebraskian.
Jan. 26—Territorial capital definitely located at Omaha.
Feb. 20—Mark W. Izard of Mount Vernon, Arkansas, delivered his inaugural message as second governor of the territory.
March 7—Post-office established at Bellevue. Daniel E. Reed, postmaster.
March 12—First session of a district court held at Bellevue.
April 11—Publication of the Palladium discontinued.
May or July—First Catholic church established in Omaha.
June (or later)—Presbyterian church organized in Nebraska City.
Aug. 18—Baptist church organized at Nebraska City.
Sept. 8—Fort Grattan established. Abandoned October 1, 1855.
Dec. 18—Second legislature convened at Omaha.

1856.

Jan. 8—Mrs. Amelia Bloomer delivered an address on votes for women in Omaha in Representative hall.
April 19—Episcopal church established in Omaha.
May 4—Congregational church organized in Omaha.
June 7—First number of Nebraska Advertiser published at Brownville.

1857.

Jan. 5—Third legislature convened.
June 11—Omaha City Times published first number.
Oct. 25—Governor Izard resigned.
Dec. 8—Fourth legislature convened.

1858.

Jan. 9—Question of capital relocation disrupted the legislature. Majority of both houses withdrew and held sessions at Florence.
Jan. 8—Democratic mass convention assembled in Omaha. First political convention held in the territory.
Jan. 12—Governor William A. Richardson entered upon his duties.
Jan. 18—Republican mass convention met in Omaha.
Feb.—Congregational college of Nebraska founded at Fontanelle.
March 23—Death of Secretary and Acting-Governor Thomas B. Cuming.
May 5—Nebraska Republican first issued at Omaha.
May 28—Nebraska Baptist association organized.
June 3—Democratic delegate convention at Plattsmouth.
Aug. 23—Delegates appointed by settlers in the Nemaha district successfully petitioned the president to postpone public land sales.
Sept. 21—Special legislative session convened.
Oct. 30—First meeting of the territorial board of agriculture at Omaha.
Dec. 5—Governor Richardson, having previously sent in his resignation, left the territory.
Dec. 5—Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran church established in Omaha.

1859.

Jan. 1—Mass meeting at Nebraska City to further annexation to Kansas.
Jan. 5—Delegate convention of most of the South Platte counties held at Brownville and memorialized congress to make the South Platte country a part of Kansas.
May 2—Samuel W. Black assumed the office of governor.
June 7—Advocates of annexation elected delegates to Kansas constitutional convention. This convention permitted the Nebraska delegates to be heard, but opposed any extension of Kansas boundaries.
Aug. 18—Democratic convention at Plattsmouth nominated first territorial democratic ticket.
Aug. 29—First Republican nominating convention held at Bellevue.
Sept. 21-24—First territorial agricultural and mechanical fair held at Nebraska City.
Oct. 11—Death of Judge Fenner Ferguson.
Dec. 5—Sixth territorial legislature convened.

1860.

Jan.—R. W. Furnas established the first agricultural paper published in the territory, the Nebraska Farmer.
March 5—Proposition to frame a constitution for statehood was rejected at a special election.
Aug. 1—Republican territorial convention at Plattsmouth.
Aug. 15—Democratic territorial convention at Omaha.
Oct.—Election of delegate to congress.
Dec. 3—Seventh legislature convened.
Dec. 11—Daily Telegraph first published at Omaha.

1861.

May 2—Governor Black left the territory.
May 11—Alvin Saunders assumed the governorship.
June—First regiment, Nebraska volunteers, organized.
Aug.—First Nebraska regiment left for service in Missouri.
Dec.—Curtis horse regiment recruited one battalion at Omaha and Nebraska City.
Dec. 2—Eighth session of the legislature convened.

1862.

Jan. 2—Governor Saunders issued a proclamation of warning to "jayhawkers" who had been committing depredations in the southern part of the territory.
July 1—Congress passed the bill authorizing the building of the Union Pacific railroad.
July 31—Governor Saunders issued an order requiring all male residents of the territory between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five to enroll in the militia companies.
Sept. 20—Republican and Democratic conventions were held.

1863.

Sept. 3—Second regiment of Nebraska cavalry took part in an engagement with Indians in what is now South Dakota.
Sept. 27—Fort McPherson established under the name of Cantonment Fort McKean—all but that part set aside for a national cemetery was abanboned in 1880.
Dec. 2—Ground was broken for the Union Pacific railroad at Omaha.

1864.

Jan. 7—Ninth session of the legislature convened.
April 19—Enabling act passed and was approved.
May 26—First territorial Union convention held at Plattsmouth.
June 6—Election of members of constitutional convention.
June 22—Democratic convention held at Plattsmouth.
July 4—Constitutional convention met and adjourned.
Aug. 7—Indian massacre at Plum Creek.
Aug. 11—Adj. Gen. W. H. S. Hughes called for a regiment of six companies of militia.
Aug. 18—First Nebraska regiment returned for service against Indian depredations.
Aug. 17—Second territorial Union convention at Nebraska City.
Sept. 16—Democratic territorial nominating convention, Nebraska City.

1865.

Jan. 5—Tenth session of the legislature convened.
June 15—Omaha Nebraskian discontinued publication.
July 10—First rail of the Union Pacific in Nebraska laid at Omaha.
Sept. 19—Republican territorial convention at Plattsmouth.
Sept. 21—Democratic territorial convention.
Oct. 2—Omaha Daily Herald first published.

1866.

Jan. 4—Eleventh territorial legislature convened.
April 12—Union party convention at Plattsmouth.

June 2—Constitution adopted and officers elected.
July 4—First provisional legislature convened.
Aug. 19—Congregational church established at Lancaster (now Lincoln).
Sept. 6—Union Republican convention at Brownville.
Sept. 11—Democratic convention at Plattsmouth.

1867.

Jan. 1—Twelfth and last territorial legislature convened.
Feb. 20—Second session of provisional state legislature convened.
March 4—Proclamation of statehood issued by President Johnson.
Aug. 14—Location of seat of state government at Lincoln.
Dec. 13—Fort Sidney established. Abandoned June 1, 1874.

1868.

Jan. 8—Democratic state convention at Nebraska City elected delegates to national Democratic convention. These delegates advocated the greenback theory.
Jan. 11—Republican state convention at Nebraska City.
March—First permanent bridge over the Missouri at Omaha begun.
April 29—Republican state convention at Nebraska City.
May 20—Passenger fare on the Union Pacific railroad reduced from ten to seven and one-half cents a mile.
May 29—Stock in the South Western railroad to the amount of $315,000 subscribed at Omaha.
June 3—Ground broken in Otoe county for the construction of the Midland Pacific railroad.
June 6—Dedication of the first Methodist church in Lincoln.
June 11—One hundred and thirty acres of a school section south of Lincoln sold for $14,000.
Aug. 5—Democratic state nominating convention held at Omaha.
Sept. 2—Opening of Lincoln land office.
Sept. 4—First steam plow operated in Nebraska. Imported from London and cost $8,000 in gold. Owned by Judge Hilton of Lincoln.
Oct. 27-28—Special session of the legislature to elect presidential electors.

1869.

Jan. 7—First session of the legislature held at Lincoln.
Feb. 15—University of Nebraska established by legislative act.
May 11—Union Pacific railroad completed to the Pacific coast.
May 22—Nebraska State Journal succeeded the Commonwealth.
June 19—Ground broken at Lincoln for the Burlington railroad.
Aug. 21—Contract for first University building let to Silver and Son of Logansport, Indiana, for $128,480.
Sept. 23—Corner-stone of university building laid.

1870.

June 5—First line of B. & M. telegraph company completed to Lincoln. State Journal sent first message over this line to Omaha and Plattsmouth.
July 18—Town board of Lincoln passed the ordinance ratifying articles of incorporation of Lincoln street railway.
July 20—Burlington and Missouri River railroad ran its first train into Lincoln.
July 21 or 23—Burlington and Missouri River railroad completed to Lincoln. Completed this side of the Antelope bridge July 21, 1870.
Aug. 1—Organization of Lincoln Board of trade.
Aug. 1—Burlington and Missouri River railroad completed to Nebraska City.
Sept. 26—Completion by Messrs. Evans and Cohn of salt well at Lincoln to a depth of 600 feet.
Oct. 11.—Lancaster county voted bonds to aid in the construction of Midland Pacific, Nemaha Valley, and Omaha and Southwestern railroads.
Oct. 13—First agricultural fair of Lancaster county.
Oct. 19—Bohanan brothers of Lincoln advertised 3,000 pounds of fresh buffalo and venison for sale.

Oct. 19—Governor Butler appointed delegates to the national capital removal convention to be held at Cincinnati October 25. Names of delegates: Alvin Saunders, G. W. Ambrose, D. J. McCann, W. E. Dillon, A. P. Coggswell, E. S. Dundy, C. H. Gere, R. R. Livingston.

Nov. 22—Completion of the first bridge across the Platte river at Columbus.

1871.

Jan. 18—P. W. Hitchcock elected United States senator.

Jan. 22—Dedication of the First Baptist church at Lincoln.

Feb. 4—Governor Butler in a special message to the legislature advocated the passage of an act for woman suffrage.

March 1—House of representatives passed a resolution impeaching Governor David Butler, and elected a committee of five to prepare articles of impeachment.

March 2—House of representatives passed a resolution impeaching State Auditor John Gillespie.

March 15—Six wagons loaded with immigrants from Indiana arrived in Lincoln.

March 27—Act providing for a constitutional convention approved by the governor.

March 28—Apportionment law relative to legislative districts approved by the governor.

March 29—State conference of the Methodist Episcopal church convened in Lincoln.

April 2—Terrible prairie fire in the upper Oak Creek country, much property destroyed.

April 17—Hospital for the insane at Lincoln destroyed by fire.

April 17—Ten prisoners escaped from the state penitentiary.

April 18—Sixty-two homestead and preemption filings were made in the Lincoln land office.

April 22—Midland Pacific railroad completed to Lincoln.

May 4—For the month of April, 1871, the Union Pacific land office sold 16,199.75 acres, amounting to $66.921.65, average price per acre $4.13.

May 4—The sales of Burlington and Missouri River railroad lands in Nebraska during the month of April, 1871, were 8,488.88 acres, at an average price of $8.36 per acre, amounting to $70,967.74.

May 4—Total business done at the United States land office at Lincoln for April, 1871: Number of acres entered, 110,672.62; cash receipts for the month, $14,915.20.

May 17—Sixty-seven immigrant wagons passed through Lincoln.

May 17—The commissioners for locating a state road from Lincoln to Grand Island, through Seward and York counties, began their labors.

May 30—Legislature convened and proceeded with the impeachment of Governor David Butler.

June 1—Court of impeachment found Governor David Butler guilty on the first article. An order removing the governor from his office was adopted. Court of impeachment then adjourned *sine die*.

June 6—Act for the reconstruction of the hospital for the insane at Lincoln became a law.

June 6—The Nebraska state medical society convened in Lincoln.

June 9—Terrific rain and hail storm at Lincoln. $5,000 to $10,000 damage. Cellars flooded.

June 12—The B. & M. R. R. company commenced running regular trains west of Lincoln as far as Crete, Saline county.

June 13—Nebraska constitutional convention began its labors at Lincoln.

June 16—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton gave an address at University hall.

June 17—City of Lincoln voted $50,000 in bonds for a new high school.

June 19—Messrs. Holmes and Finigan lately opened their first kiln of 150,000 brick out on Middle creek.

June 28—Indiana editorial excursion party visited Lincoln and later other parts of the state.

June 30—A farmers' and mechanics' excursion party from Indiana, numbering about sixty, visited Nebraska.

July 13—An excursion from Indiana and Illinois, numbering over two hundred and fifty persons, were investigating business and agricultural conditions in Nebraska.

Aug. 15—The fifth annual convention of the State teachers' association met in Lincoln.

Sept. 19—New constitution failed of adoption.

Sept. 20-25—Nebraska is awarded highest premium for the best collection of fruits exhibited at the American pomological society which held its sessions at Richmond, Virginia.

Dec. 5—Up to this date Lancaster county had voted $420,000 in bonds to three railroads: the B. & M. R. R., the Midland Pacific, and the Atchison and Nebraska.

Dec.—Omaha made the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific railway.

Dec. 20—Great Western telegraph completed to Lincoln, which gave Lincoln direct connection with Chicago.

Dec. 28—Grand commandery of the Masonic lodges of Nebraska established at a convention held in Omaha.

1872.

Jan. 4—J. Sterling Morton introduced a resolution in the meeting of the state board of agriculture for the establishment of "Arbor day." Resolution adopted.

Feb. 8—Acting-Governor Isaac S. Hascall issued a proclamation calling the legislature to meet in extraordinary session February 15, 1872.

Feb. 20—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska introduced a bill in the senate of the United States to encourage the growth of timber.

Feb. 22—Supreme court of Nebraska declared against the legality of the extraordinary session of the legislature.

March 19—Call for a state convention to be held at Lincoln, March 27, 1872, to protest against action of Iowa relative to transfer of passengers and freight at railroad terminals.

March 26—First English colony left Liverpool, England, for Nebraska. Other colonies followed.

April 4—Organization of Lincoln building and savings association.

April 6—Preliminary meeting of citizens at Lincoln to organize a state historical society.

April 10—First observation of "Arbor Day" in Nebraska.

April 20-30—Call issued for a liberal Republican convention.

May—Agricultural college bill introduced in the United States senate by Senator Morrill.

May 21—Death of E. B. Taylor in Omaha, register of land office, Omaha district, 1861. Represented Nebraska in the Republican national convention in 1868. Elected to the state senate in 1868. President of the senate.

May 28—Hail, rain and wind storm did great damage in central portion of the state.

June 3—Excavation begun for the foundation of the Lincoln gas works.

June 11—Offices of the Omaha Daily Bee destroyed by fire.

June 14—Lancaster county bar association organized.

June 15—Number of immigrant wagons passing through Lincoln daily is estimated to be thirty-three.

June 19—First child born in Fairmont, Nebraska, and named Bessie Fairmont Haggerty.

June 23—Dedication of the Universalist church at Lincoln.

June 26—First commencement of the University of Nebraska. Only degree conferred was that of Doctor of Laws upon Right Rev. Bishop Clarkson.

July 22—Fire at Nebraska City entailed a loss of $40,000.

July 26—General John A. Logan of Illinois visited Nebraska.

July 27—Dr. J. M. McKesson of Lincoln made a satisfactory test of a new harvester invented by him.

Aug. 14—Grasshoppers in clouds were witnessed passing southward.

Aug. 24—Atchison and Nebraska railroad completed their line to Lincoln.

Aug. 28—Liberal Republican state convention held in Lincoln August 28.

Sept. 3—Sixth annual state fair opened in Lincoln.
Sept. 4—A train of ten cars containing 552 passengers arrived in Lincoln from Illinois.
Sept. 5—The B. & M. brought to Lincoln on a single train 720 passengers, over 600 being from Iowa.
Sept. 6—Salt creek again overflowed its banks, the water running over the bridge.
Sept. 7—The Burlington and Missouri river railroad had about 1,370,000 acres of land for sale in Nebraska.
Oct. 8—William F Cody (Buffalo Bill) elected on face of returns to the Nebraska house of representatives. Seat contested by Ashburn, who was seated.
Oct. 9—Fourteen wagons loaded with wheat came into Lincoln from Seward.
Oct. 14—General offices of the Midland Pacific railway removed from Nebraska City to Lincoln.
Oct. 29—$250,000 in bonds and $185,000 in stock subscribed and voted by Nebraska City and Otoe county to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Nebraska City.
Oct. 30—Western Union telegraph lines completed from Atchison, Kansas, to Lincoln.
Nov. 21—Lincoln coal mining company filed articles of incorporation. Proposed mining for the coal disclosed by boring for an artesian well. Four and one-half-foot coal vein discovered 850 feet under the surface.
Nov. 23—Missouri river closed by ice eight miles above Nebraska City.
Dec. 10—Mail between Lincoln and Fremont carried "on foot," due to prevalence of a horse disease known as "epizootic."
Dec. 10—The first train crossed the railroad bridge at La Platte.
Dec. 11—Senator Hitchcock introduced in the senate of the United States a bill for the removal of the Otoe Indians of Nebraska to the Indian Territory.
Dec. 14—Gas was used in Lincoln for the first time.
Dec. 21—A vein of coal three feet in thickness discovered on Shell creek twelve miles from Schuyler, Colfax county.

1873.

Jan. 3—C. F. Morse made superintendent of the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska. Thomas Doane continued as chief engineer.
Jan. 16—The Saline land case, J. Sterling Morton v. Green & Smith, decided in favor of the defendants.
Jan. 20—Union Pacific R. R. established a branch office of their land department at Lincoln.
Jan. 27—The B. & M. R. R. forced to put on snow plows to clear the track west from Crete.
Feb. 14—Preliminary meeting of the Nebraska press association held at the capitol in Lincoln.
Feb. 18—Resolution introduced in the house for the removal of the state capitol.
Feb. 25—Governor Furnas vetoed the bill calling for a constitutional convention.
Feb. 27—Nebraska press association organized. C. H. Gere elected president.
Feb. 28—Midland Pacific R. R. completed to Seward.
March 12—Organization of the Lancaster county taxpayers club.
March 19—Governor Furnas issued a proclamation calling the legislature in special session on March 27.
April 3—Messrs. Elrod and Sheppard of Bennet, Nebraska, patented a breaking plow.
April 8—Prof. Samuel Aughey made a favorable report on coal deposits in Richardson county.
April 13-16—"Great Easter storm." Violent snow storm raging for three days over the state. Great loss of life and property. Telegraphic communication broken.
May 5—The Omaha Beobachter, the oldest German newspaper in Nebraska, changed to a tri-weekly.

May 6—The B. & M. R. R. planting trees along the north side of their line to serve as a windbreak. They have completed thirty-five miles in length, the groves being fifty yards in width, having seven rows of trees.

May 8—Proposed to connect Lincoln with St. Paul, Minnesota, by extending the lines of the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad from Sioux City to Lincoln.

May 9—Organization of the Nebraska townsite and land company in Lincoln.

May 16—Citizens of Lincoln inaugurate a movement to repair the capitol and beautify the grounds.

May 21—The Kansas editorial association, 145 in number, visited Lincoln.

May 29—Controversy as to the terminus of the U. P. R. R. settled. Depot and offices to be located at Omaha.

May 31—Salt creek overflowed and the bottoms west of Lincoln inundated.

1874.

Jan. 13—Attempt to form a Prohibition party in Nebraska failed. Resolved to work with the Democratic and Republican parties.

Jan. 19—A fight occurred between a party of Sioux Indians and white trappers at the Forks of the Loup in Taylor county. Several were killed on both sides.

Jan. 30—The B. & M. R. R. at Plattsmouth transferred its trains across the Missouri river on a large boat.

Feb. 11—Contracts let for the construction of the foundation of the Lincoln post-office and court house.

Feb. 12—Indian depredations in Red Willow county.

Feb. 24—Granger organization in Nebraska growing.

March 31—Proclamation of Governor Furnas appointed April 8 as "Arbor Day."

April 1—Municipal temperance party formed in Lincoln.

May 6—General John O'Neil, accompanied by forty colonists from New York, left Omaha for Holt county.

May 7—State Grange have a shop at Fremont for the manufacture of harvesters or headers, and one at Plattsmouth for cultivators.

May 12—Meeting in Lincoln of citizens from the western counties to determine upon methods to secure representation of the western counties in the legislature.

May 29—People's savings bank organized in Lincoln.

June 1—James Whitebreast, an Otoe Indian convict, died at the state penitentiary. Was the first interment at the penitentiary burying ground.

June 2—Sixty Bohemian immigrants arrived in Lincoln. Intended to settle in Saunders, Butler and Webster counties.

June 12—Death of Geo. S. Harris, land commissioner for the Burlington and Missouri River railroad.

June 13—Greatest flood in five years occurred in Lincoln and vicinity.

June 24—First five graduates of the University of Nebraska organized the alumni association.

July 2—B. & M. railroad land tax case decided by Judge Dillon of the United States circuit court in favor of the people.

July 16—Pickle factory established at Lincoln.

July 26—Grasshopper scourge reported in many parts of the state.

July 29—Large colony of Russian Mennonites encamped at the fair grounds in Lincoln.

Aug. 5—Resolutions adopted at temperance convention held in Lincoln favoring the inauguration of a third or Prohibition party.

Aug. 12—Omaha Herald sent out a call for aid for the grasshopper sufferers in the Republican and Loup valleys.

Aug. 22—Governor Furnas asked to appoint degates to a "Capital moving convention" to be held at Louisville, Kentucky, October 22, 1874. This is the third convention of its kind, the first was held at St. Louis in 1869, the second at Cincinnati in 1870.

Sept. 8—People's party convention met in Lincoln.

Sept. 8—Proclamation by Governor Furnas requesting relief for those who have suffered from grasshoppers and drought.

Sept. 9—First Prohibition state convention.
Sept. 18—Organization of a State aid relief society.
Oct. 20—An advance party of Pawnees—forty in number—were preparing to leave Nebraska for the Indian territory to pick out their future reservation.
Nov. 5—Mr. Edward Creighton of Omaha died.
Nov. 6—William Irving appointed superintendent of the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska. He took the position occupied by C. F. Morse who resigned.

1875.

Jan. 11—Mutiny at the state penitentiary.
Jan. 11—Senator Hitchcock introduced in the United States senate a bill for the sale of the Pawnee and Otoe Indian lands.
Jan. 19—United States supreme court decided the land tax case against the railroads.
Jan. 21—Agitation for the removal of the state capital.
Feb. 20—Approval of act providing for a state constitutional convention.
March 29—Supreme court of the United States affirmed the opinion of the state supreme court in the Saline land case which was for the defendants, Smith & Green.
May 11—Third state constitutional convention called to order.
May 26—Mutiny at the state penitentiary frustrated by the killing of McWaters by the guard.
June 1—Grasshoppers devastated southeastern counties.
June 4—Jail delivery at Nebraska City.
June 12—Constitutional convention adjourned sine die.
June 17—Destructive hurricane visited the town of Syracuse in Otoe county.
June 17—Grasshopper army one mile in thickness or height was passing over Nebraska north and northwest.
July 1—Wells, Fargo & Co. express retired from the Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado field in favor of the American and United States express companies.
Aug. 1—Destruction by fire of the Atwood house, constructed in Lincoln, 1868.
Oct. 12—Electors adopted new state constitution.
Oct. 16—Midland Pacific railway and the Brownville and Fort Kearney railway consolidated under the name of the "Nebraska railway company."
Oct. 14—Lancaster county voted $20,000 in bonds to aid in building a railroad from Lincoln tc Fremont.
Nov. 12—Incorporation of Milford manufacturing company. Provided for the erection of woolen, paper and oil mills.
Nov. 17—Investigation of charges against Superintendent Fuller of the hospital for the insane at Lincoln.

1876.

Jan. 6—Nebraska Colorado railway convention held in Lincoln.
Jan. 8—Organization of Nebraska state bar association at Lincoln.
March 7—Reed plow factory destroyed by fire at Nebraska City.
March 9—Death of Col. J. R. Livingston at Plattsmouth.
July 10—Mob at Nebraska City entered jail and shot down Hank Dodge, a murderer.
Oct. 25—Meeting in Omaha of western governors and scientists to consider best method of dealing with grasshopper scourge.
Nov. 22—Supreme court of Nebraska decided case of Valentine v. Griffey, concerning district judgeship of the sixth district, in favor of Valentine.
Dec. 31—Establishment of university cadets and appointment of officers.

1877.

Jan. 8—Bill introduced providing for a geological survey of Nebraska.
Jan. 18—Alvin Saunders elected United States senator.
Feb. 1—Lincoln gas company discarded the crude oil method of manufacuring gas and installed coal method.
Feb. 14—House and senate investigating committee appointed on January 17 reported that no corrupt influence was manifest in election of United States senator.

Feb. 15—Joint resolution expunging record of impeachment of Governor Butler from the journals of the legislature approved by Governor Garber.
Feb. 16—Excursion of Nebraska legislators and citizens to the capital of Kansas.
March 20—Formation of Anti-treat and temperance society in Lincoln.
June 10—Jay Gould and party visited their railroad property in Nebraska.
June 15—Ponca Indians en route across Nebraska to the Indian Territory under military commanded by Major Howard.
June 15—Report of entomological commission, appointed by Governor Garber, on the grasshopper situation.
July 12—The B. & M. R. R. moved the shops of the Midland Pacific railroad to their own yards in Lincoln.
July 25—Architect G. P. Randall of Chicago in his report advised against the destruction of University hall.
Aug. 17—Union Pacific, because Douglas county instituted proceedings to repudiate the bond issue of $250,000 voted them, threatened removal of machine shops west.
Aug. 20—Committee of Lincoln citizens appointed to raise money to repair the foundation of University hall.
Oct. 19—Warden Wyman of the state penitentiary removed from office because of irregularities.
Nov. 15—Earthquake shocks felt in Lincoln.

1878.

March 27—Artificial stone manufactory in Lincoln.
March 31—Death of Silas A. Strickland at Omaha. Member of territorial legislature and constitutional convention of 1871.
April 5—An excursion party, numbering eighty-two, from the states of New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia were looking over Nebraska with intention of settling.
April 10—J. R. Webster, former attorney general, was suspended from practice by the state supreme court.
April 13—A train of thirteen wagons loaded principally with eggs and butter left Norfolk for the Black Hills.
May 4—Vigilance committee, 150 in number, organized in Omaha to suppress crime.
May 29—Death of Daniel E. Gantt, chief justice of the Nebraska supreme court, at Nebraska City.
June 3—General Amasa Cobb appointed to the supreme bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Gantt.
June 4—Governor Garber commuted the sentence of Warren Clough of Seward from that of death to life imprisonment.
June 19—President approved bill providing for holding United States district and circuit court at Lincoln.
July 10—Tornado and waterspout at Plattsmouth.
July 15—Auction sale of Pawnee Indian reservation lands at Central City in Merrick county.
July 29—Partial eclipse of the sun visible in Nebraska.
July 31—Excursion of Indiana and Ohio editors, forty in number, visited Nebraska.
Aug. 1—Negroes of Nebraska celebrated the anniversary of the West Indies slave emancipation.
Aug. 14—Greenback convention met in Lincoln.
Aug. 27—Call for the organization of a state historical society.
Sept. 4—Death of Hon. Frank Welch, Nebraska congressman, at Neligh, Neb.
Sept. 6—A Holcombe acoustic telephone installed by the Marshall wood and coal company in their offices at Lincoln.
Sept. 7—Phonograph exhibited at the opera house in Lincoln.
Oct. 11—Organization of the first Nebraska Baptist association at Lincoln.
Dec. 10—Lynching of two negro murderers at Nebraska City.
Dec. 10—Mob under G. P. Olive hung and burned Mitchell and Ketchum in Custer county, as result of conflict between cattlemen and settlers.

1879.

Jan. 6—Capture of the twelve men who took part in burning Mitchell and Ketchum.

Jan. 6—New United States court house and post-office completed at Lincoln and ready for occupancy.

Jan. 8—The United States district and circuit court convened in Lincoln for the first time.

Feb. 4—Legislative investigation of the University of Nebraska begun.

March 7—Mr. A. E. Touzalin, land commissioner of the B. & M. R. R., appointed general manager of the B. & M. in Nebraska.

March 8—Prairie fire weakened railroad bridge near Louisville, thirteen loaded freight cars fell through.

March 20—B. & M. R. R. has transported 600 car-loads of household goods for immigrants to Nebraska since January 1.

April 17—Olive and Fisher, two of the men who burned Mitchell and Ketchum in Custer county, were sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

April 26—Execution of S. D. Richards at Minden.

May 12—Judge Dundy decided the Ponca Indian habeas corpus case in favor of Standing Bear and other Indians of the Ponca tribe who had returned to Nebraska from Indian Territory.

June 21—Contract for building the Lincoln and Northwestern railroad let to John Fitzgerald. Road to run between Lincoln and Columbus.

July 1—Forty-two colored immigrants arrived in Lincoln from Topeka, Kansas, to which place they had come direct from Mississippi and Louisiana.

July 28—Death of Rev. W. B. Slaughter, D. D., at Omaha. Presiding elder of the Omaha district.

July 31—A large colony of German Russian Mennonites bought 10,000 acres of Boone county land from the B. & M. R. R.

Aug. 16—Freight rate war between the B. & M. R. R. and the Union Pacific.

Sept. 5—State Journal counting and editorial rooms installed telephone connection with the business manager's residence.

Sept. 7—W. H. B. Stout was the contractor for the stone work in the B. & M. R. R. company's new bridge at Plattsmouth.

Sept. 7—A fine limestone quarry located at South Bend.

Sept. 16—The business center of Hastings burned out, loss $100,000.

Sept. 29—Doc. Middleton, noted outlaw, began a five-year term in the state penitentiary.

Oct. 22—The first regular train to Milford over the Lincoln and Northwestern railroad.

Nov. 1—Ex-President U. S. Grant was entertained at Omaha.

Nov. 6—W. H. B. Stout awarded the contract for the erection of the new wing to the state house.

Nov. 22—Organization of Lincoln telephone exchange.

Nov. 25—The B. & M. R. R. depot at Hastings burned. Fire was set to cover the murder of A. J. Yocum, whose body was found in the ruins.

Dec. 5—Articles of consolidation of the St. Joseph and Pacific railroad company and the Kansas and Nebraska railroad company filed for record in the secretary of state's office.

1880.

Jan. 10—Organization of the Lincoln board of trade.

Jan. 17—Completion of the toll bridge across the Platte river at Ashland.

Feb. 18—Soap factory established at Lincoln.

Feb. 26—Omaha and Republican Valley railroad, a branch of the Union Pacific, completed to Lincoln.

March 12—Phelps county court house destroyed by fire.

March 23—B. & M. R. R. first company to cross tracks of Union Pacific railroad. Event occurred at Central City.

March 26—The leasing of the Atchison and Nebraska and the Lincoln and Northwestern railroads by the B. & M. R. R. ratified at Plattsmouth.

March 27—Nebraska towns and cities contributed to the Irish relief fund.

May 21—Riot at smelting works in Omaha. Militia called out.
May 25—Excavation begun for the new B. & M. depot in Lincoln.
Dec. 10—Discovery of coal in Dakota county.

1881.

Jan. 5—Organization of Farmers' alliance movement of the state, in Lincoln.
Jan. 25—Congregational academy located at Franklin.
Jan. 27—Permanent organization of the Nebraska woman suffrage association at Lincoln.
Feb. 11—Heavy snow storm blockaded traffic throughout the state for a week.
Feb. 24—Constitutional amendment relating to prohibition failed to pass the house.
Feb. 26—Woman suffrage amendment to the constitution passed the legislature.
March 14—Towns of Humboldt, Roca and Sterling inundated by spring freshets.
March 15—Seven inches of snow in three hours fell in Lincoln.
March 25—Salt creek flooded the B. & M. depot grounds and west bottoms from two to five feet in depth.
April 8—Great floods due to spring breakup of ice in the Missouri and Platte rivers. Town of Niobrara under water.
April 13—Organization of Lincoln men to build Lincoln and Fremont railway.
April 23—Missouri river at Omaha twenty-three feet six inches above low water mark.
April 25—At Nebraska City the bottoms between the bluffs, eight to ten miles wide, were one sheet of water.
April 25—At Brownville the river was two feet higher than the big flood of 1867.
May 27—First inter-collegiate literary contest in Nebraska. Held by University of Nebraska and Doane college.
July 10—Death of ex-Senator Phineas W. Hitchcock at Omaha.
July 13—Contract for erection of the east wing of the capitol let to W. H. B. Stout.
Aug. 6—Completion of the new B. & M. depot at Lincoln at a cost of $125,000.
Aug. 12—State supreme court declared Slocumb high license law constitutional.

1882.

March 11—Strike of B. & M. laborers in Omaha necessitated calling eight companies of militia and three companies of regulars.
March 15—Grand jury impaneled to investigate rioting in Omaha during strike of B. & M. laborers.
April 20—Proclamation of Governor Nance convening legislature in special session on May 10.
May 23—Report of legislative committee on bribery charges relative to railroad legislation in session of 1881.
June 11—First successful telephone connection between Lincoln and Omaha.
June 21—Organization of the Nebraska state anti-monopoly league at Lincoln.
June 21—Organization of State druggists' association at Lincoln.
June 25—Terrific wind and hail storm did great damage in the state.
July 4—Old settlers of Lancaster county organized.
Sept. 14—Organization of Nebraska prohibitory amendment association at Lincoln.
Oct. 16—Two horse thieves killed three men at Minden.
Nov. 7—Woman suffrage amendment to the constitution defeated.

1883.

Jan. 23—Omaha and Plattsmouth connected by telephone. Lincoln, Omaha and Plattsmouth now connected.
Jan. 31—General Chas. F. Manderson elected to the United States senate to succeed Alvin Saunders.
Feb. 8—Legislative investigation of the hospital for the insane at Lincoln.
Feb. 13—Legislative investigation of the Nebraska state penitentiary.
May 8—Successful manufacture of paper from straw at West Point.

May 31—Sale at Beatrice of the Otoe Reserve lands.
July 7—Organization of the Nebraska soldiers' colonization society.
July 9—W. H. B. Stout awarded contract for erection of central portion of state capitol.
Aug. 9—Announcement of the establishment of the Eclectic medical department of the University of Nebraska.
Aug. 15—Lincoln granted a franchise to the Capital city street railway company.
Sept. 7—Organization of Nebraska state band association at Hastings.
Oct. 1—Opening of the Regular school of the medical college of the University of Nebraska.
Oct. 3—Opening of the Homoeopathic department of the medical college of the University of Nebraska.
Oct. 8—Opening of the Eclectic department of the medical college of the University of Nebraska.
Oct. 30—Organization and first annual meeting of the Nebraska Unitarian association at Lincoln.
Oct. 31—Permanent organization and election of board of directors of the Salina, Lincoln and Decatur railroad.
Dec. 19—Prof. Irving J. Manatt elected chancellor of the university.
Dec. 25—Organization at Lincoln of the Musical association of fifers and drummers of the state of Nebraska, Grand army of the republic.

1884.

Jan. 6—New standard time adopted by the B. & M. railroad.
Feb. 23—Death of Elder J. M. Young, founder of Lincoln.
March 11—First fast mail train put on between Chicago and Omaha.
March 27—Organization of the Nebraska association of engineers and surveyors.
April 14—Incorporation of Lincoln electric light company.
May 22—First freight train of the C., B. & Q. to use air-brakes passed through Nebraska.
June 6—B. & M. R. R. completed to Grand Island.
July 15—Corner-stone of state capitol laid.
July 20—Wind, flood and hail storm in eastern Nebraska did great damage.
Aug. 23—Mob, near Berks station, Lancaster county, lynched Luciano Padillo, a Mexican, for the crime of rape.
Nov. 11—Organization of a Historical and political science association at state university.
Dec. 17—Organization at Lincoln of Nebraska county officers' association.

1885.

Jan. 23—Legislative investigation of school land frauds.
Jan. 28—State Farmers' alliance convened in Lincoln.
Feb. 28—Attempt by three men to rob the state treasury. It failed.
March 11—Nebraska day at the New Orleans exposition. Six hundred Nebraskans attended.
March 15—Lynching of Mrs. Taylor and Tom Jones by a mob at Spring Ranch.
April 28—Water sent for the first time through the waterworks pipes at Lincoln.
June 23—Pioneer Saengerbund of the northwest convened in Lincoln in its ninth biennial saengerfest.
June 25—Officials of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad located town of Chadron.
July 18—Nebraska clambake association held their third semi-annual bake at Crete.
Aug. 8—Memorial services for General U. S. Grant held throughout the state.
Sept. 3—First tea train over the B. & M. railroad passed through Nebraska from the west.
Nov. 4—Death of W. F. Chapin of Lincoln. Member last territorial legislature and receiver of Lincoln land office.

Nov. 16—In Brighton Ranch case the supreme court of the United States decided that public lands cannot be fenced. This company had fifty-seven miles of wire fences in Custer county.
Dec. 4—Terrible prairie fire raged between the Dismal and Platte rivers.

1886.

Jan. 2—Articles of incorporation of Lincoln baseball association filed.
Jan. 4—Nebraska railroads blockaded by heavy snows.
Jan. 9—Supreme court of the state decided that counties must pay for the support of insane patients.
Jan. 11—Snow blockade raised on railroads for first time since January 4.
Feb. 13—Standard cattle company purchased 5,000 acres of land near Fremont. To feed 5,000 head of cattle.
Feb. 19—Suit filed in United States court by J. H. Hair company of Chicago against Nebraska State Journal company for $75,000 for alleged infringement of patent.
Feb. 25—Sixth annual meeting of the State Farmers' alliance at Hastings.
Feb. 25—Judge James L. Mitchell of Nebraska City died at Des Moines, Iowa.
Feb. 27—Settlers on the Otoe Reservation petitioned congress for an extension of five years in which to pay for lands.
March 2—Strike of twenty-four freight men at B. & M. freight house in Lincoln.
March 11—The Fitzgerald hose company of Lincoln won championship 300-yard race at New Orleans, Louisiana. Race open to the world.
April 18—Organization at Lincoln of a company to drill for natural gas.
April 26—Location of Mallalieu university at Bartley by Republican Valley district of the M. E. church.
April 30—President Grover Cleveland vetoed the bill making Omaha a port of entry.
June 8—Postgraduate courses announced for the first time by the University of Nebraska.
June 9—First commencement of the institute for the blind at Nebraska City.
June 17—Eli Owens lynched by a mob at Hebron.
July 14—Death of Hon. S. P. Majors of Peru, near Ainsworth. President of the first constitutional convention and a member of the constitutional convention of 1871.
July 28—State board of public lands and buildings declined to lease the salt wells to the Western salt association of Chicago.
Aug. 14—Missouri Pacific railroad completed to Lincoln.
Aug. 16—Last span of the Northwestern railroad bridge over the Platte river completed.
Aug. 19—John Fitzgerald of Lincoln chosen president of the Irish national league of America which convened at Chicago.
Oct. 17—Jay Gould, president of Missouri Pacific railway, visited Lincoln.
Oct. 23—Hoffman-Rosewater libel suit decided in favor of the plaintiff, who was awarded $1,000 damages.
Oct. 25—Lincoln branch of the F., E. & M. V. formally opened for business. Direct communication with the Elkhorn valley and northwest Nebraska.
Oct. 28—Hon. Michael Davitt, Irish patriot and father of the Irish land league, lectured in Lincoln.
Nov. 7—Organization of Y. W. C. A. at Lincoln.
Nov. 16—Preliminary organization of the Lincoln press club.
Nov. 16—Terrific snow storm visited Nebraska. Worst that ever occurred at this season.
Nov. 25—A seven-foot vein of coal discovered at Omaha at a depth of 540 feet. Hole bored at Fourth and Pacific streets. Coal worthless for fuel purposes.
Nov. 30—Kearney street railway company filed articles of incorporation with secretary of state. Capital stock, $50,000.
Nov. 30—Incorporation of Beatrice sewer pipe company. Capital stock, $50,000.

Dec. 3—Dr. H. P. Mathewson, superintendent of the Nebraska hospital for the insane at Lincoln, removed by the governor.
Dec. 6—Lincoln gas company to install gas lamps for street lighting purposes.
Dec. 8—Dr. Wm. M. Knapp of York appointed superintendent of Nebraska hospital for the insane at Lincoln.
Dec. 9—Night switch crew of the B. & M. at Omaha went on strike for increased pay.
Dec. 10—German national bank opened for business at Lincoln.
Dec. 14—Packing house No. 2, at West Lincoln, began operations. Seventy men employed.
Dec. 16—A commission of the Nebraska Methodist episcopal church, by a vote of 14 to 9, established Wesleyan university at Lincoln. This city offered $293,500 for its location.
Dec. 19—Dedication of Grace M. E. church at Lincoln.
Dec. 24—City of Blair completed the installation of waterworks.

1887.

Jan. 6—First state convention of Woman suffrage society.
Jan. 7—Miss Susan B. Anthony addressed Woman suffrage convention.
Jan. 9—Dedication of First Congregational church at Lincoln.
Jan. 20—Kansas City and Omaha railroad completed to Sutton.
Jan. 21—Election of Algernon S. Paddock to the United States senate.
Jan. 28—Contract closed for the establishment of a cracker factory at Lincoln.
Feb. 2—Butler-Holmes senatorial contest in the Nebraska legislature settled in favor of Holmes.
Feb. 2—Officers of the Omaha, Lincoln, Hartland and Southwestern railroad company authorized preliminary surveys.
Feb. 3—Nebraska Press association met at Lincoln and adopted a new constitution.
Feb. 8—Seventh Day Adventists founded a college and theological seminary at Lincoln.
Feb. 19—Hastings voted franchise to Hastings improvement company for construction of street railway.
March 1—Retirement of Dr. Geo. L. Miller from the publication and editorship of the Omaha Herald.
March 1—Organization of the Lincoln belt railway completed.
March 25—Jackson Marion executed at Beatrice for the murder of John Cameron.
March 28—Articles of incorporation of Lincoln and Black Hills railway filed.
April 5—Missouri Pacific roundhouse at Omaha burned. Loss $70,000.
April 11—Hoffman, the Dunbar train wrecker, sentenced to be hung.
April 20—Jay Gould and party visited Lincoln and were taken about the city.
April 25—Incorporation of the Western salt association for the manufacture of salt at Lincoln.
April 25—Incorporation of the Republican Valley and Wyoming railroad. A branch of the B. & M.
April 27—Incorporation of the Bankers' life insurance company of Nebraska.
May 18—Incorporation of the Lincoln district telegraph company.
May 20—The General assembly of the Presbyterian church convened at Omaha.
June 1—Hastings voted bonds to aid the Missouri Pacific.
June 20—Union Pacific railroad investigators arrived at Omaha to begin their work.
June 29—Sixth annual Nebraska Chautauqua assembly commenced at Crete.
July 16—Jim Coon lynched by a mob at Nelson for murder of Henry Sallen.
July 24—Lee Shellenberger lynched by a mob at Nebraska City.
July 29—David City swept by a tornado of unusual violence. Two killed, sixteen injured, property loss estimated at $100,000.
Aug. 2—Lincoln made an episcopal see of the Catholic church.
Aug. 10—Death of Thomas Morton at Nebraska City. He came to Nebraska in 1854, set the first column of type and published the first newspaper of Nebraska territory at Bellevue.

Aug. 18—Terrible wind storm at Republican City wrecked buildings, killed two people and injured others.

Aug. 26—Fourteenth annual meeting of the National conference of charities and corrections convened at Omaha.

Sept. 22—Corner-stone of the Nebraska Wesleyan university laid.

Oct. 12—Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, with his wife and party, stopped at Omaha on their way south.

Oct. 20—Eighteenth annual meeting of the National women's foreign missionary society of the M. E. church convened at Lincoln.

Oct. 28—Baptist college located at York by vote of the Nebraska Baptist convention.

Nov. 3—Corner-stone of the west abutment of the B. & M. $1,000,000 bridge laid at Nebraska City.

Nov. 9—Nebraska supreme court decided that board of transportation had right to fix rates.

Nov. 23—Mayor Sawyer and city council of Lincoln fined by Judge Brewer for contempt and incarcerated in Douglas county jail.

Dec. 3—Lincoln city council released by order of U. S. Attorney General Garland.

Dec. 21—Bishop Thomas Bonacum formally installed as bishop of the Lincoln see.

Dec. 23—Lincoln voted bonds to aid the Lincoln, Red Oak and Des Moines railroad.

Dec. 27—New Masonic temple at Hastings dedicated.

Dec. 28—State instituted suit against the Atchison and Nebraska railroad because of its consolidation with the B. & M.

1888.

Jan. 9—United States supreme court reversed United States Circuit Judge Brewer's decision in the habeas corpus case of the mayor and city council of Lincoln.

Jan. 9—Union Pacific obtained an injunction restraining the state board of transportation from interfering with their rates.

Jan. 12—"The Great Blizzard" visited Nebraska. People and stock perished by hundreds.

Jan. 17—Omaha, Yankton and Northwestern railroad company filed articles of incorporation.

Jan. 31—Omaha public building bill passed the United States senate, appropriating $1,200,000.

Feb. 26—Nation wide strike on the C., B. & Q. affected Nebraska.

Feb. 29—Plans for the construction of the $166,000 Lancaster county court house accepted by the county board.

March 15—State League of Republican clubs organized at Omaha.

March 17—Judge Dundy granted the B. & M. an injunction against the strikers.

April 16—Disastrous fire at Fairmont. Loss estimated at $75,000.

April 17—Organization at Hastings of the Hastings enterprise company to aid manufacturing and wholesale interests of the city.

April 21—A new organization, to be known as the Farmers' union, started at Pawnee City. To be state and nation wide. Organizers, ex-Governor David Butler and E. W. Bell.

April 23—Corner-stone of Grant memorial hall laid at the university.

April 26—Consolidation of the Atchison and Nebraska railroad with the B. & M. declared unconstitutional and void by the state supreme court.

May 16—Riot at Plattsmouth between Pinkerton men and B. & M strikers.

May 26—Plant for the manufacture of soap completed at Lincoln.

May 29—Odd Fellows' hall dedicated at Broken Bow.

June 14—Corner-stone of Nebraska hall laid at the university.

June 17—Dedication of First Baptist church at Lincoln.

June 19—Hon. John M. Thurston made temporary chairman of the national Republican convention at Chicago.

July 3—Corner-stone of First Christian church laid at Lincoln.
July 19—Nebraska railroads joined to resist the order of the state board of transportation reducing rates.
July 19—Chancellor Irving J. Manatt of the University of Nebraska deposed by the regents after seven days' trial.
July 24—Corner-stone of Johnson county court house laid at Tecumseh.
July 31—Fremont Emmons, murderer of Bertha Schultz, lynched by a mob at Pawnee City.
Aug. 3—City council of Indianola fined for contempt of court.
Aug. 15—Incorporation of Lincoln paper manufacturing company. Capital, $50,000.
Aug. 15—Incorporation of Lincoln saddlery company. Capital $50,000.
Aug. 19—Discovery of three-foot vein of coal on farm of Jos. L. Ryons, eleven miles east of Lincoln.
Aug. 20—William Cole, murderer of Charlie Grant, lynched by a mob at Red Cloud.
Aug. 20—Plans for Omaha union depot indefinitely postponed because of unfavorable decisions of state board of transportation on freight rates.
Aug. 27—Bartley to construct a canal to the Republican river. Will furnish over 500 horse power.
Aug. 29—Governor Thayer elected chairman of the Deep waterways convention at Denver.
Aug. 30—Celebration and formal opening of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy bridge at Nebraska City. Estimated that 20,000 people attended.
Aug. 30—Corner-stone of Cotner university laid at Bethany.
Sept. 4—Missouri Pacific railroad filed articles of incorporation.
Sept. 25—Opening of Nebraska Wesleyan university at University Place.
Sept. 27—Legislative apportionment act of 1887 declared by Judge Maxwell, in an oral decision, to be constitutional.
Oct. 20—President Cleveland signed bill making Lincoln a port of delivery.
Oct. 25—State supreme court ruled that the C., B. & Q. railroad is a domestic corporation.
Oct. 31—Lincoln paper mills began operations, and manufactured six tons of paper per day.
Nov. 1—Corner-stone of the Lancaster county court house laid at Lincoln.
Dec. 22—Incorporation of the Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming and Pacific railway company.

1889.

Jan. 4—Articles of consolidation of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad company filed in Nebraska.
Jan. 16—Chas. F. Manderson elected to the United States senate.
Jan. 23—The Hastings Gazette-Journal plant sold under the hammer for $15,000.
Jan. 31—Submission of prohibition amendment passed the house, having already passed the senate.
Feb. 7—Strange disease broke out among cattle at Fremont.
Feb. 9—Artesian vein of salt water found at Unadilla.
Feb. 11—Three cattle thieves captured by ranchmen of Keya Paha county. Over 100 head stolen.
Feb. 24—Catholic church of St. Francis De Sales dedicated at Lincoln.
Feb. 26—Woman suffrage bill indefinitely postponed in the senate.
Feb. 27—State supreme court in an opinion on the constitutional amendment submitting prohibition declared executive approval of bill unnecessary.
March 1—Special committee of the house of representatives recommended the discharge of forty unnecessary employes. House adopted recommendation.
March 9—Reorganization of Lincoln packing and provision company. Capital stock, $300,000.
March 27—Hon. Patrick Egan of Lincoln nominated by President Harrison to be minister to Chili.
April 19—Second college conference of the Young Women's Christian associations of Nebraska convened at Lincoln.

May 23—Ground broken for the erection of a conservatory of music at Lincoln.
June 5—Organization of the Nebraska non-partisan prohibitory amendment league at Lincoln.
June 6—Wm. A. Wiggington first negro graduate of Lincoln public schools.
June 19—New Omaha Bee building opened to the public and press at Omaha.
June 26—Permanent organization at Omaha of the Nebraska boards of trade.
July 15—Vigilantes at Springview shot and killed a squawman and desperado named Maupin.
July 18—Custer county Farmers' alliance purchasing and selling corporation filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock, $150,000.
July 19—Liquor confiscated at Central City. Five illegal dealers arrested. War between wets and drys.
July 25—State board of transportation order coal rates cut 20 per cent.
July 27—Omaha, Lincoln and Gulf railway company filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock, $12,000,000.
Aug. 1—Celebration at Omaha of opening of new waterworks plant costing $1,500,000.
Aug. 3—Contract let for sinking a gas well at Lincoln. Price of contract, $15,000.
Aug. 12—Heavy rain storm in south and southeast Nebraska caused big floods.
Aug. 13—Salt creek over its banks and the valley completely flooded. Estimated that 3,500 people deprived of their homes.
Aug. 15—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Victor C. Ozier, near O'Neill, three girls and one boy.
Aug. 17—Death of Congressman James S. Laird at Hastings.
Aug. 20—Organization of Lincoln humane society.
Aug. 24—Three-foot vein of coal discovered at Elsie at a depth of 250 feet.
Aug. 25—Dedication of the First Christian church at Lincoln.
Aug. 30—Judge Field denied application for injunction against issuance of Alma court house bonds.
Aug. 31—Adams county Farmers' alliance organized.
Aug. 31—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage lectured in Lincoln.
Sept. 2—Merchants' and manufacturers' exposition opened at Omaha.
Sept. 9—First electric motor street car began operations at Plattsmouth.
Sept. 11—Omaha, Hutchinson and Gulf railway company filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock, $12,000,000.
Sept. 12—A. E. Touzalin, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern railway, died at Bennington, Vermont. Formerly land commissioner for the B. & M. at Lincoln.
Sept. 19—Railway employes of the Union Pacific system at Omaha federated. New order to be known as the Brotherhood of railway employes.
Sept. 23—Judge Groff resigned from district judgeship to accept post as commissioner of the general land office at Washington.
Sept. 23—Omaha Street railway company completed erection of a cross-town electric line.
Oct. 1—Logan county's first murder occurred, the result of a quarrel over a tree claim.
Oct. 27—Death of Hon. Guy A. Brown, state librarian and clerk of the state supreme court.
Oct. 28—Corner-stone of Y. M. C. A. building laid at Lincoln.
Nov. 6—Opening of Central law school at Lincoln. Dean of the school, Mr. W. Henry Smith. Opening address by Hon. J. M. Woolworth of Omaha.
Dec. 3—The W. C. T. U., the Prohibition party and the Independent order of good templars formed a political alliance.
Dec. 7—Horace P. Chase, ex-superintendent of the Genoa Indian school, found guilty of embezzlement.
Dec. 13—Judge Brewer in an important decision at Omaha declared title to Cut-Off Island reverts to the East Omaha land company, thus dispossessing about 200 settlers.

Dec. 18—The Interstate Prohibition convention, composed of the states of Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, convened at Omaha.

1890.

Jan. 22—State board of agriculture located the state fair at Lincoln for the next five years.

Feb. 7—Site selected for the location of the Adventist college near Lincoln.

Feb. 10—Dedication and formal opening of Lancaster county court house.

March 8—One hundred and twenty-five linemen went on strike at Omaha for increased wages.

March 10—Lincoln, Sioux City and Yankton, and the Lincoln and Western railroads filed articles of incorporation.

March 12—Ground broken at Omaha for a temporary union depot during the erection of the permanent one.

March 18—Two members of the Interstate commerce commission arrived in Lincoln to conduct hearings on Nebraska freight rates.

March 21—Governor Thayer in a letter denied that the people of the western part of the state needed help.

March 23—Memorial services held at Omaha in honor of General George Crook, the friend of the west.

March 26—Meeting of Nebraska lumbermen at Omaha to form a state association.

April 4—John Dillon, Irish patriot and leader, visited Lincoln.

April 10—Carriage factory moved from East Dubuque, Illinois, to Lincoln.

April 11—Nebraska conference association of the Seventh Day Adventists incorporated.

April 14—Omaha merchants suffered heavily by fire which originated in basement of Browning, King & company.

April 15—General Russell A. Alger, commander in chief of the G. A. R., and party guests of the state at Omaha.

April 15—Governor Thayer and Robert R. Greer, president State board of agriculture, appealed to the state to aid the settlers in the counties of Cheyenne, Kimball, Banner and Scott's Bluff.

April 16—Non-partisan prohibitory amendment league with 500 delegates in attendance convened at Lincoln.

April 16—Big parade and mass meeting at Grand Island over the reception of seventeen cars of machinery for the new Oxnard beet sugar factory located there.

April 28—New Burlington flyer made the run between Chicago and Denver in 29½ hours.

May 3—Episcopal college located at Grandview, two miles north of Lincoln.

May 17—Burlington system decided to locate their central shops at Havelock, near Lincoln.

May 20—Anti-monopoly Republicans held a state conference at Lincoln.

May 24—Governor John M. Thayer issued a call for an extra session of the legislature to convene June 5.

May 27—Bishop O'Connor died at Omaha. Was made bishop of the jurisdiction of Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana in 1876.

May 29—Resolutions adopted by Omaha business men, requested Governor Thayer to recall his extra session manifesto.

May 31—Governor John M. Thayer revoked the call for an extra session of the legislature.

June 3—Town of Bradshaw wiped out by cyclone. Twelve persons killed.

July 8—Debate at Crete between T. M. Marquett and C. H. Van Wyck on railroad freight rates.

July 21—Omaha doctors initiated a war on quack practitioners.

July 26—Phelps county Farmers' alliance threatened to boycott any newspaper or business man speaking in a disparaging manner against their candidates.

July 29—State convention at Lincoln of representatives of the Farmers' alliance, state Grange and Knights of labor nominated John H. Powers for governor.

July 30—W. J. Bryan nominated for congress.

Sept. 7—Dedication of St. Theresa's parochial high school at Lincoln.

Sept. 9—Interstate temperance union convened in Lincoln.

Sept. 22—Oxnard sugar beet factory at Grand Island turned out its first product of sugar.

Oct. 11—Death of Joel N. Converse. Came to Nebraska in 1869. Built and operated the railroad extending from Nemaha to York via Nebraska City and Lincoln.

Oct. 13—Joint debate between Congressman Connell and W. J. Bryan at Lincoln.

Oct. 14—North Lincoln electric street railroad opened for business.

Oct. 27—Fire at Ulysses destroyed thirteen business houses. Lincoln appealed to for help to fight the fire.

Nov. 4—W. J. Bryan, congressman-elect of the first congressional district.

Nov. 4—Decisive defeat of the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

Nov. 4—James E. Boyd, Democrat, elected governor on face of returns by 1,144 plurality. Charges of fraud in Douglas county.

Nov. 7—Hon. G. M. Lambertson appointed attorney for the interstate commerce commission at Washington, D. C.

Nov. 12—State convention of the Boys' and girls' national home and employment association of the United States and Canada held in Lincoln.

Nov. 13—Norfolk promised the next Oxnard sugar beet factory.

Nov. 13—Governor Thayer and the mayor of Lincoln issued a joint call for a public meeting in Lincoln to devise means to aid people in western portion of state who suffered the loss of their crops.

Nov. 18—Governor Thayer appointed Rev. Geo. W. Martin superintendent of relief and Rev. Luther P. Ludden superintendent of distribution for the destitute people of the western portion of the state.

Nov. 20—The C., R. I. & P. railway enjoined from crossing the tracks of the B. & M. and Omaha and Republican Valley railway companies in Lincoln.

Nov. 21—The Independents or Farmers' alliance candidates served notice of contest upon all the state officers elect.

Nov. 21—The C., R. I. & P. railway enjoined by the Lincoln city electric railway from crossing its tracks. Sioux Indian outbreak on northwest border. Towns in the vicinity of Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies appealed to the state for arms and ammunition. Arms sent to Harrison, Rushville, Gordon and Valentine.

Nov. 25—State supreme court reversed opinion of Judge Broady in the famous Cass county bond case.

Nov. 26—The injunction against the C., R. I. & P. railway company on the part of the B. & M. and the Lincoln electric railway companies vacated.

Nov. 26—Union depot company organized by a local stock company in Lincoln.

Nov. 20—Incorporation of the Lincoln and West Lincoln terminal railway company. Capital stock, $50,000.

Nov. 29—Lincoln contracted to install an electric fire-alarm system.

Nov. 29—Governor Thayer appointed an advisory board and a treasurer for the state relief work.

Dec. 1—Citizens of Chadron petitioned congress to disarm the Indians.

Dec. 4—Taking of testimony begun in the contest of the Independents for the state offices.

Dec. 13—Records produced at Zanesville, Ohio, to show that James E. Boyd, governor-elect of Nebraska, was an alien.

Dec. 15—Sitting Bull killed by Indian police at Standing Rock.

Dec. 29—Battle at Wounded Knee between seventh U. S. Cavalry and Sioux Indians under Big Foot.

1891.

Jan. 1—Nebraska Academy of sciences organized at the university.

Jan. 1—Governor John M. Thayer ordered one company of militia at Long Pine to proceed to Chadron, and ordered companies at Fremont, Tekamah and Central City to be ready for field duty.

Jan. 1—Union Pacific put in derailing switches to prevent the Rock Island from running trains.

Jan. 8—Governor Thayer called out a company of state militia and police to quell an impending riot in the legislative halls.

Jan. 8—State supreme court issued an order to the legislature compelling the opening and counting of the election returns.

Jan. 8—Governor John M. Thayer fortified the executive offices, refusing to turn over the governorship to Governor Boyd on the ground that Boyd was not a citizen.

Jan. 9—Nebraska had two governors. Governor Thayer entrenched in the executive offices. Governor-elect Boyd held office in the old board of transportation room.

Jan. 10—Organization of Lincoln street railway employes' mutual benefit association.

Jan. 12—Nebraska senate memorialized congress and asked for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to aid settlers of western portion of state.

Jan. 13—Governor John M. Thayer applied to the supreme court for a writ of *quo warranto* against Governor-elect Boyd.

Jan. 13—First state convention of Modern Woodmen held in Lincoln.

Jan. 15—Governor Thayer vacated the executive offices in favor of Governor-elect Boyd, reserving any right he may have thereto until the decision of the supreme court.

Jan. 17—Senate recognized Governor Boyd by addressing a resolution to him.

Jan. 27—National Farmers' alliance convened at Omaha.

Feb. 6—Governor John M. Thayer and Governor-elect James E. Boyd delivered the retiring and inaugural messages to the legislature.

Feb. 11—State convention to discuss practicability of irrigation in Nebraska convened in Lincoln.

Feb. 21—Memorial services at state capitol for General W. T. Sherman.

March 4—Governor Boyd signed the Australian ballot act.

March 5—Municipal woman suffrage bill failed to pass house.

March 5—State supreme court overruled Governor-elect Boyd's motion to dismiss the *quo warranto* proceedings of Governor Thayer and held that Boyd must answer.

March 9—Extensive printing establishment of Gibson, Miller and Richardson at Omaha destroyed by fire. Loss nearly $100,000.

March 14—Board of public lands and buildings selected a site at Geneva for location of Girls' industrial school.

March 14—General Land Commissioner Groff, of Nebraska, resigned his office at Washington, D. C.

March 14—The Nebraska senate visited the Colorado senate at Denver.

March 14—The house of representatives visited the Oxnard sugar beet factory at Grand Island.

March 23—Three-day deadlock in the Nebraska senate over the Newberry railroad bill broken.

March 26—Democratic press association convened at Lincoln.

March 27—Over 8,000 railway employes and business men petitioned governor to veto Newberry maximum rate bill.

April 3—Governor James E. Boyd vetoed the Newberry maximum freight rate bill.

April 10—Hon. Lorenzo Crounse appointed by President Harrison to a position in the treasury department.

April 10—Ex-Governor Robert W. Furnas appointed by President Harrison commissioner at large to the world's fair and Columbian exposition.

May 5—State supreme court declared Governor-elect James E. Boyd ineligible to office and Governor John M. Thayer reinstated.

May 13—President Harrison visited Nebraska.

May 12—Second annual convention of the Afro-American league convened in Lincoln.
May 20—Writ of error issued by the United States supreme court in the Thayer-Boyd case filed in the office of the clerk of the state supreme court.
May 22—Albert E. Hannstine hung at Broken Bow for the murder of Hiram Roten and William Ashley.
May 25—Ex-Governor David Butler dropped dead at his home near Pawnee City.
June 5—Charles Shepard and Christian Furst hung at Fremont for the murder of Carlos T. Pulsifer.
June 6—Hon. Byron Reed died at Omaha.
June 10—James H. Canfield, professor of history in University of Kansas, elected chancellor of the University of Nebraska.
June 20—Franklin county Farmers' alliance requested Governor Thayer to convene legislature in extra session to pass Newberry maximum rate bill.
June 30—Board of public lands and buildings investigated conditions at Hastings insane asylum.
July 1—General L. W. Colby, assistant attorney general in charge of the Indian depredation claims, assumed his new duties.
July 8—Salt creek flooded the bottoms west of Lincoln.
July 13—Board of transportation decided to investigate railroad rates; hearings to be held at Lincoln, Kearney, Norfolk and other cities.
July 15—Attorney General Hastings held that Seward county's $100,000 refunding bonds should not be registered by the state auditor.
July 21—The Lincoln and Omaha, and the Lincoln electric street railway consolidated into Lincoln street railway company. Capital stock, $2,000,000.
July 27—Famous Rock Island and Union Pacific bridge suit decided by Justice Brewer in favor of the Rock Island.
Aug. 1—Governor Thayer received an anonymous letter offering him $300 if he would appoint a certain man to a place on the World's fair commission.
Aug. 6—Board of public lands and buildings ended investigation of Hastings insane asylum and recommended a severe censure of management.
Aug. 13—A. L. Strang of Omaha elected president of Nebraska's World's fair commission.
Aug. 18—Judge Oliver P. Mason died in Lincoln.
Aug. 22—Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender nominated by state Prohibition committee as a candidate for supreme judge.
Aug. 31—Governor Thayer received resignation of Dr. Test and Mr. Liveringhouse of the Hastings insane asylum.
Sept. 30—Formal opening of new law department of the state university.
Oct. 2—M. V. Gannon of Omaha elected president of the Irish national league to succeed Hon. John Fitzgerald of Lincoln.
Oct. 9—Joe Coe, a young negro rapist, lynched by an Omaha mob.
Oct. 13—Oxnard beet sugar factory at Norfolk turns out its first output of sugar.
Oct. 15—Advertising train, decorated with Nebraska products, left Omaha for the eastern states.
Oct. 19—Trans-Mississippi congress convened at Omaha.
Oct. 23—Sioux City and O'Neill railroad (Pacific short line) sold for $2,000,000.
Nov. 3—Nebraska had her first experience in voting under the Australian ballot and election law.
Nov. 4—Charity organization society organized at Lincoln.
Nov. 19—Railway postal clerks at Lincoln organized.
Nov. 23—Formal opening of the new Lansing theatre at Lincoln.
Dec. 1—Lincoln paint and color company's plant totally destroyed by fire. Loss $115,000.
Dec. 8—Nebraska state Grange convened in Fremont.
Dec. 17—State sugar beet convention met in Lincoln.
Dec. 18—Governor John M. Thayer made an appeal for the Russian famine sufferers.
Dec. 21—American waterworks company of Omaha sued by St. Louis creditors.

Dec. 26—Fitzgerald and Mallory construction company obtained a judgment for $429,573.43 against Missouri Pacific railroad company.

1892.

Jan. 8—B. & M., Union Pacific and Pennsylvania railroad lines agreed to carry Nebraska corn for Russian famine sufferers free.

Jan. 9—Consolidation of Western normal college of Shenandoah, Iowa, with Normal university of Lincoln, Nebraska. Stock company organized; capital, $100,000.

Jan. 21—Opening of Keeley institute at Blair for the cure of the liquor habit.

Jan. 22—Mitchell canal and irrigation company of Scott's Bluff county secure first deed to state land ever given an irrigation company.

Feb. 1—Supreme court of the United States decided that Governor-elect James E. Boyd was a citizen and eligible to the office to which elected.

Feb. 8—Governor-elect James E. Boyd assumed the office of governor of Nebraska.

Feb. 15—Omaha ministers made war on the nude pictures displayed on billboards.

Feb. 15—Democrats of the state convened in Lincoln and celebrated installation of Governor Boyd.

Feb. 16—Lincoln city electric railway company ordered sold.

Feb. 17—Nebraska sent about 2,000,000 pounds of corn and 70,000 pounds of flour to the starving Russians.

March 2—State supreme court held that ballots marked with lead pencil are valid.

March 11—Lancaster county organized a sugar beet association.

March 31—Cyclone at Nelson completely destroyed fourteen houses and partially wrecked twenty others, no lives lost.

April 4—Governor James E. Boyd issued an appeal for assistance for the town of Nelson which was wrecked by a cyclone.

April 6—State supreme court denied the motion of ex-Governor John M. Thayer to reopen the Boyd-Thayer contest.

April 14—Democratic state convention at Omaha refused to adopt a plank for the free coinage of silver advocated by W. J. Bryan.

April 19—State immigration bureau organized at Lincoln by prominent citizens of the state.

April 21—United States senate passed bill reimbursing Nebraska for moneys expended in the late Sioux uprising.

April 26—Odd Fellows at Geneva formally dedicated their new temple.

May 2—General national conference of the Methodist church convened at Omaha.

May 13—Douglas county's hospital a wreck, due to faulty construction.

May 14—General conference of the M. E. church containing fifteen car-loads of delegates visited Lincoln.

May 15—Corner-stone of the Universalist church laid at Lincoln.

May 18—Salt creek rose higher than at any period in seventeen years. Over 300 families homeless.

May 25—People of the state celebrated at Lincoln the twenty-fifth anniversary of the state's admission to the Union.

June 8—National convention of the National association of railway yardmasters convened in Lincoln.

June 11—"Fourth of July pardon law" declared unconstitutional by Chief Justice Maxwell.

June 16—Douglas county voted $750,000 bonds to aid the Nebraska central railway company.

July 2—National convention of the Independents or People's party convened at Omaha.

July 12—Lincoln city electric street railway sold at sheriff's sale for $51,500.

July 26—Dr. W. B. Swisher by his secret process agreed to bring an inch of rain to Lincoln and vicinity within twelve hours.

July 27—1.02 inches of rain fell in Lincoln and was general over the state.

Aug. 1—Eclectic medical association of Nebraska organized and filed articles of incorporation.
Aug. 2—Governor Wm. McKinley of Ohio addressed the people of the state at Lincoln.
Aug. 14—Corner-stone of St. Mark's Lutheran church laid at Lincoln.
Sept. 12—Hon. W. J. Bryan and Hon. Allen W. Field, rival candidates for congress, began a series of joint debates on political issues.
Oct. 3—County seat war in Hitchcock county. Sheriff telegraphed governor for troops to guard county property.
Oct. 5—State board of public lands and buildings commenced investigation of Lincoln state hospital for the insane.
Oct. 19—Hastings cereal mills destroyed by fire.
Oct. 21—Schools of Nebraska celebrated 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.
Nov. 22—National farmers' congress convened in Lincoln.
Dec. 1—Omaha capitalists planned a Platte river canal project.
Dec. 24—Printers of the State Journal company went on strike.
Dec. 29—Hon. G. M. Lambertson assumed his duties as assistant secretary of the United States treasury.

1893.

Jan. 14—First train over the Rock Island's new road southwest left Lincoln.
Jan. 23—Capital national bank of Lincoln failed. State lost $235,000 in deposits.
Feb. 1—Edward Dickinson appointed general manager of the Union Pacific system.
Feb. 1—Indictment by the grand jury of President C. W. Mosher of the Capital national bank.
Feb. 4—Two Strikes and three of his followers killed four cowboys at White Clay creek near Chadron. Two Strikes and the others killed by the Indian police.
Feb. 7—Judge Wm. V. Allen elected to the United States senate by votes of Populists and Democrats.
Feb. 17—J. Sterling Morton appointed secretary of agriculture by President Cleveland.
March 9—Legislative committee reported on inhuman and brutal treatment of convicts at penitentiary.
March 31—Superintendent Mallalieu of Kearney industrial school exonerated by legislative investigating committee from charges of misappropriation of funds.
March 31—State board of public lands and buildings in a written statement to the legislature requested that body to pass the resolution calling for the impeachment of the state board.
March 31—Joint convention of the legislature voted to impeach state board of public lands and buildings and a committee of five appointed to draft articles of impeachment.
April 4—Senate in a dead-lock for twenty hours over maximum railroad rate bill.
April 6—Joint convention of the legislature adopted articles of impeachment against state board of public lands and buildings.
April 12—Governor Crounse signed maximum railroad rate bill.
April 22—Employes of the agricultural department at Washington planted a white oak tree in honor of J. Sterling Morton.
April 22—General Victor Vifquain appointed consul general to Panama by President Cleveland.
April 29—Nebraska state band organized and articles of incorporation filed.
May 3—Western normal university of Lincoln sold.
May 7—Formal opening of new Rock Island depot at Lincoln. First scheduled train over the line.
June 3—$200,000 fire at Omaha, three firemen perished.

June 5—State supreme court in a divided opinion held that the impeached state board of public lands and buildings were not guilty.
June 8—Nebraska day at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago.
June 28—Interstate railroad convention met in Lincoln.
June 30—State supreme court declared "descent law of 1889" unconstitutional.
July 1—Two Beatrice banks, the Nebraska national and the American, closed their doors.
July 2—Dedication of St. Mark's Lutheran church in Lincoln.
July 2—Dedication of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church in Lincoln.
July 7—Wholesale glass and crockery house established in Lincoln.
July 8—President C. W. Mosher, of the Capital national bank of Lincoln, sentenced to five years' imprsonment in the Sioux Falls penitentiary.
Aug. 11—Barrett Scott, treasurer of Holt county, defaulted in the sum of $70,000.
Aug. 11—Union Pacific inaugurated policy of retrenchment by discharging many employes.
Aug. 15—Cyclone near Humboldt did considerable damage.
Aug. 15—Sidney land office placed in the hands of a receiver following discovery of embezzlements.
Aug. 18—County board of Holt county offered $1,000 reward for apprehension of absconding County Treasurer Barrett Scott.
Aug. 19—State board of transportation filed answer to suit brought by railroads to prevent board from lowering freight rates.
Sept. 9—Barrett Scott, defaulting treasurer of Holt county, in jail at Juarez, Mexico, awaiting extradition.
Sept. 18—Rev. Isaac Heaton, pioneer of 1856 and organizer of the Congregational church at Fremont, died.
Sept. 20—Congressman W. J. Bryan introduced his bill for guarantee of national bank deposits.
Sept. 24—Dedication of Universalist church at Lincoln.
Sept. 24—Dedication of Grace Lutheran chapel at Lincoln.
Sept. 25—Governor Crounse issued requisition for Dell Aiken upon the governor of Texas. Aiken a bondsman of Barrett Scott, defaulting county treasurer.
Oct. 7—Barrett Scott, defaulting treasurer of Holt county, returned to O'Neill in charge of Sheriff Cunningham of Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Oct. 13—Union Pacific railroad went into the hands of receivers.
Oct. 20—First celebration and observance of "library day" in response to official proclamation of A. K. Goudy, state superintendent of public instruction.
Oct. 24—Prairie fire in Holt county burned a strip two miles wide and forty miles long. Hay, horses and cattle burned.
Oct. 25—Large workshops of the state penitentiary burned, loss $100,000.
Oct. 26—Lincoln city council passed "sacred concert ordinance" permitting State band to give Sunday concerts.
Nov. 24—A $50,000 wholesale sash, door and lumber manufacturing plant located at Lincoln.
Nov. 28—State supreme court denied a writ for the reduction of $70,000 bail in the case of Barrett Scott, defaulting Holt county treasurer.
Dec. 5—Falls City dedicated a $25,000 high school building.
Dec. 12—Second annual convention of Nebraska state league of building and loan associations met at Lincoln.

1894.

Jan. 2—Board of associated charities organized at Grand Island.
Jan. 3—State supreme court declared law for depositing of state funds not in conflict with the constitution.
Jan. 4—Independent People's party established a daily newspaper at Kearney.
Jan. 7—Hamilton county court house burned at Aurora.
Jan. 23—Heavy snow storm of blizzard proportions throughout the state.
Jan. 29—Articles of incorporation of the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf railway

Jan. 30—Farmers' institute of Madison county requested Governor Crounse to call a special session of the legislature to consider subject of Russian thistle.

Feb. 3—Fire at Omaha caused loss of $350,000.

Feb. 10—Justice Spencer of Lincoln dismissed libel case of Father Corbett against Bishop Bonacum.

Feb. 15—University of Nebraska celebrated her 25th or silver anniversary.

Feb. 22—Fillmore county court house dedicated at Geneva.

Feb. 22—Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, decided the land case of the State v. Boyd county in the state's favor; 25,000 acres involved.

March 2—A. D. Werner, ex-treasurer of Thayer county, short $5,600 in his accounts.

March 14—Retail jewelers of the state form a permanent organization at Lincoln.

March 21—Heavy snow storm in western part of state. Railroads blockaded.

April 2—A. J. Sawyer of Lincoln appointed United States district attorney by President Cleveland.

April 5—Judge Caldwell's decision in the Union Pacific wage schedule favored the employes.

April 12—President Whipple of the Crawford banking company locked in a vault and bank robbed of $2,300.

April 13—Judge Dundy of the United States court directed the restoration of the salary schedule in the Union Pacific case.

April 14—Coxey's army under command of General Kelley marched through Nebraska on its way to Washington, D. C.

May 12—General Bennett and his army of commonwealers encamped at Hastings.

May 14—United States supreme court decided Dawson will case in favor of widow. Case had been in the courts for twenty years.

May 17—Congressman W. J. Bryan announced his determination not to run for a third term.

June 21—Free silver Democrats convened in Omaha.

July 2—Articles of impeachment preferred against Geo. P. Bemis, mayor of Omaha.

July 2—Pullman strike in Chicago affected Rock Island railway. No trains from the east running.

July 2—Peter Farney, ex-county treasurer of Hamilton county, short over $15,000 in his accounts.

July 6—Rock Island railroad closed its offices at Omaha on account of Pullman strike in Chicago.

July 8—Hail storm at Kearney destroyed all crops and damaged buildings.

July 10—Death of Major Alfred G. Hastings at Lincoln. Member of legislature 1875, and deputy United States marshal.

July 29—Churches at Hastings unite in prayer for rain.

July 30—Strike declared by the butchers of the South Omaha stock yards.

Aug. 4—W. J. Bryan announced his candidacy for the United States senate.

Aug. 9—Rock Island train wrecked near Lincoln. Eleven killed, eight injured. Work of wreckers.

Aug. 10—Geo. W. Davis, negro train wrecker of Rock Island train, captured.

Aug. 10—State militia called out to preserve order among strikers at South Omaha stock yards.

Sept. 1—W. J. Bryan assumed duties of editor in chief of Omaha World-Herald.

Sept. 14—Barrett Scott, defaulting county treasurer of Holt county, convicted of embezzlement.

Sept. 23—Seventh Day Adventist tabernacle dedicated at College View.

Sept. 25—Governor Crounse appointed Rev. L. P. Ludden to investigate the reported need for aid in the drought districts.

Sept. 27—Democratic state convention at Omaha endorsed in part the populist state ticket. First step in state fusion.

Oct. 4—Nebraska business men's association organized at Omaha to work against populism.

Oct. 4—Secretary of State Allen decided that the Demo-fusion ticket should go on the ballot instead of the Democratic bolter's ticket.

Oct. 17—Bennett-Rosewater libel case dismissed upon representation of plaintiff.

Oct. 24—Terrible prairie fire swept through Grant and Cherry counties. Thousands of tons of hay destroyed.

Oct. 27—Secretary of Populist state central committee filed mandamus suit to compel secretary of state to change the ballot.

Oct. 29—Writ of mandamus in election ballot matter denied Populists by Lancaster county district court.

Oct. 29—Governor Crounse appointed a relief commission to aid the drought sufferers.

Nov. 2—Hammond packing company of South Omaha suffered a loss by fire of $300,000.

Nov. 5—E. Rosewater, editor Omaha Bee, opposed T. J. Majors, Republican nominee for governor in campaign just closing.

Nov. 12—Newberry maximum rate bill declared unconstitutional by Judge Brewer of the United States circuit court.

Nov. 14—Red Horse, an Indian policeman, killed by Plenty Bird at the Indian camp near Rushville.

Dec. 6—Barrett Scott, defaulting ex-county treasurer of Holt county, sentenced to five years in penitentiary. Admitted to bail by state supreme court in the sum of $40,000.

Dec. 22—Turner M. Marquett died at Tampa, Florida. Came to Plattsmouth in 1855. Territorial representative, member of congress.

Dec. 30—John Fitzgerald died at Lincoln. Early railroad contractor and builder. President of the Irish national league for four years.

Dec. 31—Barrett Scott, defaulting ex-county treasurer of Holt county, lynched by a mob near O'Neill. His body was found in Niobrara river on January 20.

1895.

Jan. 3—Silas A. Holcomb, first Populist governor, inaugurated.

Jan. 4—Lincoln street railway company placed in the hands of a receiver.

Jan. 15—John M. Thurston elected United States senator.

Jan. 16—State fair located in Omaha for next five years.

Jan. 21—House of representatives passed the $100,000 relief bill for the drought sufferers.

Jan. 22—Citizens of Holt county in a resolution requested resignation of Hon. John A. Robertson, member house of representatives, because of his membership with vigilantes.

Jan. 22—Petition for foreclosure on mortgage of Union Pacific filed. Amount of mortgage, $27,229,000.

Jan. 25—Relief bill appropriating $50,000 for drought sufferers signed by governor.

Feb. 9—Ex-State Oil Inspector Hilton had a shortage of $5,500 in his fees.

March 1—Harry Hill, murderer of Matthew Akeson, a farmer, hung at Plattsmouth; first legal hanging in Cass county.

March 11—Superintendent Hay of the Lincoln hospital for the insane declined to give way to Dr. Abbott, the new appointee.

March 14—Cattle thieves hung a woman near Brocksburg in Boyd county.

March 18—Jury in the trial of Davis, the negro Rock Island train wrecker, failed to agree on a verdict.

March 20—Genoa state bank closed its doors.

March 25—Governor Holcomb signed $200,000 relief bill providing for purchase of feed and seed for drought sufferers.

March 29—Governor Holcomb vetoed sugar and chicory bounty bill. Both houses passed bill over his veto.

April 4—Governor Holcomb approved resolution designating Nebraska "Tree planters' state."

April 4—Legislature adopted "Goldenrod" as floral emblem of state.

April 10—Governor Holcomb approved bill establishing soldiers' and sailors home at Milford.

April 10—Chancellor Canfield of the state university resigned to accept call to Ohio university.

May 28—Democrats of Nebraska organized a Sound money league at Omaha.

June 7—Edgar Howard refused appointment as colonel on Governor Holcomb's staff, on the ground that he is opposed to militarism.

June 18—State supreme court ousted Dr. Hay, superintendent of the Lincoln hospital for the insane, and installed Dr. Luther Abbott of Fremont.

June 27—Alleged lynchers of Barrett Scott acquitted by jury at Butte.

July 10—Two homesteaders appealed to Governor Holcomb for protection against ranchmen seeking to dispossess them.

July 11—Attorney General Churchill dismissed Deputy Attorney General W. S Summers from the office.

July 14—Vigilantes of Keya Paha county captured a band of cattle rustlers.

July 17—Gates college trustees voted to move college to Norfolk and were egged by Neligh's younger citizens.

July 18—Citizens of Pender purchased 100 rifles, 100 shotguns and 5,000 rounds of ammunition to aid sheriff in preventing ejectment of settlers from Winnebago reservation.

July 20—Western normal to be reorganized and made a polytechnic institute.

July 24—A. J. Sawyer, United States district attorney, had warrant issued for the arrest of W. E. Peebles and others of Pender for opposing the government with armed force on Winnebago reservation.

Aug. 1—Governor Holcomb refused to join in the selection of a fire and police board for Omaha.

Aug. 2—Land Commissioner Russell and Attorney General Churchill met without Governor Holcomb and appointed fire and police board for Omaha.

Aug. 3—Fire and police board of Omaha applied for an injunction to prevent the newly appointed board from acting.

Aug. 15—Englishmen arrested at Chadron for breaking city ordinances appealed to British vice-consul at Omaha.

Aug. 16—Two Beatrice city officials arrested for duplicating city warrants.

Aug. 21—Union Pacific train held up near Gothenburg.

Aug. 24—Capture of Union Pacific bandits near Mason City.

Sept. 17—State supreme court declared fire and police law constitutional and the new fire and police board appointments valid.

Sept. 18—H. T. Clarke drug company of Lincoln failed. Established in 1887.

Sept. 28—Governor John M. Stone of Mississippi visited Governor Holcomb at Lincoln while on his way to the northwest.

Sept. 30—Red Cloud roller mills, elevator, warehouse, and plant of power company destroyed by fire. Loss over $50,000.

Oct. 4—Bonanza gold bed discovered near Milford. Gold in small quantities taken therefrom, but not profitable.

Oct. 8—Judge Shiras of the United States circuit court declared Winnebago land leases in Thurston county void.

Oct. 9—Free silver Democrats applied for an injunction to keep nominees of sound money Democrats off the ballot.

Oct. 17—Supreme court denied injunction sought by free silver Democrats.

Oct. 31—The bondsmen of ex-Oil Inspector L. F. Hilton held liable for Hilton's failure to pay oil fees into state treasury.

Nov. 14—Gosper county court house destroyed by fire at Elwood.

Nov. 19—Akers district irrigation law sustained by the supreme court in the case of Alfalfa Irrigation District v. Collins.

Dec. 10—Library building of state university formally opened.

Dec. 15—Catholic church of Tecumseh defied Bishop Bonacum in his attempt to remove Father Murphy.

1896.

Jan. 3—Senator W. V. Allen introduced a bill in the United States senate for a Trans-Mississippi exposition.

Jan. 3—Geo. W. Davis, negro wrecker of a Rock Island passenger train, sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Jan. 9—County Judge Baird of Dawes county ejected from office by County Judge-elect Ricker assisted by Ricker's sons and son-in-law.

Jan. 10—Ex-County Treasurer W. E. Aldrich of Gosper county decamped.

Jan. 20—State board of transportation ordered the Omaha bridge and terminal railroad company to begin construction of Union depot at Omaha immediately.

Jan. 23—Missouri Pacific railroad company paid over to Fitzgerald estate nearly a quarter of a million dollars in settlement of suit.

Feb. 4—Neligh, Creighton, Randolph, Norfolk and other points in north Nebraska experienced earthquake shocks.

Feb. 5—Second annual state convention of sugar beet growers met at Fremont.

Feb. 10—Holt county vigilantes waylaid and threatened a reputable stockman.

Feb. 13—George E. MacLean formally installed as chancellor of the state university.

March 14—Governor Holcomb refused to sustain charges against Commandant J. W. Wilson of the Grand Island soldiers' and sailors' home.

March 24—Senator W. V. Allen declined to be the Populist candidate for president.

March 25—State Engineer R. B. Howell resigned from the state board of irrigation.

March 31—Heavy snow storm in western and northern part of state.

April 2—Maxey Cobb, treasurer of Lancaster county, found dead near penitentiary. His accounts as treasurer short.

April 15—Republicans in state convention declared for McKinley for president.

April 24—Governor Holcomb granted hearing on complaint against Dr. MacKay of the Norfolk insane asylum. On May 2 Dr. MacKay was acquitted.

May 9—Henry Bolln, ex-city treasurer of Omaha, found guilty of embezzling $115,000 of city funds. On May 16 sentenced to nineteen years in the penitentiary, and a fine of $211,000.

May 12—Terrific wind storm in Lincoln damaged buildings and injured four persons.

May 13—Lincoln had thirty hours of continuous rainfall.

May 15—W. J. Bryan and Edward Rosewater debated question of free silver at Omaha.

May 21—Judge Holmes granted a perpetual injunction in W. J. Bryan's suit against Lincoln enjoining issue of $534,500 gold bearing bonds.

June 10—The bill authorizing the holding of the Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha became a law.

June 17—John M. Thurston chosen permanent chairman of the national Republican convention at St. Louis.

June 24—State of Tennessee presented Nebraska with a block of marble for Lincoln statue.

June 26—Dr. MacKay, superintendent of Norfolk insane asylum, handed his resignation to Governor Holcomb.

July 3—W. J. Bryan and John P. Irish debated free silver question at Crete.

July 10—W. J. Bryan nominated for president by the Democratic national convention at Chicago.

July 10—Lincoln indulged in a wild celebration over the nomination of Bryan.

July 15—Populists in state convention at Grand Island declared for Bryan.

July 17—W. J. Bryan received a great ovation on his return to Lincoln.

July 17—One hundred tramps at Blair captured a freight train.

July 24—Silver Republican national convention at St. Louis nominated Bryan and Sewall.

July 25—Populist national convention at St. Louis nominated Bryan and Watson.

Aug. 5—National party (free silver wing of Prohibition party) held first state convention at Lincoln.

Aug 7—Claude H. Hoover, murderer of Samuel Dubois, hung at Omaha.

Sept. 1—Millers of the state met at Omaha to reorganize the state association.

Sept. 11—Cattle rustlers arrested at Valentine.
Sept. 14—Senator W. V. Allen notified W. J. Bryan of his nomination for the presidency by the Populists.
Oct. 15—Nebraska synod decided that Bellevue college should receive aid from national board of education instead of Hastings college, both Presbyterian schools.
Nov. 3—W. J. Bryan defeated for the presidency. Nebraska gave Bryan her electoral vote.
Dec. 1—Fathers Murphy and Fitzgerald sustained by the Metropolitan ecclesiastical court of the Catholic church. Bishop Bonacum defeated.
Dec. 3—Judgment of $15,000 against Capital national bank affirmed by supreme court.
Dec. 8—First state convention of county commissioners and supervisors held at Lincoln.
Dec. 12—Judge Baker declared curfew ordinance conflicted with statutes and was void.
Dec. 16—State supreme court held that there is no specific appropriation to pay state sugar bounty. Did not attack validity of act.
Dec. 17—Dairy school building of the state university dedicated.
Dec. 22—First suit under state depository law brought against Buffalo county national bank of Kearney. Amount involved, $5,000.

1897.

Jan. 2—Omaha savings bank closed its doors; liabilities about $890,000.
Jan. 22—President and cabinet decided that the Union Pacific must be sold.
Jan. 23—Petition for foreclosure of government mortgage on Union Pacific railroad filed in office of clerk of the United States circuit court.
Feb. 12—Omaha placed on the list of cities having house to house delivery and collection of letters.
Feb. 18—Legislature appointed a joint committee to make recommendation concerning ex-Treasurer Bartley's defalcation.
Feb. 24—Ex-Auditor of State Eugene Moore placed under arrest for embezzling state funds.
Feb. 27—Joseph S. Bartley, ex-state treasurer, arrested for embezzling state funds.
March 17—Sergeant-at-arms and a committee of the house of representatives seized the ballots from the state canvassing board.
March 18—State supreme court denied writ of mandamus compelling canvassing board to continue recount of ballots.
March 20—Norfolk suffered from a heavy flood.
April 1—York county in mass meeting at York protested against the recanvassing board's method of recounting constitutional amendment ballots.
April 6—Legislature declared constitutional amendment relating to increase of supreme judges not carried.
April 15—George D. Meiklejohn appointed assistant secretary of war by President McKinley.
April 22—Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha formally dedicated by laying corner-stone of arch marking entrance to grounds.
April 24—Beatrice experienced most disastrous flood in the history of the city. Eleven hundred residents driven from home.
April 24—Railroad traffic in south and southeast part of state demoralized by floods.
April 30—Head officers of the institute for feeble-minded youth at Beatrice removed by board of public lands and buildings. Dr. Fall secured a restraining order on May 4.
May 5—State supreme court sustained the legality of the Burlington voluntary relief department.
May 7—Exchange bank of Atkinson, ex-State Treasurer Bartley's bank, closed by state banking board.
May 11—Douglas county court declared Mayor Moore eligible to office of mayor of Omaha and allowed Moore's mandamus case against Mayor Broatch.

May 13—Congressman Mercer secured an Indian supply depot for Omaha.
May 22—Governor Holcomb selected directors for Trans-Mississippi exposition.
May 24—Judge Munger decided that Western union telegraph company and Union Pacific railroad must separate.
May 24—Herd of bison and elk at Lincoln Park sold and shipped to Germany for exhibition in a zoological garden.
June 1—Charter for Sigma Xi granted the state university.
June 4—State supreme court decided that the constitutional amendment increasing number of judges from three to five was not adopted by the people.
June 9—Dr. Edward Everett Hale delivered the Phi Beta Kappa address at the state university.
June 16—Ex-State Auditor Eugene Moore arraigned before Judge Hall on the charge of embezzlement.
June 17—J. E. Houtz appointed collector of internal revenue by President McKinley.
June 19—C. W. Mosher, president of Capital national bank, said he lost $400,000 of bank's funds in speculation on board of trade.
June 26—Ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley sentenced to twenty years at hard labor in penitentiary and to pay a fine of $303,768.90.
June 29—Church Howe nominated by President McKinley as consul-general to Apia, Samoa. On July 26 this location was exchanged for a similar post at Palermo, Italy, Judge Osborne of Blair taking the Samoan appointment.
July 1—Law and order league organized at Elmwood to cope with liquor joints.
July 3—Board of directors of the Society of the home for the friendless notified the state board of public lands and buildings that they would not turn over the home to the state.
July 9—Sheldon law prohibiting further sale of school lands went into effect.
July 13—Dedication of First Swedish Congregational church at Lincoln. First one of its kind in the state.
July 20—Governor Holcomb and staff left for Chicago to attend the unveiling of the equestrian statue to Gen. John A. Logan.
July 29—John O. Yeiser filed a rate complaint with the state board of transportation against the Nebraska telephone company.
Aug. 1—Fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Congregational denomination at Fremont. Jubilee celebration held.
Aug. 10—First state convention of the State Luther league held in Lincoln.
Aug. 12—B. & M. depot at Red Cloud destroyed by fire.
Aug. 30—Governor Holcomb removed Prof. J. A. Gillespie, superintendent of the Omaha school for the deaf.
Sept. 6—Miss Louise Pound of the University of Nebraska won the Chicago tennis tournament.
Sept. 12—Dedication of new Catholic church at Fremont.
Sept. 16—Dr. Fall, superintendent of the Beatrice institute for feeble-minded youth, resigned. Dr. Sprague of Omaha appointed in his stead.
Sept. 18—Opening of the long distance telephone between Lincoln, Chicago, New York and other eastern points.
Sept. 20—Silver Democrats chose rooster as party emblem.
Sept. 21—Ex-State Auditor Eugene Moore pleaded guilty to embezzlement of money received from insurance companies.
Sept. 28—National irrigation congress met in Lincoln.
Sept. 29—Nebraska and Kansas celebrated raising of United States flag by Colonel Pike, September 29, 1806.
Sept. 30—Suit of State v. bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer Bartley begun.
Oct. 4—James C. Dahlman filed protest with secretary of state against certicate of nomination of "National democratic party."
Oct. 8—George W. Morgan hung at Omaha for the murder of Ida Gaskell.
Oct. 9—Secretary of state decided that the names "silver Republican" and "national Democrat" may be used on official ballot.
Oct. 17—Death of ex-United States Senator Algernon Sidney Paddock at his home in Beatrice.

Oct. 22—Attorney General Smyth dismissed the case of the State v. Bartley's bondsmen and instituted a new action.

Nov. 1—Ex-State Treasurer Bartley filed a motion in the supreme court for a rehearing.

Nov. 1—Government sale of Union Pacific railroad took place.

Nov. 4—"Municipal court law" enacted by legislature of 1897 declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

Nov. 29—Union Pacific mail train made over a mile a minute.

Nov. 30—Eugene Moore, ex-auditor of state, sentenced to penitentiary for eight years.

Dec. 7—Ex-Auditor of State Eugene Moore gave bail bond in sum of $25,000 pending appeal of his case to supreme court.

Dec. 17—Lincoln street railway system auctioned off for $60,500.

Dec. 19—Death of ex-Auditor John Gillespie at his home in Lincoln.

Dec. 20—Suit of State v. ex-State Treasurer Bartley and his first term bondsmen for $335,000 of school funds filed.

Dec. 23—State dairy association condemned state officers for permitting oleomargarine to be used in state institutions.

Dec. 28—State sued Omaha national bank for $201,884.05, arising out of Bartley defalcation.

1898.

Jan. 5—Supreme court affirmed judgment of lower court in the case of ex-State Treasurer Bartley.

Jan. 22—Supreme court appointed E. J. Clements of Ord referee in the Broatch-Moore fire and police board case in Omaha.

Jan. 28—Cuban relief commission asked cities and towns of state to appoint local relief commissions.

Feb. 3—Supreme court upheld validity of $100,000 exposition bonds voted by Douglas county.

Feb. 5—Lincoln Republicans organized Alexander Hamilton club.

Feb. 9—Edward L. Simon was kidnapped by Populists but escaped and returned to Lincoln.

Feb. 12—Abraham Lincoln republican club organized at Lincoln.

Feb. 15—Hearing on telegraph rates begun before the state board of transportation.

Feb. 17—Supreme court reversed judgment of lower court and gave freedom to ex-State Auditor Eugene Moore.

Feb. 27—The jury in the suit of the State v. Bartley bondsmen after being out fifty-one hours returned a verdict for the bondsmen.

March 7—United States supreme court declared the Nebraska maximum freight law invalid.

March 7—Grand jury returned an indictment against ex-State Auditor Eugene Moore for embezzlement of draft of $250 drawn by Omaha fire insurance company.

March 14—Wife of Senator John M. Thurston died on board the yacht Anita in Cuban waters.

March 17—Impeachment proceedings against Frank A. Graham, mayor of Lincoln, failed.

March 21—Beatrice creamery began operations in Lincoln.

April 19—Governor Holcomb issued order to increase to maximum strength Nebraska national guard.

April 25—Nebraska called upon by President McKinley to furnish two regiments of infantry for Spanish war.

May 2—First and Second regiments of Nebraska national guard ordered to be mustered in at Lincoln.

May 3—Mayor Frank E. Moores of Omaha declared ineligible to the office of mayor by referee of the supreme court because in default as collector and custodian of public moneys when elected. Recommended reinstatement of ex-Mayor W. J. Broatch.

May 5—State supreme court dissolved injunction issued by Judge Scott against Omaha fire and police board.

May 12—First and Second regiments of Nebraska national guard formally mustered into the service of the United States.

May 14—Governor Holcomb proclaimed opening day of Trans-Mississippi exposition a public holiday.

May 16—First Nebraska regiment entrained for San Francisco on its way to Philippine Islands.

May 17—Governor Holcomb authorized W. J. Bryan to raise a third regiment of volunteers, of which he should be colonel.

May 19—Second Nebraska regiment ordered to Chickamauga.

May 20—Supreme court sustained validity of Sheldon school land law, forbidding further sale of such lands.

June 1—Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha opened.

June 1—Worthington military academy, three miles north of Lincoln, burned down. Loss $62,000.

June 3—L. W. Colby of Beatrice nominated brigadier general by President McKinley.

June 4—W. J. Bryan appointed colonel of Third Nebraska regiment volunteers by Governor Holcomb.

June 9—State supreme court reaffirmed twenty-year sentence of ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley.

June 15—First Nebraska regiment sailed from San Francisco to Manila.

June 15—Ex-State Auditor Eugene Moore again freed by a jury from charge of embezzlement.

June 22—Fire at Lincoln destroyed Fitzgerald block, value $130,000.

June 23—Supreme court rendered judgment of ouster against Governor Holcomb's appointees to Omaha fire and police board.

July 4—Formal opening of new Burlington depot at Omaha.

July 6—Ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley entered penitentiary to begin his twenty-year sentence.

July 10—Death of Amos H. Mendenhall, vice-president and superintendent of the State Journal Company.

July 12—Champion S. Chase appointed surveyor of customs at Omaha by President McKinley.

July 13—Suit filed by state against John T. Mallalieu, former superintendent state industrial school at Kearney, and his bondsmen for the sum of $4,400.

July 18—Third Nebraska regiment volunteers left for Florida.

July 20—Armour packing company opened their immense plant at Omaha for business.

July 26—State board of transportation enjoined from holding further hearings in the Yeiser complaint case against Nebraska telephone company.

July 31—Snow fell at Kimball for about seven minutes.

Aug. 3—"Silver Republicans," Populists and Democrats agreed on nomination of W. J. Poynter for governor.

Aug. 7—First Nebraska regiment participated in its first battle at Manila.

Aug. 18—Last of the Union Pacific lines in Nebraska sold under the hammer.

Aug. 23—Missouri Pacific and Northwestern union depot formally opened by a reception to the general officers of the two roads.

Sept. 3—Second Nebraska regiment arrived at Omaha to remain until mustered out.

Sept. 12—National encampment of Sons of Veterans convened at Omaha.

Sept. 12—Plant of Rees printing company of Omaha entirely destroyed by fire. Loss $125,000.

Sept. 13—National currency convention opened at Omaha.

Sept. 16—Nebraska "grape day" at the Trans-Mississippi exposition. Ten tons of Nebraska grapes given away.

Sept. 23—State supreme court found Mayor Moores ineligible to office of mayor of Omaha because in default as clerk of district court.

Sept. 23—State supreme court ordered removal of Governor Holcomb's appointees to Omaha fire and police board.

Sept. 24—M. E. conference deposed C. H. Ellinwood, former chancellor of Wesleyan university, for misappropriation of university funds.

Oct. 12—President McKinley visited Nebraska and delivered an address at the Trans-Mississippi exposition.

Oct. 13—General Nelson A. Miles delivered an address at the Trans-Mississippi exposition.

Oct. 14—General Shafter, leader of the American forces in Cuba, spoke at the Trans-Mississippi exposition.

Oct. 14—Wu Ting Fong, Chinese minister to the United States, delivered an address at the Trans-Mississippi exposition.

Oct. 28—Dedication of mechanic arts building at the university.

Oct. 31—Trans-Mississippi exposition closed.

Nov. 3—Death of Champion S. Chase at Omaha, Nebraska's first attorney general, regent of state university, mayor of Omaha, collector of the port of Omaha.

Nov. 4—State supreme court decided that city of second class may impose an occupation tax on a railroad company.

Nov. 23—Beatrice street railway company ordered to forfeit its charter and to tear up its street railway tracks.

Dec. 1—Lincoln normal university, situated four miles southeast of Lincoln, destroyed by fire. Loss $120,000.

Dec. 12—W. J. Bryan, colonel of the Third Nebraska regiment, sent in his resignation to the war department.

Dec. 12—Smallpox epidemic at Nebraska City and Omaha.

Dec. 16—District Judge C. R. Scott fined Trans-Mississippi exposition authorities for contempt of court.

1899.

Jan. 4—State sued Merchants' national bank of Lincoln for $8,731.35 of state funds.

Jan. 9—Rock Island flyer made the run between Chicago and Omaha in twelve hours and five minutes, former schedule fourteen hours.

Jan. 9—Guarantee of bank deposits bill introduced in the house by I. D. Evans of Keresaw.

Jan. 10—Charles E. Magoon of Lincoln appointed solicitor for the customs and insular division of the war department at Washington.

Jan. 13—State senate asked investigation of Colonel Stotsenburg of the First Nebraska volunteers.

Jan. 19—Frank M. Dorsey convicted of wrecking the First national bank of Ponca of which he was cashier.

Jan. 20—Frank Skipton, county judge of Fillmore county, brought before the house of representatives and sentenced to six hours' imprisonment for refusing to produce votes cast for representatives in his county. Writ of habeas corpus denied by Judge Frost on January 21.

Jan. 26—Nebraska state millers held convention at Lincoln.

Jan. 28—State appealed its case against the Omaha national bank to the state supreme court.

Jan. 31—Governor Poynter requested Secretary of War Alger to remove Col. John M. Stotsenburg from command of the First Nebraska volunteers in Manila.

Feb. 4—Forty-one degrees below zero at Gering.

Feb. 5—First Nebraska volunteers in a battle at Manila. Three killed and twelve wounded.

Feb. 6—Quarantine against smallpox raised at Weeping Water.

Feb. 8—Merchants and jobbers of Lincoln and smaller cities throughout the state passed resolutions against continuance of Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha in 1899.

Feb. 15—Bill providing a one mill levy for the university became a law.

Feb. 15—Twelve-hour fast trains between Chicago and Omaha called off. Affected Milwaukee, Rock Island, Northwestern and Burlington roads.

Feb. 17—Committee of legislature appointed by Governor Poynter commenced investigation of charges against State Auditor Cornell.

March 8—M. L. Hayward, Republican, chosen United States senator by the state legislature on the sixty-first ballot.

March 10—Board of public lands and buildings ousted Mr. Hoxie, superintendent boys' industrial school at Kearney, and installed J. C. Sprecher.

March 14—Governor Poynter vetoed bill continuing supreme court commissioners.

March 29—State senate appointed a committee to investigate the executive state offices.

March 30—Governor Poynter signed bill locating the state fair at Lincoln.

April 1—Governor Poynter vetoed a joint resolution of thanks to the officers and men of the First Nebraska regiment.

April 12—Hay lands south of Bassett and Newport devastated by prairie fire.

April 23—Col. John M. Stotsenburg of the First Nebraska regiment killed in a charge upon the Filipinos at Quingua.

April 26—Missouri river near Nebraska City highest since 1881. People on lowlands forced to leave their homes.

April 30—Tornado in Saunders county did some damage.

April 30—A prairie fire near Cambridge destroyed several lives and much stock.

May 3—Ex-Oil Inspector L. F. Hilton and his bondsmen held by the supreme court to be liable to the state for $5,622.56 unpaid fees.

May 9—American exchange national bank and the First national bank of Lincoln consolidated. New bank to be known as the First national.

May 14—Third Nebraska regiment returned from Cuba.

May 17—Mr. Charles W. Hoxie, who had been twice removed and who had once resigned, reappointed superintendent Kearney Industrial school for boys.

May 28—Body of Col. John M. Stotsenburg lay in state in senate chamber at state house.

May 28—Terrific hail storm at Hastings and Beatrice did great damage. Hail stones from two to five inches in circumference.

June 5—Governor Poynter ordered removal of Dr. Sprague, superintendent of the Institute for feeble-minded at Beatrice.

June 7—Chancellor MacLean of the University of Nebraska elected president of Iowa university.

June 13—Herman, a small town in Burt county, wiped out by a tornado.

June 19—Board of public lands and buildings purchased D. E. Thompson's mansion for the governor's residence. Price $21,385.

June 28—Board of public lands and buildings purchased Milford soldiers' home.

June 30—Box Butte county court house moved on railroad cars from Hemingford to Alliance. Building fifty feet long by forty feet wide. Moved in six hours.

June 30—Nebraska Populists of the central and western part of state in a meeting at Kearney repudiated fusion.

July 1—First Nebraska regiment sailed from Manila for home.

July 1—Governor Poynter made formal demand upon Auditor Cornell for books and records of insurance department.

July 1—Greater America exposition opened at Omaha.

July 3—Auditor Cornell refused to turn over the insurance department to Governor Poynter.

July 5—Destructive tornado north of Ainsworth killed a woman and destroyed a number of buildings.

July 10—State senate investigating committee commenced its investigation of state offices.

July 13—Dean Bessey appointed acting chancellor of the university.

July 15—Rock Island and Missouri Pacific adopted interchangeable mileage credit system.

July 18—The jury in the case of the State v. the bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer Bartley returned a verdict of $646,382.43 against the bondsmen, releasing Mrs. Fitzgerald from her liability.

July 19—Senate investigating committee investigated ballot frauds of 1897 at York.

July 29—First Nebraska regiment arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

July 29—First Nebraska regiment has the distinction of having lost more men (sixty-two in all) in the Philippine campaign than any other regiment, except one, of regulars.

Aug. 7—Auditor Cornell drew warrant for $17,840 in payment of chicory bounty.

Aug. 9—Four firemen at Omaha killed by a live wire.

Aug. 11—Lincoln gas company took case reducing price of gas to federal court.

Aug. 12—State Journal united with Omaha World Herald in raising a fund to bring First Nebraska regiment from San Francisco to Nebraska.

Aug. 19—D. E. Thompson of Lincoln pledged $20,000 to the fund to bring First Nebraska regiment home. Total fund subscribed, $35,000.

Aug. 24—Contract for building Lincoln auditorium let to T. P. Harrison.

Aug. 25—First Nebraska regiment left San Francisco for Nebraska.

Sept. 6—Auditor Cornell refused to pay salary of pure food commissioner on ground that bill did not make an appropriation.

Sept. 14—State reception at Lincoln to returned First Nebraska regiment.

Sept. 16—Disastrous fire in Lincoln entailed loss of $160,000.

Sept. 19—Proceedings begun in the state supreme court to test the constitutionality of the Weaver insurance law.

Sept. 27—Bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer Bartley filed a petition in supreme court seeking reversal of judgment against them for $600,000.

Oct. 10—J. O. Yeiser secured writ of mandamus from Judge Scott to compel Omaha city clerk to submit question of initiative and referendum to voters.

Oct. 18—Consecration of Rev. Arthur Llewellyn Williams, bishop-coadjutor of the diocese of Nebraska.

Oct. 20—Loup City roller mills, 100-barrel capacity, burned to ground.

Nov. 1—Death of ex-Governor Alvin Saunders at his home in Omaha.

Nov. 23—State began suit in supreme court to prevent Standard oil company from doing business.

Nov. 28—Greater America exposition association at Omaha declared bankrupt.

Nov. 28—Death of L. W. Hastings, for twenty years editor of Aurora Republican.

Nov. 29—Call issued for the organization of the Union reform party meeting to be held at Hastings, December 28, 1899.

Dec. 1—Union Pacific moved into its palatial new depot at Omaha.

Dec. 5—United States Senator M. L. Hayward died at his home in Nebraska City.

Dec. 13—Governor Poynter appointed ex-Senator W. V. Allen as United States senator until the election of a senator by the legislature.

Dec. 13—Judge Cornish declared the free attendance high school law unconstitutional.

Dec. 15—Fire at the state penitentiary partially destroyed the workshop, causing a loss of $25,000.

Dec. 15—C. O. Whedon presented a plan for the government guarantee of bank deposits.

Dec. 19—State supreme court by a unanimous opinion declared the Weaver insurance law invalid.

Dec. 19—State supreme court reversed and remanded for further trial the Bartley bondsmen case.

Dec. 19—State supreme court reversed and remanded the suit of the state against the Omaha national bank.

Dec. 27—Petition for the release of ex-State Treasurer Bartley being circulated.

1900.

Jan. 2—Andrew Carnegie offered $75,000 to Lincoln for a library building.

Jan. 3—State supreme court decided that state can recover from insurance companies the fees paid ex-State Auditor Eugene Moore and retained by him. Amount involved over $23,000.

Jan. 4—State supreme court affirmed judgment of lower court in the case of T. P. Kennard v. the State, which was in favor of the state. The celebrated **"Kennard claim" case.**

Jan. 11—Omaha board of education charged with bribery.

Jan. 13—Formal opening of mammoth factory of the Standard sugar beet company at Ames, just west of Fremont. The third beet sugar factory in Nebraska.

Jan. 15—Alexander Majors, a pioneer in the freighting business, died at Chicago. He was one of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell.

Jan. 16—Jay Burrows, one of the founders and leaders of the Farmers' alliance in Nebraska, died at his home in Lincoln.

Jan. 23—United States circuit court of appeals decided that Beatrice must pay $50,000 bonds issued to build a railway from Beatrice to Kansas City in 1889.

Feb. 15—University regents accepted new experiment station building at state farm.

Feb. 19—Populist national committee convened in Lincoln.

Feb. 19—Middle-of-the-road Populists bolted the fusion meeting and organized to hold national convention of their own at Cincinnati.

Feb. 20—National butter makers' convention met in Lincoln.

Feb. 22—First annual convention of the Nebraska anti-saloon league met in Lincoln.

March 2—Cotner university deeded to a new board of control, placing it on a more secure financial foundation.

March 10—State brought suit against Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Rock Island railways under a provision of maximum rate law.

March 12—Plant of Omaha tent and awning company at Omaha destroyed by fire. Loss $50,000.

March 13—State lost in its suit to recover over $200,000 from First national bank of Omaha. Judge Baker rendered decision.

March 21—State supreme court granted a rehearing in the case of the State v. Bartley bondsmen.

March 29—Nebraska art association formally organized at Lincoln.

April 1—E. Benjamin Andrews elected chancellor of the University of Nebraska by the regents.

April 18—State supreme court declared the "free high school law" unconstitutional.

April 18—Movement started at Omaha to organize a "Farmers' union" in the state.

April 28—Lincoln lodge of the Order of Elks installed.

April 29—The Burlington-Northern Pacific through train service from St. Louis to Portland inaugurated.

May 7—Western independent long distance telephone company of Plattsmouth made application to enter Lincoln.

May 18—State of riot at the institute for feeble-minded youth at Beatrice. Employes barricaded from their rooms. Front doors locked and guards patrolling hallways.

May 28—Lincoln city council passed telephone ordinance permitting Western indepndent long distance telephone company to enter city.

May 28—State began suit against the ice trust at Omaha.

June 1—Death of S. H. H. Clark, former president of the Union Pacific, at Asheville, North Carolina. Was buried at Omaha.

June 2—Mayor Winnett of Lincoln vetoed telephone franchise ordinance.

June 5—Burlington railroad company began the construction of immense new sheep yards near Lincoln.

June 7—Omaha Daily Bee company found guilty of contempt by the supreme court and fined $500 and costs.

June 7—Supreme court declared salary section of the pure food law invalid.

June 11—B. & M. enjoined state board of transportation from reducing rates on live stock.

June 13—Judge Thompson, in the Miles will case at Grand Island, found for the son, Joseph H. Miles.

June 15—Institute for feeble-minded youth at Beatrice invaded by Governor Poynter's appointee; riot ensued. Dr. Lang and invaders arrested.

June 23—Committee on Milford soldiers' home report the destruction of over 1,000 trees on the Home grounds.

June 30—In the suit of the State v. The Reservoir Ice Company of Omaha, Judge Dickinson held the ice company to be in violation of the state anti-trust law.

July 5—W. J. Bryan nominated for the second time as president by the democratic national convention at Kansas City.

July 13—E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Daily Bee, declared guilty of contempt by the state supreme court.

July 19—Judge Munger, of the federal district court, declared the act creating the state board of transportation unconstitutional.

July 28—Lincoln land office was closing up the Otoe and Missouri reservation lands in southern part of Gage county.

Aug. 27—Mid-road Populists filed in district court an appeal from decision of secretary of state in giving them a name on the election ballot.

Aug. 29—Nine million pounds of Nebraska oats purchased by the United States government for the army in the Philippines.

Sept. 7—Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Daily Bee, defeated John L. Webster in preliminary primaries in Douglas county for United States senator.

Sept. 19—State brought suit to enjoin Argo manufacturing company of Nebraska City on the ground that it is operated as starch trust.

Sept. 20—Dr. Lang, superintendent of the institute for feeble-minded youth at Beatrice, vacated by order of the district court.

Oct. 13—Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Daily Bee, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock, editor of the Omaha World-Herald, held a joint debate on the political issues of the day.

Oct. 26—State brought suit against National biscuit company, American biscuit company and Jones & Douglas company under the Nebraska Anti-trust law.

Oct. 30—Eighty-eight Republican legislative candidates requested aspirants for United States senatorship to withdraw their candidacy until after the election.

Nov. 6—W. J. Bryan defeated the second time in his candidacy for president of the United States.

Nov. 8—Reform school law declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court.

Nov. 17—State defeated a second time in its suit against Omaha national bank.

Nov. 21—Board of transportation law of 1887 declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court.

Nov. 27—Lake Kearney, north of the city of Kearney, overflowed and wrecked the city electric light plant.

Nov. 29—Minnesota and Nebraska university football teams played for the first time. Score 20 to 12 in favor of Minnesota.

Nov. 30—Governor-elect Dietrich favored board of control for state institutions.

Dec. 12—State supreme court ordered Standard oil company to produce its books for inspection of attorney general by December 21.

Dec. 17—Smallpox epidemic throughout state.

Dec. 18—Son of Edward Cudahy kidnapped.

Dec. 20—Attempt made to rob the state treasury.

Dec. 20—Edward Cudahy paid $25,000 ransom for return of his son.

Dec. 26—First annual banquet of the Jeffersonian club held at Lincoln.

1901.

Jan. 12—Ames beet sugar factory converted over 100,000 tons of beets into sugar and closed down for the year.

Jan.—W. J. Bryan began the publication of a weekly newspaper, called "The Commoner."

Feb. 11—Death of ex-Supreme Court Judge Samuel Maxwell at his home in Fremont. Came to Nebraska in spring of 1856. Member of territorial legislature 1859-60; first constitutional convention 1864; first state legislature 1866; constitutional convention 1871.

Feb. 12—Republicans agreed to caucus on candidate for United States senatorship.

Feb. 12—Eight anti-Thompson men bolted the Republican senatorial caucus.

Feb. 13—Judge Munger of the federal court appointed receiver for the Nebraska loan and trust company of Hastings. Reason for company quitting business: low rates of interest and limited demand for loans.

Feb. 14—Preliminary survey across Nebraska of a railroad to run between Mitchell, South Dakota, and Denver, Colorado.

Feb. 22—Governor Dietrich gave a luncheon to seven ex-governors of Nebraska. Those present were: Robt. W. Furnas, Gen. John M. Thayer, James E. E. Boyd, Lorenzo Crounse, Silas A. Holcomb and Wm. A. Poynter. Absent: Silas Garber, Albinus Nance and James W. Dawes.

Feb. 28—Disastrous fire at the state penitentiary. West cell house burned.

March 4—Governor Dietrich and staff attended President McKinley's inaugural.

March 5—Fierce debate in Nebraska senate over establishment of two normal schools.

March 8—Senator Mark Hanna, chairman Republican national committee, Henry C. Payne, vice-chairman of committee, and R. B. Schneider, Nebraska member of national committee, met in New York City to discuss Nebraska's senatorial deadlock.

March 29—Governor C. H. Dietrich and J. H. Millard chosen United States senators by the legislature.

April 8—Miss Lizzie E. Cottman rescued her entire school of thirteen children from a flood.

April 9—David O. Luse, a notorious desperado of Brown county, killed by Deputy United States Marshal Fred M. Hans.

April 20—Suit begun to test the validity of the section in the Lincoln charter providing for a tax commissioner.

April 26—Disastrous prairie fire starting in McPherson county devastated that and the adjoining counties, Grant and Cherry.

May 1—Lieutenant-Governor Savage became governor upon Governor Dietrich's assuming office of United States senator.

May 8—State medical society to prosecute suit to test the osteopathy law.

May 13—Lincoln golf club dedicated its new club house.

May 16—A. O. U. W. headquarters permanently established at Grand Island.

May 24—Ex-Secretary of State W. F. Porter sued by the state for $1,518.85, amount of fees claimed by state under brands law.

June 8—State purchased the grounds of the old exposition association as the permanent state fair grounds, price $18,000.

June 17—Kearney cotton mill closed.

June 20—Tornado in Holt county killed eight people.

June 23—Plot to burn the penitentiary discovered and frustrated. Nicholas Fox, informant, won a pardon.

June 28—County treasurer of Kearney county sandbagged, vault of treasury looted, and fire set to court house.

June 30—The whole state sweltered in a fierce heat. Thermometer registered as high as 103 degrees.

July 1—Business portion of Hampton suffered disastrous fire. Loss $30,000.

July 9—County Treasurer Alfred Norlin, of Kearney county, admitted that he looted the treasury of over $10,000. Received a sentence of six years in penitentiary.

July 9—Windsor horse barn at Lincoln destroyed by fire. Twenty horses perished.

July 10—Prof. Lawrence Bruner, state entomologist, announced that he could furnish South African locust disease for purpose of killing grasshoppers in Nebraska.

July 10—Lincoln city charter with its provision for a tax commissioner approved by supreme court.

July 13—Ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley paroled by Governor Savage. Bartley had served four of his twenty years sentence.

July 14—The thermometer has registered over 100 degrees the past six days.

July 18—Wakefield raised $6,000 to build an auditorium of 1,000 seating capacity.

July 21—Temperature reached 105.8 degrees at Lincoln.

July 22—Governor Savage by proclamation set aside Friday, July 26, as a day of prayer for rain.

July 27—Judge Westover at Springview sentenced five cattle and horse rustlers to state penitentiary.

July 27—Long, hot drought broken and over half the state got a good rain.

Aug. 2—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson visited Nebraska for purpose of inspecting corn crop.

Aug. 7—Silver Republicans dissolved their state organization and declined to affiliate with the other parties.

Aug. 9—Interior department decided that quarter and half-blood Indians have no right to land allotments. This decision affected title to several thousand acres of land in Boyd and Knox counties.

Aug. 9—Debt of Nebraska Wesleyan university wiped out.

Aug. 9—Fifty thousand acres of Lincoln county land sold to a party of Milwaukee capitalists.

Aug. 14—The state had 3,924.3 miles of irrigation ditches.

Aug. 24—Anthrax appeared amongst the cattle in Cuming county.

Aug. 27—Governor Savage made a public statement of his reasons for paroling ex-State Treasurer Bartley.

Aug. 28—Governor Savage revoked parole of ex-State Treasurer Bartley upon the request of the Republican state convention.

Sept. 5—Miss Edna Bullock elected the first secretary of the state library commission.

Sept. 7—Governor Savage issued proclamation setting aside September 8 as a day of prayer for the recovery of President McKinley.

Sept. 9—Kearney cotton mill sold at auction for $70,000.

Sept. 14—Governor Savage ordered flags at half mast in honor of the dead president.

Sept. 23—Judge Smith McPherson, of the federal court, declared unconstitutional the anti-trust, the stock yard rates and the insurance compact laws. These acts were passed in 1897.

Sept. 23—Asylum for the insane at Norfolk burned; two patients burned to death.

Sept. 28—Nebraska Methodists at David City voted to admit women to seats in the general conference.

Oct. 3—Nebraska Day at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, New York. Governor Savage and staff attended.

Oct. 23—State supreme court decided that Democrats and Populists must each have a separate circle opposite their names on the ballot.

Oct. 23—Work on the Atkinson and Niobrara river railroad from Atkinson to Butte begun.

Oct. 28—Retail liquor dealers protective association of the state issued a circular letter against Judge Sedgwick, candidate for supreme court judge.

Nov. 21—Omaha and South Omaha talked of consolidation, latter city opposed.

Dec. 1—Creamery packing company at Omaha destroyed by fire. Loss $80,000.

Dec. 4—State supreme court reversed itself and revived the law of 1897 which conferred power upon the governor to appoint fire and police commissioners for Omaha.

Dec. 12—Tobias Castor, prominent in political and railroad life, dropped dead of heart disease on a Burlington train.

Dec. 14—City hall of Nebraska City completely destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000.

Dec. 14—Two hundred and fifty lambs out of ten car-loads were frozen to death while in transit between Denver and Lincoln.

Dec. 17—Congressman Burkett introduced a bill providing for a new federal judicial district in Nebraska.

Dec. 25—Loup City received the first traveling library to be sent out by the state library commission.

Dec. 30—Reorganized C., B. & Q. railroad filed articles of incorporation and paid a fee of $10,000.

Dec. 31—W. G. Sears, speaker of the house, demanded that Governor Savage oust State Treasurer Stuefer from office.

1902.

Jan. 1—Ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley granted a full pardon from the state penitentiary by Governor Ezra P. Savage.

Jan. 1—Death of W. H. B. Stout at Washington, D. C. Member of legislature 1868. Constructed state penitentiary and state capitol. Prominent in Nebraska politics.

Jan. 3—Bank at Bellwood looted of $2,000 in cash.

Jan. 4—A fire in Omaha caused a loss of $50,000.

Jan. 8—Lincoln sash, door and manufacturing company incorporated. Capital stock, $50,000.

Jan. 12—Great power canal planned to be located near Columbus.

Jan. 20—United States supreme court, in an opinion on the Rock Island railroad wreck case, declared that the railroad by incorporating took its own risks under the Nebraska statutes.

Jan. 23—Douglas county grand jury returned an indictment against ex-State Treasurer J. B. Meserve for embezzlement of interest on state funds.

Jan. 24—Acting-Governor C. F. Steele proclaimed January 29 as "McKinley Day."

Jan. 27—E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Daily Bee, announced that in the event of the nomination of David Mercer for congress he would enter the lists as a candidate against him.

Feb. 4—C. C. Wright of Omaha obtained a writ from the state supreme court citing Governor Savage to appear and show cause why he has not appointed the Omaha fire and police board.

Feb. 6—Bishop Bonacum, by a decision of the state supreme court, given control of the Tecumseh church property over Father Murphy.

Feb. 13—Nebraska real estate men formed a state association at Fremont.

Feb. 13—Company formed at Omaha to prospect for oil in the state. Option secured on 6,000 acres near Omaha on the Papio creek bottoms.

Feb. 18—Amos H. Gould, cashier of the Platte Valley bank at Bellwood, pleaded, guilty of wrecking the bank. His forgeries amount from $60,000 to $225,000. Sentenced to eight years in penitentiary.

Feb. 19—State supreme court held that the salary of the clerk of the supreme court is provided for by the constitution notwithstanding the fact that the legislature did not appropriate.

March 16—Dedication of German M. E. church at Lincoln.

April 1—High license won in a majority of Nebraska towns and cities.

April 2—State begun suit to test the right of "home building companies" to do business in the state without complying with the building and loan association law.

April 6—Daniel W. Carpenter, the oldest printer in Nebraska, died at the Printers' home in Colorado Springs. Worked on the Bellevue Palladium in 1854.

April 9—Action taken by the regents on affiliation of Omaha medical college with the state university.

April 23—Governor Savage granted a conditional reprieve to William Rhea, under sentence to be hung for the murder of Herman Zahn, of Snyder. People of Dodge county angered.

April 24—Nebraska cattlemen visited Washington, D. C., in the interest of the bill for leasing the public domain.

April 24—Money raised at Columbus to pay New York engineer to make survey and report on feasibility of Platte River canal project.

April 25—Congress appropriated $525,000 for three federal buildings to be located at Lincoln, Hastings and Norfolk.

April 26—Battle between two horse thieves and a posse of officers near North Loup. One horsethief killed.

April 27—Death of J. Sterling Morton at Lake Forest, Illinois.
April 28—Governor Ezra P. Savage issued a statement of withdrawal from the gubernatorial race.
May 13—John H. Mallalieu, superintendent of Kearney industrial school for boys, handed in his resignation.
May 13—Fire destroyed several spans of the Platte river bridge at Schuyler. Lightning supposed to be cause of fire.
May 18—Passenger and stock trains on B. & M. one mile east of Hyannis collided. Five killed, three injured.
May 20—James J. Hill made an inspection of the Burlington system in the state.
May 20—The Bee building company of Omaha through Edward Rosewater applied to the state supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel the state board of equalization to assess the franchises of railroads.
May 21—State supreme court held that Governor Savage need not appoint Omaha fire and police board.
May 22—Death of M. K. Turner, veteran editor and publisher of the Columbus Journal. Served one term as state senator.
May 27—Lincoln City library formally opened to the public.
May 30—Dedication and unveiling of monument to the soldier dead at Wyuka cemetery in Lincoln.
June 2—Lincoln packing company and West Lincoln stock yards sold.
June 4—State supreme court, through a decision by commissioner Roscoe Pound, held that the bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley are liable for any shortage that may have occurred during Bartley's second term.
June 6—A rainfall of 8 to 9 inches at Cortland caused flood conditions at Beatrice. Railroads heavy sufferers.
June 12—Booker T. Washington delivered the commencement address at state university.
June 15—G. M. Lambertson died in Chicago. Prominent jurist and politician.
June 17—State Treasurer William Stuefer withdrew his candidacy for a second term.
June 20—Frost reported in western part of state. Did damage to garden stuff.
June 21—Union Pacific at Omaha discharged 200 shopmen. This is result of boilermakers' strike.
June 27—Lincoln packing houses of West Lincoln were being dismantled.
June 30—Lincoln paper mill had new machinery installed and was ready to begin operations.
June 30—Missouri river encroached on the tracks of the B. & M. near Bellevue.
June 30—Union Pacific machinists of Omaha went out on strike.
July 1—State supreme court declared female labor law valid. Lincoln heat, light and power company incorporated. Capital stock, $150,000.
July 2—Heavy rains in southeastern part of state caused creeks and rivers to overflow.
July 4—Governor Savage of Nebraska and Governor McBride of Washington drove first rivet in the keel of the battleship Nebraska, then being built at Seattle.
July 4—Union Pacific imported men to take place of striking machinists at Omaha.
July 5—Severe hail storm visited Adams and Hall counties.
July 5—Blacksmiths and their helpers of the Union Pacific shops at Omaha went out on strike.
July 7—Car builders of the Union Pacific shops at Omaha objected to the introduction of the piece work system.
July 8—South and southeast portions of the state experienced damaging floods.
July 9—Beatrice waterworks and electric light plant under two feet of water, due to overflow of Blue river.
July 9—Salt creek, near Lincoln, attained highest point in its history.
July 10—Fire and flood at Beatrice caused a loss of about a quarter of a million.
July 18—City of Plattsmouth visited by disastrous flood.

July 19—Nebraska City, by a vote of 826 for to 16 against, decided in favor of Sunday baseball.

July 20—Sheriff attempted to stop a baseball game at Nebraska City, which resulted in a riot. Four players arrested. "Law and order league" of the city caused interference of sheriff despite fact that city had voted for Sunday baseball.

July 22—State supreme court reversed itself and held that Governor Savage must appoint Omaha fire and police board.

Aug. 4—Governor Savage appointed new Omaha fire and police board.

Aug. 5—County officers of the state convened at Lincoln. Took action favoring a four-year term for county clerk, sheriff, treasurer, superintendent, attorney and surveyor. Bill to be presented to next legislature.

Aug. 12—Nebraska led all states in corn and wheat.

Aug. 17—Union Pacific machinists at North Platte went out on strike.

Aug. 18—Car shop employes of the Union Pacific at Omaha, 185 in number, went out on strike.

Aug. 20—Steam heating company of Lincoln began excavating for laying a mile and a half of steam mains.

Aug. 26—State banking board issued charters to nine new state banks. Largest number of charters ever issued by the state banking board in a single day.

Aug. 29—Controversy between Governor Savage and E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Daily Bee, over the Omaha fire and police board appointments uncovered some political skeletons.

Aug. 30—Chamberlain banking house of Tecumseh went into the hands of the state banking board.

Sept. 1—Mayor of Naper telegraphed governor to send twenty-five rifles and ammunition to protect town against threatened attack of mixed blood Indians.

Sept. 1—Formal opening of pontoon bridge built at a cost of $10,000 by business men of Plattsmouth.

Sept. 2—Union Pacific car shopmen returned to work.

Sept. 2—James Wilson, secretary of the United States agricultural department, delivered an address at the state fair.

Sept. 2—North Platte river at the Nebraska Colorado state line almost dry, the flow being only twenty-nine to thirty cubic feet per second.

Sept. 13—Lincoln had 2,300 telephones in use.

Sept. 17—State supreme court denied writ of mandamus to compel state board of equalization to assess franchises of railroads.

Sept. 19—Congressman David H. Mercer won in Douglas county primaries after a bitter fight.

Sept. 24—The barn at the Lincoln hospital for the insane, together with some stock feed, destroyed by fire. Loss $12,000.

Sept. 26—Union Pacific obtained a temporary writ of injunction against striking employes.

Sept. 26—D. E. Thompson appointed by President Roosevelt as minister to Brazil.

Sept. 27—Omaha coal dealers advanced the price of hard coal to $15 per ton.

Sept. 29—State board of irrigation gave a hearing to two rival companies which were seeking to develop power plants on the Platte river.

Oct. 2—St. Elizabeth's hospital at Lincoln formally dedicated.

Oct. 3—New power plant of the Union Pacific shops at Omaha started operations.

Oct. 6—Ministerial association of Hastings, with help of police officers, made a raid on the gambling dens.

Oct. 9—State supreme court barred the Bible from being read in the public schools of the state.

Oct. 9—State supreme court upheld Bishop Bonacum in deposing Father Harrington from his church at Alma.

Oct. 11—B. & M. train No. 41 held up near Lincoln and baggage car blown to bits by train robbers.

Oct. 11—Four members of the South Omaha board of education arrested for bribery.

Oct. 12—Dedication of United Presbyterian church at Superior. Cost $8,248.

Oct. 18—By a score of 6 to 0 University of Nebraska football team defeated University of Minnesota.

Oct. 22—First state conference of the D. A. R. held in Lincoln.

Oct. 22—National convention of the Christian church convened in Omaha.

Oct. 24—Harvey Lillie shot dead while sleeping in his bed at David City.

Oct. 28—County board of Douglas county granted a franchise for construction of suburban electric road in Douglas county.

Oct. 29—Provisional organization of the state federation of churches effected by delegates from different denominations who met in Lincoln. Constitution adopted. Rev. Harmon Bross, D. D., elected president.

Nov. 2—Churches of Beatrice passed resolution against decision of supreme court barring Bible from public schools.

Nov. 6—State supreme court declared Nebraska retail lumber dealers association unlawful under the anti-trust law of the state.

Nov. 10—Gambling devices worth about $3,000 publicly burned by the sheriff at Hastings.

Nov. 19—State supreme court held that the board of educational lands and funds may purchase $300,000 of Massachusetts state bonds. Nebraska the only far western state to hold securities of an eastern state.

Nov. 19—State supreme court held that the Nebraska home company of Omaha is a lottery and revoked its franchise.

Nov. 21—State supreme court admitted X-ray photograph as evidence.

Nov. 27—Fire at Omaha destroyed Union Pacific storehouse No. 2 and partially burned seven loaded freight cars. Loss $20,000.

Nov. 28—Col. John S. Mosby, special land agent for the government, sent to Nebraska to clean out all the fences on government land and all fraudulent homestead entries.

Dec. 18—B. & M. had a car famine and grain blockade. Short 600 cars.

Dec. 20—Attorney E. O. Kretsinger of Beatrice filed a brief with the supreme court asking for a rehearing of the court's decision in the reading of the Bible in the schools.

Dec. 22—Articles of incorporation and consolidation of the Omaha and Council Bluffs street railway company. Capital stock $15,000,000. Intention of company to build line to Lincoln.

Dec. 23—Masonic temple building at Beatrice destroyed by fire. Actual loss $100,000.

Dec. 29—Col. J. J. Dickey, superintendent of the Western union telegraph company, died at Omaha. Came to Omaha in 1869. Pioneer in building up the telegraph and telephone interests of state.

Dec. 30—First annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal historical society of Nebraska, held at Wesleyan university.

1903.

Jan. 1—Andrew Carnegie offered to give city of Hastings $15,000 for a library on certain conditions.

Jan. 7—State supreme court held the Omaha national bank not liable for the $201,884.75 sued for by the state as a part of the Bartley defalcation.

Jan. 8—State supreme court upheld the validity of the anti-oleomargarine law.

Jan. 19—Steam fitters in the Union Pacific shops at Omaha went out on strike. Cause of strike due to piece-work system.

Jan. 21—The state supreme court denied a rehearing in the case of the Bible in the public schools. However, the court modified its first decision and said Bible may be read.

Jan. 24—South Omaha live stock exchange by resolution opposed passage of United States Senator Dietrich's bill for leasing the public domain in Nebraska.

Jan. 27—Nebraska house of representatives disapproved of United Senator Dietrich's bill for leasing the public lands.

Jan. 27—Representative E. B. Perry introduced a resolution ordering the lobbyists from the floor of the house of representatives.

Jan. 27—Four robbers looted the Citizens bank of Wahoo, getting away with $3,500.

Jan. 30—Legislature decided to adjourn till February 9, to give joint revenue committee time in which to draft a revenue bill.

Jan. 31—Nebraska senate opposed United States Senator Dietrich's bill for leasing public lands, and favored removal of fences.

Jan. 31—City council of Fremont forbade Nebraska telephone company making any extensions or repairs to its system in the city.

Feb. 3—Job printers of Omaha went out on strike for higher wages.

Feb. 4—Pressmen and press feeders in Omaha went on strike. Returned to work on February 6.

Feb. 5—Socialists moved permanent headquarters from St. Louis to Omaha.

Feb. 12—Farmers' state association for cooperative shipping formed at Lincoln.

Feb. 13—After examination for three days of 131 talesmen a jury of twelve men were received in the Lillie murder trial.

Feb. 20—Death of Miss Ellen Smith, who for twenty-five years served the state university in the various capacities as teacher, librarian and registrar.

Feb. 22—Dedication of the new M. E. Church at Adams. Cost $7,750.

Feb. 23—New revenue bill introduced in the house of representatives.

Feb. 25—Senate committee investigating telephone rates.

Feb. 26—Governor Mickey signed bill repealing the wolf bounty law.

Feb. 28—The Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley railroad has name changed to the Nebraska and Wyoming division of the Northwestern.

March 3—Mrs. Lillie found guilty of murder in the first degree and jury recommended sentence of life imprisonment.

March 3—B. & M. making a survey between Ashland and Sioux City to connect with the Great Northern.

March 5—Omaha Lincoln and Beatrice Railway filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock, $2,000,000.

March 6—House of representatives subpoenaed ex-Governor E. P. Savage, ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley and R. J. Clancy to appear and answer questions concerning Bartley shortage.

March 9—Platte river out of its banks and flooding country. Many bridges swept away. Railway traffic blocked.

March 9—Lincoln city council granted a franchise to Western Union independent telephone company.

March 10—Rock Island and Missouri Pacific railroad bridges across the Platte river wrecked by the flood.

March 11—The 240 employes of the Argo starch plant at Nebraska City went out on strike for increased pay.

March 13—Gottlieb Neigenfind hung at the state penitentiary for the murder of his wife and father-in-law.

March 16—350 hod carriers and mortar mixers of Omaha went on strike for increased wages.

March 17—Omaha Cooperage company of South Omaha destroyed by fire. Loss $65,000.

March 18—Senate committee appointed to investigate telephone rates submitted a report of its labors.

March 20—Farmers' co-operative association organized at Bellwood and affiliated with state association.

March 21—Cattlemen at Stuart threatened to shoot any cattle afflicted with itch or scabies that might appear in their vicinity.

March 25—Superintendent of rural free delivery, Washington, D. C., to establish sixty new rural free delivery routes in Nebraska.

March 26—Lincoln telephone company made connections with the Plattsmouth and Fairbury companies. This connection gives Lincoln subscribers 2,000 more phone connections.

March 26—Governor Mickey approved resolution which petitioned congress to pass an act giving each homesteader 640 acres of land.

March 26—Death of William Edwards Annin at Phoenix, Arizona. Former private secretary to Senator A. S. Paddock, also associate editor of Omaha Bee, later Washington correspondent for Daily State Journal.

April 6—Legislature passed bill providing for a constitutional convention. Vetoed by the governor.

April 7—Tariff division of the freight department of the Burlington R. R. to be moved to Chicago.

April 11—Omaha city republican convention nominated Mayor Frank E. Moores for a third term. Seventy-one delegates from four wards bolted the convention.

April 12—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made conditional offer of $66,666 to state university. This sum to be used in the construction of a $100,000 building devoted to religious and social purposes. Friends of university to raise balance.

April 13—Bolting faction of the Omaha city republican convention nominated E. A. Benson for mayor.

April 23—Fairbury had worst fire in its history. Loss estimated at $300,000. Beatrice fire department came to assistance of town. Militia company patrolled the streets.

April 24—First graduating exercises of the school of agriculture of the state university.

April 25—President Theodore Roosevelt entered Nebraska from the west. Made stops at Alliance, Grand Island, Lincoln and Omaha.

April 29—Nebraska enveloped in a sheet of snow and sleet. Mercury dropped below freezing point. Fruit seriously damaged.

April 29—Nebraska telephone linemen over the state resume work after being out on strike. Demand for union not recognized.

May 1-14—Labor troubles in Omaha. Strikes of teamsters, bartenders, carpenters and bakers.

May 6—Judge Munger of the federal court issued injunction against striking Omaha teamsters.

May 8—Governor Mickey went to Omaha and took the initiative in a movement to settle the strike by arbitration.

May 12—Omaha strikers secured an injunction issued by Judge Dickinson of the district court against employers.

May 14—Riot and disorder inaugurated by Omaha strikers. Police received over 300 calls for protection.

May 20—State university students in the annual "shirt tail parade" engaged in a riot with Lincoln police and employes of the Eagles' carnival. Number of injuries result to students.

May 20—Plattsmouth had a flood resulting from four inches of rainfall.

May 21—City of York visited by a tornado. United Brethren church demolished.

May 25—Farming districts in Clay, Franklin and Kearney counties visited by destructive tornadoes. Fifteen dead and twenty injured.

May 26-30—Many parts of the state visited by wind, hail and floods. Train service irregular.

June 1—President Roosevelt spoke at several points in the state on his way east.

June 4—An Omaha man interested capital in the construction of a big power dam at Fremont. Power to be furnished to cities of the state.

June 9—Standard beet sugar company of Fremont has secured a franchise and right of way eighty-one miles in length for a big irrigation ditch to water 150,000 acres.

June 11—H. E. Babcock of the Nebraska central irrigation company of Columbus filed second application with the state board of irrigation for water power from the Loup river. Contemplated furnishing eastern half of state with power.

June 17—Modern Woodmen of America in council at Indianapolis, Indiana, elected A. R. Talbot of Lincoln, Nebraska, head consul.

June 26—Judge E. P. Holmes of the Lancaster county district court held that legislators should receive pay for only forty days instead of sixty days.

June 30—Completion of the Burlington's new bridge over Missouri river at Plattsmouth.

July 8—National editorial association met in Omaha.

July 10—William Rhea executed at the state penitentiary for the murder of Herman Zahn.

July 11—Tornado near Curtis destroyed twenty-seven windmills, several houses and frame barns. No lives lost.

July 13—Lincoln telephone company commenced operations to install automatic telephone system.

July 14—Tornado near Cozad killed one person and injured several others.

July 25—State supreme court declared invalid the $10,000 in bonds voted by Ainsworth in aid of the establishment of the proposed state normal school.

July 28—Bids for location of new normal school opened. Fifteen towns competed for state school.

July 31—Governor Mickey drove the silver spike which marked completion of the new street car track to the state university farm.

Aug. 1—Official bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley proposed a settlement of $10,000 with state. Offer rejected.

Aug. 1—Gifford Pinchot, chief of bureau of forestry, United States department of agriculture, visited government forest reserve at Halsey. Capacity of forest nursery will be doubled.

Aug. 16—Commercial club of Decatur petitioned congress to protect land on Missouri river front from inundation.

Aug. 19—Receiver appointed for the Nebraska home builders company of Omaha.

Aug. 27—Fremont in twelve hours had a rainfall of 4.85 inches.

Aug. 28—Heavy rains and high water damaged Douglas county bridges about $10,000.

Aug. 31—County Commissioner Richard O'Keefe of Douglas protested bridge contracts let by his fellow commissioners, on the ground that bridges were not examined.

Aug. 31—State board of education on the 111th ballot decided to locate the new state normal school at Kearney.

Sept. 4—Nebraska-South Dakota boundary commission reached an agreement. Recommended that Nebraska take all the land south of the present channel of the Missouri river and South Dakota to take all north.

Sept. 7—First summer session of the normal school at Wesleyan university.

Sept. 8—Long deadlock in the twelfth judicial district Republican convention broken. On the sixteen hundred and fifth ballot Hostetler of Kearney made the nominee.

Sept. 11—C. H. Morrill resigned as a member of the Nebraska state commission to the Louisiana purchase exposition. Peter Jansen appointed in his place.

Sept. 28—Injunction suit brought by O. M. Stonebraker to prevent state from purchasing Cobbey's statutes.

Sept. 30—Farmers and merchants bank at Byron entered and robbed of $2,000.

Sept. 30—New law making county surveyor county engineer to be tested by the Lancaster county commissioners in the supreme court.

Oct. 6—In the primaries at Omaha the "Rosewater machine" badly beaten.

Oct. 6—Omaha made the official headquarters of the International association of stationary firemen.

Oct. 7—High wind at Omaha blew down a brick wall of the new Union Pacific shops. Killed one workman and injured three others.

Oct. 7—The supreme grand chapter of the P. E. O. sisterhood met in Lincoln hotel. Women from all parts of the United States present.

Oct. 7—Nebraska state laundrymen's association completed organization at Omaha.

Oct. 9—Daniel Freeman of Gage county applied to the supreme court for a writ of mandamus to bar the reading of the Bible in the public schools. This writ had been formerly allowed by the supreme court but never issued.

Oct. 12—Farmers' co-operative shippers' association filed articles of incorporation at Lincoln. This association to enforce "Ramsey bill" and fight railroads.

Oct. 13—Nebraska bankers in convention at Lincoln went on record as opposed to "asset currency."

Oct. 20—Bank of Pleasantdale robbed of $3,500. Nebraska bankers' association offered a reward of $500.

Oct. 24—Judge Holmes of the Lancaster county district court declared act of legislature for purchase of Cobbey's statutes void. Case appealed to supreme court.

Oct. 25—Grand Island college, a Baptist institution, announced that it was free from debt.

Oct. 27—Nebraska association of postmasters organized at Lincoln.

Nov. 3—Little village of Creston almost destroyed by fire. Loss $16,000.

Nov. 5—State supreme court declared recount act of 1887 valid. Under this constitutional amendment increasing pay of legislature was counted in.

Nov. 6—Farmers' co-operative shippers' association brought a suit to test the "Ramsey law" to compel Burlington to grant an elevator site on the right of way at Bladen.

Nov. 16—United States Senator Chas. H. Dietrich indicted by federal grand jury at Omaha for receiving money for post-office appointments. Exonerated on January 8, 1904, by Judges Van Devanter and Munger because acts complained of were committed prior to becoming a senator.

Nov. 27—Bartley bondsmen held not liable for defalcation of ex-treasurer.

Dec. 1—Grand jury at Omaha investigating illegal fencing of government lands by cattlemen of western part of state.

Dec. 15—Curtis and Bartlett, manufacturers of sashes, doors, etc., had their plant at Lincoln destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $75,000.

Dec. 16—Former Adjutant General L. W. Colby paid over to the state the sum of $2,282.

Dec. 17—Congressman Kinkaid sought by bill to restore certain rights to settlers on the Fort Randall military reservation in Boyd county.

Dec. 17—Fire at Omaha destroyed furniture warehouse and factory of Beebe and Runyan. Loss about $52,500 and insurance of $38,000.

Dec. 18—I. J. Dunn of Omaha filed two mandamus suits in the supreme court to compel the police officers of Omaha to stop gambling and to cause stricter observance of the Slocumb law.

1904.

Jan. 2—President Horace C. Burt of Union Pacific tendered his resignation to the board of directors.

Jan. 4—Beatrice creamery company of Lincoln purchased the Nebraska Iowa creamery company of Omaha. In 1903 the Beatrice creamery company paid $1,250,000 to the farmers for butter-fat.

Jan. 6—State supreme court held that the law making county surveyor ex-officio county engineer was valid.

Jan. 7—Death of General Victor Vifquain at his home in Lincoln.

Jan. 18—Democrats of Lincoln and Nebraska gave W. J. Bryan a banquet on his return from Europe.

Jan. 20—Republican state central committee decided to recommend to the state convention the nomination of a United States senator by the state convention.

Jan. 20—County assessors of the state elected under the new revenue law convened at Lincoln and effected a permanent organization.

Jan. 23—Bankers' union of the world, an insurance company located at Omaha, closed and in the hands of a receiver.

Jan. 23—Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews defended Rockefeller's gift to university. On March 20 the regents stated their position in reference to the matter.

Jan. 25—Appointment of fifteen citizens of Lincoln as a committee to investigate the social evil in the city.

Jan. 28—New Carnegie library at Beatrice formally opened.

Jan. 29—Death of Mrs. Mary T. Griggs at Lincoln. One of the founders of Beatrice. A part of that city built upon the homestead taken by her thirty-seven years ago.

Feb. 1—Interior department at Washington ruled that the 2,200 acres of land claimed by Alexander H. Blair and fifteen other settlers of Boyd county belonged to the state.

Feb. 1—Senator Dietrich asked United States senate for committee to investigate him. This was granted, and on April 14 the committee relieved him of blame.

Feb. 1—Formal opening of the Omaha grain exchange.

Feb. 15—Lincoln city council passed ordinance to submit question of municipal electric lighting plant to voters.

Feb. 17—Count John A. Creighton of Omaha gave Creighton university $250,000 in real estate.

March 2—Prairie fires raging near Kearney and McCook. Several ranches destroyed.

March 6—Elkhorn and Platte rivers at flood stage. Northwestern railroad bridge over the Elkhorn near Arlington disabled.

March 10—C. G. Pearse of Omaha elected superintendent of the Milwaukee schools.

March 17—Messrs. Ames, Oldham and Letton named supreme court commissioners.

March 21—Beginning of general inspection of proposed rural free delivery mail routes in state.

March 21—Lincoln City council passed ordinance granting franchise to Omaha, Lincoln and Beatrice railway company.

April 1—Burlington reduced its train and track forces in Lincoln about 100.

April 5—Lincoln voters declared for a municipally owned electric lighting plant.

April 7—State supreme court ordered the fire and police board of Omaha to close the Diamond pool room.

April 14—Civic federation of Omaha demanded that the mayor enforce the Sunday closing ordinance against saloons.

April 22—The Omaha, Lincoln and Beatrice railway company accepted franchise granted by Lincoln city council.

April 23—Governor J. H. Mickey issued proclamation asking Nebraskans to celebrate semi-centennial commemoration of the signing of Kansas-Nebraska bill.

April 28—President Roosevelt signed Kinkaid bill allowing homesteaders to file on 640 acres in the sand hill country.

May 2—Railroads plead for lower valuations before state board of equalization and assessment.

May 3—H. C. Lindsay appointed clerk of the supreme court of Nebraska.

May 11—Rev. Harmon Bross elected commander in chief of the Nebraska G. A. R.

May 17—Roosevelt league club representatives from sixty counties in Nebraska organize at Lincoln the Nebraska Republican club.

May 18—Three hundred thousand western yellow pine seedlings planted on the Dismal River forest reserve near Halsey.

May 24—Prof. J. W. Crabtree elected principal of the Peru normal school.

May 25—Severe storms at Greeley. Fifteen hundred feet of the Burlington's track lost. Yards at Greeley were over two feet under water. At Wolbach five feet of water stood in depot.

May 25—Republican headquarters taken to Omaha. Harry Lehr, chairman Republican state central committee, resigned. H. C. M. Burgess chosen.

May 31—Authorities of Iowa presented extradition papers asking that Tom Dennison be sent to that state on diamond robbery charge. Requisition honored by Governor Mickey on June 3.

June 1—Tornado at Tekamah destroyed opera house and wrecked other buildings. Twenty persons injured.

June 6—Bankers' union of the world, an insurance company at Omaha, permitted to resume business.

June 8—Nebraska Methodism celebrated semi-centennial of the church in the state.

June 10—Raymond H. Coon, of Grand Island college, to represent Nebraska at Oxford university as Rhodes scholar. He was the first one to be chosen for this honor in the state.

June 14—First annual convention of the Nebraska association of postmasters held at Lincoln.

June 21—Populists in state convention at Fremont declared against fusion in the national campaign for president and vice-president.

June 26—Dedication of new second Presbyterian church at Lincoln.

June 27—Charles E. Magoon appointed general counsel of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

June 28—Kinkaid land act went into effect.

June 28—Tornado near Holmesville killed two and injured six other persons. Buildings wrecked and stock killed.

June 30—State sued the State Journal company for $72,500, amount alleged to be due state for supreme court reports sold by State Journal company.

July 5—Thomas H. Tibbles of Lincoln nominated for vice-president of the People's party at Springfield, Illinois.

July 12—State board of educational lands and funds purchased $167,000 worth of county bonds.

July 16—Packers strike affecting railroad interests. Fifty railroad men laid off.

July 30—Fremont man while boring a well on his farm struck a thin vein of coal.

Aug. 2—Dodge county citizens organized an anti-horse stealing association.

Aug. 3—Centennial celebration at Fort Calhoun of the first council held on Nebraska soil by Lewis and Clark with the Indians.

Aug. 13—General Superintendent Calvert made chief engineer of the Burlington system.

Aug. 22—Lincoln city council, by a vote of 8 to 5, located the new municipal lighting plant at the Mockett or A street well.

Sept. 2—Corner-stone of the new $350,000 federal building laid at Lincoln.

Sept. 6—Brainard flour mills, 250 barrels capacity, destroyed by fire; loss over $20,000.

Sept. 17—Articles of incorporation for the Lincoln union passenger station and terminal company being signed by Lincoln citizens.

Sept. 30—Death of Charles H. Gere at his home in Lincoln. He was the founder and editor-in-chief of the Nebraska State Journal.

Oct. 7—Battleship Nebraska launched at Seattle.

Oct. 17—Artesian spring discovered near Cambridge.

Oct. 18—Corner-stone of new normal school building laid at Kearney.

Oct. 26—State supreme court gave judgment of ouster against Northwestern trust company of Omaha. This company operated on the home co-operative plan. Refused to obey law.

Oct. 25—"Nebraska day" at the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis.

Oct. 25—Number of business buildings at Geneva destroyed by fire. Loss over $30,000.

Nov. 6—Dedication of new Trinity German Evangelical Lutheran church at Lincoln.

Nov. 7—A violent patient at the Lincoln hospital for the insane strangled and killed another patient.

Nov. 14—Burlington and Union Pacific railroads refused to pay taxes assessed and levied under new revenue law.

Nov. 17—Death, at Oberlin, Ohio, of Edmund Burke Fairfield, former chancellor of the state university.

Nov. 21—Home of Elmer E. Thomas at Omaha dynamited. House damaged but no lives lost. Thought anarchist did the work. Reward of $9,000 offered.

Nov. 21—Lincoln city council passed union depot ordinance.

Nov. 24—University of Nebraska's cross country team won the first annual meet of the western inter-collegiate cross country association.

Nov. 25—Elkhorn Valley bank at O'Neill failed.

Nov. 26—Mayor vetoed Lincoln union depot ordinance.

Nov. 30—Burlington and Union Pacific railways enjoined collection of tax by the counties through which they run.

Dec. 2—Federal grand jury at Omaha, in a special report to Judge Munger, declared conditions among the Winnebago Indians to be deplorable. Due to illicit sale of liquor and loose marriage relation.

Dec. 3—Masonic temple at Fremont destroyed by fire; loss about $20,000.

Dec. 7—State supreme court declared that Tom Dennison must go to Iowa to stand trial for complicity in the Shercliffe diamond robbery.

Dec. 10—Rev. S. Z. Batten declared that the city and county jails of Nebraska are schools of crime.

Dec. 11—Burlington ran the first seed corn special through eastern part of state for education of farmers.

Dec. 21—State supreme court declared valid the maximum rate law of 1881.

Dec. 27—State supreme court declared guaranty bond law void. Governor Mickey notified all state officers-elect and appointees that he would not approve any official bond signed by a guaranty company.

1905.

Jan. 4—Governor Mickey initiated a test case to recover premiums on warrants paid General Colby during his official term as adjutant general.

Jan. 6—Preliminary meeting held looking to the organization of a new street car company in Lincoln.

Jan. 6—W. J. Bryan offered the presidency of Illinois college located at Jacksonville, Illinois. Mr. Bryan graduated from this college in 1881.

Jan. 7—Fifty representative business men of Lincoln organized the citizens street railway company.

Jan. 7—The Updike grain company commenced the construction of a 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator at Omaha.

Jan. 9—American beet sugar factory at Grand Island manufactured for the year just closed 9,500,000 pounds of sugar.

Jan. 10—Representative N. P. Dodge of Douglas county introduced a direct primary bill modeled after the Wisconsin and Minnesota plan.

Jan. 10—Senator Geo. L. Sheldon of Cass county introduced S. F. No. 7, to provide a levy of two mills for the payment of the $2,000,000 state debt.

Jan. 12—Death of ex-Governor Silas Garber at his home in Red Cloud.

Jan. 13—Judge Holmes of the district court issued order sustaining application of City Attorney Strode for a receivership for the Lincoln traction company.

Jan. 13—Southeastern fruit growers' association organized at Auburn. Object to present freight rates on fruit.

Jan. 14—Wilber flour mills owned by Zwonechek and Aksamit destroyed by fire. Loss $15,000.

Jan. 17—Elmer J. Burkett chosen United States senator by the legislature on the first ballot.

Jan. 17—President Christy of the state horticultural society reported that Nebraska won more gold medals for fruit at the Louisiana purchase exposition than any other state.

Jan. 18—By a decision of the state supreme court, the state won its suit for possession of 2,200 acres of school lands in Boyd county. This land was claimed by squatters under the homestead law.

Jan. 19—South Nebraska millers' association demanded lower freight rates.

Jan. 19—University of Nebraska students to inaugurate the honor system of student discipline.

Jan. 20—Senator Shreck of York introduced a county option bill.

Jan. 23—Representative Jouvenat of Boone county introduced his bill for guaranty of bank deposits. Indefinitely postponed on February 15.

Jan. 24—Fire at Lincoln destroyed Halter block and other property. Loss above insurance $50,000.

Jan. 29—Death of J. N. H. Patrick at his home in West Omaha. Formerly one of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad. Receiver of the United States land office located at Dakota City. Member of the first state senate.

Jan. 29—Devastating fire in Omaha wholesale district. Caused a property loss of over $500,000. Fire raged for over four hours.

Feb. 6—Business men of Lincoln and neighboring towns organized Lincoln grain exchange.

Feb. 7—Judge Holmes of the district court appointed L. J. Dunn receiver for the Lincoln traction company.

Feb. 7—Senate and house committees reported favorably on establishment of a binder twine factory at the state penitentiary.

Feb. 7—Former Adjutant General L. W. Colby legally exonerated from the charge of embezzlement.

Feb. 8—State Association of commercial clubs formed at Fremont; M. A. Hostetler of Shelton elected president.

Feb. 11—Heavy snow storm blockaded all railroad traffic in the state. The Burlington claimed the blockade the most serious since 1881.

Feb. 11—Burlington and Union Pacific tax injunction cases being heard before Federal Judge Munger at Omaha.

Feb. 12—General cold weather prevailed throughout the state; thermometer being from 15 to 30 degrees below zero.

Feb. 13—Citizens' street railway company had ordinance introduced asking for franchise to Lincoln's streets.

Feb. 14—Entries being filed on Kinkaid homesteads at North Platte. United States government has thrown open to entry 400,800 acres.

Feb. 15—House indefinitely postponed guaranty of bank deposits bill.

Feb. 18—House committee investigated expenditures at Norfolk insane asylum.

Feb. 22—Nebraska state press association went on record as opposed to political pass system in state and in favor of primary law.

Feb. 25—Loup river on a rampage. Main line of Union Pacific blocked by ice and flood waters at Columbus.

Feb. 27—Two bents of the Rock Island bridge near South Bend went out, due to ice gorge.

Feb. 28—Railroad men had maximum freight rate hearing before joint committee of both houses.

March 1—Hargreaves mercantile company of Lincoln suffered severe loss by fire. Loss over $40,000.

March 6—G. W. Holdrege, general manager of Burlington railroad, in a letter to the state legislature opposed maximum rate bill.

March 7—Local unions of the American society of equity formed in Hall and Adams counties.

March 20—Burglars blow open post-office safe at Hildreth.

March 23—Judge Scott of the district court at Sheridan, Wyoming, refused petition of Col. Wm. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) for a divorce.

March 24—Senate killed Sheldon's anti-railroad pass bill.

March 26—Failure of legislature to enact railroad rate, anti-pass and primary legislation aroused the bitter criticism of the press.

April 4—Governor Mickey vetoed binder twine factory bill.

April 5—Supreme court appointed three new members of the supreme court commission, viz.: E. R. Duffie of Omaha, I. L. Albert of Columbus, N. D. Jackson of Neligh.

April 12—Aultman engine and thresher company and the Frick thresher company opened branch houses in Lincoln.

April 16—Fire at Stanton destroyed large lumber yard. Loss $40,000.

April 30—Vigilance committees organized in Hall and Adams counties for purpose of stopping thieving.

May 1—Judge Munger dissolved order restraining reduction of water rates. Omaha water board at once issued order reducing rates.

May 2—Suit begun in the state supreme court to test validity of biennial election law.

May 3—Nebraska state medical society criticised Governor Mickey for his veto of the Christian science bill.

May 3—High wind caused the walls of a three-story building occupied by the Omaha casket company to collapse. Three killed, six injured.

May 9—President Roosevelt crossed the state on his way east. Made short speeches at a few points.

May 13—Severe hail storm at Kearney destroyed fruit and killed young pigs thirty pounds in weight.

May 13—Civil and criminal actions to be brought against indicted cattlemen for illegal fencing of government land.

May 15—Fifty Lincoln business men made a trade excursion into the South Platte country.

May 16—Elkhorn river reached high water mark. Dike at Neligh went out, flooding great area south.

May 20—Rebuilding and improvement of Burlington's Lincoln passenger station authorized; $75,000 to $80,000 to be expended.

May 23—A. O. Thomas, superintendent of the public schools at Kearney, elected principal of the new normal school at Kearney.

May 24—New chapel building of Peru state normal dedicated.

May 25—Fiftieth anniversary of first council of territory of Nebraska with Pawnee Indian nation observed by addresses and erection of granite block to mark the site opposite Fremont.

May 28—Dedication of Church of the sacred heart at Greeley.

June 1—Death of ex-Governor Robert W. Furnas at the Lindell hotel in Lincoln.

June 17—Thomas D. Worrall of the Worrall grain company filed suit against Nebraska grain dealers' association.

June 22—State supreme court declared the biennial election law unconstitutional.

July 1—Junkin anti-trust act went into effect.

July 2—Rev. J. T. Baird completed a pastorate of thirty consecutive years with the Plattsmouth Presbyterian church.

July 3—The Republican river near Franklin over a mile wide and waters still rising.

July 5—Death of General Amasa Cobb at his home in Los Angeles, California.

July 7—Voting machine undergoing a thorough test at the state house by the board of voting machine commissioners.

July 14—Heavy electrical storm in southeast Nebraska destroyed a number of barns with their contents of hay and grain.

July 15—Y. M. C. A. of Omaha succeeded in raising $100,000 for its new building.

Aug. 3—State supreme court issued an injunction restraining members of the Nebraska grain dealers' association from attempting to monopolize trade in grain.

Aug. 8—"Good government league" organized in Omaha.

Aug. 14—Nebraska to join with other states in an examination of the New York life, the Mutual life of New York and the Equitable life insurance companies of New York.

Aug. 18—Rev. Guy W. Wadsworth accepted the presidency of Bellevue college.

Aug. 21—Defunct State bank of Gothenburg paid out in full.

Aug. 23—About 90,000 acres of land entered in the north Platte district under the Kinkaid act.

Aug. 30—Omaha gas company announced a reduction of 10 cents per 1,000 feet of its product.

Sept. 2—Lincoln telephone company successful in obtaining contracts with many independent companies in Lancaster and Gage counties.

Sept. 3—Many county conventions of the state declared against railway passes.

Sept. 5—State board of public lands and buildings bought tract of land near penitentiary, paying $22,000 therefor.

Sept. 11—Lincoln city 4 per cent bonds sold for 101 per cent of their face value.

Sept. 14—Railroads succeeded in organizing republican state convention to their liking, but failed to nominate their candidates for office.

Sept. 14—Judge Munger of the United States circuit court, in the case of the United States v. Thurston county, held that Indian trust and heirship funds are tenable.

Sept. 15—A tornado at Burwell demolished fifteen residences and five store buildings. One person killed and several injured.

Sept. 20—Corner-stone of Seward county's $100,000 court house laid.

Sept. 21—Victor Rosewater presented a primary plan to nominate state ticket in 1906 without waiting for legislative action.

Sept. 25—Opening exercises held at new state normal school at Kearney.

Oct. 2—Death of Prof. DeWitt Bristol Brace, for nearly twenty years a member of the state university faculty, and head professor of the department of physics.

Oct. 6—Twenty-six union printers and two apprentices went on strike at Omaha.

Oct. 6—Death of Hon. H. H. Shedd at his home in Ashland. Former speaker of the house of representatives and lieutenant-governor.

Oct. 9—Pat Crowe captured at Butte, Montana, and brought back to Omaha.

Oct. 12—Omaha city council in a deadlock over passage of gas ordinance. Policemen guarded means of egress to prevent breaking of a quorum.

Oct. 16—Initial steps taken for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building at Lincoln to cost $100,000.

Oct. 16—Bellevue college celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college.

Oct. 16—Seventy-five printers locked out by Omaha employers. Employers contending for a nine hour day and open shop. Employes an eight hour day and union shop.

Oct. 19—State supreme court declared the anti-cigarette act valid.

Oct. 20—State supreme court held that directors of Capital national bank are liable for false statements of bank's condition.

Oct. 21—National prison association congress convened in Lincoln.

Oct. 22—The Burlington and Union Pacific railroads competed for right of way up the north Platte valley.

Oct. 28—Unveiling statue of J. Sterling Morton at Nebraska City. Ex-President Grover Cleveland gave principal address.

Oct. 31—Tabitha Home at Lincoln to pass under the control of the German Evangelical church.

Nov. 1—Formal opening of Lincoln overall and shirt company. Business had been destroyed by fire in January.

Nov. 3—Fire at Hastings did damage to the extent of $150,000. A department and furnishing store burnt out.

Nov. 3—Attorney General Norris Brown in an opinion to State Superintendent McBrien held that Lincoln school board cannot charge children of state officers tuition.

Nov. 9—Nebraska druggists forming an organization to prevent cutting prices on proprietary medicines.

Nov. 10—Burlington had secured a right of way at Oxford and planned to construct new yards.

Nov. 11—State supreme court held that the sugar bounty act of 1895 was unconstitutional. This decision affected the Oxnard beet sugar company and the Norfolk beet sugar company.

Nov. 13—Judge Munger of the United States circuit court at Omaha decided that the property of the Omaha waterworks should be appraised separately.

Nov. 17—Nebraska grain dealers' association, at a specially called meeting at Omaha, decided to disband the organization.

Nov. 21—Nebraska exhibitors at the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland won 111 medals, sixty-six being gold medals.

Nov. 21—Corner-stone of new First Congregational church at Aurora laid. This church organized April 28, 1872.

Nov. 23—Charles F. Shedd appointed register of Lincoln land office by President Roosevelt.

Nov. 24—Stock company formed by citizens of Otoe county for purpose of mining coal, an eighteen-inch vein having been discovered in the county.

Nov. 25—Beatrice creamery company, located at Lincoln, increased its capital stock $1,000,000. Total capital stock now $4,000,000.

Nov. 26—Butler county farmers in a series of resolutions denounced the railroads for refusal to pay their taxes.

Nov. 27—A Texas colonization scheme caught a number of Nebraska investors. Promoters of scheme being sued for $306,000.

Nov. 28—Northwest part of state had a seven-inch snow.

Nov. 29—Death of Hiram D. Hathaway at Denver. Former business manager and part owner of State Journal company. To be buried in Lincoln.

Dec. 4—Hammond packing plant in South Omaha being remodeled. To be occupied by the Omaha packing company.

Dec. 4—Omaha, Lincoln and Beatrice interurban street railway asked city of Lincoln for a new franchise.

Dec. 6—State supreme court, in a decision based on a technicality, released the official bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley. State lost over one-half million dollars by this decision.

Dec. 6—Life underwriters' association of the state requested Governor Mickey to make investigation of life insurance companies organized in Nebraska.

Dec. 8—President Roosevelt ordered summary dismissal of United States Marshal T. L. Mathews of Nebraska. Cause of removal due to his failure to keep Messrs. Richards and Comstock, convicted of illegal fencing of the range, in personal custody for the six hours imposed by the court.

Dec. 8—Amended articles of incorporation of the Nebraska, Wyoming and Western railway company filed in Buffalo county. This is the Burlington's Platte river line.

Dec. 11—Citizens of Falls City in mass meeting condemned action of Burlington railway in enjoining collection of its taxes, also condemned Judge Munger for granting injunction.

Dec. 12—Omaha city council for the third time turned down an ordinance asking for the submission of a second telephone franchise to popular vote.

Dec. 14—First corn-growing and corn-cooking contest held in Lincoln. First gathering of the kind held in this or any other state.

Dec. 14—James I. Wyer, librarian of the state university, resigned to accept position of reference librarian in New York state library at Albany.

Dec. 15—Society of corn growers organized by the boys of the state and constitution adopted at Lincoln. Girls of the state organized a corn cookers' society.

Dec. 19—Wm. P. Warner of Dakota City appointed United States marshal for Nebraska.

Dec. 19—President Roosevelt directed Attorney General Moody to ask for the resignation of Irving W. Baxter, United States attorney for Nebraska.

Dec. 20—Rev. A. R Julian of Long Pine and Elof Oleson of Bassett chosen by President Roosevelt as register and receiver of land office at Valentine.

Dec. 20—State supreme court dismissed suit of state against the State Journal company for alleged infringement of copyright of supreme court reports.

Dec. 22—Burlington railway west of the Missouri river had in service 468 engines. In 1886 this road in the same territory employed 156 engines.

Dec. 24—Irving W. Baxter, United States district attorney for Nebraska, summarily removed by order of President Roosevelt.

Dec. 25—George Poell, for saving the life of a child near Powell, Neb., was given a medal, the first to be awarded under the act of congress approved February 23, 1905. President Roosevelt and the interstate commerce commission made award.

Dec. 29—J. C. Pettijohn, recently removed as receiver of Valentine land office, arrested by department of justice. He was charged with securing fraudulent homestead entries and unlawfully inclosing government land.

1906.

Jan. 1—Nebraska and Kansas universities at a conference held in Lincoln decided to resume athletic relations.

Jan. 4—Bennet flouring mills destroyed by fire.

Jan. 6—Articles of incorporation of the Omaha, Bellevue and Southern interurban railway company filed with secretary of state. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

Jan. 8—Senator Burkett introduced bill to divide Nebraska into two judicial districts.

Jan. 16—Dedication of "Agricultural hall" at the university farm.

Jan. 16—Police of Fremont raided the gambling dens of the city.

Jan. 16—Alliance organized a crusade against gambling and saloons.

Jan. 16—Walter S. Whitten elected secretary of the Lincoln commercial club.

Jan. 17—State Treasurer Mortensen authorized by state board of educational lands and funds to purchase $250,000 of Idaho state bonds.

Jan. 18—Imperial Chinese commission investigating education methods visited Lincoln and were entertained by state university and state officers.

Jan. 23—New charity organization building dedicated at Lincoln.

Jan. 24—Ordinance providing for three-cent street car fare introduced in Omaha city council.

Jan. 24—Stock company at Falls City claimed to have found a five-foot vein of coal at a depth of eighty feet.

Jan. 27—Omaha printing employers obtained an injunction against their striking employes.

Jan. 28—Citizens of Table Rock sunk a shaft for purpose of prospecting for coal.

Feb. 8—State supreme court upheld the validity of the state's anti-trust laws in a decision against the Nebraska grain dealers' association.

Feb. 9—Prospectors sinking shaft near Table Rock discovered natural gas.

Feb. 16—Jury at Omaha acquitted Pat Crowe of kidnapping charge. Judge Sutton denounced verdict as disgraceful.

Feb. 16—Updike grain company bought the Ferguson line of grain elevators, seventy-five in number, on the Burlington in the South Platte country.

Feb. 17—Organization of the Midwest life insurance company of Lincoln completed. N. Z. Snell the founder of the company.

Feb. 17—Grand Island won cup in the interstate whist tournament.

Feb. 18—Nebraska state association of commercial clubs at Omaha passed resolution favoring two-cent railroad fare.

Feb. 21—Officers of the Nebraska national guard organized the "National guard association of the state." Only officers and ex-officers eligible.

Feb. 23—C. E. Magoon, governor of the Panama Canal Zone, visited Nebraska, his former home.

Feb. 26—Lincoln citizens at a meeting in commercial club rooms favored municipal ownership of public utilities.

Feb. 27—Rev. Geo. G. Ware, convicted of land frauds, sentenced by Judge Munger to one year in county jail and a fine of $1,000.

March 2—Andrew Carnegie donated $25,000 for the erection of a science hall at Doane college. This gift conditional upon the raising of $25,000 for maintenance of hall.

March 2—Stock company forming at Nebraska City to bore for oil.

March 6—Grand Island voted $35,000 in bonds for the construction of a lighting plant.

March 11—Three-foot vein of coal discovered near Peru.

March 12—Attorney General Norris Brown filed motion asking supreme court for an order appointing a commission to take testimony in the grain trust case.

March 13—Street car collision in Omaha killed two persons and injured many others.

March 14—Lincoln citizens demanded six street-car tickets for 25 cents. Council asked to introduce ordinance to that end.

March 16—Mob at Omaha made an attack on jail for purpose of lynching several murderers. Police repulsed them.

March 16—Three negro murderers of Omaha brought to Lincoln for safe keeping.

March 19—Death of General John M. Thayer at his home in Lincoln. Had served his state as soldier, United States senator and governor.

March 23—Death of Frank E. Moores, mayor of Omaha.

March 25—Flood at Lincoln stopped street car traffic and caused shutting down of Mockett well.

March 28—Prof. E. H. Barbour of the state university verified discovery of the 36-inch vein of coal at Peru.

April 3—Lincoln ministerial association requested excise board to limit number of saloon licenses to twenty-five.

April 6—Lincoln street railway secured an injunction against Citizens' street railway in the federal court at Omaha, to prevent citizens from laying tracks.

April 13—"Closed shop" an issue between carpenters' union of Lincoln and the contractors.

April 13—City clerk of Omaha asked county attorney to investigate primary ballot box frauds.

April 19—Governor Mickey issued a formal proclamation asking the people of the state to contribute aid to the San Francisco earthquake sufferers.

April 21—Ten car-loads of food contributed by Nebraska, on way to San Francisco sufferers. Towns all over the state contributed.

April 23—Omaha contributed $30,000 to earthquake victims at San Francisco.

April 24—Andrew Carneigie promised York college $10,000 towards its endowment on condition that $40,000 more be raised.

April 24—State of Nebraska granted an injunction against the Nebraska lumber dealers' association.

April 30—Southwest Nebraska experienced a tornado. Buildings wrecked, wires down, number of persons injured.

April 30—Death of James E. Boyd, ex-governor of Nebraska, at his home in Omaha.

May 7—Edward Rosewater, proprietor of the Omaha Daily Bee, announced his candidacy for the United States senate.

May 8—Burlington yard contract at Lincoln and the Milford line contract let to Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins of Beatrice.

May 8—Governor Mickey called for resignations of Dr. J. M. Alden, superintendent of the insane asylum at Norfolk, and Dr. Frank Nicholson, his assistant.

May 8—Shortage discovered in the funds of the city treasurer of Falls City.

May 8—Judge Munger of the United States circuit court appointed a receiver for the Standard sugar beet company, having headquarters at Ames.

May 10—Referee L. M. Pemberton heard arguments in the case of State v. the Nebraska grain dealers' association.

May 13—Death of ex-State Auditor John F. Cornell at his home in Verdon. Came to Nebraska in 1856.

May 18—Joseph Crow, former postmaster of Omaha, indicted by grand jury on charge of influencing member of jury of which he was foreman, to vote in favor of parties indicted for land frauds.

May 25—Chas. J. Greene, attorney for Burlington railroad, withdrew his candidacy for the United States senate.

May 25—J. H. Edmisten indicted by federal grand jury on western Nebraska land fraud charge.

May 28—Referee L. M. Pemberton in the case of the State v. Nebraska grain dealers' association filed his report with the supreme court. He found that the grain dealers' association is a trust, and recommended permanent injunction.

May 28—Eighty-cent gas ordinance introduced in Lincoln city council by John S. Bishop.

May 28—A former city clerk of Omaha indicted by federal grand jury for tampering with Republican primary election ballots.

May 28—Governor Mickey and Attorney General Brown investigated Tabitha Home at Lincoln.

June 5—Nebraska grain dealers' association asked the supreme court to reopen suit. Court refused.

June 5—New town of Leshara dedicated. State historical society officials participated.

June 6—Attorney General Norris Brown instituted proceedings against Tabitha Home. Governor Mickey opposed to this action.

June 8—Nebraska stockgrowers' association at Alliance passed resolutions favoring closer and better inspection of meat products.
June 9—Traces of crude petroleum discovered in boring well at Yankee Hill.
June 10—Epidemic of meningitis in various parts of the state.
June 14—State board of public lands and buildings finished investigation of Norfolk insane asylum.
June 15—Union Pacific asked for bids on the construction of additional shops at Omaha to cost $790,000.
June 16—Beginning of campaign against domination of railroads in politics of the state. Geo. L. Sheldon, Republican candidate for governor, and Norris Brown, candidate for United States senator, initiated fight.
June 17—Long drought in the state broken by general rains.
June 19—Missouri river bank full and encroaching on lowlands near Rulo.
June 20—State supreme court quashed a bill of exceptions in the Bartley bond case. This disposed of the old suit and the Bartley bondsmen won.
June 21—State board of public lands and buildings made report on Norfolk insane asylum. The report favored officers of asylum whose resignation had been requested by Governor Mickey.
June 23—Beatrice commercial club completed negotiations with Kansas City parties to build packing house to cost $125,000.
June 26—Fremont business men organized stock company of $40,000 to establish incubator factory. Bought the "Sure Hatch" incubator factory at Clay Center and moved it to Fremont.
June 27—Lincoln city council granted franchise to the Lincoln, Capital Beach and Milford interurban street railway company.
June 27—State federation of colored woman's clubs convened in Lincoln.
June 29—Union Pacific began survey for a new line of road between Stromsburg and Lincoln.
July 1—Lincoln flooded by water from a cloudburst. Business houses damaged. Antelope and Salt creeks overflowed banks.
July 1—Heavy rains throughout state, in some portions amounting to cloudbursts.
July 1—Battleship Nebraska had her trial trip, making 18.95 knots over the trial course.
July 3—Four convicts caught in an attempt to drill their way out of the penitentiary.
July 12—Governor Mickey ordered removal of Dr. J. M. Alden, superintendent of Norfolk insane asylum, and of Dr. Frank S. Nicholson, his assistant.
July 13—Wilcox had a fire loss. Value of property destroyed $8,000.
July 15—Corner-stone of Vine Congregational church in Lincoln laid.
July 17—Corner-stone of new court house of Kearney county laid at Minden.
July 18—Lancaster county Republicans in county convention turned down railroad machine.
July 18—Beginning of investigation of alleged ice trust at Omaha by county attorney of Douglas county.
July 20—Incorporation of O. L. Gregory vinegar company at Nebraska City. Capital stock, $30,000.
July 23—Race on between Norris Brown, Edward Rosewater and J. H. Millard for United States senatorship.
July 23—Non-payment of taxes by Burlington and Union Pacific railroads affecting political situation of state.
July 23—Seven suits filed in federal court at Omaha against men illegally fencing government land.
July 29—Dedication of new Y. M. C. A. building at Lincoln.
July 30—Independent or consumers' ice company organizing at Omaha.
July 30—Car No. 1 of the Omaha, Lincoln and Beatrice railroad made a trial run over the new electric road.
July 31—Lincoln business men claimed Omaha property greatly undervalued. Resentment aroused at Omaha.
July 31—First through time table on the Ashland and Sioux City division of Burlington issued.

Aug. 2—Attorney General Brown received information from county attorney of Greeley county in regard to the burning of two Burlington freight cars said to have contained documents showing that roads had been giving rebates to shippers.

Aug. 3—Epworth assembly at Lincoln declared in a resolution that Edward Rosewater was an unfit candidate for United States senator.

Aug. 4—Christian state convention in session at Bethany denounced the candidacy of Edward Rosewater. Considered the liquor interests were for him.

Aug. 4—Nebraska national guard went into camp at Fort Riley near Junction City, Kansas.

Aug. 8—Three new companies seeking a second local telephone franchise at Omaha. Ordinances introduced in council.

Aug. 11—Governor Mickey made a demand on the South Omaha fire and police board to stop violation of law by saloon keepers and others.

Aug. 25—One hundred Nebraska Democrats left for New York City to welcome W. J. Bryan on his return from Europe.

Aug. 25—Havelock celebrated opening of their new city park.

Aug. 25—Grand jury summoned to investigate conditions at Norfolk insane asylum.

Aug. 27—Lincoln opened new Lyric theatre.

Aug. 28—Fire at Lincoln practically destroyed a Catholic church.

Aug. 28—Breeders of fine stock in Otoe county organized the Otoe thoroughbred stock association.

Aug. 29—W. J. Bryan welcomed at New York on his return from his year's trip abroad.

Aug. 30—Death of Edward Rosewater, founder and editor of the Omaha Bee.

Aug. 31—Ezra Meeker, who is crossing the continent along the old Oregon trail with an ox team, reached Fremont.

Sept. 1—Interior of the fine opera house at York ruined by fire. Loss $8,000.

Sept. 5—W. J. Bryan returned to his home at Lincoln after a year spent abroad. Citizens from all parts of the state give him glad welcome.

Sept. 7—Ice trust at Omaha refused to deliver ice to those who prosecuted it.

Sept. 8—Crusade started at Omaha by W. C. T. U. against the nude in art on the public bill boards.

Sept. 14—Johnson county visited by a severe wind and electrical storm. Five persons killed.

Sept. 15—Nebraska English Lutheran synod voted unanimously to take over the property and management of Tabitha Home located at Lincoln.

Sept. 16—Dakota and Dixon counties experienced a cloudburst. Great number of hogs drowned. Hundreds of tons of hay swept away.

Sept. 17—Attorney General Norris Brown asked supreme court to appoint a referee in the suit of the State v. Nebraska lumber dealers' association.

Sept. 19—Ponca experienced two severe floods within four days. People driven from their homes. Large number of live stock lost. No trains for five days.

Sept. 19—Grand jury at Madison investigating the deaths of three inmates of the Norfolk insane asylum.

Sept. 20—The supreme court appointed Judge A. M. Post of Columbus referee in the suit of the State v. Nebraska lumber dealers' association.

Sept. 20—Floods in northern part of state between Norfolk and Sioux City disastrous to railroads. Train service discontinued between Norfolk and Sioux City.

Sept. 22—County Attorney Slabaugh of Douglas county obtained a temporary restraining order against coal companies of Omaha forbidding them to fix prices on coal.

Sept. 24—Union Pacific established motor service between Lincoln and Beatrice.

Oct. 14—Post-office moved into new federal building at Lincoln.

Oct. 15—City Attorney Strode of Lincoln held that the Lincoln gas and electric light company had no franchise.

Oct. 15—National Woman's home missionary society of the Methodist church convened in Lincoln.

Oct. 23—Northwestern part of state had a two-foot snowfall. Railroad traffic tied up.

Oct. 24—Interstate commerce commissioners investigated grain traffic in Nebraska.

Oct. 26—Lincoln's new federal building and post-office formally opened to the public.

Oct. 30—Grand jury voted indictment against South Omaha coal exchange, declaring it a trust.

Nov. 5—Burlington railroad discovered giving passes to enable voters to get to home polling place.

Nov. 6—Burlington railroad securing right of way between Newark, in Kearney county, and Bridgeport for its Pacific coast extension.

Nov. 12—Lincoln city council passed dollar gas ordinance.

Nov. 24—Alliance depot and headquarters building of the Burlington destroyed by fire. Loss between $10,000 and $15,000.

Nov. 27—Governor Mickey declared constitutional amendment providing for railway commission carried.

Dec. 5—First formal meeting of promoters of the proposed Nebraska state baseball league held in Lincoln.

Dec. 12—Jury at Omaha found Samuel E. Howell, president of the Omaha coal exchange, guilty of restraint of trade.

Dec. 13—Lincoln secured an injunction against the Lincoln traction company preventing them from laying track on N street.

Dec. 14—Nebraska had $2,022,881 invested in the bonds of other states and $3,616,747 invested in the bonds of Nebraska counties.

Dec. 17—The federal government, in its prosecution of the land fraud cases at Omaha, rested its case.

Dec. 18—Corner-stone of the new Kearney military academy laid at Kearney.

Dec. 18—Sixteen Madison county young women husked corn to raise funds for a church.

Dec. 20—Federal grand jury at Omaha in the land fraud cases found Bartlett Richards, president, Wm. G. Comstock, vice-president, C. C. Jameson, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Nebraska land and feeding company, controlling the 400,000-acre "Spade" ranch, and Aquilla Triplett, their agent, guilty on thirty-six counts.

Dec. 21—State supreme court granted the state a permanent injunction against the Nebraska grain dealers' association.

Dec. 22—Burlington and Rock Island railways contested for the carrying of the United States mails between Chicago and Omaha.

Dec. 26—Lincoln commercial club offered to give Western normal school building to any organization which will use it for educational purposes.

Dec. 27—Lincoln gas and electric light company secured a restraining order in federal court at Omaha to prevent the city of Lincoln from enforcing the dollar gas rate ordinance and the 3 per cent gross earnings tax measure.

Dec. 29—Samuel D. Cox, editor of the Minatare Sentinel, founder of the Lincoln Daily Call, shot and killed by E. S. Kennison, hotel keeper at Minatare. Controversy over liquor question.

1907.

Jan. 1—New library at Geneva formally opened to the public.

Jan. 3—Governor J. H. Mickey as his last important official act granted an unconditional pardon to Mrs. Lena Margaret Lillie, convicted of the murder of her husband.

Jan. 7—Platte river at Fremont two miles wide. Union Pacific railroad threatened.

Jan. 7—Burlington making alterations of its yards at Ashland to cost $60,000.

Jan. 10—W. J. Bryan presented to the city of Lincoln a deed to ten acres of land along the Antelope for park purposes.

Jan. 14—Judge Munger of the federal court issued an order directing the United States marshal to destroy the fences on the Margrave ranch in Sheridan county. This ranch enclosed nearly 40,000 acres.

Jan. 16—Norris Brown elected United States senator by the Nebraska legislature on the first ballot.

Jan. 27—American beet sugar company at Grand Island just closed the longest run in its history. One hundred and thirty-one days required to work up the beets.

Jan. 29—A prospect well being drilled at Kearney for the purpose of finding coal or oil.

Jan. 31—Last rural post-office in Dodge county discontinued. Rural free delivery substituted.

Feb. 3—Moses H. Sydenham died at his home in Kearney. Came to Kearney October 20, 1856. Settled permanently in Kearney February 9, 1857.

Feb. 4—Beatrice ministerial association passed resolutions against Representative McMullen's local option Sunday baseball bill.

Feb. 7—Farmers in the vicinity of Sidney and North Platte organized a beet growers' association. To demand $5 per ton for sugar beets grown.

Feb. 7—Death of Count John A. Creighton at Omaha.

Feb. 13—Platte river flood drove people from their homes in Fremont. Main line of Union Pacific out of service. Burlington lines at Columbus and other points blocked by floods.

Feb. 13—Burlington obtained contract to carry transcontinental mails.

Feb. 17—Platte river flood so bad that the Union Pacific was compelled to use the Burlington tracks between Omaha and Grand Island for five days.

Feb. 18—Lincoln city council passed ordinance to submit initiative and referendum measure to voters.

Feb. 18—Ten thousand dollars raised at Omaha to start steamboat navigation of the Missouri river.

Feb. 20—Over 100 homes at Fremont devastated by floods. Aid furnished many homeless people.

Feb. 20—State supreme court upheld validity of constitutional amendment creating railway commission.

Feb. 21—House of representatives unanimously passed two-cent passenger fare bill.

Feb. 25—United States supreme court decided the tax suits of the Burlington and Union Pacific railways in favor of the state.

Feb. 26—Death of W. W. Cox at Scottsbluff, Nebraska, pioneer. Wrote history of Seward county.

Feb. 27—President appointed Thomas C Munger, United States federal district judge, to the newly created judicial district of Nebraska.

Feb. 28—Two-cent fare bill passed senate and sent to governor for his signature.

March 6—Governor Sheldon signed the two-cent fare bill.

March 6—McCook had honor of having first term of federal court ever held in southwestern Nebraska.

March 8—Organized labor of Omaha officially declares against a strike of the street railway union.

March 8—Death of S. H. Calhoun at his home in Denver. Came to Nebraska City in 1858. Member of first state senate and of the constitutional convention of 1875. Though of the same political faith he was a bitter opponent of J. Sterling Morton.

March 9—Chief of Police Donahue of Omaha issued an order to suppress prize-fighting and boxing contests.

March 10—High school at Norfolk destroyed by fire. Loss $35,000.

March 13—Governor Sheldon by special message asked senate to reconsider its vote in failing to pass H. R. 19, an anti-lobby bill.

March 18—Judge Munger overruled motion for new trial in the cases of Bartlett Richards, Will G. Comstock, Charles C. Jameson and Aquilla Triplett, and imposed a fine and jail sentence.

March 19—Citizens bank of Firth closed by state banking board.

March 20—President of Omaha coal exchange sentenced to six months in the county jail and to a fine of $1,000.

March 21—State supreme court held that occupancy of governor's mansion by the executive is not a perquisite of office and hence is constitutional.

March 22—Prairie fires doing great damage in northwestern part of state.
March 22—New Carnegie library building at Havelock formally dedicated.
March 28—Lancaster county bridge contracts got county commissioners into court.
March 30—Mayor of Nebraska City appealed to school children to help clean up yards and alleys of city.
April 3—Governor Sheldon signed state wide primary bill.
April 6—Federal government unable to construct canal between Scottsbluff and Bridgeport.
April 10—Dedication and presentation of the C. C. White memorial hall to Wesleyan university.
April 15—Town of Benedict had business section destroyed by fire. Loss $30,000.
April 15—State filed exception to report of referee A. M. Post, who said that State lumber dealers' association was not an unlawful organization in restraint of trade.
April 16—Supreme court appointed E. C. Calkins of Kearney and E. E. Good of Wahoo commissioners to succeed I. L. Albert of Columbus and W. D. Oldham of Kearney, both Democrats.
April 18—Lincoln saloonmen win their case against city. Decision of supreme court enables them to open.
April 18—State railway commission declared street railway passes void.
April 19—Jury in the case of the United States v. Thomas M. Huntington, Fred Hoyt and Ami B Todd declared defendants guilty of conspiracy to defraud the United States of 350,000 acres of land in Sheridan and Cherry counties.
April 23—Death of Mrs. Lawson Sheldon, mother of Governor Sheldon, at her home in Nehawka, Cass county. Mrs. Sheldon was a pioneer of Nebraska of 1856.
April 25—Gilbert L. Laws died at his home in Lincoln. Secretary of state 1887-1889.
April 25—T. P. Kennard celebrated fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in Nebraska.
April 27—Friendly action to test the anti-pass law instituted in Cass county.
April 29—Lancaster county had a snowfall a foot and a half deep. Other portions of the eastern part of state reported heavy snow.
May 1—North Platte had a rush of people to make entry to irrigation reserve homesteads under the Kinkaid act.
May 3—General snow from one inch to one foot over the state. General low temperature.
May 7—Lincoln voted to adopt the initiative and referendum.
May 13—State railway commission ordered railways of state to file lists of persons who use passes with the commission.
May 19—Green bug pest attacking the wheat fields in Richardson county and other parts of state.
May 22—Suit submitted to supreme court to test validity of governor's vetoes of several appropriations amounting to $225,000, including Kearney normal appropriation.
May 27—Lincoln city council petitioned state railway commission to regulate street-car fares with Traction company.
June 3—Roscoe Pound, dean of the University college of law, elected professor of law at Northwestern college of law, at Chicago.
June 12—City attorney of Omaha began war on druggists who sell cocaine.
June 13—First national bank of Lincoln purchased Columbia national bank.
June 15—Attorney General W. T. Thompson filed suit in state supreme court to restrain railroads from enjoining two-cent fare, maximum freight rates and anti-free pass laws, and from defying orders of state railway commission.
June 20—First annual picnic of old Fort Kearney association held at Kearney.
June 22—Union Pacific railway asked federal court to enjoin railway commission from enforcing two-cent fare law and commodity freight law.

June 24—Violent wind and rain storm damaged thousands of dollars worth of property in Lincoln and vinicity. Wind attained a velocity of ninety miles an hour.

June 26—Rock Island railway joined Union Pacific in its attack on railway laws passed by the last legislature.

June 27—Missouri Pacific railway joined U. P. and Rock Island railways in an attack on state railway laws.

July 5—State filed an injunction in the supreme court enjoining express companies from charging rates higher than those prescribed in the maximum freight law.

July 6—Opera house at McCook destroyed by fire caused by lighting. Loss $10,000.

July 6—Cloudburst did great damage at Plattsmouth. Burlington shops suffered loss estimated at $30,000.

July 6—Town of Polk had number of buildings destroyed by tornado.

July 8—J. B. Barnes, supreme court justice, authorized his attorney to commence action against George A. Miles, editor of O'Neill Independent, for criminal libel.

July 11—Express companies attempted to enjoin the state from putting maximum rate law into effect. Judge Munger denied injunction, but cited railway commissioner to appear and show cause why it should not be granted.

July 12—State supreme court sustained vetoes of Governor Sheldon in Kearney normal appropriation case.

July 12—State supreme court refused a writ of mandamus to compel state board of equalization to reconvene and hear railroads on assessment of their property.

July 14—Heavy rain in eastern part of state inundated railroad tracks of various roads and caused washouts.

July 15—Schlitz hotel building in Omaha badly damaged by fire. Loss $25,000.

July 18—Death of W. A. Paxton at his home in Omaha. Came to Nebraska in 1857. Millionaire merchant of Omaha.

July 20—Judge Munger denied express companies an injunction against railway commission and Sibley rate act.

July 22—Town of Barney, south of Nebraska City, being cut away by the Missouri river. Number of farms swept into the river.

July 27—Alliance packing house company organized at Alliance. Capital, $25,000.

Aug. 9—Railroads petitioned state railway commission to permit an increase in cream rates.

Aug. 15—Union telegraph operators in the various cities ordered out.

Aug. 22—Town of Exeter visited by a destructive fire. Damaged business portion.

Aug. 26—Mob at Bancroft took Loris R. Higgins, murderer of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Copple, from train and hung him.

Sept. 1—Fremont chief of police and fire department opposed Union Pacific laborers in an attempt to lay side track through one of the city's streets.

Sept. 3—First state wide primary held.

Sept. 4—Judge Reese received the nomination for supreme judge in the primaries over his Republican opponent, Judge Sedgwick.

Sept. 7—Nebraska City Presbytery petitioned Governor Sheldon to punish Cuming county lynchers.

Sept. 8—Fremont traveling men passed resolutions condemning traveling accomodations on the Union Pacific.

Sept. 10—Judge T. C. Munger granted railroads temporary restraining order against Nebraska railway commission preventing commission from sending grain schedules to their roads.

Sept. 11—One man in broad daylight robbed bank at Manley. Loss between $1,200 and $2,500.

Sept. 11—Four French scientists visited laboratories at state agricultural farm.

Sept. 14—Dedication of Vine Street Congregational church at Lincoln.

Sept. 23—Omaha celebrated semi-centennial of the Masonic grand lodge.

Sept. 23—Lincoln ice and cold storage plant burned. Loss $10,000.

Sept. 26—Judge T. C. Munger of the federal court at Omaha dissolved temporary restraining order of railroads against railway commission in grain rate case.

Sept. 27—Race riot at Fremont between negroes and Italians.

Sept. 28—Beatrice closed celebration of her golden anniversary jubilee.

Sept. 28—State railway commission ordered Lincoln traction company to sell six tickets for a quarter and, to school children, ten tickets for a quarter.

Sept. 29—M. R. Lux, a fireman on a Burlington engine, saved little Gladys Dixon of Seward from being run down by the engine. Mr. Lux, just before the engine reached the child, threw himself forward, grabbing the child, and both rolled down the embankment. On October 21, 1908, Mr. Lux was awarded a Carnegie hero medal and $1,000 in money.

Oct. 2—Will of Count John A. Creighton contested because of his bequests to charity.

Oct. 7—Fire at Oxford wiped out half of principal business blocks. Loss about $100,000.

Oct. 10—Hastings frontier days tournament opened.

Oct. 14—Express rate case begun by Attorney General Thompson in the state supreme court, later removed to the federal court, Lincoln division, now certified back to the state court.

Oct. 14—Normal college at Fremont damaged by fire to the extent of $45,000. To be rebuilt.

Oct. 15—Judge T. C. Munger denied request of railroads that temporary restraining order in grain rate case be continued pending an appeal.

Oct. 19—North Platte council granted twenty-year franchise to an electric light company.

Oct. 20—Corner-stone of East Lincoln Baptist church laid.

Oct. 22—Rule of state board of public lands and buildings regarding pensions of inmates of soldiers' homes aroused ire of veterans.

Oct. 25—Mayor Dahlman of Omaha demanded that saloons remove screens from windows.

Oct. 27—Unveiling of monument erected by state of Nebraska in honor of General John M. Thayer, ex-governor and United States senator.

Oct. 28—Panic conditions obtained in state. Banks of state pay depositors with certified checks or clearing house certificates.

Oct. 31—Sioux City and western railway company, a line from Sioux City to O'Neill, elected a Burlington board of directors to succeed Great Northern board. Great Northern gave up all its mileage in Nebraska.

Nov. 3—Dedication of Westminister Presbyterian church of Lincoln.

Nov. 6—Unsuccessful attempt made to wreck Missouri Pacific train east bound from Lincoln.

Nov. 7—Stockholders of the C., B. & Q. railroad approved action of board of directors in merging twenty-three companies owning lines operated by the Burlington road. The merged companies included sixteen separate companies owning lines in Nebraska.

Nov. 9—Fire at Nebraska City destroyed house erected by Governor Black in 1858. Oldest landmark in the city.

Nov. 11—Burlington railroad of the state ceased operation for five minutes in honor of the death of Charles E. Perkins, president of the system.

Nov. 13—Plymouth church of Lincoln celebrated twentieth anniversary of its founding.

Nov. 13—Burlington railroad officials drove last spike on new Milford line one mile southwest of Pleasant Dale.

Nov. 13—W. J. Bryan announced in the "Commoner" that if rank and file of the party demand it, he will make a third campaign for the presidency.

Nov. 14—Lincoln Benevolent and protective order of elks formally dedicated their new club house.

Nov. 20—State banking board authorized Commercial state bank of Grand Island to reopen, having found it solvent.

Nov. 20—General P. H. Barry of Greeley placed upon the retired list of the Nebraska national guard, with rank of brigadier general. Enlisted in Union army at age of 17. Former adjutant general of state.

Nov. 21—Nebraska Roosevelt club of 300 members organized in Lincoln. Whole state to be organized.

Nov. 22—Ex-City Treasurer Edwin O. Bode of Falls City sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for embezzlement of $6,000 city funds.

Dec. 13—Harrison Clarke, murderer, executed at the state penitentiary.

Dec. 16—Police officials enforced Sunday closing law in Omaha.

Dec. 18—State supreme court held that street car companies of Lincoln cannot extend lines unless voters give them the right.

Dec. 26—Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the state university offered the presidency of the Nebraska teachers' association.

Dec. 27—New Burlington depot at Ashland formally opened to the traveling public.

Dec. 31—State Auditor Searle applied for a receiver for the insolvent Nebraska mercantile mutual fire insurance company of Lincoln.

1908.

Jan. 1—State board of health asked governor to ask legislature for a state laboratory.

Jan. 8—Republican state central committee adopted a direct primary plan to obtain expression of voters on presidential preference.

Jan. 11—Employes of express companies doing business in Nebraska petitioned state railway commission not to enforce Sibley law which reduced express rates 25 per cent.

Jan. 13—Governor Sheldon issued quarantine proclamation to prevent spread of scabies in cattle.

Jan. 14—Kearney Industrial school for boys quarantined for smallpox.

Jan. 15—Organization and adoption of constitution of Bryan volunteer club, a state wide organization.

Jan. 15—Democrats of the state, 1,000 strong, held banquet in Lincoln.

Jan. 17—Lincoln Taft club organized charter membership of seventy.

Jan. 17—Frank Barker, murderer of his brother and sister-in-law, executed at the penitentiary.

Jan. 22—Farmers' co-operative grain and live stock association decide on a more centralized organization.

Jan. 26—Florence, a suburb of Omaha, caused saloons to be closed on Sunday.

Feb. 6—State supreme court declared bridge contract entered into by commissioners of Lancaster county illegal.

Feb. 7—Anti-saloon forces in Lincoln decided to wage a campaign for a dry Lincoln.

Feb. 10—Lincoln gas and electric light company made compromise offer to city council looking to one dollar gas.

Feb. 10—Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific defied anti-pass law.

Feb. 10—Death of Charles W. Pierce who surveyed and platted the town site of Nebraska City in 1854.

Feb. 12—Death of John Herman Johannes, editor of the Nebraska Biene, at Columbus.

Feb. 14—Burlington railroad finally won in its fight to compel the Platte river to run under its bridge at Fremont. An immense amount of filling was necessary.

Feb. 15—Simon Druming, one of the oldest officers on the South Omaha police force, shot and killed by a negro.

Feb. 18—Ross L. Hammond appointed collector of internal revenue for Nebraska by the president.

Feb. 18—Heavy snow and 44-mile-an-hour wind in eastern part of state.

Feb. 27—Platte river out of its banks at Fremont.

March 2—Lincoln city council decided to contest franchise of Lincoln gas and electric light company.

March 4—Death of Geo. P. Marvin, editor of Beatrice Daily Sun and the Weekly Democrat. Pioneer newspaper man of the state.

March 5—Democrats in state convention at Omaha declared for W. J. Bryan as candidate for the presidency.

March 5—State supreme court held for the state in the Express company cases. Companies to show cause why rates should not be reduced.

March 7—Washington Smith, for thirty-eight years a Burlington railroad shop foreman, resigned his position at Plattsmouth.

March 9—Mayor Brown of Lincoln vetoed ordinance directing suit against Lincoln gas and electric light company.

March 12—Republican state convention at Omaha declared for Taft as presidential candidate.

March 14—State purchased $200,000 of University of Minnesota certificates of indebtedness and $224,000 of the state of Tennessee bonds.

March 23—One hundred citizens of Lincoln and Lancaster county tendered C. O. Whedon a complimentary dinner for his successful fight in the county bridge case.

April 1—Explosion of ammonia gas tank at Cudahy packing plant. Ten men injured.

April 2—Twenty-eight Nebraska counties organized to participate in the national corn show to be held at Omaha.

April 4—No-saloon parade a mile long held in Lincoln.

April 7—After a very strenuous campaign against the saloons Lincoln voted to continue saloons for another year by a majority of 182. Total of 7,814 votes cast.

April 7—Hastings for the first time in its history voted to have no saloons.

April 10—After nine months' litigation, the state obtained an injunction against the express companies forbidding them to violate the Sibley rate reduction law.

April 14—Beaver Valley grain company complained to attorney general that the Nebraska grain trust was trying to put it out of business.

April 14—Six Indian boys running away from Genoa Indian school captured at Central City.

April 14—Old city council of South Omaha refused to vacate office for newly elected members. Election claimed to be illegal.

April 15—Corner-stone of Lincoln's new Y. W. C. A. building laid.

April 17—Federal court of appeals denied Nebraska railroads an injunction to prevent state railway commission from making new rates on grain shipments.

April 23—Tornado near Bancroft killed a baby one year old and wrecked house of a farmer.

April 23—Plant of Beatrice city gas company destroyed by fire set from sparks from locomotive.

April 24—University regents forbid interstate athletics for girls of the university.

April 25—Governor Sheldon and staff left for San Francisco to present silver service to battleship Nebraska.

April 28—Three train loads of Russian beet field workers left Lincoln for Colorado sugar beet fields.

May 5—Douglas county voted $1,000,000 in bonds for a county court house.

May 6—Railway employes in Nebraska formed a state wide organization to secure legislation favorable to their interests and to oppose legislation unfavorable.

May 10—First celebration of "Mother's day" in Nebraska.

May 10—Grain elevator at Kearney burned. Loss $40,000.

May 12—Town of Nemaha damaged by a tornado.

May 12—Tornadoes passed over Louisville, Richland, Richfield, Fort Crook and Bellevue. Great property damage, four people killed and thirteen injured.

May 15—Old plant of the Omaha packing company in South Omaha and 3,000,000 pounds of meat destroyed by fire. Loss $500,000.

May 15—Seven Nebraska interscholastic athletic records smashed at the annual state high school meet in Lincoln.

May 19—Omaha Ministerial association called upon board of fire and police commissioners to remove chief of police and sixteen patrolmen.

May 26—Omaha Ministerial union made war on Sunday baseball.
June 4—First reunion of Spanish war veterans held at Lincoln. Plan of organization adopted.
June 4—Tornado at Kearney destroyed $20,000 in property.
June 5—Tornadoes visited Franklin, Geneva, Fairbury and Fairfield. Some property damage. Twenty people killed and sixteen injured.
June 8—The June rise of the Platte river highest ever known at Fremont.
June 10—C., B. & Q. railway recorded a mortgage, amounting to $300,000,000 in all the counties of the state.
June 16—Organization of Lincoln advertising club.
June 17—Heavy rains for the past several weeks caused flood conditions in the eastern part of the state. Railway traffic greatly impeded.
June 22—Following a decision of the county court a "dry" member of the Hastings city council lost his seat and a "wet" member was installed. This gave the saloons a majority of one.
June 26—State supreme court held that the board of public lands and buildings may require inmates of state soldiers' homes to pay a percentage of their pensions over $12 per month into the cash fund.
July 1—Judge Dungan of the district court reversed County Judge Ragan in the Hastings council case. Councilman Ganvreau, a "wet," was ousted. This left the council a tie as regards the prohibition question.
July 4—Independent automatic telephone companies of Lincoln and Omaha connected.
July 5—Lincoln visited by a flood. Salt creek over its banks. Gas works out of commission. Every railroad in city out of business. Hundreds homeless. Nine dead.
July 6—Five persons drowned by flood in Nemaha river near Unadilla.
July 8—Taft and Sherman banner across O street east of 12th cut down and partially burned during night.
July 9—W. J. Bryan named on the first ballot by national Democratic convention at Denver as candidate for president.
July 10—A thousand Lincoln citizens called on Mr. Bryan at Fairview to congratulate him on his nomination.
July 11—Judge Munger decided that Omaha must pay hydrant rentals to Omaha waterworks company, amounting to over $100,000.
July 13—John W. Kern, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, visited W. J. Bryan at Fairview.
July 19—DeWitt Clinton Woodring, superintendent of bridge work for the Burlington, killed while working on Burlington bridge at Fremont. Worked for Burlington thirty years.
Aug. 1—Victor Rosewater, editor of Omaha Daily Bee, in a hearing before Secretary of State Junkin protested against fusion presidential electors on primary ballot.
Aug. 3—Secretary of State Junkin ruled against Victor Rosewater and in favor of fusion on presidential electors.
Aug. 12—W. J. Bryan notified at Lincoln of his nomination for the presidency by the Democrats.
Aug. 25—Fire at Omaha destroyed lumber and storage yard of Omaha saddle tree company. Loss $100,000.
Aug. 31—Death of I. S. P. Weeks at his home in Lincoln. Mr. Weeks since 1885 was chief engineer of the Burlington west of Missouri river.
Sept. 22—Republican state convention turned down a plank for guarantee of bank deposits.
Sept. 22—Democratic state convention incorporated in the state platform a plank favoring guarantee of bank deposits.
Sept. 25—Nebraska state bankers' association turned down guarantee of bank deposits.
Sept. 26—Big sugar factory at Leavitt near Fremont sold to J. A. Parker of New York City for $335,000. Cost over $1,000,000. Built in 1900. Found unprofitable. Too much rainfall for sugar beet region.
Sept. 30—Wm. Howard Taft, Republican candidate for president, spoke in Lincoln.

Oct. 2—Governor Sheldon issued a quarantine against importation of cattle suffering with anthrax from certain counties in South Dakota and Wyoming.
Oct. 9—Lincoln paper mills destroyed by fire. Loss $30,000.
Oct. 11—Rev. J. H. Hilgendorf, founder and for thirty-two years pastor of the German Lutheran church at Brown Creek, resigned.
Oct. 15—Death of Judge J. H. Broady at his home in Lincoln. Pioneer district judge. Member constitutional convention.
Oct. 23—Heartwell state bank robbed of $3,400.
Oct. 23—Books of the insolvent Chamberlain bank of Tecumseh stolen from the sheriff's office.
Oct. 26—Three railroad companies, the Burlington, Missouri Pacific and Northwestern, agreed to build viaduct in Lincoln.
Oct. 31—Letterheads of the "Allied temperance forces of Nebraska" bearing signature of Elmer E. Thomas sent out through state opposing Governor Sheldon.
Nov. 3—W. J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for president, defeated for the third time.
Nov. 3—Ashton C. Shallenberger elected the second Democratic governor of Nebraska.
Nov. 3—Elmer E. Thomas wrote letter of apology to Governor Sheldon for circulating incorrect information as to his attitude on temperance.
Nov. 6—Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the State university tendered his resignation to take effect January 1, 1909.
Nov. 17—Members of the United civic league of Lincoln started action against E. Arthur Carr for alleged political misuse of a stationery bearing their name.
Nov. 19—State supreme court issued a temporary restraining order forbidding the Union Pacific railroad from issuing passes to newspapers as payment for printing contracts.
Nov. 22—Union Pacific railroad used telephones to dispatch trains between Sidney and North Platte.
Nov. 24—Nebraska City citizens contributed $10,000 toward purchasing and equipping a driving park.
Nov. 25—Burlington railroad used telephones to dispatch trains between Lincoln and Pacific Junction and Omaha, and between Lincoln and Schuyler.
Nov. 30—Governor Sheldon appointed four new supreme court judges: Jacob Fawcett, J. J. Sullivan, W. B. Rose and Jesse L. Root.
Nov. 30—Beatrice laid corner-stone of her new $80,000 high school.
Dec. 2—Carlisle Indian football team defeated University of Nebraska team 37 to 6.
Dec. 2—Judge J. J. Sullivan, after serving one day as supreme judge, resigned.
Dec. 3—Death of John McCreary at his home in Omaha. Came to Nebraska in 1860. Helped construct the telegraph line for the Union Pacific railroad from Julesburg to Salt Lake City.
Dec. 8—Dr. Samuel Avery elected acting-chancellor of the state university by the board of regents.
Dec. 15—Transcript in the Chamberlain bank case at Tecumseh stolen.
Dec. 17—State supreme court directed lower court to revoke licenses of two saloonkeepers at Schuyler.
Dec. 18—Banks at Keene and Gibbon robbed. Safes wrecked by nitroglycerine.
Dec. 19—State bank at Ceresco burglarized of $3,000.
Dec. 20—Dedication of new Methodist church at Tecumseh.
Dec. 30—Death of Daniel Freeman at his home in Beatrice. First homesteader in Nebraska under the law of 1862.

1909.

Jan. 1.—Northwestern railroad assumed charge of all railroad eating houses on its lines west of Missouri river. Rome Miller had been operating these for twenty-five years.
Jan. 2—J. R. Dean of Broken Bow appointed by Governor Sheldon as judge of the supreme court. He took place vacated by Judge J. J. Sullivan of Columbus.

Jan. 2—Lincoln telephone company reorganized. Incorporation of Lincoln telephone and telegraph company. Capital stock, $2,500,000.

Jan. 4—Formal opening and dedication of new high school building at Superior.

Jan. 5—At Fremont plans laid for the cooperation of Dodge and Douglas counties in the formation of a drainage district to straighten Elkhorn river.

Jan. 6.—Joint session of the Democratic legislature took action to recanvass constitutional amendment authorizing creation of four additional supreme court judges.

Jan. 6—Governor Sheldon approved $1,000,000 surety bond of State Treasurer Brian.

Jan. 7—Inauguration of Governor-elect Ashton C. Shallenberger. Second Democratic governor of the state.

Jan. 9—Death of Wm. Pleasant Snowden at his home in Omaha. He was first white settler of Omaha.

Jan. 11—Bert Taylor, murderer at Minden, gave himself up at San Bernardino, California. His crime committed April 28, 1908.

Jan. 14—Residents of Salt river basin held meeting at Lincoln. Committees named to secure government aid in draining basin.

Jan. 16—Governor Shallenberger appointed four supreme court judges to contest places of present incumbents. Judges were J. J. Sullivan, Columbus; Jesse Root, Plattsmouth; Jacob Fawcett, Omaha; Silas A. Holcomb, Broken Bow.

Jan. 19—Dedication of home economics building at the university farm.

Jan. 24—Formal dedication of East Lincoln Baptist church.

Jan. 26—Judge T. C. Munger of the federal court held that the railroads have the right to appeal from the rulings of the state railway commission direct to the federal courts instead of to the state courts.

Jan. 26—Violent earthquake shocks felt through Pierce and Knox counties.

Jan. 26—First congress of the South Platte district and Omaha courts of the Tribe of Ben Hur met at Lincoln.

Jan. 28—Nebraska storm swept by a blizzard. Railroad and street car traffic tied up. Wind reached velocity of seventy-two miles an hour.

Jan. 29—University of Nebraska established a university extension department. J. L. McBrien to head department.

Jan. 30—Wholesale price of eggs reached $10.50 per case.

Jan. 31—First German Congregational church of Lincoln celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its reorganization.

Feb. 1—W. D. Oldham of Kearney, appointed supreme court judge in place of Silas A. Holcomb, resigned, filed suit in supreme court to test his right to the office.

Feb. 2—Forty-one ministers representing eleven different denominations met at First Presbyterian church in Lincoln and effected a provisional organization of a state federation of churches.

Feb. 6—Ernest S. Kennison, slayer of Samuel D. Cox, sentenced to serve twenty-three years in the penitentiary.

Feb. 10—Nebraska senate by a vote of 25 to 8 approved the acceptance of the "Carnegie pension fund."

Feb. 10—Train traffic in northern part of state blocked for three days because of severe blizzard.

Feb. 15—Lincoln traction company and Lincoln street railway company consolidated.

Feb. 21—A mob of 1,000 men at South Omaha, incensed at the murder of Patrolman Edward Lowrey, attacked the Greek quarter of the city. Number of Greeks beaten up and houses burned.

Feb. 28—Dedication of new First Congregational church at Wahoo.

March 3—House of representatives killed daylight saloon bill.

March 4—"Oregon plan" of election of United States senators became a law.

March 4—Alleged rioters in South Omaha Greek affair acquitted.

March 5—Father William Murphy, deposed from the priesthood eight years ago by Bishop Bonacum, compelled by a decision of the supreme court to give up possession of St. Vincent's parish at Seward. Contest lasted eight years.

March 5—R. Mead Shumway, murderer of Mrs. Jacob Bartin, executed at the state penitentiary.

March 9—Nebraska senate defeated county option bill. Vote stood 16 to 17.

March 12—House of representatives defeated "Carnegie pension" bill.

March 12—Kramer state bank robbed. Fifteen hundred dollars secured.

March 13—Greeks injured in South Omaha riot filed claims for damages.

March 17—New municipal electric light plant at Wahoo completed and put into commission.

March 18—Formal opening of the new detention home in Lincoln.

March 19—Judge W. H. Munger of the federal court at Omaha decided that the dollar gas ordinance passed by Lincoln city council was legal.

March 25—Governor Shallenberger signed guaranty of bank deposits act.

March 28—Death of Allen D. Beemer, warden of the state penitentiary.

March 29—Death of Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, New York City. Mr. Canfield was a former chancellor of the Nebraska state university from 1891 to 1895.

March 30—Nebraska senate defeated initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution.

March 31—Towle engineering company of Omaha obtained big contract in the Elkhorn river valley drainage district.

April 1—Deadlock in the legislature over the physical valuation bill.

April 2—Legislature passed "Daylight saloon" bill, being S. F. No. 283, by Wiltse of Cedar.

April 2—Referendum petition containing 1,072 names filed with city clerk of Lincoln to be presented to excise board praying that no saloon licenses be granted.

April 3—Governor Shallenberger petitioned by Omaha and South Omaha liquor interests to veto "Daylight saloon" act.

April 5—Ex-Governor Wm. A. Poynter, after pleading with Governor Shallenberger to sign the "Daylight saloon" act, dropped dead in the executive offices.

April 6—Governor Shallenberger signed the "Daylight saloon" act.

April 8—Sixty members of the Nebraska bankers' association voted to attack in the courts the guaranty bank deposit law.

April 7—Death of I. M. Raymond at Lincoln. He was called the "father of the jobbing trade" in Lincoln.

April 17—Death of Andrew Rosewater, city engineer, at his home in Omaha. Brother of the late Edward Rosewater and a Nebraska pioneer.

April 18—First Presbyterian church at Lincoln celebrated fortieth anniversary.

April 26—Labor unions of the state objected to state contracting convict labor to overall manufacturer.

April 28—Fire destroyed half the business portion of Elgin. Loss $100,000.

May 2—State obtained dismissal of appeals of Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Northwestern and Rock Island in the circuit court of appeals at St. Paul, Minn. This left railway commission free to reduce freight rates on grain.

May 4—After a strenuous campaign city of Lincoln voted dry.

May 4—Hastings had a home products exhibition. Thirty-three exhibits of local manufacture shown.

May 6—Incendiary fire at Plainview destroyed the $15,000 Methodist church and parsonage.

May 7—State supreme court by a unanimous decision upheld appointments made by former Governor Sheldon to the supreme court and against those made by Governor Shallenberger.

May 8—Farm owners in Douglas and Sarpy counties formed organization for purpose of draining 40,000 acres of land. Project to cost $400,000.

May 8—Death of Major Bradner D. Slaughter at Omaha. Well known Republican politician and at time of his death paymaster of the United States army.

May 8—State supreme court held that occupation tax of 5 per cent. against Lincoln traction company was legal, and company must pay.

May 9—Humboldt dedicated a new $10,000 Methodist church.

May 10—Referee John J. Sullivan found Sibley law, reducing express rates 25 per cent, valid.

May 12—Applicants for saloon licenses at Clatonia unable to obtain signers. This left Gage county without a saloon within its borders.
May 12—Death of Ex-Governor Lorenzo Crounse at his home in Omaha.
May 15—Robert Malone started a contest in the Lincoln mayoralty election.
May 16—Dedication of First Christian church of Lincoln.
May 20—Dr. Samuel Avery elected chancellor of the University of Nebraska by the regents.
May 22—Union Pacific Overland limited boarded and robbed near Omaha by four masked bandits.
May 26—Dedication of new $25,000 Catholic church at Fairbury.
May 30—Formal installation of Chancellor W. J. Davidson of Wesleyan university.
June 5—Dean Charles E. Bessey, forty years a professor of botany, banqueted by the botanical seminar of the University of Nebraska.
June 8—Judge W. G. Hastings appointed dean of the law college by the university regents.
June 18—Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln driven from Ulysses by a mob of 250 people, sympathizers of Father Murphy.
June 21—Fifty-two state banks filed bill in equity in the federal court against guaranty bank deposit law.
June 24—Daniel C. French, sculptor, chosen to design statue of Abraham Lincoln to be placed on capitol grounds.
June 24—State Treasurer Brian announced that the state debt was canceled.
June 25—Judge Cornish of the district court held Donohue non-partisan judiciary law invalid.
June 30—Fairfield voted bonds to establish a municipal waterworks and electric light plant.
July 1—City of Lincoln installed an all night post-office service.
July 2—Father Murphy enjoined by Bishop Bonacum from exercising priestly office in Lincoln diocese, Judge Corcoran at York granting the injunction.
July 6—Death of Rev. George W. Martin at his home in Lincoln. For twenty years a prison reform worker in the state.
July 12—State supreme court declared non-partisan judiciary act void, thus affirming judgment of the lower court.
July 15—Fire at Fremont destroyed Fremont brick company plant. Loss $15,000.
July 17—Police Judge Crawford of Omaha in a decision held the "Daylight saloon" law constitutional.
July 20—Death of Judge Francis Martin at his home in Falls City. Member of the constitutional convention of 1875.
July 20—Judge Dungan of the district court dismissed suit brought by Bishop Bonacum to oust Father Murphy from his parish at Ulysses.
July 31—Disastrous hail storm near Hastings did damage to the extent of $150,000.
Aug. 7—Epworth assembly at Lincoln passed resolutions, introduced by ex-state Senator Wm. R. Patrick, requesting Governor Shallenberger to oust the mayor and members of the Omaha fire and police board.
Aug. 9—Missouri Pacific railway paid state $70,000 for filing new articles of incorporation.
Aug. 26—Chicago Great Western railroad paid state $48,000 for filing articles of incorporation.
Sept. 9—Death of Edward H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific railroad.
Sept. 15—United States circuit court of appeals upheld employers' liability act passed by the legislature of 1907.
Sept. 16—Briefs filed in Lancaster county district court to test validity of corporation tax law passed by the last legislature.
Sept. 18—Motormen and conductors of the Omaha and Council Bluffs street railway company went out on strike.
Sept. 22—Eight strike breakers injured and eight cars partially demolished in the street car strike at Omaha.
Sept. 25—State supreme court declared Sibley express rate law valid.
Sept. 29—Y. M. C. A. of Lincoln closed a successful money raising campaign for a new $100,000 building.

Oct. 1—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryan celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at Fairview.

Oct. 3—New $40,000 Christian church at Bethany dedicated.

Oct. 16—Judge T. C. Munger of the United States circuit court held guaranty of bank deposits law void.

Oct. 22—National Woman's Christian temperance union convened at Omaha. Delegates from all parts of the United States.

Oct. 23—Dedication of new Nebraska athletic field at the state university.

Nov. 2—Miss Gertrude Jordan elected county treasurer of Cherry county. First woman in the state to be elected to such an office.

Nov. 9—State supreme court declared "Daylight saloon" law valid.

Nov. 10—Frank Larson, Northwestern railroad fireman, who saved the life of two-year-old Earl Delaney at Exeter by climbing out over the cowcatcher and brushing boy from the track, received a Carnegie hero reward of $1,000 and a medal from the United States government.

Nov. 10—Movement for the enlargement of the university campus begun at a faculty club dinner.

Nov. 12—Merchants' and manufacturers' association of Omaha sent out pamphlets containing arguments against county option and prohibition.

Nov. 13—Honorary commercial commissioners of Japan visited Omaha. Welcomed by Governor Shallenberger and W. J. Bryan.

Nov. 15—State supreme court declared the new normal board law invalid. This decision reinstated the old normal board.

Nov. 18—Judge Munger sentenced the five men who held up and robbed the Union Pacific Overland limited to life imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth.

Nov. 18—Seward dedicated its new city hall.

Nov. 22—Death of William E. Dayton, editor and owner of the York Republican.

Dec. 11—Mayor Dahlman of Omaha, together with the fire and police board, had a hearing before Governor Shallenberger on alleged lack of enforcing "Daylight saloon" law in that city.

Dec. 14—Lincoln traction company paid to the city $51,005.55 occupation tax. This sum represented back taxes from January 1, 1907.

Dec. 14—State supreme court declared the corporation tax law valid.

Dec. 19—Governor Shallenberger refused to institute ouster proceedings against Mayor Dahlman and fire and police board of Omaha.

Dec. 29—Dedication of new labor temple at Lincoln.

1910

Jan. 1—Frank H. Woods of Lincoln elected president of the National independent telephone association.

Jan. 8—State board of education voted to locate new normal school at Chadron.

Jan. 10—Lincoln insurgents adopted anti-Burkett resolutions and planned a campaign.

Jan. 14—Death of Judge William Gaslin at his home in Alma. Noted pioneer judge and original character.

Jan. 17—The thousand miles of Union Pacific track between Omaha and Ogden automatically blocked and one-third double tracked.

Jan. 19—Omaha Indians hold last of three councils and appointed committee of five to place grievances of tribe before the Washington authorities.

Jan. 20—Meeting of Republican insurgents at the Oliver theatre in Lincoln.

Jan. 25—Commission of twelve, representing the Presbyterian synod of Nebraska, decided that Bellevue college should receive no further church aid.

Jan. 26—Organization at Lincoln of the Nebraska league of municipalities. Sixty-seven delegates from thirty-seven towns and cities.

Feb. 1—Death of Rev. John T. Baird at his home in Plattsmouth. One of the organizers of the synod of Nebraska and the first moderator. For thirty-four years stated clerk of the synod.

Feb. 2—Nebraska federation of churches endorsed county option.

Feb. 6—Nebraska viewed Halley's comet for the first time.

Feb. 8—State board of education asked Prof. James W. Crabtree, president of Peru state normal school, to resign.

Feb. 12—W. J. Bryan announced himself for county option and against saloon domination in politics.

Feb. 13—Masonic temple block at Geneva destroyed by fire. Loss $40,000.

Feb. 13—Methodist church at David City destroyed by fire. Loss $12,000.

Feb. 15—Organization of Nebraska state baseball league at Hastings. Six Nebraska towns to be in the circuit.

March 5—Death of Charles F. Steele at his home in Fairbury. Former lieutenant governor.

March 5—Organization at Lincoln of the Nebraska direct legislation league.

March 5—Governor Shallenberger issued a proclamation calling a convention of representative men of the state to organize for state conservation.

March 6—Ten spans of the Platte river bridge, south of Fremont, carried away by an ice gorge.

March 14—Nebraska county option convention met in Lincoln. Organized county option league.

March 15—South Platte laymen's missionary convention met in Lincoln. 1,500 men attended banquet which opened convention.

March 24—Prairie fire with a front extending fifteen miles and driven by a high wind was sweeping Hooker, Thomas and Blaine counties.

March 29—Organization of Nebraska conservation congress at Lincoln. Second state in the Union to organize conservation congress, Minnesota being the first.

April 3—One million bushel central grain elevator at Omaha owned by the Nye-Schneider-Fowler company destroyed by fire. Other property lost totaling in value $1,000,000.

April 16—Boilermakers at Havelock shops on strike.

April 21—First annual banquet of the alumni association of the University of Nebraska school of agriculture held in Lincoln.

April 21—Fire destroyed old Burlington roundhouse and other railroad property in Lincoln. Loss reached $100,000.

April 23—Thirty-six buildings in the town of Salem destroyed by fire. Total loss $100,000.

April 28—W. J. Bryan sounded the Democratic members of the house and senate as to the advisability of holding an extra session of the legislature to submit the initiative and referendum.

April 28—Striking packing house employes at South Omaha voted to return to work. Slight increase in wages granted.

May 11—Judge T. C. Munger issued an injunction against striking boilermakers at Havelock.

May 15—Corner-stone of Westminster Presbyterian church at University Place laid.

May 17—W. J. Bryan delivered addresses in eastern part of state in favor of initiative and referendum, and county option.

May 18—Organization, at Lincoln, of the Nebraska brotherhood of threshermen.

May 19—Plot of four desperate convicts at the state penitentiary to escape was discovered.

May 22—An infernal machine discovered on the porch of the home of Tom Dennison in Omaha. Machine was a suit-case containing twenty-four half-pound sticks of dynamite.

May 25—State railway commission declared the consolidation of the Lincoln traction company and the Citizens' railway company legal.

May 26—United States senate passed a bill appropriating $425,000 for extension of federal building at Lincoln.

June 2—Death of ex-Governor John H. Mickey at his home in Osceola.

June 20—Governor Shallenberger announced that he would not call an extra session of the legislature to submit an initiative and referendum amendment.

June 30—Fire at Wymore played havoc with a business block. Loss estimated at $130,000.

July 12—State supreme court enjoined the American telephone and telegraph company and the Nebraska telephone company from purchasing any interest in independent telephone companies in the state.

July 24—Sixty-five Republican county conventions showed 340 votes for county option, 155 against and 248 uninstructed.

July 26—State platform of Republicans endorsed county option.

July 26—State platform of Democrats refused to endorse county option. Heated debate, with W. J. Bryan central figure.

Aug. 2—W. R. Patrick withdrew his name as candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket. Field left to Governor Shallenberger and Mayor Dahlman.

Aug. 2—Fire at Chadron destroyed roundhouse and machine shops of Chicago and Northwestern railroad. Fifteen engines nearly demolished. Loss estimated at $400,000.

Aug. 6—Attorney General Thompson filed suit of ouster in the supreme court against Omaha's chief of police, John J. Donahue, on the ground of refusal to enforce "Daylight saloon" law.

Aug. 7—Dedication at Wymore of new Methodist church.

Aug. 13—185,800 ice cream cones seized at Omaha by the United States deputy marshal on order of federal food and drug inspector. Cones contained boric acid.

Aug. 14—Dedication at Seward of the new St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church. Cost, $30,000.

Aug. 16—Mayor James Dahlman of Omaha, Democratic candidate for governor, defeated Governor Shallenberger at the primaries.

Aug. 16—Elevator and warehouse of the Griswold seed company at Lincoln destroyed by fire. Loss $30,000.

Aug. 26—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt gave short address at Kearney and other points in the state.

Aug. 29—Rain to the amount of 8.38 inches fell in Lincoln.

Sept. 2—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt visited Omaha and made an address on the Panama canal.

Sept. 3—Burlington railroad completed its million-dollar shop buildings at Havelock. City of Havelock celebrated the occasion.

Sept. 4—Death of N. K. Griggs in a sleeper on a Burlington passenger train at Alliance. Member of Constitutional convention 1871. State senator for three terms. Appointed by President Grant as consul to Germany in 1876.

Sept. 5—Air-ship flights a feature of the Nebraska state fair for the first time.

Sept. 6—Governor Shallenberger filed a request with the state canvassing board for a recount of the ballots of the entire state on the governorship.

Sept. 8—Fire at Murdock destroyed three business buildings with their stocks. Loss estimated at $30,000.

Sept. 9—Right of way being purchased for the construction of a railroad from Kearney to Beloit.

Sept. 11—Dedication of Westminister Presbyterian church at University Place.

Sept. 13—Lincoln Daily Star changed hands, D. E. Thompson selling his interest to H. E. Gooch.

Sept. 13—W. J. Taylor to make the race for congress in the sixth congressional district as a fusionist. Judge J. R. Dean withdrew.

Sept. 16—Governor Shallenberger gave up his fight for any further recount of ballots, permitting Mayor Dahlman to take the nomination.

Sept. 17—Richard L. Metcalfe, associate editor of the "Commoner," in a letter to Chester H. Aldrich, Republican candidate for governor, offered to support him and repudiated Mayor Dahlman, the Democratic candidate.

Sept. 20—W. J. Bryan, in a public statement, said he could not support Mayor Dahlman, Democratic candidate for governor.

Sept. 20—Populists decided to leave head of ticket unfilled.

Sept. 26—State supreme court finally settled famous Miles will case. Joseph H. Miles of Falls City declared the rightful heir.

Sept. 26—First Presbyterian church at Hastings destroyed by fire. Loss nearly $50,000.

Oct. 6—Farmers' national congress met in Lincoln. Delegates from many states in attendance.

Oct. 6—First celebration of "German day" in the state took place at Lincoln. German-Americans from all parts of the state attended.

Oct. 6—Nebraska German Alliance in a series of resolutions took stand against county option.

Oct. 8—Edgar Howard, editor of the Columbus Telegram, and a prominent Democrat, made a public charge that G. M. Hitchcock was a beneficiary of the Bartley shortage of state funds.

Oct. 14—Omaha ministerial union opposed candidacy of Mayor James C. Dahlman as governor.

Oct. 16—Death of W. H. Cowgill at Lincoln. At time of his death he was a member of the state railway commission and a Democrat.

Oct. 19—Democratic state central committee refused to hear ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley on the charges made against G. M. Hitchcock, Democratic candidate for United States senator.

Oct. 25—Unveiling of soldiers' monument at Kearney. 12,000 people attended the dedication.

Oct. 25—Organization of Lancaster county option league.

Oct. 28—Attorney General W. T. Thompson resigned to accept a position as solicitor of the United States treasury.

Oct. 28—Bert Taylor, murderer, executed at the state penitentiary.

Nov. 2—Federal grand jury at Omaha returned indictments against nine ranchmen of western part of state, charging conspiracy to drive homesteaders from their claims.

Nov. 7—Governor Shallenberger appointed his private secretary, W. J. Furse, to the vacancy in the office of state railway commission.

Nov. 8—James C. Dahlman, Democratic candidate for governor, defeated by his republican opponent, C. H. Aldrich, by a large majority.

Nov. 12—Death of A. E. Hargreaves at his home in Lincoln. For over thirty years engaged in wholesale grocery business.

Nov. 12—Fire destroyed fourth floor of Mechanic arts hall at state university.

Nov. 12—University of Nebraska football team won Missouri Valley championship.

Nov. 13—Corner-stone of new Trinity Methodist Episcopal church in Lincoln laid.

Nov. 15—First general court martial ever held in Nebraska convened to try several members of the Nebraska national guard.

Nov. 20—Post-office at Burchard looted. Safe blown up and $100 in cash secured.

Nov. 28—Corner-stone of new schoolhouse at Stromsburg laid.

Dec. 2—University of Nebraska won first rank in Central debating league.

Dec. 4—Dedication at Fremont of the new Presbyterian church, erected at a cost of $20,000.

Dec. 4—Heavy snowfall throughout the state.

Dec. 8—Initial step taken toward launching boy scout movement in Lincoln.

Dec. 13—University regents vetoed removal of down town campus to state farm.

Dec. 21—Fire at Pleasantdale caused a loss of $20,000. Lincoln fire department sent apparatus on a special train.

Dec. 31—Dean Charles E. Bessey of the state university elected president of the American association for the advancement of science.

1911

Jan. 1—Fifty counties of the state had active boys' agricultural and girls' domestic science associations.

Jan. 2—"Wets" and "Drys" in the house of representatives unable to agree on a plan of organization.

Jan. 2—Blizzard in western part of state. Thermometer dropped to 9 and 25 degrees below zero.

Jan. 4—United States supreme court declared bank guaranty law valid, thus reversing decree of United States circuit court.

Jan. 5—Articles of incorporation of Lincoln city hospital association filed.

Jan. 6—Death of Rev. Lewis Gregory at his home in Lincoln. Pioneer Congregational minister.

Jan. 7—Organization of Lincoln realty dealers' association

Jan. 9—State supreme court held that brewers may not sell case beer directly to consumers.

Jan. 9—Death of General Edgar S. Dudley at his home in New York state. He was twice commandant of cadets at the state university.
Jan. 12—After two weeks of strenuous fighting Democratic factions of house of representatives agreed on committees.
Jan. 15—Explosion of an acetylene gas plant in a hotel at Niobrara killed four people, injured four others and burned hotel to the ground.
Jan. 18—Congressman Gilbert M. Hitchcock elected United States senator. First senator to be chosen under the "Oregon plan."
Jan. 18—Dedication of new mechanical engineering building at the state university.
Jan. 18—Organization of Nebraska county treasurers' association.
Jan. 18—Death of John H. Ames at his home in Lincoln. Came to Nebraska in 1868. A well known judge and attorney.
Jan. 19—Peter Mortensen began suit in the supreme court to obtain possession of the office of railway commissioner.
Jan. 20—Nebraska farmers' congress passed resolution asking governor to appoint a "rural life commission."
Jan. 25—Organization of Nebraska state nurserymen's association.
Jan. 30—Committee on Abraham Lincoln statue accepted design for Lincoln monument submitted by Daniel Chester French of New York City.
Feb. 2—Legislative committee began investigation of election frauds at Omaha.
Feb. 4—Death of Rt. Rev. Thomas Bonacum, bishop of the Lincoln diocese since 1887.
Feb. 14—Senate passed initiative and referendum measure without a dissenting vote.
Feb. 15—University regents warned members of faculty against taking active interest in measures pending before the legislature.
Feb 23—Boilermakers' strike on the Burlington railway system ended.
Feb. 28—House committee investigating election frauds in Omaha made its report to the legislature.
Feb. 28—Senate in re G. E. Ollis stock yards bill voted to place stock yards under control of railway commission.
Feb. 28—Convention of Congregational brotherhoods of Nebraska passed resolution opposing "Sunday baseball" bill.
March 4—Forty-eight horses burned to death in a livery barn fire at Hastings.
March 7—House passed Hatfield initiative and referendum bill by a vote of 75 to 23.
March 14—Senate favored removal of the university by a vote of 20 to 13.
March 17—Legislature of Nebraska passed the initiative and referendum bill.
March 23—Governor Aldrich vetoed Taylor stock yards bill.
March 23—Prof. C. A. Fulmer elected chancellor of Nebraska Wesleyan university.
March 25—W. J. Bryan delivered address against the saloons in the city auditorium at Lincoln.
March 28—A. H. Armstrong nominated over Mayor Love as candidate for mayorship of Lincoln. Robert Malone nominated by the Democrats.
April 3—House of representatives passed recall bill.
April 14—Death of A. E. Davisson, head of the Nebraska school of agriculture.
April 22—Governor Aldrich appointed commission to revise the statutes. E. L. King, A. M. Post, and J. H. Broady were the appointees.
April 27—A temperance parade over two miles in length held in Lincoln.
May 2—Lincoln voted for saloon license. A. H. Armstrong, Republican candidate for mayor, elected over Robert Malone, Democrat.
May 2—Lieutenant-Governor Melville R. Hopewell died at his home at Tekamah.
May 19—Thomas Johnson, murderer of Henry Frankland in Omaha, executed at the state penitentiary.
May 23—State supreme court held net weight provision of the Nebraska pure food law valid.
May 29—A head-on collison of two Burlington trains two miles west of Indianola resulted in fourteen dead and twenty-two injured. Heavy fog cause of wreck.

May 29—Fifty members of the rural life commission and its advisory boards attended first formal meeting of commission.

May 30—State board of public lands and buildings on 33d ballot selected Curtis as the location of the new agricultural school.

June 4—Dedication of new $100,000 Y. M. C. A. building at Lincoln.

June 8—Installation of Chancellor Oeschger of Cotner university.

June 10—Formal opening of new First national bank building at Lincoln.

June 13—State supreme court held that the Catholic bishop of the Lincoln diocese and the vicar general as trustees of the parish at Ulysses may enjoin Father Murphy from officiating as priest.

June 14—Complete reorganization of the state university alumni association.

June 18—Four ranchmen lynched Charles Sellers near Cody.

July 5—Torrid wave struck the state. United States thermometer registered 110.2 degrees at Lincoln.

July 8—Referee Robert E. Evans, in the case of the State v. Chief of Police Donahue of Omaha, recommended a judgment of ouster.

July 12—State board of public lands and buildings located state tubercular hospital at Kearney.

July 19—Installation of Rt. Rev. J. Henry Tihen as the second bishop of the Lincoln diocese.

July 23—Eight inches of rain fell at Beatrice, creating flood conditions. Water five feet deep in the streets.

July 30—Fire at Benkelman destroyed property worth $35,000.

Aug. 1—A fire at Omaha destroyed plants of Omaha implement and transfer company and other concerns. Loss, $253,000.

Aug. 11—Governor Aldrich appointed James E. Delzell to office of state superintendent of public instruction.

Aug. 19—Tornado passed over town of Hebron damaging trees and a number of small and large buildings. Loss estimated at $50,000.

Aug. 26—Suit filed to test validity of the $100,000 appropriation for the Omaha medical college building.

Aug. 31—One hundred and seventy-five men, comprising the shop force of the Missouri Pacific railway at Falls City, went out on strike.

Sept. 6—First reunion of ex-members of the Nebraska legislature. Nebraska legislative league organized.

Sept. 9—Governor Aldrich directed Attorney General Grant Martin to begin ouster proceedings against two members of South Omaha fire and police commission.

Sept. 11—Death of Congressman J. P. Latta at St. Mary's hospital, Rochester, Minn.

Sept. 11—Striking shopmen of the Missouri Pacific railway at Falls City return to work.

Sept. 12—Epidemic of typhoid fever in Lincoln under control.

Sept. 14—One hundred progressive Republicans formed "La Follette league of Nebraska."

Sept. 14—Edward R. Sizer of Lincoln elected president of the National association of first class postmasters.

Sept. 28—Death of Dr. John T. Hay, superintendent of the Nebraska hospital for the insane at Lincoln. He first became connected with the work of caring for the insane of the state in 1879.

Oct. 1—President Wm. H. Taft arrived in Nebraska to deliver a series of political addresses.

Oct. 6—Laying of corner-stone of First church of Christ, scientist, at Lincoln.

Oct. 15—Wreck on Missouri Pacific railway near Fort Crook killed four people and injured twenty-eight.

Oct. 22—Dedication of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church at Lincoln.

Oct. 25—First congress of Nebraska Methodism convened in Lincoln.

Oct. 28—Nebraska Christian endeavor union celebrated silver jubilee.

Nov. 7—Death of Frank D. Reed at his home in Shelton. He was for twenty-five years editor and publisher of the Shelton Clipper.

Nov. 7.—Father William Murphy killed in an automobile accident near Beaver Crossing. Noted for long controversy with Bishop Bonacum.

Nov. 15—Dedication at Alliance of the new Catholic church. Cost $30,000.
Nov. 15—Dedication at Plattsmouth of the "Platte automobile and wagon bridge." This completed route known as Omaha-Kansas City scenic road.
Nov. 19—Corner-stone of new Union church at College View laid.
Nov. 21—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst of England addressed the Nebraska equal suffrage convention at Lincoln.
Nov. 22—Corner-stone of St. Cecilia's Catholic church at Hastings laid. Church cost $80,000.
Nov. 25—University of Nebraska and University of Michigan played a tie game of football, score being 6 to 6.
Dec. 6—Death of Albinus Nance at Chicago. He was fourth governor of Nebraska, serving two terms.
Dec. 8—Dedication, at Lincoln, of St. Mary's cathedral of the immaculate conception. Cost of church $75,000.
Dec. 16—Ashland Platte river bridge company opened its new steel wagon bridge to the public, cost of bridge $17,700.
Dec. 20—Dr. Waite, city bacteriologist of Lincoln, discovered source of polluted city water to be a six-inch pipe fifteen feet below the surface admitting bacteria laden seepage into well.
Dec. 21—Mayor Dredla of Crete received "black hand" letters threatening to dynamite his home.

1912.

Jan. 12—Thermometer at Greeley registered 38 degrees below zero.
Jan. 14—Dedication at Hastings of the new First Presbyterian church. Cost of church $60,000.
Jan. 15—Burlington railway organized a department of safety for the purpose of preventing injuries to employes.
Jan. 16—Union Pacific and Burlington decided not to resist injunction of state forbidding sale of liquor on their trains in Nebraska.
Jan 17—City of Lincoln used hypochlorite of lime as a disinfectant in the city wells.
Jan. 22—Completion of the merger of the Bell telephone company in Nebraska with the Lincoln telephone and telegraph company. Lincoln company paid Bell company $2,293,000.
Jan. 28—Nels P. Anderson, keeper of the Zoo in Riverview park, Omaha, gored to death by a buffalo bull.
Jan. 31—President A. T. Turner of Hastings college resigned because of a disagreement with Presbyterian synod of Nebraska.
Feb. 5—Four nineteen-year-old lawsuits argued and submitted to the supreme court.
Feb. 5—Organization of Nebraska peace society at Lincoln.
Feb. 6—Death of Bruno Tzschuck at his home in Omaha. Came to Nebraska in 1862. Former seretary of state and consul to Mexico.
Feb. 8—Dr. DeWitt C. Huntington, chancellor emeritus of Wesleyan university, died at his home in University Place.
Feb. 9—Notice received of the death of Prof. Samuel Aughey at Spokane, Washington. Was a former professor at the state university 1871-1884.
Feb. 11—Deputy Warden Edward D. Davis murdered by Albert Prince, negro convict, at the close of chapel exercises in the state penitentiary.
Feb. 19—Organization, at Fremont, of a state wide Harmon club to promote nomination of Governor Harmon, of Ohio, for president.
Feb. 24—Governor Aldrich declared himself in favor of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for president.
Feb. 26—Nebraska experienced the worst snow storm in four years. Snow fell to a depth of from eight to twenty-four inches. Wind reached velocity of 50 miles per hour.
March 1—Democratic editors of the fifth congressional district endorsed Woodrow Wilson for president.
March 1—Five interested social workers of Lincoln discovered that "dope" was being smuggled into the penitentiary.

March 4—Lincoln city council established a market place.
March 5—Shortage in Lancaster county treasurer's office discovered.
March 5—Democrats of the state organized at Lincoln a state wide Woodrow Wilson club.
March 6—Fire at the state university museum destroyed $10,000 in property and specimens.
March 8—Governor Aldrich asked Wm. B. McKinley, manager of the Taft campaign, for a nation wide preferential presidential primary.
March 9—Episcopalians opened St. Luke's hospital at Kearney.
March 10—German Lutheran church at DeWitt destroyed by fire.
March 12—Public ownership league organized at Lincoln.
March 14—Warden James Delahunty, Deputy Warden Wagner, Usher E. G. Heilman killed, and Guard Thomas J. Doody wounded by three convicts at state penitentiary. Convicts escaped.
March 14—Heavy snow throughout state blockaded railroad traffic. Thirty below zero in portions of state.
March 16—Victor Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Daily Bee, appointed acting chairman of the republican national committee.
March 18—In a running battle near Gretna the three escaped penitentiary convicts captured. Roy Blunt, a young farmer, killed, also convict "Shorty" Gray. Convict John Dowd committed suicide. Convict Charles Morley surrendered.
March 25—Near Fremont dynamite was used to break up ice gorges in Platte river.
March 25—Colorado joined Nebraska in protest on Union Pacific right of way 400 feet wide.
March 26—Kountze Bros. of New York negotiated with state board of irrigation over three water power sites in Nebraska.
March 26—State supreme court declared valid the appropriation of $100,000 for a university medical college laboratory building at Omaha.
March 28—Platte river on rampage, bridges washed out and lowlands overflowed. Water highest in fifteen years.
March 29—Corner's jury at Springfield held Chief of Police John Briggs of South Omaha responsible for the killing of Roy Blunt. Sheriff Hyers and John C. Trouton held as accessories.
March 29—Opponents to a commission form of government for Lincoln organized.
March 30—Platte and Elkhorn rivers highest in their history. Fremont completely surrounded by water. Near Valley and Waterloo the Platte rose four feet in ten hours. Rock Island, Union Pacific and Burlington put out of business.
March 30—Carnegie library at Ashland formally opened to public.
March 31—Platte river flood causes first west abutment of the main bridge at Ashland to sink four feet.
April 5—Senator Robert M. La Follette entered upon a five-day campaign of Nebraska.
April 9—House judiciary committee agreed to report favorably Congressman Norris' bill limiting Union Pacific right of way.
April 11—Consecration, at Omaha, of Bishop-elect Patrick A. McGovern.
April 13—Fire at Omaha destroyed number of business houses. Loss estimated at $300,000.
April 15—George Fred Williams of Boston stumping Nebraska in the interest of Champ Clark, Democratic candidate for the presidency.
April 17—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt began a two days' speaking campaign for the presidential nomination.
April 19—First preferential primary for president held in Nebraska. Voters at presidential primary expressed their preference for Roosevelt, Republican, and Champ Clark, Democrat.
April 25—North bound Union Pacific train blown from the track near North Loup. Twenty-nine persons injured.
April 27—Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church from all parts of the world met in Lincoln for a conference.

April 30—Jury found Albert Prince, negro, guilty of first degree murder and recommended penalty of death.

May 5—Dedication at College View of the new Union church.

May 5—Jury found Charles Morley guilty and recommended life imprisonment. Morley was one of the convicts who escaped from the penitentiary with Dowd and Gray.

May 19—Adventists at College View observed "Founders' day."

May 21—President D. B. Perry, head of Doane college at Crete, died at Battle Creek, Michigan. Connected with Doane college for forty years.

May 22—Corner-stone of Merrick county court house at Central City laid. Building to cost $100,000.

May 27—John W. McDonald died in New York City. A well known capitalist and business man of Lincoln.

June 1—Lincoln's public market place opened for business.

June 30—Dedication at Lincoln of new Tabernacle Christian church. This church built in one week.

July 1—Formal transfer of the Omaha water plant from the Omaha water company to the city of Omaha and $6,392,720.17 in certified checks turned over by the city to the water company.

July 1—W. J. Bryan made the fight of his life in the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, resulting in nomination of Woodrow Wilson for president.

July 2—Dedication of the new Catholic church at David City. Total cost of building $55,000.

July 7—Corner-stone of Emanuel Methodist church at Lincoln laid.

July 8—Railway commissioners authorized Bethany traction company to issue $20,000 in stock for construction of car line between Lincoln and Bethany.

July 19—Judges Hollenbeck and Thomas in the contest over Loup river filings decided in favor of the Nebraska power company.

July 30—Taft Republicans bolted the regular state convention. Organized a separate convention of their own and enunciated a platform.

July 30—Bryan forces and principles won in Democratic state convention.

Aug. 4—Corner-stone of Grace Methodist Episcopal church at Lincoln laid.

Aug. 26—Frank M. Currie of Broken Bow elected chairman of Taft Republican central committee.

Aug. 27—Frank P. Corrick of Lincoln chosen manager of the Nebraska Roosevelt campaign.

Aug. 30—Mysterious horse disease raging in central and western part of state. Hundreds of horses died.

Aug. 31—John H. Morehead, Democratic candidate for governor, declined Governor Aldrich's challenge to public debate.

Sept. 2—Dedication and unveiling of Abraham Lincoln monument at state house grounds.

Sept. 3—Governor Hiram Johnson of California, vice-presidential candidate on the national Progressive ticket, delivered an address at the state fair.

Sept. 11—Taft state Republican central committee began movement to oust six Roosevelt electors from Taft Republican presidential ballot and put Taft electors in their place.

Sept. 20—Theodore Roosevelt, presidential candidate of the Progressive party, spoke in Lincoln.

Sept. 20—Organization of Progressive party in Lancaster county and county ticket named.

Sept. 23—Opening at Omaha of Norwegian-Danish Methodist conference composed of delegates from nine states.

Oct. 3—Dedication of the new eighteen-story Woodmen of the World building in Omaha.

Oct. 5—Woodrow Wilson, presidential nominee of the Democratic party, delivered campaign addresses in Omaha and Lincoln.

Oct. 5—Five thousand nine hundred and one voters of the state petitioned secretary of state to place eight Taft electors on the ballot.

Oct. 6—Woodrow Wilson, Democratic presidential candidate, entertained at Fairview, the home of W. J. Bryan.

Oct. 9—Eighty Nebraska Greeks left for Greece to fight against the Turks.
Oct. 19—District court of Lancaster county decided that Taft electors are the regular Republican nominees.
Oct. 23—Miss Jane Addams of Chicago addressed Nebraska audiences in the interest of the candidates and platforms of the Progressive party.
Nov. 5—Nebraska went Democratic on president and governor. Five constitutional amendments adopted by the voters of the state.
Nov. 8—General synod of the German Evangelical Lutheran church established their theological seminary in Lincoln.
Nov. 17—Dedication of Emanuel Methodist church at Lincoln.
Nov. 25—State board of irrigation granted the right to begin operations on three state power sites.
Dec. 17—Fire at Hastings destroyed thirty-six horses. Property loss near $40,000.
Dec. 20—Judge George W. Doane, a pioneer lawyer, died at his home in Omaha.
Dec. 20—Lincoln the first city west of New York to install finger print system of signing checks.
Dec. 27—Organization of Nebraska teachers' guild.
Dec. 27—Voters of Lincoln defeated proposed compromise of Lincoln gas and electric light company at special election.

1913.

Jan. 1—Omaha had a religious parade composed of 600 clergymen, salvation army workers and others, as a protest against dissipation on New Year's night.
Jan. 2—Nebraska railway commission issued an order requiring the Bell and the Lincoln telephone and telegraph companies to cease discriminating against the Postal telegraph and cable company.
Jan. 3—Hon. W. Z. Taylor died at his home in Culbertson. Built first frame house in Hitchcock county, and established first newspaper in county in 1878. Member of state legislature in 1883, 1885, 1909, 1911, 1913.
Jan. 9—Lincoln telephone and telegraph company had hearing before railway commission on their application to raise rates.
Jan. 10—H. W. Hardy, for two terms mayor of Lincoln, pioneer prohibitionist, died at his home near College View.
Jan. 13—W. N. Huse, editor and publisher of the Norfolk Daily News, died at his home in Norfolk. He and his father founded the Northern Nebraska Journal at Ponca in 1872.
Jan. 14—Association of presidents of Methodist colleges and secondary schools convened for a three-day session at University Place.
Jan. 15—Charles O. Whedon, a leader of the Nebraska bar, died at his home in Lincoln.
Jan. 18—Ex-Governor Ashton C. Shallenberger declined appointment as member of state board of control.
Jan. 20—Senate adopted Ollis resolution providing for roll call in committee of the whole.
Jan. 20—"Norton" resolution calling for a reduction in number of house employes passed house.
Jan. 20—Official boards and members of the Methodist churches in Lincoln opposed by resolution "Sunday baseball" bill.
Jan. 21—Representatives of eighteen of the agricultural societies of the state discuss and organize a permanent federation of all agricultural organizations.
Jan. 22—Congressman George W. Norris elected United States senator. Second senator to be chosen under the Oregon plan.
Feb. 4—House of representatives passed an anti-logrolling bill.
Feb. 10—Lincoln city council pledged the city's aid in purchasing ground for extension of campus down town.
Feb. 25—Nebraska railway commission authorized Omaha, Lincoln and Beatrice interurban railway company to issue $3,100,000 in securities for the construction of a line between Lincoln and Omaha.

Feb. 26—Ground broken and excavation begun on the right of way for the Fremont power canal.
Feb. 27—House failed to pass university removal bill by a vote of 29 to 68.
Feb. 27—Fire destroyed Dewey hotel at Omaha. Number of lives lost.
Feb. 28—House passed downtown campus extension bill by a vote of 77 to 10.
Feb. 28—Governor Morehead and his military staff left for Washington to attend inauguration of President-elect Woodrow Wilson.
March 1—Lincoln telephone and telegraph company completed the cut over of its lines in the Lincoln zone.
March 3—W. J. Bryan received the portfolio of secretary of state in President Wilson's cabinet.
March 5—Nebraska state senate favored university removal by a vote of 23 to 10.
March 11—State senate refused to confirm Governor Morehead's appointees to state board of control.
March 14—Heavy blizzard in the western portion of the state destroyed 20,000 head of cattle.
March 14—Union Pacific wreck at Gothenburg resulted in death of four persons and the injury of eleven others.
March 19—W. J. Bryan, secretary of state, and Governors Dunne of Illinois and Hodges of Kansas addressed the legislature.
March 21—Execution of Albert Prince at the state penitentiary.
March 23—Tornado in eastern Nebraska did terrible damage at Omaha and other nearby towns. Death list over two hundred. Property loss over $1,000,000.
March 27—House passed bill appropriating $100,000 for relief of tornado sufferers.
April 5—Angry mob at Shelton tore down eighty rods of the Union Pacific's right-of-way fence.
April 7—Six Nebraska life insurance companies published protest against S. F. No. 364, the insurance code bill.
April 8—Governor Morehead approved Representative G. W. Fuller's bill for county ownership of telephones.
April 12—Kountze Brothers of New York bought the Fremont canal and power company site for $20,000.
April 14—Governor Morehead vetoed sterilization bill.
April 19—Nebraska house and senate in a deadlock over university location and the big maintenance appropriation bill.
April 21—Legislature decided to submit the question of university removal or extension to the people at the general election in 1914.
April 21—Lgislature adjourned.
April 29—State Auditor Howard dismissed insurance commissioner Lawson G. Brian. Dismissal due to difference of opinion on passage of new insurance code.
May 6—Lincoln held its first election under home rule charter for the election of five city commissioners.
May 10—Warden Fenton to introduce the merit system at the state penitentiary if the state board of control approved.
May 14—Tornado dealt death and destruction at Seward. Eight killed.
May 23—Nebraska insurance companies held a conference in Lincoln over situation developed by passage of new insurance code.
May 23—Dedication of Merrick county court house at Central City.
June 1—Dedication of Grace Methodist Episcopal church in Lincoln.
June 5—Corner-stone of Howard county court house laid at St. Paul. Cost of building $75,000.
June 10—Dedication of new plant industry building at the state farm. Prof. John N. Coulter delivered dedicatory address.
June 20—Corner-stone of Lincoln's new high school building laid.
June 24—Temporary state tax commission met and organized for business.
June 26—Large milling plant of the Aurora milling company destroyed by fire. Loss $35,000.

June 29—Corner-stone of new East Lincoln Christian church laid. Cost of structure to be $30,000.

June 29—Corner-stone of new Grace Lutheran church at West Point laid. Cost of building $15,000.

June 30—Organization of Lancaster county phone users' association to work for county ownership.

July 1—First train made trip over new Hastings and Northwestern railroad between Hastings and Kearney.

July 4—Thermometer at Lincoln registered 103 degrees.

July 5—James E. North died at his home in Columbus. Pioneer Democrat and legislator.

July 7—Morris and company packing plant at South Omaha injured by fire to the extent of $100,000.

July 8—City council of Nebraska City ordered to call a city election for the recall of the present mayor.

July 12—Three Nebraska fraternal insurance companies, the Royal Highlanders, Woodmen of the World, and the Woodmen Circle, tested the new insurance code in the courts.

July 14—Temperature at Lincoln reached 106 degrees, making Lincoln the hottest place in the United States.

July 15—Two referendum petitions filed at the state house. Workmen's compensation and Nebraska City armory.

July 17—Richard L. Metcalfe, recently appointed governor of Panama Canal Canal Zone, tendered a banquet by 250 of his neighbors and friends.

July 21—Governor Morehead appointed Colonel T. J. Majors a member of the state board of education.

July 22—District court of Lancaster county refused a temporary injunction to prevent enforcement of new insurance code.

July 22—New state insurance commission elected L. G. Brian secretary of the commission. State auditor refused to turn over insurance records to new insurance commission.

July 23—State supreme court issued peremptory writ of mandamus compelling C. H. Clancy, insurance deputy, to turn over keys and records to new insurance board.

July 29—State board of health refused to banish the common communion cup.

Aug. 5—The "Progressives" of Nebraska gathered at Omaha to celebrate the birthday of the "National progressive party."

Aug. 15—Dedication of new state agricultural school at Curtis.

Aug. 17—An Omaha business block suffered a fire loss of $150,000. Seven firemen badly injured.

Aug. 17—Fire at Grand Island destroyed business property to the value of $70,000. One fireman electrocuted by falling wire.

Aug. 20—Preliminary organization at Omaha of Nebraska agricultural development commission.

Aug. 20—Fourteen spans of the Burlington's 105-span bridge over the Platte river near Grand Island burned.

Aug. 21—Col. Wm. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) announced that he has definitely retired from active show life, his "Wild West" show having failed in Denver.

Aug. 24—Fifty representative German citizens of Omaha organized the "German samaritan hospital association," a non-denominational, philanthropic enterprise.

Aug. 25—Apple growers of southeastern part of state had hearing before railway commission on lower rates for fruit.

Aug. 26—The whole state severely injured by the July and August drought.

Aug. 27—Eleven buildings comprising the business section of Stamford destroyed by fire. Loss $24,000.

Aug. 30—Farmers living along the valley of the Platte river organized at Kearney the "Platte valley protective association." Purpose to protect flow of Platte for irrigation of Phelps and Kearney counties.

Sept. 9—Nebraska drought broken by a general rain over the whole state. Six weeks with no rain. Longest dry spell in history of the state.

Sept. 9—Lincoln typographical union petitioned Governor Morehead as head of the state printing bureau to award all printing contracts to printing shops operated in the state.

Sept. 11—Supreme tribe of Ben Hur filed application in federal court asking for a permanent injunction against new insurance code.

Sept. 17—Union of three Nebraska conferences into one Nebraska Methodist conference.

Sept. 19—Lancaster county commissioners urged to call special election to vote bonds for establishment of a county telephone system.

Sept. 21—Formal dedication of the Martin Luther theological seminary in Lincoln.

Oct. 6—J. L. McBrien, former state superintendent of public instruction, tendered a civil service position as specialist in U. S. rural education work.

Oct. 9-10—Nebraska devoted these two days to improving the roads throughout the whole state.

Oct 9—Tornado in western part of state killed three persons and injured fourteen others.

Oct. 18—Nebraska state university football team defeated University of Minnesota 7 to 0.

Oct 18—Organization of the Loup Valley editorial association at St. Paul. H. M. Davis of Ord elected president.

Oct. 20—Dr A. O. Thomas, principal of the state normal school at Kearney, ordered removed by state normal board.

Oct. 26—A total of 76,618 people registered for the government land drawing at North Platte.

Oct. 28—Drawing of government lands on the North Platte forest reserve and Niobrara military reservation held.

Oct. 31—A gray granite and bronze memorial to the nation's soldiers unveiled at Grand Island.

Nov. 2—Fairbury business men began the erection of a $30,000 artificial ice plant.

Nov. 4—First national bank of Sutton, thirty years old, closed its doors. Failure due to defalcations of President M. L. Luebben.

Nov. 4—First year in which no general election of state or county officers is held.

Nov. 7—Socialist co-operative store at Fairbury declared bankrupt.

Nov. 20—Death of Prof. E. W. Hunt, associate editor of the Twentieth Century Farmer at Omaha. Formerly professor of English in the University of Nebraska.

Nov. 27—At the first municipal recall election held in the state Mayor James D. Houston of Nebraska City was recalled.

Nov. 29—Governor Morehead came out strongly in opposition to university removal.

Nov. 30—Books of the defunct Chamberlain banking house of Tecumseh which were stolen from the sheriff's office on October 23, 1908, found in the bed of the Nemaha river.

Dec. 2—Proposed home rule charter for Lincoln defeated. Vote stood 670 for, 1,870 against.

Dec. 2—Formal opening of the new Evans hotel at Columbus. Cost of hotel, $110,000; over 110 rooms.

Dec. 5—A petition for the recall of city commissioner King of Lincoln filed in the office of the city clerk.

Dec. 6—Jessie Correll, aged sixteen years, the champion corn grower of the state. He harvested eighty-eight bushels of corn from one acre of ground in Frontier county.

Dec. 12—Nebraska state university scored a double victory in debate by defeating both Minnesota and Iowa.

Dec. 16—Fifty-seven antelopes discovered feeding a quarter of a mile west of Sidney.

Dec. 19—At a meeting of "Progressives" in Lincoln the sentiment was opposed to amalgamation with old line Republicans.

Dec. 26—Post-office at Kearney robbed of two packages of money, $7,700 in all.
Dec. 27—Wm. B. Lee died at his home in Fremont. He participated in the formation of the village in 1857.
Dec. 29—Bankers of Lincoln asked that Lincoln be made a federal reserve city under new federal banking law.

CONSTITUTION.

CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The first movement for the formation of a state constitution for Nebraska resulted in submission of the question to the voters of the territory at an election held March 5, 1860. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 2,094 for and 2,272 against. Cass and Otoe counties were the strongest supporters of this movement; Douglas, Sarpy and Washington were its strongest opponents.

Political issues arising out of the Civil war prompted and sustained the next movement for statehood. Nebraska had become strongly Republican and there was a call for more Republican senators and congressmen at Washington. The ninth territorial legislature, by a joint memorial to congress, approved January 16, 1864, petitioned for legislation preparatory to the admission of Nebraska as a state. The Democratic party in Nebraska was opposed to statehood, and eleven out of the thirty-seven members in the lower house of the legislature voted against the memorial. Congress responded almost immediately by passing the Nebraska enabling act on April 19, 1864. In accordance with this instrument an election for delegates to a constitutional convention was held June 6, 1864. The number of members chosen was equal to the membership of the territorial legislature. The convention met at the capitol in Omaha, July 4, 1864, and elected Sterling P. Majors of Nemaha county president. Immediately upon completing its organization the convention voted to "adjourn *sine die*, without forming a constitution." A considerable majority of the members of this convention were pledged to this action before their election. The chief reason assigned was the desire to avoid the expense of state government. An additional reason was opposition by the Democrats.

The assassination of President Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865, and the rapid development of controversy between Andrew Johnson and the Republican leaders in congress again brought the question of statehood for Nebraska to the front. On February 9, 1866, the eleventh territorial legislature passed a joint resolution to prepare a constitution for submission to the people. This constitution was drafted in great haste by a legislative committee and rushed through both houses. It was the barest framework of government, providing for the fewest possible officers, the lowest salaries and the most meagre functions for the new state in order to forestall objections to the increased expense. The constitution was submitted to the people at an election held June 2, 1866, and adopted after a heated campaign by a vote of 3,938 in its favor to 3,838 against.

This constitution of 1866 limited suffrage to "free white males," in accord with the constitutions of many of the free states of the north before the war. Its use in the Nebraska constitution delayed the admission of the state into the Union nearly a year. Congress passed the bill admitting Nebraska under this constitution on July 27, 1866, just before adjournment, but President Johnson withheld his signature and it failed to become a law. Efforts were made during the passage of this bill in congress to amend it by requiring Nebraska to include negro suffrage in her constitution. When congress reassembled the bill admitting Nebraska was again passed on January 15, 1867, with the added condition that Nebraska should amend her constitution so as to prevent the "abridgement or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed." President Johnson vetoed this bill January 29, 1867. Congress promptly passed it over the president's veto, and provided that the amendment insisted on by

congress should be ratified by the Nebraska legislature. This was done in a special session on Febraury 20 and 21, 1867, and on March 1, 1867, President Johnson proclaimed Nebraska to be a state.

The inadequacy of the constitution of 1866 was soon felt and the state legislature at its fifth session, by a joint resolution approved February 15, 1869, submitted to the electors a proposition to hold a constitutional convention. On October 11, 1870, the voters, by a vote of 3,968 in favor to 979 against, decided to hold the convention. An act approved March 27, 1871, fixed the date for election of members to the convention on the first Tuesday in May, 1871, and required them to convene in Lincoln on the second Tuesday in June following. On June 13, 1871, Silas A. Strickland of Douglas county was chosen permanent president of the convention. The convention sat forty-seven days. Its discussions covered nearly all the political, social and religious questions of that day. Five different propositions, which a majority of the convention were unwilling to adopt, were submitted separately, viz.: woman suffrage, prohibition, compulsory education, municipal aid to corporations, and liability of stockholders. By a vote of 7,986 for and 8,627 against this constitution was rejected by the people on September 19, 1871, likewise all the propositions submitted separately. The most potent causes of its defeat were the provisions taxing church property which exceeded five thousand dollars in value and the one providing that railroad right of way should revert to the original owners when no longer used for railroad transportation.

Agitation for a new constitution grew stronger as settlement extended west of the central portion of the state. The legislature by a joint resolution, approved February 26, 1873, again submitted the proposition for a constitutional convention. At the election in October, 1874, the proposition carried by a vote of 18,067 to 3,880. On February 20, 1875, the legislature passed an act providing for the election of members of the constitutional convention on April 6 of that year and required the convention to assemble in Lincoln May 11. There were sixty-nine members of this convention. John L. Webster of Douglas county was made permanent president and Guy A. Brown secretary. The convention adjourned on June 12 and the constitution, which has continued to be the fundamental law of the state, was adopted on October 12, 1875, by a vote of 30,202 to 5,474.

The constitution of 1875 is in large part the same as the rejected constitution of 1871. The executive, legislative and judicial departments were enlarged, and more adequate salaries provided for. State officers were prohibited from appropriating fees to their own use. The judges of the supreme court were relieved from duty as district judges. Special legislation was forbidden. Provision was made for regulation of corporations. The power of taxation was limited. Subsequent efforts to call constitutional conventions have been unsuccessful.

Thirty-one amendments have been submitted by the legislature to the people during the years from 1875 to and including 1912. The most persistent subjects have been the increase in the number and salaries of judges, which has been considered at six elections; the creation of a railway commission, which has been voted on four times; and the salary of legislators, which was considered three times and twice raised by amendment.

Only nine of the amendments voted on have finally been adopted. These are: 1. Increasing pay of legislators. 2. Creating a railway commission. 3. Increasing number and pay of judges. 4. Investment of school fund. 5. Initiative and referendum. 6. Increasing pay of legislators. 7. Creating board of commissioners for state institutions. 8. Providing for biennial elections. 9. Home rule charters for cities.

With the exception of the first of these amendments increasing legislative salaries, on which the vote was recounted by the legislature under circumstances that argue for a generous interpretation of the contents of the ballot boxes, all of the successful amendments submitted by the legislature have had the aid of what is known as the "party circle" law enacted in 1901. This law permits the counting of straight party votes in favor of an amendment, if the party has endorsed the amendment at the primaries. Without this form of

assistance, it has been impossible to amend the fundamental law of Nebraska except through the initiative which was adopted in November, 1912. The constitutional requirement of a favorable majority of all the electors voting at an election for the adoption of an amendment has blocked all amendment.

This inelasticity has enforced rigidity upon the entire instrument. Growth of activities and function were purposely arrested by a provision that "no other executive office shall be continued or created." The burden of all new forms of executive activity thus is forced on officers elected or appointed under the constitution. This has resulted in the creation of deputyships. These official positions separate power from performance, and thrust many dissimilar responsibilities upon constitutional officers whose other and fundamental duties have grown with the development of the state.

The legislature of 1913 submitted three amendments to the constitution, one giving enlarged powers to the legislature and the epople in the enactment of revenue laws, another providing that five-sixths of a jury may render a verdict in all civil cases and in criminal cases less than felonies, and a third increasing the salaries of certain constitutional officers. In addition to these three amendments, the first use of the initiative method of amending the constitution has been made by the submission of an amendment providing that the suffrage shall be extended on equal terms to men and women. All of these amendments were voted on at the election November 3, 1914.

NOTE—The original shorthand report of the proceedings of the constitutional convention of 1871 were discovered in a state house vault by Addison E. Sheldon in 1899. In 1905 the discoverer secured from the Nebraska legislature an appropriation for the publication of these discussions in book form and subsequently edited two volumes of the same. The verbatim report of the convention of 1875 is lost. The journal of that convention has been preserved and brought out in a third volume of the constitutional series, by Mr. Albert Watkins.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Adopted October 12, 1875.

Including all amendments adopted prior to November 3, 1914.

(Capitalization is that of the printed copies prepared by the secretary of state.)

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.

Section 1. Equal rights. 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.

Sec. 2. Slavery prohibited. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Sec. 3. Due process of law. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Sec. 4. Religious freedom. 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 herein shall be construed to dispense with oaths and affir-

mations. 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.

Sec. 5. Freedom of speech and press. 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.

Sec. 6. Trial by jury. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in courts inferior to the district court.

Sec. 7. Search and seizure. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.

Sec. 8. Habeas corpus. 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.

Sec. 9. Bail; fines; imprisonment. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for treason and murder, where the proof is evident or the presumption great. Exccessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Sec. 10. Indictment; information. 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 offenses on information of a public prosecutor; and may by law, abolish, limit, change, amend or otherwise regulate the grand jury system.

Sec. 11. Rights of accused. 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.

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

Sec. 13. Justice administered without delay. 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.

Sec. 14. Treason. 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.

Sec. 15. Penalties. 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.

Sec. 16. Bill of attainder; retroactive laws; special privileges. 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.

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

Sec. 18. Soldiers' quarters. 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.

Sec 19. Right of petition. 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.

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

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

Sec. 22. Free elections. 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.

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

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

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

Sec. 26. Powers retained by people. 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.

Section 1. Division of powers. The powers of the government 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—LEGISLATIVE.

Section 1. Legislative authority. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislature consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws, and amendments to the constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act, item, section, or part of any act passed by the legislature.

Sec. IA. Initiative. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative. Ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, so distributed as to include five per cent of the legal voters in each of two-fifths of the counties of the state, may propose any measure by petition, which shall contain the full text of the measure so proposed. Provided, that proposed Constitutional Amendments shall require a petition of fifteen per cent of the legal voters of the state distributed as above provided. Initiative petitions (except for municipal and wholly local legislation) shall be filed with the Secretary of State and be by him submitted to the voters at the first regular state election held not less than four months after such filing. The same measure, either in form or in essential substance, shall not be submitted to the people by initiative petition (either affirmatively or negatively) oftener than once in three years. If conflicting measures submitted to the people at the same election shall be approved the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become law as to all conflicting provisions. The Constitutional limitations as to scope and subject matter of statutes enacted by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by the initiative.

Sec. 1B. Referendum. The second power reserved is the referendum. It may be ordered by a petition of ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, distributed as required for initiative petitions. Referendum petitions against measures passed by the legislature shall be filed with the Secretary of State

within ninety days after the legislature enacting the same adjourns sine die or for a period longer than ninety days; and elections thereon shall be had at the first regular state election held not less than thirty days after such filing.

Sec. 1C. Referendum—Suspension of measures. The referendum may be ordered upon any act except acts making appropriations for the expenses of the state government, and state institutions existing at the time such act is passed. When the referendum is ordered upon an act or any part thereof it shall suspend its operation until the same is approved by the voters; provided, that emergency acts, or acts for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety shall continue in effect until rejected by the voters or repealed by the legislature. Filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections, or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of the measure from becoming operative.

Sec. ID. Effect of act; ballots necessary; veto; returns of election. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive any member of the legislature of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for governor at the regular election last preceding the filing of any initiative or referendum petition shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters required to sign such petition shall be computed. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people. All such measures shall become the law or a part of the constitution when approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, provided, the votes cast in favor of said initiative measure or part of said Constitution shall constitute thirty-five per cent (35%) of the total vote cast at said election, and not otherwise, and shall take effect upon proclamation by the governor, which shall be made within ten days of the completion of the official canvass. The vote upon initiative and referendum measures shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. The method of submitting and adopting amendments to the constitution provided by this section shall be supplementary to the method prescribed in the article of this constitution, entitled 'Amendments' and the latter shall in no case be construed to conflict herewith. This amendment shall be self-executing, but legislation may be enacted especially to facilitate its operation. In submitting petitions and orders for the initiative and the referendum, the Secretary of State and all other officers shall be guided by this amendment and the general laws until additional legislation shall be especially provided therefor; all propositions submitted in pursuance hereof shall be submitted in a non-partisan manner and without any indication or suggestion on the ballot that they have been approved or endorsed by any political party or organization, and provided further than only the title of measures shall be printed on the ballot and, when two or more measures have the same title they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of filing with the Secretary of State and including the name of the first petitioner.

Sec. 2. Census; legislative apportionment. 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.

Sec. 3. Number of members; sessions. The House of Representatives shall consist of eighty-four members and the senate shall consist of thirty members, until the year eighteen hundred and eighty after which time the number of members of each House shall be regulated by law; But the number of Representatives shall never exceed one hundred, nor that of Senators, thirty-three. The sessions of the legislature shall be biennial, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

Sec. 4. Legislature; term of office, compensation, length of session. At the first election of members of the legislature held after the adoption of this amendment members of the senate and House of Representatives, shall be

elected for the term of two years. Both senators and representatives shall each receive pay at the rate of six hundred dollars for each regular session of the Legislature, during their term, 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 usual route. That neither members of the legislature nor employes shall receive any pay or perquisites other than their salary and mileage. Each session, except special session, shall not be less than sixty days. After the expiration of twenty days of the session, no bills nor joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introduced, unless the governor 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 bills shall be restricted thereto. Provided, that the general appropriation bills may be introduced up to and including the fortieth day.

Sec. 5. Who not eligible. 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. Same. No person holding office under the authority of the United States, or any lucrative office under the authority of this 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.

Sec. 7. Sessions; commencement, quorum, rules, officers, opening, punishments. The session of the Legislature shall commence at 12 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 elected to each House shall constitute a quorum; each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings and be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of 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 call the House of Representatives to order at the opening of each new Legislature, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen, and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either House, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that House, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offense. Each House may punish by imprisonment any person not a member thereof who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, but no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

Sec. 8. Journals; votes; doors open; adjournment. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish them (except such parts as may require secrecy) and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, shall at the desire of any two of them be entered on the Journal. All votes in either House shall be viva voce. The doors of each House, and of Committees 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 days.

Sec. 9. Bills; origin, amendment. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, except bills appropriating money, which shall originate only in the House of Representatives, and all bills passed by one House may be amended by the other.

Sec. 10. Bill, style, final passage. The style of all bills shall be "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska," and no law shall be enacted except by bill. No bill shall be passed by the legislature unless by assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature and the question upon final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading and the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal.

Sec. 11. Bills; reading, printing, subject, title, amendment, signing. Every bill and concurrent resolution shall be read at large on three different days in each house and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken upon its final passage. No bill shall contain more than one subject, and the same shall be clearly expressed in its title. And no law shall be amended unless the new act contain the section or sections so amended and the section or sections so amended shall be repealed. The presiding Officer of each House shall sign in the presence of the House over which he presides, while the same is in session and capable of transacting business, all bills and concurrent resolutions passed by the legislature.

Sec. 12. Privilege from arrest. Members of the Legislature in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the legislature, and for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination thereof.

Sec. 13. Disabilities of members. No person elected to the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the 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 office 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.

Sec. 14. Impeachments. The Senate and House of Representatives in joint convention shall have the sole power of impeachment, but a majority of the members 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 for 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 impeachment 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 cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit, or trust, in this State, but the party impeached, whether convicted or acquitted 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.

Sec. 15. Special legislation prohibited. 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 or places.

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or 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 duties of Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates and Constables.

Providing for changes of venue 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 Cities.

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 protection 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 officers, 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 individual, 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.

Sec. 16. Extra compensations. 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 diminished during his term of office.

Sec. 17. Salt springs. The Legislature shall never alienate the salt springs belonging to this state.

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

Sec. 19. Appropriations. 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 with such fiscal quarter. And whenever it is deemed necessary to make further appropriations for deficiencies, the same shall require a two-thirds 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.

Sec. 20. Vacancies in offices. 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.

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

Sec. 22. Money, how drawn; statement legislative expenses. 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. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and on the 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. 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.

Sec. 23. Member not liable for debate. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil or criminal action whatever for words spoken in debate.

Sec. 24. Acts take effect, when, publication. 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.

Until otherwise provided by law, Senatorial and Representative districts shall be formed, and Senators and Representatives apportioned as follows:*

ARTICLE V.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. Officers, terms, residence. 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 and 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.

Sec. 2. Persons ineligible. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant 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.

Sec. 3. Treasurer ineligible. The treasurer shall be ineligible to the office of treasurer, for two years next after the expiration of two conscutive terms for which he was elected.

Sec. 4. Elections, returns, canvass, contests. 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, directed to the speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the legislature, who shall, for that purpose assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared 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 persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the legislature, by joint vote, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. Impeachment. All civil officers of this State shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

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

Sec. 7. Message of governor. The governor shall, at the commencement of each 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 shall deem expedient. He shall account to the legislature, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him, from any funds subject to 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.

Sec. 8. Convening legislature. The governor may, on extraordinary occa-

* The latest apportionment may be found in the Revised statutes.

sions, convene the legislature by proclamation, 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.

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

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

Sec. 11. Vacancies in office, how filled. 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 qualified. 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.

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

Sec. 13. Pardoning power. 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 can 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 legislature, 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.

Sec. 14. Governor, commander in chief. 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 of the United States) and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

Sec. 15. Bills, approval, veto. 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 approves 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 elected 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.

Sec. 16. Vacancy in office of governor. 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 office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

Sec. 17. President of senate. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided.

Sec. 18. Office of governor, how filled. 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 the 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.

Sec. 19. Board Commissioners State Institutions. The governor shall, prior to the adjournment of the thirty-third session of the legislature, nominate and, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate in Executive Session, appoint three electors of the state, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party and no two of whom shall reside at the time of their appointment in the same congressional district, as members of a board to be known as a "Board of Commissioners of State Institutions." Said members shall hold office as designated by the Governor for two, four and six years respectively. Subsequent appointments shall be made as provided and, except to fill vacancies, shall be for a period of six years. The Board shall at all times be subject to the above restrictions and limitations. The Board of Commissioners shall have full power to manage, control and govern, subject only to such limitations as shall be established by law, the State Soldiers' Home, Hospitals for the Insane, Institute for the Deaf, Institute for the Blind, Industrial Schools, Institute for Feeble Minded Children, Nebraska Industrial Home, Orthopedic Hospital, the State Penitentiary, and all charitable reformatory and penal institutions that shall be by law established and maintained by the state of Nebraska. They shall each give bonds, receive compensation for service, perform all duties and comply with all regulations that shall be established by law. The powers possessed by the Governor and Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the management and control of the institutions herein named shall, on July 1, 1913, cease to exist in the Governor and the Board of Public Lands and Buildings and shall become vested in a Board of Commissioners of State institutions, and the said Board is on July 1, 1913, and without further process of law, authorized and directed to assume and exercise all the powers heretofore vested in or exercised by the Governor or Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the institutions of the state named herein, but nothing herein contained shall limit the general supervisory or examining powers vested in the Governor by the laws or constitution of the state, or such as are vested by him in any committee appointed by him.

Sec. 19A. State railway commission. There shall be a State Railway Commission, consisting of three members, who shall be first elected at the general election in 1906, whose terms of office, except those chosen at the first election under this provision, shall be six years, and whose compensation shall be fixed by the Legislature. Of the three commissioners first elected, the one receiving the highest number of votes, shall hold his office for six years, the next highest four years, and the lowest two years. The powers and duties of such commission shall include the regulation of rates, service and general control of common carriers as the legislature may provide by law. But, in the absence of specific legislation, the commission shall exercise the powers and perform the duties enumerated in this provision.

Sec. 20. Vacancies in office how filled. 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.

Sec. 21. Accounts of public officers. 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.

Sec. 22. Reports to governor. 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 writing, 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.

Sec. 23. Seal of state. 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.

Sec. 24. Salaries; fees; clerks. The salaries of the governor, auditor of public accounts and treasurer, shall be two thousand five hundred dollars each per annum, and of the secretary of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and commissioner of public lands and buildings shall be two thousand dollars each per annum. The lieutenant 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 public 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 an 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.

Sec. 25. Bonds of officers. 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 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.

Sec. 26. No other officers. 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.

ARTICLE VI—THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. Judicial power. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district 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.

Sec. 2. Supreme court, jurisdiction. The supreme court shall consist of seven (7) judges; and a majority of all the elected and qualified judges shall be necessary to constitute a quorum or pronounce a decision. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases relating to the revenue, civil cases in which the state is a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

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

Sec. 4. Supreme court, judges, election, term, residence. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large; and their term of office except as hereinafter provided shall be six years. And said Su-

preme Court judges shall during their term of office, reside at the place where the court is holden.

Sec. 5. Supreme court, judges, election, term, chief justice. That at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1916, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six (6) years; that at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1918, and each six years thereafter there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1920 and each six (6) years thereafter there shall be elected a chief justice of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the period of six (6) years. Provided, That the member of the Supreme Court whose term of office expires in January, 1914, shall be chief justice of the Supreme Court during that time until the expiration of his term of office.

Sec. 6. Chief justice. The Chief Justice shall serve as such during all the term for which he was elected. He shall preside at all terms of the supreme court, and in his absence the judges present shall select one of their number to preside temporarily.

Sec. 7. Judges, eligibility. 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 preceding his election.

Sec. 8. Reporter; copyright of reports. 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 hunded dollars per annum. The copyright of the state reports shall forever belong to the state.

Sec. 9. District courts, jurisdiction. 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.

Sec. 10. Judicial districts. 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.

Until otherwise provided by law, said districts shall be as follows:*

Sec. 11. Increase of districts. 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. Judges exchange. The judges of the district court may hold courts for each other and shall do so when required by law.

Sec. 13. Judges, salaries. That judges of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of $4,500, and the Judges of the District Court shall each receive a salary of $3,000, per annum payable quarterly.

Sec. 14. No other compensation; attorney; county judge. No judge of the supreme or district courts shall receive any other compensation, perquisite, or benefits, for or on account of his office, in any form whatsoever, nor act as attorney or counsellor at law in any manner what-ever, nor shall any salary be paid to any county judge.

Sec. 15. County judge. 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 years.

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* The latest apportionment may be found in the Revised statutes.

Sec. 16. County courts, jurisdiction. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlements of estates of deceased persons, appointments of guardians, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and such other jurisdiction as may be given by the 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 conveyance of real estate; nor in civil actions where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one thousand dollars.

Sec. 17. Appeals to district court. Appeals to the district court 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.

Sec. 18. Justices of the peace; police magistrates; jurisdiction. Justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be elected 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 in 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.

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

Sec. 20. Officers, terms, residence, duties, compensation. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified and they shall respectively reside in the district, 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 prescribed by law.

Sec. 21. Vacancies in offices of judges, how filled. 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 successor shall be elected and qualified, and such a 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.

Sec. 22. Suits by and against state. 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.

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

Sec. 24. Style of process. 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—RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

Section 1. Electors, who are. 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 term 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. Who not qualified. No person shall be qualified to vote who is non compos mentis, or who has been convicted of treason or felony under the laws of the state or of the United States, unless restored to civil rights.

Sec. 3. Electors in military service. Every elector in the actual military service of the United States or of this state, 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. Soldiers or sailors not electors. 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 privileged from arrest; military duty. 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. Ballots. All votes shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE VIII—EDUCATION.

Section 1. Board of educational lands and funds. The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, and 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 educational purposes, and for the investment of school funds, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. Property, how used. 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.

Sec. 3. Permanent school fund. 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 per centum as has been, or may hereafter be, granted by congress on the sale of lands in this State.

Second. 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 otherwise appropriated.

Fourth. The net proceeds of lands and other property and effects that may come to this state, by escheat or forfeiture, or from unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons.

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

Sec. 4. Temporary school fund. 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 interest 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, shall be exclusively applied to the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district in the state.

Sec. 5. Fines, penalties, and license moneys. All fines, penalties, and license moneys, arising under the general laws of the state, shall belong and be paid over to the counties 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 subdivision 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 the common schools in the respective sub-divisions where the same may accrue.

Sec. 6. Common schools, free. 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.

Sec. 7. Income, distribution. Provision 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 appropriation shall be made from said fund to any district for the year in which school is not maintained at least three months.

Sec. 8. Educational lands, price. University, agricultural college, 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.

Sec. 9. Funds inviolate, investment. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and incomes 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 undiminished; and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or State securities, or registered county bonds of this state, or registered school district bonds of this state; and such other securities as the legislature may from time to time direct. And such funds with the interest and income thereof, are hereby solemnly pledged to the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

Sec. 10. University government, regents. The general government of the University of Nebraska shall, under 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.

Sec. 11. Sectarian instruction prohibited. 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.

Sec. 12. Reform schools. The legislature may provide by law for the establishment of a school or schools for the safe keeping, 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. Revenue; taxes; uniformity. 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, inn-keepers, 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.

Sec. 2. Exemption from taxation. 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 incumbered 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.

Sec. 3. Redemption from sales of land for taxes. The right of redemption

from all sales of real estate, for the non-payment of taxes or special assesments 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 sales thereof. Provided, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

Sec. 4. Taxes not to be released. 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.

Sec. 5. County taxes, limit. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed one and a half dollars 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.

Sec. 6. Municipal taxes. 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, benefited. 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.

Sec. 7. Property exempt from payment of municipal debts. 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.

Sec. 8. Funding indebtedness. The Legislature at its first session shall provide by 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.

Sec. 9. Claims upon state treasury, adjustment, approval. 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 district court.

ARTICLE X—COUNTIES.

Section 1. Area. 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. Division of counties. 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. Same. 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 of the indebtedness of the counties from which it has been taken.

Sec. 4. Election of officers. The legislature shall provide by law for the election of such county and township officers as may be necessary.

Sec. 5. Township organization. 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.

ARTICLE XI—RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. Public office; reports. 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 the stock, and the amount 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. Property liable to sale on execution. 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. Consolidation; competing line. 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.

Sec. 4. Railways public highways; rates of transportation; limiting liability. 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.

Sec. 5. Stocks and bonds, issuance; capital, increase. 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.

Sec. 6. Eminent domain. 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.

Sec. 7. Abuses regulated by law. 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 enforce such laws by adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

Sec. 8. Railroads organized in other states. 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.

ARTICLE XIa—MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. Subscriptions to corporations prohibited. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other sub-division 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.

Sec. 2. City Charters, submission. Any city having a population of more than five thousand (5000) inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, by causing a convention of fifteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified electors thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of said city at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within four months after such election, to prepare and propose a charter for such city, which charter, when completed, with a prefatory synopsis, shall be signed by the officers and members of the convention, or a majority thereof, and delivered to the clerk of said city, who shall publish the same in full, with his official certification, in the official paper of said city, if there be one, and if there be no official paper, then in at least one newspaper published and in general circulation in said city, three times, and a week apart, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified voters, voting thereon, shall ratify the same, it shall at the end of sixty days thereafter, become the charter of said city, and supersede any existing charter and all amendments thereof. A duplicate certificate shall be made, setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification (together with the vote for and against) and duly certified by the City Clerk, and authenticated by the corporate seal of said city and one copy thereof shall be filed with the secretary of state and the other deposited among the archives of the city, and shall thereupon become and be the charter of said city, and all amendments to such charter, shall be authenticated in the same manner, and filed with the secretary of state, and deposited in the archives of the city.

Sec. 3. Same rejected; subsequent submission. But if said charter be rejected, then within six months thereafter, the Mayor and council or governing authorities of said city may call a special election at which fifteen members of a new charter convention shall be elected to be called and held as above in such city, and they shall proceed as above to frame a charter which shall in like manner and to the like end be published and submitted to a vote of said voters for their approval or rejection. If again rejected, the procedure herein designated may be repeated until a charter is finally approved by a majority of those voting thereon, and certified (together with the vote for and against) to the secretary of state as aforesaid, and a copy thereof deposited in the archives of the city, whereupon it shall become the charter of said city. Members of each of said charter conventions shall be elected at large; and they shall complete their labors within sixty days after their respective election. The charter shall make proper provision for continuing, amending or repealing the ordinances of the city.

Sec. 4. Charter, amendment; convention. Such charter so ratified and adopted may be amended, or a charter convention called, by a proposal therefor made by the law-making body of such city or by the qualified electors in number not less than five per cent of the next preceding gubernatorial vote in such city, by petition filed with the council or governing authorities. The council or governing authorities shall submit the same to a vote of the qualified electors at the next general or special election not held within thirty days after such petition is filed. In submitting any such charter or charter amendments, any alternative article or section may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others. Whenever the question of a charter convention is carried by a majority of those voting thereon, a charter convention shall be called through a special election ordinance, and the same shall be constituted and held and the proposed charter submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, approved or rejected, as provided in Section two hereof. The City Clerk of said city shall publish with his official certifica-

tion, for three times, a week apart in the official paper of said city, if there be one and if there be no official paper, then in at least one newspaper, published and in general circulation in said city, the full text of any charter or charter amendment to be voted on at any general or special election.

No charter or charter amendment adopted under the provisions of this amendment shall be amended or repealed except by electoral vote. And no such charter or charter amendment shall diminish the tax rate for state purposes fixed by act of the legislature, or interfere in any wise with the collection of state taxes.

ARTICLE XIb—MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. Incorporations by general law. 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. Street railroads. 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. Suits. All corporations may sue and be sued in like cases as natural persons.

Sec. 4. Liability, stock subscribers. 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 subscriptions, and the liability for the unpaid subscription shall follow the stock.

Sec. 5. Elections. 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 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. Existing charters. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive 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. Banks, liability of stockholders, statements. 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 to an amount equal to his respective stock or shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he remains such stockholder, and all banking corporations shall publish quarterly statements under oath of their assets and liabilities.

ARTICLE XII—STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Section 1. Debts of state. The state may, to meet casual deficits, or failures in 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. Donations in aid of works of internal improvement. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall

ever make donations to any railroad, or other works 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 have endorsed thereon a certificate by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Sec. 3. State credit not given or loaned. The credit of the state shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association, or corporation.

ARTICLE XIII—MILITIA.

Section 1. Militia. 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 PROVISIONS.

Section 1. Oath of officers. 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 affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Nebraska, and will faithfully discharge the duties of ———— according 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, resolution, or appropriation)." Any such officer or member of the legislature who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating his said oath shall forfeit his office, and thereafter be disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust in this state unless he shall have been restored to civil rights.

Sec. 2. Who ineligible to office. 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 office unless he shall have been restored to civil rights.

Sec. 3. Drunkenness. Drunkenness shall be a cause of impeachment and removal from office.

ARTICLE XV—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. How made. 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 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. Convention to revise constitution. When three fifths of the members elected to each branch of the legislature deem it necessary to call a convention to revise, amend, or change 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 has been submitted to the electors of the state, and adopted by a majority of those voting for and against the same.

ARTICLE XVI—SCHEDULE.

Section 1. Rights preserved. That no inconvenience may arise from the revisions and changes made in the constitution of this state, and to carry the same into effect, it is hereby ordained and declared that all laws in force 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. Fines, taxes, etc., to inure to people. 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 people of the State of Nebraska, under this constitution.

Sec. 3. Recognizances, etc., to remain valid. 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. Jurisdiction of courts. 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. Persons to continue in office. 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 otherwise directed.

Sec. 6. District attorney. 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. Constitution, submitted when. 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, 1875, and there shall be separately submitted at the same time, for adoption or rejection, the independent article relating to "Seat of Government" and the independent article, "allowing electors to express their preference for United States Senator."

Sec. 8. Election for. 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. Election supplies. 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 returns, and twice as many of properly prepared printed ballots for the said election as there are voters in such county, the expenses whereof shall be audited and paid as other public printing ordered by the secretary is by law required to be audited 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. Ballot, forms of. At the said election the ballots shall be of the following form.

For the New Constitution.

Against the New Constitution.

For the article relating to "Seat of Government."

Against article relating to "Seat of Government."

For the article "Allowing electors to express their preference for United States Senator."

Against the article "allowing electors to express their preference for United States Senator."

Sec. 11. Returns and canvass of elections. The returns of the whole vote cast, and of the votes for the adoption 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 the said votes shall, within three days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the president of this Convention, the Secretary of State, and the governor, or any 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. Result of canvass. 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 articles 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 the majority of the votes polled are "For the Article relating to 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 a majority of he 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. General election, when held. The general election of this state shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November in the year 1914 and every two years thereafter. 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 on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1913, and thereafter at the general election next preceding the time of the termination of their respective term of office. Provided, That no office shall be vacated thereby, but the incumbent thereof shall hold over until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 14. Official terms. The terms of office of all State and County officers, of 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. Successors of court. The supreme, district and County Courts established by this constitution shall be the successors respectively of the supreme Court, the district courts and the probate courts, having jurisdiction under the existing constitution.

Sec. 16. Courts, continuance. 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. Same. All cases, matters and proceedings, pending undetermined in the several Courts, and all records, judgments, orders and decrees remaining therein are hereby transferred to and shall be proceeded in and enforced in and by the successors thereof respectively.

Sec. 18. Existing constitution to cease, when. If this Constitution be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions on the first day of November A. D. 1875.

Sec. 19. Provisions taking immediate effect. 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. Enabling legislation. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 21. State officers to take oath. 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. Regents of university, how classified. 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 offices for the term of two years, two for the term of four years, and two for the term of six years.

Sec. 23. Executive officers continued in office. The present executive State officers shall continue in office until the executive State officers provided for in this constitution shall be elected and qualified.

Sec. 24. Returns of votes cast at first election. 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 county 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 the certificates of election shall forthwith be issued by the Secretary of State to the persons found to be elected.

Sec. 25. Salaries paid by warrant of auditor. The auditor shall draw the warrants of the state quarterly 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.

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

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

Sec. 28. Constitution, enrollment, publication. 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.

Election. 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 express their preference 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 officers.

Seat of Government.

Relocation. The seat of government of the State shall not be removed or relocated without the assent of a majority of the electors of the state voting thereupon, 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 election as may be provided by law.

Done in Convention at the Capital 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 of America the ninety-ninth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

JOHN LEE WEBSTER, President.

O. A. ABBOTT,
LUKE AGUR,
J. P. BECKER,
J. E. BOYD,
CLINTON BRIGGS,
JEFFERSON H. BROADY,
CHARLES H. BROWN,
S. F. BURTCH,
S. H. CALHOUN,
E. C. CARNS,
T. S. CLARK,
S. H. COATS,
A. H. CONNER,
W. B. CUMMINS,
JAMES HARPER,
ROBERT B. HARRINGTON,
J. B. HAWLEY,
M. L. HAYWARD,
D. P. HENRY,
B. I. HINMAN,
M. R. HOPEWELL,
C. E. HUNTER,
A. G. KENDALL,
S. M. KIRKPATRICK,
JAMES LAIRD,
CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
A. W. MATTHEWS,
FRANK MARTIN,
SAMUEL MAXWELL,
JOHN McPHERSON,
W. H. MUNGER,
J. H. PERRY,
C. W. PIERCE,
S. B. POUND,
JAMES W. DAWES,
J. E. DOOM,
W. L. DUNLAP,
R. C. ELDRIDGE,
J. G. EWAN,
S. R. FOSS,
C. H. FRADY,
JOSEPH GARBER,
C. H. GERE,
HENRY GREBE,
EDWIN N. GRENELL,
GEORGE L. GRIFFING,
WILLIAM A. GWYER,
ANDREW HALLNER,
J. D. HAMILTON,
ISAAC POWERS, JR.,
M. B. REESE,
W. M. ROBERTSON,
JOSIAH ROGERS,
J. H. SAULS,
H. H. SHEDD,
GEO. S. SMITH.
W. H. STERNS,
R. F. STEVENSON,
JOHN J. THOMPSON,
L. B. THORNE,
JACOB VALLERY, SR.,
C. H. VAN WYCK,
CHARLES T. WALTHER,
A. M. WALLING,
T. L. WARRINGTON,
A. J. WEAVER,
M. W. WILCOX,
J. F. ZEDIKER,

Attest:

GUY A. BROWN, Secretary.

C. L. MATHER, Assistant Secretary.

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, with all amendments thereto, the original having been adopted at the general election held on the second Tuesday of October, 1875, according to the records of this Department.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 4th day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and of this state the Forty-seventh.

[SEAL]

ADDISON WAIT,
Secretary of State.

VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR AND AGAINST STATEHOOD AT THE ELECTION HELD MARCH 5, 1860.

Counties	For State Gov't	Against State Gov't
Burt	68	42
Cass	449	146
Cedar	12	46
Cuming	7	1
Clay	10	24
Douglas	136	592
Dakota	24	198
Dodge	13	42
Dixon	4	77
Gage	25	18
Hall	12	13
Johnson	24	1
Lancaster	11	10
Nemaha	308	212
Otoe	559	310
Pawnee	69	75
Platte	21	45
Richardson	70	224
Sarpy	28	254
Washington	244	42
Total	2,094	2,372

VOTE ON NEBRASKA CONSTITUTIONS.

	For	Against
1866	3,938	3,838
1871		
By Counties		
Buffalo	1	25
Burt	70	278
Butler	101	56
Cass	769	241
Cedar	12	156
Cheyenne	45	3
Colfax	90	134
Cuming	210	185
Dakota	11	297
Dawson	6	21
Dixon	59	152
Dodge	253	450
Douglas	672	549
Fillmore	42	....
Gage	196	209
Hall	90	91
Jefferson	183	27
Johnson	226	360
L'Eau qui Court	6	23
Lancaster	1,237	178
Lincoln	76	201
Madison	35	124
Merrick	85	58
Nemaha	259	936
Otoe	574	583
Pawnee	242	369
Pierce	....	30
Platte	13	329
Polk	....	9
Richardson	882	494
Saline	304	40
Sarpy	94	367
Saunders	492	145
Seward	356	12
Stanton	10	106
Washington	208	305
Wayne	22	3
York	55	36
Total	7,986	8,627

1875 By Counties	For	Against
Adams	729	21
Antelope	235	8
Boone	75	63
Burt	533	180
Buffalo	623	17
Butler	560	3
Cass	952	971
Clay	786	3
Cedar	227	78
Colfax	630	19
Cheyenne	264	6
Cuming	830	12
Dakota	262	35
Keith	30	....
Knox	243	4
Lancaster	2,110	108
Lincoln	463	16
Madison	269	116
Merrick	633	19
Nemaha	913	161
Nuckolls	144	1
Otoe	640	930
Pawnee	525	143
Pierce	69	47
Platte	617	7
Polk	537	30
Phelps	44	....
Red Willow	98	....
Richardson	1,991	60
Saline	1,281	34
Sarpy	118	294
Saunders	1,110	192
Seward	928	36
Sherman	60	1
Stanton	44	96
Thayer	335	10
Valley	65	13
Washington	166	602
Wayne	59	1
Webster	395	9
York	766	6
Total	30,332	5,474

NUMBER AND COST OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

Year	Amendments Submitted	Cost of Advertising Amendments	Constitutional Conventions Held in Nebraska	
			Year	Cost
1882	1	$2,207.00	1864 *	$3,000.00
1884	2	6,814.40	1866 †	Cost included as part of legislative expense.
1886	1	3,871.00	1871	24,326.22
1890	3	11,737.50	1875	15,000.00
1892	2	10,500.00		
1896	12	25,249.99		
1904	1	6,300.00		
1906	1	4,721.00		
1908	2	13,419.01		
1910	1	5.670.00		
1912	5	50,231.98		
1914	3	16,926.00		
Totals	34	$157,647.88		$42,326.22

* Delegates to the constitutional convention of 1864 met at Omaha and immediately adjourned without drafting a constitution.

† Constitution of 1866 drafted by the legislature, submitted to the people and adopted by them.

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, 1875-1914.

Year Voted On	Subject of Amendment	For	Against	Recount For	Recount Against	Total Vote
1882	1. Woman suffrage	25,756	50,693			89,068
1884	1. Legislators, term of office to be two years, salary $300, sessions not less than sixty days	51,959	17,766			
	2. Board of Railway Commissioners, term of office to be two years and to reside at seat of government	22,297	44,448			135,555
1886	1. Legislators, term of office to be two years, salary $5 per day (instead of $3 as hitherto) while in session; session to be not more than sixty days at one time, limit 100 days	65,712	22,236	72,497	22,135[1]	138,238
1890	1. Prohibition of liquor traffic	82,292	111,728			
	2. Licensing of liquor traffic	75,462	91,084			
	3. Increase of supreme court to five judges, term of office five years	86,418	53,022			
	4. Increase salary of supreme court from $2,500 to $3,500; of district court from $2,500 to $3,000	69,192	61,519			214,861
1892	1. Creates board of railway commissioners, term of office three years	80,032	14,185	80,569[2]		
	2. Investment of the permanent educational funds	84,426	11,258	89,050		197,474
1896	1. Increases supreme court to five judges, term of office five years	84,579	37,896	97,644	37,029[3]	
	2. Compensation of supreme and district court judges to be established by legislature and not to be changed oftener than once in four years	61,119	48,533			
	3. Compensation of executive state officers to be established by the legislature and not to be changed oftener than once in four years	59,496	47,611			
	4. Judicial power to be vested in supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates and in such other courts inferior to supreme court as may be created by law	60,094	45,377			
	5. Legislature may increase number of judges in supreme court and district courts and judicial districts of state, but not oftener than once in four years	59,343	46,576			
	6. Legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render verdict, may also authorize trial by jury of less than twelve in courts inferior to the district court	73,573	39,006			
	7. Number of executive state officers, including railway commissioners, and their term of office	67,045	40,597			
	8. Manner of increasing number of state officers	60,246	44,063			
	9. Educational funds and their investment	78,447	36,619			
	10. Question of merging government of any city of metropolitan class and government of county in which city is located to be submitted to voters	56,960	47,634			
	11. Votes to be by ballot or by such other method as may be provided by law	62,303	44,370			

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, 1875-1914—Concluded.

Year Voted On	Subject of Amendment	For	Against	Recount For	Recount Against	Total Vote
1896	12. Donations to works of internal improvement and manufactures —question must be submitted to qualified electors and be ratified by a two-thirds vote	60,479	45,669			217,763
1904[4]	1. Revising, amending and changing constitution	32,820	23,497			232,457
1906[5]	1. Railway commission, prescribing duties, term of office six years	147,472	8,896			194,692
1908	1. Supreme court, change in number of judges, how elected, term of six years and increase in salary	214,218	16,271			
	2. Educational funds called trust funds held by state; how invested	213,000	14,395			271,396
1910[6]	1. Electors must be full citizens of United States 21 years and resident of state six months next preceding the election in precinct or ward	100,450	74,878			243,390
1912	1. Initiative and referendum	189,200	15,515			
	2. Term of office and salary of legislators	173,225	26,335			
	3. Creating a board of commissioners of state institutions	174,939	25,439			
	4. Biennial elections	174,151	25,048			
	5. Home rule charters for cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants	164,579	32,041			259,124
1914	1. Uniform and progressive taxation	88,068	82,136			
	2. Five-sixths jury	102,891	63,596			
	3. Salaries executive state officers	89,385	76,013			246,941

[1] 27,778 ballots were cast on which the electors expressed no choice as to such amendment. 16,013 ballots were cast on which were printed "For proposed amendments to constitution relating to the legislative department" and "Against proposed amendment to the constitution rela ing to the legislative department," and neither proposition erased. (Neb. House Journal, 1887, p. 1003.)

[2] Total votes cast at election of 1892 209,593
Recount for members of legislature 197,510
Difference between vote cast for head of ticket and members of legislature 12,083
Recount on railroad amendment 80,569
Secretary of state's report 80,032
Gain on railway amendment 533
Recount on school amendments 89,050
Secretary of state's report 84,426
Gain on school amendment 4,624
Leaving school amendment short of a majority 9,706
Leaving railroad amendment short of a majority 18,190
(Neb. Senate Journal, 1897, p. 850.)

[3] Neb. House Journal, 1897, p. 1055.

[4] Prior to this election the total was calculated from the total vote for governor.

[5] 1906. First election under provision permitting state conventions to adopt proposed amendment and all "party circle ballots" to be counted therefor. Both Republican and Democratic parties adopted amendment.

[6] Republican party adopted amendment at primary and Democratic party rejected.

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS.*

INTRODUCTION.

HISTORY.

The following sketches are designed to give briefly the important facts in the history of the territorial and state government, as shown by the various departments, boards, offices, bureaus, institutions and organizations that have been established or fostered by the state.

These facts are limited principally to the information afforded by the constitutions, legislative acts and records, executive proclamations and messages, and reports of offices and institutions. The interpretation of the facts is left to historians and the public.

Each sketch is prefaced by a roster of the present officers and employes of the department or institution, corrected for July 1, 1914. The functions, duties and powers of the several divisions of governmental activities are indicated briefly, and, in the case of the wide reaching departments, only partially. The regular current publications of each office are indicated by name.

STATISTICS.

Statistics showing the total appropriations made for each department are included with the sketches. The legislative appropriations, auditors' reports and office records furnish the basis for these statistics. The intention is to afford the people of Nebraska an analysis of all their expenditures for state purposes from the beginning. This analysis is as minute as the available records permit. The statistics for territorial appropriations and expenditures are collected in one combined table, including all departments and institutions.

The unsystematic methods of the past should be kept in mind by students of these statistics. Especially in the statistics of the institutions it should be noted that in the past all expenditures that did not go into buildings were counted as maintenance. In the systematic methods now being inaugurated by the board of commissioners for state institutions the term "maintenance" has a much more limited scope—many items that formerly went into the maintenance column now being put into "equipment" or "permanent repairs." Thus, the statistics of per capita cost in the several institutions for the past years are calculated from a more ample inclusion of items than will be the case hereafter.

LEGISLATURE.

The organic act of May 30, 1854, provided for a legislative assembly consisting of a council of thirteen members elected for two-year terms, and a house of representatives of twenty-six members elected for one-year terms. Annual sessions of not more than forty days' duration, except the first session, which might be prolonged to sixty days, were provided for. Members were paid three dollars a day and three dollars for every twenty miles of travel in getting to and from the capital.

Legislative apportionments were to be based on the number of voters. The territorial governor was directed to have a census taken, to make the initial apportionment and to call an election. Power to change the number of representatives, to make apportionments and to fix the dates for convening in

* The University is included with educational institutions.

regular session was vested in the assembly. The first session convened at Omaha, January 16, 1855. An act approved March 16, 1855, provided for the taking of a census by the marshal and a new apportionment by the governor. The number of representatives was limited to twenty-nine for the next session, and it was further enacted that, until changed by law, the annual sessions should begin on the first Tuesday in December, except the succeeding session, which was to convene on the third Tuesday in December, 1855. At this session it was provided that the next regular session should convene on the first Monday of January, 1857, and annually thereafter on the first Monday in January. An act approved January 26, 1856, directed the marshal to take another census and the governor to make another apportionment, limiting the number of representatives to thirty-five.

By joint resolution of April 25, 1856, the territorial assembly memorialized the delegate in congress to secure amendment to the organic act basing the apportionment on the increase in white population instead of on the number of voters. The time for convening of the next session was changed to the second Tuesday in December, 1857, but was immediately restored to the first Monday in January for the next session. An act approved November 3, 1858, fixed the number of representatives at thirty-nine and apportioned them among the counties. The fifth session was called by Governor Richardson to consider the adoption of parts of the criminal and civil codes and affairs of the state generally. The secretary of the territory refused to pay the expenses of this session from the current expense appropriations and the legislature, by joint resolution, requested congress to make an early appropriation for the purpose. By legislative act the sixth, seventh and eighth sessions convened on the first Tuesday in December of each year. By legislative act the ninth session convened on January 7, 1864. A temporary apportionment was made by this session. The eleventh legislature drafted the constitution of 1866, which was adopted by the people at an election held June 2, 1866. This constitution provided that the first session of the state legislature should be held on July 4, 1866. When this first session assembled, the admission bill had not yet passed congress. A negro suffrage amendment to this act required the assent of the legislature before the proclamation of admission by the President, so that when the second state legislature met on February 20, 1867, just after the close of the twelfth territorial assembly, its business was to assent to this amendment.

Thus the first state legislature that had the power to pass laws was the third session beginning May 16, 1867—statehood having become a fact on March 1, 1867. This was a special session called by Governor Butler to consider general legislation.

The constitution of 1866 made no change in the numerical arrangements of the two houses, calling for thirteen senators and thirty-nine representatives. Biennial sessions were provided for, to begin the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the odd numbered years.

The fourth special session held on October 27 and 28, 1868, was called to provide for the election of presidential electors, a detail which had been overlooked.

The fifth session (erroneously called the first "regular" session) was the first session to be held at Lincoln on the constitutional date. The sixth session was a special session called by the governor for the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution, to provide for the erection of a penitentiary and for other purposes. Upon adjournment, without effecting all the legislation desired by the governor, another special session was called to convene immediately to pass a herd law, to amend an act governing the keeping of identical funds in the state treasury, and for various other purposes.

The eighth regular session instituted impeachment proceedings against Governor Butler. Growing out of impeachment proceedings brought against the auditor, John Gillespie, a series of adjournments brought about the eighth adjourned session of January 9, 1872.

The tenth session was called by Governor Furnas to amend the law concerning certain county boundaries, to consider assessments in new counties and the incorporation of cities. The twelfth and thirteenth sessions were called on

the same day to canvass the vote on presidential electors, and to appoint an elector to fill an alleged vacancy. The only other special session was the seventeenth, convened to reapportion the congressional districts, to appropriate money for calling out the militia to suppress riot at Omaha, and for other purposes.

The constitution of 1875 limited the maximum membership of the legislature to one hundred in the house and thirty-three in the senate. Prior to 1880, under this constitution, the house had eighty-four members and the senate thirty.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, DATES HELD, PLACE OF MEETING, AND STATUS OF PRINTED RECORDS OF SESSION.

All sessions prior to January 7, 1869, held at Omaha; January 7, 1869, and subsequent sessions at Lincoln.

Session	Dates (inclusive)	Status of Records
Territorial.		
1st regular session	Jan. 16 to March 16, 1855	Printed journals and session laws.
2d regular session	Dec. 18, 1855, to Jan. 26, 1856	Printed journals and session laws.
3d regular session	Jan. 5 to Feb. 13, 1857	Printed journals and session laws.
4th regular session	Dec 8, 1857, to Jan. 16, 1858	Printed journals and session laws.
5th special session	Sept. 21 to Nov. 14, 1858	Printed journals and session laws.
6th regular session	Dec. 5, 1859, to Jan. 13, 1860	Printed journals and session laws.
7th regular session	Dec. 3, 1860, to Jan. 11, 1861	Printed journals and session laws.
8th regular session	Dec. 2, 1861, to Jan. 10, 1862	Printed journals and session laws.
*		
9th regular session	Jan. 7 to Feb. 15, 1864	Printed journals and session laws.
10th regular session	Jan. 5 to Feb. 13, 1865	Printed journals and session laws.
11th regular session	Jan. 4 to Feb. 12, 1866	No session laws.
12th regular session	Jan. 10 to Feb 18, 1867	Printed journals and session laws.
State.		
1st regular session	July 4 to 11, 1866	Printed journals and session laws.
2d regular session	Feb. 20, 21, 1867	Printed journals and session laws.
3d special session	May 16 to June 24, 1867	Printed journals and session laws.
4th special session	Oct. 27, 28, 1868	Printed journals and session laws.
5th regular session	Jan. 7 to Feb. 15, 1869	Printed journals and session laws.
6th special session	Feb. 17 to March 4, 1870	Printed journals and session laws.
7th special session	March 4, 1870	Printed journals and session laws.
8th regular session	Jan. 5 to June 7, 1871	Printed journals and session laws.
8th adjourned session	Jan. 9 to 24, 1872	No printed journal.
9th regular session	Jan. 9 to March 4, 1873	Printed journals and session laws.
10th special session	March 27 to 29, 1873	Printed journals and session laws.
11th regular session	Jan. 7 to Feb. 24, 1875	Printed journals and session laws.
12th special session	Dec. 5, 1876. Convened by proclamation to canvass votes for presidential electors.	No laws.
13th special session	Dec. 5, 1876. Convened by proclamation to appoint an elector	No laws.
14th regular session	Jan. 2 to Feb. 15, 1877	Printed journals and session laws.
15th regular session	Jan. 7 to Feb. 25, 1879	Printed journals and session laws.
16th regular session	Jan. 4 to Feb. 26, 1881	Printed journals and session laws.
17th special session	May 10 to 24, 1882	Printed journals and session laws.
18th regular session	Jan. 2 to Feb. 26, 1883	Printed journals and session laws.
19th regular session	Jan. 6 to March 5, 1885	Printed journals and session laws.
20th regular session	Jan. 4 to March 31, 1887	Printed journals and session laws.
21st regular session	Jan. 1 to March 30, 1889	Printed journals and session laws.
22d regular session	Jan. 6 to April 8, 1891	Printed journals and session laws.
23d regular session	Jan. 3 to April 4, 1893	Printed journals and session laws.
24th regular session	Jan. 1 to April 5, 1895	Printed journals and session laws.
25th regular session	Jan. 5 to April 9, 1897	Printed journals and session laws.
26th regular session	Jan. 3 to March 31, 1899	Printed journals and session laws.
27th regular session	Jan. 1 to March 28, 1901	Printed journals and session laws.
28th regular session	Jan. 6 to April 8, 1903	Printed journals and session laws.
29th regular session	Jan. 3 to March 30, 1905	Printed journals and session laws.
30th regular session	Jan. 1 to April 4, 1907	Printed journals and session laws.
31st regular session	Jan. 1 to April 1, 1909	Printed journals and session laws.
32d regular session	Jan. 3 to April 6, 1911	Printed journals and session laws.
33d regular session	Jan. 7 to April 16, 1913	Printed journals and session laws.

*No session of territorial legislature held in 1863. The appropriation of $20,000 to pay expenses of legislature was applied in payment of direct war tax due from Nebraska to United States treasury.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXPENSES, 1867-1915.

Years	Salaries of Members, Officers and Employes	Incidental Expenses, Printing, Stationery, Postage, etc.	Total
1867-68	$20,190.00*	$3,016.73	$23,206.73
1869-70	19,130.00	4,150.00	23,280.00
1871-72	21,434.96	7,638.40	29,073.36
1873-74	23,674.90	12,894.79	36,509.69
1875-76	13,941.20	10,298.24	24,239.44
1877-79	23,170.70	8,698.31	31,869.01
1879-81	27,112.10	15,311.86	42,423.96
1881-83	28,780.00	18,463.19	47,243.19
1883-85	36,242.30	34,808.33	71,050.63
1885-87	44,999.60	39,875.08	84,874.68
1887-89	90,016.30†	76,590.72	166,607.02
1889-91	104,053.72	70,226.38	174,280.10
1891-93	90,393.65	53,439.70	143,833.35
1893-95	76,827.23	42,536.54	119,363.77
1895-97	81,110.50	32,220.22	113,330.72
1897-99	81,235.45	20,847.85	102,083.30
1899-01	76,041.30	22,916.38	98,957.68
1901-03	82,722.40	44,133.05	126,855.45
1903-05	81,164.90	22,776.45	103,941.35
1905-07	75,469.00	13,727.75	89,196.75
1907-09	76,162.40	18,036.91	94,199.31
1909-11	76,192.62	17,845.73	94,038.35
1911-13	82,485.40	22,482.91	104,968.31
1913-15	145,000.00	25,000.00	170,000.00
Totals	$1,477,550.63	$637,875.52	$2,115,426.15

*$2,800 of this amount chargeable to 1866.

†Prior to session of 1887 the members received a per diem of $3. A constitutional amendment adopted in 1886 increased the per diem to $5, the president of the senate receiving $10 per diem. A further amendment adopted November, 1912, increased the per diem of the members from $5 to $10, the president of the senate to receive a per diem of $20. The per diem is paid for not to exceed sixty days.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary
Governor—John H. Morehead, Falls City	$2,500
Private Secretary—A. M. Morrissey, Lincoln	2,000
Chief Clerk—Samuel Hinkle, Havelock	1,500
Recorder—Joseph H. Presson, Omaha	1,200
Stenographer—Alice F. McElfresh, Lincoln	840

HISTORY.

Territorial governors were appointed by the President.

Francis Burt, first territorial governor, arrived in Nebraska on October 16, 1854. David Butler, first governor of the state, entered upon his duties February 20, 1867. The salary of territorial governors was $2,000, and that of state governors $1,000, until the constitution of 1875 fixed the salary at its present limit of $2,500. Beginning with 1889 the state paid the rent of a residence for the governor until 1899, except during the incumbency of Governor Crounse, who refused to accept the additional payments. In 1899 the legislature appropriated $25,000 for the purchase and furnishing of an executive mansion. Of this sum $21,385.30 was expended. Each succeeding legislature, until that of 1913, has made appropriations for the maintenance and repair of the mansion. The supreme court has held that the constitutional provision that state officers shall receive no compensation in addition to their salaries is not violated by the maintenance of a residence for the governor, but several governors have refused to accept funds for maintenance. (State v. Sheldon, 78 Neb. 552.)

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR (PARTIAL LIST).

The governor is required to—

1. Give information by message to the legislature.
2. Render account of all moneys received and disbursed by him.

3. Appoint about one hundred officers as required by the constitution and statutes, and fill vacancies in state offices.
4. Serve as commander-in-chief of the militia.
5. Sign or veto bills passed by the legislature.
6. Call elections to fill vacancies in office of representative in congress.
7. Certify public accountants and notaries.
8. Approve requisitions for the return of accused persons to other states and countries.
9. With the superintendent of public instruction, manage escheated lands.
10. Have custody of state lands and property not otherwise disposed of by law.
11. With treasurer and auditor, direct investment of surplus funds.
12. Order election of officers in new counties.
13. Designate places of publication for proposed constitutional amendments, and proclaim such amendments when passed.
14. With secretary of state board of agriculture, appoint and discharge employes of the bureau of agricultural statistics and publicity.

In addition to the duties usually pertaining to the executive office, the governor is commissioner of labor, fire commissioner, commissioner of the printing bureau, food, drug, dairy and oil commissioner, game and fish commissioner, hotel commissioner, state veterinarian, and sealer of weights and measures. He is also chairman of the board of educational lands and funds, the banking board, board of charities and corrections, depository bonds board, board of irrigation, highways and drainage, board of assessment and equalization, board of canvassers, stallion registration board, state board of osteopathy, insurance commission, board of health, voting machine commission, and a member of the minimum wage commission, board of veterinary medicine, and the conservation and public welfare commission. With the secretary of the board of agriculture he conducts the bureau of agricultural statistics.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1915.

Years	Salary					Maintenance				Total
	Governor	Private Secretary	Chief Clerk	Other Employes	Number of Officers and Employes	Contingent and Traveling Expenses	Office Supplies	Executive Mansion	Deficiency	
1867-68	$2,250	$2,250					$625.00			$5,125.00
1869-70	2,000	2,000			2		2,250.00			6,250.00
1871-72	2,000	2,400			2		1,200.00			5,600.00
1873-74	2,000	3,600					6,050.00			11,650.00
1875-76	2,000	4,000			2		5,050.00			11,050.00
1877-79	5,625	3,825			3		3,318.75			12,768.75
1879-81	5,000	3,000			3		2,400.00			10,400.00
1881-83	5,000	3,000			3		2,400.00			10,400.00
1883-85	5,000	3,200			3		2,000.00			10,200.00
1885-87	5,000	3,200			3		6,500.00			14,700.00
1887-89	5,000	3,400			3		6,000.00			14,400.00
1889-91	5,000	3,400			3	$5,000	2,000.00	$2,000.00		17,400.00
1891-93	5,000	4,000	$2,000	$5,150	6	2,000	2,100.00	2,000.00		22,250.00
1893-95	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,400	6		1,800.00			17,200.00
1895-97	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,400	6	400	1,300.00	1,500.00		18,600.00
1897-99	5,000	4,000	2,400	4,200	6	400	6,200.00*	1,500.00	$843.22	24,543.22
1899-01	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,200	6	600	6,700.00*	21,385.30†	152.35	45,037.65
1901-03	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,480	6	200	6,375.00*	3,000.00		25,055.00
1903-05	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,080	6	200	6,300.00*	2,500.00		25,080.00
1905-07	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,080	6	200	1,300.00	3,600.00		21,180.00
1907-09	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,080	6	1,700	4,500.00	7,680.00		29,960.00
1909-11	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,080	6	1,200	3,755.00	5,225.00	14.25	26,274.25
1911-13	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,080	6	1,500	2,000.00	5,500.00		25,080.00
1913-15	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,080	6	500	2,000.00			19,180.00
Totals	$105,875	$85,275	$32,400	$50,310		$13,900	$84,123.75	$55.890.30	$1,009.82	$428,783.87

*$5,000 special fund for civil and criminal prosecutions by attorney general.

†Purchase of executive mansion, $25,000 appropriated, $21,385.30 spent.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Lieutenant-Governor—S. R. McKelvie, Lincoln.

HISTORY.

The constitution of 1875 made the first provision for a lieutenant-governor. During the sessions of the legislature he is paid twice the per diem compensation of a senator, amounting at present to $1,200 for a session.

DUTIES.

1. Serve as president of the senate.
2. Act as governor during that official's absence or incapacity, and succeed to the office if a vacancy or permanent incapacity arises.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1915.*

Years	Salary	Years	Salary
1877-79	$600	1899-01	$600
1879-81	600	1901-03	600
1881-83	600	1903-05	600
1883-85	600	1905-07	600
1885-87	600	1907-09	600
1887-89	600	1909-11	600
1889-91	600	1911-13	600
1891-93	600	1913-15	1,200
1893-95	600		
1895-97	600		$12,000
1897-99	600		

* Paid from legislative funds.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

	Salary
Secretary—Addison Wait, Syracuse	$2,000
Deputy Secretary—George W. Marsh, University Place	1,800
Bookkeeper—T. W. Smith, University Place	1,500
Corporation Clerk—Walker Smith, Elwood	1,500
Clerk—Beulah Wait, Syracuse	1,000
Recorder—Logan Manley, Lincoln	1,200
Stenographer—May E. Holland, Lincoln	840

HISTORY.

The territorial secretaries of state were appointed by the President of the United States. The duties of the secretary of state were first prescribed in an act approved June 24, 1867. These duties have been constantly added to until even a partial enumeration of them appears formidable.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The secretary is required to—

1. Fix the seal of state to all commissions issued by the governor and keep a register of them.
2. Receive and have custody of all bills that become laws, and to index, publish and distribute them; also, to furnish certified copies of them upon the payment of the required fees.
3. Have charge of legislative property and certain state house furniture, and to provide supplies for the legislature.
4. Report to the governor the amount of all fees collected by him, and the contracts let by him for supplies and printing.
5. Receive abstracts of votes from county clerks and tabulate results for the legislature and canvassing board.

6. Keep a file of all articles of incorporation, consolidation and changes in articles of all corporations, or other associations, also collect filing fees and annual license fees from the same.
7. Distribute reports of state board of agriculture and state horticultural society.
8. Receive all filings of certificates of nominations for office, initiative and referendum petitions, and arrange the official ballot for both primaries and elections; also, print and distribute election laws, road laws, statutes and proposed constitutional amendments.
9. Record trade-marks, brands and labels and collect fees for the same.
10. Endorse registration certificates of all public bonds.
11. File reports of county clerks as to county officers.
12. Deliver state publications to state librarian and historical society.
13. Receive and file testimony in certain election contests.
14. Receive and file bonds of state officers.
15. Register motor vehicles, collect the fees for the same.
16. Inspect business records and accounts of money loaners.

The secretary may—

1. Administer oaths and take acknowledgments upon payment of customary notarial fees.

RELATION TO VARIOUS BOARDS, ETC.

Member of—

board of equalization and assessment.
board of educational lands and funds.
board of pharmacy.
board of canvassers.
depository bonds board.
voting machine commission.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1915.

Years	Salary				Maintenance			Total
	Secretary of State	Deputy	Other Clerks	No. of Officers and Clerks	Office Supplies and Expenses	Traveling Expenses	Deficiency	
1867-68	$1,200		$200.00	2				$1,400.00
1869-70	1,200	$1,600		2	$600.00			3,400.00
1871-72	1,200	2,400		2	1,000.00			4,600.00
1873-74	1,200	2,400		2	3,225.00			6,825.00
1875-76	1,200	3,000	900.00	3	1,915.65			7,915.65
1877-79	4,500	3,375	2,362.50	3	2,137.50	$225		12,600.00
1879-81	4,000	3,000	1,600.00	3	1,950.00			10,550.00
1881-83	4,000	3,000	2,000.00	3	2,560.00			11,560.00
1883-85	4,000	3,200	3,000.00	4	7,710.00	400		17,910.00
1885-87	4,000	3,200	4,800.00	4	2,575.00			14,575.00
1887-89	4,000	3,400	6,800.00	5	3,250.00			17,850.00
1889-91	4,000	3,400	7,000.00	5	2,850.00			17,250.00
1891-93	4,000	3,000	7,000.00	5	2,850.00			16,850.00
1893-95	4,000	3,000	7,000.00	5	2,850.00			16,850.00
1895-97	4,000	3,000	8,600.00	6	3,000.00			18,600.00
1897-99	4,000	3,200	8,600.00	6	2,500.00			18,300.00
1899-01	4,000	3,200	8,400.00	6	2,250.00			17,850.00
1901-03	4,000	3,200	9,080.00	6	2,750.00			19,030.00
1903-05	4,000	3,400	9,080.00	6	3,000.00			19,480.00
1905-07	4,000	3,600	9,080.00	6	3,000.00			19,680.00
1907-09	4,000	3,600	9,080.00	6	4,900.00			21,580.00
1909-11	4,000	3,600	9,080.00	6	8,600.00		265	25,545.00
1911-13	4,000	3,600	12,080.00	7	10,100.00			29,780.00
1913-15	4,000	3,600	12,000.00	7	11,600.00			31,200.00
Totals	$83,400	$71,975	$137,742.50		$87,173.15	$625	$265	$381,180.65

AUDITING DEPARTMENT.

	Salary
Auditor—W. B. Howard, Omaha	$2,500
Deputy Auditor—W. L. Minor, Morrill	1,800
Bookkeeper—Wm. M. Wheeler, Fairfield	1,500
Second Bookkeeper—Paul H. Eaton, Benkelman	1,000
Bond Clerk—C. E. Lawrence, Elk Creek	1,500
Recorder—T. J. Farrell, Lincoln	1,000
Expert Accountant—E. J. Robinson, Lincoln	1,800
County Treasurer Examiner—George Fairchild, Columbus	1,800
County Treasurer Examiner—F. M. Stapleton, Tecumseh	1,800
Stenographer-Clerk—Charles E. Leech, Beatrice	1,000

HISTORY.

The auditor's office was created by act of the first territorial legislature, approved March 16, 1855. The auditor was thereby made general accountant and revenue officer of the territory, with a salary of $200 per annum. Amendatory acts prescribing duties were passed by the territorial legislature on January 26, 1856, February 15, 1864, February 9, 1865, and February 13, 1865. The act of February 15, 1864, combined the offices of auditor and school commissioner, with a salary of $900 per annum.

The salary of the office was so small in the early days that its work was slighted. Papers accumulated without being organized, and on March 3, 1873, the legislature passed a joint resolution declaring the accounts, books, and records of the office to be in "an unintelligible condition," and appropriating the sum of $500 for services of a skillful accountant to investigate and balance the accounts therein.

The constitution of 1875 fixed the salary and outlined the duties. By act of legislature in 1913 the insurance department was separated from the auditor's office.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The auditor is required to—

1. Be general accountant of the state.
2. Adjust and settle all claims for services or expenditures of state made by authority of law, and to draw warrants upon treasurer for the same.
3. Settle accounts with all collectors of state revenues.
4. Keep accounts with other states and the federal government.
5. Direct prosecutions for official delinquencies in relation to assessment and revenue.
6. Procure descriptions of all taxable lands within the state.
7. Give information to legislature, to report in detail upon all the fiscal affairs of the state, and to furnish estimates of the revenue and expenditures.
8. With attorney general and treasurer, settle claims of state for moneys due.
9. Examine and register state, county, municipal and other public bonds.
10. Receive upon deposit the securities of burial associations and other corporations.
11. Certify annually to county clerks amount due on county bonds.
12. Inspect county treasurers' books and establish a uniform system of accounting.
13. With governor and treasurer direct investment of state surplus.
14. Certify names of new towns or changes of names.

The auditor may—

1. Administer oaths and affirmations in matters pertaining to his office.
2. Inspect the books of certain charitable institutions.
3. Examine surety companies.

RELATION TO BOARDS, BUREAUS, ETC.

Examiner of public accountants.
Member of—
- banking board.
- printing board.
- voting machine commission.
- board of canvassers.
- board of equalization and assessment.
- board of pharmacy.
- insurance board.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial reports.
Statement of legislative appropriations.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1915.

Years	Salary						Maintenance		Totals
	Auditor	Deputy	Insurance Deputy and Clerks	Examiners and Expert Accountants	Other Clerks	Number of Officers and Clerks	Office	Deficiency	
1867-68	$800	$300				2	$500.00		$1,600.00
1869-70	1,600	1,900				2	500 00		4,000.00
1871-72	1,600	2,400				2	1,000.00		5,000.00
1873-74	1,600	3,000			$2,400	3	2,320.00		9,320.00
1875-76	1,600	3,000			3,000	3	2,000.00		9,600.00
1877-79	5,625	3,825			3,375	3	1,462.50		14,287.50
1879-81	5,000	3,000			2,000	3	1,100.00		11,100.00
1881-83	5,000	3,000	$2,000		2,500	4	1,350.00		13,850.00
1883-85	5,000	3,200	2,400		2,800	4	2,550.00		15,950.00
1885-87	5,000	3,200	2,400		4,800	5	2,650.00		18,050.00
1887-89	5,000	3,400	2,400		7,200	6	4,350.00		22,350.00
1889-91	5,000	3,400	5,400		7,000	7	4,200.00		25,000.00
1891-93	5,000	3,400	5,400		7,000	7	4,400.00		25,200.00
1893-95	5,000	3,400	5,000	$6,000	8,000	10	3,300.00	$1,294.07	31,994.07
1895-97	5,000	3,400	4,600	6,000	8,400	10	6,900.00	130.50	34,430.50
1897-99	5,000	3,200	5,000	4,800	8,000	10	5,800.00	268.07	32,068.07
1899-01	5,000	3,200	7,200	4,800	8,600	11	5,600.00	1,403.53	35,803.53
1901-03	5,000	3,600	7,680	4,800	8,680	11	6,800.00	330.00	36,890.00
1903-05	5,000	3,600	7,680	6,000	8,680	11	8,050.00	159.00	39,169.00
1905-07	5,000	3,600	7,680	6,000	8,680	11	8,300.00	450.00	39,710.00
1907-09	5,000	3,600	7,680	6,000	9,000	11	15,100.00	1,500.00	47,880.00
1909-11	5,000	3,600	7,680	9,600	9,000	12	11,700.00	4,063.92	50,643.92
1911-13	5,000	3,600	10,080	10,800	10,400	13	23,300.00		63,180.00
1913-15	5,000	3,600	9,080	10,800	12,000	9	8,300.00		48,780.00
Totals	$102,825	$75,425	$99,360	$75,600	$141,515		$131,532.50	$9,599.09	$635,856.59

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

	Salary
Treasurer—Walter A. George, Broken Bow	$2,500
Deputy Treasurer—O. A. Danielson, Center	1,800
First Bookkeeper—W. B. Poor, Lincoln	1,500
Second Bookkeeper—H. G. Schaller, Lincoln	1,250
Stenographer—W. C. Oelkers, Lincoln	960

HISTORY.

By the organic act of May 30, 1854, the governor and the secretary of the territory were made the medium through which the funds appropriated by the United States government for the territory were expended. An act of the territorial assembly, approved March 16, 1855, created the office of treasurer of the territory. The constitutions of 1866 and 1875 provided for this office.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The treasurer is required to—

1. Receive and keep all state moneys not expressly deposited elsewhere, to disburse the same according to law, to keep accounts, to render statements and make reports, and to account for and pay over to his successor all moneys received.

MEMBERSHIP IN VARIOUS STATE BOARDS.

Member of—

board of educational lands and funds.
board of pharmacy.
board of assessment and equalization.
board of canvassers.
board of education.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1915.

Years	Salary				Maintenance	Total
	Treasurer	Deputy	Other Clerks	Number of Officers and Clerks	Office Supplies and Expenses	
1867-68	$400			1		$400.00
1869-70	800				$200.00	1,000.00
1871-72	800	$3,000		2	1,000.00	4,800.00
1873-74	800	4,000		2	1,000.00	5,800.00
1875-76	800	4,000		2	800.00	5,600.00
1877-79	5,625	4,500		2	1,130.25	11,255.25
1879-81	5,000	3,000		2	750.00	8,750.00
1881-83	5,000	3,000		2	910.00	8,910.00
1883-85	5,000	3,200		2	600.00	8,800.00
1885-87	5,000	3,200	2,800	3	1,000.00	12,000.00
1887-89	5,000	3,400	2,800	3	750.00	11,950.00
1889-91	5,000	3,400	4,800	4	1,600.00	14,800.00
1891-93	5,000	3,400	4,800	4	1,050.00	14,250.00
1893-95	5,000	3,400	7,600	5	600.00	16,600.00
1895-97	5,000	3,400	10,000	6	2,250.00	20,650.00
1897-99	5,000	3,400	7,400	5	1,500.00	17,300.00
1899-01	5,000	3,400	7,100	5	2,500.00	18,000.00
1901-03	5,000	3,600	7,180	5	1,500.00	17,280.00
1903-05	5,000	3,600	7,180	5	4,300.00	20,080.00
1905-07	5,000	3,600	7,180	5	6,500.00	22,280.00
1907-09	5,000	3,600	7,180	5	6,840.00	22,620.00
1909-11	5,000	3,600	7,180	5	7,000.00	22,780.00
1911-13	5,000	3,600	7,180	5	9,860.00	25,640.00
1913-15	5,000	3,600	7,420	5	10,260.00	26,280.00
Totals	$99,225	$76,900	$97,800		$63,900.25	$337,825.25

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

	Salary
State Superintendent—James E. Delzell, University Place	$2,000
Deputy State Superintendent—Robert I. Elliott, Lincoln	1,800
Assistant State Superintendent—Anna V. Day, Beatrice	1,800
Normal Training Inspector—G. A. Gregory, Crete	2,000
Rural School Inspector—Edith A. Lathrop, Clay Center	1,800
Secretary and Compiler—Jennie B. Adams, Pierce	1,800
Stenographer—Pansy O. Myers, Lincoln	840
Assistant—Effie D. Hulbert, University Place	900
Assistant—Anna L. O'Donnell, O'Neill	1,080
Assistant—Stella R. Trotter, Lincoln	1,000
Assistant—Ruth E. Wheeler, Lincoln	900
Assistant—Martha C. Woods, Lincoln	900

Board of Inspectors and Examiners for State and Life Certificates—E. J. Bodwell, Beatrice; A. E. Fisher, Aurora; N. M. Graham, South Omaha.

Board of Examiners for City Certificates—Alice Florer, York; W. A. Yoder, Omaha; W. R. Pate, Alliance.

HISTORY.

By an act of the territorial legislature approved March 16, 1855, the territorial librarian was constituted superintendent of public instruction. The legislature of 1858 provided for a territorial commissioner of common schools to be elected for a term of two years. The legislature of 1861 consolidated this office with that of the territorial auditor. By act of the state legislature of February 15, 1869, the office of state superintendent of public instruction was created. The constitution of 1875 put the office on a constitutional basis and provided in section 24 of article V that "there shall be no allowance for clerk hire in the offices of the superintendent and attorney general." Under the decision of the Nebraska supreme court (25 Neb. 669), made in 1889, it was held that "clerk" as here used had its common-law meaning and did not include deputy or stenographer.

In explanation of the constantly increasing appropriations to be spent under the direction of the superintendent of public instruction these facts should be noted: In 1903 the legislature provided for the establishment of several junior normal or summer schools. In 1907 large appropriations were made for normal training in high schools and in aid of weak school districts. This was intended as a substitute for the state school levy, which it was provided should no longer be made. In 1913 a subsidy for schools teaching agriculture and domestic science was appropriated.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The superintendent is required to—

1. Organize teachers' normal institutes and attend them, if possible.
2. Visit schools and advise with teachers and school officers.
3. Decide disputed points in school law, these decisions to have the force of law until reversed by the courts.
4. Prescribe forms for making reports and regulations for proceedings under the general school laws.
5. Publish and distribute school laws and his report.
6. Apportion state school fund.
7. Designate normal training high schools and prescribe conditions of admission to classes, and inspect.
8. Expend appropriations to aid weak school districts.
9. With fire commissioner, prepare book of instruction on fire dangers.
10. Prepare all questions for examination of applicants for teachers' certificates and prescribe regulations for such examinations.
11. Supervise instruction in agriculture, manual training and home economics in certain high schools.

MEMBERSHIP ON VARIOUS BOARDS AND BUREAUS.

Member of—
- library commission.
- board of charities and corrections.
- board of health.
- board of education.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report.
Education directory (annual).
Institute directory.
Certification bulletin (irregular).
Normal training bulletins.
Various bulletins.*

APPROPRIATIONS, 1869-1915.

Years	Salary				Maintenance		Total
	Superintendent	Deputy	Other Clerks	No. of Officers and Clerks	Office	Deficiency	
1869-70	$4,000			1		$185.30	$4,185.30
1871-72	4,000			1	$800.00		4,800.00
1873-74	4,000	$1,500		2	7,640.00		13,140.00
1875-76	4,000	1,500		2	2,000.00		7,500.00
1877-79	4,500			1	3,277.50		7,777.50
1879-81	4,000			1	4,600.00		8,600.00
1881-83	4,000			2	4,750.00		8,750.00
1883-85	4,000			2	10,700.00		14,700.00
1885-87	4,000			2	11,800.00		15,800.00
1887-89	4,000			2	11,650.00		15,650.00
1889-91	4,000			2	8,775.00		12,775.00
1891-93	4,000	3,000		2	13,339.00		20,339.00
1893-95	4,000	3,000	$1,600	4	9,925.00		18,525.00
1895-97	4,000	3,000	1,600	4	10,350.00	883.55	19,833.55
1897-99	4,000	3,000	1,600	4	11,160.00		19,760.00
1899-01	4,000	3,200	1,600	4	9,400.00		18,200.00
1901-03	4,000	3,000	1,680	4	10,000.00	246.16	18,926.16
1903-05	4,000	3,400	1,680	4	11,000.00	150.00	20,230.00
1905-07	4,000	3,600	1,680	8	10,000.00	1,000.00	20,280.00
1907-09	4,000	3,600	1,680	14	13,000.00	1,163.26	23,443.26
1909-11	4,000	3,600	1,680	11	14,500.00	2,108.00	25,888.00
1911-13	4,000	3,600	1,680	13	17,000.00*		26,280.00
1913-15	4,000	3,600	1,680	12	17,000.00		26,280.00
Totals	$92,500	$42,600	$18,160		$212,666.50	$5,736.27	$371,662.77

*$2,000 of this amount for salary and expenses of state board of examiners of life certificates.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE AID FOR VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES 1903-1915.

Years	Normal Training in High Schools	Schools Maintaining Agriculture Department	Weak School Districts	Junior Normals	Total
1903-05				$12,000.00	$12,000.00
1905-07				15,000.00	15,000.00
1907-09	$50,000.00		$50,000.00	15,000.00	115,000.00
1909-11	75,000.00		75,000.00	20,000.00	170,000.00
1911-13	100,000.00		75,000.00	20,000.00	195,000.00
1913-15	125,000.00	$15,000.00	75,000.00	14,000.00	229,000.00
Totals	$350,000.00	$15,000.00	$275,000.00	$96,000.00	$736,000.00

* Most of these bulletins are reprinted in the **biennial reports.**

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

	Salary
Commissioner—Fred Beckmann, Lincoln	$2,000
Deputy Commissioner—George E. Emery, Omaha	1,800
Recorder—Netta I. Swain, Dunbar	1,200
Chief Clerk—Ernest B. Fairchild, Lincoln	1,500
Bookkeeper—Amanda E. Beckmann, Lincoln	1,500
Surveyor—Robert Harvey, St. Paul	1,500
Stenographer—Marie Allenbach, Lincoln	840

HISTORY.

This office was created by the constitution of 1875. Prior to that time the auditor had charge of the educational lands of the state, and the various buildings were under the supervision of appointed boards. In 1903 the legislature created the office of state surveyor to be appointed by the commissioner of lands and buildings. The surveyor is required to take charge of field notes, maps, charts and records of government surveys and to render advice on all questions or inquiries relating to surveys and grievances or disputes arising out of conflicting surveys. By amendment to the constitution adopted in 1912 the custody of the buildings and grounds of the state penal and charitable institutions passed to the board of commissioners for state institutions.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The commissioner is required to—

1. Keep record and have custody of the public lands of the state, except where otherwise provided by the constitution and statutes.
2. Appoint and supervise a state surveyor.
3. Prepare leases and deeds for public lands.

RELATION TO BOARDS.

Member of—

board of educational lands and funds.
board of pharmacy.
board of equalization and assessment.
board of charities and corrections.
board of irrigation.
stallion registration board.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report.
Surveyor pamphlet.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1869-1915.

Years	Salary				Maintenance		Total
	Commissioner	Deputy	Other Clerks	No. of Officers and Clerks	Office	Deficiency	
1869-70	$2,000			1			$2,000.00
1871-72	2,000			1			2,000.00
1873-74	2,000			1			2,000.00
1875-76	2,000	$2,000	$400	3			4,400.00
1877-79*	4,500	2,700	2,250	3	$2,787.50		12,237.50
1879-81	4,000	2,400	2,000	3	2,550.00		10,950.00
1881-83	4,000	3,000	6,000	5	1,700.00		14,700.00
1883-85	4,000	3,200	7,200	5	2,200.00		16,600.00
1885-87	4,000	3,200	11,200	7	3,000.00		21,400.00
1887-89	4,000	3,400	13,200	8	2,300.00		22,900.00
1889-91	4,000	3,400	20,200	11	3,350.00		30,950.00
1891-93	4,000	3,000	20,800	11	2,800.00		30,600.00
1893-95	4,000	3,400	20,800	11	1,900.00	$438.35	30,538.35
1895-97	4,000	3,400	20,800	11	2,100.00	2,055.30	32,355.50
1897-99	4,000	3,200	20,400	11	1,950.00		29,550.00
1899-01	4,000	3,200	20,000	11	1,900.00	453.56	29,553.56
1901-03	4,000	3,200	19,680	11	2,300.00		29,180.00
1903-05	4,000	3,400	19,680	11	2,100.00		29,180.00
1905-07	4,000	3,600	17,680	10	2,100.00		27,380.00
1907-09	4,000	3,600	21,080	11	2,600.00		31,280.00
1909-11	4,000	3,600	15,680	8	2,200.00	75.00	25,555.00
1911-13	4,000	3,600	15,680	8	2,200.00	55.08	25,535.08
1913-15	4,000	3,600	13,080	7	2,200.00		22,880.00
Totals	$84,500	$64,100	$287,810		$44,237.50	$3,077.49	$483,724.99

*Prior to 1877 the business was conducted by land commissioner.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

	Salary
Attorney General—Grant G. Martin, Fremont	$2,000
Deputy Attorney General—George W. Ayres, Central City	2,000
Assistant Attorney General—Frank E. Edgerton, Lincoln	2,000
Stenographer—Josephine Murphy, Plattsmouth	840

HISTORY.

The genesis of the office of the attorney general of Nebraska is obscure and a matter of some controversy.

By the Kansas-Nebraska act of May 30, 1854, there was provided an attorney for the territory of Nebraska, to be appointed by the President for a term of four years, who should receive the same fees and salary as the attorney for the territory of Utah. The same organic act provided for the purchase of a territorial library "to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney for such territory and for such other persons and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law."

In his message to the territorial legislature on January 6, 1857, Governor Mark W. Izard refers to this passage in the following terms: "The provisions in the organic act * * * confine the use of the library to the governor, secretary, judges of the territorial courts, attorney general, marshal, and members of the legislature." It would appear from this that the attorney for the territory and the attorney general were the same. Succeeding references in the territorial laws, however, indicate a contrary state of facts.

By the act of February 4, 1857, "for the relief of Experience Estabrook," there was granted from the territorial treasury $100 for services in prosecuting cases for the state.

On October 8, 1858, there was introduced in the upper house of the territorial legislature "An act to prescribe the duties of attorney general." On the following day this bill was indefinitely postponed.

Instead of prescribing the duties of attorney general the same legislature, on October 12, 1858, passed "An act to abolish the office of attorney general," which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the council and house of representatives of the territory of Nebraska, That all powers and duties, of, belonging to, assumed or claimed by the attorney general of this territory are hereby transformed (sic) and made to be the powers and duties of the district attorneys of the judicial districts in this territory, respectively.

"Sec. 2. The office of attorney general is hereby abolished.

"Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

The plain inference from the action of the territorial legislature, as above set forth, is that some one was assuming or claiming functions not assigned him by law. No other reference to the office of attorney general appears in the statutes of the territorial period.

The first state constitution of 1866 made no provision for the office of attorney general. The first act upon the subject after Nebraska became a state was that of June 21, 1867, as follows:

"An act to authorize the governor to employ counsel in actions instituted by and against the state.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, That the governor be and is hereby authorized and empowered to retain and employ such attorney and counselor at law as he may select to prosecute any and all actions necessary and proper to be brought to secure the rights of the state in and to any property owned or claimed thereby.

"Sec. 2. In any action which may be brought against the state or any of its officers, in respect of the property mentioned in the first section of this act, process shall be served upon the governor, and he shall have the same power in defending said action as is provided in said first section.

"Sec. 3. The governor shall report to the succeeding legislature his action in the premises.

"Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

The next step in the evolution of the office of attorney general was the act of February 9, 1869, as follows:

"An act to define the duties of the attorney for the state and provide for his payment.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska: That until there shall be an attorney general for this state the duties of the attorney for the state whose appointment is provided for by the act approved June 21, 1867, shall, in addition to those devolved upon him by said act, be such as are usually performed by the attorney general of a state.

"Sec. 2. The said attorney for the state shall receive as compensation for his services such sum as the governor shall deem fair and just and as is paid in similar cases, to be audited and paid in same manner as the salary of state officers, and there is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may be sufficient for the payment of said attorney as prescribed by this act.

"Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

At the same session was passed an act, dated February 15, 1869, providing for the election of an attorney general at the general election, defining his duties, fixing his salary at $1,000 per annum, and providing for appointment by the governor until election.

On February 27, 1873, a supplementary act was passed further enlarging and defining his duties.

In the convention of 1875 which framed the present constitution of Ne-

braska there was violent opposition to the continuance of the office of attorney general. This opposition was not strong enough to abolish the office, but did secure a provision inserted in section 24 of article V of the constitution providing that "there shall be no allowance for clerk hire in the offices of the superintendent of public instruction and attorney general." The intent of this provision was to prevent the employment of any assistants in both these departments. Under the decision of the Nebraska supreme court (25 Neb. 669), made in 1889, it was held, however, that "clerk" as here used had its common-law meaning and did not include deputy or stenographer. Numerous helpers are now employed in both departments.

In recent years this office has had need of additional legal help for special cases, notably for cases in the United States supreme court arising out of railroad regulation; hence the increasing appropriations.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The attorney general is required to—

1. Consult with and advise county attorneys when requested by them in criminal matters and matters pertaining to public revenue.
2. Appear and defend or prosecute actions and proceedings in which the state is an interested party.
3. With auditor and treasurer, settle claims of state against others.
4. With auditor and treasurer, settle with defaulting county treasurers.
5. Bring suit to oust unfair companies.
6. Examine articles of incorporation.
7. Prepare legal forms and contracts for state business.
8. Upon request, to furnish certain state officials with written opinions on the interpretations of the statutes. These opinions are usually esteemed to have the force of law until reversed by the supreme court.
9. Enforce many laws expressly stipulated by statute.

RELATION TO VARIOUS BOARDS, OFFICES, ETC.

Member of—

banking board.
board of educational lands and funds.
board of canvassers.
depository bonds board.
board of pharmacy.
board of health.
board of irrigation, highways and drainage.
insurance board.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report.
Briefs.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1869-1915.

Years	Salary				Maintenance		Total
	Attorney	Deputy	Assistants and Stenographer	No. of Officers and Clerks	Office	Deficiency	
1869-70	$2,000			1			$2,000.00
1871-72	2,000			1	$1,195		3,195.00
1873-74	2,000			1	2,775		4,775.00
1875-76	2,000			1	2,750		4,750.00
1877-79	4,500			1	1,100		5,600.00
1879-81	4,000			1	1,350		5,350.00
1881-83	4,000			1	1,600		5,600.00
1883-85	4,000			1	1,300		5,300.00
1885-87	4,000			1	3,300		7,300.00
1887-89	4,000	$3,000	$2,400	3	3,000		12,400.00
1889-91	4,000	3,400	2,400	3	2,200		12,000.00
1891-93	4,000	3,400	2,400	3	2,200		12,000.00
1893-95	4,000	3,400	2,400	3	900		10,700.00
1895-97	4,000	3,600	2,000	3	1,300		10,900.00
1897-99	4,000	3,600	2,000	3	1,950	$246.00	11,796.00
1899-01	4,000	3,600	4,400	4	2,300	226.95	14,526.95
1901-03	4,000	3,600	4,680	4	2,800	447.15	15,527.15
1903-05	4,000	3,600	4,680	4	2,600		14,880.00
1905-07	4,000	3,600	5,280	4	7,000	600.00	20,480.00
1907-09	4,000	3,600	6,000	4	13,000		26,600.00
1909-11	4,000	3,600	6,000	4	18,000		31,600.00
1911-13	4,000	4,000	11,680	6	20,000		39,680.00
1913-15	4,000	4,000	11,680	6	22,000		41,680.00
Totals	$84,500	$50,000	$68.000		$114,620	$1,520.10	$318,640.10

SUPREME COURT.

JUDGES.

	Salary
Manoah B. Reese, Chief Justice, Lincoln	$4,500
John B. Barnes, Norfolk	4,500
Charles B. Letton, Fairbury	4,500
Jacob Fawcett, Omaha	4,500
William B. Rose, Lincoln	4,500
Francis G. Hamer, Kearney	4,500
Samuel H. Sedgwick, York	4,500

OFFICERS.

Clerk and Reporter—Harry C. Lindsay, Pawnee City	2,500
Deputy Clerk—Victor Seymour, Lincoln	2,500
Deputy Reporter—Henry P. Stoddart, Omaha	2,500
Assistant Deputy Reporter—Belle M. Howell, Omaha	1,200
Assistant Deputy Reporter—Mary E. Patterson, Lincoln	1,000
Opinion Clerk—Raye E. Merrill, Minden	1,000
Journal Clerk—Mary M. Greer, Tecumseh	1,000
Stenographer—Lora M. Scheib, Verdigris	840
Bailiff—Frank W. Coleman, Omaha	1,200
Bailiff—E. T. Roberts, Lincoln	1,200

STENOGRAPHERS FOR JUDGES.

O. E. Johnson, Omaha—Chief Justice Reese	1,000
Nettie M. Wortch, Stanton—Judge Barnes	1,000
C. L. Hobbs, Fairbury—Judge Letton	1,000
Florence B. Wilson, Nebraska City—Judge Fawcett	1,000
Winifred Kaup, Western—Judge Rose	1,000
J. E. Ferris, Lincoln—Judge Hamer	1,000
Evelyn Hanna, Lincoln—Judge Sedgwick	1,000

HISTORY.

The supreme court had its origin in the organic act creating the territory May 30, 1854, which declared that "The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices." The constitutions of 1866 and also 1875 provided for three judges. Prior to the constitution of 1875 the members of this court also presided over the district courts. The cases before the supreme court became so numerous that the legislature of 1901 authorized the supreme court to appoint nine commissioners to aid them in clearing up the docket. The legislature of 1905 reduced the number of supreme court commissioners to six. By constitutional amendment adopted November, 1908, the supreme court was increased from three to seven judges.

JURISDICTION.

1. Has original jurisdiction in cases relating to 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.

PUBLICATIONS.

Reports, volumes 1-94.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1915.

Years	Salary				Maintenance		Total
	Chief Justice	Associate Justices	Clerks	No. of Judges and Clerks	Office	Deficiency	
1867-68	$4,000	$8,000.00		3	$150.00		$12,150.00
1869-70	4,000	8,000.00		3	132.00		12,132.00
1871-72	4,000	8,000.00		3			12,000.00
1873-74	4,000	8,000.00	$300	4			12,300.00
1875-76	4,000	8,000.00	3,800	5			15,800.00
1877-79	5,625	11,250.00	4,050	5	1,245.40		22,170.40
1879-81	5,000	10,000.00	3,900	5	970.00		19,870.00
1881-83	5,000	10,000.00	4,200	5	1,600.00		20,800.00
1883-85	5,000	10,000.00	4,200	5	750.00		19,950.00
1885-87	5,000	10,000.00	4,600	5	1,000.00		20,600.00
1887-89	5,000	10,000.00	7,400	5	1,200.00		23,600.00
1889-91	5,000	10,000.00	13,400	9	3,800.00		32,200.00
1891-93	5,000	10,000.00	13,400	10	1,600.00		30,000.00
1893-95	5,000	15,328.77*	22,400	20	1,700.00	$1,594.00	46,022.77
1895-97	5,000	25,000.00	23,000	17	2,200.00	730.80	55,930.80
1897-99	5,000	25,000.00	22,600	17	2,300.00	760.28	55,660.28
1899-01	5,000	10,000.00	16,600	11	2,100.00	718.09	34,418.09
1901-03	5,000	55,000.00†	42,400	32	3,700.00		106,100.00
1903-05	5,000	40,000.00‡	28,040	23	3,500.00	209.00	76,749.00
1905-07	5,000	40,000.00	32,360	25	3,500.00		80,860.00
1907-09	5,000	40,000.00	34,560	26	3,800.00	1,594.67	84,954.67
1909-11	9,000	54,000.00§	38,880	22	5,800.00	400.00	108,080.00
1911-13	9,000	54,000.00	38,880	22	5,000.00	821.02	107,701.02
1913-15	9,000	54,000.00	38,880	22	5,000.00		106,880.00
Totals	$127,625	$533,578.77	$397.850		$51,047.40	$6,827.86	$1,116,929.03

*Three commissioners added to assist the three regular judges.

†Nine commissioners added to assist the three regular judges.

‡Six commissioners added 1903-1909 to assist regular judges.

§Number of regular judges increased from three to seven, by constitutional amendment adopted November, 1908.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT JUDGES.*

FIRST DISTRICT.

Johnson, Nemaha, Pawnee and Richardson.

John B. Raper ..... Pawnee City
Court reporter, J. A. O'Keefe ..... Beatrice

SECOND DISTRICT.

Cass, Otoe and Sarpy.

James T. Begley ..... Papillion
Court reporter, Earl R. Travis ..... Plattsmouth

THIRD DISTRICT.

Lancaster.

Albert J. Cornish ..... Lincoln
Court reporter, Myron E. Wheeler ..... Lincoln
P. James Cosgrave ..... Lincoln
Court reporter, C. A. Emery ..... Lincoln
Willard E. Stewart ..... Lincoln
Court reporter, E. R. Mockett ..... Lincoln

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Burt, Douglas and Washington.

George A. Day ..... Omaha
Court reporter, W. S. Kelley ..... Omaha
Lee S. Estelle ..... Omaha
Court reporter, Thos. P. Wilson ..... Omaha
James P. English ..... Omaha
Court reporter, Wilbur J. Fawcett ..... Omaha
Charles Leslie ..... Omaha
Court reporter, Geo. N. Mecham ..... Omaha
Willis G. Sears ..... Tekamah
Court reporter, Frank A. Smith ..... Tekamah
Abraham L. Sutton ..... South Omaha
Court reporter, Sidney M. Smith ..... South Omaha
Alex. C. Troup ..... Omaha
Court reporter, C. C. Valentine ..... Omaha

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Butler, Hamilton, Polk, Saunders, Seward and York.

George F. Corcoran ..... York
Court reporter, A. P. Sprague ..... Aurora
Edward E. Good ..... Wahoo
Court reporter, O. P. Heald ..... Wahoo

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Boone, Colfax, Dodge, Merrick, Nance and Platte.

Conrad Hollenbeck ..... Fremont
Court reporter, Blake Maher ..... Columbus
George H. Thomas ..... Schuyler
Court reporter, W. I. Speice ..... Columbus

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Clay, Fillmore, Nuckolls, Saline and Thayer.

Leslie G. Hurd ..... Harvard
Court reporter, Daisy Williams Cattle ..... Harvard

* Salaries of district judges are $3,000. Each judge has a court reporter at $2,000 a year.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Cedar, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Stanton and Thurston.

Guy T. Graves ..... Pender
Court reporter, J. B. Rossiter ..... Walthill

NINTH DISTRICT.

Antelope, Knox, Madison, Pierce and Wayne.

Anson A. Welch ..... Wayne
Court reporter, W. R. Ellis ..... Wayne

TENTH DISTRICT.

Adams, Franklin, Harlan, Kearney, Phelps and Webster.

Harry S. Dungan ..... Hastings
Court reporter, Geo. M. Baird ..... Hastings

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Blaine, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Hall, Hooker, Howard, Loup, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.

James R. Hanna ..... Greeley
Court reporter, O. A. Abbott, Jr. ..... Grand Island
James N. Paul ..... St. Paul
Court reporter, H. J. Paul ..... St. Paul

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Buffalo, Custer and Sherman.

Bruno O. Hostetler ..... Kearney
Court reporter, W. M. Cook ..... Kearney

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Arthur, Cheyenne, Dawson, Deuel, Keith, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan and McPherson.

Hanson M. Grimes ..... North Platte
Court reporter, P. J. Barron ..... North Platte

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Chase, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hayes, Hitchcock, Perkins and Red Willow.

Ernest B. Perry ..... Cambridge
Court reporter, V. R. Schober ..... Cambridge

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Boyd, Holt, Keya Paha and Rock.

R. R. Dixon ..... O'Neill
Court reporter, C. B. Scott ..... O'Neill

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Brown, Box Butte, Cherry, Dawes, Sheridan and Sioux.

William H. Westover ..... Rushville
Court reporter, J. D. Scott ..... Rushville

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Banner, Garden, Morrill and Scott's Bluff.

Ralph W. Hobart ..... Mitchell
Court reporter, Liston L. Hall ..... Gering

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Gage and Jefferson.

Leander M. Pemberton ..... Beatrice
Court reporter, Lee W. Johnson ..... Beatrice

HISTORY.

The organic act of May 30, 1854, provided for three judicial districts in the newly created territory. These courts were presided over by the justices of the supreme court, who were required to reside in the districts to which they were assigned. On December 20, 1854, Acting-Governor Cuming, by proclamation, assigned Chief Justice Fenner Ferguson to the first district, embracing the counties of Douglas and Dodge; Judge Edwin R. Hardin to the second district, embracing all that portion of the territory lying south of the Platte river; and Judge James Bradley to the third district, embracing the counties of Washington and Burt. He also appointed first sessions of these courts at "Belleview," Douglas county; Nebraska City, Pierce county; and Florence, Washington county. An act of March 16, 1855, defined the first district as the counties of Douglas and Washington with court held in Omaha, and in Washington county. The second district included Richardson, Nemaha, Otoe, Cass, Lancaster, Greene, Clay, Saline, Pawnee, Johnston and York counties and court was held in various places in the district. The third district embraced the counties of Burt, Dodge, Loup, Black Bird, Dakotah, Buffalo, Cuming, Izard, Jackson and McNeil with court to be held at Fontanelle and Tekamah. The functions of these courts were further defined by the adoption of the code of February 13, 1857.

The constitution of 1875 provided for six judicial districts and relieved the judges of the supreme court of duties in the district courts. There are now eighteen districts with twenty-nine judges.

JURISDICTION.

These courts 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."

APPROPRIATIONS, 1877-1915.

Years	Salary				Maintenance		Total
	Judges		Stenographers		Expenses		
	No.	Salary	No.	Salary	Judges	Deficiency	
1877-79	6	$33,750	6	$9,750		$6,250.00	$49,750.00
1879-81	6	30,000	6	13,500			43,500.00
1881-83	6	30,000	6	18,000			48,000.00
1883-85	11	54,000	11	33,000			87,000.00
1885-87	12	60,000	12	36,000			96,000.00
1887-89	19	95,000	19	57,000			152,000.00
1889-91	21	105,000	21	63,000			168,000.00
1891-93	28	140,000	28	84,000			224,000.00
1893-95	28	140,000	28	84,000			224,000.00
1895-97	28	140,000	28	84,000			224,000.00
1897-99	28	140,000	28	84,000			224,000.00
1899-01	28	140,000	28	84,000			224,000.00
1901-03	28	140,000	28	84,000			224,000.00
1903-05	28	140,000	28	84,000			224,000.00
1905-07	28	140,000	28	84,000			224,000.00
1907-09	28	140,000	28	84,000			224,000.00
1909-11	28	168,000	28	84,000			252,000.00
1911-13	28	168,000	28	84,000		4,593.16	256,593.16
1913-15	29	174,000	29	116,000	$4,000		294,000.00
Totals		$2,177,750		$1,270,250	$4,000	$10,843.16	$3,458,843.16

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

COMMISSION.

	Salary
Henry T. Clarke, Jr., Chairman, Omaha	$3,000
Thomas L. Hall, Lincoln	3,000
H. G. Taylor, Central City	3,000

EMPLOYES.

Secretary—A. B. Allen, Lincoln	2,500
Rate Clerk—U. G. Powell, Lincoln	3,000
Assistant Rate Clerk—O. D. Boyer, Lincoln	1,500
Clerk—W. L. Gregory, Lincoln	1,200
Clerk—C. W. Spears, Lincoln	900
Filing Clerk and Stenographer—Violet M. Martin, Lincoln	960
Assistant Reporter and Stenographer—Delpha M. Taylor, Ord	960
Recording Clerk and Stenographer—Mary E. Sheehan, Columbus	960
Chief Engineer—B. E. Forbes, Lincoln	3,000
Assistant Engineer—E. J. Kates, Lincoln	2,400
Clerk Engineering Department—Guy Barnes, Lincoln	1,500
Stenographer—Grace M. Steward, Bethany	780

HISTORY.

This office had its genesis in an act of the legislature approved March 5, 1885, creating the board of transportation, whose purpose was railroad regulation. The act was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court on November 21, 1900. (60 Neb. 741.) The act was repealed and the board abolished by the legislative act of March 30, 1901. The present railway commission was created by constitutional amendment adopted November, 1906. Its functions are more clearly defined and wider in scope than those of the earlier board.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The railway commission has power and it is its duty to—

1. Regulate rates and service of and to exercise general control over all railroads, express companies, car companies, sleeping car companies, freight and freight line companies, water power companies, irrigation works, stock yards, telephone and telegraph companies and any other common carrier engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers with the state.
2. Investigate all cases of alleged neglect or violations of laws by railway companies and other common carriers.
3. Fix necessary rates and charges.
4. Inspect condition and equipment of each common carrier and make annual reports thereon.
5. Compel attendance of witnesses in investigations.

PUBLICATIONS.

Annual report.
Nebraska classification and supplements.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1885-1915.

Years	Secretaries or Commissioners	Stenographer and Clerks	Number of Officers and Clerks	Office, Traveling, Printing, Reports, etc.	Physical Valuation	Deficiency	Total
1885-87	$12,000		4			$4,716.63	$16,716.63
1887-89	12,000	$3,000	4	$3,800			18,800.00
1889-91	12,000	3,000	4	4,150			19,150.00
1891-93	12,000	3,000	4	3,950			18,950.00
1893-95	12,000	2,400	4	650		600.00	15,650.00
1895-97	12,000		4	525		178.88	12,703.88
1897-99	12,000	1,600	4	850		88.00	14,538.00
1899-01	12,000	1,600	4	200			13,800.00
1907-09	18,000	12,000	16	20,000		500.00	50,500.00
1909-11	18,000	18,000	24	20,000	$40,000		96,000.00
1911-13	18,000	22,000	23	20,000	40,500		100,500.00
1913-15	18,000	21,840		65,000			104,840.00
Totals	$168,000	$88,440		$139,125	$80,500	$6,083.51	$482,148.51

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

COMMISSIONERS.

Salary

Silas A. Holcomb, Chairman, Broken Bow $3,000
Term expires July, 1915.

Howard Kennedy, Omaha 3,000
Term expires July, 1917.

Henry Gerdes, Falls City 3,000
Term expires July, 1919.

EMPLOYES.

Secretary—Earl Matthews, Albion 1,800
Bookkeeper—George Weidenfeld, Omaha 1,380
Estimate Clerk—A. E. Howard, Lincoln 1,000
Stenographer—Mrs. Jessie L. Alley, Lincoln 960
Assistant Bookkeeper—Mrs. Gray Bemis, Lincoln 900
Stenographer—Vera Bonekemper, Lincoln 780

HISTORY.

This board was created by a constitutional amendment adopted November 5, 1912. It consists of three members appointed by the governor and confirmed by two-thirds of the senate, their terms of office being six years. This board has full power to control all present* and future state penal, reformatory and charitable institutions subject to the limitations of the statute. The following institutions are specified in the constitution: soldiers' homes, hospitals for the insane, school for the deaf, institute for the blind, industrial schools, institute for feeble-minded children, industrial home, orthopedic hospital, penitentiary. The powers previously possessed by the governor and the board of public lands and buildings with reference to the management and control of these institutions vested in the board of commissioners of state institutions on July 1, 1913. An act, in effect April 21, 1913, prescribes the duties of the board. It is required to appoint certain chief officers of all the institutions under its control. The entire board is required to visit and inspect every institution at least once in six months, and at least one member must visit and inspect each institution once in sixty days. The board is required to purchase all necessary supplies for all the institutions. It has control of all ad-

* By a decision of the attorney general given on April 16, 1914, the home for dependent children was added to the list of institutions under control of the board.

missions to the institutions. It must gather statistics and information and publish the same in its biennial report.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1913-1915.

Years	Salary				Maintenance	Total
	Commissioners	Secretary	Other Clerks	Number of Officers and Clerks	Office	
1913-15	$18,750.00*	$3,150.00		9	$36,850.00	$58.750.00

*$3,000 of this amount appropriated and made available April 23 to be used by the commissioners in preliminary work until the law went into effect.

BOARDS, DEPARTMENTS, COMMISSIONS AND BUREAUS.

Administrative.

ADJUTANT GENERAL AND NATIONAL GUARD.

	Salary
Adjutant General—Brig. Gen. P. L. Hall, Jr., Lincoln	$1,800
Assistant Adjutant General—Major A. R. Haysel, Lincoln	1,200
Assistant Inspector General—Major J. M. Birkner, Lincoln	1,350
Q. M. C.—Major J. V. Craig, Lincoln	1,000
Stenographer—Lieut. George Howley, Lincoln	840

HISTORY.

The act of February 15, 1864, created the office of adjutant general for the territory of Nebraska, with the salary of $300 per annum. The occasion was the great Sioux and Cheyenne Indian war on the Nebraska border. The territorial militia was organized under an act approved February 13, 1865. The act of the state legislature of February 15, 1869, continued the office. On March 17, 1871, the legislature abolished the office, and provided for the transfer of the archives to the custody of the secretary of state. By the act of February 28, 1881, the office was restored and has had continuous existence since that time.

The governor appoints the adjutant general.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The adjutant general is required to—

1. Have control of the military department subject to the governor, whose orders he transmits.
2. Keep records, receive and issue supplies, care for equipment and other property of the military department.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1915.

Years	Salary			Maintenance				Total
	Adjutant General	Officers and Clerks	No. of Officers	Office and Traveling Expenses	Support of National Guard	Armory Rental	Deficiency	
1867-68			1	$25.25			$104.50	$129.75
1869-70	$2,000.00	$250	1	248.60	$5,000.00		1,077.74	8,576.34
1871-72	222.25		1	55.50	19,509.85			19,787.60
1873-74	500.00		1					500.00
1875-76	900.00		1		250.75			1,150.75
1877-79	1,125.00		1				33.33	1,158.33
1879-81	1,000.00		1			$100		1,100.00
1881-83	1,000.00		1	400.00		100	1,158.98	2,658.98
1883-85	600.00		1	850.00	5,000.00	100		6,550.00
1885-87	600.00		1	500.00	10,000.00	100		11,200.00
1887-89	600.00		1	800.00	20,000.00	100		21,500.00
1889-91	2,000.00		1	500.00	20,100.00	100	8,000.00	30,700.00
1891-93	2,000.00		1	500.00	62,000.00	100		64,600.00
1893-95	2,000.00		1	350.00	30,000.00	100	775.34	33,225.34
1895-97	2,000.00		1	500.00	30,000.00		9,459.66	41,959.66
1897-99	2,400.00	1,600	2	1,000.00	30,000.00		1,039.08	36,039.08
1899-01	2,700.00	3,600	3	2,000.00	30,521.02		9,227.30	48,048.32
1901-03	2,700.00	3,600	3	1,000.00	28,600.00	6,000	2,717.00	44,617.00
1903-05	2,700.00	5,280	4	2,000.00	24,400.00	6,800		41,180.00
1905-07	3,600.00	6,080	4	2,500.00	32,400.00	14,800	625.00	60,005.00
1907-09	3,600.00	6,080	4	3,000.00	33,000.00	15,800		61,480.00
1909-11	3,600.00	6,080	4	3,000.00	33,000.00	15,800		61,480.00
1911-13	3,600.00	6,080	4	3,000.00	35,000.00	30,000	3,179.55	80,859.55
1913-15	3,600.00	6,080	4	3,000.00	35,000.00	30,000		77,680.00
Totals	$45,047.25	$44,730		$25,229.35	$483,781.62	$120,000	$37,397.48	$756,185.70

BUREAU OF PRINTING.

Commissioner—John H. Morehead, Governor.

Salary

Deputy Commissioner—N. J. Ludi, Wahoo..... $1,500

HISTORY.

A territorial act approved March 15, 1855, provided that the secretary of the territory should print and distribute the laws and joint resolutions. On January 29, 1857, Robert W. Furnas was elected public printer, and an act approved February 13, 1857, authorized the printer to print the session laws and the journals of each house.

The earliest state law in reference to state printing is one approved June 18, 1867. This act provided that the auditor, treasurer and secretary of state should advertise for bids for state printing. An act approved February 25, 1875, required state officers to deliver their reports to the state printer and have them ready for distribution at the beginning of the legislature. The earlier act was repealed by an act approved February 24, 1883, and a state printing board, consisting of the auditor, treasurer and secretary of state, with duties almost identical with those required by the early law, created. An act passed by the legislature of 1897 substituted a new act which required the printing board to let contracts for printing, stationery and supplies for all state departments, and allowed $1,000 a year as salary for an expert printer to attend to the actual duties of the board. An act approved April 3, 1909, provided that the printing board should consist of the governor, auditor and secretary of state and gave the governor power to appoint a secretary. The legislature of 1911 repealed the existing law and created a bureau of printing, and made the governor the commissioner of the bureau with power to appoint a deputy at a salary of $1,500 a year.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

To secure bids and award contracts for printing and stationery required by the various state offices and institutions.

STATEMENT OF STATE PRINTING HANDLED BY COMMISSIONER OF PRINTING FROM APRIL 1, 1913, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1914.

Auditor		$2,277.45
Attorney General		359.60
Board of Irrigation		2,263.88
Banking Board		2,293.74
Board of Health		1,438.64
Board of Equalization		103.30
Boys' Industrial School		80.02
Board of Charities and Correction		186.45
Board of Control—Dependent Children		26.00
Board of Commissioners State Institutions		829.32
Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings		523.55
Commission to Revise Statutes		15,552.22
Conservation and Public Welfare Commission		16.15
Dairymen's Association		649.67
Fire Commission		732.98
Feeble Minded Youth		270.19
Food Commission		2,163.36
Fish and Game Commission		771.76
Governor		730.35
Girls' Industrial School		101.68
Hastings Asylum		307.57
Hotel Commission		322.45
Home for Dependent Children		101.16
Historical Society		2,359.50
Insurance Department		2,817.19
Lincoln Asylum		584.09
Labor Bureau		1,264.54
Library Commission		266.15
Library		352.63
Live Stock Sanitary Commission		139.69
Norfolk Asylum		325.66
Nurse Examiners		2.50
Orthopedic Hospital		393.01
Penitentiary		493.11
Railway Commission		11,197.13
Revenue and Taxation Commission		29.45
Superintendent of Public Instruction		5,289.79
Secretary of State		1,296.89
Supreme Court		8,466.40
Stallion Registration Board		1,461.84
State Prison Board		151.45
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Grand Island		380.59
Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Milford		238.54
School for Deaf at Omaha		48.46
School for Blind at Nebraska City		89.52
Treasurer		239.22
Tuberculosis Hospital		337.80
Veterinarian		618.82
Bureau of Printing	$11,337.25	
Initiative and Referendum	3,972.35	
		15,309.60
		$88,285.16
Legislative printing (Session of 1913)		11,127.97
Estimated amount of uncompleted work		6,339.00
Printing deficiencies, $5,713.16.		$105,752.13
University printing for biennium estimated by Purchasing Agent Evans at		25,000.00
Total state printing		**$130,752.13**

APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1915.

Years	Salary	Printing Laws, Journals, Supreme Court Reports	Deficiency	Total
1867-68		$4,000.00	$1,439.50	$5,439.50
1869-70		6,000.00	1,718.55	7,718.55
1871-72		6,000.00	3,906.23	9,906.23
1873-74		14,500.00	8,700.00	23,200.00
1875-76		16,700.00		16,700.00
1877-79		15,010.00		15,010.00
1879-81		17,604.00		17,604.00
1881-83		16,400.00		16,400.00
1883-85		18,350.00		18,350.00
1885-87		27,510.00		27,510.00
1887-89		36,960.00		36,960.00
1889-91		31,010.00		31,010.00
1891-93		33,505.00		33,505.00
1893-95		34,305.00	319.80	34,624.80
1895-97		33,510.00		33,510.00
1897-99		28,891.00*	6,161.30	35,052.30
1899-01		21,250.00	7,833.10	29,083,10
1901-03		21,250.00	15,176.66	36,426.66
1903-05	$2,400.00	25,200.00		27,600.00
1905-07	2,400.00	27,100.00		29,500.00
1907-09	2,000.00	26,800.00		28,800.00
1909-11	2,000.00	30,800.00	3,500.00	36,300.00
1911-13	3,000.00	34,947.11	1,241.79	39,188.79
1913-15	3,000.00	38,000.00		41,000.00
Totals	$14,800.00	$565,602.11	$49,996.93	$630,399.04

*Clerical help included in amount appropriated.

BOARD OF EDUCATIONAL LANDS AND FUNDS.

Meets second Tuesday of each month.

John H. Morehead, Governor.....Chairman
Fred Beckmann, Land Commissioner .....Secretary
Walter A. George, Treasurer.
Addison Wait, Secretary of State.
Grant G. Martin, Attorney General

The constitution of 1875 (article VIII, section 1) designated the governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general and commissioner of public lands and buildings to constitute a board for the sale, leasing, and general management of all lands and funds set apart for educational purposes. An act signed April 21, 1913, transferred to the management of this board all lands and buildings formerly managed by the board of public lands and buildings, except those which a constitutional amendment of 1912 (article V, section 19) transferred to the board of commissioners of state institutions.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1873-1915.

Years	Serving School Land Notices, Prosecuting Delinquents, Etc.	Appraising School Lands	Deficiency	Premium and Expense of Purchasing Bonds	Total
1873-74	$12,000.00*				$12,000.00
1875-76	10,000.00				10,000.00
1877-79	5,000.00				5,000.00
1879-81	5,000.00				5,000.00
1881-83	6,000.00				6,000.00
1883-85	7,000.00				7,000.00
1885-87	10,000.00		$12,000.00	$5,883.34	27,833.34
1887-89	11,000.00	$17,000.00	2,326.00		30,326.00
1889-91	3,000.00	8,000.00			11,000.00
1891-93	3,000.00	8,000.00			11,000.00
1893-95	6,000.00	12,000.00			18,000.00
1895-97	6,000.00	12,000.00			18,000.00
1897-99	4,000.00				4,000.00
1899-01	2,500.00				2,500.00
1901-03	5,894.39				5,894.39
1903-05	4,012.00	12,000.00			16,012.00
1905-07	4,000.00	3,000.00			7,000.00
1907-09	4,000.00	3,000.00			7,000.00
1909-11	2,000.00	3,000.00		1,000.00	6,000.00
1911-13	2,000.00	3,000.00			5,000.00
1913-15	2,000.00	2,000.00			4,000.00
Totals	$114,406.39	$71,000.00	$14,326.00	$6,833.34	$218,565.73

*Appropriations from 1873 to 1885, inclusive, were used partly for appraising lands.

BOARD OF PURCHASE AND SUPPLIES.

A statute of 1877 designated the governor, commissioner of public lands and buildings, secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general to constitute a board to purchase the supplies for the various state penal and charitable institutions. With the amendment of 1912 (article V, section 19), these functions are transferred to the board of commissioners of state institutions.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1887-1915.

Years	Publishing Notices, Printing, Postage, Etc.	Years	Publishing Notices, Printing, Postage, Etc.
1887-89	$500.00	1903-05	$300.00
1889-91	300.00	1905-07	150.00
1891-93	400.00	1907-09	150.00
1893-95	200.00	1909-11	100.00
1895-97	400.00	1911-13	150.00
1897-99	400.00	1913-15	50.00
1899-01	300.00		
1901-03	400.00	Totals	$3,800.00

BOARD OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

The constitution of 1875 designated the commissioner of public lands and buildings, secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general to form a board which should have supervision and control of all buildings, grounds and lands of the state, the state prison, asylums and all other institutions thereof except those for educational purposes. By an act in force February 13, 1877, the powers of the board were further defined. The constitutional amendment of 1912 (article V, section 19) placed the control of the lands and buildings of penal reformatory and charitable institutions in the hands of the board of commissioners of state institutions. An act signed April 21, 1913, transferred

the remaining powers of the board of public lands and buildings to the board of educational lands and funds.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1915.

Years	Construction and Repair Capitol Building	Repair of Public Buildings	Furniture, Fuel and Lighting	Salary of Employes	Traveling Incidentals, Etc.	Deficiency	Total
1867-68	$59,817.59*			$475.00			$60,292.59
1869-70	16,000.00†		$8,132.45		$1,196.05	$297.00	25,625.50
1871-72	1,220.85		9,639.87	1,200.00	95.00		12,155.72
1873-74	6,103.25		3,742.50	1,200.00		798.69	11,844.44
1875-76			3,000.00	1,200.00			4,200.00
1877-79	1,262.65		3,375.00	2,700.00		212.65	7,550.30
1879-81	75,600.00	$2,000	2,800 00	2,400.00	525.00		83,325.00
1881-83	102,600.00‡	5,000	8,700.00	3,000.00	500.00	4,748.51	124,548.51
1883-85	122,809.70	5,000	8,000.00	6,400.00	700.00	360.16	143,269.86
1885-87	140,701.24	5,000	8,000.00	7,000.00	800.00		161,501.24
1887-89	379,805.59§	3,000	7,700.00	7,600.00	800.00	5,981.30	404,886.89
1889-91	63,588.93	3,000	8,800.00	11,609.00	800.00		87,797.93
1891-93	3,648.10	1,000	7,800.00	10,000.00	1,300.00	4,113.97	27,862.07
1893-95	6,703.34		7,500.00	8,000.00	750.00	6,742.39	29,695.73
1895-97	6,748.17		7,500.00	9,000.00	750.00	4,145.22	28,143.39
1897-99	1,500.00		7,500.00	9,000.00	500.00	1,917.66	20,417.66
1899-01	10,500.00		8,800.00	8,200.00		1,629.68	29,129.68
1901-03	10,699.95		7,000.00	11,000.00	1,500.00	6,916.37	37,116.32
1903-05	20,085.00		6,000.00	15,040.00	2,000 00	1,109.85	44,234.85
1905-07	20,957.00		6,000.00	15,000.00	2,000.00	1,019.60	44,976.60
1907-09	11,000.00		6,000.00	16,800.00	3,000.00		36,800.00
1909-11	11,700.00		7,000.00	18,600.00	3,000.00	48.60	40,348.60
1911-13	12,200.00		9,000.00	20,380.00	2,000.00	553.38	44,133.38
1913-15	72,000.00		9,000.00	20,380.00	2,000.00		103,380.00
Totals	$1,157,251.36	$24,000	$160,989.82	$206,184.00	$24,216.05	$40,595.03	$1,613,236.26

*Derived from sale of lots in city of Lincoln.

†Ibid. Cost of first capitol building of the state $75,817.59.

‡For the years 1883-86 a levy of ⅛ mill was made for capitol construction. For years 1887-88 a levy of ¾ of a mill was made for same purpose. Legislature of 1887 authorized sale of Lincoln city lots for use of capitol building fund. This sale added $78,870 to this fund.

§18th biennial report of the board of public lands and buildings gives total cost of constructing capitol as $691,428.80.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

W. B. Howard, Auditor.

	Term expires
E. J. Robinson, Lincoln	1915
H. S. Wiggins, Omaha	1914

The legislature of 1909 created this board, consisting of the auditor and two certified public accountants appointed by the governor for terms of two years. Candidates for public accountant's certificates are examined by the board, and upon satisfactorily passing the examinations are certified to the governor, who issues the proper credentials. The examination questions are those furnished by the national association of certified public accountants. The fees collected cover the expenses of holding the examinations.

Financial.

BANKING BOARD.

John H. Morehead, Governor.
W. B. Howard, Auditor.
Grant G. Martin, Attorney General.

	Salary
Secretary—E. Royse, Lincoln	$3,000
Clerk—M. M. Heffley, Lincoln	1,500
Assistant Clerk—Maude Hoge, Lincoln	1,200
Assistant Clerk—Henry C. Berge, Lincoln	1,200
Clerk and Stenographer—Anna Gass, Columbus	1,000
Examiner—John Boatsman, Morrill	2,000
Examiner—Paul Jones, Benkelman	2,000
Examiner—A. D. Touzalin, Omaha	2,000
Examiner—S. A. Lapp, Nelson	2,000
Examiner—J. Donnelly, Plattsmouth	2,000
Examiner—E. H. Mullowney, Omaha	2,000
Examiner—T. R. Riley, Omaha	2,000
Examiner—M. C. Wilde, Norfolk	2,000
Examiner—E. N. Vanhorne, Pawnee City	2,000

HISTORY.

Early banking in the state was carried on under the general incorporation laws of the state. The instablity of these early institutions finally led to the general banking act which was approved March 29, 1889. This act provided for the filing of bank reports with the auditor, and the examination of banks under the direction of the auditor. The auditor, treasurer and attorney general or any two of them appointed a suitable person to do the necessary clerical work in the auditor's office, and also the necessary bank examiners. An act approved April 8, 1895, created the state banking board, of which the auditor, treasurer and attorney general were the members, with power to appoint a secretary and a clerk, and bank examiners. The banking law was revised by an act approved March 25, 1909. This provided that the auditor, treasurer and the governor who is ex-officio chairman should constitute the board. The office is sustained chiefly by the fees collected.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

This board has general control of banks and banking under the laws of this state. The governor appoints the secretary, bank examiners and other employes.

The board is required to—

1. Inspect and secure reports from all banks organized under state laws, and to enforce all the banking laws.
2. Have control of building and loan associations.

PUBLICATIONS.

Annual reports of the banking board.

Annual building and loan reports.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1889-1915.

Years	Salary				Maintenance		Total
	Secretary	Other Clerks	Examiners	No. of Officers	Office	Deficiency	
1889-91	$2,400.00			1	$1,500.00		$3,900.00
1891-93	2,800.00			1	1,500.00		4,300.00
1893-95	2,400.00			1	1,500.00		3,900.00
1895-97	3,000.00	$2,000.00		2	1,500.00		6,500.00
1897-99	3,000.00	2,000.00		2	1,200.00		6,200.00
1899-01	3,000.00	3,600.00		3	1,200.00	$95.00	7,895.00
1901-03	3,000.00	3,680.00		3	1,300.00	226.80	8,206.80
1903-05	3,500.00	3,780.00	$12,600.00	7	6,100 00		25,980.00
1905-07	4,000.00	4,080.00	14,400.00	7	6,300.00	600.00	29,380.00
1907-09	4,000.00	4,400.00	18,000.00	8	10,700.00		37,100.00
1909-11	6,000.00	7,400.00	25,200.00	11	16,600.00	300.00	55,500.00
1911-13	6,000.00	9,800.00	32,400.00	14	24,000.00	3,600.00	76,100.00
1913-15	6,000.00	9,800.00	36,000.00	14	23,000.00		74,800.00
Totals	$49,100.00	$50,540.00	$138,600.00		$96,400.00	$4,821.80	$335,861.80

INSURANCE BOARD.

John H. Morehead, Governor.....Chairman
Grant G. Martin Attorney General.
W. B. Howard, Auditor.

	Salary
Insurance Commissioner—Lawson G. Brian	$2,500
Actuary—H. S. Wiggins.....per day	15
Examiner—John W. Jones	2,000
Examiner—C. S. Clayton	2,000
Chief Clerk—Lillian E. Peters	1,200
Stenographer—Maynetta Marks	840

HISTORY.

An act approved February 15, 1864, required insurance companies to be certified by the territorial auditor, and to report to him. The act approved February 25, 1873, extended the duties of the auditor with reference to inspection and investigation of insurance companies, and required him to have the assent of the attorney general before issuing the original certificate to a company. An act approved March 31, 1899, repealed the existing law, and created a bureau of insurance, with the governor as insurance commissioner and a deputy commissioner for the actual work. This law was declared unconstitutional (59 Neb. 417-435) on the ground that it violated sections 1 and 4, article IX, of the constitution relative to taxation. It was held that the invalid sections constituted an inducement to the legislature to enact the other sections of the law, and so rendered the whole invalid. In 1903 the auditor was empowered to appoint an insurance deputy. The legislature of 1913 repealed the existing law and enacted a complete insurance code. It provides that the governor, auditor and attorney general shall constitute the state insurance board, and shall appoint a secretary who shall be known as insurance commissioner. The department collects fees sufficient to maintain it.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

1. The board shall see that all laws respecting insurance companies are faithfully executed.
2. Upon necessary evidence, certificates to insurance companies may be issued or revoked.
3. Shall examine each domestic company at least once in three years.
4. May examine foreign companies.
5. Must secure annual reports from insurance companies.
6. Shall keep deposited securities.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1913-1915.

Years	Salary						Maintenance	
	Insurance Commissioner	Bookkeeper	Stenographer	Actuary	Examiners	No. of Officers and Clerks	Office	Total
1913-15	$5,000.00	$2,400.00	$1,680.00	Per diem*	Fees†	6	$15,000.00	$24,080.00

*The law permits the state insurance board to pay the actuary a per diem of $15.

†Two regular examiners employed and each receives a salary of $2,000 per annum and traveling expenses. Both salary and expenses paid out of fees received by the state from examination of insurance companies.

DEPOSITORY BONDS BOARD.

John H. Morehead, Governor.....Chairman
Addison Wait, Secretary of State.
Grant G. Martin, Attorney General.

This board consists of the governor, secretary of state and attorney general. Its function is to approve the depository bonds of banks in which state funds are deposited, except such banks as are by statute exempted from furnishing such a bond. It was created by an act approved April 8, 1891.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND ASSESSMENT.

Meets for assessment first Monday in May.
Meets for equalization third Monday in July.

John H. Morehead, Governor.
Addison Wait, Secretary of State.
Walter A. George, Treasurer.
Fred Beckmann, Land Commissioner.
W. B. Howard, Auditor.

Salary
Henry Seymour, Secretary $1,600

HISTORY.

The territorial auditor in 1855 determined the amount to be raised by each county for the territorial tax. In 1857 the legislature adopted the revenue code of Iowa for Nebraska territory. This code provided for a census board which was to exercise the functions of a board of equalization. In 1858 the legislature provided that the territorial auditor and treasurer should constitute the territorial board of equalization. A further amendment in 1864 added the governor to this board, which continued unchanged until 1903 when the secretary of state and commissioner of public lands and buildings were added. At this time the board was authorized to appoint a secretary.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

1. The board shall provide a uniform method of keeping all books relating to taxation in the several counties, and shall send to county clerks all blanks necessary to the operation of the assessment laws.

2. It shall have general direction and control of the county assessors.

3. It must equalize the assessments of property in the several counties, and has power to raise or lower the assessed valuation of any county.

4. The board shall determine the amount of all taxes required for state purposes and the rate of taxation upon all property in the state necessary to raise the same, and make the levy of such taxes.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1903-1915.

Years	Salary	Maintenance		Total
	Secretary	Office and Traveling Expense	Deficiency	
1903-05	$2,000.00	$1,000.00		$3,000.00
1905-07	3,200.00	1,500.00		4,700.00
1907-09	3,200.00	1,500.00		4,700.00
1909-11	3,200.00	1,500.00	$321.80	5,021.80
1911-13	3,200.00	2,000.00		5,200.00
1913-15	3,200.00	2,000.00		5,200.00
Totals	$18,000.00	$9,500.00	$321.80	$27,821.80

Industrial.

BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Commissioner—John H. Morehead, Governor.

	Salary
Deputy Commissioner—Charles W. Pool, Tecumseh	$1,500
Stenographer—Eunice K. Barton, Lincoln	840

HISTORY.

The legislature of 1887 created this bureau. The governor was made the commissioner, to comply with the requirements of the Nebraska constitution forbidding the creation of more executive offices. The duties of the office are performed by a deputy commissioner and other employes.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The labor commissioner is required to—

1. Collect, collate and publish statistics and facts relative to manufacture, industrial classes and material resources, other than farming.
2. Examine into the relation between labor and capital.
3. Enforce the labor laws, including the factory inspection laws.
4. Enforce the laws concerning fire escapes on factories and public buildings.
5. Maintain a free public employment office.

RELATION TO OTHER STATE BOARDS.

Deputy labor commissioner is secretary of the board of mediation and investigation.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report.
Occasional bulletins.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1887-1915.

Years	Salary			Maintenance		Total
	Deputy	Other Clerks	Number of Officers and Clerks	Office	Deficiency	
1887-89	$3,000.00			$1,200.00		$4,200.00
1889-91	3,000.00	$2,000.00	2	3,000.00		8,000.00
1891-93	3,000.00	2,000.00	2	3,000.00		8,000.00
1893-95	3,000.00	2,000.00	2	1,000.00		6,000 00
1895-97	3,000.00	2,000.00	2	1,100.00		6,100.00
1897-99	3,000.00	2,000.00	2	650.00	$1,480.42	7,130.42
1899-01	3,000.00	3,000.00	3	2,000.00		8,000.00
1901-03	3,000.00	3,680.00	3	2,700.00		9,380.00
1903-05	3,000.00	3,680.00	3	2,800.00		9,480.00
1905-07	3,000.00	4,080.00	3	2,800.00		9,880.00
1907-09	3,000.00	1,680.00	2	3,600.00	282.38	8,562.38
1909-11	3,000.00	1,680.00	2	5,000.00	723.64	10,403.64
1911-13	3,000.00	1,680.00	2	5,000.00	284.90	9,964.90
1913-15	3,000.00	1,680.00	2	6,000.00		10,680.00
Totals	$42,000.00	$31,160.00		$39,850.00	$2,771.34	$115,781.34

MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION.

John H. Morehead, Governor.
Charles W. Pool, Deputy Labor Commissioner.

	Term expires
George E. Norman, Omaha	1915
Annie L. Hawes, Lincoln, Secretary	1915

HISTORY.

Created by the legislature of 1913. The governor is a member and he is to appoint the deputy commissioner of labor, a member of the political science department of the University of Nebraska, and one other member as additional members. At least one of these must be a woman. The appointments are for two years. No appropriation was made for this commission.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

1. Must inquire into wages paid to female employes, and minors.
2. Establish wage boards and minimum wages in various occupations.
3. Publish names of employers who refuse to agree to findings of the commission.
4. May publish statistics and other data and must make a biennial report.

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND INVESTIGATION.

	Term expires
Robert Cowell, Omaha, Chairman	1915
Charles W. Pool, Tecumseh, Secretary.	
F. M. Coffey, Lincoln	1915
H. E. Reische, Chadron	1915

This board was created by the legislature of 1913. It is composed of three persons appointed by the governor, together with the deputy commissioner of labor, who is required to act as secretary. One of the members must be a member of a labor organization affiliated with the state federation of labor and one of them must be an employer of labor. Their term of office is two years. The expenses of this office are borne in part by the state, but certain costs are charged to the parties to the matters in dispute.

It is the duty of this board, upon notification from the governor that a strike or lockout has occurred or is seriously threatened, to send one of its members to investigate the difficulty and endeavor to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute. The governor may cause all members of the board to proceed to the locality of a dispute. Grievances and disputes voluntarily submitted to the board by the parties in interest shall be considered and judgment rendered. Local mediation boards may also consider disputes voluntarily submitted to them. An initial appropriation of $2,000 was made.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF CHILD LABOR.

Rev. James Wise	Omaha
Mrs. Draper Smith	Omaha
E. D. Murphy	Brady
Mrs. E. A. Russell	Ord
Miss Mattie Allen	Lincoln

The legislature of 1907 created this board. The governor appoints five members for terms of five years each. These serve without compensation. The chairman is the executive head of the board and must reside in the county employing the largest number of children. It is the duty of members of this board to cause children who are employed to undergo physical examination as to their fitness to work, if there seems to be doubt of such fitness.

Penal and Charitable.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

John H. Morehead, Governor ..... Chairman
James E. Delzell, State Superintendent ..... Secretary
Fred Beckmann, Land Commissioner.

	Salary
Chief Clerk—John W. Shahan, Kearney	$1,500
Stenographer—Matilda Heagney, Lincoln	840

HISTORY.

This board was created by the legislature of 1901. The governor, superintendent of public instruction, and commissioner of public lands and buildings constitute the board.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

This board is required to—

1. Inquire into the whole system of public charities and the correctional institutions of the state and counties.
2. Examine and approve all plans for new jail buildings, lock-ups, infirmaries or reformatories.
3. Upon order of the governor, investigate the management of any state or county penal, charitable or reformatory institution.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1901-1915.

Years	Salary			Maintenance	Total
	Chief Clerk	Stenographer	Number of Officers and Clerks	Office	
1901-03	$2,100.00		1	$2,900.00	$5,000.00
1903-05	2,400.00		1	1,600.00	4,000.00
1905-07	2,400.00		1	1,600.00	4,000.00
1907-09	2,400.00		1	1,600.00	4,000.00
1909-11	2,400.00		1	600.00	3,000.00
1911-13	3,000.00		2	1,200.00	4,200.00
1913-15	3,000.00	$1,680.00	2	1,250.00	5,930.00
Totals	$17,700.00	$1,680.00		$10,750.00	$30,130.00

STATE PRISON BOARD AND ADVISORY BOARD OF PARDONS.

	Salary	Expires
Dr. J. M. Talcott, Crofton	$1,000	1916
Edward G. Maggi, Lincoln	1,000	1915
Dr. F. A. Sedlacek, Omaha	1,000	1917

John W. Shahan, Secretary.

HISTORY.

The legislature of 1911 created these boards. The state prison board is composed of three members appointed by the governor to serve for three years. One of these must be a practising physician and one must be a practising attorney. The prison board is also the advisory board of pardons. The clerk of the state board of charities and corrections is secretary of these boards.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

1. The prison board has power to establish rules and regulations under which prisoners within the penitentiary may be allowed to go upon parole.

2. The secretary of the prison board must keep in communication, so far as is possible, with all prisoners on parole, and report to the prison board for consideration.

3. Findings of the board for final discharge shall be sent to the governor.

4. The advisory board of pardons shall consider petitions and requests for pardons, reprieves and commutations of sentence, and report their findings to the governor.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1911-1915.

Years	Salary	Expenses	Deficiency	Total
1911-13	$4,000.00*		$540.00	$4,540.00
1913-15	6,000.00	$600.00		6,600.00
Totals	$10,000.00	600.00	$540.00	$11,140.00

*Expenses and per diem included in this amount.

PENITENTIARY MEDICAL BOARD

G. E. Williams, Physician at Penitentiary.
B. F. Williams, Superintendent, Lincoln Hospital for the Insane.
H. B. Cummins, Board of Secretaries, State Board of Health.

This board is composed of the physician at the penitentiary, the superintendent of the Lincoln hospital for the insane, and one of the secretaries of the state board of health.

It is required to examine convicts who are believed to be insane and to certify its findings to the governor.

Elections.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

Meets second Tuesday in September and the fourth Monday in December.

John H. Morehead, Governor.....Chairman
Addison Wait, Secretary of State.
W. B. Howard, Auditor.
Walter A. George, Treasurer.
Grant G. Martin, Attorney General.

HISTORY.

An act approved March 16, 1855, required the territorial secretary, with two other territorial officers, to canvass the vote on territorial officers. An act approved January 26, 1856, provided that the territorial auditor, in the presence of the governor and one territorial officer, should canvass the vote for delegate to congress and territorial officers. This law was amended on February 13, 1857, to provide that the governor, chief justice and United States attorney of the territory should canvass the vote on delegate to congress and territorial officers. An act approved February 15, 1864, provided that the territorial secretary, auditor and governor should canvass the vote on delegate to congesss, territorial auditor and territorial treasurer.

An act approved February 15, 1864, provided that qualified electors of the territory in the actual military service of the United States or of this territory should be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage while absent from home.

The governor, secretary and auditor of the territory were to canvass this vote and perform such other duties relating to the canvass as may be required under existing provisions of law. The revised statutes of 1866 add the vote on territorial librarian to the list of those canvassed. An act of October 28, 1868, provided for canvassing the vote on presidential electors. An act approved February 15, 1869, required the president of the senate to canvass the vote for member of congress, governor, secretary of state, auditor and treasurer. This act was extended in 1873 to include votes on attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, justices of the supreme court and district attorney. An act approved February 17, 1877, provided that the vote on executive officers should be canvassed by the legislature in joint session, and the vote on other than executive officers should be canvassed by a canvassing board composed of the governor, auditor, treasurer, secretary of state and attorney general. The act of March 1, 1879, required that the vote on governor, lieutenant governor, members of congress, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings and district attorneys, and votes expressing choice for United States senator should be canvassed by the legislature, while votes cast for presidential electors, judges of the supreme and district courts and regents of the university should be canvassed by the canvassing board. This is the most recent statute.

VOTING MACHINE COMMISSION.

Called meetings.

John H. Morehead, Governor .....Chairman
Addison Wait, Secretary of State.
W. B. Howard, Auditor.

This commission was created by the legislature of 1905. It consists of the governor, secretary of state and auditor, who have power to appoint three deputies, two of whom must be master mechanics or graduates of a school of mechanical engineering. These deputies are appointed for terms of two years.

It is the duty of the deputies to examine voting machines and report upon their suitablity for use at voting places in Nebraska. The expense of such examination is borne by the party wishing to sell a voting machine.

Public Health and Safety.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

MEMBERS.

John H. Morehead, Governor.
Grant G. Martin, Attorney General.
James E. Delzell, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BOARD OF SECRETARIES.

President—E. Arthur Carr, M. D.....Lincoln
Vice-President—P. F. Dodson, M. D.....Wilber
Treasurer—C. T. Burchard, M. D.....Falls City
Secretary—H. B. Cummins, M. D.....Seward

	Salary
Health Inspector—W. H. Wilson, M. D., Lincoln	$1,800
Bacteriologist—W. F. Wild, Lincoln	2,000
Clerk—Hazel Peters, Lincoln	720
Stenographer—Leta Miller, Lincoln	840

HISTORY.

The original state board of health law was enacted in 1891. In 1903 the law was amended and a state health inspector provided. The governor, attorney general and superintendent of public instruction compose this board. The active work of the board is directed by a board of four secretaries appointed by the governor, and a health inspector, who is subject to their instructions in the actual execution of the laws, and who devotes his entire time to the work.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The board of health is required to—

1. Grant and revoke licenses for the practice of medicine and surgery, dentistry, nursing.
2. Supervise and control all matters relating to the protection of the people from contagious, infectious and epidemic diseases.
3. Serve as registrar of vital statistics.
4. License maternity homes.
5. Appoint board of examiners for embalmers.
6. Appoint board of dental secretaries.
7. Appoint board of examiners of nurses.
8. Operate a bacteriological laboratory.

PUBLICATIONS.

Quarterly bulletin.
Biennial report.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1895-1915.

Years	Salary				Maintenance		Total
	Inspector	Director of Bacteriological Laboratory	Stenographer	Number of Officers and Clerks	Office	Prevention of Disease and Laboratory Equipment	
1895-97					$200.00		$200.00
1897-99					200.00		200.00
1899-01					200.00	$1,500.00	1,700.00
1901-03					200.00	4,000.00	4,200.00
1903-05	$3,600.00			1	500.00	2,000.00	6,100.00
1905-07	3,600.00			1	6,500.00	3,500.00	13,600.00
1907-09	3,600.00			1	6,400.00		10,000.00
1909-11	3,600.00			1	8,200.00		11,800.00
1911-13	3,600.00		$1,680.00	2	8,200.00	5,000.00	18,480.00
1913-15	3,600.00	$4,000.00	1,680.00	4	9,000.00	13,000.00	31,280.00
Totals	$21,600.00	$4,000.00	$3,360.00		$39,600.00	$29,000.00	$97,560.00

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

	Term expires
President—D. J. Killen, Omaha	1915
Vice-President—L. W. McConnell, McCook	1917
Vice-President—S. E. Ewing, Creston	1919
Treasurer—Orel Jones, Oconto	1918
Secretary—J. Earle Harper, Spencer	1916

HISTORY.

This board was established in 1887. Its members are the attorney general, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and commissioner of public lands and buildings. The board appoints a board of five examiners who conduct the business. The office is supported by fees for examinations.

DUTIES.

The board is required to—

1. Examine all applicants for pharmacists' licenses and register the holders of such licenses.
2. Enforce the laws governing the practice of pharmacy.

BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS.

	Term expires
President—Ellen Stewart, Omaha	1915
Secretary—Lillian B. Stuff, Omaha	1917
Treasurer—Gertrude Smith, Omaha	1916

The legislature of 1909 created this board. It consists of three persons appointed by the state board of health for terms of three years. The board examines and registers nurses. The fees of the office cover its expenses.

BOARD OF DENTAL SECRETARIES.

	Term expires
Dr. E. A. Thomas, Hastings	1914
Dr. C. S. Parker, Norfolk	1915
Dr. J. S. Pierce, Lincoln	1916
Dr. E. A. Meservey, Kearney	1917
Dr. J. H. Wallace, Omaha	1918

This board was created by the legislature of 1905. It consists of five dentists appointed by the state board of health for terms of five years. It is their duty to examine and certify dentists and annually to register all dentists. They are also required to send two of their number to be present at all final examinations given by dental colleges or departments within the state. The fees of the office must pay all its expenses.

BOARD OF EMBALMERS.

	Term expires
President—Geo. H. Brewer, South Omaha	1915
Secretary—W. M. Hill, Hebron	1914
Treasurer—A. H. Fellers, Humboldt	1916

The board was created in 1899. It consists of three persons appointed by the state board of health for terms of three years. The fees of the office support it.

This board examines and certifies embalmers.

BOARD OF OSTEOPATHY.

	Term expires
Dr. J. M. Kilgore, York	1915
Dr. J. T. Young, Fremont	1916
Dr. W. H. Cobble, Fremont	1917
Dr. C. B. Atzen, Secretary, Omaha	1918
Dr. E. M. Cramb, Lincoln	1919

The legislature of 1901 provided for the certification of osteopaths by the state board of health. The legislature of 1909 provided for a state board of osteopathy, consisting of the governor and five examiners appointed by the governor for terms of five years. The fees of the office maintain it.

The board examines and grants certificates to persons desiring to practice osteopathy.

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY.

	Term expires
President—D. L. Davies, Superior	1915
Secretary—J. H. Riffe, Hastings	1916
Vice-President—E. J. Niewohner, Columbus	1917

This board was created by the legislature of 1907. It consists of three examiners appointed by the governor for terms of three years. The fees of the office maintain it.

The board examines and grants certificates to persons desiring to practice optometry.

FOOD, DRUG, DAIRY AND OIL COMMISSION.

Commissioner—John H. Morehead, Governor.

	Salary
Deputy Commissioner—Clarence E. Harman, Holdrege	$2,250
Chemist—E. L. Redfern, Lincoln	1,800
Secretary—Marion E. Hebmann, Arapahoe	1,080
Stenographer—Tillie Eppens, Lincoln	840
Clerk—Grace A. Trott, Lincoln	840
Inspector—Fred Ayres, Holbrook	$4 per day
Inspector—V. E. Stahl, Seward	
Inspector—J. W. Moore, Lincoln	
Inspector—Anton Tusa, Omaha	
Inspector—James Murphy, Lincoln	
Inspector—W. S. Austin, Central City	
Inspector—George S. Mayo, North Loup	
Inspector—W. W. Hecox, Kearney	
Inspector—P. J. Biglin, O'Neil	
Inspector—J. G. P. Hildebrand, Lincoln	
Inspector—E. C. Kemble, Lincoln	

HISTORY.

The legislature of 1899 created the food, drug and dairy commission. The governor was food commissioner, with power to appoint a deputy. This law was replaced by a more inclusive act in 1907.

The office of oil inspector was created by the legislature of 1887. The inspector and deputies were appointed by the governor. The legislature of 1909 repealed the existing law and designated the governor as oil inspector with power to appoint a deputy. This office is supported by fees collected. The legislature of 1913 consolidated the pure food and oil inspection business of the state in one office, of which the governor is commissioner, with power to appoint a deputy, a state chemist, food inspectors and other employes. The deputy is required to have knowledge of chemistry, drugs, food products, dairy products and oils.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The food, drug, dairy and oil commissioner is required to—

1. Execute all the provisions of present and future laws relating to food, drug, dairy and oil products.
2. Upon recommendation of the deputy commissioner, employ and station inspectors.

The deputy food, drug, dairy and oil commissioner is required to—

1. Direct the inspectors.
2. Make an annual report to the governor.
3. Furnish county clerks a certified list of all foods, food products, liquors, beverages, medicines found by analysis to be adulterated, with the name and brand of the articles, the name of the manufacturer and the name of the injurious adulterant.
4. Certify facts concerning the violation of the food, drug, dairy and oil laws to the proper county attorney.
5. Act on report and complaints from owners or managers of creameries, cheese factories, farmers and others.
6. Inspect, or cause to be inspected, farm dairies, milk and cream receiving stations, factories where dairy products are made.
7. Issue permits to creameries and cheese factories.
8. Examine and test oils and gasoline and certify those entitled to it.
9. Decide disputes between the oil inspectors and other persons.

The state chemist is required to analyze all samples of foods, drugs, oils, dairy products, stock foods and linseed oil submitted to him by the deputy commissioner or his inspectors.

PUBLICATIONS.

Annual report.
Occasional bulletins.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1901-1913.

Years	Salary			Maintenance		Total
	Deputy	Assistants and Stenographer	Number of Officers	Office	Deficiency	
1901-03	$3,000.00	$1,200.00	2	$2,000.00		$6,200.00
1903-05	3,000.00	1,800.00	2	4,700.00		9,500.00
1905-07	3,000.00	1,800.00	2	3,700.00		8,500.00
1907-09	3,600.00	4,680.00	3	17,300.00		25,580.00
1909-11	3,600.00	4,680.00	3	17,300.00	$2,000.00	27,580.00
1911-13	3,600.00	4,680.00	3	33,000.00		41,280.00
Totals	$19,800.00	$18,840.00		$78,000.00	$2,000.00	$118,640 .0

OIL INSPECTOR, 1886-1912.

Years	Receipts for Inspecting Oil	Salaries and Expenses	Paid to State Treasurer
1886-88	$761.03		
1888-90	1,895.14		
1890-92	2,448.55		
1892-94	2,000.00		
1894-96	24,531.70	$21,411.65	$3,119.85
1896-98	35,607.66	23,963.28	8,250.00
1898-00	37,602.56	23,680.07	9,577.25
1900-02	35,094.90	21,610.92	10,557.21
1902-04	38,738.20	21,999.08	16,950.48
1904-06	50,420.30	27,140.54	19,252.09
1906-08	54,619.29	24,855.60	27,444.49
1908-10	75,830.80	31,243.01	42,168.59
1910-12	110,454.62	32,336.20	76,918.42
Totals	$470,004.75	$228,240.35	$214,238.38

FIRE COMMISSION.

Fire Commissioner—John H. Morehead, Governor.

	Salary
Chief Deputy Fire Commissioner—W. S. Ridgell, Alliance	$2,000
Assistant Deputy—H. F. Requartee, York	1,500
Secretary—Mamie Muldoon, Lincoln	1,200
Inspector—E. A. Becker, Lincoln	1,200
Inspector—E. B. Zimmerman, Lincoln	1,200
Inspector—B. J. McArdle, Omaha	1,200

HISTORY.

This commission was created by the legislature of 1909. The governor is the fire commissioner, and appoints two deputies, one of whom must live in Lincoln and manage the office. The office is supported by fees paid by insurance companies.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

1. Shall have general charge of the inspection of buildings and premises, and the investigation of fires occurring in the state.
2. May cause origin of fires to be investigated.
3. May order dilapidated buildings to be destroped.
4. Must prepare a book of instruction in fire dangers.

PUBLICATIONS.

Annual report.
Monthly bulletins.
Book of instruction for schools.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Years	Amount of Tax Paid by Fire Insurance Companies	Salaries and Office Expense
1909-10	$16,133.53	$13,053.10
1911-12	28,996.96	24,281.85
Totals	$45,130.49	$37,334.95

HOTEL COMMISSION.

Commissioner—John H. Morehead, Governor.

	Salary
Deputy Commissioner—Phil F. Ackerman, Lincoln	$1,500
Inspector—T. T. Lapp, Lincoln	1,200
Stenographer—Cecile Snapp, Lincoln	840

HISTORY.

The legislature of 1911 created this commission and designated the governor as hotel commissioner. The legislature of 1913 repealed the law of 1911 and enacted a complete law covering the subject. The governor is the hotel commissioner and is required to appoint a deputy to attend to the duties of the office. This office is supported from the registration fees collected.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The hotel commissioner is required to—

1. Register and annually inspect all hotels, rooming houses, apartment houses and restaurants in the state and enforce the hotel laws and regulations.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1911-1915.

Years	Salary		Maintenance		Total
	Salary	Number of Officers	Office and Traveling	Deficiency	
1911-13	$3,000.00	1	$500.00	$576.12	$4,076.12
1913-15	7,080.00	3	$5,000.00		12,080.00
Totals	$10,080.00		$5,500.00	$576.12	$16,156.12

Agriculture and Natural Resources.

STALLION REGISTRATION BOARD.

John H. Morehead, Governor.
Walter A. George, Treasurer.
Fred Beckmann, Land Commissioner.
L. C. Kigin, Deputy State Veterinarian.....Secretary

	Salary
Chief Inspector—A. Bostrom, Minden	$2,000
Clerk—H. A. Sleeth, Loup City	960
Clerk—T. C. Palmer, Broken Bow	960
Clerk—Ethel Meier, Lincoln	720
Clerk—Jessie Austin, Lincoln	840
Clerk—Mrs. Morris Harris, Fremont	720

HISTORY.

The earliest stallion registration law was that approved March 12, 1909. It required the professor of animal husbandry of the University of Nebraska to approve and file the registration certificates. The legislature of 1911 repealed this law and created a stallion registration board composed of the secretary of the state board of agriculture, the professor of animal husbandry in the University of Nebraska and the deputy state veterinarian. The legislature of 1913 amended this law so that the governor, treasurer and commissioner of public lands and buildings constitute the board, and the deputy state veterinarian acts as its secretary. The fees of the office are applied towards its maintenance.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

Issues certificates to owners of stallions and keeps a record of such certificates.

PUBLICATIONS.

Annual report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Years	Salary of Inspectors	Expense of Inspectors	Salary of Clerks	Office Expense	Refund	Total Expense	Total Receipts
1911-12	$7,617.50	$4,742.63	$4,333.33	$6,497.17		$23,190.63	$39,234.00
1912-13	18,447.43*		4,220.74	2,935.02		25,603.19	11,302.04
1913-14	7,490.60	4,793.51	4,544.15	1,782.40	$79.00	18,689.66	20,126.76
Totals	$33,555.53	$9,536.14	$13,098.22	$11,214.59	$79.00	$67,483.48	$70,662.80

*Includes expense of inspectors.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AND STATE VETERINARIAN.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

	Term expires
John A. Berg, Pender	1917
J. H. Bulla, President, South Omaha	1915
F. C. Crocker, Filley	1914
H. C. Pritchard, Falls City	1916
Alexander Burr, Pullman	1918

State Veterinarian—John H. Morehead, Governor.

	Salary
Deputy Veterinarian—L. C. Kigin, Lincoln	$2,400
Clerk—Grace Erwin, Lincoln	1,200
Field Veterinarian—C. M. Day, Omaha	2,500

HISTORY.

This office was created by an act approved March 5, 1885. This act provided for a live stock sanitary commission of three members, and a state veterinary surgeon, all appointed by the governor. The legislature of 1887 made slight amendments to this original act. The legislature of 1901 repealed existing legislation and made the governor the state veterinarian, with power to appoint a deputy for the actual work of the office. The legislature of 1913 repealed this law and created a live stock sanitary board of five members appointed by the governor, who still acts as state veterinarian, and appoints a deputy upon

nomination of the live stock sanitary board. This deputy is required to be a licensed veterinarian and graduate of some regularly organized school of veterinary medicine and surgery which is recognized by the bureau of animal industry, and he must have had three years of actual practice. The members of the live stock sanitary board are required to be, one a breeder of horses, one a breeder of cattle, one a breeder of swine, one a representative of the Union stock yards in South Omaha, and one a veterinarian with qualifications identical with those required of the deputy state veterinarian.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The live stock sanitary board is required to—

1. "Protect the health of the live stock of Nebraska, to determine and employ the most efficient means for the prevention and eradication of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, to exercise by authority of the state veterinarian the power of quarantine when necessary to regulate the arrival into and departure from the state or any point therein of animals infected or having been exposed to infection."
2. Make rules to carry the live stock sanitary laws into effect, and print and distribute such rules and the law.

The deputy state veterinarian is required to—

1. Secure accurate information regarding the existence of contagious, infectious and epizootic diseases of animals and make a scientific study of the same.
2. Report in plain terms at the quarterly meetings of the sanitary board the results of such study.
3. Enforce all orders and rules made by the sanitary board.

RELATION TO OTHER BOARDS AND BUREAUS.

Deputy veterinarian is secretary of the stallion registration board.

PUBLICATIONS.

Annual report.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1885-1915.

Years	Deputy Veterinarian	Assistants and Clerks	No. of Officers	Office, Traveling, Etc.	Inspection and Local Quarantine	Stock Indemnity	Deficiency	Total
1885-87	$27,740.25*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4,240.00	$31,980.25
1887-89	5,000.00	.....	.....	$18,000.00	$13,000.00	$40.000.00	.....	76,000.00
1901-03	3,000.00	$1,000.00	.....	1,400.00	.....	.....	.....	5,400.00
1903-05	3,000.00	400.00	2	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	4,400.00
1905-07	3,000.00	400.00	2	1,000.00	.....	.....	300.00	4,700.00
1907-09	3,000.00	1,240.00	2	3,120.00	.....	.....	386.60	7,746.60
1909-11	3,600.00	1,680.00	2	15,000.00	.....	.....	600.00	20,880.00
1911-13	3,600.00	2,400.00	2	15,000.00	.....	25,000.00†	.....	46,000.00
1913-15	4,800.00	2,400.00	3	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	37,200.00
Totals	$56,740.25	$9,520.00	.....	$84,520.00	$13,000.00	$65,000.00	$5,526.60	$234,306.85

*This amount raised by a state levy of one-tenth of one mill on the dollar of the grand assessment roll.

†$10,246.47 of the total indemnity of $25,000 was returned by the department to the general fund of the state treasury.

BOARD OF VETERINARY EXAMINERS.

	Term expires
President—J. S. Anderson, Seward	1916
Secretary—G. R. Young, Omaha	1917
Treasurer—C. A. McKim, Norfolk	1915

HISTORY.

This board was created in 1905. It consists of the governor, secretary of

state and auditor, who appoint a board of examiners. The examination fees defray the expense of the office.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

Examines for licenses to practice veterinary medicine; grants and revokes certificates.

CONSERVATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE COMMISSION.

John H. Morehead, Governor.
Samuel Avery, Chancellor of University.
George E. Condra, Director Conservation and Soil Survey.
W. R. Mellor, Secretary Board of Agriculture.
A. E. Sheldon, Director Legislative Reference Bureau.

HISTORY.

This commission was created by the legislature of 1913. Its membership consists of the governor, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, director of the conservation and soil survey, secretary of the board of agriculture, and director of the legislative reference bureau.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

1. This commission is to serve as an advisory board for the various state surveys, and assemble data regarding the resources and industries of the state and the physical, economic and social conditions existing therein.

2. It must gather annually the statistical facts with regard to production in the state and the economic and social conditions existing therein.

3. It must study and cause to be studied these facts for the purpose of developing the resources of the state and improving the welfare of its inhabitants.

4. It must make and execute plans for the purpose of developing the resources of the state and improving the welfare of its inhabitants.

5. It must give publicity to these facts and plans.

APPROPRIATION, 1913-15.

Year	Amount
1913-15	$5,000.00

BOARD OF IRRIGATION, HIGHWAYS AND DRAINAGE.

John H. Morehead, Governor.
Grant G. Martin, Attorney General.
Fred Beckmann, Land Commissioner.

	Salary
State Engineer—Donald D. Price, Lincoln	$2,500
Assistant Engineer—C. P. Mason, Lincoln	1,500
Chief Draughtsman—L. W. Erickson, Lincoln	1,300
Bridge Inspector—G. K. Leonard, Lincoln	1,200
Bridge Inspector—W. F. Chaloupka, Wilber	1,200
Bridge Inspector—F. M. Price, Lincoln	1,200
Chief Clerk—Laura E. Darrow, Lincoln	840
Stenographer—C. E. Thornton, Lincoln	720
Hydrographer—D. P. Weeks, Lincoln	900
Clerk—W. M. Jeffreys, Lincoln	600
Water Superintendent, Division No. 1—R. H. Willis, Bridgeport	800
Water Superintendent, Division No. 2—Page T. Francis, Crawford	800
Water Commissioners—W. H. Lane, Mitchell; P. C. Wade, Bridgeport; J. C. McCoy, Lewellen; G. F. Palmer, Hershey; H. C. Schade, Kimball; R. A. Blake, Sidney; J. H. O'Kane, Gothenburg; Tom Gass, Elm Creek; J. D. Spearman, Crawford; M. J. Gayhart, Montrose; John Cook, Agate.	

HISTORY.

This board was created by statute in 1895. The governor, attorney general and commissioner of public lands and buildings compose the board. The active, executive work of the board is conducted by a state engineer and his assistants.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The board is required to—

1. Determine the rights to the use of the public waters, and generally to enforce the laws concerning water rights, highways and drainage.
2. Appoint water commissioners.
3. Approve plans for the construction of dams.
4. Prepare plans for all bridges costing over $500.
5. Supervise construction of bridges erected by state aid.
6. Approve plans for drainage districts.

PUBLICATIONS.

Rules adopted by the board.
Biennial report.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1895-1915.

Years	Salary				Maintenance		Total
	Secretary	Assistant Secretary	Other Clerks	Number of Officers	Office	Deficiency	
1895-97	$4,000.00	$2,400.00	$3,200.00	4	$2,800.00	$100.00	$12,500.00
1897-99	2,500.00	2,000.00	4,800.00	5	2,300.00	761.24	12,361.24
1899-01	3,600.00	2,000.00	4,800.00	5	3,400.00	166.66	13,966.66
1901-03	3,600 00	2,000.00	4,880.00	5	3,100.00		13,580.00
1903-05	4,000.00	2,400.00	4,880.00	5	2,800.00		14,080.00
1905-07	4,000.00	2,400.00	4,880.00	5	2,800.00		14,080.00
1907-09	4,000.00	2,400.00	4,880.00	5	4,300.00		15,580.00
1909-11	4,000.00	2,400.00	4,880.00	5	4,300.00		15,580.00
1911-13	4,000.00	2,400.00	4,880.00	5	7,000.00	1,000.00	19,280.00
1913-15	5,000.00	3,000.00	4,880.00	5	15,000.00		27,880.00
Totals	$38,700.00	$23,400.00	$46,960.00		$47,800.00	$2,027.90	$158,887.90

GAME AND FISH COMMISSION.

Commissioner—John H. Morehead, Governor.

	Salary
Chief Game Warden—Gust Rutenbeck, Lincoln	$1,500
Superintendent of Hatcheries—W. J. O'Brien, Gretna	1,600
Secretary—Anna B. Whelan, Lincoln	840
Deputy Warden—Samuel Bowers, Columbus	600
Deputy Warden—William Kentopp, Verdon	600
Deputy Warden—Rasmus Anderson, Valentine	600

HISTORY.

An act approved February 24, 1879, created a board of fish commissioners "for the propagation and distribution of fish in the public waters of Nebraska." The legislature of 1901 passed the act now in force. It provides for a game and fish commission, of which the governor is the commissioner with two deputies, one of whom must reside in Lincoln and manage the office, while the other manages the fish hatcheries at South Bend and Valentine.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The commission has charge of—

1. The protection, propagation and breeding of such fish, game, song, insectivorous and other birds as may be deemed valuable to the people of the state.

2. The collection and distribution of statistics and information concerning the propagation and protection of fish and game.
3. The control of all state fish hatcheries.
4. Enforcement of laws for the protection of fish and game.

The deputy game and fish commissioner—

1. Issues hunters' licenses.
2. Prosecutes offenders against the game laws.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1881-1915.

Years	Salary				Maintenance			Totals
	Chief Deputy	Warden	Other Clerks	No. of Officers	Office	Deficiency	Lands, Buildings, Etc.	
1881-83	$600.00				$6,800.00		$3,300.00	$10,700.00
1883-85	1,000.00	$800.00		2	8,000.00		8,000.00	17,800.00
1885-87	1,800.00			1	6,200.00		2,540.00	10,540.00
1887-89	2,400.00			1	10,100.00		1,500.00	14,000.00
1889-91	2,400.00			1	13,600.00		4,300.00	20,300.00
1891-93	2,400.00			1	10,100.00		2,050.00	14,550.00
1893-95	2,400.00			1	7,700.00			10,100.00
1895-97	2,400.00			1	8,550.00	$133.10	700.00	11,783.10
1897-99	2,400.00			1	7,750.00	37.34	600.00	10,787.34
1899-01	2,400.00			1	4,400.00	1,584.26		8,384.26
1901-03	2,400.00	2,400.00	$1,800.00	5	9,100.00	2,187.83		17,887.83
1903-05	2,400.00	2,400.00	5,280.00	6	10,550.00	351.80		20,981.80
1905-07	3,000.00	2,400.00	5,280.00	6	10,550.00	167.46	3,000.00	24,397.46
1907-09	3,000.00	2,400.00	5,280.00	6	12,850.00		5,000.00	28,530.00
1909-11	3,000.00	2,400.00	5,280.00	6	13,250.00	150.00	5,000.00	29,080.00
1911-13	3,000.00	3,200.00	5,280.00	6	26,600.00	1,858.53	6,500.00	46,438.53
1913-15	3,000.00	3,200.00	5,280.00	6	28,300.00		5,000.00	44,780.00
Totals	$40,000.00	$19,200.00	$33,480.00		$194,400.00	$6,470.32	$47,490.00	$341,040.32

Education.

STATE LIBRARY.

	Salary
Librarian—H. C. Lindsay, Clerk of Supreme Court, Pawnee City	$1,500
Assistant Librarian—Mary K. Ray, Kearney	1,000
Assistant Librarian—Elizabeth Mallalieu, Kearney	900

HISTORY.

The library of this state had its origin in the earliest territorial days. The Kansas-Nebraska act of May 30, 1854, provided for the purchase of a territorial library to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the executive departments and the general officials of the territory under certain regulations. By legislative enactment approved November 4, 1858, it was a misdemeanor to take any books or records out of the library. In an act creating the office of territorial librarian, approved March 16, 1855, it was provided that "The said librarian, auditor, and treasurer shall be elected at the first general election to be held in the year 1855, and biennially thereafter, and shall hold their offices, respectively, until the 1st day of January, 1857, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Provided, That those officers when first appointed by the governor shall hold their offices until the 1st day of January, 1857."

The librarian, by an act approved January 26, 1856, had to give a bond in the sum of $10,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. Among these numerous duties was the keeping of a file of each of the newspapers published in the territory. This was not done, and had it not been for a few private individuals who collected and preserved the territorial newspapers the present generation would have but meager knowledge of the political and social conditions of that period.

By an act approved January 13, 1860, the duties of the territorial librarian were further defined, and more drastic restrictions enacted concerning the taking of books from the library. At this time the salary of the librarian was fixed at $400. By an act approved January 11, 1861, the office of territorial librarian was abolished and the duties and records of the office placed under the supervision and control of the territorial auditor.

This was later changed by an act approved February 13, 1865, which created anew the office of territorial librarian and declared that "the governor of this territory is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint some suitable person to discharge the duties of said office until the next general election, * * * and at said general election a territorial librarian shall be elected, and every two years thereafter." The revised statutes of 1866 contained a provision for an elective librarian.

By an act approved June 22, 1867, the office of state librarian was created, and the secretary of state was designated, ex officio, state librarian. The act of March 3, 1871, made two divisions of the state library, one to be under the charge of the secretary of state, the other to be in the charge of the clerk of the supreme court. The governor, secretary of state, and auditor constituted a board of directors for the miscellaneous division, under the supervision of the secretary of state, and the judges of the supreme court constituted a board of directors of the law division of the state library, under supervision of the clerk of the supreme court. The act of June 5, 1871, authorized the librarian of the law division of the state library to send reports and laws of this state to other states for the use of their respective libraries. The constitution of 1875 provided that "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 $1,500 per annum."

The number of volumes in the library November 30, 1912 was 65,871. The library is now chiefly a law library, means and space for development of the miscellaneous library being lacking.

Biennial report.

PUBLICATIONS.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1915.

Years	Salary			Maintenance	Total
	Librarian	Assistants	Number of Employes	Books, Incidentals, Etc.	
1867-68	$1,300.00		1	$175.00	$1,475.00
1869-70	900.00		1	600.00	1,500.00
1871-72	1,200.00		2	230.00	1,430.00
1873-74	1,237.50		1	1,000.00	2,237.50
1875-76	900.00		1	1,000.00	1,900.00
1877-79	3,375.00		1	1,221.41	4,596.41
1879-81	3,000.00	$1,200.00	2	1,675.00	5,875.00
1881-83	2,000.00		1	1,600.00	3,600.00
1883-85	3,000.00		1	5,490.63	8,490.63
1885-87	3,000.00		1	2,200.00	5,200.00
1887-89	3,400.00		1	2,600.00	6,000.00
1889-91	3,400.00	2,000.00	2	9,800.00	15,200.00
1891-93	3,000.00	2,000.00	2	1,100.00	6,100.00
1893-95	3,400.00	2,000.00	2	6,200.00	11,600.00
1895-97	3,400.00	2,000.00	2	10,000.00	15,400.00
1897-99	3,200.00	1,800.00	2	6,900.00	11,900.00
1899-01	3,200.00	1,800.00	2	9,260.03	14,260.03
1901-03	2,000.00	1,800.00	2	10,240.20	14,040.20
1903-05	3,200.00	1,800.00	2	10,000.00	15,000.00
1905-07	3,000.00	2,000.00	2	10,500.00	15,500.00
1907-09	3,000.00	2,000.00	2	10,750.00	15,750.00
1909-11	3,000.00	2,000.00	2	10,750.00	15,750.00
1911-13	3,000.00	3,800.00	3	9,500.00	16,300.00
1913-15	3,000.00	3,800.00	3	9,300.00	16,100.00
Totals	$63,112.50	$30,000.00		$132,092.27	$225,204.77

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

F. L. Haller, President ..... Omaha
Samuel Avery, Chancellor of the University.
H. C. Lindsay, State Librarian.
James E. Delzell, State Superintendent.
Malcolm G. Wyer, Librarian of the University.

	Salary
Secretary—Charlotte Templeton, Omaha	$1,500
Librarian—Guess Humphrey, Pawnee City	900
Librarian State Institutions—Florence E. Waugh, Lincoln	900

HISTORY.

The legislature of 1901 established this commission and designated as its members the state librarian, state superintendent, chancellor and librarian of the Univerity of Nebraska, and one person to be appointed by the governor.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

This commission is required to "encourage the establishment of libraries where none exist and the improvement of those already established." It circulates traveling libraries and visits libraries and advises and assists library boards and librarians. In 1911 and again in 1913 the legislature appropriated money to be expended by the library commission in providing libraries for the penal and charitable institutions.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1901-1915.

Years	Salary		Maintenance		Totals
	Salary, Books, Etc.	Number of Officers	Institutional Library Fund	Deficiency	
1901-03	$4,000.00	2			$4,000.00
1903-04	6,000.00	2			6,000.00
1905-06	6,000.00	2			6,000.00
1907-08	6,000.00	2			6,000.00
1909-10	8,000.00	2		$150.00	8,150.00
1911-12	10,000.00	3	$5,000.00		15,000.00
1913-15	12,350.00	3	3,650.00		16,000.00
Totals	$52,350.00		$8,650.00	$150.00	$61,150.00

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

	Term expires
A. H. Viele, Norfolk, President	1916
J. R. Gettys, University Place, Vice-President	1915
J. J. Tooley, Anselmo	1914
A. L. Caviness, Fairbury, Secretary	1917
T. J. Majors	1918
Walter A. George	State Treasurer
James E. Delzell	State Superintendent

HISTORY.

This board was created by an act approved June 20, 1867. The treasurer, superintendent of public instruction and five persons appointed by the governor constitute the board. The legislature of 1909 passed an act creating a new board designated as the "Normal board of education." This law was declared by the supreme court to be unconstitutional in a decision rendered November 15, 1909.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

This board has the control of four state normal schools.

PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial report and financial statement.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

PERU.

President—D. W. Hayes.

The territorial legislature in 1860 granted a charter for the establishment of a school of college grade in the village of Peru, a little town that had been laid out in 1856. There was nothing done, however, towards the establishment of this school until in 1865 when Peru had gotten to be a village of thirty or forty families. It is said that Rev. Hiram Burch and Mr. William Dailey had the honor of leading the way to the planting of the state normal school at Peru. The first funds were solicited under the direction of Rev. Hiram Burch. The purpose was to erect a building forty by eighty feet and three stories high to give to the Conference of the M. E. Church for the purpose of a female seminary. In March, 1865, sufficient funds had been raised to warrant the letting of a contract for the erection of the building. Seventy-two acres of ground was donated to the trustees for a campus. The land was paid for by Dr. J. F. Neal, Rev. Hiram Burch, and Mrs. C. B. McKenzie. Twelve acres was afterward deeded to Mrs. C. B. McKenzie for her services as a teacher, thus leaving sixty acres of campus.

Not being willing to wait for the erection of the building, school was opened in a building that was formerly used as a saloon. Dr. J. M. McKenzie was president of the school. This was opened in September, 1866. The new building was completed ready for occupancy in January, 1867. The enrollment the first term numbered 58 students. In the fall of 1867 the school was offered to the M. E. Conference, but the offer was rejected. The school was therefore offered to the state of Nebraska, and the legislature of 1867 established on the 60-acre campus Nebraska's first state normal school. Dr. J. M. McKenzie was elected its first president.

The doors and floors of the new building were made of green cottonwood lumber, as were also the door latches and catches. The campus of sixty acres is still covered with a native forest of oak, hickory, elm, linden and birch trees, and is a place of great natural beauty.

The present faculty includes forty-two full time instructors—nineteen men and twenty-three women.

Year	Graduates	Enrollment	Year	Graduates	Enrollment
1867	0	65	1891	12	456
1868	0	67	1892	9	435
1869	0	64	1893	26	491
1870	2	81	1894	35	545
1871	3	80	1895	39	556
1872	2	102	1896	41	548
1873	0	271	1897	53	434
1874	1	357	1898	31	458
1875	4	127	1899	39	657
1876	8	192	1900	29	665
1877	9	265	1901	50	647
1878	7	273	1902	54	641
1879	17	270	1903	54	714
1880	7	276	1904	45	812
1881	6	274	1905	57	982
1882	10	318	1906	90	1215
1883	14	339	1907	149	1280
1884	8	338	1908	141	1370
1885	11	295	1909	164	1453
1886	9	476	1910	135	1212
1887	17	438	1911	173	1264
1888	11	491	1912	147	1315
1889	8	572	1913	173	1365
1890	16	555	1914	182	1320

KEARNEY.

President—George E. Dick.

The conviction that a normal school was needed in the western part of the state having become wide spread, the legislature of 1903 provided for such a school. Kearney was selected by the state board of education as the location of this school. In June of 1905 the school opened for a summer term with 120 students. By the end of the first year 863 students had matriculated. There have been 758 graduates. The enrollment for 1913-14 was 1,257. The faculty consists of thirty-four persons.

Years	Graduates	Enrollment	Years	Graduates	Enrollment
1905-6	18	863	1910-11	57	868
1906-7	65	1181	1911-12	86	1138
1907-8	64	910	1912-13	112	1285
1908-9	68	940	1913-14	141	1257
1909-10	57	921			

CHADRON.

President—Joseph Sparks.

The legislature of 1909 provided for the location of a normal school in the northwestern part of the state. The state board of education selected Chadron as this location and accepted a gift of 85 acres of land on which the brick building of Chadron academy stood. School was opened for the summer term in June, 1911. Fifty-four students have graduated. The enrollment for 1913-14 was 443. There are twenty persons in the faculty.

Years	Graduates	Enrollment
1911		109 (Summer school)
1911-12	54	249
1912-13		425
1913-14		443

WAYNE.

President—U. S. Conn.

The legislature of 1909 also provided for the purchase of the Nebraska normal college at Wayne. This was a well established private normal, and went into operation as a state normal on September 19, 1910, with an attendance of nearly 200. The enrollment for 1913-14 was 714. The graduates of the first four years number 103. There are twenty-four members of the faculty.

Years	Graduates	Enrollment
1910-11	3	538
1911-12	23 Advanced	650
1912-13	33 course	675
1913-14	45	714

APPROPRIATIONS, 1905-15.

Year	Maintenance	Deficiency	Total
1905-07	$1,500.00		$1,500.00
1907-09	1,900.00	$500.00	2,400.00
1909-11	2,000.00	428.80	2,428.00
1911-13	3,500.00		3,500.00
1913-15*			
Totals	$8,900.00	$928.80	$9,828.80

*Expenses of Normal Board provided for in the 85 one-hundredths of 1 mill levied for all normal schools.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1915.*

Years	Appropriation for Buildings				Appropriation for Maintenance				Total
	Peru	Kearney	Wayne	Chadron	Peru	Kearney	Wayne	Chadron	
1867-68					$3,000.00				$3,000.00
1869-70					10,000.00				10,000.00
1871-72	$19,201.93				9,000.00				28,201.93
1873-74	5,875.20				24,632.00				30,507.20
1875-76	2,017.22				27,650.00				29,667.22
1877-79	274.23				23,175.00				23,449.23
1879-81					25,800.00				25,800.00
1881-83					23,500.00				23,500.00
1883-85					28,700.00				28,700.00
1885-87	25,000.00				31,238.60				56,238.60
1887-89	5,000.00				39,000.00				44,000.00
1889-91	13,000.00				38,700.00				51,700.00
1891-93					42,700.00				42,700.00
1893-95					42,400.00				42,400.00
1895-97					45,900.00				45,900.00
1897-99	20,000.00				49,842.36				69,842.36
1899-01	5,000.00				50,490.59				55,490.59
1901-03	4,800.00				63,273.00				68,073.00
1903-05	43,500.00	$50,000.00			72,299.49				165,799.49
1905-07	37,000.00	15,000.00			94,996.75	$71,200.00			218,196.75
1907-09	25,000.00				125,402.45	101,173.68			251,576.13
1909-11	40,000.00	50,000.00	$90,000.00	$35,000.00	147,900.00	106,700.00			469,600.00
1911-13	12,000.00	55,000.00	71,000.00	17,000.00	176,100.00	127,440.00	$100,100.00	$79,000.00	637,640.00
Totals	$257,668.58	$170,000.00	$161,000.00	$52,000.00	$1,195,700.24	$406,513.68	$100,100.00	$79,000.00	$2,421,982.50

* Legislature of 1913 made a levy of 85-100 of one mill to care for four normal schools. Money to be apportioned by state board of education.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

	Term expires
George Coupland, Elgin	1915
C. B. Anderson, Crete	1915
Charles S. Allen, Lincoln	1917
W. G. Whitmore, Valley	1917
Frank L. Haller, Omaha	1919
V. G. Lyford, Falls City	1919

J. Stuart Dales, Secretary.
Samuel Avery, Chancellor.

HISTORY.

The university was established by act of legislature, February 15, 1869. Its object was declared to be "to afford to the inhabitants of this state the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science and arts."

The congressional act of July 21, 1862, provided an endowment of land for the several states for the maintenance of at least one college in each, where branches related to agriculture and the mechanic arts should be the leading subjects of instruction. By the terms of this grant instruction must be given in military science. Nebraska's share of this land endowment amounted to 90,000 acres. The enabling act of April 19, 1864, set aside seventy-two sections of land for the support of a state university. By legislative act of February 15, 1869, the government of the university was vested in a board of regents of twelve members, nine of whom were to be elected by the legislature, three from each judicial district. These, with the governor, superintendent of public instruction and the chancellor, constituted the board. The constitution of 1875 included the university for the first time in the organic law of the state and provided for a board of six regents elected as other state officers are elected, for terms of six years.

The school was opened to students on September 7, 1871. There were eight regular and twelve irregular collegiate students and 110 preparatory students the first year.

The university act provided for a model farm on two sections of agricultural land or on saline lands. In his message in 1871, Governor Butler recommended the sale of some state land and the purchase of half a section of land near Lincoln. The lands set aside were sold, and on June 25, 1874, Moses M. Culver and his wife, in consideration of $6,050 in cash and $11,550 payable in four years, deeded to the regents the farm of 320 acres which is known as the university farm. This farm is about two and one-half miles from the main campus. The 90,000 acres in the original government grant were selected in Antelope, Cedar, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, L'Eau qui Court (afterwards Knox), Pierce and Wayne counties. The proceeds of the sale of these lands and the lands still held constitute the permanent endowment funds, now amouning to $753,432.15 (November 30, 1912). The other revenues of the university are derived from special annual funds from the United States, a one mill levy on the grand assessment roll of the state, and additional appropriations made by the legislature.

In addition to the various colleges of the university established on the main and farm campuses in Lincoln and the medical college in Omaha, the university maintains experimental substations at North Platte, Culbertson, Valentine and Scottsbluff, and agricultural high schools at the university farm and at Curtis. During the year 1912-13, 3,812 students registered at the university.

In addition to the usual and necessary activities of an institution for higher education, the university has been made, from time to time, the custodian of certain instrumentalities for the furthering of scientific and scholarly research and public welfare. These include farmers' institutes and farm demonstrators, geological survey, botanical agricultural work, hog cholera serum distribution, state entomologist, legislative reference bureau, the conservation and soil survey.

EXPERIMENT STATION.

(1) The agricultural experiment station fund was established by the United States government under authority of an act of congress known as the Hatch bill, approved March 2, 1887. This act was supplemented by what is known as the Adams bill, approved March 16, 1906. The funds appropriated are to be used for experimental agricultural work only. There is, however, this difference between the Hatch and the Adams funds: the Hatch fund may be, and is, used in case of sudden local emergencies, such as an outbreak of some new disease, to determine the nature of such disease and advise as to its treatment and quarantine. On the other hand the Adams fund is for research work only. It makes a study of disease with the hope of finding a cure. The Hatch bill provides for an annual payment of $15,000 to the state; this appropriation began with the fiscal year of 1887. Five per cent of the annual appropriation may be used for the purchase or rental of land, and the construction of buildings. The Adams bill appropriated $5,000 as an additional sum to that named in the Hatch bill, for the year ending June 30, 1906. This $5,000 was to be added to at the rate of $2,000 per annum until the sum of $15,000 per annum was reached. The combination of the Hatch and Adams funds gives the state of Nebraska the annual sum of $30,000 to be expended by the university in "conducting original researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States."

(2) The agricultural college endowment fund, known as the Morrill fund, was established by an act of congress approved August 30, 1890. The appropriation therein made to "be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction." This act was supplemented by a further act approved March 4, 1907, known as the Nelson bill. The Morrill bill provided an appropriation of $15,000 for the first year, to which was to be added $1,000 each year until the sum of $25,000 was reached, which would then remain the fixed annual appropriation. The Nelson bill provided for an appropriation supplementary to this. For the first year $5,000 was appropriated and an annual increase of $5,000 until the sum of $25,000 was reached, which would remain the fixed annual appropriation. A combination of the Morrill and Nelson funds gives the state of Nebraska the annual sum of $50,000 to be expended by the university in giving instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The four funds combined, namely, the Hatch, Adams, Morrill and Nelson funds, make available for experimental and instructional work in agriculture the annual sum of $80,000.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Lawrence Bruner, Entomologist Nebraska Experiment Station.

The legislature of 1893 provided that the professor of entomology in the University of Nebraska should be acting state entomologist. The legislature of 1911 repealed this law and empowered the regents of the university to designate a member of the teaching staff as state entomologist. It is further provided that "such extraneous services shall not be permitted to interfere with the prime duty" of a university teacher. It is the duty of the state entomologist "to seek out and suppress pernicious insect pests and injurious and contagious plant diseases destructive to the horticultural and agricultural interests of the state, and conduct experiments when necessary to that end." An act of 1913 provides for nursery inspection by the state entomologist or his assistants. They are empowered to collect fees for such inspections. The legislature of 1907 provided for a bureau for the "investigation, control and extermination of insect pests and plant diseases," which should be in charge of the state entomologist and the state botanist.

STATE GEOLOGIST.

E. H. Barbour, Director of Nebraska Geological Survey.

The legislature of 1893 designated the professor of geology in the University of Nebraska as state geologist. The act of 1911 empowers the regents to

appoint a member of the teaching staff to be state geologist. The appropriations for the Nebraska geological survey are spent under the direction of the state geologist.

NEBRASKA CONSERVATION AND SOIL SURVEY.

George E. Condra, Director.

In 1908 Governor Sheldon, upon his own initiative, appointed a commission which was called the Nebraska conservation commission. The legislature of 1909 gave this commission a small appropriation, and the next legislature increased this appropriation, making it payable to the conservation and soil survey and requiring it to be expended by the director under control of the regents of the university. An act of 1913 legalized this survey and defined its work. Its scope includes a survey of the natural resources of the state, with special reference to soil, water, forests, a study and report upon water power and road building resources, a study of the leading industries, the investigation of special conservation problems, and information bureau service with reference to the state's resources, industries and development. The regents appoint a director.

STATE BOTANIST.

E. M. Wilcox, Botanist Nebraska Experiment Station.

An act of 1893 required that the professor of botany in the University of Nebraska should be acting state botanist. The act of 1907 provided that the botanist of the experiment station should be state botanist. This act also provides for a bureau for the investigation, control and extermination of insect pests and plant diseases, under the control of the state entomologist and the state botanist. The appropriations for botanical surveys are spent under the direction of the state botanist.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU.

	Annual Salary
Addison E. Sheldon, Director	$2,000
William E. Hannan, Assistant Director	1,400
Myrtle Keegan, Librarian-Stenographer	900

History.

The Nebraska legislative reference bureau dates its official beginning May 10, 1906. On that day the executive board of the state historical society authorized the organization of this new department of its work. The real author of the idea in its application to this state was Dr. E. A. Ross, then professor of sociology in the University of Nebraska, now at the University of Wisconsin.

The work of organizing the new department was assigned by the historical society board to Addison E. Sheldon, director of field work of the historical society, and was to be carried on in connection with his other duties. Only $350 was available for the beginning of the work and with this sum the head of the department, after spending six weeks in study of the methods in use at Madison, Wisconsin, assembled a small library of material to meet special legislative needs and with one stenographer as assistant met the legislature when it convened.

The session of 1907 was one of the most important and remarkable in the annals of Nebraska legislatures. At least a dozen public questions of first rate importance were fought to a conclusion that winter and many more of minor rank. The demands upon the small force of the reference library for information upon all sides of these questions were incessant and imperative. As an expression of its interest in the new line of work, the legislature added $5,000 to the appropriation of the state historical society. It also appropriated $25,000 as related elsewhere, for beginning a building as a permanent home for the historical society and the legislative reference department. During this session Mr. W. E. Hannan, then a graduate student of the university, began his efficient service as assistant which has continued through subsequent years.

The two years between the legislative session of 1907 and that of 1909 were spent by the director of the reference library in research and publication in the

field of Nebraska history, in gathering material for the next legislative session and in a year's study at Columbia university, New York, leaving Mr. Hannan in charge of the department.

The legislative session of 1909 presented new problems and opportunities to its members and the reference bureau. In this session the university class in practical legislation conducted by the head of the reference department became an important factor in meeting the demand for organized and verified information. It has continued to be at every subsequent session. The calculation made at the close of the 1909 session was that this body of students had furnished free to the state service, which, if paid for at the rate the legislature has paid for similar help, would have cost at least $6,000. Without this aid the reference library would have been swamped beyond possibility of performing the work required of it. The statistics of the work during the sessions of 1907 and 1909 include the following:

1907—

Number of legislative members calling for information	106
Number of bills drafted	150
Number of resolutions	56
Number of legal and statistical briefs prepared	30
Number of calls for information responded to	612

1909—

Number of legislative members making use of the department	108
Number of other state departments	12
Number of bills drafted	273
Number which became laws	72
Number of amendments to bills drawn	180
Number of legal and statistical briefs made	65
Number of calls for information responded to (over)	1,100

After the adjournment of the legislature of 1909 an organized effort was made to destroy the legislative reference department by wrecking its organization and diverting the funds the legislature had designed for its use. In this sketch there is not space for the details of this unsuccessful effort which crippled both the historical and legislative work of its staff during the next two years. It was happily thwarted and the attempt ultimately laid the foundation for the establishment of the new reference bureau, with its allied scientific and historical functions upon a better basis, with more freedom and financial support and with the cordial co-operation of fellow workers in the university and state.

One of the first acts of the legislature of 1911 was the passage of a resolution providing a committee to investigate and report on the "present and future needs of the legislative reference department." This committee reported a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the expenses of the department from the legislative incidental fund during the session and asked leave to introduce later a committee measure making provisions for its future needs. Later in the session House Roll No. 418, establishing the Nebraska legislative reference bureau, prescribing its duties, and providing for its government was introduced by the house library committee and became a law April 7, 1911. While all members of all parties in the legislature united in this work of placing the reference bureau on a secure foundation, especial credit is due to Representatives S. C. Bassett of Buffalo county and I. H. Hatfield of Lancaster county in the house and Senators W. H. Reynolds of Dawes and J. A. Ollis of Valley in the senate. Their disinterested efforts at this time made them the real founders of the present legislative and municipal reference library. During the year 1911, also, was completed an important historical reference work, which had been under way for several years, viz.: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Archives of Nebraska. This work was carried on by the reference library in co-operation with the American historical association, which gave $150 of its funds toward it and subsequently published it in the eleventh report of the Public archives commission.

The year 1912 was marked by the beginning of what has now become an

important part of the reference bureau's work, the preparation of special reports upon some phase of modern legislation undertaken in co-operation with special committees. The legislature of 1911 provided for an inquiry into workmen's compensation laws and a report thereon to the next legislature by a special committee of seven with the director of the reference bureau as secretary. In May, 1912, Miss Myrtle Keegan became librarian-stenographer for the bureau and has remained since.

The legislature of 1913 was the most strenuous session experienced by the reference bureau. With the aid of several additions to its force, the co-operation of a university class numbering over sixty members and by working practically every day and night during the winter the calls upon its service were met. Statistics of legislative session reference work 1913 are as follows:

Number of members making use of reference department	125
Number of bills drafted	634
Number of motions, resolutions and amendments drafted	89
Number of legal and statistical briefs	84
Number of separate calls for information	1,600
Calculated free service to state rendered by university class in practical legislation	$9,000

Three new features of the reference bureau work became established parts of its regular program at this session:

(1) The Nebraska Blue Book and Historical Register, designed to be a general reference book on all Nebraska subjects.
(2) Publication of research studies in Nebraska subjects, carried on in co-operation with the university departments and the Nebraska Academy of Sciences.
(3) Investigation and report on special phases of legislation and public questions in co-operation with special standing committees and commissions.

During this session Miss Jennie M. Hitchcock, Mr. Earl H. Davis and Miss Edna D. Bullock became temporary members of the reference bureau staff and have since assisted in the creation of the Blue Book. Miss Bullock, as an expert librarian and indexer, made the index for the house journals of 1911 and 1913, and senate journal of 1913—the beginning of thorough indexing on these Nebraska publications.

To render efficient service to the state at large as well as the legislature it is now clear that important and difficult public questions require special investigation and compilation of results. This must be carried on between sessions of the legislature, since there is no time for this thorough work in the hurry and rush of the session. It is also clear that the material prepared by the reference bureau for the use of the legislature, often at expense of months of special research, ought to be made available for the great body of intelligent citizens by publication. To attain these purposes the legislature of 1913 provided that the reference bureau should work in co-operation with the following special committees in preparing reports for presentation to the next legislature:

Joint committee on reform in legislative procedure and budget.
Temporary state tax commission.
School code commission.
Legislative water power committee.

The last legislature also provided for the publishing of the Blue Book, bulletins of the reference bureau and the publications of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, which offices with the reference bureau. Under these provisions the following books and pamphlets have been edited and published from the reference bureau library during the past two years:

Nebraska Blue Book and Historical Register for 1915.
Legislative Procedure in the Forty-Eight States.
Reform of Legislative Procedure and Budget in Nebraska.
Nebraska Municipalities.

The Legislative Reference Bureau as a Factor in State Development.
History of Bank Guaranty in Nebraska.
The Direct Primary in Nebraska.
Nebraska Aborigines in the Eighteenth Century.

Under its present charter (the act of April 7, 1911) the Nebraska legislative and municipal reference bureau is placed under the government of the state university regents, provided with a permanent home on the university campus and a temporary home in the state house during the legislative session. It is by statute affiliated with the department of political science and sociology and the college of law at the state university. It is authorized "to carry on research in subjects of special public interest, to publish the same and in every way to promote the diffusion of accurate and reliable information upon questions connected with the development of civic life in Nebraska." It has a regular staff of three members with provision for additional help as the work requires.

Throughout the year the reference bureau acts as a general information bureau for all citizens of the state. It answers hundreds of letters of inquiry each year from the general public. It sends packages of documents and specially prepared briefs annually to between fifty and one hundred high schools, colleges and women's clubs for use in debates and the preparation of addresses. In co-operation with the Academy of Sciences and university departments it institutes and furnishes the means for carrying on scores of important research studies in all the fields of Nebraska interest. The work of municipal reference, compiling special information relating to cities and towns and furnishing the same to the state municipalities, which in a number of states has a special department and library, is by the act of 1911 united with the legislative reference work in Nebraska.

The reference bureau library and collections now occupy the rooms formerly used by the college of law library on the third floor of University Hall, with floor space 43x60 feet. They include at present the following:

Library Material.

Bound volumes	1,250
Pamphlets	5,000
Mounted clippings	10,000
Unmounted clippings	5,000
Manuscripts	200
Total	21,450

Photographic and Phonographic Material and Lantern Slides.

(Used in Nebraska History classes and lectures.)

The Clements collection of legislative negatives and photographs, including members of Nebraska legislatures, governors and prominent citizens, historic scenes in early eastern Nebraska, etc., covering the period of 1868-1914	2,000
The Butcher collection of early western Nebraska historic scenes, sod houses, Indians, industries, etc. (Said to contain the finest collection of frontier sod house pictures in the world.)	4,000
The Sheldon collection of historic and scientific Nebraska negatives, results of 20 years' work	1,500
Nebraska history lantern slides	300
Nebraska Indian music and folk lore phonographic records	100
Total	7,900

The reference library and collections and the Academy of Sciences library (which is cared for in the reference library rooms) are in constant use by students of many departments of the university, especially by graduate students

engaged in various lines of research work. Books and pamphlets from this library also are sent out over the state in response to requests.

Courses in Nebraska history and institutions are given in the university by the director of the reference bureau. The Nebraska history seminar, a university class of advanced students which carries on special investigations in subjects of Nebraska history and political science, has its headquarters in the rooms of the reference bureau. An intimate and exact knowledge of Nebraska history is a first requisite to the efficient work of the reference bureau in furnishing information upon present Nebraska problems, and the results of special university research in this field are published from time to time under the editorship of the reference bureau.

HOG CHOLERA AND OTHER ANIMAL DISEASES.

The legislature of 1907 made an appropriation of $1,500 for an investigation of malarial or swamp fever in horses, and $1,000 for an investigation of tuberculosis in hogs. This work was under the direction of the Nebraska experiment station. The legislature of 1909 made an appropriation for the investigation of hog cholera to be expended by the regents of the university. In 1911 the legislature established a plant for the production and distribution of hog cholera serum under direction of the regents. Succeeding legislatures have continued this work.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES AND AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.

The first appropriation for farmers' institute work by the university was made in 1897. Succeeding legislatures have increased the appropriations for this purpose, and the work has widened in scope and become an organized department of university activity.

GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, DEPARTMENTS AND COURSES, AND REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS.

COLLEGES—

Literature, science and arts, 1872 to date.
Since 1909 called College of arts and sciences.
Agriculture, 1872-1876, 1909 to date.
Included in the industrial college, 1876-1909.
Industrial college, 1877-1909.
Reorganization of colleges in 1909 subdivided this group into colleges of agriculture and engineering.
Medicine, 1883-1888, 1902 to date.
No courses in medicine were given between 1888-1902.
Law, 1892 to date.
Teachers' college, 1908 to date.
Graduate college, 1909 to date.
Engineering college, 1909 to date.
All engineering courses grouped in this college in 1909.

SCHOOLS—

Latin school (two-year preparatory course), 1872-1901.
This school was discontinued in 1895, but registrations were made in a preparatory school under University auspices until 1901.
Graduate school, 1896-1909.
Graduate college established in 1909.
Sugar school, 1896-1900.
Mechanic arts, School of, 1896-1909.
Agriculture, School of, 1895 to date.
Domestic science, School of, 1898-1906.
Since 1906 these courses were included in the industrial and agricultural colleges.
Fine arts, School of, 1898 to date.

SCHOOLS (Concluded)—
Music, Affiliated school of, 1898-1911.
Connection with the University terminated in 1911.
Pharmacy, School of, 1908 to date.
Teachers' college high school, 1911 to date.
Commerce, School of, 1913 to date.
Nebraska school of agriculture, Curtis, 1914 to date.
Education, Graduate school of, 1914 to date.

COURSES—
Classical, 1872-1909.
Scientific, 1872-1908.
After 1896 called General scientific.
Agricultural, 1873 to date.
In 1898 divided into general and technical courses.
Latin scientific, 1873-1880.
Greek scientific, 1873-1878.
Literary, 1877-1909.
Civil engineering, 1877-1898.
Given in engineering group after 1898.
Medicine, 1884-1888, 1902 to date.
Law, 1892 to date.
English, 1896-1898.
Philosophical, 1896-1898.
Biological, 1896-1898.
Chemico-physical, 1896-1898.
Electrical and steam engineering, 1896-1898.
Given in engineering college after 1898.
Mathematical-physical, 1896-1898.
Special professional courses, 1896-1899.
Preparatory to teachers, law, journalism, medicine.
Sugar, 1896-1900.
Mechanic arts, 1896-1909.
Graduate, 1896-1909.
Language, 1896-1897.
Practical science, 1897-1898.
Municipal engineering, 1897-1898.
Agriculture (School), 1898 to date.
Special classical, 1898-1899.
Engineering, 1898 to date.
All engineering courses grouped here in 1898.
Teachers, 1898 to date.
Domestic science, 1898 to date.
After 1909 called Home economics.
Fine arts, 1898 to date.
Pre-medical, 1899-1905.
Forestry, 1903 to date.
Pharmacy, 1908 to date.
Liberal arts, 1909 to date.
The original classical, scientific and literary courses grouped here in 1909.
Home economics, 1909 to date.
Commerce, 1914 to date.

DEPARTMENTS, 1872-1896.

Years	1872-73			1873-74			1874-75			1875-76			1876			1877			1878			1879			1880		
Departments	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors
Classical Languages {Latin	5	1		6	1		6	1		4	1		4	1		4	1		4	1		4	1		4	1	
Classical Languages {Greek	4			4			4			4	1		4	1		4	1	1	4	1		4	1		4	1	1
English and {Language[3]																											
English and {Literature[4]	4	1		4	1		4	1		4	1		4	1		5	1		5			5		1	2	1	
History[2]																											
Mathematics	9	1		8	1		8	1		8	1		8	1		8	1		9	1		9	1		3	1	
Civil Engineering[6]																									9	1	½
Electrical Engineering																											
Sciences {Physics[8]																											
Sciences {Chemistry												1	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	1		6	1	1	6		½
Sciences {Botany	5	1		5	1		5	1		5	1																
Sciences {Zoology													5	1		5	1		5	1		5	1		5	1	
Sciences {Geology																											
Modern Languages	2			3						4			4			5	1		5	1		5	1		8	1	
Philosophy and Political Economy	1	Chancellor		1	Chancellor		1	Chancellor		1	Chancellor		2	Chancellor		2	Chancellor		2	Chancellor		2	Chancellor		2	Chancellor	
Agriculture and Horticulture[9]		1		13	1		13	1		16		1	16	1		16	1		16	1		16	1		16	1	
Military Science and Tactics													1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1	
Music[1]																											
Painting[1]																											
Didactics																											
Medicine																											
Law																											
Entomology																											
Physical Training																											
Physiology																											
Manual Training																											
Graphics and Mechanical Drawing																											
Latin School		1			1			1									1			1	1		1	1			
Totals	30	7		44	7		41	7		46	6	2	54	9	1	55	11	2	57	9	1	57	10	3	60	10	2

DEPARTMENTS, 1872-1896—Continued.

Years / Departments	1882-83			1883-84			1884-85			1885-86			1886-87			1887-88			1888-89			1889-90			1890-91		
	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors
Classical Languages (Latin)	17	1	1	17	1		16	1		16	1		14	1		14	1		14	1		17	1	1	17	1	1
Classical Languages (Greek)	14	1		14	1		13	1		14	1		13	1		13	1		13	1		14	1		18	1	
English and (Language[3])	8+1	1	1[5]	9+1	1	1[5]	9+1	1[5]	1[5]	7+1	1	1[5]	10+1	1	1[5]	11	1	1	11	2		10	2		2	1	
English and (Literature[4])																									8	1	
History[2]	8	1		10	1		13	1	1	12	1	1	12	1	1	11	1	1	11	2		12	2		11	2	
Mathematics	10	1		10	1		10	1		10	1	½	8	1	½	8	1	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	4	1	1
Civil Engineering[6]	12		1	12		1	12		1	12	1		9	1		9	1		9	1		8	1		8	1	
Electrical Engineering																											
Sciences (Physics[8])																						10	1		13	1	1
Sciences (Chemistry)	6	1		13	1	1	13	1	1	12	1	½	13	1	2½	13	2	1	17	2	2						
Sciences																						14	2	1	14	2	1
Sciences (Botany)										5	1		14	1		14	1		14	1	1	11	1	1	9	1	1
Sciences (Zoology)	9	1		10	1		6			3	1		11	1		11	1		12	1		10		1	10		1
Sciences (Geology)																						9	1		9	1	
Modern Languages	10	1	1	10	1	1	7	1	1	12	1	1	14	1	2	14	1	1	14	1	1	14	1	1	12	1	1
Philosophy and Political Economy	8	Chancellor		8			5	Chancellor		4	Chancellor		4	Chancellor		4	Chancellor		4	Chancellor		9	Chancellor	1	9		1
Agriculture and Horticulture[9]	6	1		6	1		6	1		6		1	3		1	3		2	3	1	1	4	1		8	1	1
Military Science and Tactics	1	1					1	1		1	1		4	1		5	1		5	1		5	1		5	1	
Music[1]										School of Fine Arts	3		6	3		6	3		6	3		6	3		6	2	
Painting[1]																											
Didactics	4			4			4			4																	
Medicine							12	17		13	21		11	11		no details	14		discontinued								
Law																											
Entomology																											
Physical Training																											
Physiology																											
Manual Training																											
Graphics and Mechanical Drawing																											
Latin School					1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1				1			1			1	
Totals	120	12	4	130	11	4	134	29	6	132	36	6	153	27	9	152	31	7	143	20	5	165	21	7	171	19	10

DEPARTMENTS, 1872-1896—Concluded.

Years / Departments	1891-92			1892-93			1893-94			1894-95			1895-96		
	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors
Classical Languages (Latin)	17	1	1	*	1	1	*	1	2	*	2[7]		*	2[7]	1
Classical Languages (Greek)	19	1			1			1	1		1			2	
English and (Language[3])	2	1			1	1			2		1	2		1	2
English and (Literature[4])	8	1			1	1			1		1	1		1	4
History[2]	11	2			2	1		2	1		2	1		2	3
Mathematics	4	2			2	1		2	1		3	2		3	6
Civil Engineering[6]	8	1			1			1			1			1	
Electrical Engineering					1			1			1			1	
Sciences (Physics[8])	13	2	1		2	2		2	2		2	2		2	2
Sciences (Chemistry)	14	2			2			2			2			1	
Sciences (Botany)	8	1	1		1			1	1		1			1	
Sciences (Zoology)	10	1									1			1	
Sciences (Geology)	8	1			1			1			1			1	
Modern Languages	13	2			2	1		2	1		3	1		4	1
Philosophy and Political Economy	9	1			1			1			1			1	
Agriculture and Horticulture[9]	8	1			1			1			1			1	
Horticulture[9]	5	1			1			1			1			1	
Military Science and Tactics	5	1			1			1			1			1	
School of Fine Arts	6	3			3	1		3	1		3	1		1	12
Didactics															
Medicine															
Law					1	11		1	11		1	1[9] 1[10]		1	1[10]
Entomology						1			1		1			1	
Physical Training						1			1		1			1	1
Physicology						1			1			1			1
Manual Training											1			1	
Graphics and Mechanical Drawing												2			2
Latin School					1			1			1				
Totals	174	27	3		27	23		25			35	42		34	50

[1] Music and art instruction given by private instructors under university patronage, 1877-1911.
[2] History first listed in the curriculum, 1876.
[3] Anglo-Saxon first offered in 1880.
[4] English literature combined with history.
[5] Instructor in elocution first provided in 1881.
[6] Civil engineering first offered in 1881.
[7] Adjunct professor of Latin was instrtctor in Hebrew.
[8] During 1872-5, physics was taught by the professor of mathematics.
[9] Horticulture transferred to botany department in 1885.
* No record of the courses of study and subjects offered was preserved for the years 1892-1896.

DEPARTMENTS, 1896-1902.

Years	1896-97			1897-98			1898-99			1899-1900			1900-01			1901-02		
Departments	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors
Agriculture	9	1		9	1		16	1		16	1		12	1		15	1	
Bibliography					1								2	1		2	1	
Botany	16	1		29	1		31	1	1	30	1	1	37	2		31	1	2
Animal Husbandry													6	1		2	1	
Chemistry	29	1	3	29	1	4	33	4		34	4		36	3	2	35	3	2
Animal Pathology															1			
Civil Engineering	17	1	½	22	1	½	21	1½		21	1½		17	1½		19	1½	
Electrical and Steam Engineering	34	1		34	1		25	1	1	19	1	1	19		1	14	1	1
Dairy Husbandry														1			1	
English (Rhetoric)	18	1	3	20	1	3	19	1	3	24	1	2	31	1	4½	26	1	1½
Bacteriology and Pathology																		
English Literature	33	1	1	39	1	1	41	1	3	38	1	3	35	2	3½	38	2	3½
Elocution	10		1	10		1	12		1	4		1	4		1	4		1
Forestry																		
Entomology, Ornithology and Taxidermy	14	1		14	1		14	1		14	1		12	1		14	1	
Geology	8	1		9	1		9	1		9	1		11	1		10	1	
Germanic Languages	18	2	1	20	2	1	28	2	1	29	1	2	35	2	2	26	2	1
Greek	22	2		21	2		28	2		34	2		30	2	1	34	2	
History (American)*	13	1		20	1		22	1	1	34	1	1	36	1	1	38	1½	
English History	8	1		8														
Institutional History																		
European History	14	1		20	1		24	1	1	22	1	1	33	2		16	2	
Jurisprudence and Public Law																		
Horticulture	11	1		12	1		13	1		10	1		12	1		12	1	
Linguistic Sci. and Sanskrit													10		1	10	1	
Latin	26	2	1	26	2		32	2		30	2		36	2		36	2	
Mathematics	15	2	1½	22	2	1½	23	3½	1	32	3½	1	23	3½	2	19	3½	2
Graphics			2			2	10	1		10		1	10		2	10		
Practical Mechanics	12	1		17	1		15	1		18	1		25	1	2	23	1	
Meterology and Astronomy	8	1		11	1		16	1		22	1	1	17	1	1	20	1	1
Military Science and Tactics	6	1		6	1		6	1		6	1		6			6	1	
Pedagogy	10	1		12	1		12	1		14	1		16	1		14	1	
Pharmacology																		
Philosophy	18	1		22	1	1	28	2	1	30	2	1	33	2	1	34	2	2
Pharmacy																		
Physical Training	10	1	1	10	1	1	27	1	1	28	1	1	26	1		27	1	1

DEPARTMENTS, 1896-1902—Concluded.

Years	1896-97			1897-98			1898-99			1899-1900			1900-01			1901-02		
Departments	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors
Physiology																		
Physics	22	2		22	1	1	22	2		36	3		32	3	1	36	4	1
Pol. Econ. Sci.	16	1		18	1		17	1	1	17	1	1	29	2	1	20	1	2
Political Science and Sociology																		
Semitic Lang.													19	1		16	1	
Romance Languages	22	2		22	2		24	2		30	2		28	1		29	1	
Sanskrit and Comp. Phil.	6			8			8			8								
Zoology	19	1	1	19	1	1	22	1	1	25	1	1	25	2	1	25	2	1
Medical																		
Law (2-yr. course)		1	11		1	12		1	13		5	9		4	3		4½	10
Fine Arts and Music, School of	20	1	5	20	1	5	20	1	6	20	1	5	18	2	4	16	2	5
School of Agriculture											1			1			1	
Domestic Science, School of †											6		8		1	6		
Totals	484	35	32	551	34	35	618	41	36	664	51	33	729	51	37	683	54	37

*Professor of public law was instructor in American history and jurisprudence.

†Professor of chemistry was director of school of domestic science.

DEPARTMENTS, 1902-1909.

Years	1902-03			1903-04			1904-05			1905-06			1906-07			1907-08			1908-09		
Departments	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors
Agriculture	9	1	1	8	1		12	1		14	1		14	1	2	18	3		26	3	2
Bibliography	2	1		1	1		1	1		1	1										
Botany	45	2	1	48	3		51	2		36	3		44	4		41	3	1	44	4	2
Animal Husbandry	8	2		7	2		9	2		12	2		12	2	1	12	2		13	1	1
Chemistry	44	4	2	48	5		44	4	2	42	2	2	33	2	2	36	3	3	38	5	1
Animal Pathology		1	1		2			2			2			2	1		3			2	
Civil Engineering	17	1		20	1½		20	1½		13	1		13	1		16	2		18	2	1
Electrical and Steam Engineering	19		1	16	1	1	16	2		16	2		16	1	1	15	1		13	2	
Dairy Husbandry	7	1		4	1		5	1		5	1		5	1		5	1	1	6	1	
English (Rhetoric)	33	2	1½	33	3	1½	27	2	2	37	3		36	3	1	34	5	2	36	5	2
Bacteriology and Pathology							3	1		3	1		3	1	1	7	1	1	8	1	1
English Literature	38	3	½	41	3	½	46	3	1	44	4	1	40	5		41	4		46	4	
Elocution	6		1	10		1	8		1	§											
Forestry				12	1		10	1		9	1		13	1		13	2		21	1	
Entomology, Ornithology and Taxidermy	12	1		14	1		13	1		13	1		16	1		11	1		17	1	
Geology	14	1	1	20	2		22	2		25	2		25	2		25	2		32	2	1
Germanic Languages	38	2	2	28	3	1	32	3	1	30	3	1	30	3	1	33	4	2	38	6	1
Greek	32	2	1	39	2		31	2		28	2		31	2		37	2		36	2	
History (American)*	45	1	1	41	2		28	2	1	26	2	1	28	3		27	3		27	3	
English History																					
Institutional History										6	1										
European History	31	2		33	2	1	28	2	1	26	2	1	18	2		18	2		18	2	
Jurisprudence and Public Law							15			10			8			16			14		
Horticulture	12	1		7	1		8	1		8	1		8	1		7	1	1	7	1	
Linguistic Sci. and Sanskrit	10		1	10		1															
Latin	46	3		48	3		43	2		40	2	1	41	2	1	43	2	1	45	3	
Mathematics	23	5	1	24	5½	1	27	4½	1	30	3	2	30	3	3	31	5	2	34	5	3
Graphics	10		1	10		2	11		1	18	1		18	2		19	1	1	21	3	
Practical Mechanics	26	1	4	30	1	4	30	2	4	27	2	4	29	2	5	28	2	4	28	3	5
Meteorology and Astronomy	23	1	1	23	1	1	26	1	1	20	1	1	18	2		20	2		20	2	
Military Science and Tactics	4			8	1		12	1	1	12	1		13	1		13	1		16	1	
Pedagogy	18	1	1	20	2		20	2		18	2		21	2		22	3		22	1	
																			8	2	
Pharmacology																			4	1	1
Philosophy	34	3		35	4		34	3		36	3		39	3		39	5		43	5	
Pharmacy																			17		
Physical Training	26	2		29	2		26	1		26	2		29	2	1	28	2	1	28	3	1

DEPARTMENTS, 1902-1909—Concluded.

Year	1902-03			1903-04			1904-05			1905-06			1906-07			1907-08			1908-09		
Departments	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors	Subjects Offered	Professors	Instructors
Physiology													5	1		5	1		5	1	
Physics	32	4		30	4		31	4		31	4		30	3		29	5		29	5	
Pol. Econ. Sci.	31	3	1	32	3	1	24	3	1	20	2	1	22	3		22	3		22	3	
Political Science and Sociology													20	1	1	29	2	1	29	3	1
Semitic Lang.																					
{Romance Languages	32	1	1	30	1	1	28	1	1	30	1	1	28	1	1	32	2	1	32	2	1
{Sanskrit and Comp. Phil																					
Zoology	26	2	1	29	3		28	3	2	32	3	2	39	6		42	6	1	39	6	
Medical		23			30			38			27	10		26	11		25	13		23	14
Law (2-yr. course)		5			6			4			5	1		5			5	1		6	1
Fine Arts and Music, School of	18	2	5	19	2	4	19	2	4	19	2	5	19	2	4	12	1	3	18	2	4
School of Agriculture		1			1	1		1			1			1			1			1	1
Domestic Science, School of †	10		1	8		1	10		1	14	1	1	16	2		20	2		20	2	
Totals	781	85	32	815	107	23	798	109	26	777	101	35	810	105	37	846	121	40	938	133	44

* Professor of public law was instructor in American history and jurisprudence.

†Professor of chemistry was director of school of domestic science.

‡ In 1904-05 and following courses not offered during the year concerned were so indicated in the catalogs and not counted.

§ Elocution included with rhetoric.

DEPARTMENTS, 1909-1915.

Years	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12			1912-13			1913-14			1914-15		
Departments	Subjects	Professors	Instructors	Subjects	Professors	Instructors	Subjects	Professors	Instructors	Subjects	Professors	Instructors	Subjects	Professors	Instructors	Subjects	Professors	Instructors
Agricultural Botany	17	1		17	3		17	3		13	2		16	2		20	3	1
Agricultural Chemistry	4	2		6	2		7	2		7	2		8	2		10	4	
Agronomy and Farm Management	14	3		28	3		30	3		37	5		38	5		41	4	1
Agronomy, Experimental	14	1		4	1		4	2		4	1		4		1	4	2	
American History	24	3		23	3		21	2		29	3		26	3	1	29	3	1
Animal Husbandry	15	2	1	15	2		16	4		17	2		18	4		20	4	1
Animal Pathology	7	3		7	2		7	2		7	2		7	2		9	2	
Astronomy and Meteorology	20	2		17	2		19	2		19	2		21	2		21	2	
Bacteriology and Pathology	6	1	2	6	2	1	6	2	3	5	3	1	5	3		4	2	
Botany	36	3	1	34	3	1	37	3		37	4	1	35	5	1	39	4	1
Chemistry	34	3	3	28	3	3	30	3	4	29	3	4	28	3	3	28	4	1
Dairy Husbandry	6	2		6	2	1	7	1		11	1		12	2	1	18	2	1
Education	10	1		10	1		10	1		10	1		10	1	1	11	1	1
Education, Agricultural	1			2			2	1		1	1		1	1		1	1	
Education, Sciences					1			1		7	1		8	1		7	1	
Education, Secondary	2	1		2	1		4	1		2	1		2	1		2	1	
Educational Theory and Practice	10	1		23	1		20	1		16	1		14	2	1	15	1	1
Educational Psychology	5			5			5			5			5			5		
School Administration										2	1		2	1		2	1	
Farm Mechanics	13	1	3	18	2	2	16	2	2	23	1	1	25	3	1	30	4	2
Engineering, Civil	18	2		20	3		22	3		22	3		22	3	1	23	3	1
Engineering, Electrical	13	2		13	2		14	2		14	2		25	2	1	26	2	1
Engineering, Mechanical	24	4	2	22	4	2	21	2	3	20	4	2	21	3	3	21	4	2
Applied Mechanics	21	3	1	21	4	1	18	4		19	4		21	3		25	4	
English Literature	47	4		47	3	1	50	3	1	50	4	1	50	4	1	48	5	
Entomology	19	2		22	2		24	2		20	2		23	2		22	2	
European History	20	2	1	20	3		22	2	1	23	2	1	22	2	1	20	2	1
Forestry	19	1		26	2		22	2		20	2		28	1		29	2	
Geography	17	2		17	2		17	2		18	2		17	2		18	2	
Geology	14	1	1	14	1		23	1		23	2	2	26	2	1	34	2	3
Germanic and Swedish	36	5	1	35	5	2	39	5	2	36	6	2	41	7	1	40	6	
Greek and Sanskrit, and Comp. Philol.	37	2		30	2		35	2		32	2		33	2		39	2	
Home Economics	25	2	3	29	3	3	28	2	6	29	2	4	27	3	7	27	3	7
Horticulture	8	2		16	2		17	3		16	3		14	3		26	3	
Jurisprudence and Public Law	14			13			13			12			11			11		
Mathematics	33	4	3	37	3	3	39	5	3	39	4	5	40	5	3	40	5	4
Military Science	12	1		12	1		14	1		16	1	1	10	1	1	12	1	1
Pharmacy and Pharmacology	18	1	1	16	1	2	16	2	1	16	2	1	22	3		22	3	
Philosophy	52	4		42	3		41	3		40	3	1	45	4		46	4	

DEPARTMENTS, 1909-1915—Concluded.

Years / Departments	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12			1912-13			1913-14			1914-15		
	Subjects	Professors	Instructors	Subjects	Professors	Instructors	Subjects	Professors	Instructors	Subjects	Professors	Instructors	Subjects	Professors	Instructors	Subjects	Professors	Instructors
Physical Education	26	1	1	27	1	1	32	3	2	22	3	2	29	4	1	25	3	1
Physics	35	6		30	5		34	4	1	31	4	1	31	4	1	31	4	1
Physiology	8	1		4	1		5	1		5	1			*				
Political Economy	32	2	2	28	3	1	25	6	1	27	3	1	26	3	1	34	4	1
Political Science	32	4		34	4		34	3		37	4		36	3		37	3	
Rhetoric	34	5	1	38	5	1	40	5	1	39	6	1	43	6	1	45	6	2
Roman History and Literature	47	3		32	3		32	3		33	3		33	3		33	3	
Romance Languages	32	2	1	34	2	1	36	2	1	36	3	2	36	3	1	36	4	1
Slavonic	11	1		11	1		14	1		16	1		15	1		17	1	
Zoology	31	3		30	4		31	4		33	4		27	4	1	35	3	1
Anatomy	11	2		9	2	2	10	2	1	10	2	1	O	maha				
Medical College		22	14		21	20		18	20		18	18		21	19		28	16
Law College		5	2		6	2		7	1		7	1		8			9	
Fine Arts	8	2	3	8	2	3	2	1	3	19	1	2	16	1	2	16	1	3
Agriculture, School of		1	3		2	2		1	2		2	3		2	7		2	4
Teachers College High School						1			2		1				2			3
Nebraska School of Agriculture (Curtis)																	2	6
University Extension					1			1										
Totals	992	134	50	988	143	56	1,028	144	61	1,054	150	59	1,075	158	66	1,154	174	70

*Prof. Dann with history and criticism of fine arts transferred to school of fine arts.

Years	Graduate College	Literature, Sciences and Arts	Teachers College	Industrial College	College of Engineering	College of Agriculture	College of Law	College of Medicine	School of Agr., 6 Mo. Course	School of Agr., Short Courses		School of Mechanic Arts	School of Fine Arts	Latin School		Summer Session	University Extension	Affiliated Sch. of Music	Total Registration	Total Registration Exclusive of University Extension and Affiliated Sch. of Music.
1871-72		20												110					130	130
1872-73		46[1]												77					123	123
1873-74		43[1]												57					100	100
1874-75		48[1]												69					117	117
1876*		71		13										198					282	282
1877*		79		16										149					244	244
1878*		101		9										108					218	218
1879*		90		9										155					254	254
1880*		127		12										191				31	348	317
1881-82		89		12										183					284	284
1882-83	2	91		14										145				50	288	238
1883-84	2	82		13				52						186				25	349	324
1884-85	4	97		[2]				55					93[6]	156					373	373
1885-86	1	134[2]		[2]				31					74[6]	126				32	343	311
1886-87	1	143		14				18					96[6]	143				42	381	339
1887-88	11	159		14									119[6]	140				72	406	334
1888-89	9	134		57									162[6]	135				82	427	345
1889-90	15	159		76									166[6]	138				90	474	384
1890-91	28	174		90									187[6]	180				92	570	488
1891-92	14	247		117			56			36[5]	23†		230[6]	227		78		83	883	800
1892-93	21	532[2]		[2]			53				82‡		141[2]	343				85	1,086	1,001
1893-94	31	653[2]		[2]			61				172		127[6]	370	Sugar School			76	1,332	1,256
1894-95	52	765[2]		[2]			93				69		264[6]	419[6]				203	1,550	1,347
1895-96	69	495		228			81		15		45§		259[6]	327	34	81		207	1,506	1,299
1896-97	113	593		288			76		33		37	16	227[6]	195		170		155	1,653	1,498
1897-98	143	523		327			102		51		30	36	325[6]	190	9	262		242	1,915	1,673
1898-99	122	669		306			118		66		11‖	52	336[6]	236	2	249		267	1,946	1,679
1899-1900	148	600		323			161		114		11	43	368[6]	267	2	282		287	2,209	1,922
1900-01	149	825		517[3]			162		135		16	50	79	195		191		325	2,256	1,931
1901-02	108	953		551[3]			166	152	118		21	39	66			256		302	2,289	1,987
1902-03	123	1,047		673[3]			182	138	206		32	32	85			254		333	2,560	2,227
1903-04	107	948		754[3]			183	150	258		23	20	92			191		360	2,513	2,153
1904-05	125	972		852[3]			160	142	332		[3]	24	95			278		405	2,728	2,322
1905-06	120	986		940[3]			193	138	350		[3]	21	82			211		516	2,914	2,398
1906-07	128	1,039		1,086[3]			186	133	425			[3]	101			244		561	3,130	2,569
1907-08	130	1,050		1,197[3]			183	127	483			[3]	101			258		493	3,237	2,744
1908-09	156	916	302	1,292[3]			185	167	593			[3]	84		13	345		560	3,611	3,051
1909-10	154	1,089	332		435	696[4]	192	197[7]	513				68		26	399	219	654	3,992	3,119

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS, 1871-1914—Concluded.

Year	Graduate College	Literature, Science and Arts	Teachers College	Industrial College	College of Engineering	College of Agriculture	College of Law	College of Medicine	School of Agr., 6 Mo. Course	School of Agr., Short Courses	Nebr. School of Agr., Curtis	School of Mechanic Arts	School of Fine Arts	Teachers College High Sch.	School of Pharmacy	Summer Session	University Extension	Affiliated Sch. of Music	Total Registration	Total Registration Exclusive of University Extension and Affiliated Sch. of Music
1910-11	209	1,155	533	.....	412	247	259	165	395	207	.....	.....	109	142	37	403	414	581	4,624	3,629
1911-12	264	1,556	157[8]	.....	384	332	236	162	412	162	.....	.....	77	159	49	496	90	.....	3,657	3,567
1912-13	269	1,633	177[8]	.....	346	372	229	184	471	190	.....	.....	76	140	47	513	100	.....	3,812	3,712
1913-14	315	1,679	188[8]	.....	341	468	212	229	515	173	121	.....	115	147	40	621	71	.....	4,133	4,062

[1] Includes those registered in the college of agriculture.

[2] Includes those registered in the industrial college.

[3] Includes those registered in the schools of agriculture, domestic science and mechanic arts.

[4] Includes those registered in the school of agriculture.

[5] Farmers' short course.

[6] Includes those registered in the affiliated school of music.

[7] Includes those registered in the school of pharmacy.

[8] Teachers college reorganized to include only the junior and senior years, the freshman and sophomore years being in another college granting the bachelor's degree.

[9] The Latin school was discontinued as a part of the university in 1895, but registration in a private preparatory school under university auspices was continued until 1901.

* Catalogs published in October for the calendar year and not for the academic year.

† In absentia. ‡ Special. § Special professional. || School of domestic science.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

Years	Experiment Station		College of Agriculture		Total
	Hatch	Adams	Morrill	Nelson	
1887	$15,000.00				$15,000.00
1888	15,000.00				15,000.00
1889	15,000.00		$15,000.00		30,000.00
1890	15,000.00		16,000.00		31,000.00
1891	15,000.00		17,000.00		32,000.00
1892	15,000.00		18,000.00		33,000.00
1893	15,000.00		19,000.00		34,000.00
1894	15,000.00		20,000.00		35,000.00
1895	15,000.00		21,000.00		36,000.00
1896	15,000.00		22,000.00		37,000.00
1897	15,000.00		23,000.00		38,000.00
1898	15,000.00		24,000.00		39,000.00
1899	15,000.00		25,000.00		40,000.00
1900	15,000.00		25,000.00		40,000.00
1901	15,000.00		25,000.00		40,000.00
1902	15,000.00		25,000.00		40,000.00
1903	15,000.00		25,000.00		40,000.00
1904	15,000.00		25,000.00		40,000.00
1905	15,000.00	$5,000.00	25,000.00		45,000.00
1906	15,000.00	7,000.00	25,000.00		47,000.00
1907	15,000.00	9,000.00	25,000.00	$5,000.00	54,000.00
1908	15,000.00	11,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	61,000.00
1909	15,000.00	13,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00	68,000.00
1910	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	75,000.00
1911	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	80,000.00
1912	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	80,000.00
1913	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	80,000.00
1914	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	80,000.00
Totals	$420,000.00	$120,000.00	$595,000.00	$150,000.00	$1,285,000.00

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXPERIMENT SUBSTATIONS.

Years	North Platte*	Scottsbluff†	Valentine‡	Culbertson§	Total Appropriations
1903-05	$15,000.00				$15,000.00
1905-07	20,000.00				20,000.00
1907-09	25,000.00				25,000.00
1909-11	25,000.00	$5,000.00	$15,000.00		45,000.00
1911-13	30,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	$15,000.00	65,000.00
1913-15	47,500.00	5,000.00	13,500.00	10,000.00	76,000.00
Totals	$162,500.00	$15,000.00	$43,500.00	$25,000.00	$246,000.00

*North Platte experiment station was established by the legislature of 1903 and has 1,920 acres of land and sixteen buildings.

†Scottsbluff experiment station was established by the legislature of 1909 and has 160 acres of land, the title to which is held by the federal government. The station has but two buildings.

‡Valentine experiment station was established by the legislature of 1909 and owns 40 acres donated by the city of Valentine. It also has 1,050 acres of the military reservation under perpetual easement from federal government as long as the station uses it for experimental purposes. The station has but two buildings.

§Culbertson experiment station was established by the legislature of 1891. No appropriations were made to carry on its func ions until 1911.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS, 1869-1915.

Years	Permanent Improvements*	Maintenance*									Grand Total
	Land and Buildings	Salaries, Maintenance, Etc.	Farmers' Institutes	Geological Survey	Botanical Survey	Hog Cholera	State Entomologist	Legislative Reference Bureau	Curtis Agricultural School	Nebraska Conservation and Soil Survey	
1869-70	$100,000.00†										$100,000.00
1871-73		$39,067.95									39,067.95
1873-75		57,947.50									57,947.50
1875-77		50,645.94									50,645.94
1877-79		64,762.50									64,762.50
1879-81	8,000.00‡	50,000.00									58,000.00
1881-83		56,000.00									56,000.00
1883-85		75,000.00									75,000.00
1885-87	45,000.00	116,885.00									161,885.00
1887-89	70,000.00	166,200.00									236,200.00
1889-91	37,200.00	143,748.00									180,948.00
1891-93	61,900.00	193,635.00									255,535.00
1893-95		242,412.00									242,412.00
1895-97	73,000.00	257,988.00									330,988.00
1897-99	30,000.00	276,159.00	$3,000.00								309,159.00
1899-01	93,500.00	335,831.20	Not separated								429,331.20
1901-03		424,500.00	8,000.00	$1,700.00	$500.00						434,700.00
1903-05	267,500.00	465,000.00	12,000.00	2,000.00							746,500.00
1905-07	144,470.00	606,000.00	12,000.00	2,000.00			$3,000.00				767,470.00
1907-09	263,779.71	863,380.54	20,000.00	2,500.00	7,500.00	$2,500.00§	3,900.00				1,163,560.25
1909-11	120,000.00	1,141,568.00	20,000.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00			$1,000.00	1,297,068.00
1911-13	395,000.00	1,240,137.73	35,000.00	10,000.00	3,000.00	15,000.00‖	5,000.00	$10,430.00	$100,000.00	6,000.00	1,819,567.73
1913-15	707,215.09	1,484,980.00	50,000.00	10,000.00	3,000.00	30,000.00	5,000.00	17,746.70	60,000.00	12,000.00	2,379,941.79
Totals	$2,416,564.80	$8,351,848.36	$160,000.00	$30,700.00	$17,000.00	$52,500.00	$20,900.00	$28,176.70	$160,000.00	$19,000.00	$11,256,689.86

*Appropriations for the medical college at Omaha are included in the building and maintenance appropriations of the University.

†This amount realized from the sale of lands and lots and expended by the state capital location commission in the erection of University hall.

‡Balance on purchase of University farm.

§For investigation of certain diseases of horses and hogs.

‖$7,000 of this amount spent on permanent improvements.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Chas. E. Bessey.....President
Addison E. Sheldon.....Secretary
W. G. Bishop.....Treasurer
A. A. Tyler.....First Vice-President
E. F. Schramm.....Vice-President Earth Sciences Section
G. D. Swezey.....Vice-President Physical Sciences and Mathematics Section
H. B. Latimer.....Vice-President Biological Sciences and Medical Section
R. F. Gilder.....Vice-President Ethnology and Folk Lore Section
J. D. Hoffman.....Vice-President Engineering Section

The Nebraska Academy of Sciences was organized January 1, 1891, at Lincoln with the following charter members:

J. T. Armstrong.	Henry Duncanson.	T. H. Marsland.
Charles E. Bessey.	E. T. Hartley.	Roscoe Pound.
Miss Rosa Bouton.	J. S. Kingsley.	Wells H. Skinner.
Lawrence Bruner.	Rachel Lloyd.	Andrew B. Stephens.
Horace S. Clason.	A. S. Von Mansfelde.	Goodwin D. Swezey.
J. S. Dales.		

The purposes of the organization were to promote investigation and fellowship, secure friendly criticism and exchange of thought, and aid in the spread of knowledge and interest in the various fields of scientific study. The society has held annual meetings in Lincoln with the exception of the year 1901, when a change was made from December to January, and in 1910, when an epidemic of smallpox prevented. It will celebrate its quarter centennial at its annual meeting next May.

Important papers and very valuable discussions upon scientific discoveries have been presented at each annual meeting of the academy. Publication of these papers and discussions has been attended with great difficulty. In 1897 an arrangement was made for publishing its proceedings and papers that year as part of a volume by the state historical society. During most of the time publication has been secured by use of the small fund received from annual dues of $1 each from the members and by personal donation. The legislature of 1913 included the printing of the academy's bulletins in the appropriation for the legislative reference bureau.

The present active membership of the society is between one and two hundred and includes most of the persons actively engaged in scientific research within the state. Original investigation in the Nebraska fields has been very largely conducted by members of this academy. Scientific surveys of the state designed to collect, organize and publish all available material in each field for the use of the general public are now being carried on in the following subjects:

Botanical survey, under Charles E. Bessey, E. M. Wilcox, and R. J. Pool.

Biological survey in various subdivisions, under F. D. Barker, R. H. Wolcott, Lawrence Bruner, J. H. Powers, and Myron H. Swenk.

Ethnological survey, under Addison E. Sheldon, R. F. Gilder, and Melvin R. Gilmore.

Conservation and soil survey, under George E. Condra and N. A. Bengtson.

Geological survey, under E. H. Barbour and E. F. Schramm.

In 1911 the society's work was reorganized and divided into five sections, each one of which is presided over by a vice-president and holds a sectional meeting at the time of the annual meeting, viz.:

Biology and medicine
Earth sciences
Engineering sciences
Ethnology and folk lore
Physical and mathematical sciences

Scientific field excursions at the time of the annual meeting, with a study of principal features of Nebraska natural resources, have been a prominent feature of the academy's work. The library of the academy, secured chiefly by exchange with other scientific societies, is kept in the rooms of the legislative reference bureau.

Temporary Boards and Commissions.

CODE COMMISSION AND REVISION AND PURCHASE OF STATUTES.

HISTORY.

An act approved February 13, 1865, provided for the revision of the territorial laws. Governor Saunders appointed Experience Estabrook as commissioner on revision. With some amendments, his revision was adopted and is known as the Revised statutes of 1866.

In 1872 the legislature appointed Guy A. Brown to compile and revise the general laws. This compilation is known as the General statutes of 1873.

In 1877 a commission to revise the laws was created. The governor appointed John H. Ames, A. H. Connor and S. H. Calhoun as members of this commission. They reported their work chapter by chapter to the legislature of 1879 for adoption. After struggling with the subject through several chapters, the legislature dropped the matter, and the revision was never adopted.

The state having failed to provide a revision, a compilation was edited by Woolsey and Wheaton in 1881, and printed by the State Journal Company under the title, Annotated statutes of Nebraska.

The legislature of 1881 authorized Guy A. Brown to prepare a compilation of the laws. This publication, in time, became known as the Compiled statutes. After Mr. Brown's death, the publication was continued as a private venture by H. H. Wheeler. From 1881 to 1913 large sums were spent by the state in the purchase of copies of private compilations.

In 1891 and 1893, J. E. Cobbey, under legislative authority, published the Consolidated statutes. In 1903 Mr. Cobbey was authorized to publish the Annotated statutes, and the next legislature made provision for the publication after every legislature.

An act approved March 30, 1901, provided that the supreme court should appoint five judges of the district court as a board of revision for the statutes. No additional compensation was allowed the members of this board or their stenographers for the work involved, and the legislative journals of the next legislature are silent concerning the report which this act required the board to make.

The legislature of 1911 created a code commission of three persons to be appointed by the governor upon advising with the supreme court. This commission, consisting of A. M. Post, E. L. King, and J. H. Broady, was continued by the legislature of 1913 for a period of eight months. An edition of 5,000 copies of the Revised statutes was provided for. Certain state officers and libraries are to receive copies, and the remaining copies are to be sold at five dollars each.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1875-1915.

Years	For Revision	For Purchase	Total
1875-76	$22,509.13		$22,509.13
1877-79	10,000.00		10,000.00
1879-81	5,060.00		5,060.00
1881-83		$8,750.00	8,750.00
1885-87		9,050.00	9,050.00
1887-89		12,500.00	12,500.00
1891-93		12,000.00	12,000.00
1899-01		1,000.00	1,000.00
1901-03		1,000.00	1,000.00
1903-05		4,500.00	4,500.00
1905-07		2,100.00	2,100.00
1907-09		3,600.00	3,600.00
1909-11		3,600.00	3,600.00
1911-13	20,000.00	3,600.00	23,600.00
1913-15	30,000.00		30,000.00
Totals	$87,569.13	$61,700.00	$149,269.13

SCHOOL LAW REVISION COMMISSION.

State Superintendent James E. Delzell.....Chairman
William Ritchie, Jr., First district.....Lincoln
N. M. Graham, Second district.....South Omaha
Charles Arnot, Third district.....Schuyler
Earl M. Cline, Fourth district.....Geneva
Edith M. Lathrop, Fifth district.....Clay Center
P. M. Whitehead, Sixth district.....Gothenburg

A house resolution adopted January 27, 1913, created this commission. The governor was required to appoint one member from each congressional district to act with the state superintendent. The commission is required to study actual school conditions in Nebraska; the means of securing more unity, economy and efficiency in the plan and expenditures of the schools of the state; the systems of other states and countries, and to report a proposed code with recommendations. The commission served without pay or any other expense to the state and was empowered to call on the legislative reference bureau for secretarial or other assistance.

REVENUE AND TAXATION COMMISSION.

Chairman—J. H. Grosvenor .....Aurora
Vice-Chairman—C. W. Sears .....Omaha
Secretary—Earl B. Gaddis .....Lincoln
C. W. Schappel .....Pawnee City
George O. Virtue .....Lincoln

This commission was created by the legislature of 1913. It consists of five residents of Nebraska appointed by the governor. They were paid $10 a day for actual time employed up to a maximum of sixty days.

The commission is required to make a careful study of revenue and taxation in Nebraska and to investigate the systems of raising revenue and administering the same in other states and countries. It must prepare a concise report, 10,000 copies of which shall be printed for general distribution in the state. In case of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution relative to taxation which was submitted by the legislature of 1913, this commission is required to prepare a bill for introduction in the legislation session of 1915. An appropriation of $5,000 was made for this commission.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON REFORM IN LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE.

For the House—J. N. Norton, of Polk county, Chairman; O. A. Corbin, of Johnson county; H. C. Palmer, of Clay county.
For the Senate—Walter Kiechel, of Nemaha county; J. M. Talcott, of Knox county; B. K. Bushee, of Kimball county.
Addison E. Sheldon, Secretary.

A joint resolution of the legislature of 1913 provided for a joint committee on reform in legislative procedure. This committee consists of three members from each house. It is required to make a careful study of legislative methods, and formulate a report and recommendations. The legislative reference bureau is required to aid in the work of this committee. An appropriation of $500 was made.

PUBLICATIONS.

Report (Bulletin No. 4, Legislative reference bureau).

COMMISSION ON FORESTATION OF SAND HILL SCHOOL LANDS.

Carl Rhode ..... Columbus
A. H. Metzger ..... Rolf
Woodruff Ball ..... Valentine

This is a temporary commission of inquiry created by the legislature of 1913. It consists of three persons appointed by the governor. It is required to investigate the situation and submit a full report to the legislature of 1914. Its members serve without salary and have no appropriation for expenses.

WATER POWER COMMISSION.

John H. Morehead, Governor.
J. J. McAllister, Chairman ..... Dakota City
G. E. Condra ..... Lincoln
C. H. Gustafson ..... Mead
H. C. Palmer ..... Clay Center
George Jackson ..... Nelson

This is a temporary commission provided for by a resolution of the house of representatives passed on April 16, 1913. The governor is a member, and has appointed five other members. The commission is required to investigate water power laws of other states and countries, and, in cooperation with a competent hydraulic engineer, to make a survey and investigation of the water power resources of Nebraska and report the result of such investigation, together with their recommendations, to the next legislature. The members serve without pay, and the necessary expenses are to be paid out of the incidental fund of the legislature of 1913.

GETTYSBURG REUNION COMMISSION.

L. D. Richards, Chairman ..... Fremont
F. J. Hale ..... Norfolk
J. H. Culver ..... Milford
A. M. Trimble, Secretary ..... Lincoln

This commission of three persons was appointed by the governor to supervise the expenditure of $4,000 which was appropriated by the legislature of 1913 to pay the expenses of attendance upon the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg by veterans who participated in that battle and who are residents of Nebraska.

INSPECTOR OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The legislature of 1911 designated the governor as inspector of construction and repair of all public buildings erected by the state of Nebraska. A deputy was appointed to do the work. With the inauguration of the work of the board of commissioners of state institutions, this office ceased to exist.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1911-1915.

Years	Salary	Expenses	Deficiency	Total
1911-13	$4,000.00	$1,000.00	$1,046.24	$6,046.24
1913-15	1,200.00*			1,200.00
Totals	$5,200.00	$1,000.00	$1,046.24	$7,246.24

*Includes salary and expenses from April 1, 1913, to July 1, 1913.

Associations Receiving Appropriations from the State.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	Salary
Secretary—W. R. Mellor, Lincoln	$3,000
Clerk—M. E. Parrish, Lincoln	960
Clerk—Hiram Myers, Lincoln	960
Clerk Publicity Bureau—George W. Kline, Lincoln	1,800

HISTORY.

A bill creating a territorial board of agriculture was introduced by Robert W. Furnas, and signed by Governor Richardson on October 14, 1858. This board is a body corporate, with perpetual succession. The first territorial fair was held at Nebraska City, September 21-23, 1859. This fair was not a financial success, and the enthusiasm of the board diminished. Another fair was held at Nebraska City, October 7-9, 1869. An act of February 13, 1865, altered the personnel of the board. The act approved February 25, 1879, prescribed the duties of the board, and provided for the state fair. The legislature of 1913 created a bureau of agricultural statistics and publicity under the joint control of the governor and the secretary of the board of agriculture.

The state owns the 181 acres of land on which the fair is held, and the activities of the department are paid for out of the proceeds of the fair.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

1. It must meet and deliberate on the agricultural prospects and interests of the state.
2. Make and publish an annual report.
3. Manage the state fair.
4. With the governor, conduct a bureau of agricultural statistics and publicity, and annually collect and publish agricultural statistics.

PUBLICATIONS.

Annual report.
Premium list.
Annual statistics.
Official catalog.
Nebraska, published monthly, June to September.

APPROPRIATIONS AND RECEIPTS, 1867-1915.

Years	Support of Board	Printing Reports	Deficiency	Grounds and Buildings for State Fair	Total Appropriation	Receipts from State Fair	Total Appropriation and Receipts
1867-68	$600.00				$600.00	$512.00*	$1,112.00
1869-70	600.00				600.00	2,488.53	3,088.53
1871-72	2,000.00				2,000.00	6,721.30	8,721.30
1873-74	8,000.00	$3,000.00			11,000.00	4,921.14†	15,921.14
1875-76	2,000.00		$3,500.00		5,500.00	10,457.99	15,957.99
1877-79	2,250.00				2,250.00	12,861.00	15,111.00
1879-81	4,000.00	1,000.00			5,000.00	20,320.03	25,320.03
1881-83	2,000.00		2,000.00		4,000.00	No record	4,000.00
1883-85	4,000.00				4,000.00	31,456.80	35,456.80
1885-87	4,000.00	800.00			4,800.00	60,423.06	65,223.06
1887-89	4,000.00				4,000.00	64,212.41	68,212.41
1889-91	4,000.00				4,000.00	71,586.63	75,586.63
1891-93	4,000.00				4,000.00	80,227.27	84,227.27
1893-95	4,000.00				4,000.00	50,864.47	54,864.47
1895-97	4,000.00	1,500.00			5,500.00	90,735.66	96,235.66
1897-99	2,000.00				2,000.00	29,073 36‡	31,073.36
1899-01	2,000.00				2,000.00	26,955.83	28,955.83
1901-03	6,000.00			$35,000.00	41,000.00	57,841.95	98,841.95
1903-05	6,000.00			3,000.00	9,000.00	78,694.97	87,694.97
1905-07	6,000.00			10,000.00	16,000.00	102,296.18	118,296.18
1907-09	4,000.00			20,000.00	24,000.00	134,372.08	158,372.08
1909-11	4,000.00			50,000.00	54,000.00	120,778.66	174,778.66
1911-13	4,000.00			15,000.00	19,000.00	195,658.06	214,658.06
1913-15	4,000.00			108,000.00	112,000.00	79,423.19§	191,423.19
Totals	$87,450.00	$6,300.00	$5,500.00	$241,000.00	$340,250.00	$1,332,882.57	$1,673,132.57

*This amount for year 1868. No report for 1867 or earlier years.
†This amount for 1873.
‡No state fair held 1898 or 1899 because of Trans-Mississippi and greater America exposition at Omaha.
§This amount for the year 1913.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—C. H. Barnard ..... Table Rock
Salary
Secretary—J. R. Duncan, Lincoln $1,000

The Nebraska state horticultural society was organized on the state fair grounds at Nebraska City, September 29, 1869. Appropriation was made by the legislature of 1872 and each subsequent legislature to aid this society in its work.

The society was recognized by a statute approved February 25, 1879. Slight amendments have been made. The officers are elected at the annual meeting, which is held for the purpose of deliberating and consulting as to the wants and conditions and prospects of the horticultural interests of the state.

It is the duty of the society to encourage the organization of district and county societies and give them representation therein, and to further the fruit and tree growing interests of the state.

The secretary is required to make an annual report to the governor. This report contains the proceedings of the annual meeting.

PUBLICATIONS.

Annual report.
Nebraska horticulture, a monthly bulletin.
Occasional bulletins.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1871-1915.

Years	To Encourage Development of Horticultural Resources	Printing Reports	Total
1871-72	$2,000.00		$2,000.00
1873-74	4,000.00		4,000.00
1879-81	2,000.00	$1,000.00	3,000.00
1881-83	2,000.00		2,000.00
1883-85	2,000.00		2,000.00
1885-87	2,000.09		2,000.00
1887-89	2,000.00		2,000.00
1889-91	4,000.00		4,000.00
1891-93	4,000.00	1,500.00	5,500.00
1893-95	2,000.00	600.00	2,600.00
1895-97	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00
1897-99	2,000.00		2,000.00
1899-01	2,500.00		2,500.00
1901-03	5,000.00		5,000.00
1903-05	5,000.00		5,000.00
1905-07	5,000.00		5,000.00
1907-09	5,000.00		5,000.00
1909-11	5,000.00		5,000.00
1911-13	5,000.00		5,000.00
1913-15	5,000.00		5,000.00
Totals	$67,500.00	$4,100.00	$71,600.00

NEBRASKA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

President—E. M. Little ..... Silver Creek
Secretary—R. W. McGinnis ..... Lincoln

This association was organized in 1885 and was legalized as a state institution by the legislature of 1889. It is required to hold an annual convention, to gather statistics and diffuse knowledge on matters pertaining to practical dairying and to print and distribute an annual report of its proceedings.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1889-1915.

Years	Amount	Years	Amount
1889-91	$2,000.00	1905-07	$2,000.00
1891-93	4,000.00	1907-09	2,000.00
1893-95	2,000.00	1909-11	2,000.00
1895-97	2,000.00	1911-13	2,000.00
1897-99	2,000.00	1913-15	3,000.00
1899-01	2,000.00		
1901-03	2,000.00	Total	$29,000.00
1903-05	2,000.00		

POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

President—A. M. Hadley ..... Doniphan
Secretary—A. H. Smith ..... Lincoln

This association was incorporated September 26, 1892. It was legalized as a state institution by the legislature of 1893, and an appropriation made for its support. It is required to hold an annual meeting in January, to gather statistics and diffuse knowledge on subjects pertaining to the poultry interests of the state, and to publish and distribute reports of its proceedings.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1893-1915.

Years	Amount	Years	Amount
1893-95	$2,000.00	1907-09	$2,000.00
1895-97	2,000.00	1909-11	2,000.00
1897-99	2,000.00	1911-13	2,000.00
1899-01	2,000.00	1913-15	4,000.00
1901-03	2,000.00		
1903-05	2,000.00	Total	$24,000.00
1905-07	2,000.00		

CORN IMPROVERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—R. Hogue ..... Crete
Secretary—T. A. Kiesselbach ..... Lincoln

The legislature of 1909 legalized this society, which was organized in 1903, as a state institution and made an appropriation for its support. It is required to hold an annual convention and corn show, to gather statistics, and to publish and distribute an annual report of its proceedings.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1911-1915.

Years	Amount
1911-13	$2,000.00
1913-15	2,000.00
Total	$4,000.00

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—J. O. Ollis ..... Ord
Secretary—H. J. Gramlich ..... Lincoln

This association was founded in 1891. Beginning with 1909, the legislature has appropriated funds for its support. It was incorporated in 1911, but is not a legalized state institution.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1911-1915.

Years	Amount
1911-13	$2,000.00
1913-15	2,000.00
Total	$4,000.00

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Established as a State Institution February 27, 1883.

	Annual Salary
Clarence S. Paine, Secretary	$1,500
Albert Watkins, Historian	1,500
Minnie P. Knotts, Librarian	1,000
M. R. Gilmore, Curator	1,200
Nelle Phillips, Stenographer	720
Mary Hergenrader, Janitor	250

On July 29, 1867, David Butler, Thomas P. Kennard and John Jay Gillespie located Lincoln, the future capital of Nebraska, upon the tract of land lying between Salt and Antelope creeks in Lancaster county, more definitely described as "the S. E. ¼ of section 23, W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ and the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of sections 25 and 26 of township No. 10 north of range 6 east of the 6th principal meridian."

Upon the 26th day of August, 1867, a plat of the proposed city of Lincoln was filed certified by the same commissioners and by A. D. Smith and August W. Harvey, surveyors. Upon this plat, block 29, lying between Q and R, Ninth and Tenth streets, at the southwest corner of the present university campus, was designated "State Historical and Library Association Block." On the 26th day of August, 1867, articles of incorporation of the State Historical and Library Association were filed in the office of the county clerk of Lancaster county.

On the 15th of February, 1869, the state legislature by joint resolution approved the report of the three commissioners locating Lincoln and therewith the plat filed by them carrying this legend: "The following blocks are reserved for public purposes: * * * Block 29 for State Historical Library Association incorporated August 26, 1867."

This account exhibits the beginnings of the State Historical Society idea and the conception of a site for a future historical building adjacent to the state university. Nothing further is of record in the years which immediately followed. The struggle for existence absorbed all the energies of the pioneers who were subduing the raw prairie soil and constantly under fire from drouth, grasshoppers, hard times and Indians. The very existence of Lincoln as the state capital was itself in jeopardy for the next eight years. "Historical Block," as it was called in these early years, was the camping ground of immigrants on their way to future homesteads and the writer of this sketch has himself, when a boy, slept under a wagon on that block many times with a yoke of oxen feeding on the other side of the wagon.

On February 24, 1875, the state legislature passed an act donating block 29 to the city of Lincoln for market purposes only. The occasion for this act was the fact that Lincoln had just donated "Market Square," as it was then known, to the United States as a site for a post-office building and the farmers who had used that block as a market for loads of hay, wood, potatoes and other farm produce were about to be forced off by the excavation and construction of the post-office. The Lancaster county delegation in the legislature urged that nothing had ever been done by the State Historical Library Association and that the people of Lincoln desired to accommodate the frontier farmers with a definite place for marketing their produce. Thus, at once, the State Historical Library Association and the block dedicated to its use seemed to disappear forever.

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The next chapter in the story of the historical society opens with a letter, dated Brownville, Nebr., August 1, 1878, and signed by Robert W. Furnas. This letter was addressed to a number of prominent citizens and asked the use of their names in calling a meeting at Lincoln during the state fair to organize a state historical society. Favorable responses were received and soon after a call for such a meeting to be held at the Commercial hotel in Lincoln on the evening of September 25, 1878, signed by twenty well known citizens, was published generally in the newspapers of that time.

At this first meeting committees were appointed and an address delivered by Dr. George L. Miller. On the following day a constitution was adopted and permanent officers chosen, Robert W. Furnas, president, and Prof. Samuel Aughey of the state university as secretary.

The record of the annual business meetings held in subsequent years is briefly summarized under the respective dates of these meetings to show the main points in the development of the society's work, the method of electing officers, its relation to the university and its building plans:

1879, Jan. 23—Met at Library hall, University building. Old officers re-elected. Secretary Aughey reported the beginnings of historical collections; also that room could be had in University building free of cost for property of the society. This tender from the university was accepted with thanks.

1880, Jan. 20.—Met in university chapel. The question of Historical Block was brought up and a committee consisting of C. O. Whedon, J. M. Woolworth and J. R. Webster was appointed to report on legal aspects of the case and to obtain unity of action on the part of the old and dormant "Nebraska Historical and Library Association" and the present organization. The secretary reported a good deal of feeling in the state on account of the legislature taking away Historical Block from the society and giving it to the city of Lincoln.

1881, Jan. 11.—Met at university chapel. The old officers were re-elected. The committee on Historical Block unanimously reported that in their judgment the grant to the city of Lincoln was void and recommended a legal action to restore the block to the society. It was also reported that the old "Nebraska Historical and Library Association" had revived and was ready to work in harmony with the present organization. A committee was appointed to draft a bill for enactment by the legislature recognizing the historical society as a state institution and providing money to print its reports as public documents.

1882—No annual meeting held, owing to absence of officers.

1883, Jan. 17—Met at Commercial hotel parlors. Old officers re-elected. A committee was appointed to again ask the legislature for recognition as a state institution, for a small appropriation to collect historical data and to obtain, if possible, a room in the capitol building for library and other accumulating matter. The legislature of 1863 passed the act making the Nebraska State Historical Society a state institution and appropriating $1,000 for publication of its reports. The suit to secure restoration of Historical Block to the society finally decided in supreme court adversely, chiefly on the ground that the old "Nebraska Historical and Library Association" did not perfect title to the land. (14 Nebr. 336.)

1884—No printed record of meeting.

1885, Jan. 13, 14—Dr. George E. Howard was appointed temporary secretary. The president stated that the organization of a society had fallen into some confusion and that it would be necessary to determine by payment of dues who were active members. The old officers were re-elected, R. W. Furnas, president, and Dr. George E. Howard, secretary. By consent of the society all books and documents of the organization were to be placed in the hands of the secretary, provided a suitable room in the university building could be secured for their safe keeping. State appropriations increased to $2,500 for biennium.

1886, Jan. 12, 13—Met in university chapel. Old officers re-elected. The secretary was allowed $100 a year salary and the treasurer $25 a year. These payments were made out of the fund received from membership fees and dues. The secretary reported the publication of the first volume of the society's reports and that a place for storing the collection of the society had been secured in the university. The first list of the society's library was printed.

1887, Jan. 11, 12—Met in university chapel. Old officers re-elected.

1888, Jan. 10—Met in university chapel. The old officers re-elected. A com-

mittee consisting of Chancellor Manatt, W. W. Wilson and C. H. Gere was appointed to consult the authorities of the state university and the state board of public lands and buildings with a view to securing a suite of rooms for the permanent use of the society.

1889, Jan. 8, 9—Met in the university chapel. Old officers re-elected. Question of securing better rooms for accommodation of the society was discussed. A committee was appointed to consult with a committee of the State Agricultural Society with reference to rooms for their joint use.

1890, Jan. 14, 15—Met in the university chapel. The old officers were re-elected with one or two changes. A committee was appointed for the purpose of obtaining assistance from the state and elsewhere for grounds and erection of a building.

1891, Jan. 13, 14—Met in university chapel. New constitution and by-laws adopted. Robert W. Furnas retired as president. J. Sterling Morton was elected president. George E. Howard, secretary, re-elected. The society accepted with thanks the offer of the regents of the university of ample and commodious quarters in the new library building. A committee appointed to consider plans for the future of the historical society made a report as follows, which was adopted:

"The society is to be congratulated upon its present secretary, who, without means and without assistance, has in six years built up a library of about four thousand volumes from a beginning of five volumes and a hundred and fifty pamphlets. They would recommend that he be given such assistance as the funds will allow. They would suggest that such assistance may be readily obtained among the graduate students of history and social and economic science in the university. Such assistants would bring to the society just the training that is needed, and while conducting the clerical work necessary they would at the same time be in the best position to advance the knowledge of our history. Such positions would be of the nature of fellowships, the return for the emoluments being made by clerical labor and by investigation, the latter being as important as the former."

1892, Jan. 12—Met in university chapel. J. Sterling Morton re-elected president and Professor Howard E. Caldwell secretary. Resolutions of appreciation for the work of Dr. George E. Howard as secretary and regret for his removal to California adopted.

1893, Jan. 10, 11—Met at university chapel. Old officers re-elected. The by-laws were amended by adding this clause: "Provided, that in case the legislative appropriation shall in the judgment of the board of directors warrant they may authorize the secretary to employ an assistant to act as librarian, and to do the general work of the society under his supervision, at such salary as they may determine, not to exceed $1,400, and in that event the salary of the secretary shall be $100. Jay Amos Barrett so employed." Secretary Caldwell was authorized to employ the necessary help for removing into the new library building. The secretary's report showed the beginning of the work of securing complete files of Nebraska newspapers in accordance with plan presented by him at a previous meeting. The arrangement between the state university and historical society is stated thus: "The state university has offered the historical society free rooms and agrees to heat, light and janitor them without expense."

1894, Jan. 9, 10—Met in university chapel. President and secretary re-elected by unanimous ballot. Secretary was instructed to have files of newspapers bound which had been collected.

1895, Jan. 16—The president and secretary re-elected unanimously. The secretary's report showed the employment of Mr. J. Amos Barrett as assistant secretary, giving half his time for $500 per annum. The librarian's report showed 7,000 books and pamphlets on hand. State appropriation increased to $3,000.

1896, Jan. 14, 15—Met in university chapel. The president and secretary re-elected. A telegram read from the President J. Sterling Morton at Washington.

1897, Jan. 12, 13—Met in university chapel. The old officers were re-elected. A communication was received from Dr. C. E. Bessey as follows:

"1. That Professor Bessey be requested to lay before the State Historical Society a plan to incorporate the proceedings of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences with the publications of the society.

"2. That the Historical Society be requested to give the matter immediate attention.

"3. In case this proposition is accepted, the Academy hereby pledges itself to use its best endeavors to further the several undertakings of the Historical Society. * * * G. D. Swezey, Sec. Nebr. Acad. of Sciences."

After discussion, the proposition was accepted and the Academy of Sciences' material incorporated in the succeeding volume. State apropriations increased to $3,500.

1898, Jan. 11, 12—Met in university chapel. The old officers were re-elected. It was announced that the manuscript of ex-Senator Thomas W. Tipton had been placed in the hands of the society for publication. State appropriation increased to $5,000.

1900, Jan. 9, 10—Met in university chapel. The old officers were re-elected. A committee was appointed to confer with the territorial pioneers and to plan for an annual banquet. At a meeting of the executive board following the annual meeting a communication was received from Acting Chancellor Bessey of the state university suggesting that the historical society request the university regents to set aside a location on the campus for a building to be used by the historical society, this request to be presented to the regents at their February meeting. Secretary Caldwell was instructed to draw up and present such a request. Mr. C. S. Paine was made the society's agent for collecting curios, Indian relics, newspapers, etc., without salary, under the title of the State Historical Society's "Collector."

1901, Jan. 8, 9—Met in university chapel. The old officers were re-elected. A committee was appointed to consider and devise plans for housing the historical society. Another committee was appointed to consider the constitutions of other historical societies and recommend changes in the Nebraska constitution. State appropriation increased to $10,000. Addison E. Sheldon was employed as assistant in connection with service as instructor in university. Archeological survey of state begun by society, E. E. Blackman being employed in the work.

1902, Jan. 14, 15—Met in university chapel. The old officers were re-elected. At a meeting of the executive committee $1,000 was set aside for work in archeology under E. E. Blackman.

1903, Jan. 13, 14—Met in university chapel. The death of President J. Sterling Morton was announced. Robert W. Furnas was elected president and H. W. Caldwell secretary. Mr. Barrett presented a plan to raise money by soliciting gifts from Andrew Carnegie and other wealthy men for a historical society building. He was authorized to make the effort and $200 of the society's private funds were appropriated for preliminary expenses. This effort continued by Mr. and Mrs. Barrett through several years and resulted disastrously.

1904, Jan. 12, 13—Met in university chapel. The old officers were re-elected. Report was made of the placing of a tablet in memory of J. Sterling Morton on one of the great redwood trees at Santa Cruz, California.

1905, Jan. 10, 11—Met in university chapel. President R. W. Furnas announced that he had had the honors of presidency long enough and nominated H. T. Clarke of Omaha, who was unanimously elected president. Professor George E. Howard, former secretary of the society, who had recently returned to Nebraska university, was elected second vice-president and Howard W. Caldwell re-elected secretary. Addison E. Sheldon presented resolutions for co-operation with other societies in marking historic sites and thoroughfares in Nebraska; also to confer with the state agricultural and state horticultural societies in asking the legislature for funds to erect a historical building with offices therein for the other societies. At a meeting of the

executive board Mr. Sheldon was instructed to prepare and have introduced into the legislature a bill for a historical building to cost not less than $100,000 and to be erected on land donated by the city of Lincoln. A plan for division of work for the staff was agreed to.

1906, Jan. 17, 18—Met in university chapel. Dr. George L. Miller was elected president, Robert L. Harvey of St. Paul, first vice-president; the other officers re-elected. A plan presented by Addison E. Sheldon for the restoration of "Historical Block" to the historical society and the erection of a fire-proof historical building to cost not less than $100,000 and to be maintained as a free public library, museum, art gallery and historical study was approved. At a meeting of the executive board May 10, 1906, a new department of the historical society, to be known as the "Legislative Research and Reference Bureau," was created. At a meeting of the executive board October 9, 1906, the resignation of Mr. Barrett was presented and accepted.

1907, Jan. 15, 16—Met in university chapel. C. S. Paine declared elected secretary. Dr. George E. Howard retired from executive board. At a meeting of the executive board the plan of Director of Field Work Sheldon to secure the restoration of Historical Block to the society and an appropriation of $25,000 to erect the basement of a historical building thereon was approved. State appropriations increased to $15,000. William E. Hannan employed as assistant in reference department and Mrs. Minnie P. Knotts as librarian.

1908, Jan. 13, 14—Met at University temple. Old officers re-elected. Committee appointed by president reported favorably on work of Secretary Paine during year past. Committees appointed to negotiate the site for historical building.

1909, Jan. 12, 13—Met in University temple. Old officers re-elected. Contract let to Louis Jensen for erection of basement of historical building at 16th and H streets. C. S. Paine, secretary, and Albert Watkins, historian, added to salaried employes.

No printed records of the society's proceedings are available later than 1909.

The true history of how the appropriation of $25,000 was secured from the legislature of 1907 for the erection of the basement of a historical building may properly be given here. Entire charge of this matter, both in plan and execution, was placed by the historical society in the hands of Director of Field Work Sheldon. At the two previous sessions of 1903 and 1905, bills for beginning a historical building had been drafted by Mr. Sheldon and failed to pass. The demands for funds for regular state institutions always exceeded the state's revenues. The house finance, ways and means committee in 1907 was facing the same situation. The legislative reference department of the historical society was just entering upon its first winter's work and was freely consulted on problems of state revenue by the finance, ways and means committees. Late one night the house finance committee and director of the reference department were at work in adjoining rooms within earshot of each other. The item of historical society was reached by the committee.

A member of the committee said: "We must save money somewhere. I move we cut out the entire item." The motion was seconded, put by the chairman and unanimously carried.

"Come in here, Mr. Sheldon," said the chairman. "This committee has cut out your appropriation."

This was the long awaited opportunity. "I have a proposition to lay before you," said the director. "You are at your wits' end to secure revenue to meet the state's expenses. If I will show you a way to restore $40,000 of property to the state will you vote $25,000 to start a historical building? More than that: If I show you a plan, equitable and constitutional, used in other states, not proposed by any other person in the state of Nebraska, to add $200,000 to the state's revenue the next biennium without raising the general levy, will you grant the historical society the $25,000?"

There was enthusiastic affirmative response from the committee. Mr.

Sheldon drew from his pocket three bills and a long legal brief. Two of the bills were revenue bills. The brief was the economic and legal abstract of court decisions and expert opinion backing the bills made by the reference department and approved by Dean Roscoe Pound of the law college. The third bill was one appropriating $25,000 for the basement story of a historical building on condition that the city of Lincoln cede Historical Block as a site, or an equally desirable site.

The entire plan, long considered and cherished, for a historical building to be located on lots adjoining the university campus and to be used as a home for the state museum, state historical society and reference department was gone over in detail before the committee that night and subsequently laid before each member of the senate and house in typewritten form. The subsequent voting of the money was upon this understanding of the location of the building.

All three of the bills presented that night were adopted by the finance committee. Both the revenue bills became laws, one in 1907, the other in 1909. The historical building bill passed both houses by practically unanimous vote and was signed by the governor April 10, 1907.

PUBLICATIONS

Years	Number of Volume	Under Editorship of
1885	I	Robert W. Furnas.
1887	II	George E. Howard.
1892	III	Howard W. Caldwell.
1892	IV	Howard W. Caldwell.
1893	V	Howard W. Caldwell.
1894-95	VI	Howard W. Caldwell.
1898	VII	Howard W. Caldwell.
1899	VIII (William Walker and the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory)	William E. Connelley.
1902	IX (Forty Years of Nebraska)	Thomas W. Tipton (Howard W. Caldwell).
1902	X	Howard W. Caldwell.
1906	XI (Nebraska Constitutional Conventions)	Addison E. Sheldon.
1907	XII (Nebraska Constitutional Conventions)	Addison E. Sheldon.
1913	XIII (Nebraska Constitutional Conventions)	Albert Watkins.
1907	XV	C. S. Paine.
1911	XVI (Nebraska State Historical Society Collections)	Albert Watkins.
1913	XVII (Nebraska State Historical Society Collections)	Albert Watkins.

APPROPRIATION FOR SALARY AND MAINTENANCE.

Years	Appropriation for Buildings	Number Officers and Employes	Salaries	Office, Printing Reports, etc.	Total
1883-85		1		$1,000.00†	$1,000.00
1885-87		2		2,500.00	2,500.00
1887-89		2		2,500.00	2,500.00
1889-91		2		1,000.00	1,000.00
1891-93		2		2,500.00	2,500.00
1893-95		3		2,000.00	2,000.00
1895-97		3		3,000.00	3,000.00
1897-99		3		3,500.00	3,500.00
1899-01		3		5,000.00	5,000.00
1901-03		4		10,000.00	10,000.00
1903-05		4		10,000.00	10,000.00
1905-07		4		12,500.00	12,500.00
1907-09	$25,000.00	5		15,000.00	40,000.00
1909-11		6*		15,000.00	15,000.00
1911-13		6	$10,920.00	8,800.00	19,720.00
1913-15		6	12,340.00	6,959.00	19,299.00
Totals	$25,000.00		$23,260.00	$101,259.00	$149,519.00

*There are six permanent employes, but during the biennum one or two extra assistants are employed for varying lengths of time.

†Salaries were paid out of current expenses from 1883 until April 1, 1911. This latter year the legislature took the distribution of the funds out of the hands of the board of directors of the historical society by itemizing both the salary and current expense list.

Institutions Under the Control of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

PENITENTIARY.

LINCOLN.

	Salaries
Warden—W. T. Fenton	$2,000
Deputy Warden—N. T. Harmon	1,250
Chief Clerk—James O'Connell	1,200
Steward—W. A. Kirby	1,200
Physician—G. E. Williams	1,200
Chaplain—E. M. Johnson	600
Matron—Minnie Murphy	600

The first territorial act concerning the penitentiary, after the adoption of the criminal code of Iowa in 1855, was that approved January 22, 1856, naming a board of commissioners to locate a penitentiary within one mile of the public square in Tekamah, Burt county. An act approved February 13, 1857, named a new set of commissioners to locate the institution. The legislature of 1859, as a part of the criminal code, provided that convicts should be kept in county jails until a territorial penitentiary should be erected. An act approved January 6, 1860, authorized the territorial governor to "contract with the proper authorities of any of the states of the Union having a penitentiary or state prison, for the confinement of Nebraska convicts." In joint resolutions approved January 7, 1860, and January 4, 1861, the legislature memorialized congress for an appropriation to build a penitentiary at or near Bellevue, Sarpy county. Again in a joint resolution the legislature made this petition, asking for $40,000. Another petition for an appropriation for a penitentiary in the territory, without reference to location, was approved February 12, 1864. This petition asked for $100,000.

The criminal code of 1866 provided for the confinement of convicts in the county jails of the territory, and an act approved February 18, 1867, made an appropriation of $3,000 for the support of the territorial convicts, the jailers not to receive more than fifty cents a day for boarding each prisoner. In his message of January 8, 1869, Governor Butler stated that prisoners were in county jails, and that a penitentiary was very much needed.

On March 3, 1870, a joint resolution of the legislature created a joint committee to draft a bill providing for the "immediate concentration, care and keeping of the state convicts." On the following day, March 4, 1870, a bill providing for the erection of a penitentiary at or near Lincoln was approved. A board of three inspectors elected by the legislature had the management of the penitentiary, the warden, only, being appointed by the governor. The state received grants of land amounting to 32,000 acres from the United States for a penitentiary, and the inspectors were directed to sell the lands and place the funds so derived in the treasury.

The inspectors were required to concentrate persons under sentence at or near Lincoln in a temporary penitentiary. They were also required to put the prisoners "at work upon the public buildings and in stone quarries for the use and benefit of the state, for the hours specified in their respective sentences." The inspectors were also authorized to "hire out or contract the labor upon the best terms that can be obtained." The temporary penitentiary was ready for the occupancy of thirty-seven convicts in July, 1870.

The contract for the permanent buildings was let on June 13, 1870, to Stout and Jamison, who employed the prisoners at forty-two cents a day each. The buildings were erected on land which Judge Hilton and W. T. Donovan donated to the state for that purpose. An act approved March 9, 1871, made further provisions concerning the sale of the lands, and the extension of the con-

tractor's limit for the completion of the building. An act of March 9, 1871, granted prisoners a deduction from the time of sentence for good behavior.

On March 20, 1871, it was provided that the "rents and revenues and profits derived from the leasing of the penitentiary shops, grounds and convict labor * * * shall be paid into the state treasury and shall be held by the treasurer for the care and support of state prisoners."

The legislature of 1873, through a specal committee of the house, investigated the penitentiary and failed to find any serious criticism of the contractor's work. An act approved February 24, 1873, levied a tax of one-half mill on the grand assessment roll of the state for 1873 and 1874 for the penitentiary building fund. A supplemental act made a one mill levy for the years 1875 and 1876. An act of February 19, 1877, transferred the balance remaining in this fund to the sinking fund.

The constitution of 1875 placed the penitentiary under the control of the board of public lands and buildings. On October 1, 1877, this board entered into a six-year contract with W. H. B. Stout, who was to pay all the "expense necessarily incurred in the maintenance of the prison, including the board and clothing of the convicts, and the salaries of all the officers and guards," for which he received from the state the labor of the convicts and sixty cents a day per capita for each convict for two years, and fifty-five cents and fifty cents a day per capita, respectively, for the succeeding terms of two years each. By an act approved February 26, 1879, this contract was extended for an additional six years from October 1, 1883, provided the contractor should build a cell-house of specified size and quality, and should receive only forty-five cents in cash, or its equivalent, a day for each convict for the first three years of the extended lease, and forty cents a day for each convict for the second three years of this lease, and provided that, after the first day of January, 1880, there should be one cell for each and every Nebraska prisoner, and that after January 1, 1884, only Nebraska prisoners should be kept at the penitentiary. The legislature of 1883 passed an act permitting the keeping of other than Nebraska convicts until 1889. During 1883 to 1889 the lessee employed convicts in the erection of the state capitol, for which he had the contract.

The legislature of 1887 extended the lessee's contract for ten years from October 1, 1889. W. H. B. Stout had assigned and transferred his contract to C. W. Mosher. It was stipulated that Mosher was to receive forty cents a day, cash, for each convict in full compensation. The employment of convicts in the manufacture of cigars, brick, or the cutting of stone, except for use at the penitentiary, was forbidden.

A special investigating committee of the legislature of 1895 strongly advocated the abolition of the contract with the lessee. Accordingly, an "act to annul a contract between the state of Nebraska and W. H. Dorgan, alleged assignee of C. W. Mosher," was approved April 11, 1895. The entire appropriation of $35,000 was exhausted in the culmination of this annulment. In spite of this legislative action, the board of public lands and buildings proceeded to make another contract, over the protest of Governor Holcomb, who caused the matter to be submitted to the supreme court. The court decided that the board had exceeded its authority and that the attempt to lease the prison and the labor of the convicts was illegal. The legislature of 1897 passed a general act governing the penitentiary, which made it the duty of the warden, subject to the approval of the governor and the board of public lands and buildings, to provide employment for the convicts and to contract out the labor of such as he had no employment for.

In general, the industries maintained by the subcontractors in the penitentiary have been the making of buttons, brooms, trunks, barrels, chairs, machinery and harness.

The legislature of 1893 empowered the governor to parole prisoners. The legislature of 1911 created the prison board to handle the paroling of convicts. An appropriation was made by the legislature of 1913 to build a reformatory to which certain classes of convicted persons are to be sent. The legislature of 1913 provided for a night school for prisoners, and for a grading of prisoners

with reference to character and conduct. Only three times in the history of this institution have serious mutinies occurred—on January 11 and May 26, 1875, and March 14, 1912.

A constitutional amendment of November, 1912, vested the government of the penitentiary in the board of commissioners of state institutions.

PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND PAROLES OF PRISONERS, 1867-1914.

Years	Governor	Pardons	Commutations	Paroles
1867-68	David Butler	13		
1869-70	David Butler	2		
1871-72	David Butler (Wm. H. James acting)			
1873-74	Robert W. Furnas	27		
1875-76	Silas Garber	7	11	
1877-78	Silas Garber	10	12	
1879-80	Albinus Nance			
1881-82	Albinus Nance	1		
1883-84	James W. Dawes	1		
1885-86	James W. Dawes	5		
1887-88	John M. Thayer	7	13	
1889-90	John M. Thayer	8	14	
1891	John M. Thayer (acting)	8	23	
1891-92	James E. Boyd	3	16	
1893-94	Lorenzo Crounse	23	39	83*
1895-98	Silas A. Holcomb	3	37	62
1899-00	William A. Poynter		28	76
1901-02	(C. H. Dietrich) Ezra P. Savage		38	78
1903-04	John H. Mickey	2	7	54
1905-06	John H. Mickey	7	26	104
1907-08	George L. Sheldon	7	15	41
1909-10	A. C. Shallenberger	14	5	113
1911-12	Chester H. Aldrich	29	9	138†
1913-14	John H. Morehead (July 1)	1	1	245‡
Totals		178	294	994

*The first parole act in Nebraska bears date April 10, 1893, and empowers the governor to parole any prisoner who has served the minimum term provided by law for his first offense (except for murder in first or second degree), and anyone serving for murder in first or second degree who has served twenty-five full years.

†State prison board act of April 7, 1911, provided for a board of three persons appointed by the governor, removable by him for misconduct, incompetence or neglect of duty. This board has power to establish rules and regulations for parole of prisoners in the penitentiary who have served minimum sentence fixed by law. This act repealed the first parole law of 1893.

‡1913-14: 7 transferred to asylum, 6 on temporary leave.

The above table computed from governor's messages and reports of prison warden.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1869-1915.

Years	Buildings and Lands	Number of Officers and Employes	Salary and Maintenance*				Average Number of Inmates	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
			Salary	Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance		
1869-70	$307.950.00			$21,000.00	$974.51	$21,974.51		
1871-72			$13,132.00	13,268.00	14,422.87	40,822.87	40	$1,020.00
1873-74			19,504.25	32,000.00		51,504.25	54	954.00
1875-76			7,200.00	50,000.00		57,200.00	63	908.00
1877-79			21,230.00	37,089.25	13,075.41	71,394.66	121	590.00
1879-81	4,200.00	19		60,000.00	15,762.02	75,762.02	168	451.00
1881-83	6,300.00	23		89,159.50	2,857.46	92,016.96	200	460.00
1883-85	18,000.00	23	Salaries paid by the lessees of the prison.	80,226.25	37.85	80,264.10	221	363.00
1885 87	6,200.00	27		68,732.75	35,613.45	104,346.20	306	341.00
1887-89	53,070.00	31		112,968.00	3,039.87	116,007.87	338	343.00
1889-91	18,039.87	31		116,408.00	242.00	116,650.00	387	301.00
1891-93	40,000.00	31		122,998.00	29.20	123,027.20	316	389.00
1893-95	21,725.00	27		107,939.20	6,247.76	114,186.96	321	356.00
1895-97†		32	16,140.63	97,160.00	177.15	113,477.78	318	357.00
1897-99		34	27,063.79	35,536.21		62,600.00	318	197.00
1899-01		31	28,872.77	3,427.23	38,004.24	70,304.24	281	250.00
1901-03	75,000.00	34		40,522.30	27,458.91	67,981.21	286	238.00
1903-05	124,200.00	36	31,192.63	59,857.37	4,507.45	95.557.45	293	326.00
1905-07	6,300.00	36	33,978.18	71,201.82		105,180.00	328	321.00
1907-09	16,000.00	36	37,381.17	64,598.83	16,477.66	118,457.66	382	310.00
1909-11	5,000.00	37	38,524.48	86,675.52	10,914.53	136,114.53	441	309.00
1911-13	17,360.00	48	35,885.83	93,014.17	50,000.00	178,900.00	435	411.00
1913-15	60,000.00		72,860.00	92,740.00		165,600.00		
Totals	$779,344.87		$382,965.73	$1,556,522.40	$239,842.34	$2,179,330.47		

*1867-68, $5,500 appropriated to pay for keep of territorial convicts in hands of county jailers.

†Legislature also appropriated $35,000 for purchase of penitentiary contract from W. H. Dorgan, the lessee.

EARNINGS AND RECEIPTS, 1869-1913.

Years	Number of Convicts Employed	Per Diem Wage	Total Wages Earned	Value of Farm Products	Value of Electricity Furnished	Labor, Gate Money, Etc.	Total Earnings	Total Maintenance Appropriation	Excess of Maintenance Appropriations Over Earnings	Excess of Earnings Over Maintenance Appropriation
1869-70			$2,293.62			$941.39	$3,235.01	$21,974.51	$18,739.50	
1871-72			1,410.00			302.45	1,712.45	40,822.87	39,110.42	
1873-74	35	$0.42	4,343.64			715.19	5,058.83	51,504.25	46,445.42	
1875-76		.42	7,434.57			223.21	7,657.78	57,200.00	49,542.22	
1877-79*						1,226.78	1,226.78	71,394.66	70,167.88	
1879-81								75,762.02	75,762.02	
1881-83								92,016.96	92,016.96	
1883-85								80,264.10	80,264.10	
1885-87								104,346.20	104,346.20	
1887-89								116,007.87	116,007.87	
1889-91								116,650.00	116,650.00	
1891-93								123,027.20	123,027.20	
1893-95								114,186.96	114,186.96	
1895-97	30 20	.30 .45	14,217.73				14,217.73	113,477.78	99,260.05	
1897-99	110 95	.35 .45	44,474.10	$3,553.71			48,027.81	62,600.00	14,572.19	
1899-01	146 40	.50 .55	38,346.87	6,617.91		338.00	45,302.78	70,304.24	25,001.46	
1901-03	150 34	.50 .55	44,268.38	8,715.00		13,176.88	66,160.26	67,981.21	1,820.95	
1903-05	203	.50	55,026.09	8,665.27		12,267.00	76,958.36	95,557.45	18,599.09	
1905-07	217		64,833.34	15,000.00		26,799.75	106,633.09	105,180.00		$1,453.09
1907-09	240		71,323.81	17,821.41	$9,000.00	38,704.00	136,849.22	118,457.66		18,391.56
1909-11	250 100	.55 .62½	93,806.01	27,442.00	10,038.42	5,660.88	136,947.31	136,114.53		832.78
1911-13	226	.55	136,883.17	23,514.99	9,091.40	3,822.92	173,312.48	178,900.00	5,587.52	
Totals			$579,661.33	$111,330.29	$28,129.82	$104,178.45	$823.299.89	$2,179,330.47	$1,211,108.01	

*From 1877 to 1895 the state penitentiary was leased to a contractor. The lessee paid the salaries of all prison officials and maintained the prison population, for which the state paid to lessee a per diem for each prisoner. This per diem varied from fifty-five cents per capita to forty cents. Beginning with 1895 the state annulled the lessee system and assumed entire charge of the penitentiary, leasing the convicts to various contractors, who paid the state a per diem per capita for convicts used. This per diem varied from thirty cents to sixty-two and a half cents.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

LINCOLN.

	Salary
Superintendent—B. F. Williams	$2,500
Assistant Physician—L. B. Pillsbury	1,500
Pathologist—D. G. Griffith	1,200
Steward—J. R. Helms	1,500
Second Assistant Physician—Hallie L. Ewing	1,200
Bookkeeper—G. B. Alexander	900
Matron—Margaret Helms	600
Chaplain—F. A. Stuff	150

NORFOLK.

	Salary
Superintendent—W. D. Guttery	$2,500
First Assistant Physician—H. R. Carson	1,500
Second Assistant Physician—R. H. Foster	1,200
Bookkeeper—Nellie Quinn	900
Steward—A. J. Gutzmer	1,200
Superintendent of Nurses—Elizabeth Leece	900

HASTINGS (INGLESIDE).

	Salary
Superintendent—M. W. Baxter	$2,500
Assistant Physician—W. N. Crutcher	1,500
Pathologist—G. C. Davis	1,500
Second Assistant Physician—G. E. Charlton	1,200
Third Assistant Physician—C. A. Oaks	1,000
Fourth Assistant Physician—Clara M. Hayden	900
Steward—M. O'Meara	1,500

CARE OF NEBRASKA INSANE AT LINCOLN, NORFOLK AND HASTINGS.

The Nebraska territorial assembly by legislative act approved February 13, 1865, authorized the governor "to make arrangements with the proper authorities of the state of Iowa for the admission of the territory's insane into the Iowa hospital for the insane." The territory paid the expense if the insane persons or their natural guardians were unable to do so. Arrangements were made with Iowa, and nine of Nebraska's insane admitted to the asylum located at Mount Pleasant, in 1865. Nebraska continued to send her insane there until July, 1870. At this time the asylum at Mount Pleasant was unable to further care for Nebraska's insane. Nebraska's governor was forced to move six of the incurable patients and confine them in the Pawnee county jail until the asylum at Lincoln was completed. This institution has the legal name of the Nebraska hospital for the insane. The legislature of 1869 appropriated $50,000 from the amount received from the sale of lots in the townsite of Lincoln for the erection of an insane asylum. On November 8, 1870, the building was accepted and the first patient admitted November 26, 1870. By December 1 it was completely furnished and ready for patients. The patients from the Iowa hospital and the different jails throughout the state, numbering thirty in all, were removed to this asylum. On the morning of April 17, 1871, this building was burned, the insurance carried amounting to $95,000. On June 6, 1871, an act was approved appropriating $70,000 for the erection of a new building and appointing a commission to make settlement with the insurance companies for the amount due, the amount accepted to be not less than $72,000. This second building opened for admission of patients November 21, 1872.

Until 1891 the expenses of caring for the insane in the various institutions of the state were borne by the relatives of the patients or by the counties. By legislative act of 1891 the state assumed the entire expense of caring for the insane in state institutions.

The hospital for the insane at Norfolk was established by an act approved March 4, 1885, $75,000 being appropriated for the erection of a building. This

institution was established there upon the condition that the city of Norfolk should donate 320 acres of land, which it did. On the morning of September 23, 1901, the entire main ward building was destroyed by fire, 160 patients were immediately transferred to Lincoln and Hastings and on December 6, 1901, the remainder of the patients were likewise transferred. The legislature of 1903 appropriated $100,000 to restore the damaged building.

The state hospital for the insane at Hastings was established by an act approved March 30, 1887, and $75,000 appropriated for buildings. The establishment and appropriation were conditioned upon the donation by the city of Hastings of not less than 160 acres of good land. This condition the city met. The purpose of this institution originally was to take the more chronic and incurable insane, thus relieving the institutions at Lincoln and Norfolk of this class. The legislature, by act approved April 11, 1903, appropriated $15,000 for the purchase of 320 acres of land.

The legislature of 1907 amended the law so as to strike the word "incurable" from the name of the Hastings institution, and the board of public lands and buildings divided the state into three hospital districts.

Dipsomaniacs are cared for at the Lincoln hospital.

APPROPRIATIONS, LINCOLN HOSPITAL, 1865-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance					Average Number of Inmates	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
		Number of Officers and Employes	Salary	Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost		
1865-66				$815.69	$569.57	$1,385.26	9	$154.00
1866-67				2,000.00	3,511.15	5,511.15	6	918.00
1867-68				6,500.00	9,312.72	15,812.72	21	753.00
1869-70	$50,000.00			16,000.00	19,317.97	35,317.97	40	883.00
1871-72	74,000.00		$17,000.00	44,600.00	1,318.72	62,918.72	75	839.00
1873-74	11,600.00		22,500.00	47,000.00	272.00	69,772.00	70	996.00
1875-76	37,600.00		21,000.00	39,000.00		60,000.00	68	882.00
1877-79	1,000.00		24,750.00	30,537.50	1,322.10	56,609.60	103	550.00
1879-81	39,000.00		23,500.00	37,300.00	2,500.00	63,300.00	156	405.00
1881-83	41,500.00		30,000.00	61,800.00	3,000.00	94,800.00	232	408.00
1883-85	20,000.00		40,400.00	84,000.00	3,000.00	127,400.00	317	402.00
1885-87	14,500.00		50,400.00	99,600.00	12,000.00	162,000.00	365	443.00
1887-89	6,000.00		55,400.00	108,400.00	19,800.00	183,600.00	380	483.00
1889-91	34,000.00		50,400.00	103,800.00	12,000.00	166,200.00	344	483.00
1891-93	5,000.00		55,400.00	105,600.00		161,000.00	341	472.00
1893-95	6,300.00		47,400.00	79,000.00	4,289.46	130,689.46	327	400.00
1895-97			49,400.00	64,500.00	73.50	113,973.50	355	321.00
1897-99	4,500.00		49,400.00	67,000.00	3,616.75	120,016.75	361	332.00
1899-01	45,000.00	66	48,400.00	69,300.00	1,042.01	118,742.01	363	327.00
1901-03	2,700.00		55,175.00	100,000.00	4,477.89	159,652.89	523	305.00
1903-05	11,000.00		65,900.00	108,700.00	26,255.00	200,855.00	582	345.00
1905-07	6,000.00	93	67,300.00	115,500.00	19,557.00	202,357.00	591	342.00
1907-09	2,000.00	94	73,700.00	122,500.00	331.46	196,531.46	551	357.00
1909-11	7,000.00	83	69,700.00	124,000.00		193,700.00	580	334.00
1911-13	103,514.25	92	79,790.00	139,450.00	1,919.00	221,069.00	610	362.00
1913-15	106,000.00		94,700.00	180,000.00		274,700.00		
Totals	$628,214.25		$1,091,525.00	$1,956,903.19	$149,486.30	$3,197,914.49		

APPROPRIATIONS, NORFOLK HOSPITAL, 1885-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance					Average Number of Inmates	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
		Number of Officers and Employes	Salary	Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost		
1885-87	$75,000.00							
1887-89	94,700.00		$25,000.00	$56,300.00	$22,231.00	$103,531.00	110	$941.00
1889-91	6,500.00		38,000.00	71,850.00		109,850.00	164	669.00
1891-93	16,716.02		42,000.00	63,800.00	3,267.84	109,067.84	205	532.00
1893-95	1,000.00		36,000.00	46,600.00	2,780.88	85,380.88	198	431.00
1895-97	1,000.00		35,000.00	49,450.00		84,450.00	193	438.00
1897-99	25,000.00		38,000.00	50,870.00		88,870.00	213	417.00
1899-01	1,550.00		42,000.00	60,300.00	2,998.08	105,298.08	269	391.00
1901-03	7,500.00		40,000.00	57,875.00	211.50	98,086.50*	234	375.00
1903-05	100,000.00		27,200.00	27,650.00		54,850.00†	Rebuilding af	ter fire.
1905-07	45,750.00	44	34,500.00	68,850.00	12,120.59	115,470.59	206	561.00
1907-09	94,500.00	53	53,000.00	81,500.00		134,500.00	274	490.00
1909-11	32,300.00	56	56,000.00	85,000.00		141,000.00	297	474.00
1911-13	27,707.57	60	56,400.00	101,000.00		157,400.00	376	419.00
1913-15	62,000.00		66,400.00	114,000.00		180,400.00		
Totals	$591,223.59		$589,500.00	$935,045.00	$43,609.89	$1,568,154.89		

*$10,000 of this amount transferred to Lincoln hospital for the insane to help care for inmates transferred to this hospital from Norfolk because of destruction of buildings by fire. In ascertaining the per capita cost the sum of $90,873.08 is used.

†$18,000 of this amount transferred to Lincoln hospital for the insane.

APPROPRIATIONS, HASTINGS HOSPITAL, 1887-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance					Average Number of Inmates	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
		Number of Officers and Employes	Salary	Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost		
1887-89	$75,000.00							
1889-91	27,000.00	42	$28,000.00	$49,500.00	$28,290.00	$105,790.00	160	$661.00
1891-93	85,000.00	66	42,000.00	81,600.00		123,600.00	263	470.00
1893-95	3,600.00	66	48,000.00	90,000.00		138,000.00	406	340.00
1895-97		67	48,000.00	87,800.00		135,800.00	492	276.00
1897-99	36,000.00	72	53,000.00	105,125.00		158,125.00	548	289.00
1899-01	49,745.00	75	57,200.00	120,400.00	83.33	177,683.33	657	270.00
1901-03	55,500.00	87	59,400.00	145,000.00		204,400.00	816	250.00
1903-05	35,565.00	106	79,120.00	270,575.00		349,695.00	953	367.00
1905-07	16,500.00	114	92,200.00	282,050.00	22,000.00	396,250.00	1,004	395.00
1907-09		147	113,700.00	280,280.00		393,980.00	1,023	385.00
1909-11	50,000.00	145	113,200.00	265,000.00		378,200.00	1,061	356.00
1911-13	20,000.00	151	124,200.00	291,000.00	42,579.40	457,779.40	1,059	432.00
1913-15			126,200.00	290,000.00		416,200.00		
Totals	$453,910.00		$984,220.00	$2,358,330.00	$92,952.73	$3,435,502.73		

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

OMAHA.

	Salary
Superintendent—F. W. Booth	$1,800
Teachers—	Monthly Salaries
Emma Anderson	$60
Ota Blankenship	60
May Gregory	65
Ida Hendee	80
Lina Hendershot	80
Alberta Regnier	80
Ethyl Rogers	75
W. H. Rothert	100
Emily E. Sauter	85
Bertha L. Sellner	55
J. W. Sowell	125
Helen Waite	60
H. L. Welty	75
Mary N. Woodson	60
Clara S. Worley	45
Anna McCortle	25
Jessie W. Jackson (Manual training)	100
P. E. Seeley (Printing, athletics)	85
Edith Johnson (Sewing)	55
Goldie C. Vawter (Wood carving)	45
Physician—Alfred Jefferson	25
Nurse—May Edwards	25
Supervisors—	
Ann Richards	42
Mae Witmer	40
Millin Trentham	35
William Claussen	25
Julia E. Hall	25
Henry Porter	25
Mildred Sturdevant	45
Jennie E. Jones	50

By an act approved February 12, 1866, the legislature authorized and required the governor to make proper arrangements with the state of Iowa, or some other state, looking to the education of all deaf mutes and blind children between the ages of 12 and 20 years. One individual only seems to have profited by this act (see governor's message, January 8, 1869, Neb. House journal, 1869, p. 20) at an expense to the state in 1866-68 of $352.91, $600 having been appropriated.

By an act approved February 7, 1867, the legislature incorporated an institute for the deaf and dumb, naming six individuals as directors. This board was to make proper provision for the care of the deaf and dumb in the state. The act located the institution at Omaha, or within three miles of the court house, and authorized the board of directors to purchase sufficient land, not to exceed fifty acres, and to erect the necessary buildings. An appropriation of $6,000 was made therefor, also $600 was set aside for care of deaf and dumb. A further act approved June 5, 1871, authorized this board of directors to "erect upon grounds near the city of Omaha, donated to the institute for that purpose, a building to be used as an institute for the deaf and dumb" and an appropriation of $15,000 made therefor.

The name of this institution was changed by act of the legislature of 1909 from "Institute for the deaf and dumb" to "Nebraska school for the deaf."

"All deaf and dumb residents of the state, and those deaf to such an extent that they cannot acquire an education in the common schools of the state, of suitable age and capacity and of good moral character, shall be entitled to an education in the institute for the deaf and dumb without charge."

APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance					Average Number of Inmates	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
		Number of Officers and Employes	Salary	Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost		
1867-68				$600.00		$600.00		
1869-70	$6,000.00			600.00		600.00		
1871-72	15,500.00		$6,000.00	14,700.00		20,700.00		
1873-74	1,750.00		8,000.00	21,750.00		29,750.00	36	$826.00
1875-76	15,500.00		11,000.00	20,200.00		31,200.00	53	588.00
1877-79			10,305.00	23,600.00		33,905.00	52	652.00
1879-81	4,500.00		11,280.00	12,500.00		23,780.00	64	372.00
1881-83	23,500.00	14	17,500.00	15,400.00	$2,125.00	35,025.00	98	357.00
1883-85	7,380.00	14	13,500.00	21,050.00	8,000.00	42,550.00	108	394.00
1885-87	18,300.00	14	24,500.00	30,400.00	1,271.85	56,171.85	110	511.00
1887-89	23,750.00	15	30,000.00	32,500.00	714.00	63,214.00	113	559.00
1889-91	3,750.00	18	31,300.00	33,600.00		64,900.00	121	536.00
1891-93	12,800.00	21	31,300.00	24,700.00		56,000.00	127	441.00
1893-95		21	32,000.00	23,740.00	2,927.46	58,667.46	132	444.00
1895-97	13,800.00	20	32,500.00	26,740.00	1,048.84	60,288.84	130	464.00
1897-99	1,578.70	38	29,600.00	24,640.00	1,311.95	55,551.95	149	373.00
1899-01	39,760.00	42	34,600.00	27,790.00	2,962.00	65,352.00	169	386.00
1901-03	1,000.00	31	37,200.00	35,750.00		72,950.00	175	417.00
1903-05	6,800.00	32	40,200.00	35,750.00	1,250.00	77,200.00	186	415.00
1905-07	1,250.00	34	43,200.00	36,050.00		79,250.00	189	419.00
1907-09		36	45,200.00	38,375.00		83,575.00	192	435.00
1909-11	50,703.04	49	46,200.00	37,375.00	5,000.00	88,575.00	179	466.00
1911-13	33,498.00	52	49,200.00	39,100.00	4,200.00	92,500.00	170	519.00
1913-15	100,000.00		53,200.00	45,600.00		98,800.00		
Totals	$381,119.74		$637,785.00	$622,510.00	$30,811.10	$1,291,106.10		

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

NEBRASKA CITY.

	Salary
Principal—N. C. Abbott	$1,800
Matron—Lillian Abbott	600
Teachers—	Monthly Salaries
E. C. Cook	$90
Clark Bruce	90
Mary Morton	50
Helen Chase	50
Jennie Johnson	50
Catharine Bosworth	50
Marjorie White	50
Eula Marshall	50
Margaret Steward	40
Mary Cook	40
C. F. Orton	35

The institute for the blind was established at Nebraska City by act of the legislature approved February 19, 1875. The citizens of Nebraska City were to raise $4,000 and turn the amount over to the board of trustees. The institute was located on ten acres of land and within one mile of the court house of the city. The legislature of 1897 placed the institute for the blind and the Nebraska school for the deaf under one governing board.

This institution has been defined by statute and by a court decision (43 Neb. 184) to be an educational institution, not an asylum. Secretary Joel A. Piper of the board of charities and corrections reported on November 30, 1912, as follows:

"The enrollment at the institution is gradually declining, and this is one of our state institutions that is not overcrowded. This, in a measure, may be attributed to the medical inspection which is now given pupils in the public schools, as many people become blind from causes that might be prevented if attention were given them at the proper time."

The statute provides that "all blind persons and those blind to such an extent that they cannot acquire an education in the common schools of the state, of suitable age and capacity and of good moral character, shall be entitled to an education in the institution for the blind without charge."

APPROPRIATIONS, 1875-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance					Average Number of Inmates	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
		Number of Officers and Employes	Salary	Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost		
1875-76	$10,000.00			$4,000.00	$1,754.13	$5,754.13		
1877-79	3,842.62		$7,485.00	18,575.00	3,778.59	29,838.59	17	$1,755.00
1879-81		6	5,000.00	10,900.00		15,900.00	22	723.00
1881-83		7	5,200.00	9,700.00		14,900.00	25	596.00
1883-85	4,900.00	7	6,000.00	11,700.00		17,700.00	27	656.00
1885-87		8	6,000.00	14,050.00		20,050.00	39	514.00
1887-89	44,700.00	16	8,400.00	15,000.00	800.00	24,200.00	41	590.00
1889-91	12,600.00	22	10,400.00	19,000.00		29,400.00	52	565.00
1891-93		25	11,500.00	25,400.00	942.10	37,842.10	100	378.00
1893-95	8,500.00	16	13,500.00	27,800.00	2,764.12	44,064.12	105	420.00
1895-97	13,000.00	22	22,600.00*	23,950.00	1,154.26	47,704.26	73	653.00
1897-99	912.46	35	23,100.00	22,125.00	1,868.29	47,093.29	73	645.00
1899-01	6,000.00	31	23,200.00	25,675.00	18.25	48,893.25	63	776.00
1901-03		27	23,500.00	22,775.00		46,275.00	55	841.00
1903-05	300.00	26	21,100.00	23,000.00		44,100.00	54	817.00
1905-07	1,200.00		21,100.00	22,650.00		43,750.00	86	509.00
1907-09	9,700.00	24	21,100.00	19,800.00		40,900.00	86	476.00
1909-11	3,300.00	28	22,100.00	17,500.00		39,600.00	90	440.00
1911-13	32,000.00		25,300.00	19,800.00		45,100.00	67	673.00
1913-15			25,300.00	19,800.00		45,100.00		
Totals	$150,955.08		$301,885.00	$373,200.00	$13,079.74	$688,164.74		

*Beginning with 1895, the appropriation for employes' wages is made a separate item and is included in the column marked "Salaries." Previous to 1895 included in the column marked "Inmates."

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

BEATRICE.

	Salary
Superintendent—W. S. Fast	$2,500
Steward—Louis Werner	1,200
Teachers—	Monthly Salaries
Jack O'Donnell	$60
Martha Dillon	45
Ione Storey	35

The institution for feeble-minded youth was established at Beatrice by act of the legislature approved March 5, 1885. An appropriation of $50,000 was made at the same time for the erection of proper buildings. The city of Beatrice donated forty acres of land to the state. The act authorized the levying of an annual tax of one-eighth of one mill on the dollar for the support of the institution. The legislature of 1887 did not continue this tax, but adopted the method of appropriating from the general fund for the support of this institution.

Parents or guardians, if able, are expected to furnish transportation, clothing and incidentals for the children committed to this institution, and counties are required to furnish for indigent or dependent children clothing, transportation and $40 annually. Imbecile and feeble-minded youth between the ages of five and eighteen years and who have resided in Nebraska at least a year are entitled to admission.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1885-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance					Average Number of Inmates	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
		Number of Officers and Employes	Salary	Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost		
1885-87	$50,000.00							
1887-89	25,394.65	6	$9,440.00	$43,080.00*	$5,687.95	$58,207.95	70	$831.00
1889-91	13,200.00	8	12,800.00	56,875.00		69,675.00	134	520.00
1891-93	30,000.00	9	12,800.00	68,175.00		80,975.00	134	604.00
1893-95		8	14,000.00	62,400.00		76,400.00	164	466.00
1895-97	3,000 00	13	14,000.00	60,550.00	880.03	75,430.03	208	363.00
1897-99	7,000.00	11	25,600.00†	44,800.00	3,371.94	73,671.94	211	349.00
1899-01	48,700.00	14	29,200.00	42,450.00	8,361.14	80,011.14	218	367.00
1901-03	15,900.00	17	37,400.00	56,400 00	1,592.42	95,392.42	264	361.00
1903-05	4,500.00	17	36,400.00	55,750.00		92,150.00	328	281.00
1905-07	27,420.00	39	37,400.00	59,400.00	2,059.16	98,859.16	369	268.00
1907-09	7,500.00	21	40,600.00	64,000.00		104,600.00	417	251.00
1909-11	75,500.00	19	40,100.00	63,000.00		103,100.00	426	242.00
1911-13	43,200.80		50,100.00	84,000.00	21,331.83	155,431.83	414	375.00
1913-15	5,000.00		48,600.00	112,000.00		160,600.00		
Totals	$356,315.50		$408,440.00	$872,880.00	$43,184.47	$1,324,504.47		

*Salaries of employes included with maintenance of inmates, 1887-1897.

†Salaries of employes included with salaries of officers from 1897.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Kearney and Geneva.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, KEARNEY.

	Salary
Superintendent—R. V. Clark	$1,800
Assistant Superintendent—F. S. Wallace	1,100
Steward and Bookkeeper—C. R. Knowles	800
Physician—J. L. Bennett	600
Matron—Elizabeth H. Clark	300

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GENEVA.

Superintendent—Lydia J. McMahon	$1,500
Family Manager—Alice E. Becker	600
Family Manager—Mary E. Donahue	600
Family Manager—Anna Mackenzie	480
Matron—Minnie McMahon	500

	Monthly Salaries
Music Teacher—A. A. Le Roy	$30
Secretary—J. M. Aeschlimann	40
Sewing Teacher—Bertha Heald	35
Laundry Teacher—Clara Barnes	25
Cooking Teacher—Ida Clark	35

The State industrial school for boys was established at Kearney by act of the legislature approved February 27, 1879. To obtain this institution the citizens of Kearney were required to donate not less than 320 acres of good arable land. The original name of this school was "Nebraska state reform school for juvenile offenders." The orginal act provided for the care and instruction of both girls and boys. By an act approved March 31, 1887, the name of this school was changed to "State industrial school for juvenile offenders," and still provided for the commitment of both boys and girls. On March 4, 1891, a legislative act was approved calling for the establishment of a "Girls' industrial school for juvenile delinquents" at Geneva. This new school was ready for occupancy March 14, 1892, at which time the 57 girls in the school at Kearney were transferred to Geneva, Kearney becoming from that date on a school for boys only.

APPROPRIATIONS, BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KEARNEY, 1879-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance					Average Number of Inmates	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
		Number of Officers and Employes	Salary	Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost		
1879-81	$10,000.00							
1881-83	1,000.00		$6,000.00	$13,000.00	$1,100.00	$20,100.00	37	$543.00
1883-85	52,700.00		13,000.00	23,400.00		36,400.00	65	560.00
1885-87	30,750.00	20	16,000.00	35,600.00		51,600.00	86	600.00
1887-89	37,000.00	26	26,000.00	63,340.00	14,999.05	104,339.05	137	761.00
1889-91	60,340.00	35	36,580.00	77,058.00	5,200.00	118,838.00	203	585.00
1891-93	16,350.00	31	41,160.00	77,038.00	3,698.35	121,896.35	225	542.00
1893-95	2,300.00	28	31,200.00	52,250.00	6,250.00	89,700.00	220	408.00
1895-97	5,000.00		34,400.00	60,150.00	3,009.56	97,559.56	204	478.00
1897-99		36	31,400.00	50,250.00	6,187.71	87,837.71	151	582 00
1899-01		36	32,400.00	50,300.00	13,635.06	96,335.06	136	708.00
1901-03	6,200.00		35,500.00	51,000.00	4,320.52	90,820.52	141	644.00
1903-05	8,000.00		34,200.00	51,800.00		86,000.00	157	548.00
1905-07	8,000.00	33	34,200.00	52,600.00	4,040.47	90,840.47	198	459.00
1907-09	28,000.00*		40,200.00	65,000.00		105,200.00	181	581.00
1909-11	15,000.00		37,700.00	53,000.00	8,361.63	99,061.63	144	688.00
1911-13	20,000.00		37,700.00	58,500.00	34,729.22	130,929.22	182	719.00
1913-15	40,000.00		41,800.00	120,500.00		162,300.00		
Totals	$290,640.00		$529,440.00	$954,786.00	$105,531.57	$1,589,757.57		

*$15,000 of this amount appropriated for building a cottage was not used.

APPROPRIATIONS, GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, GENEVA, 1891-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance					Average Number of Inmates	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
		Number of Officers and Employes	Salary	Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost		
1891-93	$40,000.00	11		$10,500.00	$955.03	$11,455.03	67	$171.00
1893-95	13,200.00	11	$15,400.00	21,250.00	75.00	36,725.00	79	465.00
1895-97	1,000.00	13	15,400.00	19,350.00	1,960.81	36,710.81	85	432.00
1897-99		14	15,400.00	22,550.00		37,950.00	81	468.00
1899-01		14	15,400.00	20,390.00	15.00	35,805.00	72	497.00
1901-03		11	15,600.00	17,575.00	611.88	33,786.88	64	528.00
1903-05		10	11,240.00	17,640.00	859.62	29,739.62	52	572.00
1905-07		10	10,740.00	21,230.00	4,487.46	36,457.46	60	608.00
1907-09		10	11,800.00	26,750.00	10,026.71	48,576.71	60	810.00
1909-11	8,000.00	10	11,800.00	21,500.00	12,333.59	33,300.00	56	594.00
1911-13			12,400.00	29,000.00		53,733.59	66	814.00
1913-15	56,000.00		15,100.00	31,000.00		46,100.00		
Totals	$118,200.00		$150,280.00	$258,735.00	$31,325.10	$440,340.10		

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMES.

GRAND ISLAND (BURKETT).

	Salary
Commandant—Ferdinand Zimmerer	$1,500
Adjutant—J. T. Lane	900
Surgeon—Claude P. Fordyce	1,200
Matron—Lydia J. Bradbury	500
Engineer—Charles Cotton	900
Night Engineer—William Haney	600
Farm Manager—E. C. Forman	600
Bookkeeper—Mayme Downey	480

MILFORD.

	Salary
Commandant—D. C. Rowden	$1,000
Surgeon—J. G. Muir	500
Engineer—R. H. Buettgenbach	600
Matron—Louise Shaffer	450

The Nebraska soldiers' and sailors' home at Grand Island was established by legislative act approved March 4, 1887. The home was opened to applicants July 1, 1888. The federal government contributed an amount equal to $100 per capita on the average daily attendance of men. The citizens of Grand Island donated 640 acres of land as a site for the institution. This institution being overcrowded, a branch home was located at Milford in 1895. A site of thirty-five acres was leased at an annual rental of $800. This site contained a brick and stone building three stories in height. The site was purchased by the state in 1899, the sum of $13,500 being appropriated for that purpose. These homes are designed to care for such veterans of the several wars and the United States military service, and the wives, widows or mothers of such veterans, as are eligible to admission.

APPROPRIATIONS, SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, GRAND ISLAND, 1887-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance					Average Number of Inmates	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
		Number of Officers and Employes	Salary	Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost		
1887-89	$30,000.00	22			$18,500.00	$18,500.00	52	$356.00
1889-91	28,800.00	17	$16,580.00	$46,400.00	340.77	63,320.77	68	931.00
1891-93	8,500.00	12	18,160.00	55,050.00	97.00	73,307.00	129	568.00
1893-95	500.00		13,960.00	41,950.00	358.58	56,268.58	165	341.00
1895-97	16,500.00		17,880.00	43,750.00	109.97	61,739.97	193	320.00
1897-99	1,250.00		19,720.00	55,500.00	12,693.51	87,913.51	203	433.00
1899-01	16,500.00		21,720.00	56,650.00	7,115.67	85,485.67	246	347.00
1901-03	400.00		26,960.00	70,450.00	20,309.23	117,719.23	314	375.00
1903-05	23,500.00		30,120.00	88,000.00	6,537.33	124,657.33	338	369.00
1905-07	16,435.00	62	38,070.00	100,000.00	3,911.91	141,981.91	357	398.00
1907-09	13,960.00	60	40,950.00	108,250.00		149,200.00	335	445.00
1909-11	19,521.88	61	40,950.00	90,000.00	21,000.00	151,950.00	341	445.00
1911-13	28,000.00		42,960.00	125,000.00	239.49	168,199.49	380	443.00
1913-15	3,000.00		13,960.00	170,000.00		183,960.00		
Totals	$206,866.88		$341,990.00	$1,051,000.00	$91,213.46	$1,484,203.46		

APPROPRIATIONS, SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, MILFORD, 1895-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance					Average Number of Inmates	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
		Number of Officers and Employes	Salary	Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost		
1895-97				$8,000.00	$17,033.65	$25,033.65	50	$501.00
1897-99			$5,180.00	11,700.00	5,313.38	22,193.38	51	435.00
1899-01	$18,950.00		5,540.00	11,250.00	6,540.75	23,330.75	53	440.00
1901-03			6,380.00	14,500.00	1,964.28	22,844.28	77	297.00
1903-05	36,000.00		9,180.00	27,490.00	963.48	37,633.48	83	453.00
1905-07	12,800.00	19	13,640.00	36,575.00		50,215.00	117	429.00
1907-09	15,000.00	19	15,430.00	44,275.00	1,622.18	61,327.18	167	367.00
1909-11		19	14,080.00	32,600.00	5,059.20	51,739.20	143	362.00
1911-13	5,000.00		14,580.00	38,000.00	12,767.94	65,347.94	118	554.00
1913-15	25,000.00		18,300.00	56,800.00		75,100.00		
Totals	$112,750.00		$102,310.00	$281,190.00	$51,264.86	$434,764.86		

UNITED STATES AID FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMES, 1888-1912.

Years	Grand Island and Milford Homes	Years	Grand Island and Milford Homes
1888-90	$8,385.55	1902-04	$68,135.57
1890-92	17,129.54	1904-06	72,702.00
1892-94	16,414.37	1906-08	76,505.37
1894-96	38,688.30	1908-10	63,852.54
1896-98	37,173.07	1910-12	68,516.10
1898-00	53,540.87		
1900-02	60,667.85	Total	$581,711.13

NEBRASKA INDUSTRIAL HOME.

MILFORD.

	Salary
Superintendent—Lena E. Ward	$1,000
Matron—Sude B. Ward	500
Physician—William Sandusky	700
Secretary—M. E. Meyer	500
Nurse—Emma Beard	240
Sewing Teacher—Ida H. McIntee	400

The legislature of 1887 established this home for the purpose of affording "shelter and protection" and also to provide "employment and means of self-support for penitent women and girls." An advisory board of five women was provided for. Applicants are required to remain one year. Instruction in the domestic arts and the common school branches is given. On November 30, 1912, there were 43 adult inmates and 31 infants.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1887-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance					Average Number of Inmates, Adults and Children	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
		Number of Officers and Employes	Salary	Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost		
1887-89	$15,000.00							
1889-91	31,150.00	8	$5,000.00	$10,560.00	$3,800.00	$19,360.00	51	$380.00
1891-93	2,150.00	7	7,000.00	16,700.00		23,700.00	90	263.00
1893-95	3,350.00	9	9,000.00	13,400.00	373.50	22,773.50	76	300.00
1895-97	1,000.00	10	10,500.00	15,200.00	109.45	25,809.45	68	379.00
1897-99	500.00	7	8,500.00	11,200.00		19,700.00	61	323.00
1899-01	950.00	7	7,020.00	11,350.00		18,370.00	55	334.00
1901-03		8	8,600.00	12,550.00	800.00	21,950.00	63	348.00
1903-05		8	8,800.00	11,300.00	741.31	20,841.31	40	521.00
1905-07		8	8,800.00	12,400.00	3,542.62	24,742.62	48	515.00
1907-09	8,000.00	8	8,720.00	19,000.00		27,720.00	51	543.00
1909-11	6,000.00	8	9,040.00	17,000.00		26,040.00	56	465.00
1911-13	6,800.00		9,480.00	17,000.00	47.53	26,527.53	72	368.00
1913-15	12,000.00		9,680.00	20,000.00		29,680.00		
Totals	$86,900.00		$110,140.00	$187,660.00	$9,414.41	$307,214.41		

ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.

LINCOLN.

	Salary
Superintendent—H. Winnett Orr	$1,800
Chief Surgeon—J. P. Lord	2,000
Head Nurse—Clara Anderl	900
First Assistant Nurse—Mathilde Thuman	600
Stenographer—Rose Deahn	480
Matron—Carrie M. Benbrook	480
Teachers—	Monthly Salary
M. W. Mercier	$60
Marie Pacosta	20
Ruth Sexton	40
James Spichal	15
Daisy M. Hanson	25
Vera Cleaver	40
Harriet Orvis	20
Annetta Sain	40
Pupil nurses (15)	15

The legislature of 1905 provided for a "hospital for crippled, ruptured and deformed children and those suffering from diseases from which they are likely to become deformed," to be located at Lincoln on the grounds of the home for the friendless. This latter institution having had its functions transferred to the board of control for dependent children, its buildings and grounds are now used by the orthopedic hospital. On November 30, 1912, the hospital was caring for 100 patients. Applicants for admission must be examined by the county physicians of their respective counties, upon whose report the entrance permit may be issued. The cost of such examination and the conveying of the patient to Lincoln, when not borne by relatives and friends, must be borne by the county. The hospital is also a school, regular instruction for the children being provided.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1905-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance					Average No. of Inmates	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
		No. of Officers and Employes	Salary	Care of Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost		
1905-07	$4,958.00	5	$4,685.00	$1,202.00	$3,000.00	$8,887.00	23	$386.00
1907-09	21,500.00	6	12,000.00	12,500.00		24,500.00	32	766.00
1909-11	5,800.00	15	14,320.00	18,500.00	5,200.00	38,020.00	52	731.00
1911-13	7,834.80	34	30,120.00	44,000.00	7,500.00	81,620.00	86	949.00
1913-15	46,725.00		35,220.00	55,000.00		90,220.00		
Totals	$86,817.80		$96,345.00	$131,202.00	$15,700.00	$243,247.00		

HOME FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

LINCOLN.

	Salary
Placing Out Agent—Etta Caton	$1,500
First Assistant Agent—Amy V. Stevens	1,000
Second Assistant Agent—M. Helen Jones	800
Secretary—Ida M. Snowden	720
Matron—Lillie McGoogan	600
Governess—Mary E. Hollahan	420
Physician—Inez Philbrick	500

In 1876 charitable women organized home for the friendless societies in various parts of the state, having for their object the maintenance of a home in Lincoln for friendless women and children. In 1881 the home for the friendless became a semi-public institution, an act of legislature providing for its government by the home for the friendless society under the supervision of the board of public lands and buildings. By an act approved April 13, 1897, the home for the friendless was placed under the immediate control of the state and an advisory board of women provided for.

It became apparent that the policy of collecting children and old ladies in a home, without adequate provision for placing the children in private homes by adoption or otherwise should be abandoned. In 1909 the legislature created the state public school for dependent children and located it at the home for the friendless, where, on July 2, 1909, 38 boys and 18 girls were taken charge of by the new board. By a decision of the attorney general, given April 16, 1914, the board of commissioners of state institutions assumed the direction of this institution. It has been renamed by the board "Home for dependent children."

This institution is to receive those "children under sixteen years of age and of sound mind who have been committed to it by any juvenile court, district court, or county court, acting under the juvenile court law," as children who are dependent for support, neglected or ill-treated. The law requires the officers of this board to place the children in homes. The buildings formerly occupied by the home for the friendless have been transferred to the orthopedic hospital, and the governing board maintains offices and a temporary receiving home in a rented building in Lincoln. During the biennial period 1910-12, 129 children were placed for adoption, 4 placed in free homes, 62 returned from homes, 8 removed from homes, and 5 transferred from one home to another.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1881-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance					Average No. of Inmates	Per Capita Cost for Biennium
		No. of Officers and Employes	Salary	Care of Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost		
1881-83	$5,000.00							
1883-85	2,000.00							
1885-87	10,000.00		$5,000.00		$2,395.30	$7,395,30	57	$130.00
1887-89	6,000.00	21	10,000.00	$16,500.00		26,500.00	94	282.00
1889-91	4,925.00	23	9,000.00	16,000.00		25,000.00	113	221.00
1891-93	16,500.00	24	10,000.00	16,000.00		26,000.00	135	193.00
1893-95	1,000.00	23	8,000.00	18,500.00	173.01	26,673.01	214	125.00
1895-97		23	13,000.00	17,500.00		30,500.00	173	176.00
1897-99	5,000.00		11,000.00	15,500.00	30.75	26,530.75		
1899-01			12,000.00	20,000.00		32,000.00	63	507.00
1901-03	5,000.00		13,500.00	14,000.00		27,500.00	76	362.00
1903-05	3,000.00	23	13,560.00	14,000.00	405.24	27,965.24	77	363.00
1905-07	2,000.00	24	13,560.00	14,000.00	5,000.00	32,560.00	69	472.00
1907-09	5,500.00	27	15,700.00	21,000.00	4,864.95	41,564.95	77	540.00
1909-11		(25) / 9	17,100.00	22,900.00		*40,000.00	134	318.00
1911-13		9	9,800.00	20,980.00		30,780.00	141	209.00
1913-15			11,880.00	21,200.00		33,080.00		
Totals	$65,925.00		$173,100.00	$248,080.00	$12,869.25	$434,049.25		

*$5,016.89 of the total maintenance returned to the state treasurer, thus reducing the per capita cost.

HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

KEARNEY.

Salary

Superintendent—Nellie C. G. Deffenbaugh $1,200

The legislature of 1911 established this hospital, which was opened for patients January 22, 1912. Fifty patients had received treatment within the first year. Applicants for admission must be examined by qualified physicians and all expense of such examination and transportation to the hospital, if not borne by the patient or the relatives or friends, must be borne by the county.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1911-1915.

Years	Buildings	Salary and Maintenance			
		Salary	Care of Inmates	Deficiency	Total Maintenance Cost
1911-13	$40,000.00	.....	$10,000.00*	$6,980.12	$16,980.12
1913-15	25,000.00	$3,600.00	33,000.00	.....	36,600.00
Totals	$65,000.00	$3,600.00	$43,000.00	$6,980.12	$53,580.12

*This amount used for salaries as well as maintenance of inmates. Institution so recently organized no data available on per capita cost.

REFORMATORY.

The legislature of 1913 appropriated $150,000 for the establishment of a reformatory for certain classes of convicts. The board of commissioners of state institutions has not yet located the institution.

CONDENSED LIST OF STATE DEPARTMENTS, INSTITUTIONS, BOARDS, SOCIETIES, COMMISSIONS AND SURVEYS.

The original organization of the state's business, in the constitution of 1875, provided for three main divisions of the state government, legislative, executive and judicial, with seven executive departments. In the thirty-nine years since the adoption of this constitution additions have been made to this list until there are now eighty-one distinct objects of appropriation and expenditure which may be roughly classified as follows:

Constitutional departments, 12:

- Legislature.
- Governor.
- Auditor.
- Treasurer.
- Secretary of State.
- Attorney General.
- Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings.
- Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- Supreme Court.
- District Courts.
- State Railway Commission.
- Board of Commissioners for State Institutions (Board of Control).

Statutory departments and bureaus, 7:

- Adjutant General.
- State Insurance Department.
- Bureau of Labor.

Statutory departments and bureaus—Concluded.
State Library (under Supreme Court).
State Veterinarian.
State Bureau of Printing.
Legislative Reference Bureau (under University Regents).

Institutions, 29.
The following are under State Board of Control, 15:
Asylum for Insane, Hastings.
Hospital for Insane, Lincoln.
Hospital for Insane, Norfolk.
School for Blind, Nebraska City.
School for Deaf, Omaha.
Institute for Feeble Minded, Beatrice.
Industrial School for Girls, Geneva.
Industrial School for Boys, Kearney.
Women's Industrial Home, Milford.
Orthopedic Hospital, Lincoln.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Grand Island.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Milford.
State Penitentiary, Lincoln.
Tuberculosis Hospital, Kearney.
Nebraska Reformatory (not yet located).

The following are under State Board of Education, 4:
State Normal School, Peru.
State Normal School, Kearney.
State Normal School, Wayne.
State Normal School, Chadron.

The followings are under University Board of Regents, 7:
University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
Agricultural School, Curtis.
Medical College, Omaha.
Experiment Station, North Platte.
Experiment Station, Valentine.
Experiment Station, Scotts Bluff.
Experiment Station, Culbertson.

The following are under State Fish and Game Commission, 2:
Hatchery Station, South Bend.
Hatchery Station, Schlagle Creek, Cherry County.

The following are under State Board of Agriculture, 1:
State Fair Grounds, Lincoln.

Boards, 11:*
Live Stock Sanitary Board.
Advisory Board of Pardons.
State Banking Board.
State Board of Education.
State Board of Irrigation.
Board of Educational Lands and Funds.
State Prison, Charities and Corrections Board.
State Board of Health.
Board of Control for Dependent Children (now under Board of Commissioners for State Institutions).
Board of Mediation and Investigation.

Commissions, 9:
Game and Fish Commission.
Hotel Commission.

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* Two boards (Board of Purchase and Supplies, Board of Public Lands and Buildings) abolished in 1912-14 by merging their work with that of Board of Commissioners for State Institutions. The Oil Inspection Bureau was consolidated with the Pure Food, Drug and Dairy Commission.

Commissions—Concluded.
- State Library Commission.
- Commission for Revision of Laws (temporary).
- Taxation and Revenue Commission (temporary).
- Conservation and Public Welfare Commission.
- Legislative Procedure and Budget Commission (temporary).
- Water Power Commission (temporary).
- Minimum Wage Commission (no appropriation made).

Societies and Associations, 7:
(Each of the following organizations is a voluntary association of private citizens, receiving appropriations from the state):
- State Board of Agriculture.
- State Board of Horticulture.
- State Poultry Association.
- Live Stock Breeders' Association.
- Nebraska Corn Improvers' Association.
- State Dairymen's Association.
- State Historical Society.

Surveys and Special Work, 6:
(Each of the following is under the University Board of Regents):
- State Entomologist.
- Geological Survey.
- Conservation and Soil Survey.
- Agricultural and Botanical Work.
- Hog Cholera Serum Distribution.
- Agricultural Extension.

Miscellaneous Appropriations.

DISCONTINUED OFFICES.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

An act approved March 16, 1855, provided for the election of a district attorney in each of the three judicial districts on the first Tuesday in November, 1855, and every two years thereafter. An act approved on January 26, 1856, fixed the annual salary of a district attorney at $300 and allowed him to collect fees for certain services. An act approved October 12, 1858, abolished the office of attorney general and provided that the powers he had exercised should devolve on the district attorneys. On January 9, 1861, it was provided that the salary of district attorneys should be $700. On January 11, 1861, an act abolishing the office of district attorney and substituting county prosecuting attorneys therefor was approved.

An act of June 11, 1867, restored the office of district attorney and provided for the immediate appointment of district attorneys to serve until their successors could be elected at the next general election. The salary was fixed at $1,500 and the term of office at two years. The legislature of 1885 repealed this statute and provided for the election of county attorneys.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1887.

Years	Salary	Number of Attorneys	Years	Salary	Number of Attorneys
1867-68	$6,500.00		1879-81	$18,000.00	6
1869-70	9,000.00		1881-83	18,000.00	6
1871-72	9,000.00	3	1883-85	30,410.96	10
1873-74	9,000.00	3	1885-87	30,000.00	10
1875-76	9,120.00	3			
1877-79	20,250,00	6	Totals	$159,280.96	

STATE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION.*

Years	Salary and Incidentals	Deficiency	Total	Years	Salary and Incidentals	Deficiency	Total
1866-67	$2,000.00		$2,000.00	1877-79		$3,312.50	$3,312.50
1869-70	3,500.00		3,500.00	1881-83		1,104.00	1,104.00
1871-72	15,000.00		15,000.00				
1873-74	10,000.00	$9,513.27	19,513,27	Totals	$32,500.00	$19,634.78	$52,134.78
1875-76	2,000.00	5,705.01	7,705.01				

*Abolished by act of legislature approved February 8, 1877.

RURAL LIFE COMMISSION.

Years	Amount
1911-13	$1,500.00

LEGAL EXPENSES.

STATE AID TO VARIOUS COUNTIES ON ACCOUNT OF LITIGATION.

Years	Amount	County	Case
1877-79	$4,420.93	Otoe	Hardin and Dodge.
1885-87	586.30	Hitchcock	Clyne.
1887-89	3,625.75	Otoe	Quin Bohanan.
1887-89	3,800.00	Kearney	Matt Simmerman.
1893-95	7,495.73	Scott's Bluff	Geo, S. Arnold.
1893-95	2,457.73	Blaine	Michael Yoakum.
1897-99	1,248.80	Burt	
1897-99	4,823.00	Boyd	Geo. D. Mullihan et al.
1907-09	1,849.42	Thurston	Silas Wood et al.
Total	$30,307.66		

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Years	Capturing and Conveying Criminals to Penitentiary	Conveying Juvenile Offenders to Reform School	Total
1873-74	$5,000.00		$5,000.00
1875-76	10,000.00		10,000.00
1877-79	13,776.00		13,776.00
1879-81	19,488.51		19,488.51
1881-83	18,000.00		18,000.00
1883-85	20,312.45	$3,538.60*	23,851.05
1885-87	20,532.00	4,281.65	24,813.65
1887-89	45,360.30		45,360.30
1889-91	30,430.00		30,430.00
1891-93	40,000.00		40,000.00
1893-95	20,085.15		20,085.15
1895-97	48,663.40	5,502.62	54,166.02
1897-99	33,743.67		33,743.67
1899-01	1,701.56		1,701.56
1901-03	29,290.88		29,290.88
1903-05	4,610.26		4,610.26
1905-07	3,500.00	15,000.00	18,500.00
1907-09	21,500.00		21,500.00
1909-11	20,207.83		20,207.83
1911-13	20,000.00		20,000.00
1913-15	22,903.89		22,903.89
Totals	$449,105.90	$28,322.87	$477,428.77

*Appropriation for conveying juvenile offenders to reform schools included in column marked "conveying criminals," with the few exceptions herein noted.

ATTORNEYS' FEES FOR DEFENDING STATE SUITS.

Years	Amount of Fee	Attorney
1875	$300.00	Stephen B. Pound.
1879	530.00	C. G. Bullock.
1879	1,250.00	Lamb, Billingsley & Lambertson.
1879	75.00	N. Millet & Son.
1879	100.00	E. E. Brown.
1879	1,000.00	P. O. Hawes.
1883	25.00	Geo. W. Heist.
1883	150.00	Crawford & McLaughlin.
1883	1,048.25	P. O. Hawes.
1885	122.50	P. O. Hawes.
1887	4,520.30	P. O. Hawes.
1889	100.00	Edwin F. Warren.
1889	2,000.00	Ebenezer R. Hoar, in case of Morton v. State.
1891	12,097.15	For fees in election contests of state officers.
1893	5,000.00	For suits in behalf of state.
1893	10,000.00	For use of state in prosecuting criminal cases.
1895	2,169.90	For defense of maximum rate law, viz.: Omaha Printing Co., for printing briefs and testimony.
1895	261.00	L. D. Woodruff, printing brief of attorney general.
1895	478.05	George H. Hastings.
1895	6,000.00	John L. Webster.
1895	479.07	W. A. Dilworth.
1895	300.00	L. F. Wakefield, engineer.
1895	4,000.00	John L. Webster.
1895	7,960.73	For witness fees, court costs, etc.
1895	200.00	M. B. Reese.
1897	5,277.00	Fees for election contest of representatives from Douglas county.
1897	661.10	P. O. Hawes.
1899	4,189.00	Fees in election contests of various state officers.
Total	$70,294.05	

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

STATE AID TO GRASSHOPPER, DROUTH AND TORNADO SUFFERERS.

Year	Amount of Bonds Issued	Money Appropriation	Deficiency	Total
1875-76	$50,000.00			$50,000.00
1891-93	100,000.00	$100,000.00		200,000.00
1895-97		250,000.00	$1,207.52	251,207.52
1913-15		100,000.00		100,000.00
Totals	$150,000.00	$450,000.00	$1,207.52	$601,207.52

INSURANCE OF STATE BUILDINGS.*

Years	State Buildings	State Boilers	Total
1869-70	$1,147.00		$1,147.00
1871-72	10,124.25		10,124.25
1875-76	13,293.00		13,293.00
1777-79	5,482.75		5,482.75
1879-81	3,000.00		3,000.00
1881-83	8,000.00		8,000.00
1883-85	10,000.00		10,000.00
1885-87	10,000.00		10,000.00
1887-89	24,000.00		24,000.00
1889-91	330.00		330.00
1895-97		$1,725.00	1,725.00
1905-07		1,200.00	1,200.00
Totals	$85,377.00	$2,925.00	$88,302.00

*Law passed requiring insurance of state buildings February 15, 1869, and never repealed. Ineffective since 1889, because of legislative failure to appropriate.

LIGHTNING RODS ON STATE BUILDINGS.

Years	Amount	Institution
1871-72	$417.50	Insane asylum.
1875-76	1,275.50	Capitol and university.
Total	$1,692.50	

BOUNTIES.

Years	For Scalps of Wolf, Coyote and Wildcat	For Sugar Beets and Chicory	Total
1873-74	$8,604.25*		$8,604.25
1879-81	7,500.00		7,500.00
1885-87	3,000.00		3,000.00
1889-91	10,000.00		10,000.00
1891-93	15,000.00	$7,364.00	22,364.00
1899-01	60,000.00	17,840.23‡	77,840.23
1903-05	40,000.00		40,000.00
1905-07	15,000.00		15,000.00
1907-09	59,411.00		59,411.00
1909-11	30,000.00†		30,000.00
1911-13	29,000.00		29,000.00
Totals	$277,515.25	$25,204.23	$302,719.48

*$2,031.45 of this amount paid for gopher scalps.

† Law providing for bounty on scalps of certain wild animals repealed by act approved April 5, 1909.

‡ Law providing for the payment of a bounty on the manufacture of sugar and chicory repealed by act of 1897.

STATE AID TO VARIOUS EXPOSITIONS.

Years	Amount	Exposition
1877-79	$4,509.00	Centennial, Philadelphia, Pa.
1885-87	20,000.00	Centennial, New Orleans, La.
1893-95	35,000.00	Columbian, Chicago, Ill.
1897-99	100,000.00	Trans-Mississippi, Omaha, Neb.
1901-03	10,000.00	Pan-American, Buffalo, N. Y.
1903-05	20,000.00	Louisiana Purchase, St. Louis, Mo.
1905-07	12,000.00	Lewis and Clarke, Portland, Ore.
Total	$201,509.00	

MONUMENTS.

Year	Amount	Person
1881	$1,000.00	Memorial block of stone for Washington national monument.
1883	500.00	Lincoln's monument at Springfield, Ill.
1905	600.00	Colonel Stotsenburg, Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
1907	1,250.00	Gen. John M. Thayer, Wyuka, Lincoln, Neb.
1909	20,000.00	Abraham Lincoln memorial statue, Lincoln, Neb.
Total	$23,350.00	

INDEMNITY FOR ACCIDENTS SUFFERED IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE.

Years	Amount	Person	Kind of Accident
1887-89	$2,000.00	Maggie Pribble	
1887-89	3,000.00	Edgar D. Everett	Gunshot wound.
1889-91	2,500.00	William J. Wilson	Gunshot wound.
1891-93	3,500.00	George W. Davis	Burn.
1891-93	3,500.00	Jacob Norin	Death from boiler explosion.
1891-93	2,000.00	Lavena Turner	Loss of hand.
1891-93	600.00	Ernest Reynolds	Physical breakdown on account of militia service.
1893-95	2,000.00	George Maurer	Physical breakdown on account of militia service.
1893-95	2,000.00	J. P. Paxton	Killed by escaped criminal.
1897-99	2,000.00	Mrs. Lucius Lawson	Loss of eye from gunshot.
1899-01	500.00	Cyrus F. Bake	Gunshot wound.
1899-01	3,500.00	William C. Peterson	Physical disability on account of exposure in Sioux campaign in 1891.
1907	500.00	U. G. Sawyer	Strained back.
1911-13	800.00	Sylvester C. Hathaway	Gunshot wound.
1911-13	3,000.00	W. A. Philpott	Loss of hand.
1911-13	600.00	Louise Rollins	Burn.
1913-15	7,500.00	Roy P. Blunt	Killed in running fight with escaped convicts.
1913-15	2,000.00	Rollie C. Ballard	Death from injury in militia service.
1913-15	1,000.00	John I. Keane	Nervous paralysis from fall.
1913-15	2,000.00	Mrs. Ruby Carson	
1913-15	5,000.00	Thomas J. Doody	Wounded by escaping convicts.
1913-15	5,000.00	E. G. Heilman	Killed by escaping convicts.
Total	$54,500.00		

Grand Totals.

APPROPRIATIONS BY UNITED STATES FOR SUPPORT OF NEBRASKA TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.*

Years	Per Diem and Expense of Legislature	Salary of Governor	Salary of Secretary	Salary of Three Judges	Contingent Expense	Library	Capitol Building	Census	Indian Invasion, 1864	Total
1854	$20,000.00	$2,500.00	$2,000.00	$6,000.00	$1,500.00	$500.00				$32,500.00
1855	20,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	3,125.00	2,500.00	$50,000.00†	$2,000.00		88,125.00
1856	20,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00					31,500.00
1857	23,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00					34,500.00
1858	20,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00					31,500.00
1859	20,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00					31,500.00
1860	20,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00		5,000.00			36,500.00
1861	20,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00					31,500.00
1862	20,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00					31,500.00
1863	4,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00					15,500.00
1864	15,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00					26,500.00
1865	18,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00					29,500.00
1866	15,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00				$45,000.00	71,500.00
1867	20,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00					31,500.00
Totals	$255,000.00	$35,000.00	$28,000.00	$84,000.00	$16,625.00	$3,000.00	$55,000.00	$2,000.00	$45,000.00	$523,625.00

*The United States government paid the salaries of the territorial governor, secretary, three judges, members of the legislature, and for each house a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one sergeant at arms and one doorkeeper. The executive department was also allowed a clerk. The expenses of the legislative assembly were allowed, as was also the cost of printing the laws. Members of legislature allowed $3 per day. Presiding officer $6 per day. Members were allowed $3 mileage for each twenty miles going and coming. Chief clerk of each house received $4 per day, the other house and senate employes $3 per day.

†City of Omaha spent an additional $60,000 towards completion of this building. (Consolidated session laws of Nebraska, vol. 1, 1858, page 615. Ibid., 1859, page 691.)

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE NEBRASKA TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE FOR SUPPORT OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, JULY 1, 1855-1863.*

Years	Expense of Legislature	Salary of Officers	Office Expense	Salary District Attorneys	Election Messenger	Care of Convicts	Collection of Revenue	Incidental Expenses	Special Appropriations	Interest Account	Total
1855-63	$14,174.50	$9,861.40	$733.44	$18,825.51	$1,733.75	$663.35	$4,736.52	$3,821.56	$7,786.40	$1,520.35	$63,856.78

*The reports of the territorial auditors from 1855-1863 were such as to make a more detailed statement than that given above impossible.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE NEBRASKA TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE FOR SUPPORT OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, 1864-1867.

Years	Expense of Legislature	Governor's Office and Incidentals	Auditor			Treasurer		Librarian	
			Salary	Office	Abstracts Land, Etc.	Salary	Office	Salary	Office
1864	$1,815.00	$335.00	$900.00	$721.00	$1,066.22	$400.00	$350.00	$300.00	$30.00
1865	1,906.00	500.00	900.00	75.00	1,500.00	575.00	75.00	200.00	50.00
1866	2,453.50		900.00	75.00	1,575.00	400.00	50.00	400.00	222.00
1867	2,275.00	750.00	1,000.00	325.00	2,700.00	400.00	100.00	400.00	175.00
Totals	$8,449.50	$1,585.00	$3,700.00	$1,196.00	$6,841.22	$1,775.00	$575.00	$1,300.00	$477.00

Years	Adjutant General		Agricultural Society	Insane	Convicts	Immigration Board	Collection of Revenue	Miscellaneous	Total
	Salary	Ordnance Stores, Etc.							
1864	$150.00	$528.10	$300.00		$500.00		$865.67	$700.00	$8,960.99
1865	562.50	1,640.00	300.00		500.00				8,783.50
1866	300.00	1,770.60	300.00	$2,000.00		$2,000.00		397.00	12,843.10
1867		533.25		3,021.55	3,500.00				15,179.80
Totals	$1,012.50	$4,471.95	$900.00	$5,021.55	$4,500.00	$2,000.00	$865.67	$1,097.00	$45,767.39
								Total, 1855-63	63,856.78
								Grand total	$109,624.17

GRAND TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIARY, 1867-1915.

Years	Legislature	Governor	Secretary of State	Auditor	Treasurer
1867-68	$23,206.73	$5,125.00	$1,400.00	$1,600.00	$400.00
1869-70	23,280.00	6,250.00	3,400.00	4,000.00	1,000.00
1871-72	29,073.36	5,600.00	4,600.00	5,000.00	4,800.00
1873-74	36,509.69	11,650.00	6,825.00	9,320.00	5,800.00
1875-76	24,239.44	11,050.00	7,915.65	9,600.00	5,600.00
1877-79	31,869.01	12,768.75	12,600.00	14,287.50	11,255.25
1879-81	42,423.96	10,400.00	10,550.00	11,100.00	8,750.00
1881-83	47,243.19	10,400.00	11,560.00	13,850.00	8,910.00
1883-85	71,050.63	10,200.00	17,910.00	15,950.00	8,800.00
1885-87	84,874.68	14,700.00	14,575.00	18,050.00	12,000.00
1887-89	166,607.02	14,400.00	17,850.00	22,350.00	11,950.00
1889-91	174,280.10	17,400.00	17,250.00	25,000.00	14,800.00
1891-93	143,833.35	22,250.00	16,850.00	25,200.00	14,250.00
1893-95	119,363.77	17,200.00	16,850.00	31,994.07	16,600.00
1895-97	113,330.72	18,600.00	18,600.00	34,430.50	20,650.00
1897-99	102,083.30	24,543.22	18,300.00	32,068.07	17,300.00
1899-01	98,957.68	45,037.65	17,850.00	35,803.53	18,000.00
1901-03	126,855.45	25,055.00	19,030.00	36,890.00	17,280.00
1903-05	103,941.35	25,080.00	19,480.00	39,169.00	20,080.00
1905-07	89,196.75	21,180.00	19,680.00	39,710.00	22,280.00
1907-09	94,199.31	29,960.00	21,580.00	47,880.00	22,620.00
1909-11	94,038.35	26,274.25	25,545.00	50,643.92	22,780.00
1911-13	104,968.31	25,080.00	29,780.00	63,180.00	25,640.00
1913-15	170,000.00	18,580.00	31,200.00	48,780.00	26,280.00
Totals	$2,115,426.15	$428,783.87	$381,180.65	$635,856.59	$337,825.25

GRAND TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, ADMI TRATIVE AND JUDICIARY, 1867-1915—Continued.

Years	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Attorney General	Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings	Board of Public Lands and Buildings*	Board of Educational Lands and Funds
1867-68				$60,292.59	
1869-70	$4,185.30	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	25,635.50	
1871-72	4,800.00	3,195.00	2,000.00	12,155.72	
1873-74	13,140.00	4,775.00	2,000.00	11,844.44	$12,000.00
1875-76	7,500.00	4,750.00	4,400.00	4,200.00	10,000.00
1877-79	7,777.50	5,600.00	12,237.50	7,550.30	5,000.00
1879-81	8,600.00	5,350.00	10,950.00	83,325.00	5,000.00
1881-83	8,750.00	5,600.00	14,700.00	124,548.51	6,000.00
1883-85	14,700.00	5,300.00	16,600.00	143,269.86	7,000.00
1885-87	15,800.00	7,300.00	21,400.00	161,501.24	27,833.34
1887-89	15,650.00	12,400.00	22,900.00	404,886.89	30,326.00
1889-91	12,775.00	12,000.00	30,950.00	87,797.93	11,000.00
1891-93	20,339.00	12,000.00	30,600.00	27,862.07	11,000.00
1893-95	18,525.00	10,700.00	30,538.35	29,695.73	18,000.00
1895-97	19,833.55	10,900.00	32,355.50	28,143.39	18,000.00
1897-99	19,760.00	11,796.00	29,550.00	20,417.66	4,000.00
1899-01	18,200.00	14,526.95	29,553.56	29,129.68	2,500.00
1901-03	18,926.16	15,527.15	29,180.00	37,116.32	5,894.39
1903-05	20,230.00	14,880.00	29,180.00	44,234.85	16,012.00
1905-07	20,280.00	20,480.00	27,380.00	44,976.60	7,000.00
1907-09	23,443.26	26,600.00	31,280.00	36,800.00	7,000.00
1909-11	25,888.00	31,600.00	25,555.00	40,348.60	6,000.00
1911-13	26,280.00	39,680.00	25,535.08	44,133.38	5,000.00
1913-15	26,280.00	41,680.00	22,880.00	103,380.00	4,000.00
Totals	$371,662.77	$318,640.10	$483,724.99	$1,613,246.26	$218,565.73

*Construction, repair and maintenance of the capitol building, and an emergency repair und for other public buildings, of $24,000, appropriated 1878-93.

GRAND TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIARY, 1867-1915—Concluded.

Years	Board of Purchase and Supplies*	Supreme Court	District Courts	Board of Transportation and Railway Commission†	Board of Commissioners State Institutions	Grand Total
1867-68		$12,150.00				$104,174.32
1869-70		12,132.00				83,882.80
1871-72		12,000.00				83,224.08
1873-74		12,300.00				126,164.13
1875-76		15,800.00				105,055.09
1877-79		22,170.40	$49,750.00			192,866.21
1879-81		19,870.00	43,500.00			259,818.96
1881-83		20,800.00	48,000.00			320,361.70
1883-85		19,950.00	87,000.00			417,730.49
1885-87		20,600.00	96,000.00	$16,716.63		511,350.89
1887-89	$500.00	23,600.00	152,000.00	18,800.00		913,219.91
1889-91	300.00	32,200.00	168,000.00	19,150.00		622,903.03
1891-93	400.00	30,000.00	224,000.00	18,950.00		597,534.42
1893-95	200.00	46,022.77	224,000.00	15,650.00		595,339.69
1895-97	400.00	55,930.80	224,000.00	12,703.88		607,878.34
1897-99	400.00	55,660.28	224,000.00	14,538.00		574,416.53
1899-01	300.00	34,418.09	224,000.00	13,800.00		582,077.14
1901-03	400.00	106,100.00	224,000.00			662,254.47
1903-05	300.00	76,749.00	224,000.00			633,336.20
1905-07	150.00	80,860.00	224,000.00			617,173.35
1907-09	150.00	84,954.67	224,000.00	50,500.00		700,967.24
1909-11	100.00	108,080.00	252,000.00	96,000.00		804,853.12
1911-13	150.00	107,701.02	256,593.16	100,500.00		854,220.95
1913-15	50.00	106,880.00	294,000.00	104,000.00	$58,750.00	1,056,740.00
Totals	$3,800.00	$1,116,929.03	$3,462,843.16	$481,308.51	$58,750.00	$12,028,543.06

*For expense of advertising for bids on supplies.

†1885-1901 known as board of transportation. Law declared unconstitutional November 21, 1901.

GRAND TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS STATE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, 1867-1915.

Years	State Library	Adjutant General and National Guard	Printing Bureau	Game and Fish Commission	Historical Society
1867-68	$1,475.00	$125.75	$5,439.50		
1869-70	1,500.00	8,576.34	7,718.55		
1871-72	1,430.00	19,787.60	9,906.23		
1873-74	2,237.50	500.00	23,200.00		
1875-76	1,900.00	1,150.75	16,700.00		
1877-79	4,596.41	1,158.33	15,010.00		
1879-81	5,875.00	1,100.00	17,604.00		
1881-83	3,600.00	2,658.98	16,400.00	$10,700.00	
1883-85	8,490.63	6,550.00	18,350.00	17,800.00	$1,000.00
1885-87	5,200.00	11,200.00	27,510.00	10,540.00	2,500.00
1887-89	6,000.00	21,500.00	36,960.00	14,000.00	2,500.00
1889-91	15,200.00	30,700.00	31,010.00	20,300.00	1,000.00
1891-93	6,100.00	64,600.00	33,505.00	14,550.00	2,500.00
1893-95	11,600.00	33,225.34	34,624.80	10,100.00	2,000.00
1895-97	15,400.00	41,959.66	33,510.00	11,783.10	3,000.00
1897-99	11,900.00	36,039.08	35,052.30	10,787.34	3,500.00
1899-01	14,260.03	48,018.32	29,083.10	8,384.26	5,000.00
1901-03	14,040.20	44,617.00	36,426.60	17,887.83	10,000.00
1903-05	15,000.00	41,180.00	27,600.00	20,981.80	10,000.00
1905-07	15,500.00	60,005.00	29,500.00	24,397.46	12,500.00
1907-09	15,750.00	61,480.00	28,800.00	28,530.00	40,000.00
1909-11	15,750.00	61,480.00	36,300.00	29,080.00	15,000.00
1911-13	16,300.00	80,859.55	39,188.79	46,438.53	19,720.00
1913-15	16,100.00	77,680.00	41,000.00	44,780.00	19,299.00
Totals	$225,204.77	$756,181.70	$630,398.87	$341,040.32	$149,519.00

GRAND TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS STATE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, 1867-1915—Continued.

Years	Live Stock Sanitary Board	Labor Bureau	Oil Inspector	Banking Board	Board of Health
1867-68					
1869-70					
1871-72					
1873-74					
1875-76					
1877-79					
1879-81					
1881-83					
1883-85					
1885-87	$31,980.25				
1887-89	76,000.00	$4,200.00	$761.03		
1889-91		8,000.00	1,895.14	$3,900.00	
1891-93		8,000.00	2,448.55	4,300.00	
1893-95		6,000.00	2,000.00	3,900.00	
1895-97		6,100.00	21,411.65	6,500.00	$200.00
1897-99		7,130.42	23,963.28	6,200.00	200.00
1899-01		8,000.00	23,680.07	7,895.00	1,700.00
1901-03	5,400.00	9,380.00	21,610.92	8,206.80	4,200.00
1903-05	4,400.00	9,480.00	21,999.08	25,980.00	6,100.00
1905-07	4,700.00	9,880.00	27,140.54	29,380.00	13,600.00
1907-09	7,746.60	8,562.38	24,855.60	37,100.00	10,000.00
1909-11	20,880.00	10,403.64	31,243.01	55,500.00	11,800.00
1911-13	46,000.00	9,964.90	32,336.20	76,100.00	18,480.00
1913-15	37,200.00	10,680.00		74,800.00	31,280.00
Totals	$234,306.85	$115,781.34	$235,345.07	$339,761.80	$97,560.00

GRAND TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS STATE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, 1867-1915—Continued.

Years	Board of Irrigation	Food, Drug, Dairy and Oil Commission	Library Commission	Board of Charities and Corrections	Board of Equalization	Fire Commission
1867-68						
1869-70						
1871-72						
1873-74						
1875-76						
1877-79						
1879-81						
1881-83						
1883-85						
1885-87						
1887-89						
1889-91						
1891-93						
1893-95						
1895-97	$12,500.00					
1897-99	12,361.24					
1899-01	13,966.66					
1901-03	13,580.00	$6,200.00	$4,000.00	$5,000.00		
1903-05	14,080.00	9,500.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	$3,000.00	
1905-07	14,080.00	8,500.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	4,700.00	
1907-09	15,580.00	25,580.00	6,000.00	4,000 00	4,700 00	
1909-11	15,580.00	27,580.00	8,150.00	3,000.00	5,021.80	$13,053.10
1911-13	19,280.00	41,280.00	15,000.00	4,200.00	5,200.00	24,281.85
1913-15	27,880.00		16,000.00	5,930.00	5,200.00	
Totals	$158,887.90	$118,640.00	$61,150.00	$30,130.00	$27,821.80	$37,334.95

GRAND TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS STATE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, 1867-1915—Concluded.

Years	Prison Board and Board of Pardons	Stallion Registration Board	Hotel Commission	State Architect	Insurance Board	Grand Total
1867-68						$7,040.25
1869-70						17,794.89
1871-72						31,123.83
1873-74						25,937.50
1875-76						19,750.75
1877-79						20,764.74
1879-81						24,579.00
1881-83						33,358.98
1883-85						52,190.63
1885-87						88,930.25
1887-89						161,921.03
1889-91						112,005.14
1891-93						136,003.55
1893-95						103,450.14
1895-97						152,364.41
1897-99						147,133.66
1899-01						160,017.44
1901-03						200,549.35
1903-05						219,300.88
1905-07						263,883.00
1907-09						318,684.58
1909-11						359,821.55
1911-13	$4,540.00	$48,793.82	$4,076.12	$6,046.24		558,086.00
1913-15	6,600.00	18,689.66	12,080.00	1,200.00	$24,080.00	470,478.66
Totals	$11,140.00	$67,483.48	$16,156.12	$7,246.24	$24,080.00	$3,685,170.21

AMOUNT AND CLASSIFICATION OF FEES RECEIVED BY THE VARIOUS STATE OFFICERS.

Years	Governor	Secretary of State							
	Miscellaneous	Notary	Live Stock Brands	Transcripts, Trade-marks, Etc.	Motor Vehicle	Filing Articles of Incorporation	Corporation Permits	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts of Secretary of State
1874-76								$243.35	$243.35
1876-78								445.95	445.95
1878-80	$134.00							599.90	599.90
1880-82	224.00							1,047.25	1,047.25
1882-84	180.00							1,464.05	1,464.05
1884-86	289.00							2,645.00	2,645.00
1886-88	25.00	$2,224.00		$300.00		$1,333.16			3,857.16
1888-90								3,365.41	3,365.41
1890-92	217.61							2,822.75	2,822.75
1892-94	61.00							2,374.70	2,374.70
1894-96	176.00							1,775.12	1,775.12
1896-98		1,145.00		474.12		20,556.50			22,175.62
1898-00		1,416.00		549.25		18,561.00			20,526.25
1900-02	78.50	1,335.00	$2,133.80	781.90		46,007.91			50,258.61
1902-04	128.00	1,328.00	1,144.50	609.59		17,003.24			20,085.33
1904-06	166.50	1,694.00	769.50	784.25	$1,078.00	18,137.35			22,463.10
1906-08		1,669.10	2,345.55	1,398.90	5,148.65	49,907.23		340.05	60,809.48
1908-10		1,787.20	1,019.70	1,469.95	18,617.25	169,273.96	$130,502.15	15.60	322,685.81
1910-12	138.00	1,982.00	1,884.46	1,426.51	11,708.20	45,224.29	126,241.30		188,466.76
Totals	$1,817.61	$14,580.30	$8,597.51	$7,794.47	$36,552.10	$386,004.64	$256,743.45	$17,139.13	$728,111.60

AMOUNT AND CLASSIFICATION OF FEES RECEIVED BY THE VARIOUS STATE O FICERS—Continued.

Years	Auditor					Treasurer	Comm'r Lands and Buildings	Banking Board			
	Registration of Bonds	Insurance Fees	Insurance Tax, 2% on Gross Premiums	Misc.	Total Receipts of Auditor	Misc.	Misc.	Examination Fees	Charter Fees	Misc.	Total Receipts Banking Board
1874-76	$1,097.05	$2,555.00			$3,652.05	$84.60					
1876-78	1,061.25	5,414.00			6,475.25	2.60					
1878-80	1,270.25	566.00			1,836.25	.10					
1 80-82	1,667.37	12,509.00		$2.25	14,178.62						
1882-84	1,202.00	20,537.00			21,739.00						
1884-86		31,298.85			31,298.85						
1886-88		28,181.00			28,181.00	48.70					
1888-90		38,405.00			38,405.00	27.70					
1890-92		23,393.90			23,393.90	.40					
1892-94		47,083.85			4 ,083.85						
1894-96		15,307.15			15,307.15						
1896-98		43,750.00			43,750.00		$128.27				
1898-00		80,455.96			80,455.96		173.48				
1900-02		83,157.10			83,157.10		488.04				
1902-04		76,372.96	$57,532.10	18.50	133,923.56		4,538.10				
1904-06		54,806.18	157,392.79	21.00	212.219.97		6,299.16	$22,350.00	$2,350.00	$37.90	$24,737.90
1906-08		62,502.76	161,241.08		223,743.84		6,562.20	25,325.00	2,100.00	8.50	27,433.50
1908-10		75,666.14	169,055.46		244,721.60		5,226.49	27,321.50	2,350.00		29,671.50
1910-12		85,719.87	181,242.1		266,962.04		5,294.23	47,356.00	1,350.00		48,706.00
Totals	$6,297.92	$787,681.72	$726,463.60	$41.75	$1,520,484.99	$164.10	$28,709,97	$122,352.50	$8,150.00	$46.40	$130,548.90



FIELDEN J. HALE (Democrat), Senator from the tenth district. Born in Grayson county, Virginia, near Independence, March 3, 1842. Received his education in a county tuition school. He came to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1867. Three years later he moved to Battle Creek. At various times he has been engaged in the business of real estate, live stock, coal, grain and lumber and general merchandise. At present he is interested in banking at Norfolk. Has always been a Democrat and active in political affairs. He was county clerk of Madison county for one term, 1872-3; was nominated but defeated for state treasurer, 1886; district delegate to the Chicago national Democratic convention, 1892; elected state senator in 1892 and 1898, and delegate at large to the national Democratic convention at Denver, 1908. During the legislature of 1893 he was chairman of the committee on highways, bridges and ferries; and a member of the committees on agriculture; miscellaneous corporations; university and normal schools; live stock and grazing; miscellaneous subjects; and insane hospitals. In the legislature of 1899 he was a member of the committees on public lands and buildings; military affairs; mines and mining; and public charity. He was elected presidential elector in 1896. He is a member of the Masonic and Elk lodges. Address: Norfolk.



JOHN HEASTY (Republican), Senator from the fifteenth district. Born in White county, Illinois, January 6, 1865, of American parentage. His ancestors came to America from Ireland prior to the Revolution. He settled at Fairbury in 1879. He has practiced law since 1890. Address: Fairbury.



HENRY V. HOAGLAND (Republican), Senator from the thirteenth district. Born in Somerset county, New York, November 2, 1842. Moved with his parents to Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1856. Educated in common schools and academy. At breaking out of the Civil war, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 7th Illinois infantry, and served four years. In 1872 he filed on a homested near Kearney, Nebraska, removing to Lincoln in 1877. Has always been a Republican and has held the offices of chief of police, and probation officer of Lincoln, deputy sheriff several terms at different times and sheriff of Lancaster county from 1908 to 1912. At present he is retired. Is a member of the Congregational church and also of the Grand Army of the Republic and Odd Fellows. Address: 1820 Prospect street, Lincoln.



WALTER V. HOAGLAND (Republican), Senator from twenty-fifth district. Born in Ridgely, Illinois, November 30, 1870. His family moved to Nebraska in 1873, living for a short time at Lincoln, then moved to North Platte. Graduated from the University of Nebraska with B. A. degree 1895, and from the University of Nebraska law school 1896. Was admitted to the bar that same year and entered into law partnership with his father at North Platte. Since 1898 he has been referee in bankruptcy for the western part of Nebraska. He is a progressive Republican and was elected state senator in 1911. Was chairman of the committee on irrigation; and member of committees on apportionment; enrolled and engrossed bills; internal improvements; miscellaneus subjects; public charities and state prison. He is a Presbyterian. Holds membership in Odd Fellows, Elks, Royal Highlanders, Brotherhood of American Yeomen. Address: North Platte.



GEORGE W. HUMMEL (Republican), Senator from the twentieth district. Born in Erie county, New York, June 27, 1848. Was educated in the common schools of New York. He also took a course in theology. Moved to Nebraska in 1872 and purchased a farm in Webster county, on which he continues to live. He has had charge of the Webster county exhibit at the state fair. In 1909 he organized the Red Cloud farmers' institute, of which he has been elected president three times. Has always been a Republican and has served as county supervisor of Webster county for nine years and as county commissioner for five years. He is a Methodist and is affiliated with the fraternal societies of Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: Red Cloud.



J. H. KEMP (Republican), Senator from the ninth district. Was born in Page county, Virginia, October 6, 1873. He was educated in the schools of his county, then attended William and Mary college for two years. In 1898 he graduated from the University of Nebraska law school. For three years he was principal of Hamburg graded school. Came to Nebraska in 1896 and in the fall of 1898 opened a law office in Fullerton. Has held the office of city attorney of Fullerton for two terms and that of county attorney for Nance county for two terms. In 1910 he was elected state senator. During the legislature he was chairman of committee on libraries, and a member of the committees on highways, bridges and ferries; judiciary; reform schools; asylum for feeble minded; and home for friendless. Is a member of the following societies and lodges: Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Masons, Eastern Star, and Pythian Sisters. Address: Fullerton.



WALTER KIECHEL (Republican), Senator from the first district. Born on a farm near Johnson, Nemaha county, Nebraska, September 1, 1886. Graduated from Wesleyan university, 1908, with A. B. degree. He has taught school for eight years, three years of which he was superintendent of schools at Tecumseh. At present he is living on a farm in Nemaha county. Address: Tecumseh.



JACOB KLEIN (Democrat), Senator from the fourteenth district. Born in Oberwiesen, Rheinpfalz, Germany, March 31, 1846. Mr. Klein received his education in the common schools of Germany and the United States. He was a farmer until 1872, when he settled in Nebraska and since then he has been engaged in the mercantile business. Has held city offices both in Nebraska and Illinois; has been county treasurer of Gage county and is now serving his second term as state senator. Address: Beatrice.



PHILIP H. KOHL (Democrat), Senator from seventh district. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 17, 1868. Is of German parentage. Was educated in the public schools of Cleveland. He came to Nebraska in 1889. Became a druggist and later opened a real estate and loan office. He has always been a Democrat and has held the office of county treasurer of Wayne county from 1896 to 1900. Has membership in the following lodges: Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Modern Woodmen, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Knights of Pythias. Address: Wayne.



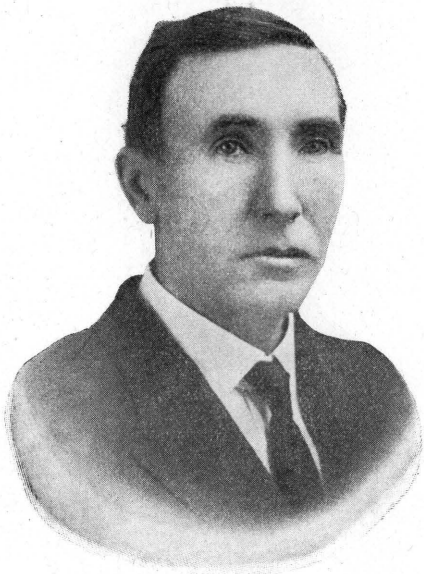
CHARLES KRUMBACH (Democrat), Senator from eleventh district. Born in Germany May 5, 1852. Received his education in Germany, graduating from the high school in 1869. He emigrated to America, coming direct to Nebraska in 1873. He has retired from business, save acting as vice-president of the First national bank of Shelby. He was senator in the legislature in 1901 and was a member of the committees on public lands and buildings; highways, bridges and ferries; manufactures and commerce; state prisons; and mines and mining. Address: Shelby.



JOHN MONTGOMERY MACFARLAND (Republican), Senator from fourth district. Born in Jefferson county, Virginia, January 14, 1856. He was educated at Princeton college and the University of Virginia. Came to Nebraska in 1879 and was admitted to the bar. He has been mayor and city attorney of Columbus, Nebraska. At present he is a lawyer at Omaha. Until 1880 he was a Democrat, but since that time he has voted the Republican ticket. He belongs to the Episcopal church. He is past grand chancellor, Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Eagles. Address: Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha.



JOHN THOMAS MARSHALL (Republican), Senator from thirteenth district. Born in Yorkshire, England, December 8, 1857. Was educated in the common schools in England. Came to America with his parents in 1872, settling in Weeping Water. He entered into the shoe business with his father. In 1886 he bought a farm in Cass county and farmed for three years, after which he moved to Lincoln. In 1891 he moved to Panama, where he assisted in organizing the Bank of Panama, of which he is now cashier. He is also vice-president of the Bank of Cheney. He has always been a Republican. For three years was village trustee of Weeping Water and for the past nine years has been director of the Panama schools. He is a Presbyterian and belongs to the following fraternal organizations: Masons, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias. Address: Panama.



J. A. OLLIS, Jr. (Democrat), Senator from the twenty-third district. Born in Hancock county, Illinois, October 12, 1859. Educated in the public schools. Moved to Valley county, Nebraska, 1882, filing on a homested on which he still lives and to which he has added many acres. He has been a member of the State board of agrculture for six years and is now a member of the board of managers of the Nebraska state fair association. He belongs to both the Democratic and People's independent parties. Was elected county commissioner for four terms. Was also member of the house in the legislature of 1901 and of the senate in 1909 and 1911. In the last session he served as chairman of committee on finance, ways and means; and as member of committees on agriculture; apportionment; constitutional amendments; enrolled and engrossed bills; live stock and grazing, and railroads. Address: Ord.



EMIL EDWIN PLACEK (Democrat), Senator from the third district. Born in Fillmore county, Nebraska, December 14, 1877. Graduated from the University of Nebraska law school, 1897. Attended George Washington university, Washington, D. C., 1900. Enlisted in First Nebraska regiment, Company G, and served in the Philippines. In 1900 he was appointed clerk in census bureau, Washington. Is at present practicing law at Wahoo and is also engaged in manufacturing concrete bridge materials. He has always voted the Democratic ticket. Was county judge of Saunders county 1906-1910; and senator in the thirty-second session of the legislature, where he was chairman of committee on highways, bridges and ferries, and a member of the committees on apportionment; banks and currency; drainage; fish and game; judiciary; military affairs; and public lands and buildings. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and Royal Highlanders. Address: Wahoo.



W. H. REYNOLDS (Republican), Senator from the twenty-eighth district. Born on a farm in Morgan county, Illinois, July 13, 1849. Attended the rural schools and Whipple academy, Jacksonville, Illinois. He was engaged in farming in Harrison county, Missouri, and in the mercantile business in both Jamesport and Stanberry, Missouri. In 1884 he came to Nebraska, taking a homestead in the then unorganized territory of Sioux county but now known as Dawes county. He has been engaged for years in the real estate and abstract business in partnership with E. M. Slater at Chadron. He has held the office of county treasurer of Dawes county for two terms. In 1898 he was elected state senator and again in 1911. During the last session he served on the following senate committees: apportionments; drainage; finance, ways and means; medical societies; university and normal schools; and school lands and funds, of which last he was chairman. Address: Chadron.



JOHN A. ROBERTSON (Democrat), Senator from the twenty-fourth district. Born in Jackson county, Indiana, January 22, 1867. Received his education in the common schools of Indiana. Came to Nebraska in 1883. He owns and lives on a large farm in Holt county. Affiliates with both Democratic party and the People's independent. Has been twice elected representative in the legislature. During the twenty-fourth session he was a member of the committees on county boundaries; county seats and township organization; and cities and towns. In the twenty-fifth session he was a member of the committees on accounts and expenditures; apportionment; mines and minerals; and irrigation. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Royal Highlanders. Address: Joy.



CHARLES L. SAUNDERS (Republican), Senator from fourth District. Born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, 1857. Educated at Cornell university and Columbia college law school. Located in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1861, when his father was appointed governor of Nebraska territory by President Lincoln. Is in the real estate business in Omaha and is president of the Omaha real estate company and of the Saunders investment company. Was supervisor of census for the second congressional district for 1910. Was a member of the state senate in the sessions of 1903, 1905 and 1907. During the 1907 session he was president pro tem., acting as governor during the absence of Governor Sheldon and Lieutenant-Governor Hopewell. He was also chairman of committee on rules; and member of committees on apportionment; finance, ways and means; and public lands and buildings. Is a member of the leading clubs of Omaha and of many fraternal orders, as Masons and the Elks. Address: 211 South 18th street, Omaha.



HERBERT P. SHUMWAY (Republican), Senator from the sixth district. Was born in Caledonia, Minnesota, in 1856. He graduated from the University of Minnesota, 1882, with degree of B. S. In 1875 he taught school at Lyons and later was engaged in the lumber business. After graduating at the university he came to Wakefield, Nebraska, and established himself in the business of lumber, coal and farm machinery. From 1901 to 1904 he was associated with J. O. Milligan, Haskell and Mathewson of Wakefield and Mr. Everett of Lyons in building 125 miles of the Pan-American railroad in Mexico. Later this road was purchased and completed by D. E. Thompson and Paul Morton. In 1905 he organized and financed the Sheridan lumber company of Sheridan, Oregon. He sold out his business interests in Wakefield in 1907 and has since devoted his time to farming. Has always been interested in educational problems and believes that greater stress should be placed upon more practical education. Was elected state senator in 1891 and was chairman of the educational committee and member of the committees on apportionment; banks and currency; constitutional amendments; finance, ways and means; fish and game; judiciary; and university and normal schools. Has been colonel on the staffs of Governors Crounse, Mickey and Sheldon. Fraternal societies: Mason; Shriner; Elk; Odd Fellow; Modern Woodman; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Eastern Star. Address: Wakefield.



WILLIAM H. SMITH (Democrat), Senator from twelfth district. Born November 30, 1873, in Henry county, Illinois. He attended rural schools until he was 17, then entered a printing office. He came to Nebraska in 1897 and became editor and publisher of the Seward Independent-Democrat. He was appointed secretary of the senate for the legislatures of 1909 and 1911. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Royal Highlanders. Address: Seward.



EMANUEL J. SPIRK (Republican), Senator from sixteenth district. Born in Merklin, Bohemia, January 1, 1865. Came directly from Bohemia to Nebraska in 1874. Graduated from Wilber high school 1882, later attended business college in Davenport, Iowa. Is engaged in lumber business at Wilber. Was county treasurer of Saline county for two terms. Affiliates with the progressive element of the Republican party. Was formerly a Catholic, but is now a member of the Unitarian church. Has lodge membership in the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Royal Highlanders, and Zapadni Bratiska. Address: Wilber.



J. M. TALCOTT (Democrat), Senator from eighth district. Was born in Dow City, Iowa, September 17, 1871. Is a graduate of Salina normal school, Salina, Kansas, and of the University of Iowa medical school, 1896. Came to Nebraska in 1896 and is at present a physician at Crofton. Has always belonged to the Democratic party. Elected state representative, 1909, and was chairman of committee on medical societies; sundry laws and regulations; and a member of the committees on libraries; and miscellaneous subjects. In 1911 he was elected state senator and was made chairman of the committee on enrolled and engrossed bills; and also of the committee on medical societies. He was member of the committees on labor; libraries; miscellaneous subjects; privileges and elections; revenue; and soldiers' homes. He is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Address: Crofton.



RAYMOND H. WEST (Democrat), Senator from the eighteenth district. Born near Wood River, Hall county, Nebraska, January 21, 1885. Graduated from Wood River high school, attended the State normal school, Peru, and Grand Island college. Has always been engaged in farming and is also junior member of the firm of Frank S. West & Son, importers and breeders of horses. He is a member of the Elks and Ancient Order of United Workmen lodges. Address: Wood River.



PETER WINK (Democrat), Senator from the twenty-second district. Born in Minnesota in 1859. His parents came from Germany in 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Minnesota and Wisconsin. He settled in Nebraska in 1884, and is engaged in stock raising and real estate business. He belongs to the Catholic church, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen. Address: Kearney.



GEORGE F. WOLZ (Republican), Senator from the fifth district. Born in Philadelphia, December 30, 1861, of German parentage. He came to Nebraska in 1869 and attended the public schools in Fremont from 1872 to 1880. He has been in mercantile business. He was mayor of Fremont, 1903 to 1909, and is at present holding that office. He affiliates with the Congregational church, and is a member of all the leading fraternal orders. Address: Fremont.

REPRESENTATIVES.



CHARLES F. ALLEN (Republican), Representative from the thirty-first district. Born in Staffordville, Connecticut, September 20, 1856. Received his education in the public schools of Kansas. Has been a resident of Nebraska for eighteen years. Was formerly employed as a railway conductor. At present he is manager of a restaurant at Beatrice. Has always been a Republican. Is a member of the social and fraternal societies of Order of Railway Conductors, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Elks. Address 210 Court street, Beatrice.



CHRIST ANDERSEN (People's Independent and Democrat), Representative from the fifty-fourth district. Born in Iowa September 10, 1867, and came to Nebraska in 1880. Both his parents came from Denmark. His education was obtained in the public schools of Iowa and Nebraska. Mr. Andersen follows the business of farming; was county supervisor of Boyd county for six years and has also held the office of precinct assessor. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is affiliated with the Congregational church. Address: Bristow.



CHRIS ANDERSON (Republican), Representative from the sixtieth district. Born in North Nebell, Denmark, November 6, 1863. Educated in the public schools. Came to America in 1880, locating at Rockford, Illinois. In 1884 he went back to Denmark for a visit. On his return to Illinois he lived for a short time at Davis Junction but soon relocated at Rockford, where he was engaged in foundry work. In 1886 he moved to Nebraska and has since been farming and raising stock in Kearney county. Assisted in organizing the Kearney county independent telephone company; is director and stockholder of the Farmers' grain and live stock association at Norman and a member of the Kearney county mutual insurance company. He has held some minor township offices and in 1910 was elected member of the house. During the session he was member of committees on claims; and fees and salaries. Address: Norman.



NELS J. ANDERSON (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Sweden December 20, 1856. Received his education in the public and agricultural schools of Sweden. Settled in Nebraska in 1881 and has since then followed the business of contractor and builder. Mr. Anderson is a Lutheran; is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen. Address: 2705 Meredith avenue, Omaha.



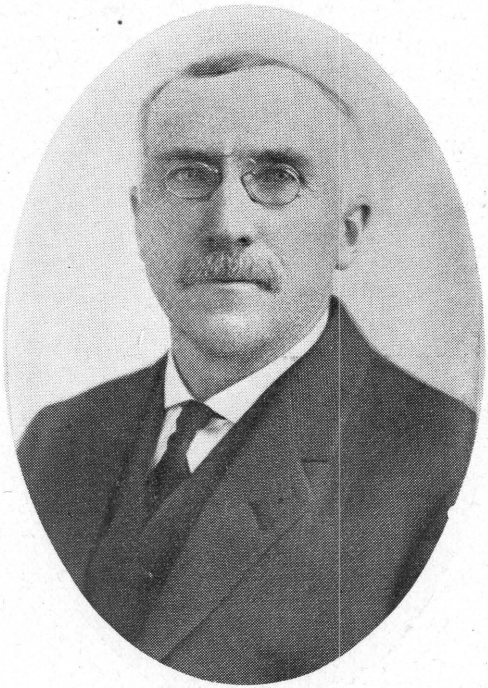
OLIVER C. AYERS (Republican), Representative from the third district. Born in the state of New York near Trumansburg August 3, 1871. Received his education in the public schools. Came to Nebraska in 1881, settling near Humboldt. Is engaged in farming and stock raising. Has always been a Republican. Is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: Humboldt.



JASON W. BAKER (Republican), Representative from the seventy-first district. Born in Lancaster, Missouri, March 15, 1876. Attended high school at Deadwood, South Dakota, and is a graduate of the Chattanooga college of law, 1902. Located at Seneca, Nebraska, in 1910 and is practicing law. He has always affiliated with the Republican party and has held no office. Is a member of the Methodist church and of the fraternal orders of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Modern Woodmen. Address: Seneca.



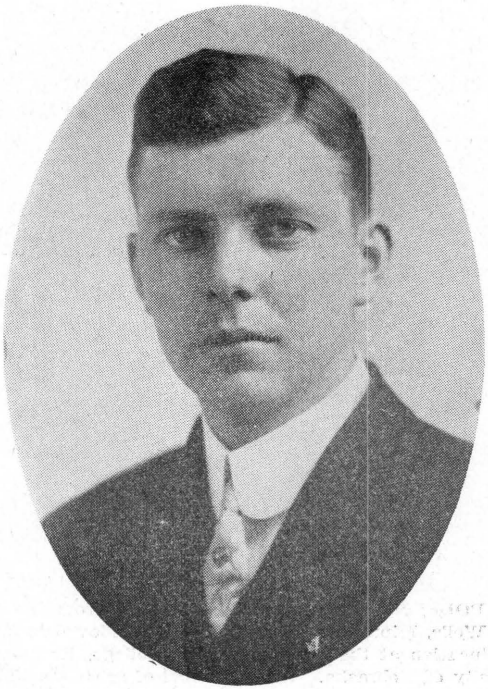
ANDREW H. BANKS (Democrat), Representative from the sixteenth district. Born in Sweden February 9, 1854. Received his education in the common schools. Emigrated to America and located in Nebraska in 1894. Is engaged in farming in Knox county. Was formerly a Republican but has voted the Democratic ticket for some years. Has held the office of school director for eighteen years and road overseer for six years. Address: Wausa.



H. C. BARTELS (Democrat), Representative from the twentieth district. Born in Germany in 1864. He came to America in 1879 and located in Indiana. Four years later he moved to Crawford county, Iowa, where he lived for six years. In 1890 he came to Nebraska and has since been engaged in farming and stock raising in Wayne county. He was elected representative in the thirty-second session of the legislature and served as chairman of the committee on labor, and as member of the committees on agriculture; insane hospitals; miscellaneous subjects; revenue and taxation; and university and normal schools. Address: Carroll.



FLOYD L. BOLLEN (Democrat), Representative from the seventeenth district. Born in Wells, Minnesota, January 18, 1875. Moved to Nebraska in 1889. Received his education at the Western normal college, Fremont normal school and the University of Nebraska. Was principal of schools at Tilden, Nebraska, and at Bonesteel, South Dakota. Is now a lawyer at Crofton. Allies himself with both the Democratic and People's independent parties. Member of the Congregational church. Is a Knight of Pythias, Modern Woodman and a Royal Highlander. Address: Crofton.



JOHN BELL BRAIN (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Defiance, Iowa, February 18, 1888. Settled in Nebraska with his parents that same year. Graduated from University of Nebraska law school, 1911. He is an attorney of Omaha and is also secretary-treasurer of Omaha school supply company. He belongs to the fraternal orders of Masons and Modern Woodmen. Address: 1309 South 31st street, Omaha.



LEWIS BROTT (Democrat), Representative from the seventy-sixth district. Born in Oneida, Knox county, Illinois, October 14, 1861. Received a common school education. Came to Nebraska in 1885. Is engaged in farming in Cheyenne county. Is a pioneer experimenter in growing alfalfa on the high table land by cultivation in rows. Was formerly a Republican but is now allied with the Democratic party. Has served as a county commissioner of Cheyenne county. Address: Sextorp.



GEORGE RAYMOND BUCKNER (Republican), Representative from thirtieth district. Born on farm near Macedonia, Iowa, September 2, 1882. Settled in Nebraska, Lancaster county, in 1891. Attended Nebraska Wesleyan university 1894-99, and Lincoln business college 1900. Employed in Farmers and mechanics bank, Havelock, for two years. 1903 organized bank at Davey. Returned to Havelock in 1906. Next year opened new bank at Waverly. Has always been a Republican and for five years has been on Waverly village board. He is a Methodist. Is also a Mason and a Modern Woodman. Address: Waverly.



HOMER K. BURKET (Republican), Representative from the thirtieth district. Born on the homestead of his father in Lee county, Illinois. German and Swiss ancestry. Educated in public schools of Illinois and Iowa. At 13 years of age he moved with his parents to Tipton, Iowa, where his father died a year later. At 20 years of age he located at Creston, Iowa, where he spent four years at work as furniture clerk and locomotive fireman on the C., B. & Q. R. R. In 1883 engaged in business for himself. Married in 1885. In 1893 came to Lincoln, where he assisted in the organization of the Nebraska central building and loan association, which he served three years as treasurer and as president for the past seventeen years. President of First national bank of Bridgeport and vice-president of Nebraska state bank of Lincoln. Always a Republican. City treasurer of Creston, Iowa. Member of board of education of Lincoln six years. Serving second year as alderman of Lincoln. Is a thirty-second degree Mason, Noble of Mystic Shrine, Ancient Order of United Woodman, Modern Woodman. Staunch supporter of any measure that will strengthen educational institutions of Nebraska. Believes all state properties and state institutions should be placed under management of a state board of control. Address: Lincoln.



CHARLES H. BUSCH (Democrat), Representative from the eighth district. Born in Martfeld, Germany, December 30, 1867. Emigrated to Nebraska with his parents in 1881. Was educated in the common schools of Germany and the Lincoln business college. Is a manufacturer of reinforced concrete bridge materials and also builder of concrete bridges. Belongs to the Democratic party. Has been deputy county clerk for three years and county clerk of Otoe county for five years. Address: Nebraska City.



GEORGE W. CHAPPELL (Republican), Representative from the fifty-fifth district. Born in Pike county, Indiana, April 7, 1869. Was educated in the public schools of Indiana. In 1887 he came to Nebraska and began farming and stock raising in Logan county. Has always been a Republican and served as county clerk and clerk of district court of Logan county from 1896 to 1898. He moved to his ranch in Brown county in 1900. Address: Enders Lake.



ORIN A. CORBIN (Republican), Representative from the fifth district. Born in Wyalusing, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1836. Received his education in the public schools. In 1857 he moved to Rochelle, Illinois, where he taught school and farmed until the breaking out of the Civil war. January, 1864, he enlisted in Co. H, 46th Illinois infantry, and served until May 21, 1865; being engaged the last five months in the provost marshal's office at Vicksburg. After his discharge he remained in Mississippi in the mercantile business and cotton planting. Was appointed a member of the registration and election board for Yazoo county Mississippi, under the reconstruction laws. In 1868 he returned to Rochelle, Illinois, and the next year moved to Tecumseh, Nebraska. He is now farming in Johnson county. Was a member of the state legislature in 1889, acting as chairman of the committee on federal relations; and as a member of the committees on insane hospitals; public printing; and medical societies. He is a member of the Methodist church. Address: Vesta.



DENNIS H. CRONIN (Republican), Representative from the fifty-third district. Born at Hecla, Houghton county, Michigan, January 10, 1869. Educated in the public schools of Calumet, Michigan, and O'Neill. Moved to Nebraska in 1877; locating at O'Neill. For eight years he was postmaster of O'Neill under McKinley and Roosevelt. Is now editor of O'Neill Frontier. Belongs to Catholic church. Has fellowship with the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: O'Neill.



JAMES A. DAVIS (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1858. Received his education in the public schools. In 1860 he came to Nebraska. Has been engaged in farming, stock raising and as a cigar merchant. At present he is a real estate broker of Omaha. Belongs to the Republican party. Is a member of the Presbyterian church. Address: 2512 Marcy street, Omaha.



ROBERT CHRISTIAN DRUESEDOW (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Nebraska City June 9, 1869. Received his education in the public schools, Episcopal Nebraska college, Nebraska City, and the Lincoln business college. Was formerly in the insurance business, but is now a stock and bond broker of the firm of Robert C. Druesedow & Co. of Omaha. Has always been a Republican and for two years was private secretary to the Honorable Charles H. Van Wyck while United States senator. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and also of the following lodges: Masons, Knights Templar, Mystic Shrine, and Woodmen of the World. Address: Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha.



WILLIAM C. ELMELUND (Democrat), Representative from the twenty-ninth district. Born near Monmouth, Illinois, 1872. His parents emigrated from Sweden in 1868, and moved to Saunders county, Nebraska, in 1874. Attended Luther college at Wahoo and in 1892 graduated from the Fremont business college. Has been engaged in farming and implement business. At present he is cashier of the Valparaiso state bank. He is a democrat and has never held a political office before. Holds membership in the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Modern Woodmen fraternal societies. Address: Valparaiso.



WILLIAM A. ELWOOD (Republican), Representative from the eighteenth district. Born in Highland, Ohio, April 7, 1860. Son of Captain Elwood of Co. C, 48th regiment of Ohio volunteers. In 1871 he came with his widowed mother and family to Antelope county, Nebraska, where his elder brother had already located. He attended the rural schools. Was employed as compositor in several newspaper offices. Went with a freighting outfit to Deadwood, 1877, during the gold excitement in the Black Hills. Returned to Nebraska and became a member of the mercantile firm of King, Elwood & Co., 1885. With F. L. Putney he published the Oakdale Journal. Later was engaged in the grain business and in farming. He has served as sheriff of Antelope county for two terms. Is at present justice of the peace and chairman of the board of village trustees. Address: Oakdale.



ANDREW ERICKSON (Republican), Representative from the sixty-first district. Born in Norway October 12, 1855. He came to America with his parents in 1864, locating in Nebraska in 1873. Is now engaged in farming near Campbell. He has always belonged to the Republican party. Is a member of the Lutheran church. Address: Campbell.



GEORGE H. FALLSTEAD (Democrat), Representative from the first district. Was born in Richardson county, Nebraska, December 12, 1867. Received his education in the public schools of Nebraska. Was engaged in farming until 1895, when he moved to Falls City and entered into the ice business. For the past twelve years he has had a real estate and insurance office. He is a Presbyterian. His lodge affiliations are with the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias. Address: Falls City.

[MR. FISHER DECLINED TO FURNISH HIS PHOTOGRAPH]

J. WALKER FISHER (Democrat), Representative from the twenty-third district. Born in 1868. He is a farmer and stock raiser. Address: Petersburg.



IRA FLANAGAN (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Franklin county, New York, August 6, 1867. Attended the high school, Storm Lake, Iowa. Came to Nebraska in 1892. Was with the street car company for ten years. At present is a contractor living in Omaha. Has always been a Republican, and was deputy sheriff for four years. Is an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman. Address: 3028 Larimore avenue, Omaha.



HARRY ADDEN FOSTER (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Jackson county, Iowa, October 26, 1874. Moved to Nebraska in 1888. Attended the Omaha high school. Graduated 1898 from Lake Forest university dental school. Is a dentist of Omaha. In 1905 he was member of the house in the state legislature, serving on the committees on militia; labor; and fees and salaries. Is a member of the Presbyterian church. Affiliates with the following social and fraternal organizations: Masons, Knights Templar, Shriners, Aksarben, and Omaha field club. Address: Bushman Block, 16th and Douglas streets, Omaha.



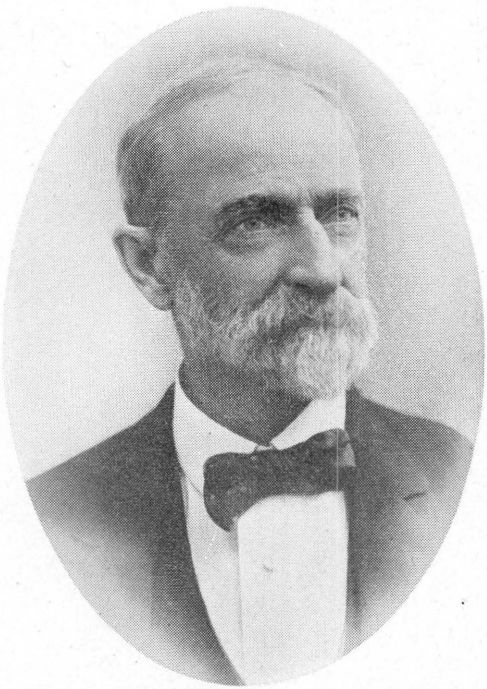
JAMES S. FOULON (Republican), Representative from the forty-first district. Born in Ohio September 16, 1855. In 1874 he located near Essex, Iowa, and in 1884 removed to Clay county, Nebraska. Two years later he bought the farm he now occupies, two miles north of Fairmont, and has resided there continuously since, following the business of farmer and stock raiser. In 1884 he was married to Miss Jennie Porter of Centerville, Iowa. They have a son and daughter. Mr. Foulon has served as treasurer of school district No. 26 continuously since, following the business of farmer and stock raiser. In 1884 years as a member of the board of supervisors. Address: Fairmont.



GEORGE FOX (Democrat), Representative from the nineteenth district. Born in Clinton county, near Wheatland, Iowa, May 26, 1873. Attended the high school in Wheatland, 1887. Moved to Nebraska in 1902, locating on a farm in Pierce county. Is president of the Pierce elevator company, a member of the Independent harvester company and of the Pierce farmers' grain and lumber company; is also treasurer of the Pierce county farmers' mutual insurance company. Has always been a Democrat and has served as school director and precinct assessor. Is a member of the German Reformed church. Belongs to the Modern Woodmen. Address: Osmond.



SOREN M. FRIES (Democrat), Representative from the fifty-first district. Born in Denmark September 27, 1861. Received his education in the common schools of Denmark. Came to Nebraska in 1879, locating on a farm in Howard county, where he engaged in stock raising and dairying. Has represented Howard county in the legislature for four terms, 1903, 1907, 1909 and 1911. In the thirty-second session he acted as chairman of committee on claims, and as member of the committees on apportionment; county boundaries; county seats; and township organization; public lands and buildings; and roads and bridges. Is a member of the Lutheran church and of the following fraternal societies: Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Danish Brotherhood. Address: Dannebrog.



GEORGE W. FULLER (Democrat), Representative from the thirty-eighth district. Born in Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1844. Received a common school education. Served three years in Co. C, 75th Illinois infantry. Was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Stone River, Tennessee. Settled in Nebraska in 1868, living for two years in Otoe county. Filed on a homestead in Seward county in 1869, which he still owns. Has been engaged in farming, brickmaking and contracting. His first vote was for Abraham Lincoln and he continued to vote the Republican ticket until 1892, when he became a Democrat. Has been a member of both county and state committees of the People's independent party. Elected mayor of Seward in 1891; representative in legislature for the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions; senator for the thirty-first and representative for the thirty-second. In the last session he was chairman of the penitentiary committee and member of committees on apportionment; finance, ways and means; and soldiers' homes. Address: Seward.



PHILIP C. FUNK (Democrat), Representative from the sixty-third district. Born in Germany August 19, 1845. Emigrated with his parents to Ohio in 1850. Received his education in the district schools. Enlisted in the Third Ohio cavalry, 1862, and served to the end of the Civil war, when he settled on a farm in Benton county, Iowa. In 1879 he removed to a farm in Phelps county, Nebraska. He retired in 1906 and lives in the town of Funk. Affiliated with the Republican party until 1890, when he joined the People's independent and later the Democratic party. He has been a member of the board of supervisors of Phelps county six terms, and county treasurer in 1891. In 1907 he was member of the house in the state legislature, and served on the committees on militia; school lands and funds; benevolent institutions; and soldiers' homes. Belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: Funk.



J. M. GATES (Democrat), Representative from the ninth district. Born in Sarpy county, Nebraska, November 29, 1863. Attended the public schools and also Creighton college. He is a farmer and stock raiser, living in Sarpy county. Belongs to the Democratic party and was elected representative of the thirty-first session of the state legislature. Was chairman of the committee on revenue and taxation, and a member of the committees on banks and banking; cities and towns; insurance; mines and minerals; and railroads. Member of the Presbyterian church. Is also a Mason and a Modern Woodman. Address: Fort Crook.



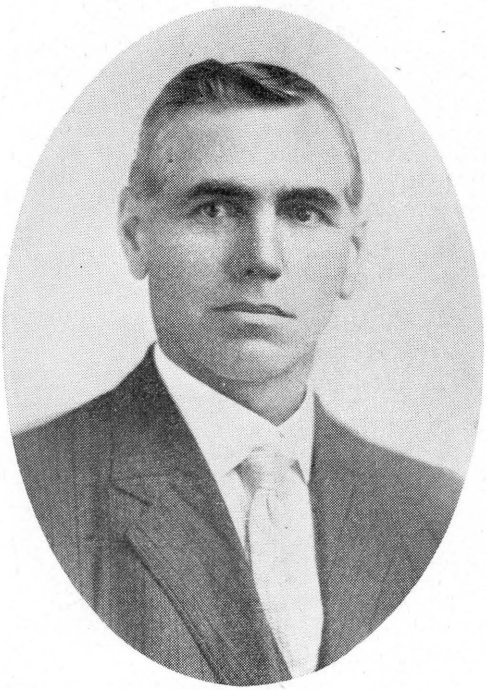
GEORGE W. GREENWALT (Democrat), Representative from the fifty-eighth district. Born in Dayton, Illinois, in 1862. Received his education in high school and Chicago university. Came to Nebraska in 1876. Is engaged in farming and stock raising in Custer county. Affiliated with both People's independent and Democratic parties. For four years was county commissioner of Custer county. Address: Broken Bow.



WILLIAM GRUEBER (Democrat), Representative from the thirty-third district. Born in Hanover, Germany, December 10, 1859. Received his education in the common schols of Germany and America. Came to America in 1876, locating in Nemaha county. In 1897 he removed to Byron, Thayer county, where he still resides. Has always been engaged in farming and stock raising. Elected representative on the Democratic ticket to the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions of the legislature. Served as member of committees on agriculture; claims; federal relations; and medical societies; sundry laws and regulations; and in the last session as chairman of committee on other asylums and member of committees on apportionment; cities and towns; claims; insurance; and railroads. Is a member of the Lutheran church. Address: Byron.



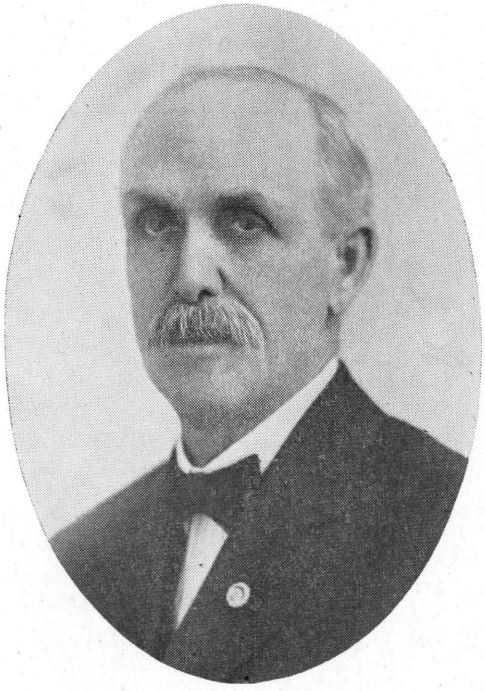
CARL HENRY GUSTAFSON (Republican), Representative from the twenty-ninth district. Born in Rockford, Illinois, April 1, 1869. Parents emigrated from Stockholm, Sweden, to Illinois, 1868, and moved to Saunders county, Nebraska, in 1869. Attended public schools and the Omaha commercial college, 1891-92. Has been a farmer and thresher in Saunders county for twenty-seven years. Has been president for four years of the Old settlers' association of Saunders county; also president of the Saunders county agricultural association, 1910-11; secretary-treasurer of the Nebraska brotherhood of threshermen, 1912, and is now president of Saunders county brotherhood of threshermen. He is a member of the state board of agriculture and for many years has been on Republican central committee for Saunders county. In 1910, was appointed census enumerator for Wahoo precinct. Was elected representative in the thirty-second session of the legislature, where he served as member of committees on apportionment; privileges and elections; railroads; and roads and bridges. Member of Lutheran church. Address: Mead.



JOHN J. GUSTIN (Democrat), Representative from the seventh district. Born in Wisconsin May 2, 1864. His father is French and his mother German. Both came to America when quite young. He attended the district school in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin. Moved to Nebraska in 1880. Is a farmer residing in Cass county. Has always been a Democrat and has never before held a political office. Is a member of the Catholic church, and is also a Modern Woodman. Address: Murdock.



JAMES F. HAGERTY (Republican), Representative from the fifty-eighth district. Born in Grundy county, Illinois, April 18, 1860. He came to Nebraska in 1878. Is now a retired merchant living in Sargent. Has always voted the Republican ticket. Is a Mason, Odd Fellow, and Modern Woodman. Address: Sargent.



D. S. HARDIN (Republican), Representative from the sixty-second district. Born at Homer, Illinois, September 3, 1855. Moved with his parents to a farm in Hardin county, Iowa. Graduated with degree of bachelor of science from Iowa state college, 1880. Same year he moved to Gage county, Nebraska; taught school and read law under the direction of Judge Cobbey. Was admitted to the bar at Beatrice, 1883. Began practicing law at Liberty. In 1893 he moved to Alma where he has added insurance and real estate business to his law practice. He has always been a Republican; was township assessor in Gage county for two terms and was a member of the house in the thirty-second session of the legislature. He served on the committees on accounts and expenditures; rules; irrigation; and judiciary. He is a member of the Congregational church and belongs to the following fraternal orders: Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Eastern Star, and Modern Woodmen. Address: Alma.



JAMES EDWARD HARRIS (Republican), Representative from the fifty-ninth district. Born in Carroll county, Arkansas, November 24, 1860. Received his education in the public schools. Came to Nebraka in 1893 and bought a farm in Buffalo county, on which he still lives. He is one of the directors of the First national bank of Amherst. Has been a life long Republican and has held a number of township and county offices. He was elected representative to the twenty-seventh session of the legislature, when he acted as chairman of committee on irrigation; and member of the committees on public lands and buildings; public printing; and live stock and grazing. Is a Modern Woodman. Address: Amherst.



ADDISON F. HARTWELL (Republican), Representative from the forty-sixth district. Born at Sullivan, Ohio, November 27, 1850. Received a common school education. Settled in Nebraska in 1886. Is engaged in farming in Webster county. Was formerly interested in manufacturing cheese. Has always been a Republican. Holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: Inavale.



JOHN D. HASIK (Republican), Representative from the thirty-seventh district. Born in Zverotice, a village near Sobeslau, Bohemia, April 9, 1874. Came with his parents to America, 1879, and settled near Crete, Nebraska, moving the next year to Butler county. Attended the rural schools of Butler county and the public schools of Schuyler. Taught school for seven years. Has since been interested in farming and at the same time mail carrier out of Abie. Was clerk of Farmers' telephone company for one term and is now president of the Surety investment company of David City; also president of the Butler county agricultural and live stock association. Is a Republican and has held the offices of township clerk, justice of the peace, village clerk, census enumerator, secretary of Abie school board and representative in the thirty-second session of the legislature, where he was member of committees on agriculture; mines and minerals; and fees and salaries. He is an Odd Fellow, Woodman of the World and a member of the Modern Bohemian Fraternal Union. Address: Abie.



HENRY HEILIGER (Democrat), Representative from the thirty-second district. Born in Bureau county, Illinois, January 21, 1869. He came to Nebraska in 1890, locating on a farm in Jefferson county, which he has greatly improved and extended. He is also director and stockholder of the Bank of Plymouth. He is a Democrat and was elected as representative in the legislature of 1911, acting as chairman of accounts and expenditures, and a member of the committees on irrigation, and libraries. Address: Plymouth.



SAMUEL G. HOFF (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Iowa. His parents came from Pennsylvania and his grandparents lived in Germany. Mr. Hoff settled in Nebraska in 1882 and received his education in the public schools of Douglas county. His business is that of farmer and auctioneer, and he was at one time deputy sheriff of Douglas county. He is a Mason. Address: Florence.



FRED HOFFMEISTER (Democrat), Representative from the seventieth district. Born in Hobzen, Germany, December 2, 1853. Educated in the gymnasium, Brunswick, and Gottingen university, 1873-77. Immigrated to America in 1879, coming directly to Nebraska. Practiced medicine until five years ago. Is now a druggist at Imperial; is also interested in raising stock. On becoming a naturalized citizen he allied himself with the Republicans. In 1896 he became a Democrat and was elected by them to the office of county treasurer from 1898 to 1902. He belongs to the Lutheran church and to the fraternal societies of Masons and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: Imperial.



M. A. HOSTETLER (Republican), Representative from the fifty-ninth district. Born on a farm near Broadhead, Wisconsin, February 7, 1857. Attended rural schools. In 1877 he came to Nebraska and filed on a homestead in Kearney county. The next year he went into partnership with his brother in a general merchandise store in Lowell. Later they moved their business to Shelton. He bought his brother's interest in 1889 and continued the business alone. He is treasurer of the Federation of Nebraska retailers and also of the Federated merchants mutual insurance company. He was first president of the State commercial club association. Has always been a Republican and for twelve years was a member of the city council. Address: Shelton.



EDWIN P. HUBBARD (Democrat), Representative from the forty-seventh district. Born at Marseilles, Illinois, December 28, 1862. Attended rural schools until 21 years old. In 1883 he came to Nebraska and settled on a farm. Is manager of the Farmers' elevator. Affiliated at one time with the Republican party and also the People's independent. Is a Modern Woodman, and an Odd Fellow. Address: Juniata.



GEORGE JACKSON (Democrat), Representative from the forty-fifth district. Born in Illinois 1858. Received a common school education. Has lived in Nebraska for thirty years and in Nuckolls county since 1892. He is a farmer and is also interested in thoroughbred stock, which he has shipped to almost every state in the Union. Has been instrumental in building up the Nuckolls county fair until it is one of the best in the state. He is also a member of the state board of agriculture. Has always been a Democrat and was twice elected as county clerk of Nuckolls county. He is both a Modern Woodman and an Odd Fellow. Address: Nelson.



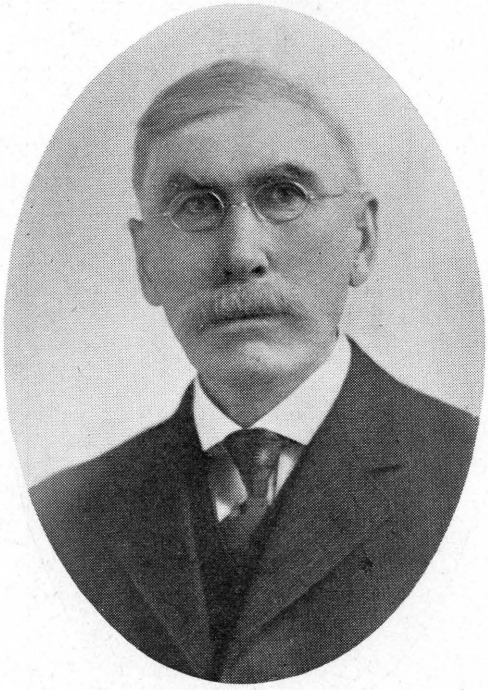
EDWIN JEARY (Republican), Representative from the thirtieth district. Was born in Stalham, England, March 6, 1850. Educated in the common schools of England. Emigrated to Lincoln, Nebraska, 1872. Worked on a farm, taught school in Seward and Cass counties, read law, was admitted to the bar of Cass county and practiced law in Greenwood. Organized two banks at Greenwood and Elmwood. Since 1887 he has lived in Lincoln and has a real estate office, Edwin Jeary & Son. He is a Republican and was elected representative in the legislature in 1866, where he was chairman of the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills and member of committees on common schools; and apportionment. Is a member of the Christian church, and is also a Mason and a Modern Woodman. Address: 1617 L street, Lincoln.



T. L. JONES (Democrat), Representative from the sixty-fourth district. Born in North Carolina April 9, 1848. Received a common school education. In 1864 moved with his parents to a farm in Nemaha county, Nebraska. Was employed for some time in a grocery store. In 1877 he established a general merchandise store of his own in Brownville. In 1887 he moved to Hendley, continuing in the same mercantile business until 1910. He is now devoting his time to his farming and live stock interests. He held the office of postmaster at Hendley during Cleveland's administration. He is a member of the fraternal orders of Masons, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Mystic Shrine. Address: Hendley.



WILLIAM M. KAUFFMAN (Democrat), Representative from the second district. Born in Sporting Hill, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1848. Attended the public school of Sporting Hill. In 1868 he moved to Nebraska. Has been engaged in general merchandise for forty-four years, but is now retired. Was a Republican until 1880, since that time he has allied himself with the Democrats and also the People's independent party. For thirteen years he has been city treasurer and a member of the school board of Brownville. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic lodges. Address: Brownville.



CHARLES R. KECKLEY (Democrat), Representative from the fortieth district. Born in Ohio 1847. Located in Nebraska in 1870. Engaged in farming in York county. Was formerly a Republican and was elected senator on that ticket to the twentieth and twenty-first sessions, and representative in the twenty-third session of the legislature. As senator, he served on the committees for highways, bridges and ferries; claims; banks and currency; and township organization in the twentieth session, and in the following session on the committees on agriculture; accounts and expenditures; internal improvements; railroads; labor, and manufactures and commerce. In the house he was chairman of the penitentiary committee, and member of committees on railroads, and public printing. Later he allied himself with the Democratic party. He is a Presbyterian and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: York.



P. C. **KELLEY** (Democrat), Representative from the forty-eighth district. Born in West Virginia 1870. Taught school in order to pay his way at the State normal school, Huntington, West Virginia. Began a course in medicine at the National normal university at Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated from the Barnes medical university, St. Louis, in 1898. Practiced medicine in Looneyville, West Virginia, for two years. Came to Nebraska in 1900 and practiced at Alda four years, when he moved out to Harrisburg, Oregon. In 1907 he returned to Nebraska. Address: Grand Island.



KNUD C. KNUDSON (Democrat), Representative from the fiftieth district. Born at Fyen, Denmark, July 31, 1867. Emigrated with parents to Fremont, Nebraska, in 1882. Received his education in the schools of Denmark and the high school of Fremont. Moved to Nance county twenty-seven years ago and farmed until 1899. He then engaged in the implement business at St. Edward. Four years ago he moved his business to Fullerton. He is of the Democratic and People's independent parties. Has served two terms as member of city council and in 1910 as mayor of Fullerton. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the following fraternal orders: Knights of Pythias, Ben Hur, Modern Woodmen, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: Fullerton.



HENRY KORFF (Democrat), Representative from the fifteenth district. Born in Germany April 5, 1864. Attended the public schools in Germany until 1880. Immigrated to America, 1882, coming directly to Nebraska. Is a farmer of Cedar county; also president of the Farmers' elevator at Coleridge. He was one of the first directors of the farmers' institute in Hartington and the first president of the farmers' institute in Coleridge. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He attends the Lutheran church and has membership in the lodges of the Modern Woodmen and the Sons of Herman. Address: Hartington.



MICHAEL LEE (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Ireland September 16, 1849. Educated in the common schools of Ireland. Immigrated to America and settled in Nebraska in 1873. Has been engaged in several occupations, as the grocery, livery and real estate business. Has always affiliated with the Republican party and has served two terms as a member of the Omaha city council, and as representative in the legislature for sessions of 1905 and 1907. During the 1907 session he acted as chairman of the committee on internal improvements, and as a member of the committees on penitentiary, and cities and towns. He is a Catholic and a member of the Catholic mutual benevolent association. Address: 2702 South Nineteenth street, Omaha.



GEORGE W. LOSEY (Democrat), Representative from the twenty-eighth district. Was born on a farm in Ohio. His father came from Kentucky and his mother from West Virginia. Mr. Losey was educated in the public schools of Iowa. He came to Nebraska in 1880 and engaged in farming until 1885, when he went into the livery business. Later he returned to farming, to which he devoted his time until 1896. Since then he has acquired banking interests in New Mexico. Many appointive offices have been given him and for two years he was sheriff of Madison county. He belongs to the Congregational church and is a member of the Elks lodge. Address: Fremont.



JAMES J. McALLISTER (Democrat), Representative from the thirteenth district. Born in Ireland. Came to America when very young. Attended school in Dubuque county, Iowa, and St. Mary's college, Kentucky, 1873-74. In 1880 he moved to Nebraska, living in Dixon county until 1890, when he removed to Dakota county. He is a lawyer and for the past fourteen years has been county attorney of Dakota county. Has always voted the Democratic ticket. Address: Dakota City.



CON McCARTHY (Democrat), Representative from the twenty-first district. Born in Ireland October 18, 1859. Attended the schools, Christian brothers and National, in Ireland. Immigrated to America in 1880, settling on a farm in Dubuque county, Iowa. In 1887 he removed to Nebraska on a farm in Cuming county. Is president of the German telephone company of Cuming county. Has been member of the school board for fourteen years; justice of the peace for twelve years; township assessor for three years. Was elected representative of the thirty-second session of the legislature, acting as chairman of committee on public printing; and as member of committees on benevolent institutions; county boundaries; county seats and township organization; miscellaneous subjects; public lands and buildings; and telegraph, telephone and electric companies. Member of the Catholic church. Address: Bancroft.



RICHARD S. McCARTHY (Democrat), Representative from the fifty-second district. Born in Dayton, Ohio, December 25, 1853. Attended the public schools. He came to Nebraska in 1884, and is interested in farming in Greeley county. He is affiliated with both Democratic and People's independent parties. Was elected representative in the twenty-fifth session of the legislature, and served as chairman of the committee on immigration, and as member of committees on constitutional amendments; county boundaries; county seats and township organization; insurance; and irrigation. He is a member of the Catholic church and also of the fraternal orders of Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Columbus. Address: Spalding.



JOHN W. McKISSICK (Democrat), Representative from the thirty-fourth district. Born on a farm near Hamburg, Iowa, November 2, 1875. Attended high school at Riverton, Iowa. Moved to Nebraska, 1889. Was engaged in farming until 1902, when he moved to Beatrice and is now in the real estate and insurance business. Was representative in the legislature during the thirty-second session. Was chairman of committee on revenue and taxation, and member of committees on cities and towns; employes; insurance; militia; and school lands and funds. Affiliates with the following fraternal orders: Masons, Rebekahs, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Red Men, and Knights and Ladies of Honor. Address: Beatrice.



EARL DEAN MALLERY (Republican), Representative from seventy-third district. Born in Box Butte county, Nebraska, October 7, 1889. Attended the public schools at Alliance and the University of Nebraska. He is a merchant living at Alliance. Has held office of secretary of Box Butte county fair association. Belongs to the progressive wing of the Republican party. Holds membership in the fraternal orders of Masons and Elks. Address: Alliance.



DANIEL E. MATHER (Democrat), Representative from the fifty-sixth district. Born in Jasper county, Iowa, December 25, 1862. Educated in the public schools of Iowa. Located in Nebraska on a farm in Valley county in 1887. Was a Republican until 1890 but has since allied himself with the People's independent and Democratic parties. Has held no political office save township offices. He is a member of the Congregational church. Address: Arcadia.

AMOUNT AND CLASSIFICATION OF FEES RECEIVED BY THE VARIOUS STATE OFFICERS—Concluded.

Years	Board of Irrigation	Oil Inspector	Food Commissioner	Clerk of Supreme Court*	Game and Fish Commission	Railway Commission	Fire Commission	Stallion Registration Board	Grand Total
	Miscellaneous	Inspection of Oil	Inspection of Food, Milk, Drugs, Etc.	Docket Fees	Hunting and Fishing Licenses	Miscellaneous	Tax on Fire Insurance Companies	Inspection of Stallions	
1874-76									$3,980.00
1876-78									6,923.80
1878-80									2,570.25
1880-82									15,449.87
1882-84									23,383.05
1884-86									34,232.85
1886-88		$761.03							32,872.89
1888-90		1,895.14							43,693.25
1890-92		2,448.55							28,883.21
1892-94		2,000.00							51,519.55
1894-96		24,531.70							41,789.97
1896-98		35,607.66							101,661.55
1898-00		37,602.56	$3,324.00						142,082.25
1900-02		35,094.90	4,446.00		$6,071.38				179,594.53
1902-04		38,738.20	4,786.00		8,945.00				211,144.19
1904-06	$561.45	50,420.30	4,817.35		12,604.00				334,289.73
1906-08	784.05	54,619.29	3,393.91		16,440.00	$2,645.76			396,432.03
1908-10	912.31	75,830.80	12,997.55	$1,342.05	15,674.00	1,332.65	$16,133.53		726,528.29
1910-12	991.25	110,454.62	14,211.12	9,625.51	51,483,00	2,207.23	28,996.96	$50,536.04	778,072.76
Totals	$3,249.06	$470,004.75	$47,975.93	$10,967.56	$111,217.38	$6,185.64	$45,130.49	$50,536.04	$3,155,104.02

*Prior to 1909 the fees of the office were paid directly to the clerk of the supreme court, who kept them for his own uses, as the law made no pr visions for accounting for fees paid or for their payment into the state treasury.

GRAND TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS, 1867-1915.

Years	Hospital for Insane, Lincoln*	School for Deaf	Penitentiary	School for Blind	Boys' Industrial School	Home for Dependent Children†	Institute for Feeble-Minded	Hospital for Insane, Norfolk
1867-68	$22,709.13	$600.00						
1869-70	85,317.97	6,600.00	$329,924.51					
1871-72	136,918.72	36,200.00	40,822.87					
1873-74	81,372.00	31,500.00	51,504.25					
1875-76	97,600.00	46,700.00	57,200.00	$15,754.13				
1877-79	57,609.60	33,905.00	71,394.66	30,529.37				
1879-81	102,300.00	28,280.00	79,962.02	15,900.00	$10,000.00			
1881-83	136,300.00	58,525.00	98,316.96	14,900.00	21,100.00	$5,000.00		
1883-85	147,400.00	49,930.00	98,264.10	22,600.00	89,100.00	2,000.00		
1885-87	176,500.00	74,471.85	110,546.20	20,050.00	82,350.00	17,395.00	$50,000.00	$75,000.00
1887-89	189,600.00	86,964.00	169,077.87	68,900.00	141,339.05	32,500.00	83,602.60	198,231.00
1889-91	200,200.00	68,650.00	134,689.87	42,000.00	179,178.00	29,925.00	82,875.00	116,350.00
1891-93	166,000.00	68,800.00	163,027.20	37,842.00	138,246.35	42,500.00	110,975.00	125,783.00
1893-95	136,989.46	58,667.46	135,911.96	52,564.12	92,000.00	27,673.01	76,400.00	86,380.88
1895-97	113,973.50	74,088.84	113,477.78	60,704.26	102,559.66	30,500.00	81,701.97	85,450.00
1897-99	124,516.75	57,130.65	62,600.00	48,005.75	87,837.71	31,530.75	80,671.94	113,870.00
1899-01	163,742.01	105,112.00	70,304.24	54,893.25	96,335.06	32,000.00	128,711.14	106,848.08
1901-03	162,352.89	76,912.00	142,981.21	46,275.00	97,020.52	32,500.00	111,292.42	105,586.50
1903-05	211,855.00	84,000.00	219,757.45	44,400.00	94,000.00	30,965.24	96,650.00	155,061.50
1905-07	208,357.00	81,750.00	111,480.00	44,950.00	98,840.47	34,560.00	126,279.16	161,220.59
1907-09	198,531.46	83,575.00	134,457.66	50,600.00	133,200.00	47,064.95	112,100.00	229,000.00
1909-11	200,700.00	139,278.04	141,114.53	42,900.00	114,061.63	40,000.00	178,600.00	183,300.00
1911-13	324,583.25	125,998.00	196,260.00	77,100.00	150,929.22	30,780.00	198,632.68	185,107.57
1913-15	380,700.00	198,800.00	225,600.00	45,100.00	202,300.00	33,080.00	165,600.00	242,400.00
Totals	$3,826,128.74	$1,676,437.84	$2,958,675.34	$835,967.88	$1,930,397.57	$499,974.25	$1,694,091.91	$2,169,589.98

*$6,896.41 of the appropriation noted in the years 1867-68 is chargeable to the years 1865-66 and used to pay the expense of patients committed to an Iowa hospital.

† Prior to 1909 known as home for the friendless.

GRAND TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS, 1867-1915—Concluded.

Years	Hospital for Insane, Hastings	Industrial Home, Milford	Soldiers' Home, Grand Island	Girls' Industrial School	Soldiers' Home, Milford	Orthopedic Hospital	Tuberculosis Hospital	Grand Total
1867-68								$23,309.13
1869-70								421,842.48
1871-72								213,941.59
1873-74								164,376.25
1875-76								217,254.13
1877-79								193,438.63
1879-81								236,442.02
1881-83								334,141.96
1883-85								409,294.10
1885-87								606,313.35
1887-89	$75,000.00	$15,000.00	$48,500.00					1,108,714.52
1889-91	132,790.00	50,510.00	92,120.77					1,129,288.64
1891-93	208,600.00	25,850.00	81,807.00	$51,455.03				1,220,886.44
1893-95	141,600.00	26,123.50	56,768.58	49,925.00				941,003.97
1895-97	135,800.00	26,809.45	78,239.97	37,710.81	$25,033.65			966,049.79
1897-99	194,125.00	20,200.00	89,163.51	37,950.00	22,193.38			969,795.44
1899-01	227,428.33	19,320.00	101,985.67	35,805.00	42,280.75			1,184,765.53
1901-03	259,900.00	21,950.00	118,119.23	33,786.88	22,844.28			1,231,520.93
1903-05	385,260.00	20,841.31	148,157.33	29,739.62	73,633.48			1,594,320.93
1905-07	412,750.00	24,742.62	158,416.91	36,457.46	63,015.00	$13,845.00		1,576,664.21
1906-09	393,980.00	35,720.00	163,160.00	48,576.71	76,327.18	46,000.00		1,752,292.96
1909-11	428,200.00	32,040.00	171,471.88	41,300.00	51,739.20	43,820.00		1,808,525.28
1911-13	477,779.40	33,327.53	196,199.49	53,733.59	70,347.94	89,454.80	$56,980.12	2,267,213.59
1913-15	416,200.00	41,680.00	186,960.00	102,100.00	100,100.00	136,945.00	61,600.00	2,539,165.00
Totals	$3,889,412.73	$394,114.41	$1,691,070.34	$558,540.10	$547,514.86	$330,064.80	$118,580.12	$23,110,560.87

GRAND TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES, 1867-1915.

Years	Under Supervision of State University			State Board of Education		Superintendent of Public Instruction		Grand Total
	University and Attached Departments*	U. S. Aid Hatch, Morrill, Adams and Nelson Funds	State Aid Agricultural Experiment Stations	Normal Schools	Office and Traveling Expenses	Normal Training, Agricultural Training, Weak School Districts, Junior Normals	State Apportionment for Common Schools	
1867-68				$3,000.00				$3,000.00
1869-70	$100,000.00			10,000.00			$185,680.54	295,680.54
1871-72	39,067.95			28,201.93			266,750.68	334,020.56
1873-74	57,947.50			30,507.20			364,337.93	452,792.63
1875-76	50,645.94			29,667.22			528,835.66	609,148.82
1877-79	64,762.50			23,449.23			426,030.85	514,242.58
1879-81	58,000.00			25,800.00			438,435.22	522,235.22
1881-83	56,000.00			23,500.00			556,808.74	636,308.74
1883-85	75.000.00			28,700.00			856,391.89	960.091.89
1885-87	161,885.00			56,238.60			871,967.05	1,090,090.65
1887-89	236,200.00	$30,000.00		44,000.00			1,103,409.60	1,413,609.60
1889-91	180,948.00	61,000.00		51,700.00			1,148,197.38	1,441,845.38
1891-93	255,535.00	65,000.00		42,700 00			1,136,737.14	1,499,972.14
1893-95	242,412.00	69,000 00		42,400.00			1,324,009.25	1,677,821.25
1895-97	330,988.00	73,000.00		45,900.00			948,811.89	1,398,699.89
1897-99	309,159.00	77,000.00		69,842.36			1,402,246.21	1,858,247.57
1899-01	429,331.20	80,000.00		55,490 59			1,311,165.41	1,875,987.20
1901-03	434,700.00	80,000.00		68,073.00			1,399,306.45	1,982,079.45
1903-05	746,500.00	80,000.00	$15,000.00	165,799.49		$12,000.00	1,350,961.88	2,370,261.37
1905-07	767,470 00	92,000.00	20,000.00	218,196.75	$1,500.00	15,000.00	1,340,937.67	2,455,104.42
1907-09	1,163,560.25	115,000.00	25,000.00	251,576.13	2,400.00	115,000.00	1,308,561.86	2,981,098.24
1909-11	1,297,068.00	143,000.00	45,000.00	469,600.00	2,428.80	170,000.00	1,149,769.98	3,276,866.78
1911-13	1,819,567.73	160,000.00	65,000.00	637,640.00	3,500.00	195,000.00	1,231,462.41	4,112,170.14
1913-15	2,379,941.79	160,000.00	76,000.00	801,510.42		229,000.00	1,348,664.00	4,995,116.21
Totals	$11,256,689.86	$1,285,000.00	$246,000.00	$3,223,492.92	$9,828.80	$736,000.00	$21,999,479.69	$38,756,491.27

*Beginning with 1897 the state university entered upon a field of broader service to the state. In that year a separate appropriation of $3,000 was made for farmers' institutes and the work placed in charge of the university. In the year 1901 the geological survey and the botanical survey departments were added. In 1907 the hog cholera experimental work was placed in charge of the university. In 1911 four other activities were added, viz.: State entomologist, Nebraska legislative reference bureau, Nebraska conservation and soil survey and Curtis agricultural school. These various activities are provided with appropriations separate and apart from the funds for maintaining the university.

Years	Normal School Permanent Land Endowment Fund	Normal School Biennial Income from Land Sales, Leases and Invested Resources					Normal School Tuition, Cash, Building and General Fund Appropriations			Grand Total Income
	Legislative Grant*	Interest on Normal Land Under Sale Contract	Rental on Normal Land Leased	Interest on Bonds Held by Permanent Endowment Fund	Interest on Warrants Held by Permanent Endowment Fund	Total Biennial Income from Lands, Bonds and Warrants Held by Normal School Permanent Endowment Fund	Tuition and Cash Fund	Normal Building Fund	General Fund Appropriations‡	Total Income from Lands, Bonds, Warrants, Tuition, Cash, Building Fund and General Fund Appropriations
1867-68									$3,000.00	$3,000.00
1868-70							$650.00		10,000.00	10,650.00
1870-72		$3,861.00				$3,861.00	2,499.30	$19,201.93	9,000.00	34,562.23
1872-74		3,675.00				3,675.00	1,058.85	5,875.20	24,632.00	35,241.05
1874-76		1,712.90				1,712.90	1,036.28	827.49	28,839.73	32,416.40
1876-78	$685.00	534.72	$38.55			573.27	1,300.28	274.23	23,175.00	25,322.78
1878-80	2,225.00	1,513.31	1,713.45	$102.50		3,329.26	770.12		25,800.00	29,899.38
1880-82	3,378.35	3,770.68	3,369.54	261.60		7,401.82	647.00		23,500.00	31,548.82
1882-84	8,957.35	7,093.86	3,297.43	250.00		10,641.29	1,235.00		28,700.00	40,576 29
1884-86	9,715.35	8,176.33	1,216.34	1,021.49		10,414.16	1,510.00		56,238.60	68,162.76
1886-88	14,235.65	8,657.99	367.67	961.58		9,987.24	600.00		44,000.00	54,587.24
1888-90	22,162.62	5,804.43	559.85	1,300.00		7,664.28	1,250.00		51,700.00	60,614.28
1890-92	27,422.62	8,125.58	173.83	1,900.00		10,199.41	2,320.00		42,700.00	55,219.41
1892-94	31,497.62	8,467.20	761.08	1,679.98	$0.97	10,909.23	2,337.21		42,400.00	55,646.44
1894-96	34,000.12	5,672.28	259.60	1,590.00	38.90	7,560.78	2,407.46		45,900.00	55,868.24
1896-98	39,665.92†	10,246.56	148.36	1,530.00		11,924.92	2,735.00		69,842.36	84,502.28
1898-00	56,683.81†	8,528.00	58.98	1,816.67		10,403.65	4,895.00		55,490.59	70,789.24
1900-02	72,412.58†	4,296.74	73.45	1,315.16		5,685.35	3,095.00		68,073.00	76,853.35
1902-04	68,925.86	3,489.26	36.71	2,229.42	186.72	5,942.11	4,460.00		165,799.49	176,201.60
1904-06	71,945.07	1,431.33	91.50	4,033.25	795.67	6,351.75	11,811.47		218,196.75	236,359.97
1906-08	77,818.93	591.99	75.67	4,731.85	1,278.43	6,677.94	11,094.35		251,576.13	269,348.42
1908-10	77,818.93	549.38	95.49	3,118.80	1,924.05	5,687.72	9,575.49		469,600.00	484,863.21
1910-12	80,818.93	623.80	118.98	5.814.77	78.50	6,636.05	18,335.00		637,640.00	662,611.05
Totals		$96,822.34	$12,456.48	$33,657.07	$4,303.24	$147,239.13	$85,622.81	$26,178.85	$2,395,803.65	$2,654,844.44

*By legislative act approved June 20, 1867, the state normal school at Peru was established and twenty sections of state land set aside for its endowment. By an act approved April 8, 1903, provision was made for a new normal school to be located "at any point west of a point not exceeding five miles east of the 98th meridian," and $50,000 set aside for a building. The state normal school board located this school at Kearney. In 1909 provision was made for two new normal schools. One, by act approved April 5, 1909, was to be established by the state normal board "at some suitable location west of the east line of the sixth congressional district and north of the 42d parallel of latitude in the state," and $35,000 was appropriated for a building. This school was established at Chadron. The establisment of the other school was authorized by an act approved April 6, 1909; $90,000 was appropriated, and the normal school board authorized to purchase the Nebraska normal college at Wayne, a private institution. The board paid for this school the sum of $70,000.

†$12,600.09 of the total amount credited to suspended account, arising from defalcation of State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley, 1893-97.

‡The legislature of 1913 made a levy of 85-100 of one mill to care for the four state normal schools. Money raised under this levy is to be expended for buildings and maintenance under the direction of the state board of education.

COMMON SCHOOL PERMANENT LAND ENDOWMENT FUNDS AND ALL STATE FUNDS EXPENDED FOR SUPPORT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Years	Permanent Land Endowment Fund of Common Schools Under Section 7 of Enabling Act Approved April 9, 1864*	Common School Biennial Income from Land Sales, Leases and Invested Resources					
		Interest on School Land Under Sale Contract	Rental on School Land Leased	Interest on Saline Land Under Sale Contract	Rental on Saline Land Leased	Interest on Bonds Held by Permanent Endowment Fund of Common Schools	Interest on Warrants Held by Permanent Endowment Fund of Common Schools
1867-68	$64,964.87	$6,659.37					
1868-70	148,220.66	100,175.24	$6,727.87			$10,917.30	
1870-72	253,699.48	144,941.38	13,561.36			16,932.70	$6,346.94
1872-74	419,947.34	138,505.06	29,395.61			4,967.08	43,856.83
1874-76	501,490.12	125,002.89	39,782.63			2,842.03	76,162.63
1876-78	536,167.35	106,155.94	61,169.13			54,627.07	16,584.20
1878-80	616,367.35	96,898.49	127,341.79			77,447.63	
1880-82	680,587.35	142,378.96	172,806.04			90,802.74	4,234.66
1882-84	1,175,720.99	262,993.75	271,646.73			104,394.05	4,664.68
1884-86	1,524,356.36	346,632.01	219,921.46			165,870.22	
1886-88	1,989,131.14	412,203.28	205,862.29			182,020.16	
1888-90	2,758,557.21	442,955.62	225,554.31			234,805.77	
1890-92	3,001,270.74	416,925.50	161,964.43			311,904.31	
1892-94	3,379,940.73	442,924.20	185,616.32			299,149.20	3,823.26
1894-96	3,631,788.98	305,655.32	84,890.63	$5,375.89	$10,866.01	308,639.83	14,491.75
1896-98	3,944,732.41†	586,187.12	198,088.84	11,217.48	5,551.11	338,420.76	4,793.77
1898-00	4,535,312.58	446,570.94	210,474.72	14,763.47	7,251.03	307,150.75	22,674.00
1900-02	5,332,208.96§	331,875.13	247,782.86	12,814.93	4,702.33	277,906.76	88,724.70
1902-04	5,767,293.23	283,663.41	296,954.05	11,430.44	3,417.47	268,229.76	110,969.65
1904-06	6,796,778.03	224,518.99	344,275.82	8,909.39	2,917.53	251,764.35	170,535.80
1906-08	7,524,746.25	231,611.52	320,037.24	5,491.53	2,092.52	425,746.66	114,181.70
1908-10	8,100,970.23	249,014.84	321,958.90	7,175.37	1,729.35	538,658.03	18,532.10
1910-12	8,482,142.76	254,229.28	331,305.42	6,593.40	795.43	648,921.68	2,864.59
Totals		$6,098,679.24	$4,077,118.45	$83,771.90	$39,322.78	$4,922,118.84	$703,441.26

* Under this act sections 16 and 36 in every township were granted to the state for the support of common schools.

† $261,732.84 of total amount credited to suspended account, arising from defalcation of State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley, 1893-97.

‡ $260,209.03 of total amount credited to suspended account, arising from defalcation of State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley, 1893-97.

§ $259,842.87 of total amount credited to suspended account, arising from defalcation of State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley, 1893-97.

COMMON SCHOOL PERMANENT LAND ENDOWMENT FUNDS AND ALL STATE FUNDS EXPENDED FOR SUPPORT OF COMMON SCHOOLS—Concluded.

Years	Common School Biennial Income from Land Sales, Leases and Invested Resources		Miscellaneous Sources of Income		Grand Total Income
	Interest on Loans and Transfers Held by Permanent Endowment Fund of Common Schools	Total Biennial Income from Lands, Bonds, Warrants, Loans and Transfers Held by Permanent Endowment Fund of Common Schools	Peddler, Game and Fish Licenses and Fines	State School Taxes Collected	Total Income from Lands, Bonds, Warrants, Interest on Loans, Peddler, Game and Fish Licenses and Taxes Collected
1867-68		$6,659.37			$6,659.37
1868-70	$800.00	118,620.41	$1,168.00	$73,971.56	193,759.97
1870-72	11,392.37	193,174.75		170,421.50	363,596.25
1872-74	10,268.22	226,992.80		240,015.58	467,008.38
1874-76	4,706.18	248,496.36		238,651.96	487,148.32
1876-78	2,538.25	241,074.59		145,332.27	386,406.86
1878-80	4,584.52	306,272.43		143,905.27	450,177.70
1880-82	9,372.33	419,594.73		189,454.65	609,049.38
1882-84	487.20	644,186.41		206,584.81	850,771.22
1884-86	607.26	733,030.95		255,685.02	988,715.97
1886-88	3,452.45	803,538.18		280,972.58	1,084,510.76
1888-90		903,315.70		287,835.09	1,191,150.79
1890-92		890,794.24		270,136.77	1,160,931.01
1892-94		931,512.98		294,262.18	1,225,775.16
1894-96		729,919.43		253,879.50	983,798.93
1896-98		1,144,259.08	135.00	307,105.76	1,451,499.84
1898-00	501.00	1,009,385.91	770.62	332,567.53	1,342,724.06
1900-02	350.45	964,157.16	6,546.88	376,271.95	1,346,975.99
1902-04	1,160.34	975,825.12	8,708.00	379,788.73	1,364,321.85
1904-06	1,362.60	1,004,284.48	12,604.00	314,518.57	1,331,407.05
1906-08	2,519.16	1,101,680.33	16,440.00	188,481.41	1,306,601.74
1908-10	50.10	1,137,118.69	15,674.00	11,903.37*	1,164,696.06
1910-12	82.50	1,244,792.30	51,483.00	1,778.94	1,298,054.24
Totals	$54,234.73	$15,978,686.40	$113,529.50	$4,963,525.00	$21,055,740.90

*The legislature of 1907 abolished the state levy for general common school purposes

PERMANENT ENDOWMENT AND ALL FUNDS EXPENDED FOR SUPPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AND SPECIAL STATE ACTIVITIES UNDER ITS MANAGEMENT.

Years	University Permanent Land Endowment Fund *		
	Under Congressional Enabling Act of 1864 for a State University	Under Congressional Act of 1862 in Aid of Agricultural Colleges in the States	Total University and Agricultural College Permanent Endowment Funds
1868-70			
1870-72	$510.00		$510.00
1872-74	510.00		510.00
1874-76	510.00		510.00
1876-78	1,160.38		1,160.38
1878-80	2,347.41		2,347.41
1880-82	5,153.29		5,153.29
1882-84	25,416.34		25,416.34
1884-86	22,500.00	$22,327.10	44,827.10
1886-88	29,698.14	39,504.52	69,202.66
1888-90	35,880.78	51,813.71	87,694.49
1890-92	39,030.78	68,796.98	107,827.76
1892-94	48,680.38	85,368.55	134,048.93
1894-96	52,065.63	101,955.15	154,020.78
1896-98	67,861.15†	102,005.46‡	169,866.61
1898-00	85,887.56†	173,642.99‡	259,530.55
1900-02	111,469.95†	268,735.26‡	380,205.21
1902-04	126,145.21	331,326.72	457,471.93
1904-06	166,060.00	433,646.31	599,706.31
1906-08	189,029.18	497,956.97	686,986.15
1908-10	208,308.02	521,342.45	729,650.47
1910-12	218,377.21	545,064.20	763,441.41
Totals			

*State university permanent endowment fund has its source in lands donated by the United States government. Of these lands the university was entitled to 46,080 acres, but actually received only 45,439.93 acres; the state agricultural college was entitled to 90,000 acres, but received only 89,140.21 acres.

†$9,775.93 of total amount is credited to suspended account, arising from defalcation of State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley, 1893-97.

‡$43,368.61 of total amount is credited to suspended account, arising from defalcation of State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley, 1893-97.

PERMANENT ENDOWMENT AND ALL FUNDS EXPENDED FOR SUPPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AND SPECIAL STATE ACTIVITIES UNDER ITS MANAGEMENT—Continued.

Years	University Biennial Income from Land Leases and Sales and from Invested Resources						
	Interest on University Land Under Sale Contract	Interest on Agricultural College Land Under Sale Contract	Rental on University Land Leased	Rental on Agricultural College Land Leased	Interest on Bonds Held by University and Agricultural College Permanent Endowment Funds	Interest on Warrants Held by University and Agricultural College Permanent Endowment Funds	Total Biennial Income from Lands, Bonds and Warrants Held by University and Agricultural College Permanent Endowment Funds
1868-70							
1870-72							
1872-74						$18,406.76	$18,406.76
1874-76						821.72	821.72
1876-78	$383.30		$326.23				709.53
1878-80	1,361.00		3,273.09		$155.28	297.39	5,086.75
1880-82	1,752.63	$1,664.58	3,926.21	$472.49	300.00		8,115.91
1882-84	5,464.39	5,573.85	10,056.45	7,770.12	425.00		29,289.81
1884-86	11,370.10	19,913.96	7,401.53	21,399.40	2,955.95		63,040.94
1886-88	12,260.60	23,419.02	6,392.38	14,231.91	2,670.00		58,973.91
1888-90	16,647 47	33,735.28	5,448.46	15,331.26	5,890.00		77,052.47
1890-92	15,527.68	40,653.71	5,712.29	15,759.21	8,840.00		86,492.89
1892-94	13,166 21	33,398.93	3,791.41	7,518.64	7,078.44		64,953.63
1894-96	11,243.75	35,393.18	3,375.79	6,295.99	7,314.70		63,623.41
1896-98	26,497.23	69,132.24	7,921.84	9,661.81	7,054.75	940.64	121,208.51
1898-00	19,958.09	54,153.83	5,883.82	3,915.76	8,436.23	1,645.14	93,992.87
1900-02	14,006 69	43,045.85	5,041.17	3,949.32	10,087.25	3,573.45	79,703.73
1902-04	12,909.19	34,029.73	6,662.13	5,508.84	15,717.87	2,621.69	77,449.45
1904-06	11,481.30	24,447.43	8,057.60	8,254.35	15,806.89	16,778.00	84,825.57
1906-08	11,385,94	19,372.02	5,173.22	3,276.04	25,625.49	16,159.82	80,992.53
1908-10	7,552.89	10,711.95	3,732 22	2,073.77	37,297.51	7,399.58	68,767.92
1910-12	9,188 58	14,388.44	4,063.80	2,619.74	43,797.52	10,803.48	84,861.66
Totals	$202,157.04	$463,034.00	$96,239.64	$128,038.65	$199,452.98	$79,447.67	$1,168,369.98

PERMANENT ENDOWMENT AND ALL FUNDS EXPENDED FOR SUPPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AND SPECIAL STATE ACTIVITIES UNDER ITS MANAGEMENT—Concluded.

Years	University Cash, United States Donations, State General Fund Appropriations and University Mill Tax				Grand Total Income
	University Cash*	United States Donations, Morrill, Hatch, Adams and Nelson Funds	General Fund Appropriations, State Bureaus, Surveys, Substations, Agricultural Extension, Serum Subsidy, etc.†	University Mill Tax‡	Total Income from Lands, Bonds, Warrants, University Cash, United States Donations, General Fund Appropriations and University Mill Tax
1868-70				$26,436.74	$26,436.74
1870-72				50,998.65	59,998.65
1872-74				31,885.70	50,292.46
1874-76	$1,604.39			38,739.13	41,165.24
1876-78	1,096.91			40,314.39	42,120.83
1878-80	96.81			52,031.36	57,214.93
1880-82	1,260.00			70,307.20	79,683.11
1882-84	1,375.00			76,434.71	107,099.52
1884-86	1,165.00			91,323.91	155,529.85
1886-88	1,435.00	$30,000.00		110,179.74	200,588.65
1888-90	1,671.21	61,000.00		129,431.44	269,155.12
1890-92	7,140.80	65,000.00		128,069.44	286,703.13
1892-94	7,450.75	69,000.00		145,045.38	286,449.76
1894-96	24,391.51	73,000.00		126,028.66	287,043.58
1896-98	28,007.18	77,000.00	$3,000.00	134,787.64	364,003.33
1898-00	37,940.49	80,000.00		219,892.06	431,825.42
1900-02	57,491.34	80,000.00	10,200.00	347,006.20	574.401.27
1902-04	90,729.55	80,000.00	29,000.00	376,325.77	653,504.77
1904-06	119,533.21	92,000.00	37,000.00	584.907 21	918,265.99
1906-08	177,764.17	115,000.00	61,400.00	672,512.35	1,107,669.05
1908-10	228,514.40	143,000.00	80,500.00	778,618.53	1,299,400.85
1910-12	321,171.21	160,000.00	249,430.00	826,968.88	1,642,431.75
Totals	$1,109,838.93	$1,125,000.00	$470,530.00	$5,058,245.09	$8,931,984.00

*The state university cash fund is composed of the following items: Student fees, which consist of matriculation, library and laboratory charges; women's dormitory (board and lodging); sales of live stock, dairy and other products; official certificates; special services and receipts from sale of hog cholera serum. The receipts from the whole field of general and special activities in which the university is engaged are covered in this fund.

†The legislature, from time to time, has placed under the supervision of the board of regents of the state university various activities other than instructional, viz.: Agricultural extension (farmers' institutes), geological survey, botanical survey, hog cholera serum manufacture and sale, state entomologist, Nebraska conservation and soil survey, Nebraska legislative reference bureau, Curtis agricultural school and agricultural experiment substations located at North Platte, Scottsbluff, Valentine and Culbertson.

‡The legislature of 1869 provided for an annual tax of one mill for the support of the university. In 1871 it was made one-fourth of one mill; in 1877 it was fixed at three-eighths of one mill, and in 1899 the present annual levy of one mill was provided.

NOTE.—The legislature of 1913 provided for a referendum on the question of removal, or extension of the university campus, and for an annual levy for six years of a three-fourths mill tax, the proceeds of which shall be expended for land and improvements only.

GRAND TOTAL OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE DEPARTMENTS, INSTITUTIONS AND EDUCATION.

Years	Total Appropriations for Various Educational Purposes	Per Cent of Grand Total	Total Appropriations for State Institutions	Per Cent of Grand Total	Total Appropriations for Legislative, Executive, Administrative and Judiciary	Per Cent of Grand Total	Total Appropriations for Various State Departments, Boards and Commissions	Per Cent of Grand Total	Grand Total
1867-68	$3,000.00	2.19	$23,309.13	16.94	$104,174.32	75.76	$7,040.25	5.11	$137,523.70
1869-70	295,680.54	36.10	421,842.48	51.49	83,882.80	10.24	17,794.89	2.17	819,200.71
1871-72	334,020.56	50.44	213,941.59	32.30	83,224.08	12.56	31,123.83	4.70	662,310.06
1873-74	452,792.63	58.86	164,376.25	21.37	126,164.13	16.40	25,937.50	3.37	769,270.51
1875-76	609,148.82	64.04	217,254.13	22.84	105,055.09	11.05	19,750.75	2.07	951,208.79
1877-79	514,242.58	55.82	193,438.63	21.00	192,866.21	20.93	20,764.74	2.25	921,312.16
1879-81	522,235.22	50.06	236,442.02	22.67	259,818.96	24.91	24,579.00	2.36	1,043,075.20
1881-83	636,308.74	48.05	334,141.96	25.23	320,361.70	24.20	33,358.98	2.52	1,324,171.38
1883-85	960,091.89	52.20	409,294.10	22.25	417,730.49	22.71	52,190.63	2.84	1,839,307.11
1885-87	1,090,090.65	47.46	606,313,35	26.40	511,350.89	22.27	88,930.25	3.87	2,296,685.14
1887-89	1,413,609.60	39.28	1,108,714.52	30.82	914,219.91	25.40	161,921.03	4.50	3,598,465.06
1889-91	1,441,845.38	43.61	1,129,288.64	34.16	622,903.03	18.84	112,005.14	3.39	3,306,042.19
1891-93	1,499,972.14	43.43	1,220,886.44	35.33	597,534.42	17.30	136,003.55	3.94	3,454,396.55
1893-95	1,677,821.25	50.58	941,003.97	28.36	595,339.69	17.94	103,450.14	3.12	3,317,615.05
1895-97	1,398,699.89	44.76	966,049.79	30.91	607,878.34	19.45	152,364.41	4.88	3,124,992.43
1897-99	1,858,247.57	52.36	969,795.44	27.32	574,416.53	16.18	147,133.66	4.14	3,549,593.20
1899-01	1,875,987.20	49.33	1,184,765.53	31.16	582,077.14	15.30	160,017.44	4.21	3,802,847.31
1901-03	1,982,079.45	48.62	1,231,520.93	30.21	662,254.47	16.25	200,549.35	4.92	4,076,404.20
1903-05	2,370,261.37	49.20	1,594,320.93	33.10	633,336.20	13.15	219,300.88	4.55	4,817,219.38
1905-07	2,455,104.42	49.98	1,576,664.21	32.09	617,173.35	12.56	263,883.00	5.37	4,912,824.98
1907-09	2,981,098.24	51.81	1,752,292.96	30.46	700,967.24	12.19	318,684.58	5.54	5,753,043.02
1909-11	3,276,866.78	52.42	1,808,525.28	28.94	804,853.12	12.88	359,821.55	5.75	6,250,066.73
1911-13	4,112,170.14	52.78	2,267,213.59	29.10	854,220.95	10.96	558,086.00	7.16	7,791,690.68
1913-15	4,995,116.21	55.13	2,539,165.00	28.02	1,056,740.00	11.66	470,478.66	5.19	9,061,499.87
Totals	$38,756,491.27	49.96	$23,110,560.87	29.79	$12,028,543.06	15.50	$3,685,170.21	4.75	$77,580,765.41

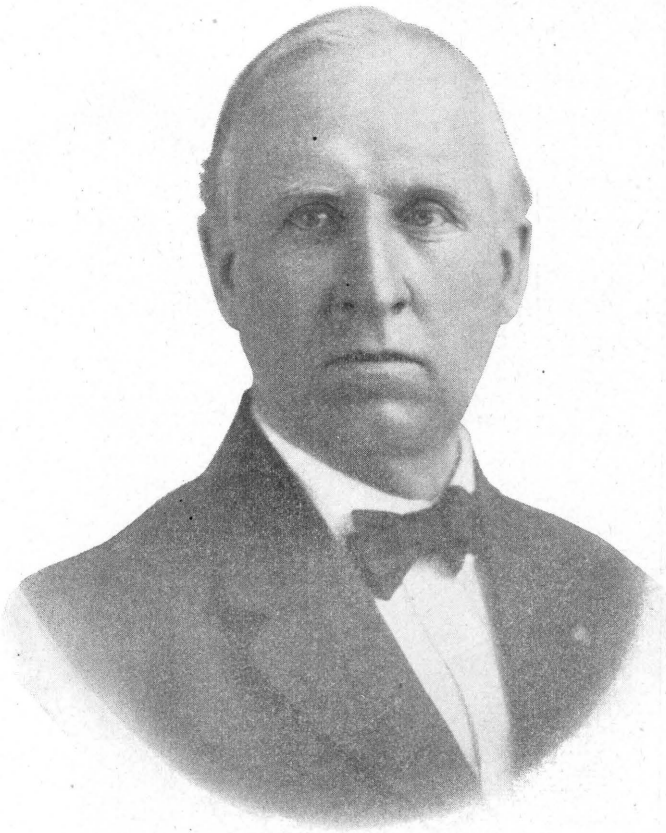
1902	180,091,492	6.28	783,504.23	180,091.11	165,529.27							
1903	188,458,379	8.08	1,135,721.69	188,458.23	199,136.46							
1904	294,779,245	6.00	1,326,506.41	294,779.15	147,389.68							
1905	304,470,962	7.00	1,370,119.31	304,470.95	152,235.48							
1906	313,060,301	7.00	1,408,771.22	313,060.26	156,530.11							
1907	329,413,349	7.00	1,647,067.15	329,413.38								
1908	391,735,464	6.25	1,664,875.72	391,735.46								
1909	398,985,819	5.50	1,795,436.19	398,985.76								
1910	412,138,607	5.00	1,648,554.51	412,138.55								
1911	415,670,075	6.20	2,078,350.37	415,670.07								
1912	463,371,889	5.20	1,853,487.55	463,371.85								
1913	470,690,414	7.80	2,353,452.08	470,690.42								
1914	472,263,035	7.80	2,361,315.21	472,263.07								

TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION, LEVY, TAXES AND LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1914—Concluded.

Year	Distribution of Annual Levy to the Various Funds Authorized by Legislative Act						Total Amount of State Taxes	Total State Taxes for Two Years	Total Appropriations for Two Years*	Total Delinquent State Taxes
	Live Stock Indemnity Fund	State Relief Fund	Redemption State Dept. Fund	State Aid Bridge Fund	Special University Land and Improvements Fund	Normal School Maintenance and Building Fund				
1867							$120,278.65		$111,970.23	$23,165.47
1868							147,821.11	$268,099.76		6,001.97
1869							204,813.35		127,187.00	10,909.53
1870							310,521.78	515,335.13		4,944.92
1871							333,098.60		318,413.28	5,914.41
1872							401,773.44	734,872.04		18,957.74
1873							488,998.08		449,240.42	12,415.74
1874							504,712.71	993,710.79		19,704.78
1875							547,324.96		726,163.87	18,576.41
1876							540,305.11	1,087,630.07		15,805.28
1877							440,424.50		613,824.57	9,079.75
1878							467,780.96	908,205.46		10,778.02
1879							454,192.68		868,068.17	10,890.22
1880							356,490.95	810,683.63		6,972.37
1881							573,066.51		945,123.74	14,602.68
1882							597,089.62	1,170,156.13		8,412.91
1883							818,621.61		1,144,632.93	13,078.87
1884							951,875.09	1,770,496.70		16,521.96
1885	$13,341.85						1,027,018.23		1,678,790.19	21,218.43
1886	14,393.25						1,117,934.58	2,144,952.81		34,766.63
1887	40,126.48						1,305,659.78		2,722,896.86	31,980.41
1888	44,003.20						1,325,887.79	2,631,547.57		27,386.63
1889							1,191,632.89		2,380,328.88	30,011.62
1890							1,171,524.48	2,363,157.37		29,056.80
1891		$22,892.27					1,217,380.98		2,886,575.63	21,862.57
1892		23,303.98					1,240,964.66	2,458,345.64		44,751.38
1893		24,341.64					1,263,995.50		2,208,940.26	37,372.42
1894		22,964.68					1,257,008.22	2,521,003.72		32,511.13
1895		21,433.53					1,196,276.83		2,784,684.60	26,837.52
1896		20,884.78					1,187,688.95	2,383,965.78		22,073.12
1897		20,649.97					1,181,919.76		2,335,843.40	19,935.61
1898							1,163,267.95	2,345,187.71		17,702.24
1899							1,286,792.58		2,591,373.10	19,898.75
1900							1,208,984.94	2,495,777.52		20,223.50
1901							1,232,391.72		2,875,289.51	18,524.19

1902							1,131,124.61	2,363,516.33		15,231.83
1903							1,523,316.38		3,740,280.70	14,843.97
1904							1,768,675.24	3,291,991.62		9,868.17
1905							2,131,296.69		3,698,841.65	12,305.30
1906			304,470.95				2,191,421.85	4,322,718.54		10,720.41
1907			313,060.26				2,305,893.91		4,367,257.31	16,099.58
1908			329,413.38				2,448,346.65	4,754,240.56		23,517.14
1909			391,735.46				2,194,421.95		5,203,754.19	22,206.29
1910							2,060,693.06	4,255,115.01		40,033.91
1911				83,134.01			2,577,154.45		6,186,553.71	
1912				92,674.37			2,409,533.77	4,986,688.22		
1913				94,138.07	353,017.82	400,086.87	3,671,385.26		8,155,077.73	
1914				94,452.64	354,197.27	401,423.55	3,683,651.74	7,355,037.00		

*Where the biennial appropriations, especially since 1909, show an amount in excess of the total taxes for the same period it means that the legislature has appropriated the income received by the state from departmental fees, cash receipts, and earnings of the various state institutions. For the years prior to 1905 the state faced a constantly growing deficit through inability to collect state taxes.



JOHN H. MOREHEAD, Governor, 1913-1917.

John H. Morehead was born upon a farm in Iowa, December 3, 1861. His early education was received in that state. At the age of 22 he came to Nebraska, where he taught school for two years in Nemaha county, after which he engaged in the mercantile business. Later he entered the banking business, in which he has continued up to the present time. He is a Democrat in politics and has served as treasurer of Richardson county, 1896-98; mayor of Falls City, 1900; delegate to the Democratic national convention, 1908; president pro tem. of the senate and lieutenant-governor, 1910-11; and governor of Nebraska, 1913-17. He is a Presbyterian, and is a member of the Masonic order and the Elks.



SAMUEL ROY McKELVIE, Lieutenant-Governor, 1913-1915.

Samuel Roy McKelvie was born on a farm at Fairfield, Nebraska, April 15, 1881. His ancestry was Scotch. He attended the country schools, the University of Nebraska and the Lincoln business college. He has always been a Republican in politics and has been a member of the Lincoln city council, and a member of the lower house in the legislature of 1911. He is a member of the Methodist church and the following fraternal orders: Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks and Alpha Tau Omega. He is the publisher of the Nebraska Farmer at Lincoln.

LEGISLATURE OF 1913.

SENATORS.



HENRY H. BARTLING (Republican), Senator from second district. Born in Nebraska City, August 22, 1877. His parents were both Germans. His father came to America in 1867 and his mother in 1870. They were married at Nebraska City in 1874. Educated in public schools and business college of Nebraska City. He was in the employ of the train service of the Burlington railroad for two years; a grain buyer and is now senior member of the Bartling grocery company. Has been chief of the fire department of his city. Was elected state senator in 1911, and was chairman committee on deaf, dumb and blind institutes; and member of committees on apportionments; military affairs; public lands and buildings; retail and commerce; soldiers' homes; university and normal schools. He belongs to the Lutheran church. Is member of the following societies: Masonic order, Odd Fellows, Elks, Eagles, and Sons of Herman. Address: Nebraska City.



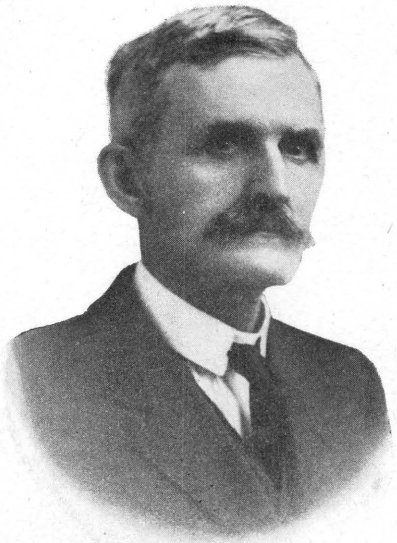
WILL BROOKLEY (Democrat), Senator from nineteenth district. Born in Middletown, Ohio, January 12, 1867. Attended the high school in East Germantown, Indiana. In 1885 he came to Nebraska. Mr. Brookley is a druggist at Edgar. Has always belonged to the Democratic party and was county supervisor of Adams county from 1898-1900 and county treasurer of Adams county from 1900-1904. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and is also a Mason. Address: Edgar.



BERTON KENYON BUSHEE (Republican), Senator from the twenty-seventh district. Born in Dartford, Wisconsin, May 3, 1871. Received his education in the public schools of Wisconsin. In 1888 he moved to Nebraska. Taught school for a number of years; was county superintendent of schools of Kimball county for six years. At present he is a merchant at Kimball and is also interested in banking. Has been a member of the village board for two terms and later was elected mayor of Kimball. For the last two sessions he has been a representative in the legislature. In 1909 he was a member of the committee on banks and banking; irrigation; live stock and grazing; public schools; and railroads. In 1911 he was a member of the committees on apportionment; finance, ways and means; irrigation; mines and minerals; and public lands and buildings. Mr. Bushee is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias. Address: Kimball.



JOHN F. CORDEAL (Republican), Senator from the twenty-sixth district. Born in Pontiac, Illinois, October 1, 1873. Attended the College of the city of New York and graduated from the Northwestern university law school in 1898. He came to Nebraska in 1885. Was admitted to the bar and practices law at McCook. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen. Address: McCook.



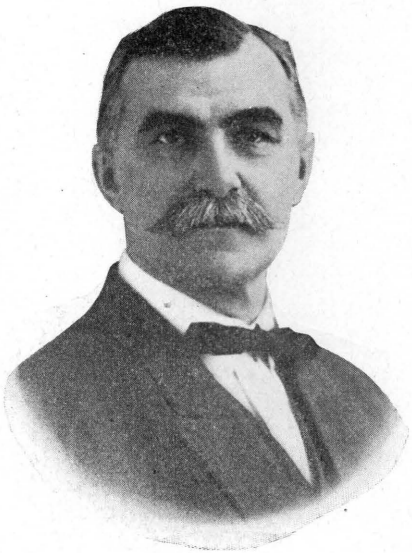
JOSHUA COX (Democrat), Senator from seventeenth district. Born on a farm near Plano, Illinois, June 21, 1851. Attended the rural schools. He settled in Nebraska in 1879. Was for many years engaged in farming and feeding cattle and during the same period was also interested in various business enterprises, as banking, lumber, grain, hardware and implements and creamery. He is at present an officer in the German-American bank of York. In 1883 and 1885 he was elected as representative of Hamilton county on the Republican ticket. Since 1896 he has allied himself with the Democratic party. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow. Address: York.



NATHAN PHILIP DODGE, Jr. (Republican), Senator from fourth district. Born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 24, 1872. He received his early education in the public schools of Council Bluffs. Later he went to Phillips, Exeter and to Harvard University 1891-95. From 1895-97 he attended the Harvard law school. He came to Nebraska in 1900 and was admitted to the bar. He is now a lawyer and real estate agent of Omaha. Twice he has been elected a member of the house in 1905 and 1907. During the legislature of 1905 he was chairman of the privilege and elections committee, and a member of the school land and buildings committee, and also of the manufacture and commerce committee. In 1907 he was chairman of the committee on revenue and taxation and a member of the following committees: finance, ways and means; privileges and elections; telegraph, telephone and electric companies and the joint committee on privileges and elections. Address: 206 Wead Building, Omaha.



JACKSON M. GRACE (Democrat), Senator from the twenty-first district. Born in Illinois in June, 1858. Educated in the rural schools. Came to Nebraska in 1876. He is engaged in farming, grain and live stock in Harlan county. Has always voted the Democratic ticket. Is a member of the Modern Woodmen. Address: Mascot.



JOHN H. GROSSMAN (Democrat), Senator from the fourth district. Born in Salem, New Jersey, January 17, 1854. He graduated from Salem collegiate institute in 1877 and from Lafayette college in 1881. As a boy he served an apprenticeship as a glass blower for five years. After leaving college he began to read law and was admitted to the bar four years later. In 1885 he moved to Omaha, Nebraska, and opened a law office. He has been deputy clerk of the district court of Douglas county and also has served two terms as deputy county attorney of said county. In the thirty-second session of the legislature he was a member of the house and was member of the committee on apportionment; claims; constitutional amendments; rules; judiciary; and privileges and elections. Address: 702 South 29th street, Omaha.



FERDINAND HAARMANN (Republican), Senator from the fourth district. Born in Hanover, Germany, August 24, 1856. Was educated in the public schools of Hanover. He came to America with his parents in 1869, taking up residence in Nebraska. He is now a member of the firm of Haarmann vinegar and pickle company. He has always been a Republican, but until the present has never held a political office. He is a member of the following Omaha clubs: Aksarben, Commercial club, Improvement club and the Musik Verein. Address: 2430 South 24th street, Omaha.



FIELDEN J. HALE (Democrat), Senator from the tenth district. Born in Grayson county, Virginia, near Independence, March 3, 1842. Received his education in a county tuition school. He came to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1867. Three years later he moved to Battle Creek. At various times he has been engaged in the business of real estate, live stock, coal, grain and lumber and general merchandise. At present he is interested in banking at Norfolk. Has always been a Democrat and active in political affairs. He was county clerk of Madison county for one term, 1872-3; was nominated but defeated for state treasurer, 1886; district delegate to the Chicago national Democratic convention, 1892; elected state senator in 1892 and 1898, and delegate at large to the national Democratic convention at Denver, 1908. During the legislature of 1893 he was chairman of the committee on highways, bridges and ferries; and a member of the committees on agriculture; miscellaneous corporations; university and normal schools; live stock and grazing; miscellaneous subjects; and insane hospitals. In the legislature of 1899 he was a member of the committees on public lands and buildings; military affairs; mines and mining; and public charity. He was elected presidential elector in 1896. He is a member of the Masonic and Elk lodges. Address: Norfolk.



JOHN HEASTY (Republican), Senator from the fifteenth district. Born in White county, Illinois, January 6, 1865, of American parentage. His ancestors came to America from Ireland prior to the Revolution. He settled at Fairbury in 1879. He has practiced law since 1890. Address: Fairbury.



HENRY V. HOAGLAND (Republican), Senator from the thirteenth district. Born in Somerset county, New York, November 2, 1842. Moved with his parents to Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1856. Educated in common schools and academy. At breaking out of the Civil war, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 7th Illinois infantry, and served four years. In 1872 he filed on a homested near Kearney, Nebraska, removing to Lincoln in 1877. Has always been a Republican and has held the offices of chief of police, and probation officer of Lincoln, deputy sheriff several terms at different times and sheriff of Lancaster county from 1908 to 1912. At present he is retired. Is a member of the Congregational church and also of the Grand Army of the Republic and Odd Fellows. Address: 1820 Prospect street, Lincoln.



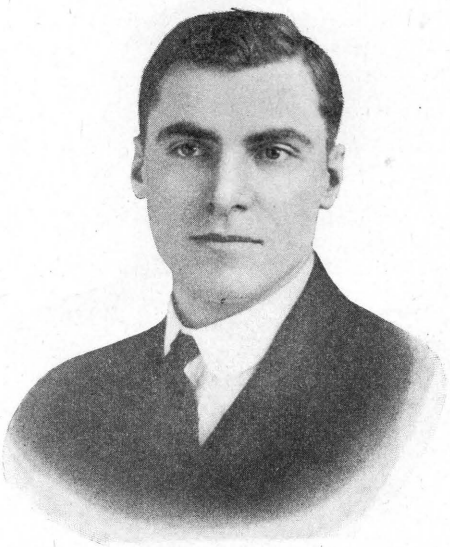
WALTER V. HOAGLAND (Republican), Senator from twenty-fifth district. Born in Ridgely, Illinois, November 30, 1870. His family moved to Nebraska in 1873, living for a short time at Lincoln, then moved to North Platte. Graduated from the University of Nebraska with B. A. degree 1895, and from the University of Nebraska law school 1896. Was admitted to the bar that same year and entered into law partnership with his father at North Platte. Since 1898 he has been referee in bankruptcy for the western part of Nebraska. He is a progressive Republican and was elected state senator in 1911. Was chairman of the committee on irrigation; and member of committees on apportionment; enrolled and engrossed bills; internal improvements; miscellaneus subjects; public charities and state prison. He is a Presbyterian. Holds membership in Odd Fellows, Elks, Royal Highlanders, Brotherhood of American Yeomen. Address: North Platte.



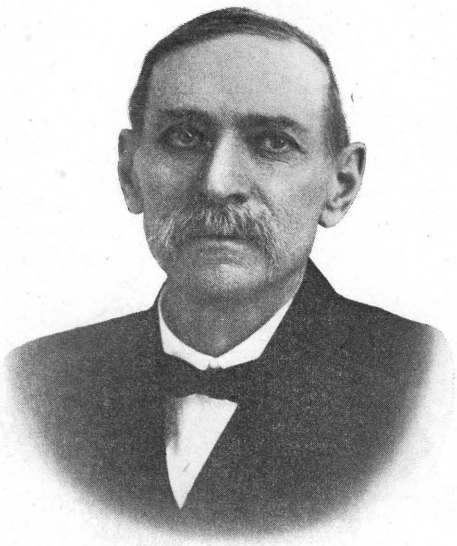
GEORGE W. HUMMEL (Republican), Senator from the twentieth district. Born in Erie county, New York, June 27, 1848. Was educated in the common schools of New York. He also took a course in theology. Moved to Nebraska in 1872 and purchased a farm in Webster county, on which he continues to live. He has had charge of the Webster county exhibit at the state fair. In 1909 he organized the Red Cloud farmers' institute, of which he has been elected president three times. Has always been a Republican and has served as county supervisor of Webster county for nine years and as county commissioner for five years. He is a Methodist and is affiliated with the fraternal societies of Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: Red Cloud.



J. H. KEMP (Republican), Senator from the ninth district. Was born in Page county, Virginia, October 6, 1873. He was educated in the schools of his county, then attended William and Mary college for two years. In 1898 he graduated from the University of Nebraska law school. For three years he was principal of Hamburg graded school. Came to Nebraska in 1896 and in the fall of 1898 opened a law office in Fullerton. Has held the office of city attorney of Fullerton for two terms and that of county attorney for Nance county for two terms. In 1910 he was elected state senator. During the legislature he was chairman of committee on libraries, and a member of the committees on highways, bridges and ferries; judiciary; reform schools; asylum for feeble minded; and home for friendless. Is a member of the following societies and lodges: Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Masons, Eastern Star, and Pythian Sisters. Address: Fullerton.



WALTER KIECHEL (Republican), Senator from the first district. Born on a farm near Johnson, Nemaha county, Nebraska, September 1, 1886. Graduated from Wesleyan university, 1908, with A. B. degree. He has taught school for eight years, three years of which he was superintendent of schools at Tecumseh. At present he is living on a farm in Nemaha county. Address: Tecumseh.



JACOB KLEIN (Democrat), Senator from the fourteenth district. Born in Oberwiesen, Rheinpfalz, Germany, March 31, 1846. Mr. Klein received his education in the common schools of Germany and the United States. He was a farmer until 1872, when he settled in Nebraska and since then he has been engaged in the mercantile business. Has held city offices both in Nebraska and Illinois; has been county treasurer of Gage county and is now serving his second term as state senator. Address: Beatrice.



PHILIP H. KOHL (Democrat), Senator from seventh district. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 17, 1868. Is of German parentage. Was educated in the public schools of Cleveland. He came to Nebraska in 1889. Became a druggist and later opened a real estate and loan office. He has always been a Democrat and has held the office of county treasurer of Wayne county from 1896 to 1900. Has membership in the following lodges: Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Modern Woodmen, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Knights of Pythias. Address: Wayne.



CHARLES KRUMBACH (Democrat), Senator from eleventh district. Born in Germany May 5, 1852. Received his education in Germany, graduating from the high school in 1869. He emigrated to America, coming direct to Nebraska in 1873. He has retired from business, save acting as vice-president of the First national bank of Shelby. He was senator in the legislature in 1901 and was a member of the committees on public lands and buildings; highways, bridges and ferries; manufactures and commerce; state prisons; and mines and mining. Address: Shelby.



JOHN MONTGOMERY MACFARLAND (Republican), Senator from fourth district. Born in Jefferson county, Virginia, January 14, 1856. He was educated at Princeton college and the University of Virginia. Came to Nebraska in 1879 and was admitted to the bar. He has been mayor and city attorney of Columbus, Nebraska. At present he is a lawyer at Omaha. Until 1880 he was a Democrat, but since that time he has voted the Republican ticket. He belongs to the Episcopal church. He is past grand chancellor, Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Eagles. Address: Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha.



JOHN THOMAS MARSHALL (Republican), Senator from thirteenth district. Born in Yorkshire, England, December 8, 1857. Was educated in the common schools in England. Came to America with his parents in 1872, settling in Weeping Water. He entered into the shoe business with his father. In 1886 he bought a farm in Cass county and farmed for three years, after which he moved to Lincoln. In 1891 he moved to Panama, where he assisted in organizing the Bank of Panama, of which he is now cashier. He is also vice-president of the Bank of Cheney. He has always been a Republican. For three years was village trustee of Weeping Water and for the past nine years has been director of the Panama schools. He is a Presbyterian and belongs to the following fraternal organizations: Masons, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias. Address: Panama.



J. A. OLLIS, Jr. (Democrat), Senator from the twenty-third district. Born in Hancock county, Illinois, October 12, 1859. Educated in the public schools. Moved to Valley county, Nebraska, 1882, filing on a homested on which he still lives and to which he has added many acres. He has been a member of the State board of agrculture for six years and is now a member of the board of managers of the Nebraska state fair association. He belongs to both the Democratic and People's independent parties. Was elected county commissioner for four terms. Was also member of the house in the legislature of 1901 and of the senate in 1909 and 1911. In the last session he served as chairman of committee on finance, ways and means; and as member of committees on agriculture; apportionment; constitutional amendments; enrolled and engrossed bills; live stock and grazing, and railroads. Address: Ord.



EMIL EDWIN PLACEK (Democrat), Senator from the third district. Born in Fillmore county, Nebraska, December 14, 1877. Graduated from the University of Nebraska law school, 1897. Attended George Washington university, Washington, D. C., 1900. Enlisted in First Nebraska regiment, Company G, and served in the Philippines. In 1900 he was appointed clerk in census bureau, Washington. Is at present practicing law at Wahoo and is also engaged in manufacturing concrete bridge materials. He has always voted the Democratic ticket. Was county judge of Saunders county 1906-1910; and senator in the thirty-second session of the legislature, where he was chairman of committee on highways, bridges and ferries, and a member of the committees on apportionment; banks and currency; drainage; fish and game; judiciary; military affairs; and public lands and buildings. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and Royal Highlanders. Address: Wahoo.



W. H. REYNOLDS (Republican), Senator from the twenty-eighth district. Born on a farm in Morgan county, Illinois, July 13, 1849. Attended the rural schools and Whipple academy, Jacksonville, Illinois. He was engaged in farming in Harrison county, Missouri, and in the mercantile business in both Jamesport and Stanberry, Missouri. In 1884 he came to Nebraska, taking a homestead in the then unorganized territory of Sioux county but now known as Dawes county. He has been engaged for years in the real estate and abstract business in partnership with E. M. Slater at Chadron. He has held the office of county treasurer of Dawes county for two terms. In 1898 he was elected state senator and again in 1911. During the last session he served on the following senate committees: apportionments; drainage; finance, ways and means; medical societies; university and normal schools; and school lands and funds, of which last he was chairman. Address: Chadron.



JOHN A. ROBERTSON (Democrat), Senator from the twenty-fourth district. Born in Jackson county, Indiana, January 22, 1867. Received his education in the common schools of Indiana. Came to Nebraska in 1883. He owns and lives on a large farm in Holt county. Affiliates with both Democratic party and the People's independent. Has been twice elected representative in the legislature. During the twenty-fourth session he was a member of the committees on county boundaries; county seats and township organization; and cities and towns. In the twenty-fifth session he was a member of the committees on accounts and expenditures; apportionment; mines and minerals; and irrigation. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Royal Highlanders. Address: Joy.



CHARLES L. SAUNDERS (Republican), Senator from fourth District. Born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, 1857. Educated at Cornell university and Columbia college law school. Located in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1861, when his father was appointed governor of Nebraska territory by President Lincoln. Is in the real estate business in Omaha and is president of the Omaha real estate company and of the Saunders investment company. Was supervisor of census for the second congressional district for 1910. Was a member of the state senate in the sessions of 1903, 1905 and 1907. During the 1907 session he was president pro tem., acting as governor during the absence of Governor Sheldon and Lieutenant-Governor Hopewell. He was also chairman of committee on rules; and member of committees on apportionment; finance, ways and means; and public lands and buildings. Is a member of the leading clubs of Omaha and of many fraternal orders, as Masons and the Elks. Address: 211 South 18th street, Omaha.



HERBERT P. SHUMWAY (Republican), Senator from the sixth district. Was born in Caledonia, Minnesota, in 1856. He graduated from the University of Minnesota, 1882, with degree of B. S. In 1875 he taught school at Lyons and later was engaged in the lumber business. After graduating at the university he came to Wakefield, Nebraska, and established himself in the business of lumber, coal and farm machinery. From 1901 to 1904 he was associated with J. O. Milligan, Haskell and Mathewson of Wakefield and Mr. Everett of Lyons in building 125 miles of the Pan-American railroad in Mexico. Later this road was purchased and completed by D. E. Thompson and Paul Morton. In 1905 he organized and financed the Sheridan lumber company of Sheridan, Oregon. He sold out his business interests in Wakefield in 1907 and has since devoted his time to farming. Has always been interested in educational problems and believes that greater stress should be placed upon more practical education. Was elected state senator in 1891 and was chairman of the educational committee and member of the committees on apportionment; banks and currency; constitutional amendments; finance, ways and means; fish and game; judiciary; and university and normal schools. Has been colonel on the staffs of Governors Crounse, Mickey and Sheldon. Fraternal societies: Mason; Shriner; Elk; Odd Fellow; Modern Woodman; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Eastern Star. Address: Wakefield.



WILLIAM H. SMITH (Democrat), Senator from twelfth district. Born November 30, 1873, in Henry county, Illinois. He attended rural schools until he was 17, then entered a printing office. He came to Nebraska in 1897 and became editor and publisher of the Seward Independent-Democrat. He was appointed secretary of the senate for the legislatures of 1909 and 1911. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Royal Highlanders. Address: Seward.



EMANUEL J. SPIRK (Republican), Senator from sixteenth district. Born in Merklin, Bohemia, January 1, 1865. Came directly from Bohemia to Nebraska in 1874. Graduated from Wilber high school 1882, later attended business college in Davenport, Iowa. Is engaged in lumber business at Wilber. Was county treasurer of Saline county for two terms. Affiliates with the progressive element of the Republican party. Was formerly a Catholic, but is now a member of the Unitarian church. Has lodge membership in the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Royal Highlanders, and Zapadni Bratiska. Address: Wilber.



J. M. TALCOTT (Democrat), Senator from eighth district. Was born in Dow City, Iowa, September 17, 1871. Is a graduate of Salina normal school, Salina, Kansas, and of the University of Iowa medical school, 1896. Came to Nebraska in 1896 and is at present a physician at Crofton. Has always belonged to the Democratic party. Elected state representative, 1909, and was chairman of committee on medical societies; sundry laws and regulations; and a member of the committees on libraries; and miscellaneous subjects. In 1911 he was elected state senator and was made chairman of the committee on enrolled and engrossed bills; and also of the committee on medical societies. He was member of the committees on labor; libraries; miscellaneous subjects; privileges and elections; revenue; and soldiers' homes. He is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Address: Crofton.



RAYMOND H. WEST (Democrat), Senator from the eighteenth district. Born near Wood River, Hall county, Nebraska, January 21, 1885. Graduated from Wood River high school, attended the State normal school, Peru, and Grand Island college. Has always been engaged in farming and is also junior member of the firm of Frank S. West & Son, importers and breeders of horses. He is a member of the Elks and Ancient Order of United Workmen lodges. Address: Wood River.



PETER WINK (Democrat), Senator from the twenty-second district. Born in Minnesota in 1859. His parents came from Germany in 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Minnesota and Wisconsin. He settled in Nebraska in 1884, and is engaged in stock raising and real estate business. He belongs to the Catholic church, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen. Address: Kearney.



GEORGE F. WOLZ (Republican), Senator from the fifth district. Born in Philadelphia, December 30, 1861, of German parentage. He came to Nebraska in 1869 and attended the public schools in Fremont from 1872 to 1880. He has been in mercantile business. He was mayor of Fremont, 1903 to 1909, and is at present holding that office. He affiliates with the Congregational church, and is a member of all the leading fraternal orders. Address: Fremont.

REPRESENTATIVES.



CHARLES F. ALLEN (Republican), Representative from the thirty-first district. Born in Staffordville, Connecticut, September 20, 1856. Received his education in the public schools of Kansas. Has been a resident of Nebraska for eighteen years. Was formerly employed as a railway conductor. At present he is manager of a restaurant at Beatrice. Has always been a Republican. Is a member of the social and fraternal societies of Order of Railway Conductors, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Elks. Address 210 Court street, Beatrice.



CHRIST ANDERSEN (People's Independent and Democrat), Representative from the fifty-fourth district. Born in Iowa September 10, 1867, and came to Nebraska in 1880. Both his parents came from Denmark. His education was obtained in the public schools of Iowa and Nebraska. Mr. Andersen follows the business of farming; was county supervisor of Boyd county for six years and has also held the office of precinct assessor. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is affiliated with the Congregational church. Address: Bristow.



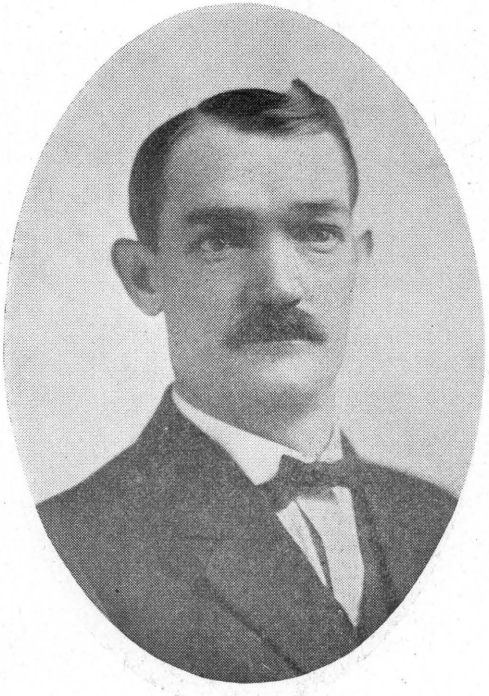
CHRIS ANDERSON (Republican), Representative from the sixtieth district. Born in North Nebell, Denmark, November 6, 1863. Educated in the public schools. Came to America in 1880, locating at Rockford, Illinois. In 1884 he went back to Denmark for a visit. On his return to Illinois he lived for a short time at Davis Junction but soon relocated at Rockford, where he was engaged in foundry work. In 1886 he moved to Nebraska and has since been farming and raising stock in Kearney county. Assisted in organizing the Kearney county independent telephone company; is director and stockholder of the Farmers' grain and live stock association at Norman and a member of the Kearney county mutual insurance company. He has held some minor township offices and in 1910 was elected member of the house. During the session he was member of committees on claims; and fees and salaries. Address: Norman.



NELS J. ANDERSON (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Sweden December 20, 1856. Received his education in the public and agricultural schools of Sweden. Settled in Nebraska in 1881 and has since then followed the business of contractor and builder. Mr. Anderson is a Lutheran; is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen. Address: 2705 Meredith avenue, Omaha.



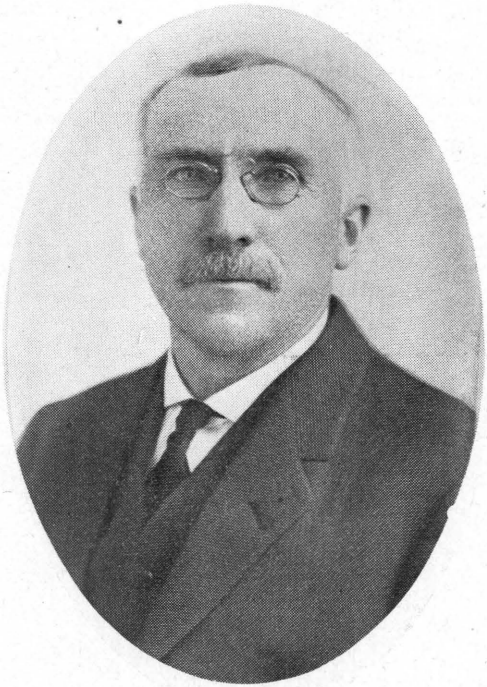
OLIVER C. AYERS (Republican), Representative from the third district. Born in the state of New York near Trumansburg August 3, 1871. Received his education in the public schools. Came to Nebraska in 1881, settling near Humboldt. Is engaged in farming and stock raising. Has always been a Republican. Is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: Humboldt.



JASON W. BAKER (Republican), Representative from the seventy-first district. Born in Lancaster, Missouri, March 15, 1876. Attended high school at Deadwood, South Dakota, and is a graduate of the Chattanooga college of law, 1902. Located at Seneca, Nebraska, in 1910 and is practicing law. He has always affiliated with the Republican party and has held no office. Is a member of the Methodist church and of the fraternal orders of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Modern Woodmen. Address: Seneca.



ANDREW H. BANKS (Democrat), Representative from the sixteenth district. Born in Sweden February 9, 1854. Received his education in the common schools. Emigrated to America and located in Nebraska in 1894. Is engaged in farming in Knox county. Was formerly a Republican but has voted the Democratic ticket for some years. Has held the office of school director for eighteen years and road overseer for six years. Address: Wausa.



H. C. BARTELS (Democrat), Representative from the twentieth district. Born in Germany in 1864. He came to America in 1879 and located in Indiana. Four years later he moved to Crawford county, Iowa, where he lived for six years. In 1890 he came to Nebraska and has since been engaged in farming and stock raising in Wayne county. He was elected representative in the thirty-second session of the legislature and served as chairman of the committee on labor, and as member of the committees on agriculture; insane hospitals; miscellaneous subjects; revenue and taxation; and university and normal schools. Address: Carroll.



FLOYD L. BOLLEN (Democrat), Representative from the seventeenth district. Born in Wells, Minnesota, January 18, 1875. Moved to Nebraska in 1889. Received his education at the Western normal college, Fremont normal school and the University of Nebraska. Was principal of schools at Tilden, Nebraska, and at Bonesteel, South Dakota. Is now a lawyer at Crofton. Allies himself with both the Democratic and People's independent parties. Member of the Congregational church. Is a Knight of Pythias, Modern Woodman and a Royal Highlander. Address: Crofton.



JOHN BELL BRAIN (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Defiance, Iowa, February 18, 1888. Settled in Nebraska with his parents that same year. Graduated from University of Nebraska law school, 1911. He is an attorney of Omaha and is also secretary-treasurer of Omaha school supply company. He belongs to the fraternal orders of Masons and Modern Woodmen. Address: 1309 South 31st street, Omaha.



LEWIS BROTT (Democrat), Representative from the seventy-sixth district. Born in Oneida, Knox county, Illinois, October 14, 1861. Received a common school education. Came to Nebraska in 1885. Is engaged in farming in Cheyenne county. Is a pioneer experimenter in growing alfalfa on the high table land by cultivation in rows. Was formerly a Republican but is now allied with the Democratic party. Has served as a county commissioner of Cheyenne county. Address: Sextorp.



GEORGE RAYMOND BUCKNER (Republican), Representative from thirtieth district. Born on farm near Macedonia, Iowa, September 2, 1882. Settled in Nebraska, Lancaster county, in 1891. Attended Nebraska Wesleyan university 1894-99, and Lincoln business college 1900. Employed in Farmers and mechanics bank, Havelock, for two years. 1903 organized bank at Davey. Returned to Havelock in 1906. Next year opened new bank at Waverly. Has always been a Republican and for five years has been on Waverly village board. He is a Methodist. Is also a Mason and a Modern Woodman. Address: Waverly.



HOMER K. BURKET (Republican), Representative from the thirtieth district. Born on the homestead of his father in Lee county, Illinois. German and Swiss ancestry. Educated in public schools of Illinois and Iowa. At 13 years of age he moved with his parents to Tipton, Iowa, where his father died a year later. At 20 years of age he located at Creston, Iowa, where he spent four years at work as furniture clerk and locomotive fireman on the C., B. & Q. R. R. In 1883 engaged in business for himself. Married in 1885. In 1893 came to Lincoln, where he assisted in the organization of the Nebraska central building and loan association, which he served three years as treasurer and as president for the past seventeen years. President of First national bank of Bridgeport and vice-president of Nebraska state bank of Lincoln. Always a Republican. City treasurer of Creston, Iowa. Member of board of education of Lincoln six years. Serving second year as alderman of Lincoln. Is a thirty-second degree Mason, Noble of Mystic Shrine, Ancient Order of United Woodman, Modern Woodman. Staunch supporter of any measure that will strengthen educational institutions of Nebraska. Believes all state properties and state institutions should be placed under management of a state board of control. Address: Lincoln.



CHARLES H. BUSCH (Democrat), Representative from the eighth district. Born in Martfeld, Germany, December 30, 1867. Emigrated to Nebraska with his parents in 1881. Was educated in the common schools of Germany and the Lincoln business college. Is a manufacturer of reinforced concrete bridge materials and also builder of concrete bridges. Belongs to the Democratic party. Has been deputy county clerk for three years and county clerk of Otoe county for five years. Address: Nebraska City.



GEORGE W. CHAPPELL (Republican), Representative from the fifty-fifth district. Born in Pike county, Indiana, April 7, 1869. Was educated in the public schools of Indiana. In 1887 he came to Nebraska and began farming and stock raising in Logan county. Has always been a Republican and served as county clerk and clerk of district court of Logan county from 1896 to 1898. He moved to his ranch in Brown county in 1900. Address: Enders Lake.



ORIN A. CORBIN (Republican), Representative from the fifth district. Born in Wyalusing, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1836. Received his education in the public schools. In 1857 he moved to Rochelle, Illinois, where he taught school and farmed until the breaking out of the Civil war. January, 1864, he enlisted in Co. H, 46th Illinois infantry, and served until May 21, 1865; being engaged the last five months in the provost marshal's office at Vicksburg. After his discharge he remained in Mississippi in the mercantile business and cotton planting. Was appointed a member of the registration and election board for Yazoo county Mississippi, under the reconstruction laws. In 1868 he returned to Rochelle, Illinois, and the next year moved to Tecumseh, Nebraska. He is now farming in Johnson county. Was a member of the state legislature in 1889, acting as chairman of the committee on federal relations; and as a member of the committees on insane hospitals; public printing; and medical societies. He is a member of the Methodist church. Address: Vesta.



DENNIS H. CRONIN (Republican), Representative from the fifty-third district. Born at Hecla, Houghton county, Michigan, January 10, 1869. Educated in the public schools of Calumet, Michigan, and O'Neill. Moved to Nebraska in 1877; locating at O'Neill. For eight years he was postmaster of O'Neill under McKinley and Roosevelt. Is now editor of O'Neill Frontier. Belongs to Catholic church. Has fellowship with the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: O'Neill.



JAMES A. DAVIS (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1858. Received his education in the public schools. In 1860 he came to Nebraska. Has been engaged in farming, stock raising and as a cigar merchant. At present he is a real estate broker of Omaha. Belongs to the Republican party. Is a member of the Presbyterian church. Address: 2512 Marcy street, Omaha.



ROBERT CHRISTIAN DRUESEDOW (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Nebraska City June 9, 1869. Received his education in the public schools, Episcopal Nebraska college, Nebraska City, and the Lincoln business college. Was formerly in the insurance business, but is now a stock and bond broker of the firm of Robert C. Druesedow & Co. of Omaha. Has always been a Republican and for two years was private secretary to the Honorable Charles H. Van Wyck while United States senator. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and also of the following lodges: Masons, Knights Templar, Mystic Shrine, and Woodmen of the World. Address: Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha.



WILLIAM C. ELMELUND (Democrat), Representative from the twenty-ninth district. Born near Monmouth, Illinois, 1872. His parents emigrated from Sweden in 1868, and moved to Saunders county, Nebraska, in 1874. Attended Luther college at Wahoo and in 1892 graduated from the Fremont business college. Has been engaged in farming and implement business. At present he is cashier of the Valparaiso state bank. He is a democrat and has never held a political office before. Holds membership in the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Modern Woodmen fraternal societies. Address: Valparaiso.



WILLIAM A. ELWOOD (Republican), Representative from the eighteenth district. Born in Highland, Ohio, April 7, 1860. Son of Captain Elwood of Co. C, 48th regiment of Ohio volunteers. In 1871 he came with his widowed mother and family to Antelope county, Nebraska, where his elder brother had already located. He attended the rural schools. Was employed as compositor in several newspaper offices. Went with a freighting outfit to Deadwood, 1877, during the gold excitement in the Black Hills. Returned to Nebraska and became a member of the mercantile firm of King, Elwood & Co., 1885. With F. L. Putney he published the Oakdale Journal. Later was engaged in the grain business and in farming. He has served as sheriff of Antelope county for two terms. Is at present justice of the peace and chairman of the board of village trustees. Address: Oakdale.



ANDREW ERICKSON (Republican), Representative from the sixty-first district. Born in Norway October 12, 1855. He came to America with his parents in 1864, locating in Nebraska in 1873. Is now engaged in farming near Campbell. He has always belonged to the Republican party. Is a member of the Lutheran church. Address: Campbell.



GEORGE H. FALLSTEAD (Democrat), Representative from the first district. Was born in Richardson county, Nebraska, December 12, 1867. Received his education in the public schools of Nebraska. Was engaged in farming until 1895, when he moved to Falls City and entered into the ice business. For the past twelve years he has had a real estate and insurance office. He is a Presbyterian. His lodge affiliations are with the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias. Address: Falls City.

[MR. FISHER DECLINED TO FURNISH HIS PHOTOGRAPH]

J. WALKER FISHER (Democrat), Representative from the twenty-third district. Born in 1868. He is a farmer and stock raiser. Address: Petersburg.



IRA FLANAGAN (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Franklin county, New York, August 6, 1867. Attended the high school, Storm Lake, Iowa. Came to Nebraska in 1892. Was with the street car company for ten years. At present is a contractor living in Omaha. Has always been a Republican, and was deputy sheriff for four years. Is an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman. Address: 3028 Larimore avenue, Omaha.



HARRY ADDEN FOSTER (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Jackson county, Iowa, October 26, 1874. Moved to Nebraska in 1888. Attended the Omaha high school. Graduated 1898 from Lake Forest university dental school. Is a dentist of Omaha. In 1905 he was member of the house in the state legislature, serving on the committees on militia; labor; and fees and salaries. Is a member of the Presbyterian church. Affiliates with the following social and fraternal organizations: Masons, Knights Templar, Shriners, Aksarben, and Omaha field club. Address: Bushman Block, 16th and Douglas streets, Omaha.



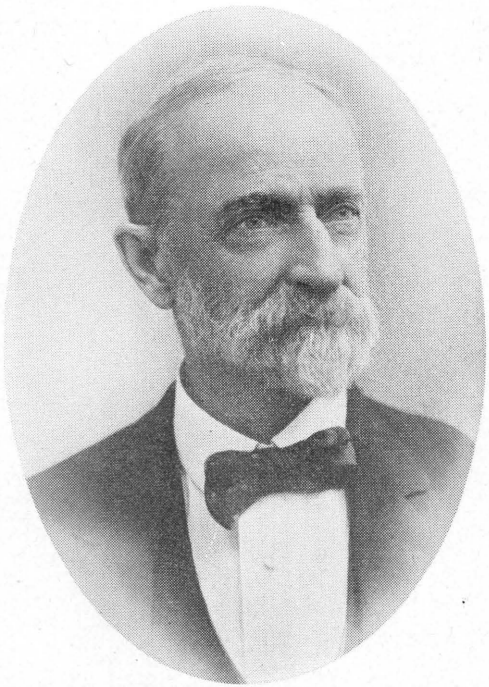
JAMES S. FOULON (Republican), Representative from the forty-first district. Born in Ohio September 16, 1855. In 1874 he located near Essex, Iowa, and in 1884 removed to Clay county, Nebraska. Two years later he bought the farm he now occupies, two miles north of Fairmont, and has resided there continuously since, following the business of farmer and stock raiser. In 1884 he was married to Miss Jennie Porter of Centerville, Iowa. They have a son and daughter. Mr. Foulon has served as treasurer of school district No. 26 continuously since, following the business of farmer and stock raiser. In 1884 years as a member of the board of supervisors. Address: Fairmont.



GEORGE FOX (Democrat), Representative from the nineteenth district. Born in Clinton county, near Wheatland, Iowa, May 26, 1873. Attended the high school in Wheatland, 1887. Moved to Nebraska in 1902, locating on a farm in Pierce county. Is president of the Pierce elevator company, a member of the Independent harvester company and of the Pierce farmers' grain and lumber company; is also treasurer of the Pierce county farmers' mutual insurance company. Has always been a Democrat and has served as school director and precinct assessor. Is a member of the German Reformed church. Belongs to the Modern Woodmen. Address: Osmond.



SOREN M. FRIES (Democrat), Representative from the fifty-first district. Born in Denmark September 27, 1861. Received his education in the common schools of Denmark. Came to Nebraska in 1879, locating on a farm in Howard county, where he engaged in stock raising and dairying. Has represented Howard county in the legislature for four terms, 1903, 1907, 1909 and 1911. In the thirty-second session he acted as chairman of committee on claims, and as member of the committees on apportionment; county boundaries; county seats; and township organization; public lands and buildings; and roads and bridges. Is a member of the Lutheran church and of the following fraternal societies: Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Danish Brotherhood. Address: Dannebrog.



GEORGE W. FULLER (Democrat), Representative from the thirty-eighth district. Born in Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1844. Received a common school education. Served three years in Co. C, 75th Illinois infantry. Was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Stone River, Tennessee. Settled in Nebraska in 1868, living for two years in Otoe county. Filed on a homestead in Seward county in 1869, which he still owns. Has been engaged in farming, brickmaking and contracting. His first vote was for Abraham Lincoln and he continued to vote the Republican ticket until 1892, when he became a Democrat. Has been a member of both county and state committees of the People's independent party. Elected mayor of Seward in 1891; representative in legislature for the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions; senator for the thirty-first and representative for the thirty-second. In the last session he was chairman of the penitentiary committee and member of committees on apportionment; finance, ways and means; and soldiers' homes. Address: Seward.



PHILIP C. FUNK (Democrat), Representative from the sixty-third district. Born in Germany August 19, 1845. Emigrated with his parents to Ohio in 1850. Received his education in the district schools. Enlisted in the Third Ohio cavalry, 1862, and served to the end of the Civil war, when he settled on a farm in Benton county, Iowa. In 1879 he removed to a farm in Phelps county, Nebraska. He retired in 1906 and lives in the town of Funk. Affiliated with the Republican party until 1890, when he joined the People's independent and later the Democratic party. He has been a member of the board of supervisors of Phelps county six terms, and county treasurer in 1891. In 1907 he was member of the house in the state legislature, and served on the committees on militia; school lands and funds; benevolent institutions; and soldiers' homes. Belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: Funk.



J. M. GATES (Democrat), Representative from the ninth district. Born in Sarpy county, Nebraska, November 29, 1863. Attended the public schools and also Creighton college. He is a farmer and stock raiser, living in Sarpy county. Belongs to the Democratic party and was elected representative of the thirty-first session of the state legislature. Was chairman of the committee on revenue and taxation, and a member of the committees on banks and banking; cities and towns; insurance; mines and minerals; and railroads. Member of the Presbyterian church. Is also a Mason and a Modern Woodman. Address: Fort Crook.



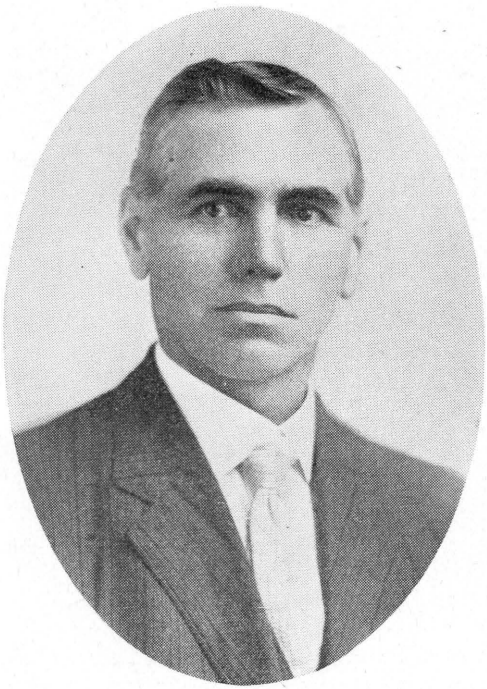
GEORGE W. GREENWALT (Democrat), Representative from the fifty-eighth district. Born in Dayton, Illinois, in 1862. Received his education in high school and Chicago university. Came to Nebraska in 1876. Is engaged in farming and stock raising in Custer county. Affiliated with both People's independent and Democratic parties. For four years was county commissioner of Custer county. Address: Broken Bow.



WILLIAM GRUEBER (Democrat), Representative from the thirty-third district. Born in Hanover, Germany, December 10, 1859. Received his education in the common schols of Germany and America. Came to America in 1876, locating in Nemaha county. In 1897 he removed to Byron, Thayer county, where he still resides. Has always been engaged in farming and stock raising. Elected representative on the Democratic ticket to the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions of the legislature. Served as member of committees on agriculture; claims; federal relations; and medical societies; sundry laws and regulations; and in the last session as chairman of committee on other asylums and member of committees on apportionment; cities and towns; claims; insurance; and railroads. Is a member of the Lutheran church. Address: Byron.



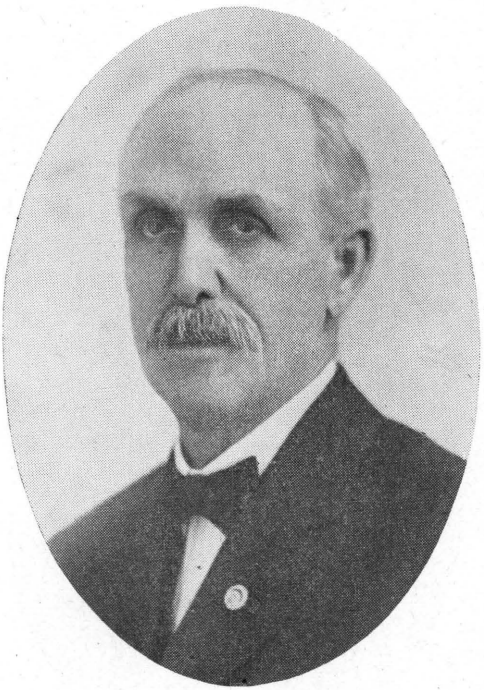
CARL HENRY GUSTAFSON (Republican), Representative from the twenty-ninth district. Born in Rockford, Illinois, April 1, 1869. Parents emigrated from Stockholm, Sweden, to Illinois, 1868, and moved to Saunders county, Nebraska, in 1869. Attended public schools and the Omaha commercial college, 1891-92. Has been a farmer and thresher in Saunders county for twenty-seven years. Has been president for four years of the Old settlers' association of Saunders county; also president of the Saunders county agricultural association, 1910-11; secretary-treasurer of the Nebraska brotherhood of threshermen, 1912, and is now president of Saunders county brotherhood of threshermen. He is a member of the state board of agriculture and for many years has been on Republican central committee for Saunders county. In 1910, was appointed census enumerator for Wahoo precinct. Was elected representative in the thirty-second session of the legislature, where he served as member of committees on apportionment; privileges and elections; railroads; and roads and bridges. Member of Lutheran church. Address: Mead.



JOHN J. GUSTIN (Democrat), Representative from the seventh district. Born in Wisconsin May 2, 1864. His father is French and his mother German. Both came to America when quite young. He attended the district school in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin. Moved to Nebraska in 1880. Is a farmer residing in Cass county. Has always been a Democrat and has never before held a political office. Is a member of the Catholic church, and is also a Modern Woodman. Address: Murdock.



JAMES F. HAGERTY (Republican), Representative from the fifty-eighth district. Born in Grundy county, Illinois, April 18, 1860. He came to Nebraska in 1878. Is now a retired merchant living in Sargent. Has always voted the Republican ticket. Is a Mason, Odd Fellow, and Modern Woodman. Address: Sargent.



D. S. HARDIN (Republican), Representative from the sixty-second district. Born at Homer, Illinois, September 3, 1855. Moved with his parents to a farm in Hardin county, Iowa. Graduated with degree of bachelor of science from Iowa state college, 1880. Same year he moved to Gage county, Nebraska; taught school and read law under the direction of Judge Cobbey. Was admitted to the bar at Beatrice, 1883. Began practicing law at Liberty. In 1893 he moved to Alma where he has added insurance and real estate business to his law practice. He has always been a Republican; was township assessor in Gage county for two terms and was a member of the house in the thirty-second session of the legislature. He served on the committees on accounts and expenditures; rules; irrigation; and judiciary. He is a member of the Congregational church and belongs to the following fraternal orders: Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Eastern Star, and Modern Woodmen. Address: Alma.



JAMES EDWARD HARRIS (Republican), Representative from the fifty-ninth district. Born in Carroll county, Arkansas, November 24, 1860. Received his education in the public schools. Came to Nebraka in 1893 and bought a farm in Buffalo county, on which he still lives. He is one of the directors of the First national bank of Amherst. Has been a life long Republican and has held a number of township and county offices. He was elected representative to the twenty-seventh session of the legislature, when he acted as chairman of committee on irrigation; and member of the committees on public lands and buildings; public printing; and live stock and grazing. Is a Modern Woodman. Address: Amherst.



ADDISON F. HARTWELL (Republican), Representative from the forty-sixth district. Born at Sullivan, Ohio, November 27, 1850. Received a common school education. Settled in Nebraska in 1886. Is engaged in farming in Webster county. Was formerly interested in manufacturing cheese. Has always been a Republican. Holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: Inavale.



JOHN D. HASIK (Republican), Representative from the thirty-seventh district. Born in Zverotice, a village near Sobeslau, Bohemia, April 9, 1874. Came with his parents to America, 1879, and settled near Crete, Nebraska, moving the next year to Butler county. Attended the rural schools of Butler county and the public schools of Schuyler. Taught school for seven years. Has since been interested in farming and at the same time mail carrier out of Abie. Was clerk of Farmers' telephone company for one term and is now president of the Surety investment company of David City; also president of the Butler county agricultural and live stock association. Is a Republican and has held the offices of township clerk, justice of the peace, village clerk, census enumerator, secretary of Abie school board and representative in the thirty-second session of the legislature, where he was member of committees on agriculture; mines and minerals; and fees and salaries. He is an Odd Fellow, Woodman of the World and a member of the Modern Bohemian Fraternal Union. Address: Abie.



HENRY HEILIGER (Democrat), Representative from the thirty-second district. Born in Bureau county, Illinois, January 21, 1869. He came to Nebraska in 1890, locating on a farm in Jefferson county, which he has greatly improved and extended. He is also director and stockholder of the Bank of Plymouth. He is a Democrat and was elected as representative in the legislature of 1911, acting as chairman of accounts and expenditures, and a member of the committees on irrigation, and libraries. Address: Plymouth.



SAMUEL G. HOFF (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Iowa. His parents came from Pennsylvania and his grandparents lived in Germany. Mr. Hoff settled in Nebraska in 1882 and received his education in the public schools of Douglas county. His business is that of farmer and auctioneer, and he was at one time deputy sheriff of Douglas county. He is a Mason. Address: Florence.



FRED HOFFMEISTER (Democrat), Representative from the seventieth district. Born in Hobzen, Germany, December 2, 1853. Educated in the gymnasium, Brunswick, and Gottingen university, 1873-77. Immigrated to America in 1879, coming directly to Nebraska. Practiced medicine until five years ago. Is now a druggist at Imperial; is also interested in raising stock. On becoming a naturalized citizen he allied himself with the Republicans. In 1896 he became a Democrat and was elected by them to the office of county treasurer from 1898 to 1902. He belongs to the Lutheran church and to the fraternal societies of Masons and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: Imperial.



M. A. HOSTETLER (Republican), Representative from the fifty-ninth district. Born on a farm near Broadhead, Wisconsin, February 7, 1857. Attended rural schools. In 1877 he came to Nebraska and filed on a homestead in Kearney county. The next year he went into partnership with his brother in a general merchandise store in Lowell. Later they moved their business to Shelton. He bought his brother's interest in 1889 and continued the business alone. He is treasurer of the Federation of Nebraska retailers and also of the Federated merchants mutual insurance company. He was first president of the State commercial club association. Has always been a Republican and for twelve years was a member of the city council. Address: Shelton.



EDWIN P. HUBBARD (Democrat), Representative from the forty-seventh district. Born at Marseilles, Illinois, December 28, 1862. Attended rural schools until 21 years old. In 1883 he came to Nebraska and settled on a farm. Is manager of the Farmers' elevator. Affiliated at one time with the Republican party and also the People's independent. Is a Modern Woodman, and an Odd Fellow. Address: Juniata.



GEORGE JACKSON (Democrat), Representative from the forty-fifth district. Born in Illinois 1858. Received a common school education. Has lived in Nebraska for thirty years and in Nuckolls county since 1892. He is a farmer and is also interested in thoroughbred stock, which he has shipped to almost every state in the Union. Has been instrumental in building up the Nuckolls county fair until it is one of the best in the state. He is also a member of the state board of agriculture. Has always been a Democrat and was twice elected as county clerk of Nuckolls county. He is both a Modern Woodman and an Odd Fellow. Address: Nelson.



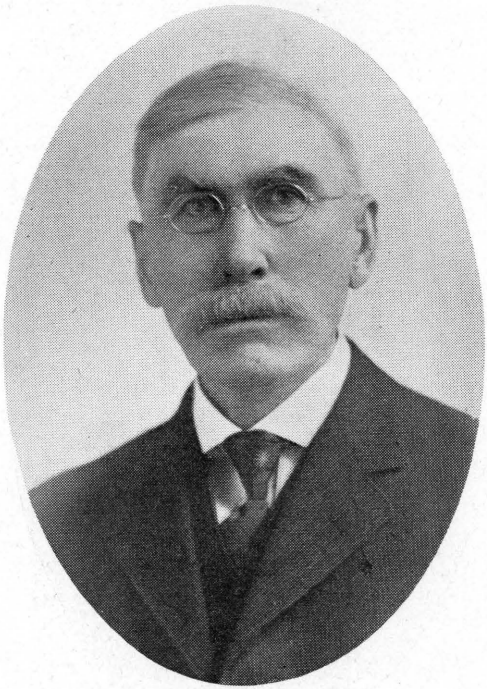
EDWIN JEARY (Republican), Representative from the thirtieth district. Was born in Stalham, England, March 6, 1850. Educated in the common schools of England. Emigrated to Lincoln, Nebraska, 1872. Worked on a farm, taught school in Seward and Cass counties, read law, was admitted to the bar of Cass county and practiced law in Greenwood. Organized two banks at Greenwood and Elmwood. Since 1887 he has lived in Lincoln and has a real estate office, Edwin Jeary & Son. He is a Republican and was elected representative in the legislature in 1866, where he was chairman of the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills and member of committees on common schools; and apportionment. Is a member of the Christian church, and is also a Mason and a Modern Woodman. Address: 1617 L street, Lincoln.



T. L. JONES (Democrat), Representative from the sixty-fourth district. Born in North Carolina April 9, 1848. Received a common school education. In 1864 moved with his parents to a farm in Nemaha county, Nebraska. Was employed for some time in a grocery store. In 1877 he established a general merchandise store of his own in Brownville. In 1887 he moved to Hendley, continuing in the same mercantile business until 1910. He is now devoting his time to his farming and live stock interests. He held the office of postmaster at Hendley during Cleveland's administration. He is a member of the fraternal orders of Masons, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Mystic Shrine. Address: Hendley.



WILLIAM M. KAUFFMAN (Democrat), Representative from the second district. Born in Sporting Hill, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1848. Attended the public school of Sporting Hill. In 1868 he moved to Nebraska. Has been engaged in general merchandise for forty-four years, but is now retired. Was a Republican until 1880, since that time he has allied himself with the Democrats and also the People's independent party. For thirteen years he has been city treasurer and a member of the school board of Brownville. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic lodges. Address: Brownville.



CHARLES R. KECKLEY (Democrat), Representative from the fortieth district. Born in Ohio 1847. Located in Nebraska in 1870. Engaged in farming in York county. Was formerly a Republican and was elected senator on that ticket to the twentieth and twenty-first sessions, and representative in the twenty-third session of the legislature. As senator, he served on the committees for highways, bridges and ferries; claims; banks and currency; and township organization in the twentieth session, and in the following session on the committees on agriculture; accounts and expenditures; internal improvements; railroads; labor, and manufactures and commerce. In the house he was chairman of the penitentiary committee, and member of committees on railroads, and public printing. Later he allied himself with the Democratic party. He is a Presbyterian and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: York.



P. C. **KELLEY** (Democrat), Representative from the forty-eighth district. Born in West Virginia 1870. Taught school in order to pay his way at the State normal school, Huntington, West Virginia. Began a course in medicine at the National normal university at Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated from the Barnes medical university, St. Louis, in 1898. Practiced medicine in Looneyville, West Virginia, for two years. Came to Nebraska in 1900 and practiced at Alda four years, when he moved out to Harrisburg, Oregon. In 1907 he returned to Nebraska. Address: Grand Island.



KNUD C. KNUDSON (Democrat), Representative from the fiftieth district. Born at Fyen, Denmark, July 31, 1867. Emigrated with parents to Fremont, Nebraska, in 1882. Received his education in the schools of Denmark and the high school of Fremont. Moved to Nance county twenty-seven years ago and farmed until 1899. He then engaged in the implement business at St. Edward. Four years ago he moved his business to Fullerton. He is of the Democratic and People's independent parties. Has served two terms as member of city council and in 1910 as mayor of Fullerton. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the following fraternal orders: Knights of Pythias, Ben Hur, Modern Woodmen, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Address: Fullerton.



HENRY KORFF (Democrat), Representative from the fifteenth district. Born in Germany April 5, 1864. Attended the public schools in Germany until 1880. Immigrated to America, 1882, coming directly to Nebraska. Is a farmer of Cedar county; also president of the Farmers' elevator at Coleridge. He was one of the first directors of the farmers' institute in Hartington and the first president of the farmers' institute in Coleridge. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He attends the Lutheran church and has membership in the lodges of the Modern Woodmen and the Sons of Herman. Address: Hartington.



MICHAEL LEE (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Ireland September 16, 1849. Educated in the common schools of Ireland. Immigrated to America and settled in Nebraska in 1873. Has been engaged in several occupations, as the grocery, livery and real estate business. Has always affiliated with the Republican party and has served two terms as a member of the Omaha city council, and as representative in the legislature for sessions of 1905 and 1907. During the 1907 session he acted as chairman of the committee on internal improvements, and as a member of the committees on penitentiary, and cities and towns. He is a Catholic and a member of the Catholic mutual benevolent association. Address: 2702 South Nineteenth street, Omaha.



GEORGE W. LOSEY (Democrat), Representative from the twenty-eighth district. Was born on a farm in Ohio. His father came from Kentucky and his mother from West Virginia. Mr. Losey was educated in the public schools of Iowa. He came to Nebraska in 1880 and engaged in farming until 1885, when he went into the livery business. Later he returned to farming, to which he devoted his time until 1896. Since then he has acquired banking interests in New Mexico. Many appointive offices have been given him and for two years he was sheriff of Madison county. He belongs to the Congregational church and is a member of the Elks lodge. Address: Fremont.



JAMES J. McALLISTER (Democrat), Representative from the thirteenth district. Born in Ireland. Came to America when very young. Attended school in Dubuque county, Iowa, and St. Mary's college, Kentucky, 1873-74. In 1880 he moved to Nebraska, living in Dixon county until 1890, when he removed to Dakota county. He is a lawyer and for the past fourteen years has been county attorney of Dakota county. Has always voted the Democratic ticket. Address: Dakota City.



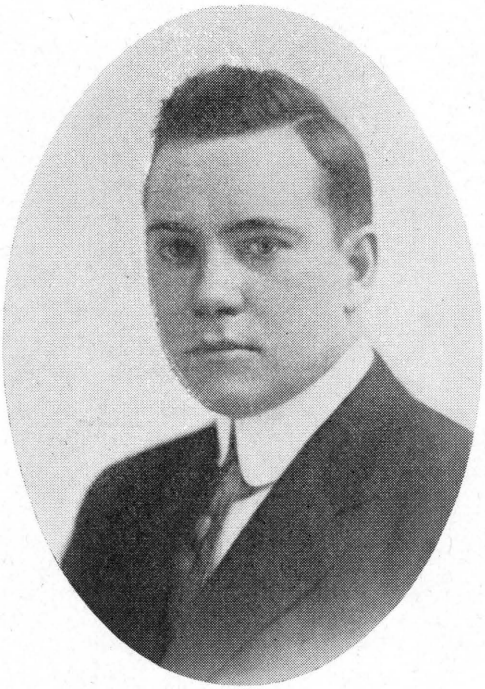
CON McCARTHY (Democrat), Representative from the twenty-first district. Born in Ireland October 18, 1859. Attended the schools, Christian brothers and National, in Ireland. Immigrated to America in 1880, settling on a farm in Dubuque county, Iowa. In 1887 he removed to Nebraska on a farm in Cuming county. Is president of the German telephone company of Cuming county. Has been member of the school board for fourteen years; justice of the peace for twelve years; township assessor for three years. Was elected representative of the thirty-second session of the legislature, acting as chairman of committee on public printing; and as member of committees on benevolent institutions; county boundaries; county seats and township organization; miscellaneous subjects; public lands and buildings; and telegraph, telephone and electric companies. Member of the Catholic church. Address: Bancroft.



RICHARD S. McCARTHY (Democrat), Representative from the fifty-second district. Born in Dayton, Ohio, December 25, 1853. Attended the public schools. He came to Nebraska in 1884, and is interested in farming in Greeley county. He is affiliated with both Democratic and People's independent parties. Was elected representative in the twenty-fifth session of the legislature, and served as chairman of the committee on immigration, and as member of committees on constitutional amendments; county boundaries; county seats and township organization; insurance; and irrigation. He is a member of the Catholic church and also of the fraternal orders of Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Columbus. Address: Spalding.



JOHN W. McKISSICK (Democrat), Representative from the thirty-fourth district. Born on a farm near Hamburg, Iowa, November 2, 1875. Attended high school at Riverton, Iowa. Moved to Nebraska, 1889. Was engaged in farming until 1902, when he moved to Beatrice and is now in the real estate and insurance business. Was representative in the legislature during the thirty-second session. Was chairman of committee on revenue and taxation, and member of committees on cities and towns; employes; insurance; militia; and school lands and funds. Affiliates with the following fraternal orders: Masons, Rebekahs, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Red Men, and Knights and Ladies of Honor. Address: Beatrice.



EARL DEAN MALLERY (Republican), Representative from seventy-third district. Born in Box Butte county, Nebraska, October 7, 1889. Attended the public schools at Alliance and the University of Nebraska. He is a merchant living at Alliance. Has held office of secretary of Box Butte county fair association. Belongs to the progressive wing of the Republican party. Holds membership in the fraternal orders of Masons and Elks. Address: Alliance.



DANIEL E. MATHER (Democrat), Representative from the fifty-sixth district. Born in Jasper county, Iowa, December 25, 1862. Educated in the public schools of Iowa. Located in Nebraska on a farm in Valley county in 1887. Was a Republican until 1890 but has since allied himself with the People's independent and Democratic parties. Has held no political office save township offices. He is a member of the Congregational church. Address: Arcadia.



PHILIP MAURER (Democrat), Representative from the thirty-sixth district. Born in Vinton, Iowa, December, 1869. Moved with his parents to Seward county, Nebraska, in 1870. Was educated in the public schools of Beaver Crossing. Engaged in farming until 1903; then for a short time in general merchandise and later entered into the real estate business. Is a Democrat and held office as township assessor for four years. Belongs to the Odd Fellows. Address: Beaver Crossing.



JOHN HOBBS MOCKETT, Jr. (Republican), Representative from the thirtieth district. Born in Genesee, Wisconsin, December 18, 1860. Came to Nebraska with his parents in 1872. Attended high school at West Point and the University of Nebraska, 1880-83. Taught school for three years. Entered into the insurance business with his father, in Lincoln, under the firm name of J. H. Mockett & Sons, 1906, became superintendent of agents of the Mid-west life insurance company. In 1910 resigned as superintendent of agents and opened an office of his own in the insurance and investment busiess. Has always been a Republican and served as member of the city council, Lincoln, 1897-1900, being president the last year. Filled a vacancy on the board of education, 1909. Has been elected to the legislature five times, being representative in twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, and senator in twenty-ninth session. In the twenty-seventh session he was chairman of committee on revenue and taxation; and member of committees on claims; fish and game; insurance; telegraph and telephones; and deficiencies. In the twenty-eighth session he was chosen speaker of the house, and chairman of committee on rules. As senator in twenty-ninth session he was chairman of the committee on university and normal schools and member of committees on insane hospitals; insurance; miscellaneous corporations; municipal affairs; school lands and funds; and penitentiary. During thirty-second session as representative he was member of committees on constitutional amendments; firsh and game; and insurance. He was leader in fight for county option, and is president of the Nebraska direct legislation league. Is a Presbyterian and a member of the Masonic order. Address: Lincoln.



ALFRED E. MORRIS (Republican), Representative from the seventy-second district. Born in Quincy, Adams county, Iowa, March 13, 1862. Attended the public schools. Settled in Omaha, Nebraska in 1869; removed to Cherry county, 1883, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He is a Republican and has served as county commissioner of Cherry county for two terms. Belongs to the Masonic lodge. Address: Wood Lake.



MICHAEL J. MURPHY (Democrat), Representative of the thirty-fifth district. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 1, 1862. Attended high school at Providence, Illinois. Settled in Nebraska, 1880. Is a farmer of Saline county. Elected by the Democratic party to the thirty-second session of the legislature. Was a member of the house and acted as chairman of committee on manufactures and commerce, and member of committees on claims; labor; and telegraph, telephone and electric companies. Is a Catholic, and is also a Modern Woodman and Knight of Columbus. Address: Friend.



JAMES NICHOLS (Republican), Representative from the twenty-fourth district. Born at Middleborough, Massachusetts, September 15, 1866. Graduated from Kansas state university law school, 1890. Began practicing law that same year at Madison, Nebraska. Was elected city attorney and later prosecuting attorney for Madison county. Address: Madison.



JOHN NATHANIEL NORTON (Democrat), Representative from the thirty-ninth district. Born on a farm in Polk county, Nebraska, May 12, 1878. Graduated from the University of Nebraska with A. B. degree 1903 and from Wesleyan school of oratory. Is engaged in farming in Polk county. He is a Democrat, but is also allied with the People's independent and Prohibition parties. Served for four years as county clerk of Polk county and while living in Osceola, the county seat, he was twice elected mayor. Was representative in the legislature for 1911, serving as chairman of committee on constitutional amendments; and as member of committees on engrossed and enrolled bills; university and normal schools; and privileges and election. Address: Polk.



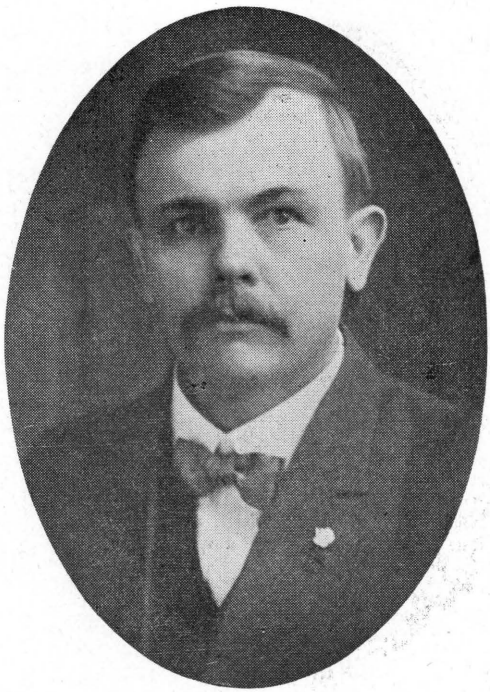
MICHAEL H. O'MALLEY (Democrat), Representative from the forty-eighth district. Born at Nokomis, Illinois. Received a common school education. He settled in Nebraska in 1889. Is a farmer and grain thresherman in Hall county. Has always belonged to the Democratic party. Is a member of the fraternal orders of Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Columbus. Address: Alda.



CHARLES WESLEY ORR (Democrat), Representative from the twelfth district. Born in Atkinson, Illinois, May 17, 1864. Attended the Atkinson high school, Knox college and a business college. Came to Nebraska in 1886. Was a railroad station agent for fifteen years, then engaged in banking for three years At present he is farming in Burt county. Has always been a Democrat, but has held no political office. Is a Presbyterian and a member of the fraternal societies of Masons, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen. Address: Craig.



HARRISON C. PALMER (Democrat), Representative from the forty-second district. Born on a farm near Baraboo, Wisconsin, April 27, 1854. Received a common school education. Came to Nebraska in 1874; worked on a farm and taught school. In 1881 he bought 170 acres of land near Sutton, on which he resided until 1891. Studied law in the office of E. E. Hairgrove of Sutton and was admitted to the bar in 1895. Is an independent Democrat and held the office of county judge of Clay county for six terms, serving as judge for twelve years. He is now practicing law in Clay Center. He is one of the deacons of the Congregational church and is a member of the Modern Woodmen, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Highlanders and Odd Fellows. Address: Clay Center.



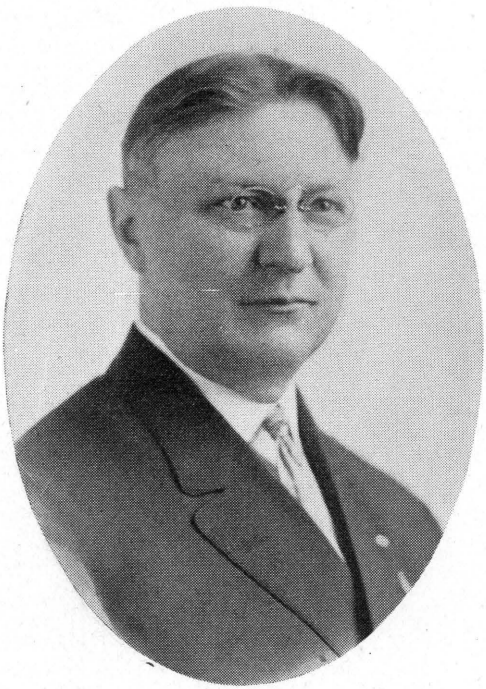
JAMES PEARSON (Democrat), Representative from the sixty-sixth district. Born in Pana, Illinois, August 19, 1873. Received his education in the public schools and in addition one term in a business college. He came to Nebraska in 1885. Taught several years in the rural schools of Nebraska. Has since devoted his time to farming and buying grain. He is politically allied with the People's independent party. Belongs to the Methodist church, and holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Modern Woodmen fraternal orders. Address: Moorefield.



ADAM PILGER (Democrat), Representative from the twenty-second district. Born in Wisconsin November 8, 1852. Attended the German school and also the public school. Came to Nebraska in 1868. Is a merchant of Stanton. Belongs to the Democratic party and has held the following offices: county treasurer for six years of Stanton county; member of town board and school board, and also mayor of Stanton. Was also elected as representative in the thirtieth and thirty-first sessions of the legislature; in the latter of which he acted as chairman of the committee on insane hospitals, and as member of committees on deficiencies; employes; fees and salaries; and fish and game. He is a member of the Lutheran church. Address: Stanton.



GEORGE W. POTTS (Democrat), Representative from the fourth district. Born in Jersey county, Illinois, February 4, 1870. Came to Nebraska with his parents in 1878, and settled on a farm four miles southeast of Pawnee City. Attended the public schools and also Pawnee academy. He was a farmer until 1901. Since then he has been a merchant and grain dealer in Du Bois. He was elected county treasurer of Pawnee county in 1905 and re-elected in 1907. During the last session of the legislature he was a member of the house, serving as chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, and as member of the committees on apportionment; fish and game; other asylums; revenue and taxation; and telegraph, telephone and electric companies. Address: Du Bois.



CHARLES CLENDENEN QUIGGLE (Republican), Representative from the thirtieth district. Was born in McElhatten, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, of German and English ancestry. He was educated in the public schools, and came to Omaha in April, 1887. At the age of 17 he was trainmaster's clerk for Pennsylvania railroad, and later was cashier and chief clerk at the Pennsylvania freight office at Williamsport, Pa. Since 1887 he has been engaged in the laundry business at Omaha, Council Bluffs and Lincoln, coming to Lincoln in 1889. He was a member of the Lincoln city council for one term in 1908. He is a member of the Unitarian church and belongs to the following societies: Modern Woodmen, Elks, Masonic order (York rite and Scottish rite). Address: 1729 C street, Lincoln.



RICHARD C. REGAN (Democrat), Representative from the twenty-sixth district. Born in Malden, Bureau county, Illinois, September 25, 1863. Educated in the public schools of Illinois and Nebraska. In 1871 he moved with his parents to Nebraska, locating on a homestead in Platte county. He has devoted all his time to farming and buying and selling stock. Was elected representative on the Democratic ticket to the thirty-second session of the legislature, during which he acted as chairman of the committee on apportionment and member of the committees on corporations; employes; and privileges and elections. He belongs to the Catholic church and has membership in the orders of Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen, and the Knights of Columbus. Address: Platte Center.



HARRY ERNEST REISCHE (Democrat), Representative from the seventy-fourth district. Born in Clinton county, Iowa, December 12, 1877. Attended the public schools and the academy at Chadron for two years. Came to Nebraska and located at Chadron in 1886. Has been telegraph operator for two years; stenographer in a law office, reading law at the same time; and stenographer and bookkeeper in First national bank of Chadron. In 1902, he was appointed assistant cashier in above bank, which position he still holds. He has always been a Democrat, and has never held a political office. He is a member of the Episcopal church. Address: Chadron.



F. A. REUTER (Democrat), Representative from the sixth district. Born in Wetteborn, Hanover, Germany, October 29, 1859. Educated in the common schools of Germany. Came to America in 1873 and settled in Wisconsin. In 1884 he moved to Nebraska and opened a shoe store at Syracuse. He has been a member of the city council four terms. He belongs to the Lutheran church. Address: Syracuse.



WILLIAM ARTHUR REYNOLDS (Republican), Representative from the sixty-fifth district. Born in Ponca, Nebraska, September 12, 1880. Educated in public schools of Ponca and the Wayne normal school. He is cashier of the Farmers and merchants state bank at Indianola. Has always been a Republican and has served as member of the school board and city council of Indianola. He is a member of the fraternal organizations of Odd Fellows, Masons, and Royal Arch Masons. Address: Indianola.



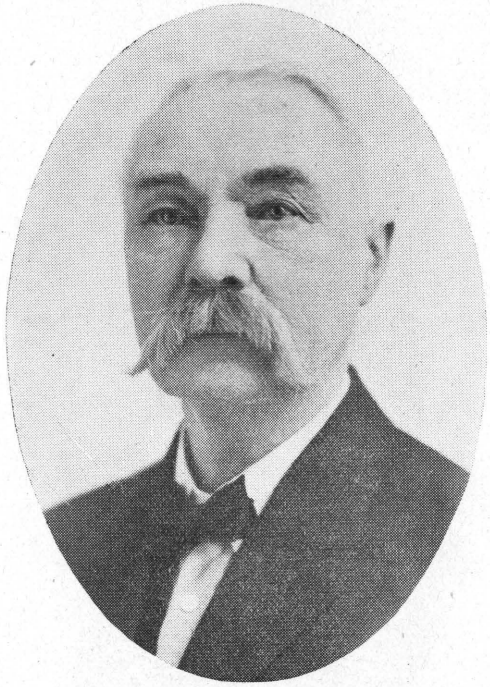
ARTHUR WHITE RICHARDSON (Republican), Representative from the thirtieth district. Born in Butler county, Nebraska, April 1, 1873. Attended the public schools of David City and the University of Michigan law school, 1892-93. Practiced law at David City, moved to York in 1896 and served as court reporter four years. Removed to Lancaster county in 1903. Has been interested in farming and real estate business and for the last four years has been court reporter in Lancaster county. Has always voted the Republican ticket. Is a member of the Methodist church, also of the following fraternal orders: Masons, Mystic Shrine, and Elks. Address: Sheridan Road and Van Dorn street, Lincoln.



LEWIS C. RUDISILL (Democrat). Representative from the sixty-ninth district. Born in Columbia, Iowa, in 1859. Received his education in the public schools of Iowa. Has been a resident of Nebraska since 1901. Mr. Rudisill's parents came from Virginia. Mr. Rudisill has always been a farmer, though he has served as county commissioner and has held various township offices. He is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Modern Woodmen. Address: Benkelman.



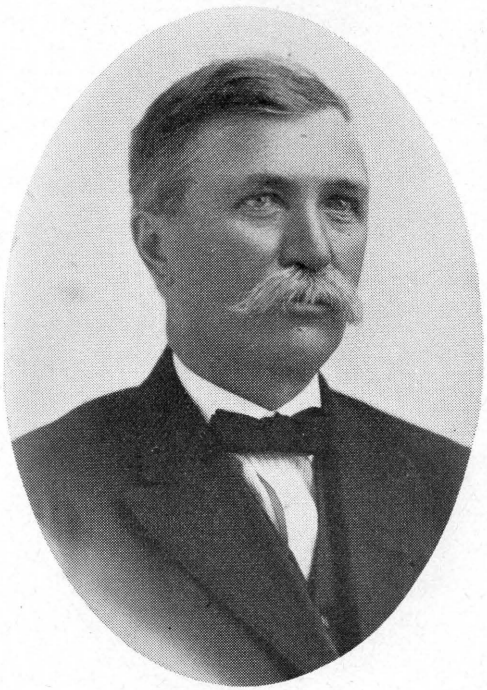
FREDERICK W. SCHAUPP (Democrat), Representative from the thirty-first district. Born in Linn Grove, Indiana, March 5, 1872. Was educated in the common schools of Linn Grove; Normal school, Valparaiso, Indiana, and the business college, Lincoln, Nebraska. Located in Ashton, Nebraska, in 1889, where he secured a position with the C. M. Jaques grain company. Later he taught school in Sherman county; was principal of the Ashton school three years. In 1893 was nominated on Republican ticket for superintendent of schools of Sherman county, but was defeated. Since 1904 he has been local manager and grain buyer for the Nebraska elevator company at Virginia, Gage county. In 1896 he left the Republican party and since then has worked for and voted the Democratic ticket. Member of the Masonic lodge. Address: Virginia.



CHARLES SCHUETH (Democrat), Representative from the twenty-fifth district. Born in New Orleans, Louisiana, May 16, 1848. Was educated in the public schools. Lived six years during childhood with his parents in Westphalen, Germany. Returned to America and lived first in Nashville, Tennessee, and later at St. Louis. In 1868 he came to Nebraska and took an eighty-acre homestead in Dodge county. Taught school for a few years. Afterwards he farmed successively in Cuming and Platte counties. He has always belonged to the Democratic party. Was elected county commissioner of Cuming county, 1883; supervisor of St. Charles township in 1887; assessor of Humphrey township, Platte county, 1896-97. Some years ago he retired from his farm and located in the village of Humphrey, where he has held the office of police judge for ten years. In 1910 he was elected representative in the legislature, serving as chairman of committee on corporations; and member of the committees on claims; county boundaries; county seats and township organization; federal relations; other asylums; and revenue and taxation. He is a member of the Catholic church and also a member of the Knights of Columbus. Address: Humphrey.



THADDEUS MARVIN SCOTT (Democrat), Representative from the forty-fourth district. Born on a farm in Grundy county, Illinois, September 25, 1869. Moved to Sherman county, Nebraska, in 1880. Graduated from Western normal college, Lincoln, 1892. Taught school for a number of years. 1898 he located on a farm in Hamilton county, where he still resides. His first votes were for the Republican party, but has been a Democrat since 1893. He attends the Presbyterian church. Holds membership in the following orders: Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Highlanders and Red Men. Address: Aurora.



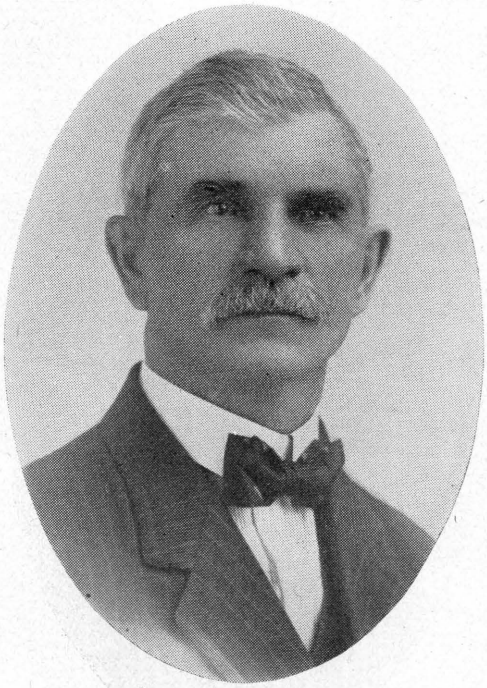
EDWIN M. SEARLE, Sr. (Republican), Representative from the seventy-seventh district. Born in Rushford, New York, January 1, 1849. His ancestors came from England with the Pilgrims, and later generations settled in Vermont. He was educated at the Genesee Valley seminary, Belfast, New York, and Ames business college, Syracuse, New York. He settled in Nebraska in 1867. He has been engaged in real estate and insurance businss and ranching. He has been clerk, treasurer and commissioner of Keith county. He belongs to the Congregational church. He is a member of the following societies: Masonic, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Grand Army of the Republic. Address: Ogallala.



MARION EUGENE SHIPLEY (Democrat), Representative from the twenty-eighth district. Born in Knox county, Ohio, July 16, 1868. Educated in the public schools of Ohio and Nebraska. Settled in Nebraska in 1881. Formerly was engaged as a printer and newspaper publisher. Is now manager and director of Hooper telephone company. Has always been a democrat but has held no political office. Has membership in the following fraternal organizations: Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Sons of American Revolution. Address: Hooper.



EDWARD SIMON (Republican), Representative from tenth district. Born in Omaha, September 14, 1886. He attended school at the Iowa agricultural college at Ames for two years, and Drake university law school for three years. He was admitted to the bar June 3, 1910. He is a member of the Jewish church and of the Masonic order. Address: 2422 Ohio street, Omaha.



J. B. SINDELAR (Democrat), Representative from the twenty-seventh district. Born in Bohemia November 11, 1853. Came to America when he was 14. Attended the public schools in Chicago and Nebraska. In 1870 he moved to Nebraska. Filed and lived on a homestead in Colfax county, which farm he still owns. Removed to Howells in 1887 when that town was formed and engaged in the general merchandise and creamery business. He is now retired. His experience in office consists of two terms as justice of the peace; one term as county assessor and nineteen years as precinct assessor. He is a member of the Catholic church and helped to build the first one in Colfax county. Address: Howells.



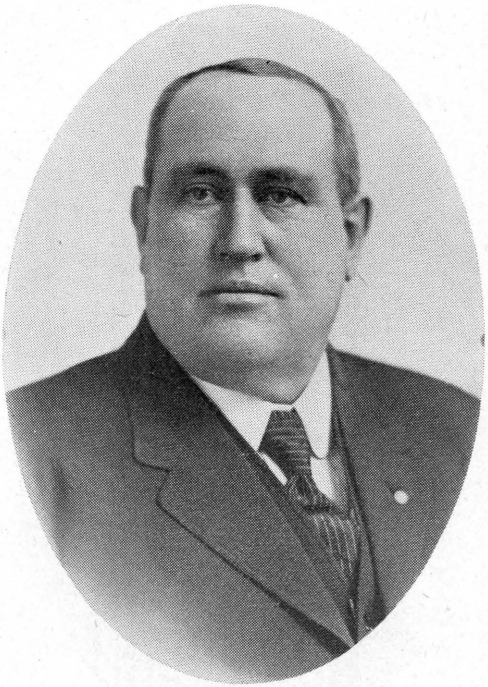
EDWARD A. SMITH (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Omaha June 6, 1871, of Irish parents, who came to America in 1859. He attended the public schools of Omaha in 1878, Creighton university 1879 to 1887 and the state university of Iowa 1896 to 1899. He has been railway clerk and is now practicing law. He is a Catholic. Address: 2504 Chicago street, Omaha.



J. CARLETON SNYDER (Democrat), Representative from the forty-seventh district. Born in Warsaw, Indiana, April 7, 1868. Educated in common schools of Indiana. Moved to Nebraska in 1885. Was first engaged in farming. Is now in the real estate business in Hastings. Belongs to the Democratic party. Address: 139 East Fifth street, Hastings.



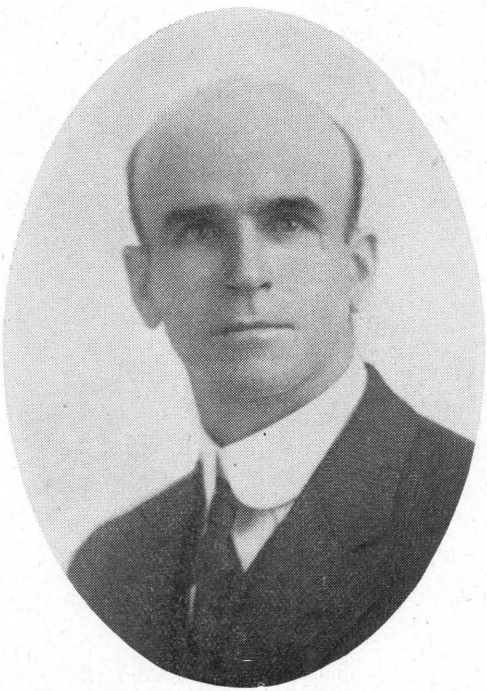
FRANK E. STEARNS (Republican), Representative from the seventy-fifth district. Born near Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, January 7, 1871. Settled in Nebraska in 1885. Attended the public schools and is a graduate of Omaha commercial college. Is a merchant and banker living at Scottsbluff. Has always been a Republican. Is a member of the Elks. Address: Scottsbluff.



WILLIS M. STEBBINS (Republican), Representative from the sixty-seventh district. Was born at Sherman, Chautauqua county, New York. Moved to Nebraska in 1884, locating on a homestead and timber claim in Dawson county. 1889 he removed to Gothenburg and engaged in the hardware and implement business, which he continued for nineteen years. He sold out this business to open a real estate and law office. While residing in Gothenburg he has been member of the school board and city council. He was elected representative in the thirty-second session, and was member of the committees on banks and banking; irrigation; privileges and elections; and railroads. Is a Methodist and has a membership in the fraternal orders of Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, and the Masons. Address: Gothenburg.



JAMES STEPHEN (Republican), Representative from the forty-ninth district. Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, 1845. Emigrated to Ontario, Canada, in 1853, where he attended school and served an apprenticeship as broom maker. In 1863 he worked his way across the United States to Clinton, Iowa; became a naturalized citizen and established himself in business. For four years he taught handicraft in the Asylum for the blind at Janesville, Wisconsin. Returned to Clinton, studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1878 he moved to Nebraska, was admitted to the bar, but in place of practicing law became engaged in the lumber business at Central City. Some years after he bought a tract of land in Merrick county, which he farmed for fifteen years. He is keenly interested in co-operative movements among farmers. Is also one of the founders of the local college. Has allied himself with the progressive wing of the Republican party. Belongs to the Society of Friends. Address: Central City.



HARRY PULLING STEVENS (Republican), Representative from the sixty-eighth district. Born in Danbury, Connecticut, December 22, 1872. With his parents moved to Saline county, Nebraska, in 1873. Received his education in the public schools and in Nebraska Wesleyan university 1892-93. Has always been engaged in farming and raising stock in Saline county. Belongs to the progressive wing of the Republican party but has never held an office. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and also of the Modern Woodmen and the Royal Highlanders. Address: Maxwell.



MARTIN L. SUGARMAN (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in New York City July 14, 1881. Settled in Nebraska in 1886. Graduated from Omaha high school, 1899, and Creighton law school, 1909. Has been deputy to County Judges Vinsonhaler and Leslie from 1900-1907. He belongs to the Republican party. Is a Jew and a member of the Elks and of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. Address: 615 Brandeis Building, Omaha.



W. Z. TAYLOR, (Democrat), Representative from the sixty-ninth district. Died before the legislature convened.



CLARENCE WHITMAN TRUMBLE (Democrat), Representative from the fifty-seventh district. Born in Fort Crook, Nebraska, December 13, 1867. Attended the public schools. Has been engaged in farming and railroad contracting. Is at present in the hardware and implement business at Hazard. Served as local assessor at one time. He belongs to the Methodist church and has membership in the fraternal orders of Odd Fellows, Masons, and Modern Woodmen. Address: Hazard.



CLAUDE C. VAN DEUSEN (Democrat), Representative from the eleventh district. Born in Marietta, Ohio, February 20, 1869. Moved to Nebraska in 1873. Attended Western normal college, Shenandoah, Iowa, 1891; Fremont normal school, 1892, and Western normal college, Lincoln, 1899. Is engaged in farming and stock raising in Washington county. Has been a school trustee for twelve years. Is a Mason and a Modern Woodman. Address: Kennard.



JAMES F. WESTON (Democrat), Representative from the forty-third district. Was born in Waterford, Ireland, October 26, 1850. His parents came to America in December, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Brimfield, Illinois. He is a retired farmer. He is a Catholic and belongs to the Knights of Columbus. Address: Sutton.



GRIFFITH L. WOOD (Republican), Representative from the fourteenth district. Born in Morrow county, Ohio, June 20, 1851. Received his education in the high school, Delaware, Ohio, and the Ohio Wesleyan university. He taught school in Ohio and Kansas. In 1882 he came to Nebraska and settled at Ponca, opening a real estate and loan office. At the same time he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. Assisted in organizing the Security bank of Ponca and was made cashier in 1892, which position he still holds. Is a Republican and has held the following offices: mayor of Ponca, four terms; member of the school board for twelve years; secretary and chairman of the county central committee; and member of the executive committee of the state central committee. Address: Ponca.



FRANK C. YATES (Republican), Representative from the tenth district. Born in Omaha April 9, 1886. Graduated from Creighton university in 1907 and from Creighton law school in 1910. Was admitted to the bar and is practicing law in Omaha. Affiliates with the Republican party. Is a member of the Baptist church and also of the following fraternal organizations: Woodmen of the World, for which he was at one time chief clerk; Woodmen Circle, Elks and Young Men's Christian Association. Address: 702 South Twenty-ninth street, Omaha.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATIVE PRACTICE.

FOREWORD.

For the convenience of members of the Nebraska legislature and others the following brief statement of the procedure followed in the organization and conduct of legislative business is prepared. Some changes from the methods here outlined are made from session to session, but the principal forms abide with little modification:

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

Art. III, Sec. 7. "The session of the legislature shall commence at 12 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 elected to each House shall constitute a quorum; each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings and be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of 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 call the House of Representatives to order at the opening of each new legislature, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen, and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either House, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that House, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offense. Each House may punish by imprisonment any person not a member thereof who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, but no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior."

Art. V, Sec. 17. "The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided."

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The legislature convenes at 12 o'clock M. on the first Tuesday in January, biennially.

At the hour appointed the secretary of state calls the house of representatives to order, and the lieutenant-governor the senate.

CLERK PRO TEM.

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. is 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.

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

The representative districts will be called over and the credentials handed to the clerk as the numbers are called.

RECESS.

The house then takes 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 committee 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 permanently organized.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

When the house is called to order the committee on credentials makes a report, and when adopted, a committee of three is 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 influenced 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 is made "to proceed to a permanent organization," which being agreed to, nominations are in order for speaker.

The roll is called by the clerk, and each member announces 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 is 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 are then elected.

Chief clerk, assistant clerks, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, 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.

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

OATH OF OFFICE FOR OFFICERS.

All officers elected or appointed must take and subscribe the following oath:

"We, and each 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 respecive offices. So help us God."

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

Art. V, Sec. 17. "The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided."

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. 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 senate also elects a secretary, assistant secretary, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, enrolling clerk, engrossing clerk, chaplain, and such other officers and employes as may be elected or appointed by resolution of the senate.

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.

JOINT CONVENTION TO CANVASS VOTE.

The first business of the legislature is to meet in joint convention and canvass the vote for state officers. (Const., Sec. 4, Art. 5.) This is usually done on the second day of the session.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AND INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

On the third day a motion is made for the appointment of a committee of the house to meet with a like committee of the senate to arrange for a joint session to hear the message of the governor. This joint committe agrees upon an hour which is reported to the respective houses. Each house meets separately and a motion is made in the lower house for the appointment of a committee to inform the senate that the house has convened and is awaiting the arrival of the senate for the joint session. The joint convention is called to order by the lieutenant-governor or by the president pro tem of the senate. After roll call motions are usually made for the appointment of committees to escort the governor before the joint convention, also the state officers elect to take the oath of office and the chief justice to administer the oath. Preceding the installation of the state officers elect the retiring governor reads his message. The oath is then administered by the chief justice to the governor-elect who then delivers his inaugural message. At the conclusion of this address the chief justice administers the oath of office to the state officers-elect, after which the joint convention usually adjourns, the senate going to the senate chamber and the house convening for any special business.

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

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Appointment to standing committees in the senate is made by the committee on standing committees composed of seven members. This committee recommends and the senate as a whole elects. In the house the standing committees are made up by committee on committees. Later it is moved that the speaker appoint the membership agreed upon for each committee. This method of procedure in the house has been the rule since 1909. Prior to that time the speaker appointed the committees.

RULES.

A committee on rules is 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 mail will be taken from the United States post-office to the capitol building as soon as distributed, and will be opened by the postmaster of the house immediately.

All mail matter deposited with the postmaster at the capitol will be taken to the United States 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 signs 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 Polk county praying for the passage of House Roll No. 33. J. N. Norton of Polk County."

In presenting it, the member rises in his place, when the order of "petitions 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 (or secretary of the senate), who also reads the indorsement, by way of information to the house or senate, after which the speaker (or president) refers it to the appropriate committee. 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 usually has it typewritten in the form of a resolution, 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 (or secretary of senate). The speaker (or president) then directs the clerk to read the resolution, which is then put to the house for its adoption or rejection, or may lie over under the rules.

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.

Art. III, Sec. 4. "* * * Each session, except special session, shall not be less than sixty days. After the expiration of twenty days of the session, no bills nor joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introduced, unless the governor 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 bills shall be restricted thereto. Provided, that the general appropriation bills may be introduced up to and including the fortieth day."

Art. III, Sec. 9. "Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, except bills appropriating money, which shall originate only in the House of Representatives, and all bills passed by one House may be amended by the other."

Art. III, Sec. 10. "The style of all bills shall be "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska," and no law shall be enacted except by bill. No bill shall be passed by the legislature unless by assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature and the question upon final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading and the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal."

Art. III, Sec. 11. "Every bill and concurrent resolution shall be read at large on three different days in each house and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken upon its final passage. No bill shall contain more than one subject, and the same shall be clearly expressed in its title. And no law shall be amended unless the new act contain the section or sections so amended and the section or sections so amended shall be repealed. The presiding officer of each house shall sign in the presence of the house over which he presides, while the same is in session and capable of transacting business, all bills and concurrent resolutions passed by the legislature."

Too much care in the preparation and passage of bills cannot be taken. The decisions of our courts whereby laws are held unconstitutional 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 safeguards around the passage of bills with a view of preventing hasty and improvident legislation.

All bills should be written in ink and 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 shall sign his name and the county immediately under the title.

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 been 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 except roll call may be demanded by any ten members of the house (in the senate five) and the roll call, together with complete proceedings relative to the question on which the roll call was taken, shall be placed in the Journal and be made a part of the records of the house. This committee 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 itself 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 into 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 no 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 generally 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, report 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 analogous 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?

"Gentlemen: 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 opinion, say no."

In case of doubt, a division is usually had by standing. The ayes and noes may now, however, be called in committee of the whole, on demand of ten members.

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 titles of bills considered, 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 to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to 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 section 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 separate 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: "A constitutional majority having voted for the bill 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 bill 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.

.....
Lieutenant-Governor.

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.

.....
Lieutenant-Governor.

Attest:

.....
Secretary of the Senate.

.....
Speaker of the House.

.....
Chief Clerk of the House."

When a bill has been passed over the veto of the governor by a three-fifths vote of all the members elected to each house, the certificates attached are as follows:

"We hereby certify that the bill entitled (here insert title) which has been disapproved by the governor, and returned 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.

.....
Lincoln, (date). Secretary of the Senate."

"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 originated, was passed by three-fifths of all the members elected to the house of representatives on the.....day of .....A.D....., and the foregoing is the act so passed by the house of representatives.

.....
Speaker of the House.

.....
Chief Clerk of the House."

RULES OF THE SENATE—1915.

QUORUM.

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

COMPELLING ATTENDANCE OF ABSENTEES.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

3. The following shall be the order of business:

1. Roll call.
2. Prayer by chaplain.
3. Correction of printed journal.
4. Petitions and memorials.
5. Reports from standing committees.
6. Reports from select committees.
7. Resolutions.
8. Notices and introduction of bills.
9. Bills on first reading.
10. Bills on second reading.
11. Special order.
12. Bills on third reading.
13. Bills on their passage.
14. Unfinished business.
15. Special order of the day.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

4. 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.

HOURS OF MEETING.

5. The hours of meeting of the senate shall be at 10 o'clock a. m. and at 2 o'clock p. m. of each day, unless otherwise specially ordered by a vote of the senate.

CALLING MEMBERS TO THE CHAIR.

6. 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.

PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

7. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Gregg's Parlimentary Law 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.

DECORUM.

8. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business

of the senate, or read any newspaper, while the journals or other public papers are being read, or when any member is speaking in any debate.

9. 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.

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

11. 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.

12. If any member in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the rules of the senate, the president shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case he shall immediately sit down, unless permitted, on motion of another member, to explain; and the senate shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, without debate; if the decision is in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed, but not otherwise; and if the case requires it, he shall be liable to censure or such punishment as the senate may deem proper.

13. 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.

MOTIONS.

14. No motion shall be debated until the same is seconded, and the question stated by the chair.

15. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the president or any member, and be delivered at the table and read before the same is debated.

DEBATE.

16. When a question is under debate, no motion can 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.

17. Any motion may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before decision, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which cannot be withdrawn without leave of the senate. A motion to adjourn is always in order; that and any motion to lay on the table shall be decided without debate.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

18. If a question in debate contains 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.

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 motion 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, announcing 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 three days of actual session of the senate thereafter.

AYES AND NAYS.

20. When the ayes and nays are called for by two of the members present, each member called upon shall declare openly and without debate his assent or dissent to the question, unless for special reason he is excused by the senate. In taking the ayes and nays, and upon the call of the senate, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

21. When the ayes and nays are 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.

CALL OF SENATE.

22. A call of the senate shall be seconded by seven members, and the proceedings under the call may be suspended at any time thereafter by a majority vote of the members present.

PAIRING.

23. Whenever a senator desires to be 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.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

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

25. The senate shall have the following standing committees:

Accounts and expenditures, in number	5
Agriculture	7
Banks and currency	7
Constitutional amendments and federal relations	7
Drainage, irrigation and water power	7
Education, university and normal schools and library	7
Enrolled and engrossed bills	5
Finance, ways and means	9
Claims and deficiencies	5
Fish and game	5
Highways, bridges and ferries	7
Insurance	9
Judiciary	9
Labor	5
Live stock and grazing	5
Manufactures, retail and commerce	7
Medical societies	5
Miscellaneous corporations	7
Miscellaneous subjects	5
Municipal affairs	5
Privileges and elections	5
Public institutions (including insane hospitals, reform schools and other asylums, soldiers' homes, state penitentiary, deaf, dumb and blind institutions, public lands and buildings)	8
Railroads	9
Revenue and taxation	7
Rules	5
School lands and funds	5

SIFTING COMMITTEE.

26. A sifting committing consisting of seven senators may be elected by the senate, who shall have charge of all bills on general file, and report such bills as are deemed most important for consideration, and bills so reported and recommended shall take precedence in preference to other bills before the senate, except appropriation and claim bills, which shall be subject to special order at any time.

27. Each standing committee shall give notice in writing to this body through its chairman, at least twenty-four hours in advance, of the time and

place of meeting and of the bills to be considered by it, so that all persons interested may appear and request a hearing, subject to such limitations as the committee may impose.

MEMBERS EXCUSED ON COMMITTEE WORK.

28. All members of the senate shall be reported present by the secretary when absent on committee work, except when the ayes and nays are called. At such time absentees shall be notified to appear.

AMENDATORY BILLS.

29. If a section is to be amended, the formula should be, after the enactment clause:

That section.....of chapter.....of the code of civil procedure of the state of Nebraska (or the statute, 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 been amended.)

Amendatory bills shall be so prepared and printed as to show the new matter proposed, old matter to be retained and old matter to be omitted from the statutes.

BILLS—READING, PRINTING, RECOMMITMENT.

30. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the president shall give notice at each whether it be first, second or third, which readings shall be on different days. 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 form of proceedings on them in the senate in a similar manner with bills; all other resolutions shall lie on the table one day for consideration.

REFERENCE OF BILLS.

31. No bill 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 to special committee. All amendments recommended by the committee to which it was referred shall be printed. After which it may be amended in committee of the whole or otherwise, and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage.

REPORT OF BILLS BY COMMITTEES.

32. 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 reference, unless further time is especially granted by the senate, and if the committee desire to report favorably upon any bill or resolution, with amendments or otherwise, their recommendation shall be that it be placed upon the general file.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

33. 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. Before any petition or memorial addressed to the senate is received and read at the table, whether the same be introduced by the president or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial may verbally be made by the introducer.

REFERENCE.

34. 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.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

35. All bills or joint or concurrent resolutions, after they have been referred

to their appropriate standing or special committees, and have been reported back to the senate and printed, shall be placed on general file or calendar in the order in which they are reported back to the senate, and be considered by the senate in the committee of the whole before they are taken up and proceeded on by the senate, agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered, and no bill shall be considered in committee of the whole on the same day it is placed on general file unless the senate by majority vote otherwise directs. When a bill or resolution is considered in committee of the whole, it shall be read section by section, and the amendments recommended by the standing committee shall first be considered for adoption or rejection, after which any other amendment may be offered; and the chairman of the committee of the whole shall report the action of said committee upon the several bills before it, back to the senate; and if the action of said committee upon any bill or resolution, originating in the senate, be favorable, then the recommendation of said committee shall be that such bill be engrossed for a third reading, with or without amendments, as the case may be. When the senate considers 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 remains in committee of the whole; and the chairman so called shall, during such time, have the power of a temporary president.

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

37. 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 providing that the yeas and nays shall be taken upon the request of five members of the senate. When so taken the result shall be recorded and made a part of the report of the committee of the whole proceedings.

38. A motion that the committee rise shall always be in order and shall be decided without debate.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

39. No amendment shall be offered or considered at a third reading of any bill, resolution or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall, at all times, be in order before the final passage of any bill, resolution or motion, to move its commitment to the committee of the whole for specific amendment or to a standing committee, and such motion to commit shall be subject to discussion; and should such commitment to the standing committee take place, and any amendment be reported by the standing committee, the said bill, resolution or motion shall be again considered in committee of the whole.

40. 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 affirmatively 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 chair shall state that the bill having failed to receive the two-thirds majority required by the constitution, has failed to pass with the emergency clause, and the question shall then be, "Shall the bill pass with the emergency clause stricken out?" whereupon the secretary shall again call the roll.

41. Engrossed and enrolled bills shall be typewritten.

42. There shall be a printed daily journal placed upon the desks of the members. The presiding officer shall call in the regular order for corrections thereof. After corrections are made the journal shall stand approved without motion. The bound journal shall be printed from the corrected forms.

MESSAGES.

43. Messages shall be sent to the house by the secretary, who shall previously certify the determination of the senate upon all bills, joint resolutions

or other resolutions which may be communicated to the house, or in which its concurrence may be requested.

44. 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.

NOMINATIONS BY GOVERNOR.

45. When nominations are 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.

SECRET SESSION.

46. On a motion made and adopted to shut the doors of the senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the president shall direct the senate to be cleared of all persons, as provided in rule 48, and during the discussion of such motion the door shall remain shut.

47. No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whomsoever within the doors of the senate chamber to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read.

CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS OF GOVERNOR.

48. 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 qualifications of any person nominated by the governor to office shall be kept secret. When acting 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 doorkeeper. The legislature proceedings, the executive proceedings, and the confidential legislative proceedings of the senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

DISCLOSING SECRETS—PUNISHMENT FOR.

49. 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.

PRINTING PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS.

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

PROCEEDINGS ENTERED ON JOURNAL.

51. The proceedings of the senate, when not acting 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 statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the senate, shall also be inserted on the journal.

52. The titles of bills and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments shall be inserted on the journal.

SUPERVISION OF CAPITOL AND PASSAGES.

53. 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.

FLOOR, PRIVILEGES OF.

54. No person shall be admitted to the floor of the senate nor its offices except as follows: The members of the senate and its officers and employees, members of the house of representatives and its officers, state officers and their deputies and clerks, judges of the supreme court and the commissioners and district judges, senators and representatives in congress, and such other persons

as shall be admitted by card issued by the members of this body, which card shall contain the name of the person admitted and be signed by some member of the senate or its secretary and a record of the same kept by the sergeant-at-arms.

REPORTERS.

55. 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.

SMOKING.

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

RULES AMENDED OR SUSPENDED.

57. These rules may be altered, amended or suspended by a majority of the members of the senate voting therefor.

RULES OF THE HOUSE—1915

1. The hour for convening shall be 9 o'clock a. m. and 1:30 o'clock p. m. each day, unless othewise especially ordered.

2. Order of business of the day:

1. Prayer by the chaplain.
2. Roll call.
3. Call for correction of journal.
4. Petitions and memorials.
5. Reports of standing committees.
6. Reports of select committees.
7. Resolutions.
8. Introduction of bills.
9. Bills on first reading.
10. Bills on second reading.
11. Bills on third reading.
12. Special order of the day.
13. Unfinished business and messages on the speaker's desk.
14. Miscellaneous business.

3. Provided, however, that after correction of printed 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 the adjournment, and as soon as the regular orders have been called through, the calls shall be resumed, beginning with the fourth order of business.

THE DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

4. The speaker 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 call for corrections of the journal of the preceding day.

5. The speaker shall have general direction of the hall, shall preserve order and decorum, and shall permit no smoking therein.

6. The speaker shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitute shall not extend beyond the adjournment, and in case of the absence of the speaker, the chairman of the judiciary committee shall act as speaker.

7. The speaker shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

8. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to-wit: Those who are in favor of the question, say "Aye," and after the affirmative vote is given, those who are opposed to the question say "No."

9. If a division is called for, or if the speaker is in doubt, he shall call for a rising vote: those in the affirmative of the question shall rise and remain

standing until counted, and afterwards those in the negative shall do likewise. Provided, that when requested by two members the speaker shall appoint two tellers, who shall assist the clerk in making the count.

10. The speaker may speak to the point 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.

11. All votes shall be taken viva voce, except when division or roll call is demanded.

12. All committees, except standing committees, shall be appointed by the speaker unless otherwise especially directed by the house. All standing committees shall be selected by the house in such manner as it may direct.

13. 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, all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by the order of the house shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the clerk.

ORDER OF MOTION.

14. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a certain time, to commit or amend, or to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a certain time, 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 over a motion to amend, and if carried, is equivalent to rejection of the bill.

EVERY MOTION TO BE REDUCED TO WRITING.

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

MOTION TO BE STATED BY THE SPEAKER BEFORE BEING DEBATED.

16. 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.

MOTION MAY BE WITHDRAWN BY CONSENT.

17. 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 unanimous consent.

THE MOTION TO ADJOURN.

18. A motion to adjourn, a motion to fix the day to which the house shall adjourn shall always be in order, except

(a) While a member is speaking.
(b) When a motion to adjourn has just been defeated.
(c) When a motion to fix the day to which the house shall adjourn has just been defeated.
(d) After the third reading of a bill and during roll call thereon.

HOUR OF ADJOURNMENT TO BE ENTERED ON JOURNAL.

19. The hour at which the house adjourns shall be entered on the journal.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

20. 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 lay on the table.

NO DEBATE ON PREVIOUS QUESTION.

21. On a previous question there shall be no debate. All incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for a previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

RECONSIDERATION.

22. 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 day or the succeeding day, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions except a motion to adjourn, and shall require for its adoption a majority of the members elected to the house.

DECORUM AND DEBATE.

23. 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 when recognized shall confine himself to the question upon debate, and avoid personalities.

NO MEMBER SHALL SPEAK MORE THAN ONCE EXCEPT.

24. 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 other member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

25. If a question pending be delayed by adjournment of the house and resumed 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 OR COMMITTEE TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

26. No member shall absent himself from the service of the house unless he have leave, or be sick or unable to attend. And no standing committee shall absent itself except by leave of the house.

EVERY MEMBER SHALL VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

27. Every member who shall be in the house when the question is put shall give his vote.

NO MEMBER WITHOUT THE BAR SHALL BE COUNTED.

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

ANY TWO MEMBERS MAY CALL FOR THE YEAS AND NAYS.

29. Any two members may call for the yeas and nays upon any question, and when taking the yeas and nays, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

ANY FIVE MEMBERS MAY DEMAND A CALL OF THE HOUSE.

30. Any five members may demand a call of the house; a majority of the members present may compel the presence of all members to a call of the house.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

31. Upon the call of the house, the names of the members shall be called over by the clerk and the names of the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall be again called over. The doors shall then be closed, and a majority of those present, if five in number, may compel the presence of all members subject to a call of the house. Provided, that a call of the house may be suspended at any time by vote of a majority of the members present.

VERIFYING THE VOTE.

32. Any member may demand the verification of the vote on roll call. Provided, that on the final passage of bills the verification shall be made.

ANY MEMBER MAY CALL FOR A DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

33. 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 indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall not preclude an amendment nor a motion to strike out or insert.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

34. Members shall introduce such bills only as they are willing to give their personal endorsement and defend.

35. Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by any member, when the introduction of bills is called for; or at any time by leave.

36. Every bill and concurrent resolution shall be read at large on three different days, and the bill and all the amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken upon its final passage.

37. Every bill, joint and concurrent resolution, upon its introduction, shall be read the first time.

38. Amendatory bills shall be so prepared and printed as to show the new matter proposed, old matter to be retained and old matter to be omitted from the statutes.

39. Upon the second reading of a bill, the speaker shall refer it to the proper standing committee, which shall report it back within five legislative days, unless referred by the house to the committee of the whole, and if not ordered to be engrossed on the day of its being reported, it shall be placed on a general file on the speaker's table to be taken up in its order.

40. Two hundred and fifty (250) 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.

41. After commitment and report thereof to the house, or any time before a bill is ordered to a third reading, it may be recommitted.

42. After a bill shall have been ordered to a third reading, two hundred and fifty (250) 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 except for special corrections.

43. Bills shall be engrossed and enrolled by typewriter.

44. Upon the passage of every bill or joint resolution, the vote shall be yea and nay, and this rule shall not be suspended.

45. The question after the third reading of the bill shall be stated as follows: "This bill having been read at large on three different days, and the same with all its amendments having been printed, the question is, shall the bill pass?"

JOURNALS.

46. There shall be a printed daily journal placed upon the desks of the members. The presiding officer shall call in the regular order for corrections thereof. After corrections are made the journal shall stand approved without motion. The bound journal shall be printed from the corrected forms.

47. When an emergency 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 calendar months after the adjournment of the session at which it was passed, the question shall be: "Shall the bill pass?" And if two-thirds of all the members elected to the house shall vote in the affirmative the bill is passed with the emergency clause; but if, upon such vote, a majority of all the members elected, but less than two-thirds, vote in the affirmative, then the emergency clause is considered as stricken out and the bill without the emergency clause is pending on its third reading.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

48. All necessary appropriation bills for the general state government for the biennium shall take precedence over all other bills on the general file.

SPECIAL ORDER.

49. When a bill shall have been made a special order for a definite time and an adjournment should intervene for a time beyond the time fixed for such special order, then in that event the bill so made a special order shall be placed in its order on the general file.

50. It shall require a vote of a majority of the members elected to the house to expend money by the legislature or to change the compensation of any officer or employee.

THE ORDER OF COMMITMENT.

51. 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; standing committee; a select committee.

DIFFERENT PROPOSITION UNDER COLOR OF AMENDMENT NOT ADMISSIBLE.

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

READING OF PAPERS MUST HAVE CONSENT.

53. 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.

RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER.

54. All resolutions, except by unanimous consent of the members present, shall lie over for consideration until the following day, or until the next day's session of the house.

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

55. 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.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

56. Twenty-nine standing committees shall be selected by the house, which shall name one member of each committee to be chairman. The names and membership of said committees shall be as follows:

Accounts and expenditures	5
Agriculture	11
Banks and banking	9
Cities and towns	11
Claims and deficiencies (combined)	11
Constitutional amendments	7
Corporations	9
Education (includes university and normal schools, public schools and libraries)	11
Irrigation, drainage and water power (first two combined, last one added)	11
Employees	3
Engrossed and enrolled bills	3
Fees and salaries	7
Finance, ways and means	11
Fish culture and game	7
Insurance	9
Judiciary	11
Labor	7

Live stock and grazing 7
Manufactures, retail and commerce (combined)..... 5
Medical societies 5
Miscellaneous subjects 11
Privileges and elections 7
Railroads 9
Revenue and taxation 11
Roads and bridges 11
Rules 5
School lands and funds 7
State institutions (includes insane hospitals, other asylums, public lands and buildings, soldiers' homes, state penitentiary) 9
Telegraph, telephone, and electric companies..... 9

57. The several standing committees of the house shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

FINAL COMMITTEE ACTION ON BILLS.

58. Final action in reporting bills shall be taken only at regular meetings of committees. A record of the vote in standing committees shall be kept and made a part of each report on bills and in the house journal.

COMMITTEES ENTITLED TO CLERKS.

59. There shall be a clerk for each of the following committees, and for any other committee to which the house, by a vote thereof, may allow such clerk; Provided, the clerk shall be appointed and removed by the committee on employees:

Judiciary.
Finance, ways and means.
Engrossed and enrolled bills.
Claims and deficiencies.

A PRIVILEGED COMMITTEE.

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

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

61. 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 processes issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the speaker.

HOUSE MAY REMIT PENALTY.

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

ALL OFFICERS TO BE SWORN.

63. All officers shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the house, in case of an executive session.

WHO ADMITTED TO THE PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR.

64. No person shall be admitted to the floor of the house except members and officers of the house and senate, judicial and state officers, and such other persons as the house may deem proper to admit. Provided, that during the third reading of bills no one but members and officers of the house shall be admitted to the floor thereof and during roll call on the passage of bills, the members present shall be in their seats.

ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

65. When the house is in committee of the whole, any ten members may

demand a roll call on any question. And the roll call, together with completed proceedings relative to the question on which the roll call was taken, shall be placed in the journal and shall be made a part of the records of this house.

TELLERS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

66. When the house is in committee of the whole and division is called for on any question, any two members may ask for the appointment of two tellers to assist the clerk in making the count.

67. Final action in reporting bills shall be taken only at regular meetings of committees. A record of the vote in standing committees shall be kept and made a part of each report on bills and in the house journal.

68. List of officers and employees as recommended, with addition of two proof-readers, a house messenger instead of one jointly with the senate and with postmaster and mail carrier stricken out. One clerk shall be assigned to the committee on claims and deficiencies. This makes a total of 33, as follows:

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE.

Chief clerk	1
First assistant	1
Second assistant	1
Chaplain	1
Sergeant-at-arms	1
Assistant sergeant-at-arms	1
Clerks—Claims and deficiencies	1
Enrolling and engrossing room	1
Bill room	4
Judiciary committee	1
Finance committee	1
Mimeographer	1
Subject to call	2
Stenographers—For chief clerk's office	2
For enrolling and engrossing room	2
Subject to call	4
Timekeeper and bookkeeper	1
Custodians	2
Messenger	1
Pages	2
Proof-readers	2
Total	33

69. Time of Employees. Employees shall be allowed the amount provided by statute for regular service for eight hours per day and for overtime on the basis of time and a half per each hour of such overtime.

70. Selection of Employees. The following shall be chosen by ballot of the members:

Chief clerk.
First assistant clerk.
Second assistant clerk.
Chaplain.
Sergeant-at-arms.
Assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Other employees of the house shall be selected by a committee of three members, one of whom shall be from the eastern part of the state, one from the central part and the third from the western part. Such committee shall be chosen by the house.

This committee on employees shall have authority to select and employ such number of persons as may be determined upon by the house, and they shall have complete supervision of all such employees and shall have power to discharge the same. No additional help shall be employed by such committee except by a majority vote of the house. The committee on employees shall make

a detailed and itemized report to the house once every two weeks concerning the number of house employees, and the amount paid out for their services, especially setting out the amount of regular time and overtime and to whom paid.

GREGG'S PARLIAMENTARY LAW SHALL GOVERN EXCEPT.

71. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Gregg's Parliamentary Law shall govern the house in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with standing rules of the house, and the joint rules of the senate and house.

RULES, HOW CHANGED.

72. 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 a majority of the members elected.

JOINT RULES—1915.

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 either shall choose, the reason 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 sergeant-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 of the house in which it originated 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 committee 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 signed 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 governor, 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, examined 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 TWO-THIRDS 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 rejected in the other, notice 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 chief 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. A 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 except by a majority of the members elected.

18. That hereafter, when members of either of said bodies pair with each other on their vote for United States senator, the same shall be expressed in writing, signed by the parties and presented to and announced by the presiding officer of the body of which they are members, and made a part of the record. And neither party, thus paired, shall be allowed to cast his vote for United States senator during the continuance of the time for which the pair was made, unless, both parties being present, the same shall be withdrawn.

LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYES AND EXPENSES.

SECRETARIES OF SENATE, CHIEF CLERKS OF HOUSE AND PAY RECEIVED FOR COMPILING JOURNAL, 1866-1913.

Years	Secretary	Pay for Compiling Journal	Chief Clerk	Pay for Compiling Journal
1866	C. E. Yost		J. S. Bowen	
1867	O. B. Hewitt		H. W. Merrille	
1867	L. L. Holbrook		J. S. Bowen	
1868	L. L. Holbrook		J. S. Bowen	
1869	S. M. Chapman		J. S. Bowen	
1870	S. M. Chapman		C. H. Walker	
1870	S. M. Chapman		C. H. Walker	
1871	C. H. Walker		L. E. Cropsey	
1871			F. M. McDonagh.	
1873	D. H. Wheeler	$700.00	J. W. Elder	
1875	D. H. Wheeler	700.00	George L. Brown	$500.00
1877	D. H. Wheeler	700.00	Brad Slaughter	700.00
1879	Sherwood Burr	700.00	Brad Slaughter	700.00
1881	Sherwood Burr	800.00	Brad Slaughter	700.00
1883	George L. Brown	800.00	Brad Slaughter	1,150.00
1885	Sherwood Burr	1,800.00	James F. Zedicker	1,200.00
1887	W. M. Seeley	1,600.00	Brad Slaughter	1,800.00
1889	W. M. Seeley	1,600.00	Brad Slaughter	2,000.00
1891	C. H. Pirtle	1,600.00	Eric Johnson	2,000.00
1893	H. A. Edwards	1,600.00	Eric Johnson	2,000.00
1895	T. E. Sedgwick	1,600.00	William Geddis	2,000.00
1897	W. F. Schwind	1,300.00	Frank D. Eager	1,600.00
1899	Alpha Morgan	1,200.00	John Wall	1,600.00
1901	J. C. F. McKesson	1,400.00	John Wall	1,600.00
1903	A. R. Keim	1,200.00	John Wall	1,600.00
1905	William M. Wheeler	1,200.00	John Wall	1,600.00
1907	B. H. Gould	1,200.00	Clyde Barnard	1,600.00
1909	William H. Smith	1,200.00	Trenmor Cone	1,200.00
1911	William H. Smith	1,200.00	Henry Richmond	1,200.00
1913	Clyde L. Barnard	1,200.00	Henry Richmond	1,500.00

NUMBER OF LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYES AND THEIR PAY, 1877-1913.

Years	Senate	House	Total Paid to Senate	Total Paid to House
1877	48	50	$4,987.00	$5,169.00
1879	57	53	5,049.50	5,546.00
1881	54	64	6,389.25	7,283.00
1883	51	72	8,255.50	8,514.00
1885	74	76	12,925.00	13,348.80
1887	76	82	14,852.00	15,587.00
1889	80	90	16,987.00	18,663.00
1891	119	112	26,762.40	20,025.00
1893	73	81	16,913.81	16,624.02
1895	107	90	21,227.25	15,972.60
1897	77	81	20,457.50	17,415.25
1899	79	75	15,260.50	17,297.00
1901	75	103	16,278.50	24,589.50
1903	61	103	15,762.00	21,746.00
1905	63	93	14,964.00	20,598.00
1907	63	73	13,806.50	19,011.50
1909	76	82	16,083.62	16,730.50
1911	82	86	15,589.50	17,019.50
1913	75	105	21,505.00	30,358.00

These figures are taken from the auditor's report of the various sessions. In some cases the total number of employes includes a few employes who were carried on the books for only a day or so. A voucher report is included for each of these.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES, PARTY DOMINATING AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN SESSION, 1877-1913.

Years	Expenses	Party in Control House	Party in Control Senate	Number of Session Days
1877	$31,869.01	Republican	Republican	45
1879	42,423.96	Republican	Republican	50
1881	47,243.19	Republican	Republican	54
1883	71,050.63	Republican	Republican	56
1885	84,874.68	Republican	Republican	59
1887	166,607.02	Republican	Republican	87
1889	174,280.10	Republican	Republican	89
1891	143,833.35	Populist and Democratic	Populist and Democratic	89
1893	119,363.77	Populist and Democratic	Populist and Democratic	96
1895	113,330.72	Republican	Republican	95
1897	102,083.30	Populist and Democratic	Populist and Democratic	95
1899	98,957.68	Republican	Republican	88
1901	126,855.45	Republican	Republican	87
1903	103,941.35	Republican	Republican	90
1905	89,196.75	Republican	Republican	86
1907	94,199.31	Republican	Republican	94
1909	94,038.35	Democratic	Democratic	88
1911	104,968.31	Democratic	Democratic	93
1913	170,000.00	Democratic	Republican	99

During the period 1877 to 1913 the same party has had control of both branches of the legislature with the exception of the 1913 session. Session expenses have increased and decreased under both parties so it is impossible to say that either party has been responsible for excess expenses.

OCCUPATIONS OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE, 1875-1913.

Occupation	1875	1877	1879	1881	1883	1885	1887	1889	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901*	1903	1905	1907	1909	1911	1913	Total
Abstracter										1			1								2
Accountants														1		1					2
Agricultural Implements					1		2						2	3		1		3			12
Athletics, Manager																			1		1
Attorney	13	28	19	18	25	29	25	25	8	11	20	12	20	7	13	11	19	13	20	19	355
Banker	1		3	3	9	6	7	10	1	6	7	2	3	5	7	4	12	8	10	7	111
Board of Trade, Sec'y										1											1
Blacksmith		1	1		1		1														4
Bookkeeper																1			1		2
Brewer						1		1													2
Brewing Co., Manager									1	1											2
Brick Mason					1	1															2
Bridge Co., President									1												1
Broker								1							1					1	2
Butcher															1						2
Capitalist									1												1
Car Builder				1																	1
Carpenter	2				2					1	1										6
Civil Engineer		1	1	2	1		1														6
Clerk		1	1		1		1		1					2							7
Coal Dealer									2	1		1							1		5
Commission Merchant													1		2						3
Contractor			2			1		1	2	3	4	1	1		1	2	1	2	2	2	25
Creamery																	1				1
Dairy													1								1
Dentist							1	2						1		1	2			1	8
Distillery, Manager					1																1
Druggist				2		1	3	3	1	2	5	2	2		2	2	3	3	5	2	38
Editor	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	5	1	2		2	1	5	7	1	46
Editor and Farmer				1																	1
Engineer													2		1			1			4
Farmer	19	43	52	40	43	37	34	39	89	66	66	64	70	40	45	50	46	49	40	42	974
Farmer and Stockman		3	5	5	16	15	9	11	9	14		9	2	1					9		108
Freighter			1																		1
Foundryman								1													1
Gas Works, Manager	2											1	1								4
General Business							1														1
Grain Dealer	1	3	3	3	1	2	4	4	2	2	1		1	1			2		2	5	37
Grain and Stockman					1	3	2	1						2							9
Grocer							1														1
Hardware				1															1		2
Harness Maker					1	1			1												3
Hotel Keeper			1	1	1	1		1				1		1	1	1	1			1	11
Ice Dealer								1		1											2
Insurance			1	1									1	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	16

*For years 1901, 1903, 1905 the data given pertains only to the house of representatives. No data available for senate for these years.

OCCUPATIONS OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE, 1875-1913—Concluded.

Occupation	1875	1877	1879	1881	1883	1885	1887	1889	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901*	1903	1905	1907	1909	1911	1913	Total
Jeweler																		1			1
Laborer							1				1							1			3
Laundry												1								1	2
Live Stock Broker												1							1	1	3
Liveryman										1			1		1		1				4
Lumberman		1	1	4	4	1	4	1			3			2			1	2	2	1	27
Manufacturer		1		1	3	2	1	1	2	1				2				2	2	2	20
Machinist					1		1						1								3
Marble Cutter												1									1
Mechanic				1	1							1	1								4
Merchant	2	13	6	12	7	18	12	8	2	7	2	9	10	12	11	10	13	17	8	11	190
Merchant and Farmer				1										1							2
Miller	2	3	1	3	1		2	1			1	1	3			2	2		2		24
Mining														1							1
Minister	1		1			1				1	1	3						1	1		10
Moulder							1					1									2
Newspaper, Manager														2							2
Nurseryman			2							1		1									4
Painter																		1			1
Physician	1	5	4	4	2	3	3	2	3	1	4	6	3	3	3	2	7	3	1	2	62
Plumber													1								1
Printer								2			2		1					1	1		7
Publisher									1		1		1	1						1	5
Pull'n Pal. Car Co., Supt.			1																		1
Railroad		4															1				5
Real Estate	3	2		1	2	5	6	11	3	5	7	2		4	1	3	6	9	8	13	91
Retired	1		2		2						1						2		3	13	24
Salesman									1							1		1			3
Shipping Clerk				1																	1
Smelter	1																				1
Stockman	1	1	1	3	2	4	4	2	1		1	4	2	3	4	3	10	6	2	3	57
Stock Yards, Manager										1											1
Student																		1			1
Sugar Beet Fac'y, Mgr.															1	1					2
Surveyor		1	1	1																	3
Teacher		1	1	1	1		1			1		3			3		1				13
Telephone																			1	1	2
Tinner							1				1										2
Watchmaker	1							1													2
Wholesale Grocer					1		1	2				1									5
No occupation																		2		1	3
Total	50	114	114	114	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	100	100	100	133	133	133	133	2,421

*For years 1901, 1903, 1905 the data given pertains only to the house of representatives. No data available for senate for these years.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENTS, 1854-1911.

There have been eleven legislative apportionments of Nebraska, five in the territorial and six in the state period.

The organic act of Nebraska territory, known in history as the Nebraska-Kansas bill, signed by President Franklin Pierce, May 30, 1854, fixed the membership in the upper house (called council) of the Nebraska legislature at 13 and that of the lower house at 26 members. The legislature was authorized to increase the membership in the lower house to 39 members, but was not to alter that of the council. The first apportionment was made by Acting-Governor Cuming November 23, 1854, under authority of a clause in the organic act. There was violent objection to the fairness of this apportionment arising chiefly out of the contest between Bellevue and Omaha for the territorial capital.

The first territorial legislature met January 16, 1855, at Omaha and passed an apportionment bill specifying that the number of members in the house should not exceed 29.

The next apportionment was made the following year, 1855-56, by Governor Izard, under an act of the legislature fixing the membership of the house at 35 and leaving the governor to make the apportionment. There was strong criticism of this apportionment, which gave the North Platte section, with a population less than one-half of the South Platte, 7 members of the upper house against 6 to the South Platte.

The next apportionment in 1858 was made under an act of the legislature itself which provided for a membership of 39 and included five new counties. The governor's apportionment seems to have provision for only 35 and in the next session there were but 33 lower house members. Between 1857 and 1864 there were no new general legislative apportionments, but numerous changes were made by creation of new districts or attaching counties to other districts.

In 1864 another legislative apportionment was made. Representation from the North Platte was reduced from 7 to 6 in the council and from 19 to 16 in the house.

The first state apportionment was made in 1867, under the new constitution adopted June 2, 1866, and did not alter the total number of members in either house. It changed the name of the upper house from council to senate.

The next apportionment was made in 1871. At the time it was made it appears to have been a very fair one. But immigration was pouring into the state at a very rapid rate and by the autumn of 1873, two years and a half after the apportionment, the population of the state had doubled and most of the increase had been in the counties west of the sixth principal meridian. The sentiment in the western counties for additional representation in the legislature had grown to a positive demand. Ten of the thirteen members of the senate represented the Missouri river counties and the first tier of counties west of them leaving but three senators to represent the rest of the state. The 12th senatorial district included 23 counties in the South Platte with a population of 50,000, or one-fourth of the total population of the state, with one member in the house. Eight of the South Platte counties together had one member in the house, while Richardson county with less population had three members.

The movement for an increased representation of the western part of the state grew steadily during the winter of 1874. On May 14 of the same year a convention of western Nebraskans was held in Lincoln to discuss this subject. The convention decided to await the result of the October election which would indicate the popular demand for a new constitution, and then advocate a called session of the legislature to secure the political rights of the western counties. This plan failed and a new one was adopted. A meeting of the friends of the western section was arranged to be held at Kearney Junction immediately after the state central committee had made the call for the republican state convention in 1874. If the west did not obtain from the state committee the representation it was entitled to in the convention, it resolved to oppose all

candidates nominated by the faction which denied them their rights. The threat succeeded. The state central committee issued the call for a convention of 259 delegates, and the republicans west of the sixth principal meridian secured what they asked, one additional delegate being given to each county in that region.

The constitutional convention of 1875 made the next legislative apportionment. It increased membership in the senate from 13 to 33 and fixed the upper limit in the house at 100. The entire state was re-districted and representation of the western counties greatly increased. On the basis of population both North and South Platte were fairly treated. Only 30 senators and 84 representatives were apportioned by the constitutional convention, the future increase to 33 for the senate and 100 for the house being left for future acts of the legislature. The constitution of 1875 also required the legislature to make a new apportionment at its first session after the United States census and after each state census which it required to be taken in 1885 and each ten years thereafter.

The legislature of 1881 made a reapportionment, increasing membership in the senate to 33 and in the house to 100, the full number permitted by the constitution. This apportionment on the whole seems to have been fairly made.

A state census was taken in 1885, the only one taken under the requirement of the constitution, and in 1887 the legislature reapportioned the state. In this apportionment Nemaha and Johnson counties, Rock and Brown were given larger representation than they were entitled to, due perhaps to the unwillingness of the committee to form large float districts.

The western half of the state filled very rapidly with new settlers in the years following 1887. By the time of the next United States census in 1890 all the unorganized territory had been formed into counties. A reapportionment at this time would have taken representation away from the eastern part of the state and placed it in the west. After a long and acrimonious debate the legislature of 1891 killed the apportionment bill required by the state constitution. The same action was repeated in 1897 and again in 1901.

It was not until the session of 1911, fourteen years after the previous apportionment, that the legislature redistricted the state. The maps which accompany this chapter set forth in graphic form the equity of different apportionments. The tables which follow present the condensed data of these apportionments.

APPORTIONMENTS NORTH AND SOUTH

The plus mark denotes that the following was a divided representation with the other section.

Years	Senate			House		
	North Platte	South Platte	Total	North Platte	South Platte	Total
1855	7	6	13	14	12	26
1855-6	7	6	13	12	16	28
1858	7	6	13	19	20	39
1864	5 + 1	7 + 1	13	16	23	39
1867	5	8	13	15 + 2	22 + 2	39
1871	4 + 2	7 + 2	13	15 + 3	21 + 3	39
1875	11 + 2	17 + 2	30*	26 + 5	49 + 5	80*
1881	13	20	33	40	60	100
1887	14 + 4	15 + 4	33	43 + 3	54 + 3	100
1911	17 + 1	15 + 1	33	55 + 1	44 + 1	100

*1875. This apportionment of members has only 30 senators and 80 representatives.

The Platte river with its south fork divides Nebraska into north and south groups of counties, as follows:

NORTH.

Antelope.	Deuel.	Madison.
Arthur.	Dixon.	Merrick.
Banner.	Dodge.	Morrill.
Blaine.	Douglas.	Nance.
Boone.	Garden.	Pierce.
Box Butte.	Garfield.	Platte.
Boyd.	Grant.	Rock.
Brown.	Greeley.	Sarpy.
Buffalo.	Hall.	Scott's Bluff.
Burt.	Holt.	Sheridan.
Cedar.	Hooker.	Sherman.
Cherry.	Howard.	Sioux.
Cheyenne.	Keith.	Stanton.
Colfax.	Keya Paha.	Thomas.
Cuming.	Kimball.	Thurston.
Custer.	Knox.	Valley.
Dakota.	Logan.	Washington.
Dawes.	Loup.	Wayne.
Dawson.	McPherson.	Wheeler.

SOUTH.

Adams.	Hamilton.	Pawnee.
Butler.	Harlan.	Perkins.
Cass.	Hayes.	Phelps.
Chase.	Hitchcock.	Polk.
Clay.	Jefferson.	Red Willow.
Dundy.	Johnson.	Richardson.
Fillmore.	Kearney.	Saline.
Franklin.	Lancaster.	Saunders.
Frontier.	Lincoln.	Seward.
Furnas.	Nemaha.	Thayer.
Gage.	Nuckolls.	Webster.
Gosper.	Otoe.	York.

APPORTIONMENTS EAST AND WEST

The plus mark denotes that the following was a divided representation with the other section.

Years	Senate			House		
	East	West	Total	East	West	Total
1875	25 + 3	2 + 3	30*	67 + 2	11 + 2	80*
1881	23 + 4	6 + 4	33	77	23	100
1887	22 + 2	9 + 2	33	71	29	100
1911	22 + 2	9 + 2	33	65 + 1	34 + 1	100

*1875. This apportionment of members has only 30 senators and 80 representatives.

The first guide meridian west divides Nebraska into east and west groups of counties, as follows:

EAST.

Antelope.	Gage.	Platte.
Boone.	Hamilton.	Polk.
Burt.	Jefferson.	Richardson.
Butler.	Johnson.	Saline.
Cass.	Knox.	Sarpy.
Cedar.	Lancaster.	Saunders.
Clay.	Madison.	Seward.
Colfax.	Merrick.	Stanton.
Cuming.	Nance.	Thayer.
Dakota.	Nemaha.	Thurston.
Dixon.	Nuckolls.	Washington.
Dodge.	Otoe.	Wayne.
Douglas.	Pawnee.	York.
Fillmore.	Pierce.	

WEST.

Adams.	Furnas.	Lincoln.
Arthur.	Garden.	Logan.
Banner.	Garfield.	Loup.
Blaine.	Gosper.	McPherson.
Box Butte.	Grant.	Morrill.
Boyd.	Greeley.	Perkins.
Brown.	Hall.	Phelps.
Buffalo.	Harlan.	Red Willow.
Chase.	Hayes.	Rock.
Cherry.	Hitchcock.	Scott's Bluff.
Cheyenne.	Holt.	Sheridan.
Custer.	Hooker.	Sherman.
Dawes.	Howard.	Sioux.
Dawson.	Kearney.	Thomas.
Deuel.	Keith.	Valley.
Dundy.	Keya Paha.	Webster.
Franklin.	Kimball.	Wheeler.
Frontier.		

RATIO OF POPULATION TO REPRESENTATION IN THE SENATE UNDER THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1911.

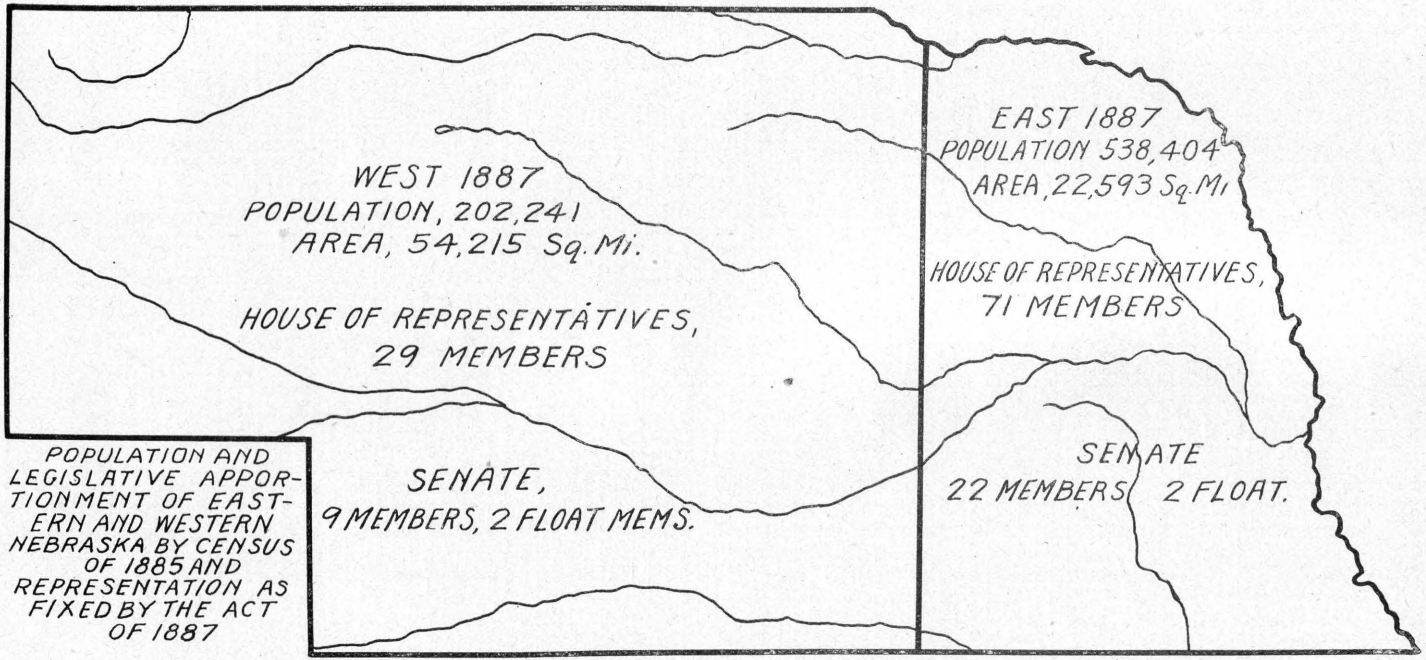
1911, total population, 1,192,214. Ratio, 1 senator to every 36,370.

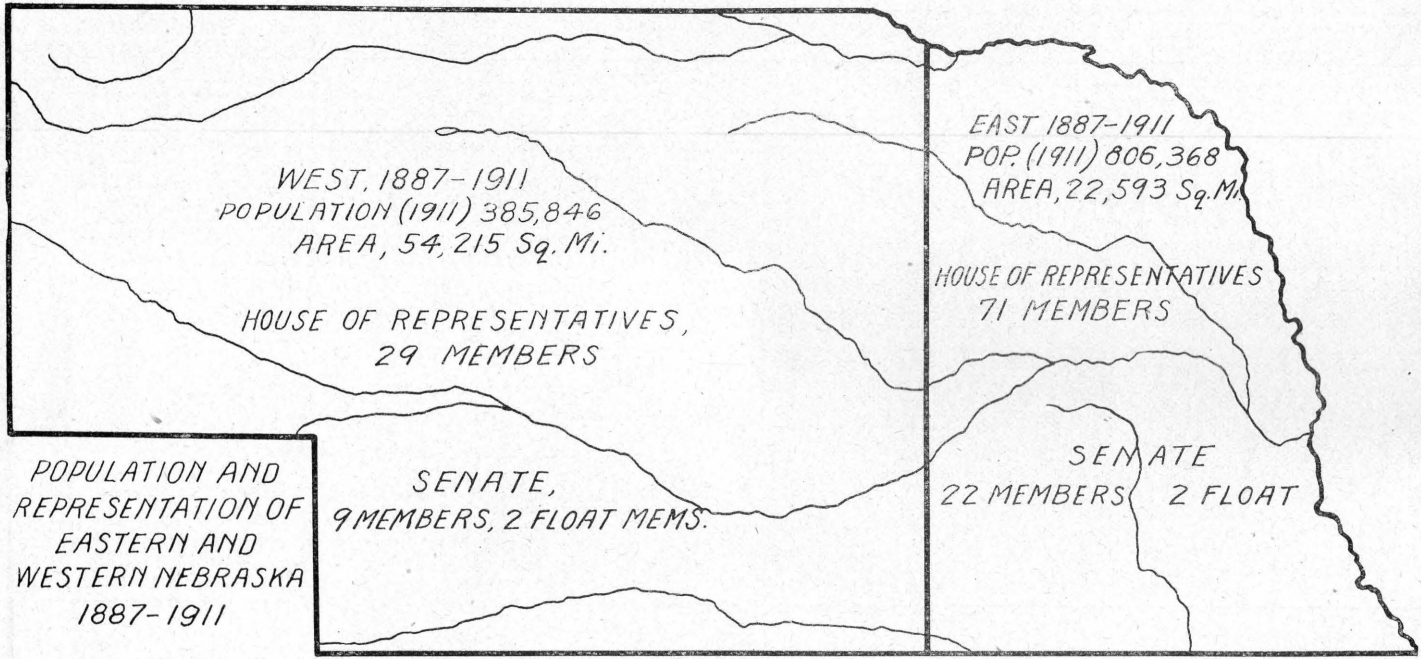
District	Counties	Population	Members
1	Richardson 17,488, Nemaha 13,095, Johnson 10,187	40,770	1
2	Cass 19,786, Otoe 19,324	39,110	1
3	Saunders 21,145, Sarpy 9,274	30,419	1
4	Douglas	168,546	5
5	Washington 12,738, Dodge 22,145	34,883	1
6	Burt 12,726, Thurston 8,704, Dakota 6,564, Dixon 11,477	39,471	1
7	Cuming 13,782, Wayne 10,397, Pierce 10,122	34,301	1
8	Cedar 15,191, Knox 18,358	33,549	1
9	Antelope 14,003, Boone 13,145, Nance 8,926	36,074	1
10	Madison 19,101, Stanton 7,542, Colfax 11,610	38,253	1
11	Platte 19,006, Polk 10,521, Merrick 10,379	39,906	1
12	Seward 16,895, Butler 15,403	31,298	1
13	Lancaster	73,793	2
14	Gage 30,525, Pawnee 10,582	41,053	1
15	Jefferson 16,852, Thayer 14,775	31,627	1
16	Fillmore 14,674, Saline 17,866	32,540	1
17	York 18,721, Hamilton 13,459	32,180	1
18	Hall 20,361, Howard 10,783, Greeley 8,047	39,191	1
19	Adams 20,900, Clay 15,729	36,629	1
20	Nuckolls 13,019, Webster 12,008, Franklin 10,303	35,330	1
21	Harlan 9,570, Furnas 12,083, Gosper 4,933, Phelps 10,451	37,037	1
22	Buffalo 21,907, Sherman 8,275, Kearney 9,106	39,288	1
23	Custer 25,668, Valley 9,480, Blaine 1,672, Loup 2,188	39,008	1
24	Boyd 8,826, Holt 15,545, Garfield 3,417, Wheeler 2,292, Keya Paha 3,452	33,532	1
25	Lincoln 15,684, Dawson 15,961, Keith, 3,692	35,337	1
26	Frontier 8,572, Red Willow 11,056, Hitchcock 5,415, Hayes 3,011, Dundy 4,098, Perkins 2,570, Chase 3,611	38,333	1
27	Scott's Bluff 8,355, Banner 1,444, Kimball 1,942, Morrill 4,584, Cheyenne 4,551, Garden 3,538, Deuel 1,786, Grant 1,097, Hooker 981, Thomas 1,191, McPherson 2,470, Logan 1521	33,460	1
28	Cherry 10,414, Sheridan 7,328, Dawes 5,254, Box Butte 6,131, Rock 3,627, Brown 6,083, Sioux 5,599	44,436	1
	Total		33

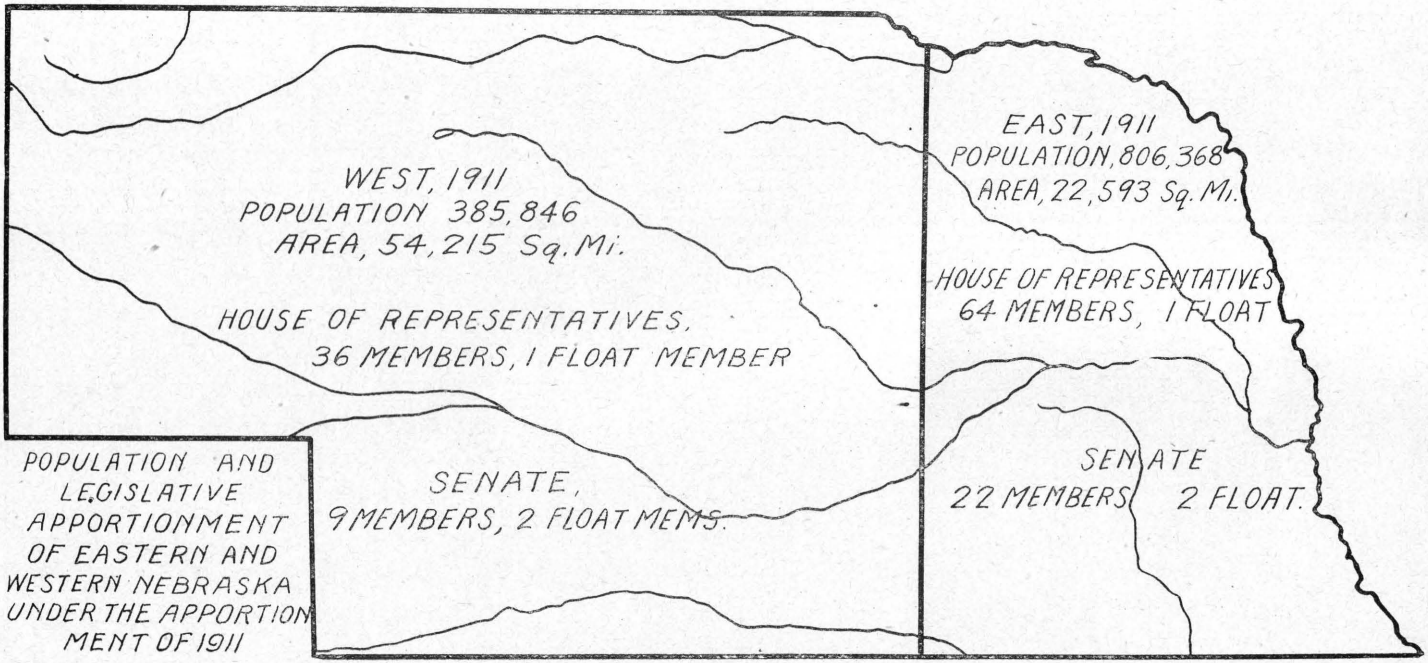
RATIO OF POPULATION TO REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE UNDER THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1911.

1911, total population, 1,192,214. Ratio, 1 representative to every 11,922.

District	Counties	Population	Members	District	Counties	Population	Members
1	Richardson	17,448	1	45	Nuckolls	13,019	1
2	Nemaha	13,095	1	46	Webster	12,008	1
3	Richardson 5,526, Nemaha 1,173	6,699	1	47	Adams	20,900	2
4	Pawnee	10,582	1	48	Hall	20,361	2
5	Johnson	10,187	1	49	Merrick	10,379	1
6	Otoe	19,324	1	50	Nance	8,926	1
7	Cass	19,786	1	51	Howard	10,783	1
8	Cass 7,864, Otoe 7,402	15,266	1	52	Greeley 8,047, Wheeler 2,292, Garfield 3,417	13,756	1
9	Sarpy	9,274	1	53	Holt	15,545	1
10	Douglas	168,546	12	54	Boyd 8,826, Holt 3,623	12,449	1
11	Washington	12,738	1	55	Rock 3,627, Brown 5,083, Keya Paha 3,452	13,162	1
12	Burt	12,726	1	56	Valley	9,480	1
13	Thurston 8,704, Dakota 6,564	15,268	1	57	Sherman	8,275	1
14	Dixon	11,477	1	58	Custer	25,668	2
15	Cedar	15,191	1	59	Buffalo	21,907	2
16	Knox	18,358	1	60	Kearney	9,106	1
17	Cedar 3,269, Knox 6,436	9,705	1	61	Franklin	10,303	1
18	Antelope	14,003	1	62	Harlan	9,570	1
19	Pierce	10,122	1	63	Phelps	10,451	1
20	Wayne	10,397	1	64	Furnas	12,083	1
21	Cuming	13,782	1	65	Red Willow	11,056	1
22	Stanton 7,542, Cuming 1,860	9,402	1	66	Frontier 8,572, Gosper 4,933	13,505	1
23	Boone	13,145	1	67	Dawson	15,961	1
24	Madison	19,101	1	68	Lincoln	15,684	1
25	Platte	19,006	1	69	Hitchcock 5,415, Dundy 4,098	9,513	1
26	Platte 7,084, Madison 7,179	14,263	1	70	Chase 3,613, Perkins 2,570 Hayes 3,011	9,194	1
27	Colfax	11,610	1				
28	Dodge	22,145	2	71	Loup 2,188, Blaine 1,672, Grant 1,097, Hooker 981, Thomas 1,191, McPherson 2,470, Logan 1,521	11,120	1
29	Saunders	21,145	2				
30	Lancaster	73,793	6				
31	Gage	30,525	2				
32	Jefferson	16,852	1				
33	Thayer	14,775	1	72	Cherry	10,414	1
34	Gage 6,681, Jefferson 4,930, Thayer 2,853	14,464	1	73	Sheridan 7,328, Box Butte 6,131	13,459	1
35	Saline	17,866	1	74	Dawes 5,254, Sioux 5,599	10,853	1
36	Seward	15,895	1	75	Scott's Bluff 8,355, Morrill 4,584	12,939	1
37	Butler	15,403	1	76	Banner 1,444, Kimball 1,942, Cheyenne 4,551, Deuel 1,786, Garden 3,538	13,261	1
38	Saline 944, Seward 3,973, Butler 3,481	8,398	1				
39	Polk	10,521	1				
40	York	18,721	1				
41	Fillmore	14,674	1	77	Keith 3,692, Lincoln 3,762, Dawson 4,039	11,493	1
42	Clay	15,729	1				
43	York 6,799, Fillmore 2,752, Clay 3,807	13,358	1		Total		100
44	Hamilton	13,459	1				


WEST 1887
POPULATION, 202,241
AREA, 54,215 Sq. Mi.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
29 MEMBERS
SENATE,
9 MEMBERS, 2 FLOAT MEMS.
EAST 1887
POPULATION 538,404
AREA, 22,593 Sq. Mi
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
71 MEMBERS
SENATE
22 MEMBERS 2 FLOAT.
POPULATION AND LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT OF EASTERN AND WESTERN NEBRASKA BY CENSUS OF 1885 AND REPRESENTATION AS FIXED BY THE ACT OF 1887


WEST, 1887-1911
POPULATION (1911) 385,846
AREA, 54,215 Sq. Mi.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
29 MEMBERS
EAST 1887-1911
POP. (1911) 806,368
AREA, 22,593 Sq. Mi.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
71 MEMBERS
POPULATION AND
REPRESENTATION OF
EASTERN AND
WESTERN NEBRASKA
1887-1911
SENATE,
9 MEMBERS, 2 FLOAT MEMS.
SENATE
22 MEMBERS 2 FLOAT


WEST, 1911
POPULATION 385,846
AREA, 54,215 Sq. Mi.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
36 MEMBERS, 1 FLOAT MEMBER
SENATE,
9 MEMBERS, 2 FLOAT MEMS.
EAST, 1911
POPULATION, 806,368
AREA, 22,593 Sq. Mi.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
64 MEMBERS, 1 FLOAT
SENATE
22 MEMBERS 2 FLOAT.
POPULATION AND LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT OF EASTERN AND WESTERN NEBRASKA UNDER THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1911

NORTH PLATTE VS. SOUTH PLATTE. POPULATION AND LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION 1911

MILITARY HISTORY AND MILITIA.

In September, 1819, Colonel Henry Atkinson, then of the Sixth infantry, established a military camp near the site of the Council Bluff where Lewis and Clark first held a council with the Indians. Subsequently Fort Atkinson was established on this bluff. This was the first military post and the first settlement of consequence on Nebraska soil. A regiment of infantry and another of riflemen made up the garrison. The fort was abandoned on June 15, 1827. The present village of Fort Calhoun adjoins the site of old Fort Atkinson.

Protection of whites from Indians and of warring Indian tribes from each other later made the establishment of other forts necessary. In July, 1847, old Fort Kearney was established on the west bank of the Missouri river fifty miles south of Omaha, where Nebraska City was afterward located. Lieutenant-Colonel Ludwell E. Powell and five companies of soldiers wintered there, but this fort was abandoned in May, 1848, and its name was given to Fort Childs which had just been established on the Platte river about five miles from the present site of the city of Kearney. The block house at Old Fort Kearney was used as a newspaper office in 1854, the News of Nebraska City being printed there. The new Fort Kearney was permanently established in July of 1848, after one or two trial sites had been abandoned. Its name was given in honor of Brigadier-General Stephen W. Kearney who died October 8, 1848. This fort was one of the defenses of the stream of west-bound adventurers and settlers for many years. It was abandoned on May 17, 1871. During this time it was occupied by both regular and volunteer troops—the First Nebraska regiment being among the latter. In 1850 a military road was established which connected Fort Leavenworth in Kansas with Fort Kearney.

The policy of the government was to have a string of forts to protect the Oregon trail.

Fort Laramie, now in Wyoming, was the most famous of all Nebraska territory's forts. It was established by fur traders as early as 1834, and was sold to the United States June 26, 1849. It was abandoned as a military post on April 27, 1890.

In 1855 two forts were located in Nebraska Territory. Fort Grattan at Ash Hollow, 188 miles west of Fort Kearney, was established on September 8, and almost immediately (October 1) abandoned. Fort Pierre, now in South Dakota, was established July 7, 1855, and abandoned May 16, 1857.

Nebraska having established a territorial government in 1854, a proclamation of Acting-Governor T. B. Cuming of date December 23, 1854, recited that settlers were continually threatened by Indian depredations and recommended that two regiments of volunteers, one north and one south of the Platte be organized. Governor Cuming appointed the regimental officers. Early in 1855 General John M. Thayer was commissioned as brigadier-general, A. J. Hanscom as colonel of the First regiment, and John W. Boulware as colonel of the Second regiment. On July 30, 1855, Governor Izard ordered General Thayer to raise a volunteer company, which, with the "First company" were to be stationed near Fontanelle, Dodge county, to protect the lives and property of settlers until the federal government should afford adequate protection. A company was, accordingly, stationed in that vicinity, another at Elkhorn City, and another at Tekamah.

On January 23, 1856, the legislature passed an act organizing the Nebraska volunteer militia. The organization was to consist of one brigade on either side of the Platte river. The first major general and brigadier generals were to be chosen by the legislature in joint convention and after that by the commissioned brigade and regiment officers. Each company was to elect its own officers. On January 24, 1856, the legislature in joint session elected John M. Thayer major general, L. L. Bowen brigadier general of the First brigade, and H. P. Downs brigadier general of the second brigade. On July 1 or 2, 1859, General Thayer headed an expedition to deal with Pawnees who had been

troubling settlers in the vicinity of West Point and beyond. A detachment of the United States Fourth artillery regiment joined this expedition.

The beginning of the Civil war found Nebraska Territory with only Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie maintaining garrisons, and the necessity for protection from the Indians as imperative as ever. Nevertheless, Nebraska furnished 3,307 men and officers to the Union armies. The First Nebraska volunteer regiment was organized in June and July, 1861, as an infantry regiment, with 1,370 officers and men. On July 30, 1861, Colonel John M. Thayer and the First batallion left for Missouri. The rest of the regiment joined the First battalion in August and were in service during the winter at Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh. In November, 1863, the regiment was transferred to the cavalry service and later was sent to Arkansas. In January, 1864, the veterans were granted a furlough and returned at once to Omaha. Upon the expiration of the furlough in August, they were ordered to Fort Kearney, arriving there on August 23, 1864. The regiment was reorganized by an order dated January 31, 1865, under the name of First Nebraska cavalry, and was engaged in scouting and fighting Indians until it was mustered out on July 1, 1866.

In December, 1861, the Nebraska battalion of what became known as the Curtis horse regiment was recruited at Nebraska City and Omaha. After being in active service in Kentucky until June 25, 1862, this regiment became the Fifth Iowa cavalry and served until the close of the war. Many Nebraskans were enlisted in the companies recruited in neighboring states. In addition to white troops from Nebraska, there were in the government service two companies of Indian scouts, one of Pawnees and one of Omahas. These served during the latter part of the war.

During the absence of the Nebraska troops at the front, there was great need of protection from Indians. An additional fort was established on September 27, 1863, near Cottonwood Springs in what is now Lincoln county about six miles from Maxwell on the south side of the Platte. The first name of this fort was Cantonment Fort McKean. This was changed to Post of Cottonwood in February, 1864, to Fort Cottonwood in May, 1864, and to Fort McPherson February 20, 1866. In 1873 a portion of this reservation was set aside for a national cemetery in which have been buried over 700 of those who died on the frontier—pioneers and soldiers. Fort McPherson was abandoned as a military post in 1880.

To meet the necessities of the frontier on July 31, 1862, Governor Saunders issued an order requiring "all male residents of the territory between the ages of 21 and 45" to enroll forthwith in independent militia companies of not less than thirty-five nor more than sixty-four persons each.

At this time government recruiting officers had been sent into Nebraska to fill up regiments credited to other states. This was resented by many Nebraskans because of the need of protection from Indians. On August 18, 1862, Governor Saunders issued a proclamation notifying such recruiting officers to desist immediately, and forbidding all citizens of the territory to enlist in any regiment not recruited under his authority.

In September, 1862, upon representations of Acting-Governor Paddock concerning the necessity for frontier defense, federal officers came to Nebraska to organize the Second regiment of Nebraska cavalry. This regiment was mustered in with R. W. Furnas as colonel and was sent to do frontier work. On September 3, 1863, this regiment took part in an engagement with Indians at Whitestone Hills, now in South Dakota. Their enlistment was for nine months, at the expiration of which the regiment was mustered out.

In August, 1864, Sioux and Cheyenne Indians raided settlements in Nebraska, and Governor Saunders called out four companies of militia and a detachment of artillery. The most conspicuous depredation of this time occurred at Plum Creek, now Lexington, and is known as the Plum Creek massacre. So great was the excitement that Adjutant General W. H. S. Hughes* on August 22 called on all able-bodied men in the territory between the ages of

* The office of adjutant general had been created by legislative act approved February 15, 1864.

18 and 45 to enroll themselves in the militia. The companies called out by Governor Saunders furnished their own horses and rendered important service in guarding the overland trail. One of these companies served in the active campaign against the Indians, under Major General S. R. Curtis. Under General Curtis, also, Captain (afterwards Major) Frank J. North, of Platte county, served with his company of Pawnee scouts. At intervals from this time until the spring of 1877 Major North and his Pawnee scouts were of the greatest service to the military authorities and settlers on the frontier.

Fort Sidney (formerly Sidney barracks) was established December 13, 1867, as a sub-post of Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory. It became an independent post November 28, 1870, and was abandoned June 1, 1874.

Fort Omaha, four miles above Omaha, was established December 5, 1868. It was known as Omaha barracks until 1878. Since September 16, 1896, when the troops were withdrawn after Fort Crook became an accomplished fact, it has served as a quartermaster's depot, and afterwards as a U. S. signal service station.

Continued warfare on the border was characteristic of the period during the building of the Union Pacific railroad. After the close of the civil war, more regular troops could be spared for frontier work.

On September 5, 1874, Fort Hartsuff was established on the north side of the Loup river, seventy-six miles from Grand Island, and abandoned May 9, 1881. On May 8, 1874, Fort Robinson was established at the Red Cloud agency, about three miles from the present site of Crawford. There is no longer an Indian agency at this point.

Fort Niobrara, at Valentine, Nebraska, was established April 22, 1880, and abandoned October 22, 1906. On August 1, 1911, all but 1,093.50 acres of this military reservation were transferred to the department of the interior to be thrown open to settlement. The land reserved by the war department was to be held for military purposes and reserved for an experimental farm. The University of Nebraska has had this land under easement for use as an experimental sub-station. A recent act of congress has opened this land to settlement, but the university is given the privilege of purchase at $1.25 an acre. The legislature of 1915 will be asked for an appropriation for this purpose.

On January 11, 1912, part of the original Niobrara reservation was set aside by the department of the interior as a bird reservation.

The first act concerning a military establishment after Nebraska became a state was the act of February 15, 1869, establishing the office of adjutant general as a state office. On March 4, 1870, an act authorizing the raising of troops on extraordinary occasions was approved. This was repealed by the military code of February 28, 1881. This code provided for the establishment of the Nebraska national guard, and re-established the office of adjutant general which had been abolished in 1871. This act has been variously amended.

Since the close of the border wars, the Nebraska national guards have had a comparatively peaceful existence. They were called out to guard the northern border of the state in the winter of 1890-91 during the Sioux disturbance following the battle of Wounded Knee. Their services have been necessary at the scenes of such calamities as a riot at smelting works in Omaha, May 21, 1880; a strike at Omaha, March 11, 1882; a threatened riot in the capitol at the outset of the Boyd-Thayer contest, January 8, 1891; strike at South Omaha stock yards, August 10, 1894; escape of convicts from the penitentiary March 14, 1912; and the Omaha tornado of March 23, 1913.

On May 2, 1898, the First and Second regiments of Nebraska national guards were ordered to Lincoln to be mustered into the United States service for the Spanish-American war. On May 16 the First Nebraska volunteers left Lincoln for the Philippines. On May 17 recruiting for the Third Nebraska volunteers was ordered. On May 19 the Second Nebraska volunteers left for Chickamauga. On July 18 the Third Nebraska, with William J. Bryan as colonel, left Omaha for Jacksonville, Florida. Later the regiment went to Cuba. It returned to Nebraska in May, 1899. The First Nebraska volunteers served in the Philippines until June 22, 1899. The regiment took part in many

battles, and lost 64 members from wounds and disease. It was mustered out on August 23, 1899, and arrived in Lincoln on a special train which was furnished by citizens of Nebraska, on September 14.

The Second Nebraska volunteers were mustered out of the service at Fort Omaha on October 24, 1898, having spent their whole term of service outside Nebraska at Chickamauga park.

The Nebraska national guard is now organized into two regiments of infantry called the Fourth and Fifth regiments, a signal corps of one company, and an engineer corps of one company.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN NEBRASKA.

Upon Nebraska's admission to statehood, March 1, 1867, the federal government relinquished local government to the state. Many points of contact with the general government are still in existence, and federal activities within the borders of the state continue to multiply. Numerous Nebraskans, also, are in the federal service in Washington, and elsewhere.

These relationships of Nebraska and Nebraskans with the federal government are evidenced by the following roster of persons engaged in these various activities under control of the federal government:*

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Salary of senators and representatives is $7,500.

SENATORS.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock ..... Omaha
Term expires 1917.

George W. Norris ..... McCook
Term expires 1919.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Terms expire March 1, 1915.

John A. Maguire, Lincoln ..... First district
C. O. Lobeck (re-elected 1914), Omaha ..... Second district
Dan V. Stephens (re-elected 1914), Fremont ..... Third district
Charles H. Sloan (re-elected 1914), Geneva ..... Fourth district
Silas R. Barton, Grand Island ..... Fifth district
Moses P. Kinkaid (re-elected 1914), O'Neill ..... Sixth district

JUDICIARY.

Nebraska is under the jurisdiction of the eighth circuit court of appeals and circuit court. There are two judges for the Nebraska district of the federal district court system.

CIRCUIT COURT, EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

Salaries of judges, $7,000.

Judges—
Walter H. Sanborn ..... St. Paul
William C. Hook ..... Leavenworth
Elmer B. Adams ..... St. Louis
Walter I. Smith ..... Council Bluffs
John E. Carland ..... Washington, D. C.
John D. Jordan, Clerk ..... St. Louis

DISTRICT COURT, NEBRASKA DISTRICT.

Judges—	Salary
W. H. Munger	$6,000
T. C. Munger	6,000
R. C. Hoyt, Clerk ..... Fees not exceeding	3,500
Francis S. Howell, District Attorney	4,000
A. W. Lane, District Attorney	2,200
W. P. Warner, Marshal	4,000
James B. Nickerson, Chief Deputy Marshal	1,800
	$27,500

* This roster was compiled from data furnished by the several departments in 1913, with the exception of names of post-office employes and the forest service, which are taken from the U. S. Official Register for 1911.

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY.

These are appointed by the judges of the federal district court.

Ernest C. Ames ..... Lincoln
Daniel H. McClanahan ..... Lincoln
District includes Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Polk, Richardson, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York counties.

W. V. Hoagland ..... North Platte
District includes Banner, Cheyenne, Dawson, Deuel, Garden, Keith, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, McPherson, Morrill, and Scott's Bluff counties.

Charles McDonald ..... Omaha
J. A. C. Kennedy ..... Omaha
District includes Burt, Cass, Douglas, Sarpy and Washington counties.

August Wagner ..... Columbus
District includes Boone, Butler, Colfax, Merrick, Nance and Platte counties.

Fred. W. Vaughan ..... Fremont
District includes Cuming and Dodge counties.

Bayard H. Paine ..... Grand Island
District includes Buffalo, Garfield, Greeley, Hall, Howard, Sherman, Valley and Wheeler counties.

J. A. Armour ..... Broken Bow
District includes Blaine, Custer, Grant, Hooker, Loup and Thomas counties.

G. Norberg ..... Holdrege
District includes Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow and Webster counties.

E. P. Weatherby ..... Norfolk
District includes Antelope, Boyd, Brown, Holt, Keya Paha, Knox, Madison, Pierce and Stanton counties.

Fred A. Crites ..... Chadron
District includes Sioux, Box Butte, Cherry and Dawes counties.

Thurston, Wayne and Dixon counties have never required the services of a federal referee in bankruptcy.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The activities of the interior department within the state consist of land offices, Indian service and reclamation service.

LAND OFFICES.

	Salary
William W. Wood, Register, Alliance	$3,000.00
Harvey J. Ellis, Receiver, Alliance	3,000.00
John Reese, Register, Broken Bow	3,000.00
Darius M. Amsberry, Receiver, Broken Bow	3,000.00
Chas. F. Shedd, Register, Lincoln	994.15
Wm. M. Gifford, Receiver, Lincoln	994.15
John E. Evans, Register, North Platte	2,848.62
Ira L. Bare, Receiver, North Platte	2,848.62
Brantley E. Sturdevant, Register, O'Neill	1,807.85
Sanford Parker, Receiver, O'Neill	1,807.85
Luke M. Bates, Register, Valentine	3,000.00
Elof Olson, Receiver, Valentine	3,000.00

Registers and receivers are appointed by the president.

INDIAN SERVICE.

*Indian Schools.

Sam B. Davis, Superintendent, Genoa	$2,000.00
Albert H. Kneale, Superintendent, Winnebago	2,100.00

*Indian Agency.

Frank E. McIntyre, Superintendent, Santee	1,700.00

*Indian Warehouse.

Richard C. Jordan, Superintendent, Omaha, 11th and Capitol Ave	2,000.00

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

*North Platte Project.

Andrew Weiss, Project Engineer, Mitchell	3,300.00
Oliver T. Reedy, Engineer, Minatare	2,400.00
Fred D. Pyle, Irrigation Manager, Mitchell	2,100.00

Grand total in department of interior, 19. Salaries.....$44,901.24

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The treasury department is represented in Nebraska by the custodian service of government buildings, customs service, and internal revenue service.

CUSTODIAN SERVICE.

	Salary
Martin Simon, Janitor, Beatrice	$660.00
Alfred Newton, Assistant Janitor-Watchman, Beatrice	600.00
Hiram H. Hadley, Fireman-Laborer, Beatrice	600.00
Christ Nelson, Laborer, Blair	600.00
Mrs. Mary Nelson, Charwoman, Blair	300.00
Louis Patsch, Fireman-Laborer, Columbus	660.00
Mrs. Anna S. Patsch, Charwoman, Columbus	300.00
Joseph H. Mason, Fireman-Laborer, Fremont	660.00
Lewis Hanson, Laborer, Fremont	600.00
George H. Scott, Fireman-Laborer, Grand Island	660.00
Thos. S. Ballard, Laborer, Grand Island	600.00
Eugene P. Freeman, Laborer, Grand Island	600.00
George Hoff, Janitor, Hastings	660.00
Casper Zeiler, Laborer, Hastings	600.00
Mrs. Margaret Kniss, Charwoman, Hastings	600.00
Richard L. Napper, Fireman-Laborer, Kearney	660.00
William Crawford, Laborer, Kearney	600.00

POST-OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE, LINCOLN.

Samuel N. Palmquist, Engineer, Lincoln	1,000.00
Jacob Renner, Fireman, Lincoln	720.00
Frank J. Suchy, Fireman, Lincoln	720.00
John W. Leckliter, Janitor, Lincoln	660.00
Henry S. Hawkins, Watchman, Lincoln	600.00
William J. Price, Watchman, Lincoln	600.00
Robert W. Schaepe, Elevator Conductor, Lincoln	600.00
William F. Brown, Laborer, Lincoln	600.00
Samuel D. Eastman, Laborer, Lincoln	600.00
John Johnson, Laborer, Lincoln	600.00
Miss Emma Bradley, Charwoman	300.00
Mrs. Ellen Corneal, Charwoman, Lincoln	300.00
Amelia Van Nell, Charwoman, Lincoln	300.00

* Appointed under civil service rules.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE, NEBRASKA CITY.

Jabez Dennis, Janitor, Nebraska City	$660.00
James A. Riley, Fireman-Watchman, Nebraska City	600.00
Carl P. Garber, Laborer, Nebraska City	600.00

POST-OFFICE, NORFOLK, NEBR.

Martin Kane, Fireman-Laborer, Norfolk	660.00
Albert Miller, Laborer, Norfolk	600.00

COURT HOUSE, CUSTOMS HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, OMAHA.

Walter H. Bridges, Chief Engineer, Omaha	1,400.00
Albert Sudenburg, Assistant Engineer, Omaha	1,000.00
William Hampton, Fireman, Omaha	$2.00 per day
John W. Williams, Fireman, Omaha	
Lanson Ervin, Fireman-Helper, Omaha	$1.75 per day
James F. Barnett, Fireman-Helper, Omaha	
Charles Black, Watchman, Omaha	720.00
Jacob H. Shugart, Watchman, Omaha	720.00
Boon Kelley, Janitor, Omaha	900.00
George H. Hurd, Elevator Conductor, Omaha	660.00
Scott McWilliams, Elevator Conductor, Omaha	660.00
Valentine W. Stevens, Elevator Conductor, Omaha	660.00
Anton Bruna, Laborer, Omaha	720.00
Chas. Dahl, Laborer, Omaha	660.00
John H. Freeman, Laborer, Omaha	660.00
William Jones, Laborer, Omaha	660.00
Emil Leuenberger, Laborer, Omaha	660.00
Peter Matteson, Laborer, Omaha	660.00
Paul Murray, Laborer, Omaha	660.00
Victor T. Nelson, Laborer, Omaha	660.00
Joseph Piskac, Laborer, Omaha	660.00
John H. Saunders, Laborer, Omaha	660.00
Josephine Barnes, Charwoman, Omaha	300.00
Mrs. Fannie Baumann, Charwoman, Omaha	300.00
Mrs. Bridget Brennan, Charwoman, Omaha	300.00
Mrs. Nettie Kellogg, Charwoman, Omaha	300.00
Mrs. Anna Murray, Charwoman, Omaha	300.00
Mrs. Nora Phillips, Charwoman, Omaha	300.00
Mrs. Lettie Ward, Charwoman, Omaha	300.00

POST-OFFICE, PLATTSMOUTH, NEBR.

Harry M. Wilcox, Fireman-Laborer, Plattsmouth	660.00
Frank Claus, Laborer, Plattsmouth	600.00

POST-OFFICE, SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR.

Ora E. Bruce, Janitor, South Omaha	660.00
James H. Baker, Watchman-Fireman, South Omaha	660.00
William T. Nash, Laborer, South Omaha	600.00

POST-OFFICE, YORK, NEBR.

Leon M. Worman, Fireman-Laborer, York	660.00
David Thomas, Laborer, York	600.00

Total of 71 in custodian service; salaries totalling.....$42,587.50

All positions at Omaha and Lincoln are filled from civil service registers of eligibles, but at the other places the positions of laborers and charwoman are not under civil service regulations.

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

E. R. Birge, Surveyor, Lincoln..... $900.00 fees and 3% commission
Mrs. Mary A. Clark, Clerk, Lincoln..... 600.00
Charles M. Parker, Deputy Surveyor, Lincoln.. 300.00
Cadet Taylor, Surveyor, Omaha..... 350.00 fees and 3% commission
William L. Unsicker, Deputy Surveyor and Clerk, Omaha 1,600.00
Joseph C. Thomas, Deputy Surveyor and Clerk, Omaha 1,600.00
James Burness, Deputy Surveyor and Clerk, Omaha 1,200.00

Total in customs service, 7. Salaries.....$6,550.00

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Wm. S. Becher, Storekeeper-Gauger, Omaha.
John J. Bruner, Storekeeper, Omaha.
Charles B. Coon, Storekeeper-Gauger, Omaha.
Robert S. Deems, Storekeeper-Gauger, Omaha.
James Devenney, Storekeeper, Tecumseh.
Zachariah P. Hedges, Storekeeper-Gauger, South Omaha.
Louis Heimrod, Gauger, Omaha.
Clark W. Hoge, Storekeeper, Omaha.
Benjamin F. Lynch, Storekeeper-Gauger, Omaha.
Edwin A. McNamara, Storekeeper-Gauger, Omaha.
Wm. E. Magner, Gauger, Omaha.
Asa Matthews, Storekeeper-Gauger, Omaha.
Chris Nielsen, Storekeeper-Gauger, Omaha.
Luther H. North, Storekeeper-Gauger, Omaha.
Nicholas J. Paver, Storekeeper-Gauger, Omaha.
Oliver F. Richards, Storekeeper-Gauger, Omaha.
Guy F. Singleton, Storekeeper-Gauger, South Sioux City.
Arthur T. Spees, Storekeeper-Gauger, Sioux, Nebr.
John Tighe, Gauger, Plattsmouth.
C. P. R. Williams, Storekeeper-Gauger, Cedar Rapids.

Compensations are from $3 to $5 per day. Average, $4.

———, Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha..... $4,350.00
(Presidential appointee.)

Edward W. North, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha..... 2,200.00
Herbert A. Doud, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha..... 1,600.00
Kit J. Carson, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha..... 1,300.00
Sheldon W. Conley, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha..... 1,000.00
Miss Helen M. Eaton, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha..... 1,100.00
James D. Watson, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha..... 480.00
Miss Joy M. Higgins, Clerk, Omaha..... 1,100.00
Miss Susan E. Hill, Clerk, Omaha..... 1,100.00
Frank B. Wavrin, Clerk, Omaha..... 1,000.00
Edw. S. Critchfield, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha..... 1,200.00
Clair E. Goddard, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha..... 1,200.00
Alfred L. Slater, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha..... 1,200.00
Robert Dorgan, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Lincoln..... 1,200.00
Geo. N. R. Browne, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Hastings..... 1,200.00
Geo. C. Humphrey, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Grand Island.. 1,200.00
Orville N. Stukey, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Norfolk..... 1,200.00
Jno. B. Orange, Jr., Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Chadron..... 1,200.00
H. J. Hill, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha..... 1,600.00
C. S. Relyea, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha..... 1,400.00
Miss E. M. Quick, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha..... 1,000.00

All of the above civil service officers.

George J. Boucher, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, South Sioux City $300.00
John E. Lind, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Fremont..... 180.00

Total in internal revenue service, 43. Salaries.....$54,350.00

Totals—Treasury Department:

Custodian service	Number employed, 71;	salaries,	$42,587.50
Customs service	Number employed, 7;	salaries,	6,550.00
Internal revenue	Number employed, 43;	salaries,	54,350.00
Grand total	Number employed, 121;	salaries,	$103,487.50

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The war department is now represented in Nebraska by its establishments at Omaha, Fort Crook, Fort Omaha, and Fort Robinson.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Omaha—	Salary
John W. Hitch, Clerk	$1,400
Herbert Cook, Clerk	1,200
Emory M. Singer, Messenger.....	720

SIGNAL SERVICE AT LARGE.

Fort Omaha—	
George A. Warren, Clerk	1,800
Jules Greevy, Clerk	1,200
Arthur C. Bingel, Machinist	1,200
Robert E. Davis, Chief Packer	1,000
Fred H. Jacobsen, Packer	840
Adelbert W. Briggs, Packer	780

QUARTERMASTER CORPS OF THE ARMY.

Fort Crook—	
Fred Brendes, Carpenter	900
Marcus W. Brandt, Engineer	900
John Campbell, Teamster	480
O. L. Edwards, Teamster	480
Fred C. Fairchild, Electrician	1,000
Oliver Farrand, Teamster	480
Ernest A. Folendorf, Wheelwright	720
T. P. Fulcher, Teamster	480
W. B. George, Teamster	480
Frank Graham, Blacksmith.....	720
Claud Granger, Teamster	480
John Haney, Fireman	480
Z. Haney, Teamster	480
Andrew Hansen, Watchman	660
M. B. Hill, Teamster	480
C. Houghtaling, Teamster	480
G. A. Houghtaling, Assistant Wagonmaster.....	600
R. F. Lyman, Clerk	1,200
James Mangan, Plumber	900
John H. Maxwell, Fireman	480
E. A. Parmalee, Clerk	1,600
Frank Phillips, Engineer	1,200
L. R. Robinson, Teamster.....	480
Theodore K. Rud, Teamster.....	480
John Stedifor, Trainmaster	900
A. D. Weekly, Teamster.....	480
A. D. Young, Teamster	480

Fort Omaha—

U. Baker, Teamster	$480
Robert A. Blair, Civil Engineer and Superintendent of Construction.	1,500
Fred C. Blake, Teamster	480
Henry Bock, Teamster	480
Frank B. Bryant, Clerk	1,400
George H. Chapman, Messenger	720
L. Clancy, Teamster	480
Constantine Daly, Blacksmith	720
D. B. Dawson, Laborer	540
John Doak, Assistant Wagonmaster	720
P. E. Doak, Teamster	480
H. G. Edwards, Laborer	540
Grant I. Graham, Clerk	1,000
J. F. King, Teamster	480
John F. Kroupa, Plumber	960
Guy P. Lee, Blacksmith and Horseshoer	960
William R. Madison, Teamster	480
David N. McCluer, Carpenter	900
W. Parsons, Teamster	480
A. F. Thomsen, Teamster	480
Frank Wilkins, Teamster	480
M. Wilson, Teamster	480

Omaha Depot—

Warren Brooks, Janitor	600
John Clauson, Elevator Conductor	720
C. B. Couch, Assistant Warehouseman	720
W. J. Cusick, Laborer	540
E. E. Davis, Clerk	2,000
George Ellett, Watchman	720
Henry Falvey, Clerk and Inspector	1,200
James F. Flemister, Watchman	660
Charles Fox, Teamster	600
Frank Garretty, Watchman	600
William Garrity, Engineer	1,000
Samuel Gibson, Watchman	600
Thomas Griffin, Saddler	720
Frederick Gross, Truckman	720
Charles L. Gyger, Clerk	1,600
A. Hill, Teamster	600
Fred Hill, Teamster	600
Q. T. Keiningham, Wheelwright	900
James Knapp, Teamster	600
Lawrence Mangan, Messenger	840
W. J. Mawhinney, Superintendent of Building	1,000
John J. Mercer, Clerk	1,200
John E. Miller, Clerk	1,000
John F. Murphy, Quartermaster's Agent	1,200
Mike P. Noriega, Storekeeper	900
John Norman, Laborer	600
Harry Northcutt, Clerk	1,200
H. D. Olson, Clerk	1,000
Frank M. Osborne, Clerk	1,200
James Peterson, Teamster	600
Jacke Rosenblatt, Teamster	600
P. A. Scholl, Clerk	1,600
Sebastian Selzle, Laborer	720
T. D. Stoney, Clerk	1,400
Adam Strachan, Teamster	600
Charles H. Townsend, Clerk	1,400
Emil C. Wagner, Truckman	600

Omaha Depot—Concluded—

John Wallace, Storekeeper	$1,200
Frank Willard, Truckman	600
Charles Wynja, Clerk	1,200

Fort Robinson—

F. R. Bacon, Teamster	480
S. J. Bacon, Teamster	480
Ray Bailey, Teamster	480
P. L. Chetwood, Teamster	480
W. F. Clark, Saddler	720
John Dillon, Packer	600
Frank Evans, Packer	600
George Finn, Teamster	480
David Foster, Packer	600
Percy Gibson, Teamster	480
A. Gore, Teamster	480
William Hall, Assistant Wagonmaster	600
J. A. Habegger, Clerk	1,400
T. G. Harris, Wheelwright	900
Bert Hawks, Teamster	480
William H. Hoag, Blacksmith and Horseshoer	720
Jack Holmes, Packer	600
James Howard, Packer	600
B. Itzkovitch, Teamster	480
S. Johnson, Packer	600
D. Kline, Plumber	900
Charles E. Lane, Trainmaster	720
A. S. Lews, Teamster	480
William J. Lovely, Plumber	1,200
Gus Madison, Teamster	480
C. B. Malone, Teamster	480
D. I. Maney, Packer	600
R. Miller, Cook	480
N. Mitchell, Teamster	480
Bert Monroe, Packer	600
Geo. M. Moore, Electrician	1,000
William Muir, Packmaster	1,200
M. Nusbaum, Packer	600
Fred Odekoren, Teamster	480
Abraham Olson, Blacksmith	720
John C. Oyler, Carpenter	900
Tom Remington, Teamster	480
G. Roseland, Teamster	480
James F. Russell, Packer	600
Roy Shaffer, Teamster	480
A. B. Skelley, Cook	480
Alex Stepney, Scavenger	300
Chas. A. Stoney, Engineman and Steamfitter	900
Jack Tapau, Teamster	480
Fred Thurman, Teamster	480
R. C. Wallis, Teamster	480
G. W. Wiles, Teamster	480
R. D. Williamson, Cargador	720

PAY DEPARTMENT AT LARGE.

Omaha—

F. A. Markey, Pay Clerk	1,625
J. A. Marmon, Pay Clerk	1,625
R. G. Nunan, Pay Clerk	2,000
Albert Wedemeyer, Messenger	780

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT AT LARGE.

Omaha—	
Charles O. Carter, Clerk	$1,600
Carey E. Campbell, Messenger	600
Michael J. Dee, Laborer	720
Charles Howell, Laborer	720

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT AT LARGE.

Decatur—	
Clarence Douthett, Foreman	$110.00 per month
John Q. Davenport, Surveyor	80.00 per month
Geo. W. Sheibley, Stoker	50.00 per month
C. E. Jackson, Teamster with team	4.00 per day
T. Taylor, Teamster with team	4.00 per day
Harry Ward, Laborer	2.00 per day
D. M. Quinn, Laborer	50.00 per month
M. Seaton, Laborer	2.50 per day
Onney Goodwin, Laborer	2.00 per day
Albert Goodwin, Laborer	2.00 per day
Clyde Adair, Laborer	2.00 per day
H. Taylor, Laborer	2.00 per day
G. W. Smith, Laborer	2.00 per day
John W. Kent, Laborer	2.00 per day
D. W. Castor, Laborer	2.00 per day
George M. Neary, Laborer	2.00 per day
M. M. Case, Laborer	2.00 per day
Samuel Adair, Laborer	2.00 per day

Totals—War Department:	
Number of persons employed	172
Salaries and wages	$359,892.50

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department carries on many and varied activities in Nebraska. They include farm management and irrigation and dry farming investigations; meat inspection; eradication of contagious diseases in animals; the weather service, and the forest service.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

Farm Management Investigations.

A. E. Anderson, Agent, Care of Experiment Station, Lincoln	$1,200
Miss Huldah Peterson, Agent, Care of Experiment Station, Lincoln	1,000

Western Irrigation Agriculture.

Fritz Knorr, Farm Superintendent, Mitchell	1,800
James A. Holden, Assistant in Dry Land Agriculture, Mitchell	1,200

Dry Land Agriculture.

William W. Burr, Assistant in Dry Land Agriculture, North Platte	1,620
Max Pfaender, Assistant in Dry Land Agriculture, Mitchell	1,200
Total	$8,020

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Employed in Connection with the Enforcement of Meat Inspection Regulations.

	Salary
Nebraska City—	
Charles H. Herrold, Veterinary Inspector (in charge)	$2,000
Dudley D. Conner, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Patrick P. Carver, Meat Inspector	1,200

Nebraska City—Concluded—

Will H. Eyre, Meat Inspector	$1,000
Clarence B. Gowe, Meat Inspector	1,000
Edward Lee Moore, Inspector's Assistant	840

Lincoln—

Gustav A. Kay, Veterinary Inspector (in charge)	1,600
James L. Brown, Meat Inspector	1,100

South Omaha—

Wesley N. Neil, Veterinary Inspector (in charge)	2,340
S. C. Babson, Veterinary Inspector	1,600
Owen L. Beeney, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Arthur L. Blake, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Roy E. Brown, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Dean G. Cooper, Veterinary Inspector	1,800
Charles M. Day, Veterinary Inspector	1,800
Andrew English, Veterinary Inspector	1,600
Christian C. Ettling, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Philip L. Epstein, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Harry H. Fairbank, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
J. Louis Franz, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
W. H. Gibbs, Inspector	1,800
John F. Hauber, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
William C. Herrold, Veterinary Inspector	1,600
Harry H. Howe, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Frank Jelen, Veterinary Inspector	1,800
Charles A. Jerome, Veterinary Inspector	1,600
Monroe H. Leininger, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Fred Loman, Veterinary Inspector	1,600
Archie R. Lundell, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
William A. Lyon, Veterinary Inspector	1,600
William O. Ney, Veterinary Inspector	1,600
Clarence L. Norris, Veterinary Inspector	1,600
Joseph W. Parker, Veterinary Inspector	1,800
Albert A. Pearson, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Robert M. Raban, Veterinary Inspector	1,600
Robert G. Rice, Veterinary Inspector	1,600
William R. Richards, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Arthur R. Smith, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Charles P. Sneed, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
David Stouffer, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Glenn E. Whipple, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Thomas White, Veterinary Inspector	1,800
Clarence J. Young, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Eldred E. Emmons, Clerk	1,000
Edgar Jackson, Clerk	1,000
Phelps Paine, Clerk (Class I)	1,200
James R. Anthony, Meat Inspector	1,200
Robert Benson, Meat Inspector	1,000
William A. Beatty, Meat Inspector	1,200
Peter J. Bent, Meat Inspector	1,000
Joseph Francis Bevins, Meat Inspector	1,200
Joseph R. Bowman, Meat Inspector	1,000
Anthony P. Brennan, Meat Inspector	1,200
Michael J. Brennan, Meat Inspector	1,200
Sylvester J. Clancy, Meat Inspector	1,000
Elisha B. Cook, Meat Inspector	1,200
Patrick J. Corcoran, Meat Inspector	1,200
Peter Devany, Meat Inspector	1,000
Michael J. Fitzgerald, Meat Inspector	1,200
Thomas W. Foster, Meat Inspector	1,000
Edward A. Glas, Meat Inspector	1,000

South Omaha—Continued—

Frank D. Grace, Meat Inspector	$1,000
William J. Grother, Meat Inspector	1,200
Michael J. Guerin, Meat Inspector	1,000
Risdon B. Hankinson, Meat Inspector	1,000
Roby Herrod, Meat Inspector	1,000
Robert E. Hodgen, Meat Inspector	1,100
William H. Houston, Meat Inspector	1,000
Daniel P. Hurley, Meat Inspector	1,100
Arthur Krummes, Meat Inspector	1,000
Frank P. Lee, Meat Inspector	1,200
Aloysius McIntyre, Meat Inspector	1,200
Ole L. Mallen, Meat Inspector	1,200
Frank R. Marshall, Meat Inspector	1,100
James J. Morgan, Meat Inspector	1,000
Thomas E. Newton, Meat Inspector	1,200
James F. O'Hern, Meat Inspector	1,000
Thomas C. Parks, Meat Inspector	1,000
Albert Peterson, Meat Inspector	1,200
Julius J. Rhodes	1,000
James Roach, Meat Inspector	1,000
William J. Russell, Meat Inspector	1,000
Charles Schultz, Meat Inspector	1,000
Emil E. Schultz, Meat Inspector	1,200
Walter L. Seals, Meat Inspector	1,000
John J. Sexton, Meat Inspector	1,000
Robert A. Shanahan, Meat Inspector	1,000
David Sloan, Meat Inspector	1,200
Charles A. Stanley, Meat Inspector	1,000
James S. Stewart, Meat Inspector	1,000
Mawson Thompson, Meat Inspector	1,000
Henry C. Ulmer, Meat Inspector	1,000
John A. Wehner, Meat Inspector	1,000
George H. Wilson, Meat Inspector	1,100
Jacob Burkard, Stock Examiner	1,000
Charles E. Campbell, Stock Examiner	1,200
Morris T. Hascall, Stock Examiner	1,200
Ira F. Knee, Stock Examiner	1,200
Thomas M. Libby, Stock Examiner	1,200
George Markert, Stock Examiner	1,200
Rufus Y. Maxson, Stock Examiner	1,000
Arthur E. Miller, Stock Examiner	1,200
Jacob I. Payne, Stock Examiner	1,200
Thomas B. Rea, Stock Examiner	1,000
Samuel A. Risley, Stock Examiner	1,200
Linus E. Sargent, Stock Examiner	1,200
Philip Smith, Stock Examiner	1,200
Leroy Bagby, Inspector's Assistant	840
Lorin Bagby, Inspector's Assistant	900
Walter A. Boggs, Inspector's Assistant	840
J. O. Eastman, Inspector's Assistant	840
William L. Fox, Inspector's Assistant	840
George Geiter, Inspector's Assistant	840
Patrick Grourke, Inspector's Assistant	840
Charles A. Hall, Inspector's Assistant	900
Fred C. Hallett, Inspector's Assistant	840
Ernest J. Hogan, Inspector's Assistant	840
David L. Howard, Inspector's Assistant	840
Victor L. Jackson, Inspector's Assistant	840
Lem R. Kyger, Inspector's Assistant	840
Thomas Leddy, Inspector's Assistant	1,000

South Omaha—Concluded—

Richard F. Lewis, Inspector's Assistant	$840
George L. McGinty, Inspector's Assistant	840
Claud Metheny, Inspector's Assistant	840
Clarence N. Miller, Inspector's Assistant	840
Charles W. Potter, Inspector's Assistant	840
Alfred A. Samuel, Inspector's Assistant	900
Ernest B. Shamp, Inspector's Assistant	840
Orien W. Sharpe, Inspector's Assistant	840
William Small, Inspector's Assistant	840
Arthur J. Solomon, Inspector's Assistant	840
Luther V. Stafford, Inspector's Assistant	840
William T. Stewart, Inspector's Assistant	840
John J. Thera, Inspector's Assistant	840
John T. Blair, Stock Laboratory	900
Reuben Forbes, Stock Laboratory	900
Elias Gilmore, Stock Laboratory	900
Anton Kostal, Stock Laboratory	900
E. A. Boyer, Lab. Inspector	1,720
Geo. Byron Morse, Sen. Bacteriologist	2,220
Ira M. Myers, Und. Lab. Insp.	1,200
Isabel Nance, Charwoman	360

Employees Engaged in Yard Work at South Omaha.

Arthur W. Miller, Veterinary Inspector (in charge)	2,000
James W. Murdoch, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
Nathaniel B. Smith, Veterinary Inspector	1,800
Rommie C. Vermillion, Veterinary Inspector	1,600
Fred S. Russell, Clerk	900
W. W. Crandall, Stock Examiner	1,000
Arthur W. Gove, Stock Examiner	1,200
Thomas J. Lowry, Stock Examiner	1,200
Milton H. Copenharve, Inspector's Assistant	840
Charles T. Keyser, Inspector's Assistant	1,000
James T. Robertson, Inspector's Assistant	900
Henry Sloat, Inspector's Assistant	1,000
Clemons G. Sutton, Inspector's Assistant	1,000

Employes Assigned to Duty in Connection with the Inspection for and Eradication of Contagious Diseases in Live Stock Employed under the Supervision of Dr. W. E. Howe, Denver, Colo., but Assigned to Official Stations in Nebraska.

Alliance—

Larkin S. Campbell, Veterinary Inspector	$1,800
Walker M. Lee, Veterinary Inspector	1,400
William T. Spencer, Veterinary Inspector	1,600

Chadron—

Wilbur H. Hurst, Veterinary Inspector	1,800
Alfred T. Norman, Veterinary Inspector	1,600

McCook—

William F. Jones, Veterinary Inspector	1,800
Isaac B. Powell, Veterinary Inspector	1,400

North Platte—

William T. Pritchard, Veterinary Inspector	1,600
Miles E. Boardman, Agent Scab Eradication	900

Valentine—

Orrin W. Noyes, Veterinary Inspector	1,800

WEATHER BUREAU

REGULAR WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS.

Omaha—	
In charge—Lucius A. Welsh, Local Forecaster	$1,800
Assistant—Millard V. Robins	1,200
Assistant—William D. Maxwell	1,000
Printer—Clarence E. Aikin	1,000
Messenger Boy—John McCaffrey	480
North Platte—	
In charge—Hal P. Hardin, Assistant Observer	1,000
Lincoln—	
In charge—George A. Loveland, Section Director	2,000
Assistant—Charles C. Garrett and Harry G. Carter	1,200
Assistant—Don W. Lillie	1,000
Messenger Boy—Clifton E. McManaman	480
Valentine—	
In charge—D. J. Sherry, Observer	1,200

SPECIAL CORN AND WHEAT STATIONS AND NAME OF OBSERVER.

	Salary Received
Ashland—A. S. von Mansfelde	20 cents an observation
Auburn—J. R. Huffman	April to September
Broken Bow—H. L. Ormsby	April to September
Columbus—A. L. Rush	April to September
Culbertson—Homer L. Nye	April to September
Fairbury—Wm. F. Cramb	April to September
Fairmont—Ralph V. Starks	April to September
Grand Island—E. A. Barnes	April to September
Hartington—David E. Ewing	April to September
Hastings—Jno. C. Swartz	April to September
Holdrege—Arthur W. Vetter	April to September
Oakdale—J. S. Clingman	April to September
Tekamah—Marguerite Nesbitt	April to September

SPECIAL RIVER STATIONS AND NAME OF OBSERVER.

	Salary Received
Beatrice—Herbert E. Palmer	$7—7 months*
Blairs Bridge—Hollis A. Wentworth	10—6 months
Omaha—William C. Mooney	5—9 months
Plattsmouth—Robt. W. Clement	10—5 months†

FOREST SERVICE

The Nebraska national forest had a net area of 520,905 acres on July 1, 1912. This forest is in three separate tracts, all in the sand hill country. The federal forest service is endeavoring to develop methods of reforesting the sand hills.

	Salary
Roy G. Pierce, Forest Assistant	$1,400
Fred R. Johnson, Forest Assistant	1,200
Harry B. Hulse, Forest Guard	900
Bruce M. Campbell, Forest Clerk	900
Theodore Krueger, Clerk and Stenographer	900
	$5,300

* Fifty cents for each observation forwarded during the period when regular observations are not taken.

† Ten cents additional for each report delivered at the telegraph or telephone office.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

ROSTER OF POSTMASTERS, ASSISTANTS AND RURAL ROUTE CARRIERS IN NEBRASKA.

From the U. S. Official Register, 1911.

	Salary
Abbott, Hall—	
Todsen, Peter	$90.00
Abie, Butler—	
Shimerka, Vaclav J.	330.00
Semred, Theodore B., R. D.	1,000.00
Adams, Gage—	
Watson, Henrick L.	1,300.00
Watson, Miss Ida S., Asst. P. M.	120.00
Shaw, Fred'k W., R. D.	1,000.00
Wittemore, Edw'd H., R. D.	1,000.00
Wyman, Geo. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Adaton, Sheridan—	
Dietel, John M. D.	30.00
Agate, Sioux—	
Cook, John F.	180.00
Agee, Holt—	
Lansworth, P. J.	80.00
Agnew, Lancaster—	
Caldwell, Jas. H.	120.00
Ainsworth, Brown—	
Short, Lewis M.	1,600.00
Short, Edna E., Asst. P. M.	240.00
Short, Ethel E., Clerk	120.00
Short, Gertrude G., Clerk	120.00
Short, Gretta G., Clerk	120.00
Kirkpatrick, Ray J., R. D.	1,000.00
Lendquest, Lev C., R. D.	1,000.00
Albany, Sheridan—	
Baker, Allen	120.00
Albion, Boone—	
Williams, Geo. W.	2,000.00
Ladd, W. W., Asst. P. M.	800.00
Lewis, Miss Irene, Clerk	800.00
Alda, Hall—	
McLellan, John	390.00
Brown, Arthur, R. D.	960.00
Aldine, Sioux—	
Brown, Mrs. Pearle E.	50.00
Alexandria, Thayer—	
Wilson, Geo.	970.00
Averill, Carl E., R. D.	1,000.00
Willard, Cyrus A., R. D.	1,000.00
Allen, Dixon—	
Shackelford, Elmer E.	1,000.00
Dunlap, Clyde, R. D.	1,000.00
Lockwood, Alden E., R. D.	1,000.00
Alliance, Box Butte—	
Tash, Ira E.	2,400.00
McFarland, Frank, Asst. P. M.	1,200.00
Beck, Miss Inez, Clerk	600.00
Carlson, Fred H., Clerk	600.00
Johnston, John N., Clerk	1,000.00
Leavitt, Fred G., Clerk	1,000.00
Hicks, Frank W., Carrier	600.00
Macy, Alvah J., Carrier	1,000.00
Poul, Alfonzo M., Carrier	1,000.00

Alma, Harlan—	
Mitchell, John C	1,700.00
Rundall, Miss Eva L., Asst. P. M	600.00
Avery, Childric L., R. D	1,000.00
Erwin, Thos. F., R. D	1,000.00
Almeria, Loup—	
Strong, Chas. E	220.00
Altai, Brown—	
Scott, Wm. P	20.00
Altona, Wayne—	
Panning, Fred G	120.00
Alvo, Cass—	
Vincent, Mrs. D. A	450.00
Rosenow, Chas. F., R. D	1,000.00
Amelia, Holt—	
Feyerherm, E. L	250.00
Feyerherm, Mrs. Rena S., Clerk	48.00
Ames, Dodge—	
Jamison, Wm. R	300.00
Middaugh, Mrs. Louise B., R. D	1,000.00
Amherst, Buffalo—	
Spieth, Edw'd G	680.00
Fellows, John F., R. D	1,000.00
Stevenson, John C., R. D	1,000.00
Andrews, Sioux—	
Zerbe, Mrs. Effie A	225.00
Forbes, Miss Ruby, Clerk	48.00
Angora, Morrill—	
Scanlon, Cornelius C	380.00
Angus, Nuckolls—	
Fuller, Chas. M	290.00
Anncar, Holt—	
O'Neill, Mamie D	50.00
Anoka, Boyd—	
Surdelav, Jos.	490.00
Hornbeck, Arthur B., Clerk	144.00
Kuysot, Esther I., Clerk	144.00
Kuysot, Martin K., R. D	1,000.00
Anselmo, Custer—	
Brechbuhl, John F	1,000.00
Leonard, Pat'k F., R. D	1,000.00
Ansley, Custer—	
Wright, Thos.	1,500.00
Van Sant, Carrie E., Asst. P. M	420.00
Curtis, Lester W., R. D	1,000.00
Harris, Sam'l, R. D	1,000.00
Hyatt, Jos. C., R. D	1,000.00
Antelope, Dawes—	
Higby, Harry L	30.00
Antioch, Sheridan—	
Jordan, Oral D	210.00
Arabia, Cherry—	
Bunn, A.	100.00
Arapahoe, Furnas—	
Hasty, Dominicus S	1,500.00
Disbrow, Miss Madge C., Asst. P. M	240.00
Chambers, Robt. B., R. D	1,000.00
Faris, Alfred S., R. D	1,000.00
Slife, And'w A., R. D	1,000.00
Slife, Henry, R. D	1,000.00
Arborville, York—	
Whittemore, Chas. A	90.00

Arcadia, Valley—	
Thompson, D. C.	1,300.00
Thompson, Flora B., Asst. P. M.	144.00
Davis, John S., R. D.	1,000.00
Garner, Edw'd E., R. D.	1,000.00
Terhune, Oliver, R. D.	1,000.00
Archer, Merrick—	
Pitts, S. O.	410.00
Gardner, D. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Arden, Wheeler—	
McLean, Mrs. Grace	70.00
Arid, Sioux—	
Lewis, Theresa	10.00
Arlington, Washington—	
Fassett, Edgar F.	1,400.00
Andrews, Mrs. Florence E., Asst. P. M.	25.00
McKibben, Miss Myrtle, Clerk	15.00
Fassett, Dole W., R. D.	1,000.00
Krajicek, Jos., R. D.	1,000.00
Armour, Pawnee—	
Cravens, Roy R.	250.00
Cravens, Mrs. Rose A., Asst. P. M.	48.00
Alcorn, Chester R., R. D.	1,000
Armstrong, Knox—	
Davidson, Jos.	10.00
Arna, Lincoln—	
Read, Mrs. Elva O.	20.00
Arnold, Custer—	
Black, Mrs. Ernestine.	650.00
Black, Miss Cora, Asst. P. M.	27.00
Ashbrook, Sioux—	
Snowden, Wm. J.	130.00
Ashby, Grant—	
Wheaton, Wm. J.	90.00
Ashland, Saunders—	
Oliver, Jas. H.	1,600.00
Granger, Vern L., Asst. P. M.	780.00
James, Montie R., R. D.	1,000.00
Kammerger, Henry, R. D.	1,000.00
Ashton, Sherman—	
Ojendyk, Henry W.	640.00
Smith, Frank G., R. D.	1,000.00
Vincent, Mungo J., R. D.	1,000.00
Atkinson, Holt—	
Akin, Dell	1,600.00
Akin, Mrs. Luella, Asst. P. M.	360.00
Johnston, Miss Maude, Clerk	480.00
Kelley, Mrs. Bessie, Clerk	216.00
Deck, I. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Humphrey, Van, R. D.	1,000.00
Atlanta, Phelps—	
Fischer, Mrs. Agnes E.	590.00
Border, Sidney W., R. D.	1,000.00
Brooks, Louis I., R. D.	1,000.00
Auburn, Nemaha—	
Freeman, Wm. P.	1,800.00
Freeman, Mrs. Lucy A., Asst. P. M.	250.00
Miles, Scyburt G., Clerk	720.00
Dray, Chas. S., R. D.	1,000.00
Gibson, Louis E., R. D.	1,000.00
Gill, Edgar, R. D.	1,000.00

Aurora, Hamilton—	
Alden, J. G.	2,300.00
Newton, H. E., Asst. P. M.	1,100.00
Hull, Sam'l A., Clerk	800.00
Stenson, Chas. R., Clerk	800.00
Stewart, Chas. M., Clerk	1,000.00
Dorland, Wm. E., Carrier	600.00
Peters, Jos. R., Carrier	800.00
Sutton, Elmer E., Carrier	800.00
Day, Simpson M., R. D.	1,000.00
Faith, Noah H., R. D.	1,000.00
McConaughey, John J., R. D.	1,000.00
Miller, Chester A., R. D.	1,000.00
Stewart, Henry A., R. D.	1,000.00
Austin, Sherman—	
Vandegrift, John	90.00
Avoca, Cass—	
Morley, Wm.	680.00
Fahnestock, Lew W., R. D.	1,000.00
Malcolm, Geo. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Axtell, Kearney—	
Sanford, Noble	1,100.00
Burman, Miss Effie R., Clerk	300.00
Blakeman, Waller S., R. D.	1,000.00
Nelson, Jos. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Peterson, Albert G., R. D.	1,000.00
Ayr, Adams—	
Ratcliff, Robt M.	440.00
Brandts, Wm. F., R. D.	1,000.00
Hoffman, Harry S., R. D.	1,000.00
Badger, Holt—	
Johnson, Robt. H.	30.00
Badger Lake, Cherry—	
Harnan, Wm. M.	50.00
Bailey, Cherry—	
Nelson, Fred F.	40 00
Ballagh, Garfield—	
Ballagh, Mrs. Sarah J.	80.00
Bancroft, Cuming—	
Mack, Edw. H.	1,400.00
Ransom, Miss Anna M., Asst. P. M.	420
Churchill, Chas. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Cook, Carl C., R. D.	1,000.00
Schwoldt, Otta A., R. D.	1,000.00
Banner, Cherry—	
Murphy, Miss Alice C.	20.00
Barada, Richardson—	
Martin, John A.	320.00
Williamson, Richd. N., R. D.	810.00
Barnston, Gage—	
Huddart, Edmund	490.00
Rawley, Timothy M., R. D.	——
Bartlett, Wheeler—	
Fletcher, Michl.	270.00
Stuckel, Mrs. Anna, Clerk	48.00
Bartley, Red Willow—	
Clark, Saml. W.	750.00
Clark, Mrs. Alice L., Clerk	216.00
Catlett, Percy, R. D.	1,000.00
McCord, Asa F., R. D.	1,000.00

Bassett, Rock—	
Clifton, F.	1,300.00
Stockwell, Mrs. Mina, Asst. P. M.	120.00
Stockwell, Chester T., Clerk	144.00
Ammon, Ralph F., R. D.	600.00
Battle Creek, Madison—	
Snyder, Mrs. Lenora	1,100.00
Barnes, Miss Ita, Asst. P. M.	108.00
Zimmerman, Chas. C., R. D.	1,000.00
Bayard, Morrill—	
Wisner, Miss Frances	950.00
De Vault, Miss M. Elizabeth, Asst. P. M.	312.00
Atkins, Floyd W., R. D.	1,000.00
Bazile Mills, Knox—	
Brooks, Geo. A.	280.00
Beardwell, Brown—	
Beardwell, W. O.	30.00
Beatrice, Gage—	
Hollingsworth, Albert H.	2,900.00
Lawrence, Jas. G., Asst. P. M.	1,400.00
Baumgardner, John W., Clerk	1,100.00
Claussen, Fredk. A., Clerk	1,000.00
Kaup, Miss Dessie E., Clerk	1,100.00
Kelley, Addison P., Clerk	1,100.00
Pagels, Chas. H., Clerk	800.00
Sample, Edwd. L., Clerk	1,100.00
Sears, Chas. O., Clerk	900.00
Van Horne, Geo. H., Clerk	1,100.00
Wadsworth, Andw. S., Clerk	1,000.00
Appleget, Rich. B., Carrier	1,100.00
Bradley, Alden C., Carrier	1,100.00
Bridges, Dexter F., Carrier	1,000 00
Burch, Isaac W., Carrier	1,100.00
Hadley, Lewis, Carrier	1,100.00
Hemphill, Wm. J., Carrier	1,100.00
Keeler, Wm. E., Carrier	900.00
Pagels, Chas., Carrier	1,100 00
Stoner, Kurtz K., Carrier	600.00
Davis, Fred E., R. D.	960.00
Elliott, Chas., R. D.	1,000.00
Floyd, Warren C., R. D.	1,000 00
Leech, Harry C., R. D.	1,000.00
Leech, Theodore, R. D.	1,000.00
Stratford, Thos. F., R. D.	1,000.00
Whittemore, Chas. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Beaver City, Furnas—	
Boyd, T. A.	1,600.00
Simmons, Mrs. Mae, Clerk	384.00
Lewis, Geo. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Vernon, Winfred F., R. D.	1,000.00
Beaver Crossing, Seward—	
Borden, Geo. H.	1,200.00
Waterman, Miss Rena M., Clerk	1,200.00
Caswell, Allen H., R. D.	1,000.00
Dygart, Pierce	1,000.00
Wilsey, Walter A., R. D.	1,000.00
Bee, Seward—	
Noxon, Elisha H.	410.00
Lusher, Elmer R., R. D.	1,000.00

Beemer, Cuming—	
Crosby, Harry A.	900.00
Kittle, Miss Hulda, Asst. P. M.	185.00
Smith, Wm., R. D.	1,000.00
Gardels, Arthur O., R. D.	1,000.00
Belden, Cedar—	
Crelin, Raymond B.	710.00
Briggs, Walter W., Asst. P. M.	420.00
Brown, Harry C., R. D.	1,000.00
Belgrade, Nance—	
Knight, Adelbert W.	1,000.00
Knight, Miss Mildred E., Asst. P. M.	240.00
Ames, Gus S., R. D.	1,000.00
Rollfe, Cornelius G., R. D.	1,000.00
Bellevue, Sarpy—	
Fletcher, Miss Helen	720.00
Bellwood, Butler—	
Smith, Philip	810.00
Bryant, Buffaloe, R. D.	1,000.00
Rose, Jos., R. D.	1,000.00
Belmar, Keith—	
Keller, Martin C.	130.00
Belmont, Dawes—	
Wendt, Ferdenand	196.00
Belvidere, Thayer—	
Ross, Murray L.	900.00
Morris, Guy L., R. D.	700.00
Whittaker, Leonard D., R. D.	1,000.00
Benedict, York—	
Lett, John	710.00
Lett, M. E., Asst. P. M.	120.00
Wirt, Daniel H., R. D.	960.00
Wirt, Elizabeth A., R. D.	1,000.00
Benkelman, Dundy—	
Ketler, Chas. T.	1,500.00
Ketler, Mrs. Clara M., Asst. P. M.	180.00
Sherbondy, Frank T., R. D.	1,000.00
Bennet, Lancaster—	
Price, Mrs. Hannah	830.00
Harper, John C., R. D.	1,000.00
McGillivrae, Harrison W., R. D.	1,000.00
Wood, Perry, R. D.	1,000.00
Bennington, Douglas:	
Kirschner, Diedrich H.	460.00
Anderson, Morgan, R. D.	1,000.00
Benton, Douglas—	
McGuire, J. H.	1,600.00
O'Linn, McGuire, Clerk	300.00
Childs, C. W. R. D.	1,000.00
Merman, Otto, R. D.	1,000.00
Berks, Lancaster—	
Keenan, J. W.	40.00
Berlin, Otoe—	
McEachron, J. H.	480.00
Miller, Chester C., R. D.	1,000.00
Bertha, Keith—	
Leonard, Mrs. Jennie E.	40.00

Bertrand, Phelps—	
Pedley, W. Ross	1,400.00
Pedley, Carrie A., Asst. P. M	180.00
Ringstrom, Elmer, Clerk	60.00
Atkinson, Wm. T., R. D	1,000.00
Beyers, Wm. D., R. D	1,000.00
Ringstrom, Elmer, R. D	1,000.00
Berwyn, Custer—	
Taylor, John O	440.00
Taylor, Fred I., Clerk	72.00
Mitchell, John R., R. D	1,000.00
Best, Chase—	
Long, Mrs. Dora E	30.00
Bethany, Lancaster—	
Turner, Clarence O	1,100.00
Freeland, Mrs. Mary A., Asst. P. M	144.00
Brunell, Wm. J., R. D	1,000.00
Bethel, Kimball—	
Brothers, Mrs. Elizabeth L	10.00
Beverly, Hitchcock—	
Spaulding, Irving W	100.00
Big Creek, Cherry—	
Mickey Simon P	30.00
Bignell, Lincoln—	
Snyder, Chas. E	50.00
Bigspring, Deuel—	
Beach, Riley V	860.00
Beach, W. B., Asst. P. M	400.00
Beach, Mrs. Riley V., Clerk	80.00
Bingham, Sheridan—	
Welch, Mrs. Anna	340.00
Blackbird, Holt—	
McGowan, Miss May	40.00
Bladen, Webster—	
Bennett, Wm. L	1,100.00
Davis, Chas. P., R. D	1,000.00
Grandstaff, Percie C., R. D	1,000.00
Morey, Jas. E., R. D	1,000.00
Blair, Washington—	
Cook, Wesley J	2,200.00
McMillan, Miss Margaret, Asst. P. M	1,000.00
Bradley, Miss Flora E., Clerk	1,000.00
Ollerman, Miss Agnes O., Clerk	600.00
Chapin, Newell M., R. D	1,000.00
McMilan, Bruce, R. D	1,000.00
Reid, Jas., R. D	1,000.00
Southerland, Howard, R. D	1,000.00
Blake, Garfield—	
Smith, Frank N	120.00
Blanche, Chase—	
Davis, G. C	40.00
Bliss, Holt—	
Harkins, John	110.00
Bloomfield, Knox—	
Needham, Will A	1,700.00
Carpenter, Everett F., Asst. P. M	540.00
Needham, Mrs. Mattie J., Clerk	60.00
Clements, Lewis J., R. D	1,000.00
Graham, Jay, R. D	1,000.00
Groat, Wm. P., R. D	1,000.00
Lovejoy, Chas. S., R. D	1,000.00
Stanley, John W., R. D	1,000.00

Bloomington, Franklin—	
Crane, H. M.	1,400.00
Paulson, Bertha, Asst. P. M.	420.00
Jones, Lemuel T., R. D.	1,000.00
Marsh, Lewis E., R. D.	1,000.00
Bluehill, Webster—	
McNeer, And'w D.	1,400.00
McNeer, Mrs. Laura C., Asst. P. M.	300.00
Rieck, Miss Gertrude M., Clerk	260.00
Arends, Henry, R. D.	1,000.00
Buzzard, Sam'l S., R. D.	1,000.00
Blue Springs, Gage—	
Wonder, Dan'l N.	1,100.00
McNutt, Miss Forest, Asst. P. M.	240.00
Falwell, John M., R. D.	1,000.00
Smith, Ernest H., R. D.	1,000.00
Boelus, Howard—	
Ericksen, Wm.	580.00
Ericksen, Edw'd, R. D.	1,000.00
Bookwalter, Pawnee—	
Smith, C. C.	100.00
Boone, Boone—	
Baker, Miss Bertha D.	380.00
Nichols, Uri W., R. D.	1,000.00
Bostwick, Nuckolls—	
McCandell, John	440.00
Wood, Wm. H., R. D.	900.00
Braden, McPherson—	
Twidwell, Mrs. Rhoda E.	120.00
Bradish, Boone—	
Compton, C. J.	210.00
Stangeland, B. S., R. D.	1,000.00
Bradshaw, York—	
Dorsey, Geo. B.	1,100.00
Latham, Ernest B., Clerk	480.00
Carlson, Walter A., R. D.	1,000.00
Smith, Fred J., R. D.	1,000.00
Walrod, Silas E., R. D.	1,000.00
Brady, Lincoln—	
Springer, Edw'd H.	880.00
Lafferty, Henry T., R. D.	1,000.00
Parsons, Geo. W., R. D.	560.00
Brainard, Butler—	
Smersh, Chas. J.	860.00
Merrick, Elijah C., R. D.	960.00
Rech, John F., R. D.	1,000.00
Brayton, Greeley—	
Thorpe, H. M.	250.00
Breslau, Pierce—	
Hansen, Frank	60.00
Brewster, Blaine—	
Harris, Mrs. Grace	430.00
Bridgeport, Morrill—	
Clawges, Chas. F.	1,500.00
Manning, Thornton B., Clerk	600.00
Briggs, Douglas—	
Day, Benj. J.	10.00
Brighton, McPherson—	
Conroy, Miss Margaret	60.00
Bristow, Boyd—	
Anderson, Geo. E.	620.00
Anderson, Mrs. Anna M., Asst. P. M.	60.00

Broadwater, Morrill—	
Wade, Augustus E.	410.00
Brock, Nemaha—	
Zentz, Wm. M.	760.00
Haley, Cornelius, R. D.	1,000.00
Rhue, Louis E., R. D.	1,000.00
Brocksburg, Keya Paha—	
Swaffer, Janetta	110.00
Broken Bow, Custer—	
Haumont, Jules	2,300.00
Osborne, Edgar B., Asst. P. M.	900.00
Myers, Miss Vera M., Clerk	900.00
Thompson, Ralph L., Clerk	600.00
Shepardson, Edgar T., R. D.	1,000.00
Wright, Harry M., R. D.	1,000.00
Brownlee, Cherry—	
Shockly, P. O.	380.00
Brownville, Nemaha—	
Diltz, T. C.	730.00
Brule, Keith—	
Taylor, W. J.	540.00
Bruning, Thayer—	
Hallman, Geo.	770.00
Hallman, Miss Grace, Asst. P. M.	220.00
Gaweka, Henry K., R. D.	1,000.00
Snyder, Fred, R. D.	1,000.00
Bruno, Butler—	
Stava, Jno. R.	470.00
Novotuy, John J., R. D.	1,000.00
Brunswick, Antelope—	
Lybolt, Albert T.	800.00
Lybolt, Mrs. Marie A., Asst. P. M.	240.00
Brooks, Fred'k C., R. D.	1,000.00
Farnsworth, Walter C., R. D.	1,000.00
Buda, Buffalo—	
Cook, F. H.	60.00
Buffalo, Dawson—	
Diefenbach, Melvin G.	80.00
Burchard, Pawnee—	
Morgan, Thos. E.	710.00
Cox, Elmer S., R. D.	1,000.00
Sedam, James C., Jr., R. D.	1,000.00
Welsh, Frank, R. D.	1,000.00
Burge, Cherry—	
Davis, Mrs. Sarah E.	60.00
Burkett, Hall—	
Phelps, Chas. W.	480.00
Burns, Box Butte—	
McClear, E.	20.00
Burr, Otoe—	
Garrett, Willard E.	460.00
Straube, Carl, R. D.	1,000.00
Burress, Fillmore—	
Dutcher, Mrs. Cora	90.00
Burroak, Custer—	
Davis, Wm. M.	60.00
Burton, Keya Paha—	
Fisher, M. E.	290.00
Burwell, Garfield—	
Beynon, David S.	1,500.00
Beynon, Mrs. Christina J., Asst. P. M.	260.00

Burwell, Garfield—Concluded—	
Beynon, John A., Clerk	650.00
Beynon, Miss Hazel, Clerk	260.00
Beynon, Miss Helyn, Clerk	130.00
Conner, Benj. F., R. D.	1,000.00
Obert, Horace A., R. D.	1,000.00
Rice, Wm. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Bushnell, Kimball—	
Bogle, Jas. W.	310 00
Butka, Rock—	
Ehrsam, Henry	80.00
Butte, Boyd—	
South, C. A.	1,300.00
Smith, Mrs. Mary L., Asst. P. M.	168.00
Tingel Miss Elsie, Clerk	420.00
Dery, Wm., R. D.	1,000.00
Byron, Thayer—	
Dunn, Arthur C.	560.00
Dunn, Jr., Arthur C., Clerk	60.00
Swartz, Guy J., R. D.	1,000.00
Cadams, Nuckolls—	
McMichael, Chas. D.	330.00
Cairo, Hall—	
Diffenbaugh, Sylvester	950.00
Duds, Milo A., R. D.	1,000.00
Vierk, Henry, R. D.	1,000.00
Calamus, Loup—	
Rumbaugh, Mrs. Xanthe I.	40.00
Caldwell, Scotts Bluff—	
Miham, Rose	160.00
Callaway, Custer—	
Evans, J. H.	1,600.00
Weaver, Miss Nora E., Asst. P. M.	540.00
La Fleur, Miss Launa, Clerk	156.00
Tubbs, Walter C., R. D.	1,000.00
Work, Geo. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Calvert, Dundy—	
Nesmith, Milton W.	20.00
Cambridge, Furnas—	
Williams, Geo.	1,700.00
Enlow, Miss Stella, Clerk	600.00
Chandler, Ira, R. D.	900.00
Mayo, Jas. G., R. D.	900.00
Mayo, Jas. G., R. D.	900.00
Payton, Emerson A., R. D.	900.00
Campbell, Franklin—	
Parker, John	1,200.00
Parker, Rosa E., Asst. P. M.	120.00
Beck, Henry W., R. D.	1,000.00
Guy, Walter M., R. D.	1,000,00
Lawler, Martin O., R. D.	1,000.00
Canton, Box Butte—	
Lockwood, Chas. W.	210.00
Carleton, Thayer—	
Hall, Wm. R.	770.00
Baker, Mrs. Agnes, Asst. P. M.	300.00
Baker, Clark D., R. D.	1,000.00
Frank, Milton B., R. D.	1,000.00
Carlisle, Fillmore—	
Lambert, N. John	120.00
Carman, McPherson—	
Yarnall, Herman N.	80.00

Carns, Keya Paha—	
Chapin, W. A.	20.00
Carrico, Hayes—	
Bacon, Geo. F.	50.00
Carroll, Wayne—	
Baker, Jas.	860.00
Marshall, Chas. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Young, Ulysses S. G., R. D.	1,000.00
Carson, Holt—	
Johnson, J. N.	40.00
Carter, Harlan—	
Olson, Albert	80.00
Cascade, Cherry—	
Keller, Mrs. Lizzie B.	60.00
Catalpa, Holt—	
Ellis Frank	30.00
Catherine, Chase—	
King, Mrs. Ida S.	30.00
Cedar Bluffs, Saunders—	
Yung, Geo.	1,200.00
Denham, Miss Jeanette B., Clerk	120.00
Fenstermacher, John Jr., R. D.	1,000.00
Cedar Creek, Cass—	
Savies, Mrs. Francis	310.00
Hessenflow, Jas., R. D.	1,000.00
Cedar Rapids, Boone—	
Tracy, Dennis	1,500.00
Tracy, Mrs. M. J., Asst. P. M.	150.00
Hackney, Miss Bethune, Clerk	330.00
Johnson, Henry, R. D.	1,000.00
Judd, Chas. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Tredway, Frank C., R. D.	1,000.00
Celia, Holt—	
Corbit, Jasper	30.00
Center, Knox—	
Woodbury, Warren L.	750.00
Centerpoint, Frontier—	
Schoonover, F. S.	120.00
Central City, Merrick—	
Tyndale, S. S.	2,200.00
Traver, Mrs. M. C., Asst. P. M.	800.00
Clayton, Harry B., Clerk	800.00
Levene, Elmer A., Clerk	600.00
Day, Albert L., R. D.	1,000,00
Dungan, Jas. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Hummel, Carl, R. D.	1,000.00
Meredith, H. S. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Ceresco, Saunders—	
Anderson, Chas.	620.00
Blomstrom, Nels, R. D.	1,000.00
Clark, J. W., R. D.	1,000.00
March, W. T., R. D.	1,000.00
Chadron, Dawes—	
Danley, Wm. A.	2,000.00
Pilsbury, Schuyler, Asst. P. M.	700.00
Paxton, Miss Ethel M., Clerk	600.00
Powers, Miss Nellie, Clerk	600.00
Chalco, Sarpy—	
Blum, Rudolph	240.00
Heins, Henry, R. D.	1,000.00

Chambers, Holt—	
Dyke, Henry F.	440.00
Elkins, C. L., R. D.	300.00
Lewis, C. R., R. D.	850.00
Champion, Chase—	
Jordan, Thos. T.	290.00
Chandler, McPherson—	
Messer, Mrs. Emily E. M.	20.00
Chapman, Merrick—	
Gallogly, Ezra I.	670.00
Lantz, Benj. F., R. D.	1,000.00
Morrill, Joel E., R. D.	1,000.00
Chappell, Deuel—	
Neumann, Guy C.	950.00
Neumann, Miss Grace A., Clerk	144.00
Charleston, York—	
Hagemeister, Lou	210.00
Chase, Chase—	
Shugars, John L.	40.00
Cheney, Lancaster—	
Huston, A. L.	250.00
Morten, C. A., R. D.	900.00
Cherry, Cherry—	
Osborn, Rush F.	40.00
Chester, Thayer—	
Strain, Miss Nellie	1,100.00
Hinthorn, Ray M., R. D.	1,000.00
Jeffries, Alfred S., R. D.	1,000.00
Chesterfield, Cherry—	
Huston, Thos.	60.00
Clara, Cheyenne—	
Higgins, Philip T.	30.00
Clarks, Merrick—	
Douglas, Robt. R.	1,400.00
Leamons, Grace, Clerk	36.00
Allerton, Wm. M., R. D.	1,000.00
Noble, Frank A., R. D.	960.00
Stearns, Archie B., R. D.	1,000.00
Wilson, Dave H., R. D.	1,000.00
Clarkson, Colfax—	
Krahnlik, Jos.	1,200.00
Krahnlik, Emil J., Clerk	120.00
Roether, John, R. D.	1,000.00
Roether, Philip A., R. D.	560.00
Urbanek, John, R. D.	1,000.00
Vitek, Frank F., R. D.	1,000.00
Zelenda, Leo, R. D.	1,000.00
Clatonia, Gage—	
Lydick, Geo. M.	430.00
Laeger, Fred H., R. D.	1,000.00
Clay Center, Clay—	
Allen, Geo. A.	2,600.00
Allen, Miss Margaret, Asst. P. M.	1,300.00
Burlingame, Miss Bessie, Clerk	1,000.00
Eller, Miss Merle, Clerk	600.00
Fryar, Earl, Clerk	1,100.00
Jessup, Wm. C., R. D.	1,000.00
King, Wm. R., R. D.	1,000.00

Clearwater, Antelope—	
Fannon, Julian F.	1,000.00
Rogers, Sandford C., R. D.	1,000.00
Rutledge, Thos., R. D.	1,000.00
Snider, Walter S., R. D.	1,000.00
Cleman, Morrill—	
Kleeman, John	40.00
Climax, Custer—	
Ewing, Mrs. Mary T.	90.00
Clinton, Sheridan—	
George, Isaac C.	140.00
Closter, Boone—	
Sanderson, G. A.	80.00
Cody, Cherry—	
Johnson, Mrs. Ida.	780.00
Coleridge, Cedar—	
Grant, Wm. A.	1,100.00
Thum, Miss Celia, Asst. P. M.	300.00
Ackley, Elisha B., R. D.	1,000.00
Wallace, Harry M., R. D.	1,000.00
College View, Lancaster—	
Hodges, Chas. H.	1,800.00
Talmage, Miss Gertrude, Asst. P. M.	360.00
Small, Miss Amy, Clerk	300.00
Collins, McPherson—	
Dean, Wellington H.	50.00
Colon, Saunders—	
Orme, Geo. A.	450.00
Ochmig, Lillie, R D.	1,000.00
Whinnery, Julian M., R. D.	1,000.00
Columbus, Platte—	
McAlister, Wm. A.	2,500.00
Kramer, Miss Florence A., Asst. P. M.	1,200.00
Ballon, John E., Clerk	1,100.00
Raney, Louis A., Clerk	1,100.00
Reed, Miss May E., Clerk	800.00
Thomas, Matthew W., Clerk	1,000.00
Tiffany, Jos. C., Clerk	1,100.00
Graf, John T., Carrier	1,000.00
Hogan, Timothy C., Carrier	1,100.00
Rollin, Albert L., Carrier	1,100.00
Snell, Will R., Carrier	1,000.00
Benson, Wm. D., R. D.	1,000.00
Brock, John R., R. D.	1,000.00
Hall, Geo. M., R. D.	1,000.00
Koenig, Charley, R. D.	1,000.00
Marlor, Noah O., R. D.	1,000.00
Reed, Harry B., R. D.	1,000.00
Colyer, Morrill—	
Colver, Mrs. Nannie J.	40.00
Comstock, Custer—	
Stevens, W. N.	850.00
Stevens, Miss Naomi M., Asst. P. M.	50.00
Matheson, Jas. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Concord, Dixon—	
Peterson, Mrs. Victoria	580.00
Wilmarth, E. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Cook, Johnson—	
Yarwood, Norman B.	1,000.00
Martin, Ira C., R. D.	1,000.00
Schoene, Adam, R. D.	1,000.00
Weber, John, Jr., R. D.	1,000.00

Cooper, Blaine—	
Gladson, Mrs. Mary C.	10.00
Cordova, Seward—	
McKeever, Wm. M.	480.00
Cornell, Hitchcock—	
Davis, Alvin	100.00
Cornlea, Platte—	
Mueting, Jos. G.	230.00
Cortland, Gage—	
Sausman, Albert L.	730.00
Sausman, Una U., Asst. P. M.	180.00
Grotjan, Edw'd H. T., R. D.	1,000.00
Pfieffer, Henry S., R. D.	1,000.00
Cotesfield, Howard—	
Sears, E. S.	460.00
Cowles, Webster—	
Waller, Miss Mable	550.00
Vance, Wallace, R. D.	1,000.00
Cozad, Dawson—	
Yetter, A. O.	1,700.00
O'Brien, Ward, Asst. P. M.	600.00
Atkins, David N., R. D.	1,000.00
Atkins, Ralph P., R. D.	1,000.00
Bleekman, Orlando, J., R. D.	1,000.00
Totten, Clarence E., R. D.	1,000.00
Ware, Jas., R. D.	1,000.00
Crab Orchard, Johnson—	
Sharrett, Frank M.	710.00
Craig, Burt—	
Blackstone, Geo. A.	1,200.00
Buchanan, Miss Carola, Clerk	120.00
Carlson, Frietoff O., R. D.	1,000.00
Langford, Sam S., R. D.	1,000.00
Thompson, Chas. M., R. D.	1,000.00
Whitney, Carl H., R. D.	960.00
Crawford, Dawes—	
Van Voorhis, Lee	1,900.00
Van Voorhis, Garrett, Asst. P. M.	900.00
Freeman, Lewis N., Clerk	300.00
Creighton, Knox—	
Sweet, Chas. A.	1,700.00
Sweet, Miss Laura C., Asst. P. M.	540.00
Vorce, Miss Georgia F., Clerk	240.00
Blood, Chas. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Longcor, Dwight T., R. D.	1,000.00
Pratten, Jas. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Crescent, Hooker—	
Irwin, John G.	10.00
Creston, Platte—	
Brown, Jas. L.	600.00
Steenis, Edwd. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Crete, Saline—	
Denison, Lucius H.	2,200.00
Herget, Miss Agnes C., Asst. P. M.	600.00
Chaloupka, Louis J., R. D.	1,000.00
Gifford, Jos. J., R. D.	1,000.00
Ireland, Jacob H., R. D.	1,000.00
Maxwell, Ernest S., R. D.	1,000.00
Crofton, Knox—	
Ruden, Chas.	1,200.00
Everton, Alvah, Asst. P. M.	720.00

Crofton, Knox—Concluded—	
Brown, Chas., R. D.	1,000.00
Eggers, Henry W., R. D.	1,000.00
Meyer, John, R. D.	1,000.00
Crookston, Cherry—	
Viertel, Max E.	380.00
Crossbar, Kimball—	
Johnson, Mrs. Lillian A.	40.00
Crowell, Dodge—	
Diers, Hermann	170.00
Cuba, Rock—	
Kendall, Alfred C.	30.00
Culbertson, Hitchcock—	
Kleven, Henry	1,200.00
Parrish, Miss Mary, Asst. P. M.	420.00
Imel, Austin, R. D.	600.00
Mohr, Wm. J., R. D.	1,000.00
Cullinan, McPherson—	
Cullinan, Geo. F.	10.00
Cumminsville, Wheeler—	
Pratt, Mrs. Harriett	40.00
Cumro, Custer—	
Morgan, Mrs. Cora J.	120.00
Curlew, Cherry—	
Carr, Thos. W.	30.00
Curly, Sioux—	
Henderson, Cyrus H.	190.00
Curtis, Frontier—	
Langerin, Henry E.	1,400.00
Dickerson, Miss Carrie, Clerk	300.00
Cushing, Howard—	
Jacobsen, Thos. L.	670.00
Jacobsen, Miss Nora, Clerk	250.00
Sears, Clyde, R. D.	1,000.00
Dakota, Dakota—	
Ream, John H.	940.00
Hartranft, Mrs. Agnes, Asst. P. M.	300.00
Frederick, Edgar, R. D.	1,000.00
McKernan, Edw'd J., R. D.	1,000.00
Dalton, Cheyenne—	
Woolsey, Warren S.	670.00
Danbury, Red Willow—	
Young, Moses M.	660.00
Boyer, David C., R. D.	1,000.00
Boyer, Ralph C., R. D.	1,000.00
Dannebrog, Howard—	
Petersen, Peter S.	860.00
Jensen, Alfred W., R. D.	700.00
Tomsen, Anders P., R. D.	1,000.00
Darr, Dawson—	
Keller, Mrs. Lillie	160.00
Davenport, Thayer—	
Showalter, Benj. W.	1,200.00
Showalter, Donald F., Asst. P. M.	400.00
Deal, Elmer E., R. D.	1,000.00
McAdams, Roy R., R. D.	1,000.00
Reed, Wm. M., R. D.	1,000.00
Davey, Lancaster—	
Kehler, Mrs. Rosa J.	370.00
Mitchell, Lynn D., R. D.	900.00

David City, Butler—	
Hall, Edw'd G.	2,200.00
Graham, Miss Anna, Asst. P. M.	800.00
Hall, Wm. E., Clerk	800.00
Cram, Matt A., R. D.	1,000.00
Johns, Frank M., R. D.	1,000.00
Kirby, Frank M., R. D.	1,000.00
Simpkins, A. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Dawson, Richardson—	
Riley, Miss Mary E.	740.00
Bacon, Leander E., R. D.	1,000.00
Walker, Price E., R. D.	1,000.00
Daykin, Jefferson—	
Miller, Frank L.	480.00
Miller, Frank R., R. D.	1,000.00
Moor, Frank, R. D.	600.00
Dean, Cherry—	
Fairchild, Marion	50.00
Decatur, Burt—	
Chapin, Jas. H.	1,100.00
Beck, Elver D., R. D.	960.00
Diddock, Frank J., R. D.	960.00
Neary, Martin G., R. D.	960.00
Deloit, Holt—	
Short, Lynn	90.00
Denmark, Lincoln—	
Thomsen, Thos. F.	80.00
Denton, Lancaster—	
Stuart, Geo.	380.00
Kendall, Jacob, R. D.	1,000.00
Deshler, Thayer—	
Trangott, John H.	920.00
Bruckert, Jacob J., R. D.	1,000.00
Wolf, August S., R. D.	1,000.00
De Soto, Washington—	
Belding, Mrs. Daisy	120.00
Deverre, Garfield—	
Nelson, Emil	60.00
Deweese, Clay—	
Beam, Miss Bessie B.	540.00
Moorhead, Alex, R. D.	960.00
De Witt, Saline—	
Wild, Frank R.	1,300.00
Snyder, Miss Ella F., Asst. P. M.	120.00
Bailey, Eugene F., R. D.	1,000.00
Harnes, Chas. R. D.	1,000.00
Tussey, Christopher S., R. D.	1,000.00
Tussey, Richard J., R. D.	1,000.00
Dickens, Lincoln—	
Tuell, Cecil	310.00
Diller, Jefferson—	
Hutchinson, Sam'l C.	1,200.00
Witty, Miss Viona, Asst. P. M.	300.00
Hutchinson, Clyde, R. D.	1,000.00
Reinhart, Chas. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Treick, Arthur, R. D.	1,000.00
Dix, Kimball—	
Birt, Clarence E.	150.00
Dixon, Dixon—	
Hooker, Arthur L.	520.00
Jordan, Benj. A., R. D.	1,000.00

Dodge, Dodge—	
Hejtmanek, Joseph F.	1,200.00
Mallmann, A. P., R. D.	1,000.00
Carr, Geo. M., R. D.	1,000.00
Dunker, Christian	1,000.00
Dome, Sioux—	
McElhaney, Geo.	20.00
Donald, Hooker—	
Schmidt, Louis	30.00
Doniphan, Hall—	
Smith, Miss Laura E.	860.00
Birch, Miss Maud, Asst. P. M.	260.00
Button, Atwood G., R. D.	1,000.00
Button, Jesse P., R. D.	1,000.00
Marsh, Carroll M., R. D.	1,000.00
Dorchester, Saline—	
Weston, Sam'l H.	1,300.00
Bearden, S. F., Asst. P. M.	420.00
Loutzenhizer, Allen F., R. D.	1,000.00
Stanton, Victor M., R. D.	1,000.00
Willis, E. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Doris, Custer—	
Peters, Mrs. Hattie R.	40.00
Dorsey, Holt—	
Elliott, Mrs. Stella S.	170.00
Douglas, Otoe—	
Harp, Edw'd	690.00
Southard, Miss Nellie, Clerk	180.00
Edwards, Thos. J., R. D.	1,000.00
Dubert, Sioux—	
Dubert, Ada	10.00
Du Bois, Pawnee—	
Baird, John	700.00
Lore, Miss Flossie V., Asst. P. M.	260.00
Bobst, Robt. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Sparks, Jas. M., R. D.	1,000.00
Duff, Rock—	
Garretson, John C.	210.00
Dukeville, Knox—	
Diez, C. H.	30.00
Dumas, Garfield—	
Raes, Emile	30.00
Dunbar, Otoe—	
Boyd, Albert L.	800.00
Money, Jas. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Money, Wm. G., R. D.	1,000.00
Duncan, Platte—	
Twardowski, Mike A.	420.00
Koseba, Frank, R. D.	1,000.00
Dunlap, Dawes—	
Montague, J. W.	70.00
Dunning, Blaine—	
Miner, J. T.	780.00
Miner, Mrs. Fannie, Asst. P. M.	108.00
Dunwell, Hooker—	
Wells, John W.	40.00
Dustin, Holt—	
Farner, Tophet	180.00
Dwight, Butler—	
Dosek, Wencel F.	350.00

Dye, Cheyenne—	
Dye, Lida F.	40.00
Eagle, Cass—	
Petersen, G. W.	620.00
Burdick, Anson D., R. D.	1,000.00
Earl, Frontier—	
Bailey, Daisy	70.00
Eastwood, Morrill—	
McDermott, Mrs. Agnes E.	30.00
Eclipse, Hooker—	
Tucker Mrs. Lenora	60.00
Eddy, Hayes—	
Yonker, Fredk. W.	20.00
Eddyville, Dawson—	
McMahon, Edw'd	260.00
Edgar, Clay—	
Walley, John J	1,500.00
Olseene, J. Rob't H., Asst. P. M	480.00
Hatton, Howard, Clerk	300.00
Browne, Elliott L., R. D	1,000.00
Goesch, Wm. J., R. D.	1,000.00
Hatton, Wm. U., R. D	1,000.00
Saum, Chas. H., R. D	1,000.00
Edholm, Butler—	
Streeter, Otis E.	140.00
Snyder, John A., R. D.	700.00
Edison, Furnas—	
Draper, Mrs. Florence M	710.00
Deen, Archie, R. D.	1,000.00
Zike, Clarence F., R. D.	1,000.00
Edith, Blaine—	
Hulett, Mrs. L. M.	12.00
Edward, McPherson—	
Fiesterman, Mrs. Susan V.	30.00
Elba, Howard—	
Gunnell, Wm. S.	650.00
Buckingham, Mrs. Anna C., Asst. P. M	360.00
Holm, Walter C., R. D	900.00
Eldorado, Clay—	
Cliff, H.	190.00
Elgin, Antelope—	
Guffy, Geo. B.	1,500.00
Gufty, Mrs. Lena L., Asst. P. M	180.00
Bell, Wm. J., R. D	1,000.00
Blozer, Marion A., R. D.	1,000.00
Grant, Jesse W., R. D	1,000.00
Eli, Cherry—	
Hendricks, Hugh R	130.00
Elizabeth, Cherry—	
Uehling, John M	40.00
Elk City, Douglas—	
Gelston, Frank	120.00
Elk Creek, Johnson—	
Boone, Chas. E	690.00
Hall, John W., R. D	1,000.00
Merwin, Edwin R., R. D	1,000.00
Elkhorn, Douglas—	
Witte, Chas.	620.00
Homans, H. A., R. D	1,000.00
Ellis, Gage—	
Wood, David J	300.00

Ellsworth, Sheridan—	
Shiner, Ike M.	420.00
Elm Creek, Buffalo—	
Jones, Mrs. Mark J.	1,300.00
Jones, Mrs. Frank J., Clerk	180.00
Anderson, John F., R. D.	1,000.00
Clarke, Chas. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Price, Rufus, R. D.	1,000.00
Elmwood, Cass—	
Sargent, Wm. K.	1,100.00
Gillitt, Frank W., Asst. P. M.	108.00
Horton, Earl V., R. D.	1,000.00
Preston, Milton P., R. D.	1,000.00
Elsie, Perkins—	
Brittain, John F.	450.00
Elsmere, Cherry—	
Giles, Parkerson R.	220.00
Elton, Custer—	
Kleeb, Albert	80.00
Elwood, Gosper—	
Searl, Albert W.	1,200.00
Mueller, Miss Jessie A., Asst. P. M.	400.00
Searl, Miss Flossie M., Clerk	400.00
Anderson, Ivar, R. D.	1,000.00
Medalen, Carl A., R. D.	1,000.00
Elyria, Valley—	
Norton, Mrs. Betsey	270.00
Gray, John W., R. D.	864.00
Emerald, Lancaster—	
Haskell, B. W.	170.00
Lee, Geo. S., R. D.	1,000.00
Emerick, Madison—	
Hossocks, Rob't	60.00
Emerson, Dixon—	
McLaughlin, Lewis H.	1,400.00
McLaughlin, Miss Martha, Asst. P. M.	300.00
Coughtry, Geo. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Wood, Lee J., R. D.	1,000.00
Emmet, Holt—	
Gunter, Dewitt A.	390.00
Enders, Chase—	
Brown, C. S.	130.00
Enders Lake, Brown—	
Langley, Clement D.	90.00
Endicott, Jefferson—	
Slaughter, C. W.	400.00
Enola, Madison—	
Stork, Wm. W.	60.00
Enterprise, Keya Paha—	
Schoettgen, Fred J.	40.00
Ericson, Wheeler—	
Cooksey, J. F.	450.00
Erik, Cherry—	
Eriksen, E. P.	30.00
Erina, Garfield—	
Westover, Mrs. Ophelia	50.00
Esther, Dawes—	
Wolvington, F. J.	10.00
Etna, Custer—	
Anderson, Mrs. Mathilda S.	160.00

Eureka, Hayes—	
Posson, M. J.	140.00
Eustis, Frontier—	
Schroeder, F. C.	1,100.00
Kyner, John J., R. D.	1,000.00
Mueck, John L., R. D.	1,000.00
Evlyn, Rock—	
Popp, Mike	20.00
Ewing, Holt—	
Wood, J. A.	1,200.00
Porter, Mrs. Susie B., Asst. P. M.	192.00
Butler, Jas. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Exeter, Fillmore—	
Hildreth, Wm. J.	1,500.00
Hildreth, Miss Grace R., Asst. P. M.	600.00
Richmond, Herbert M., Clerk	300.00
Mitchell, Wm., R. D.	1,000.00
Rasmussen, Morton S., R. D.	1,000.00
Rogers, Joseph D., R. D.	1,000.00
Fairbury, Jefferson—	
Shelley, Lew E.	2,500.00
Shelley, Mrs. Mae, Asst. P. M.	1,200.00
Ballard, Miss Bert, Clerk	1,100.00
Catlin, Floyd C., Clerk	800.00
Denney, Arthur J., Clerk	1,000.00
Spence, David N., Clerk	900.00
Thornton, Lyndon, Clerk	1,100.00
De Vore, Burton O., Carrier	1,000.00
Hulka, Joe, Carrier	1,100.00
Johnson, Frank F., Carrier	1,100.00
Jones, Walter R., Carrier	1,000.00
Miller, Harry H., Carrier	800.00
Daleman, Henry, R. D.	1,000.00
Davis, And'w J., R. D.	1,000.00
Rise, Le Roy L., R. D.	1,000.00
Welton, Chas. P., R. D.	1,000.00
Welton, Harry, R. D.	1,000.00
Fairfield, Clay—	
Prentice, Geo. M.	2,000.00
Prentice, Miss Ellen W., Asst. P. M.	700.00
Fowler, Geo. A., Clerk	600.00
Bayles, Geo. B., R. D.	1,000.00
Griswold, Le Roy H., R. D.	1,000.00
Hogue, Walter, R. D.	1,000.00
Fairmont, Fillmore—	
Frazier, Low W.	1,600.00
Frazier, Mrs. Anna S., Asst. P. M.	300.00
Bender, Alda, Clerk	300.00
Frazier, Donald, Clerk	480.00
Carson, Harry, R. D.	1,000.00
Crandall, Jos. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Davis, J. Lewis, R. D.	1,000.00
Izer, Oscar A., R. D.	1,000.00
Falls City, Richardson—	
Loucks, Aaron W.	2,300.00
Crook, Miles A., Asst. P. M.	700.00
Meade, E. Cass, Clerk	800.00
Tanner, Clara M., Clerk	1,000.00
Lively, Jas. F., R. D.	1,000.00
Meinzer, Lewis A., R. D.	1,000.00

Falls City, Richardson—Concluded—	
Metzger, Edward H., R. D.	1,000.00
Stumbo, Albert E., R. D.	1,000.00
Yoder, Dallas, R. D.	1,000.00
Fargo, Richardson—	
Buckminster, E. J.	50.00
Farnam, Dawson—	
Bradshaw, Calvin	1,200.00
James, Miss Lynne A., Asst. P. M.	480.00
Reeves, Nelson G., R. D.	1,000.00
Thompson, J. Wesley, R. D.	1,000.00
Farwell, Howard—	
Gdantz, Abdon M.	590.00
Bangert, Harry H., R. D.	——
Powloski, Wictor, R. D.	——
Ferguson, Loup—	
Schafer, Geo.	30.00
Fern, Cherry—	
Kime, Kelsey F.	60.00
Filley, Gage—	
Linscott, Jos. M.	500.00
Clark, Benj. J., R. D.	1,000.00
Thomas, David, R. D.	1,000.00
Firth, Lancaster—	
Monteba, Abraham P.	810.00
Burcham, Jos. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Dick, Wm. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Hollbrook, Enos, R. D.	1,000.00
Flats, McPherson—	
Howard, Mrs. Anna M.	190.00
Florence, Douglas—	
Anderson, Andrew B.	1,000.00
Bena, Wm., Jr., R. D.	900.00
Thirtle, Thos. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Fontanelle, Washington—	
Langhorst, Otta A.	330.00
Ford, Logan—	
Battershell, Sam'l D.	50.00
Wentz, Edw'd, R. D.	560.00
Fordyce, Cedar—	
Kuehn, Geo. C.	330.00
Meeks, Dan'l, R. D.	——
Forks, McPherson—	
Montgomery, J. A.	10.00
Fort Calhoun, Washington—	
Gall, W. R.	640.00
Jipp, Clans. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Landis, John A., R. D.	1,000.00
Fort Crook, Sarpy—	
Rushart, Geo. F.	960.00
Reed, Guy C., R. D.	960.00
Fort Robinson, Dawes—	
Habegger, Mrs. Mabelle P.	830.00
Foster, Pierce—	
Cox, S. A.	450.00
Francis, Wheeler—	
Stowell, Chas. H.	70.00
Franklin, Franklin—	
Kellam, Clayton	1,600.00
Lynch, Miss Elsie L., Asst. P. M.	360.00
Skiles, Miss Gertrude, Clerk	180.00

Franklin, Franklin—Concluded—	
Gale, Geo. F., R. D.	1,000.00
Humphreys, Wm. F., R. D.	1,000.00
Maink, C. J., R. D.	1,000.00
Freedom, Frontier—	
Vernam, Frank K.	230.00
Fremont, Dodge—	
Reynolds, Benj. H.	3,000.00
Swanson, Carl O., Asst. P. M.	1,500.00
Byorth, Carl L., Clerk	900.00
Campbell, Ernest L., Clerk	1,100.00
Davies, Miss Glendora L., Clerk	1,100.00
Emig, David N., Clerk	1,100.00
Fuhlrodt, Frank W., Clerk	1,200.00
Hansen, Will A., Clerk	800.00
Mattson, Edw'd, Clerk	1,100.00
Tweedy, Miss Florence E., Clerk	1,200.00
Gilbert, David B., Clerk	50.00
Benton, Edw'd, Carrier	1,200.00
Buffington, Harry W., Carrier	1,200.00
Moller, Fred'k, Carrier	1,100.00
Forney, John F., Carrier	600.00
Hall, Geo. W., Carrier	1,100.00
Moller, Fredk, Carrier	1,100.00
Moller, F. W., Carrier	1,200.00
Mulloy, Chas. W., Carrier	1,100.00
Larsen, Jens. P., R. D.	960.00
Keeler, Geo. R. D.	1,000.00
Keeler, Geo., R. D.	1,000.00
Moller, Benj. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Freeport, Banner—	
Darnall, Scot	30.00
Friend, Saline—	
Morse, Wallace T.	1,700.00
Bartlett, Mabel, Clerk	480.00
Burke, Katherine, Clerk	180.00
Emeigh, Geo. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Gibson, Walter E., R. D.	1,000.00
Mason, Henry, R. D.	1,000.00
Smith, Chas. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Wear, Thos. N., R. D.	1,000.00
Froid, Deuel—	
Newberg, Peter	20.00
Fullerton, Nance—	
McClelland, Clarence J.	1,800.00
McClelland, Mrs. Elsie M., Asst. P. M.	300.00
Tranbarger, Earl R., Clerk	600.00
Adams, Chas. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Moore, Martin L., R. D.	1,000.00
Smith, Omer, R. D.	1,000.00
Walters, Joel T., Ind. R. D.	1,000.00
Funk, Phelps—	
Erickson, Andrew S.	630.00
Burman, Rob't L., Asst. P. M.	300.00
Harn, Fred. V., R. D.	1,000.00
Williams, Frank A., R. D.	1,000.00
Gables, Garfield—	
Williams, Mark L.	80.00
Galena, Hayes—	
Smith, Mrs. Henrietta	40.00
Gandy, Logan—	
Jenkins, E. S.	760.00

Garden, Garden—	
Tippetts, Lutie	20.00
Garfield, Lincoln—	
Joy, Lester H.	110.00
Garrison, Butler—	
Slute, Miss Mertie	390.00
Schaumburg, Wertz F., R. D.	1,000.00
Gary, Banner—	
Smith, J. E.	40.00
Gates, Custer—	
Layman, Calvin M.	110.00
Geneva, Fillmore—	
Little, Miss Hattie A.	2,000.00
Allen, Miss Adeline J., Asst. P. M.	700.00
Hrubesky, Miss Ida, Clerk	600.00
Carson, Rob't M., R. D.	1,000.00
Hampton, Roy D., R. D.	1,000.00
Klink, John, Jr., R. D.	1,000.00
Sheldon, Henry, R. D.	1,000.00
Genoa, Nance—	
Kennedy, W. E.	1,600.00
Kennedy, Mrs. Myra L., Asst. P. M.	300.00
Crozier, Henry, R. D.	1,000.00
De Money, W. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Haber, John, R. D.	1,000.00
Richards, F. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Georgetown, Custer—	
Welch, J. W.	100.00
Gering, Scott's Bluff:	
Wood, Asa B.	480.00
Germantown, Seward—	
Meyers, Louis	450.00
Weyant, Chas. W., R. D.	900.00
Gibbon, Buffalo—	
St. John, Romaine A.	1,500.00
Morrow, Geo. W., Asst. P. M.	700.00
Burt, Frank S., R. D.	1,000.00
George, Thos. B., R. D	1,000.00
Wight, Lewis A., R. D.	1,000.00
Gifford, Kimball—	
Gifford, Mrs. Hettie	20.00
Gilead, Thayer—	
Powell, Myriah E.	900.00
Giles, Brown—	
Moger, Lucy E.	50.00
Giltner, Hamilton—	
Mather, Frank W.	1,000.00
Mather, Donal W., Clerk	108.00
Chaney, John L., R. D.	1,000.00
Wilson, Rufus A., R. D.	1,000.00
Gladstone, Jefferson—	
Ude, Carl H.	250.00
Pearston, David M., R. D.	1,000.00
Glen, Sioux—	
Fry, Clarence O.	250.00
Glen Rock, Nemaha—	
Bennett, Hannibal Z.	50.00
Glenrose, Keith—	
Martin, Mrs. Effie M.	30.00
Glenville, Clay—	
Brandt, Chas. A.	700.00

Glenville, Clay—Concluded—	
Brinkema, John R., R. D.	1,000.00
Fink, Tillman H., R. D.	1,000.00
Kissinger, Wm. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Weyenberg, Theo. C., R. D.	1,000.00
Goehner, Seward—	
Matzke, Chas. F.	330.00
Goodstreak, Morrill—	
Acker, Geo.	10.00
Goodwin, Dakota—	
Duggan, J. C.	60.00
Gordon, Sheridan—	
Lyon, Ray O.	1,600.00
Lyon, Georgia, Clerk	480.00
Wallace, Vene, Clerk	480.00
Gothenburg, Dawson—	
Booker, Henry C.	1,900.00
Stenman, Myrtle, Asst. P. M.	600.00
Sievier, Martin A., R. D.	1,000.00
Sornon, August, R. D.	1,000.00
Weathers, Rob't F., R. D.	1,000.00
Gracie, Loup—	
Williams, Rob't T.	200.00
Graf, Johnson—	
Kohout, Geo.	220.00
Grafton, Fillmore—	
Shoff, John	870.00
Shoff, Miss Nellie B., Asst. P. M.	20.00
Patterson, John R., R. D.	1,000.00
Wagner, Sam'l J., R. D.	1,000.00
Grand Island, Hall—	
Buechler, A. F.	3,000.00
Baumann, A. J., Asst. P. M.	1,500.00
Alexander, Adair, Clerk	800.00
Bevier, Miss Bessie, Clerk	600.00
Colwell, F. H., Clerk	1,100.00
Geddes, Miss Adda, Clerk	800.00
Kuyatt, Christian A., Clerk	1,100.00
Humphrey, John L., Clerk	1,100.00
Windolph, John, Clerk	900.00
Rosswick, Geo. H., Clerk	600.00
Bevier, H. K., Carrier	1,200.00
Chaney, Clay A., Carrier	1,100.00
Donigan, Edw'd, Carrier	1,000.00
Howell, Harry, Carrier	1,100.00
Hann, Barney, Carrier	1,000.00
Meth, Augustus J., Carrier	1,000.00
Kleinkauf, Edwin J., Carrier	800.00
Healey, Chas. R., R. D.	1,000.00
Davis, Edwin J., R. D.	1,000.00
Davis, J. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Schwartz, Wm., R. D.	1,000.00
Wicker, Ammon, R. D.	1,000.00
Crites, Jas. E., Fireman-Laborer	660.00
Ballard, Thos. S., Laborer	600.00
Freeman, Eugene P., Laborer	600.00
Grant, Perkins—	
Hoffman, Exra C.	1,100.00
Hoffman, Jessie I., Asst. P. M.	360.00
Grayson, Sheridan—	
Surber, Henry	100.00

Greeley, Greeley—	
Morgan, Wm. E.	1,500.00
McBeth, Sophie, Clerk	300.00
Cushman, Carl R., R. D.	1,000.00
Knox, Adam E., R. D.	1,000.00
Pinkerton, Jos., R. D.	1,000.00
Greenwood, Cass—	
Coleman, Elic C.	960.00
Bethel, Theodore F., R. D.	1,000.00
Etheredge, Fred W., R. D.	1,000.00
Gresham, York—	
Hawley, Alonzo A.	1,000.00
Van Alen, Ethel M., Asst. P. M.	300.00
Fuller, Jas. M., R. D.	1,000.00
Marble, Clark D., R. D.	1,000.00
Gretna, Sarpy—	
Fox, Jas. M.	1,000.00
Lewis, Miss Insie D., Asst. P. M.	90.00
McCarley, Miss Frances M., Clerk	60.00
Cockerill, Franklin R., R. D.	1,000.00
Thomas, Geo. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Waterman, Frank R., R. D.	1,000.00
Gross, Boyd—	
Gray, J. W.	310.00
Kirwan, Dan'l J., R. D.	1,000.00
Guide Rock, Webster—	
Parker, Edw'd M.	1,400.00
Newmeyer, Benj. F., Asst. P. M.	540.00
Farquaharm, Loyd C., R. D.	1,000.00
Reeve, Clarence, R. D.	1,000.00
Sabin, Lorin W., R. D.	1,000.00
Scherbarcher, Carl F., R. D.	1,000.00
Hadar, Pierce—	
Mueller, Albert	270.00
Haigler, Dundy—	
Allen, N. J.	990.00
Hallam, Lancaster—	
Kovarik, Vratislav J.	430.00
Hile, Oliver J., R. D.	1,000.00
Roche, Louis P., R. D.	800.00
Halsey, Thomas—	
Clouse, Miss Emma J.	290.00
Hamlet, Hayes—	
Graves, Mrs. Nellie	120.00
Hammond, Rock—	
Miller, Barnhardt	40.00
Hampton, Hamilton—	
Ingalls, Edson L.	910.00
Doell, Isaac J., R. D.	1,000.00
Dixon, John H. D., R. D.	1,000.00
Youst, Rich'd E., R. D.	1,000.00
Hansen, Adams—	
Cain, W. O.	230.00
Harbine, Jefferson—	
Ewing, Thos. L.	250.00
Hardy, Nuckolls—	
Royer, I. A.	1,100.00
Royer, Miss Clyde, Clerk	108.00
Salyard, Ralph J., R. D.	1,000.00
Sisson, Jas. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Tumbleson, Geo. A., R. D.	1,000.00

Harlan, Cherry—	
Lyon, Walter C.	100.00
Harmony, Cherry—	
Salmon, J. C.	110.00
Harper, Mrs. L. L., Clerk	120.00
Harold, Holt—	
Herzog, L. M.	30.00
Harrisburg, Banner—	
Lewis, Benj. R.	420.00
Harrison, Sioux—	
Wilhermsdorfer, Justin H.	1,100.00
Fenske, Mary J., Clerk	390.00
Hartington, Cedar—	
Barnhart, F. W.	1,800.00
Lynde, Miss Margaret, Asst. P. M.	360.00
Schager, Arthur, Clerk	120.00
Dyson, Don J., R. D.	1,000.00
Macrue, Edwin L., R. D.	1,000.00
Peterson, Earl R., R. D.	1,000.00
Plumleigh, Chas., R. D.	1,000.00
Ramsie, Martin, R. D.	1,000.00
Schager, Hans, R. D.	1,000.00
Steele, Elmer P., R. D.	1,000.00
Harvard, Clay—	
Thomas, Griffith J.	1,600.00
Ling, Miss Cora A., Clerk	300.00
Johnson, Wm. J., R. D.	1,000.00
Martin, Lewis S., R. D.	1,000.00
Pembrook, Chas. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Robertson, Geo. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Hashman, Box Butte—	
Hashman, C. L.	30.00
Hastings, Adams—	
Fisher, Jacob	2,900.00
Francis, Edwin A., Asst. P. M.	1,400.00
Haines, Arthur E., Clerk	1,000.00
Jordan, Miss Jennie M., Clerk	600.00
Nelson, Chas. E., Clerk	800.00
Rickel, A. Lyle, Clerk	600.00
Sinclair, David W. P., Clerk	800.00
Snyder, Harold W., Clerk	900.00
Spriggle, John S., Clerk	1,100.00
Campbell, Jas. D., Carrier	1,100.00
Hammonds, Eugene G., Carrier	1,100.00
Heartwell, Clarence W., Carrier	1,000.00
Heller, Henry H., Carrier	1,000.00
Holt, Henry H., Carrier	600.00
McAtee, Geo., Carrier	1,100.00
Roelse, Jacob, Carrier	1,000.00
Scott, Ira, Carrier	1,000.00
Coleman, Norris W., R. D.	1,000.00
Fergus, Jas. C., R. D.	1,000.00
Miller, Jacob C., R. D.	1,000.00
Miller, Percy J., R. D.	1,000.00
Wheeler, Frank W., R. D.	1,000.00
Havana, Frontier—	
Turpen, A. H.	100.00
Havelock, Lancaster—	
Hyers, A. A.	1,700.00
Hyers, Mrs. Maud, Asst. P. M.	270.00
Walthers, Miss Elsie, Clerk	360.00

Hayes Center, Hayes—	
May, Rich'd	710.00
May, Miss Mina, Clerk	180.00
Hay Springs, Sheridan—	
Kadlecek, A.	1,200.00
Henze, Katie, Asst. P. M.	480.00
Hazard, Sherman—	
Fuller, Frederic H.	440.00
Clausen, Jergen B., R. D.	960.00
Headquarters, Wheeler—	
Mast, Mrs. Grace	100.00
Heartwell, Kearney—	
Porter, Mrs. Mary A.	460.00
Ball, Wm. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Heath, Banner—	
Larson, Swen N.	80.00
Hebron, Thayer—	
Cook, Wm.	1,800.00
Boyes, Miss Bessie B., Asst. P. M.	420.00
Davis, H. B., Clerk	480.00
Brown, Fred, R. D.	1,000.00
Brown, Roy, R. D.	1,000.00
Monohon, Wm. C., R. D.	1,000.00
Rhodes, Melvyn P., R. D.	1,000.00
Hecla, Hooker—	
Vickery, John J.	240.00
Helvey, Jefferson—	
Day, Edw'd G.	230.00
Hemingford, Box Butte—	
Walker, Wm. F.	1,200.00
Henderson, York—	
Nickel, Isaac	640.00
Franz, Abe, R. D.	1,000.00
Petker, John G., R. D.	1,000.00
Hendley, Furnas—	
Bell, Thos.	500.00
Ayars, Fred W., R. D.	560.00
Henry, Scotts Bluff—	
Nichols, Yorick	370.00
Herman, Washington—	
Bailey, John C.	1,100.00
Fletcher, Ernest M., R. D.	1,000.00
Laughlin, Thos. B., R. D.	960.00
Reid, Claude L., R. D.	1,000.00
Hershey, Lincoln—	
Evans, Wm. M.	620.00
Comstock, Earl R., R. D.	700.00
Hewett, Garden—	
Daylor, Peter H.	60.00
Hiawatha, Dundy—	
Wood, Joshua B.	60.00
Hickman, Lancaster—	
Jones, Jas. W.	700.00
Hillier, Thos., R. D.	1,000.00
Higgins, Cheyenne—	
Haiston, J. B.	30.00
Hildreth, Franklin—	
Lantz, J. Frank	870.00
Hansen, Ollie G., Asst. P. M.	540.00
Carpenter, J. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Current, T. J., R. D.	1,000.00

Hillsdale, Garden—	
Clark, C. J.	6.00
Hillside, McPherson—	
Grimshal, Lillie M.	100.00
Hilton, Sheridan—	
Smith, Mrs. Carrie E.	100.00
Hire, Cherry—	
Hire, John C.	60.00
Hoag, Gage—	
Beimer, Abr.	60.00
Holbrook, Furnas—	
Miller, Herbert G.,	1,100.00
Hanson, Miss Louisa, Asst. P. M.	360 00
Curl, Harry F., R. D.	1,000.00
Laird, Jas. M., R. D.	1,000.00
Holdrege, Phelps—	
Hall, Wm. P.	2,400.00
Hjelmfelt, Harold, Asst. P. M.	1,200.00
Clark, Frank H., Clerk	1,000.00
Hjelmfelt, Elmer V., Clerk	1,100.00
Lindevail, C. A., Clerk	1,000.00
Davis, Jesse A., Carrier	1,000.00
Hummel, Roy C., Carrier	1,000.00
Pierce, Ed J., Carrier	1,000 00
Gwinner, Geo. C., R. D.	1,000.00
Hallgren, Frank, R. D.	1,000.00
Jones, Edwin S., R. D.	1,000.00
Stevens, Chas. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Swanberg, Oscar I., R. D.	1,000.00
Holland, Lancaster—	
Lubbers, Garrett	120.00
Hollinger, Furnas—	
Shafer, Hosea	70.00
Holmesville, Gage—	
Jones, O. K.	390.00
Jones, C. D., R. D.	1,000.00
Holstein, Adams—	
Moehl, John H.	530.00
Lukow, Frank F., R. D.	——
Homer, Dakota—	
Shepardson, Mrs. Gertrude	830.00
Homestead, Greeley—	
Throckmorton, A. W.	30.00
Hooper, Dodge—	
Ring, John	1,500.00
Ring, Herbert T., Asst. P. M.	840.00
Hartung, Avillus, Clerk	60.00
Dau, Edw'd, R. D.	1,000.00
Hartung, Albert W., R. D.	1,000.00
Schemmel, Henry, R. D.	1,000.00
Schlotfeld, John, R. D.	1,000.00
Hope, Scott's Bluff—	
Horn, Mrs. Mary	50.00
Erbe, Geo., R. D.	1,000.00
Horace, Greeley—	
Welsh, Mrs. Anna	160.00
Hordville, Hamilton—	
Anderson, Miss Huldah J.	460.00
Bush, Arthur D., R. D.	900.00
Horsefoot, Rock—	
Best, Wm. I.	170.00

Hoskins, Wayne—	
Benser, Frank S	580.00
Buss, Carl, R. D	1,000.00
Weatherholt, Geo., R. D	1,000.00
Hough, Dawes—	
McLain, Howard P	40.00
Houston, York—	
Huffman, John F	30.00
Howe, Nemaha—	
Stumpp, Henry H	440.00
Howell, Colfax—	
Prucha, Frank J	1,200.00
Walker, Debbie M., Asst. P. M	480.00
Kolash, Edw'd E., R. D	1,000.00
Misel, Chas., R. D	1,000.00
Vandrucka, John F., R. D	1,000.00
Hubbard, Dakota—	
Fredercksen, Carl	120.26
Christensen, Emanuel, R. D	1,000.00
Heisler, Mrs. Geneva E., R. D	800.00
Hubbell, Thayer—	
Casad, T. M	692.00
Wilcox, Ario P., R. D	1,000.00
Huffman, Brown—	
Harris, Henry	40.00
Hull, Banner—	
Noyes, Mrs. Louise	80.00
Humboldt, Richardson—	
Cooper, C. K	1,700.00
Cooper, Mrs. Mae F., Asst. P. M	150.00
Boss, Miss Lula, Clerk	360.00
Unlard, Mrs. Mable, Clerk	360.00
Bement, Horace L., R. D	1,000.00
Boss, John L., R. D	1,000.00
Clift, Ernest W., R. D	1,000.00
Dey, Lewis N., R. D	1,000.00
Smith, Thos. C., R. D	1,000.00
Taylor, David B., R. D	1,000.00
Humphrey, Platte—	
Gietzen, Henry	1,500.00
Gietzen, Wm. D., Asst. P. M	180.00
Fangmann, Fred, R. D	1,000.00
Classen, E. C., R. D	1,000.00
Gilsdorf, M. T., R. D	1,000.00
Hunt, Frontier—	
Bloom, John H	40.00
Hunter, Sheridan—	
Jungck, Louis J. B	16.00
Huntley, Harlan—	
Lowe, Wm	440.00
Watts, Jas. M., R. D	1,000.00
Hutchinson, Garden—	
Peterson, Lena	50.00
Huxley, Custer—	
Lowry, Mrs. Hattie A	50.00
Hyannis, Grant—	
Ashley, Byron R	900.00
Ashley, Arthur D., Asst. P. M	300.00
Ickes, Cheyenne—	
Davison, Jas	50.00

Ida, Dawes—	
Belieu, W. H.	5.00
Imperial, Chase—	
Meeker, Chas. W.	1,100.00
Meeker, Miss Blanche S., Asst. P. M.	204.00
Inavale, Webster—	
Carpenter, Willis A.	620.00
Burwell, Walter R., R. D.	1,000.00
Conley, Claude P., R. D.	1,000.00
Martin, Chas. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Indianola, Red Willow—	
McCool, Wm. A.	1,300.00
McCool, Miss Estella, Asst. P. M.	144.00
Lyon, Ira E., R. D.	1,000.00
Silvernail, Herbert M., R. D.	1,000.00
Smith, Roy, R. D.	600.00
Inez, Holt—	
Hubbell, J. O.	130.00
Ingham, Lincoln—	
Woodgate, F. H.	130.00
Ingleside, Adams—	
Kern, Wm. B.	840.00
Inland, Clay—	
Pinkerton, Samuel M.	320.00
Ablatt, Ralph E., R. D.	1,000.00
Inman, Holt—	
Clark, Albert J.	630.00
Irvington, Douglas—	
Hackman, Wm. F.	220.00
Knight, —, R. D.	1,000.00
Irwin, Cherry—	
Olmsted, Edwin W.	170.00
Ithaca, Saunders—	
Atkinson, Mrs. Agnes E.	480.00
Schiefelbein, B. F., R. D.	1,000.00
Jackson, Dakota—	
Flynn, Mrs. Mary J.	680.00
Kennelly, Eugene T., R. D.	1,000.00
Jamison, Keya Paha—	
Wisemiller, Fred	270.00
Jansen, Jefferson—	
Fost, Jacob J.	570.00
Friesen, Jacob A., R. D.	1,000.00
Krause, John A., R. D.	1,000.00
Jelen, Knox—	
Nikl, Jos.	110.00
Jess, Sheridan—	
Joy, Lulu C.	90.00
Johnson, Nemaha—	
Anderson, J. M.	840.00
Goit, Frank P., R. D.	1,000.00
Stoehr, John N. J., R. D.	1,000.00
Johnston, Brown—	
Schnitger, Otto	650.00
Joy, Holt—	
Robertson, Rachel R.	140.00
Julian, Nemaha—	
Ferguson, Henry C.	380.00
Juniata, Adams—	
Rickel, Isaiah H.	800.00
Hoover, Harry C., R. D.	1,000.00

Juniata, Adams—Concluded—	
Howland, Frank G., R. D.	1,000.00
Howland, Sam'l P., R. D.	1,000.00
McCartney, John S., R. D.	1,000.00
Junod, Cherry—	
Wang, Mrs. Ida	30.00
Entry, Thos. Oliver, R. D.	960.00
Kauffman, Kimball—	
Kauffman, Mrs. Cora B.	30.00
Evans, L. M.	40.00
Kearney, Buffalo—	
Brown, M. A.	2,600.00
Lambert, P. T., Asst. P. M.	1,300.00
Leitch, D. H., Clerk	600.00
Mellinger, Miss Margaret, Clerk	900.00
Rice, A. D., Clerk	600.00
Smith, D. R., Clerk	1,100.00
Swan, H. E., Clerk	1,000.00
Courtright, E. P., Carrier	1,000.00
McLellan, H. H., Carrier	1,100.00
Mott, Emery, Carrier	600.00
Snowden, Wm., Carrier	1,100.00
Winn, E. F., Carrier	600.00
Calhoun, T. R., R. D.	1,000.00
Mercer, G. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Pugsley, E. N., R. D.	1,000.00
Strausbaugh, O. R., R. D.	1,000.00
Strausbaugh, W. R., R. D.	1,000.00
Wilson, F. J., R. D.	1,000.00
Keene, Kearney—	
Pearson, Olof	190.00
Kelley, Sioux—	
Kelley, Matie A.	10.00
Kenesaw, Adams—	
Partridge, Mrs. Lucy K.	1,300.00
Currier, Miss Mabel P., Clerk	330.00
Armitage, Fred C., R. D.	1,000.00
Osler, John J., R. D.	1,000.00
Kennard, Washington—	
Weed, Chas. M.	600.00
Cashman, Edwold E., R. D.	1,000.00
Lecrone, Claar J., R. D.	1,000.00
Kennedy, Cherry—	
Kennedy, Nancy E.	90.00
Keystone, Keith—	
Moore, Fred	410.00
Kirkpatrick, O. H., R. D.	——
McMullen, H. L., R. D.	——
Kilgore, Cherry—	
Johnson, J. A. W.	560.00
Kilmer, Lincoln—	
Kilmer, Chas. S.	20.00
Kimball, Kimball—	
Raush, Isaac	1,500.00
Woodridge, F. M., Asst. P. M.	25.00
Grimm, Miss Delia M., Clerk	500.00
King, Cherry—	
Dier, Andrew	70.00
Kinney, Gage—	
Frenzen, Peter J.	30.00

Kirk, Banner—	
Helsing, Wm.	50.00
Kirkwood, Rock—	
Arter, Chas.	80.00
Kirsch, Logan—	
Kirsch, F. J.	20.00
Knoxville, Knox—	
Schreier, V.	60.00
Kola, Holt—	
Pfund, Mrs. Lucie S.	40.00
Kowanda, Garden—	
Smith, John W.	50.00
Kramer, Lancaster—	
Baumgart, Felix	120.00
Lake, Cherry—	
Edwards, Jos. E.	160.00
Lakeland, Brown—	
Wales, Mrs. Mary C.	60.00
Lakeside, Sheridan—	
Crowther, Chas. Emerson	400.00
Lamar, Chase—	
Hait, L. M.	250.00
Lamont, Dundy—	
Sheldon, Vernon	100.00
Lanham, Gage—	
Ortendorf, Henry	290.00
La Platte, Sarpy—	
O'Leary, John D.	140.00
Laurel, Cedar—	
Price, Wm. A.	1,500.00
Baker, Miss Edith, Asst. P. M.	600.00
Lavaca, Cherry—	
Turner, Wm. H.	80.00
Lawrence, Nuckolls—	
Laird, Thos. C.	900.00
Friend, Thos. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Laird, Ralph H., R. D.	1,000.00
Ross, John H., R. D.	1,000.00
Leafdale, Cheyenne—	
Leafdale, Anthony M.	40.00
Lebanon, Red Willow—	
Walters, M. J.	590.00
Devoe, Walter, R. D.	1,000.00
La Blanc, Knox—	
Reeson, John F.	50.00
Leigh, Colfax—	
Hooker, Henry C.	1,300.00
Smith, Frank J., Asst. P. M.	300.00
Brunswick, Wm. C., R. D.	1,000.00
Fowler, Franklin P., R. D.	1,000.00
Kloppel, Chas. O., R. D.	1,000.00
Lemoyne, Keith—	
Wheeler, Frank	60.00
Lena, McPherson—	
Reuter, Mrs. C.	240.00
Leonie, Holt—	
Beaver, Ernest M.	30.00
Leo Valley, Greeley—	
Meehan, Frank	60.00
Leshara, Saunders—	
Nelson, Ole	260.00

Lewanna, Cherry—	
Ruff, Joseph A.	30.00
Lewellen, Garden—	
Robler, Lafayette O.	600.00
Mapel, Mrs. Agnes E., Clerk	240.00
Lewiston, Pawnee—	
Williams, Chas. W.	310.00
Lexington, Dawson—	
Nielsen, Hans P.	2,200.00
Durvee, Edw'd J., Asst. P. M.	900.00
Jacobson, Miss Mabel E., Clerk	900.00
Fay, Hernon S., R. D.	1,000.00
Fitzgerald, Chas. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Mary L., R. D.	1,000.00
York, Lorain P., R. D.	1,000.00
Liberty, Gage—	
Jimerson, Jacob H.	980.00
Jimerson, Wm. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Sharp, Virgil, R. D.	1,000.00
Lilac, McPherson—	
Birth, Thos. R.	60.00
Lillian, Custer—	
Tackley, Mrs. Eileen M. T.	70.00
Lincoln, Lancaster—	
Sizer, Edw'd R.	3,800.00
Ludlam, J. Guthrie, Asst. P. M.	1,900.00
Burns, E. G., Clerk	1,500.00
Cook, Paul E., Clerk	1,200.00
Dailey, Miss Mary W., Clerk	1,400.00
Gunnison, Miss Ida, Clerk	1,200.00
Hagensick, J. C., Clerk	1,300.00
Heelan, John E., Clerk	1,300.00
Horham, Fred B., Clerk	1,300.00
Husted, Hiram F., Clerk	1,200.00
McCall, Irvins P., Clerk	1,200.00
Miles, Alton, Clerk	1,200.00
Redford, F. W., Clerk	1,200.00
Antram, Edwd R., Clerk	1,200.00
Armstrong, Harry E., Clerk	1,200.00
Arnholt, Harry A., Clerk	800.00
Baer, Jas. N., Clerk	1,200.00
Bair, Ernest M., Clerk	1,200.00
Bates, Mark G., Clerk	800.00
Beach, Frank W., Clerk	1,100.00
Beach, Fred C., Clerk	1,100.00
Bishop, Douthitt L., Clerk	1,200.00
Bobbitt, Lewis E., Clerk	1,000.00
Boyce, Miss Madge M., Clerk	800.00
Brown, Elisha K., Clerk	900.00
Bush, Silas F., Clerk	900.00
Campbell, Ernest F., Clerk	1,000.00
Carlson, Geo. L., Clerk	800.00
Cook, Jas. R., Clerk	1,100.00
Cooley, Ferris F., Clerk	1,200.00
De Pue, Mrs. Nellie, Clerk	1,000.00
Ebmeyer, Gerhard E., Clerk	800.00
Eby, Edw'd M., Clerk	1,100.00
Elliott, Elmer T., Clerk	1,100.00
Faucher, Elias B., Clerk	1,000.00
Frost, Chas. W., Clerk	1,200.00
Gerstenberg, Jesse, Clerk	1,200.00

Lincoln, Lancaster—Continued—

Gilmore, Miss Rose, Clerk	1,200.00
Graham, Lester G., Clerk	600.00
Hallstrom, Jas. F., Clerk	600.00
Hepler, Marvin C., Clerk	1,100.00
Herpolsheimer, Henry, Clerk	400.00
Hunt, Ira J., Jr., Clerk	1,200.00
Jackson, Ralph W., Clerk	1,200.00
Kettlewell, Miss Gertrude, Clerk	1,100.00
Kimes, Miss F. I., Clerk	1,200.00
Kimmel, Jos. M., Clerk	600.00
Laub, Geo. H., Clerk	600.00
Laby, John W., Clerk	1,100.00
Lippstrew, Ernest G., Clerk	800.00
Lower, Arthur B., Clerk	900.00
Meshier, Mrs. Alma B., Clerk	900.00
Munsell, Jesse G., Clerk	1,000.00
Noble, Clinton A., Clerk	1,100.00
Pedersen, Martin L., Clerk	1,200.00
Peter, Earl F., Clerk	1,100.00
Ray, Frank A., Clerk	1,100.00
Root, Geo. S., Clerk	1,400.00
Rummell, Bracken J., Clerk	1,100.00
Rymal, Miss Salome A., Clerk	800.00
Sherman, H. G., Clerk	1,200.00
Smith, Everett S., Clerk	1,100.00
Smith, Roscoe A., Clerk	1,000.00
Stearns, Harry A., Clerk	1,100.00
Sterling, Miss Lillian E., Clerk	1,200.00
Stevens, Miss Charlotte, Clerk	1,100.00
Talbott, Elmer C., Clerk	600.00
Tanney, Louis B., Clerk	1,200.00
Thomas, Carl W., Clerk	900.00
Turk, Warren E., Clerk	1,100.00
Unthank, Geo. R., Clerk	1,200.00
Vosburgh, Clyde, Clerk	1,100.00
Watson, Lucius H., Clerk	900.00
Webster, Milan J., Clerk	1,100.00
White, Jas. N., Clerk	1,100.00
Whyman, Ralph W., Clerk	1,100.00
Wymore, Harley, Clerk	800.00

City Carriers.

McShane, Thos.	1,300.00
Angelo, Fred A.	800.00
Atkinson, Wm. E.	1,100.00
Bowman, Lindley D.	1,100.00
Brown, Da Nan A.	1,200.00
Clark, J. H.	1,200.00
Cotton, Wm. H.	1,100.00
Decker, W. M.	1,200.00
Edwards, Rufus E.	800.00
Gaddis, Frank E.	1,000.00
Green, Elmer E.	1,100.00
Hall, Geo. V.	1,200.00
Harding, W. C.	1,100.00
Hargreaves, Wm. H.	1,100.00
Harris, Oliver E.	800.00
Hearn, Geo. O.	1,200.00
Howard, John E.	800.00
Hudson, W. W.	1,200.00
Cook, Clarence W.	1,100.00

Lincoln, Lancaster—Concluded—	
Cummins, Geo. A.	1,100.00
Hall, Calvin B.	600.00
Hansmire, Jesse F.	1,000.00
Harlammert, Edw'd W.	800.00
Henderson, Grant	1,100.00
Hill, R. B.	1,000.00
Jewett, Perry W.	1,200.00
Johnson, Albert C.	1,000.00
Johnson, Wm. A.	1,200.00
Jones, Clifford S.	600.00
Judge, Jas. E.	1,200.00
Lee, Emery D.	1,100.00
Lemen, Albert	1,200.00
Lincoln, Herbert L.	1,200.00
Lindeman, Wm.	800.00
Masterman, Jas. P.	1,200.00
Melick, Frank E.	1,200.00
Moore, Bryant	800.00
Nichols, Chas. W.	800.00
Odell, Chas. A.	800.00
Parker, Jay M. E.	1,100.00
Pound, Harry A.	900.00
Reddick, Harvey C.	1,000.00
Reed, John B.	1,200.00
Ritchey, Felix L.	600.00
Roberts, Arthur J.	1,100.00
Simmons, Jas. W.	1,200.00
Strange, Geo. H.	1,000.00
Waite, Adolph	1,200.00
Whitehead, Rich'd	1,200.00
Whittaker, Walter	1,200.00
Wilkinson, Leslie M.	1,200.00
Witte, Henry C.	1,200.00
Wolfe, Lincoln	800.00
Hartley, John S.	1,000.00
Rural Carriers.	
Beck, Fred	1,000.00
Dial, Elias S.	1,000.00
Dreith, John P.	960.00
Hansen, Broder H.	1,000.00
Harris, Milton T.	960.00
Keech, Homer L.	1,000.00
Miller, Wm. H. C.	960.00
Wilson, Jas. R.	1,000.00
Laborers.	
Nelson, Wm. H.	700.00
Prewitt, David	700.00
Welles, W. E.	700.00
Lindsay, Platte—	
Putrzer, John P.	880.00
Bettinger, Peter, R. D.	1,000.00
Jensen, Krist, R. D.	1,000.00
Winkler, Wm., R. D.	1,000.00
Linwood, Butler—	
Blair, W. J.	610.00
Halstead, L. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Lisco, Garden—	
Guwaer, W. F.	330.00
Lisle, Wheeler—	
Grout, Harry E.	20.00

Litchfield, Sherman—	
Gibson, Chas. W.	1,200.00
Gibson, Mrs. Ida B., Asst. P. M.	108.00
Betz, Fred W., R. D.	1,000.00
Boeskling, Albert W., R. D.	1,000.00
Burt, John B., R. D.	1,000.00
Mallory, Hugh E., R. D.	1,000.00
Little, Holt—	
Graver, Mrs. Emma E.	50.00
Lodgepole, Cheyenne—	
Barlow, Lewis R.	850.00
Wilson, Eska, Clerk	240.00
Lodi, Custer—	
Kalbo, Hans J.	140.00
Logan, Logan—	
Johnston, Sarah	50.00
Loma, Butler—	
Barten, Jos. B., Jr.	170.00
Lomax, Custer—	
Blackburn, B. F.	140.00
Long Lake, Sheridan—	
Jameson, Mrs. Kathryn W.	30.00
Long Pine, Brown—	
Davisson, Miss Estelle M.	1,400.00
Holldorsae, Siggle, Asst. P. M.	480.00
Loomis, Phelps—	
Miner, Miss Della Z.	780.00
Miner, Miss L. Etta, Asst P. M.	375.00
Bragg, Chas. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Veegert, Axel Von, R. D.	1,000.00
Loretto, Boone—	
Millue, Edw'd J.	490.00
Mills, Geo. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Storkey, Chas. S., R. D.	1,000.00
Lorton, Otoe—	
Eaton, Joel	310.00
Louisville, Cass—	
Dorsey, Wilfred C.	1,200.00
Dorsey, Glen E., Clerk	300.00
Cleghorn, Wm. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Loup City, Sherman—	
Grow, Darwin C.	1,600.00
Grow, Frank A., Asst. P. M.	240.00
Conger, Jas. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Foster, Edgar B., R. D.	1,000.00
Williams, Lewis M., R. D.	1,000.00
Lowell, Kearney—	
Hutchison, Mrs. Otela	130.00
Loyal, Custer—	
Shuck, J.	30.00
Lucky Valley, Grant—	
Currier, Chas. H.	20.00
Lucy, Blaine—	
Martin, Mrs. Amanda M.	40.00
Lund, Cherry—	
Lund, Alfred	50.00
Lushton, York—	
Holmes, Albert	500.00
Hays, Ray G., R. D.	1,000.00
Lux, Dundy—	
West, Geo.	50.00

Lynch, Boyd—	
McFarland, Albert C.	1,200.00
Fisher, Miss Pauline, Asst. P. M.	120.00
Mart, E. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Williamson, C. E., R. D.	900.00
Lynn, Morrill—	
Dove, Mrs. Katherine	80.00
Lyons, Burt—	
Calnon, Timothy B.	1,500.00
Calnon, Paul, Asst. P. M.	540.00
Eckleen, Nell, Clerk	420.00
Daffer, Chas. T., R. D.	1,000.00
Oldfield, John D., R. D.	1,000.00
Stauffer, Sam'l W., R. D.	1,000.00
Stauffer, Wilbur S., R. D.	1,000.00
McCann, Cherry—	
Hendershot, Minnie	40.00
McCook, Red Willow—	
Cone, Lon	2,300.00
Gaarde, John N., Asst. P. M.	1,100.00
Brady, Edw. J., Clerk	1,100.00
Woolard, Harry H., Clerk	1,000.00
Woolard, Miss Hattie, Clerk	1,000.00
Kinghorn, Geo. F., Clerk	800.00
O'Brien, Dan'l J., Carrier	900.00
Stroud, Geo. E., Carrier	900.00
Byfield, Charlie C., R. D.	1,000.00
Jimerson, John J., R. D.	1,000.00
Jimerson, Marion S., R. D.	1,000.00
McCool Junction, York—	
Gregg, Chas. C., Jr.	680.00
Wilcox, Edwin, R. D.	1,000.00
McKinley, Custer—	
Haefele, Jos.	90.00
McLean, Pierce—	
Krugman, Henry F.	350.00
Boehler, Conrad A., R. D.	1,000.00
Macon, Franklin—	
De Jonge, Eibe	180.00
Macy, Thurston—	
Warner, Harvey D.	80.00
Madison, Madison—	
Secor, Jehile H.	1,800.00
Jones, Mrs. Josephine N., Asst. P. M.	660.00
Arnett, Seth J., R. D.	960.00
Harris, Geo., R. D.	1,000.00
Jones, Jos. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Rynearson, Chas. R., R. D.	1,000.00
Rynearson, Harry E., R. D.	1,000.00
Madrid, Perkins—	
Purnell, John	470.00
Magnet, Cedar—	
Moore, Mrs. Edna R.	350.00
Malcolm, Lancaster—	
Behring, Wilhelm E.	320.00
Tremain, Lurton V., R. D.	——
Malinda, Sioux—	
Dean, Leonard A.	40.00
Malmo, Saunders—	
Isaacson, Miss Edith	490.00
Kemerling, Orpheus, R. D.	1,000.00

Malvern, **Rock**—	
Anderson, C. M.	90.00
Manchester, Dawes—	
Manchester, W. S.	6.00
Manley, Cass—	
Jenkins, Aaron	290.00
Maple Grove, Holt—	
Gellentine, Mrs. Martha J.	20.00
Marengo, Hayes—	
Gardner, Howard M.	40.00
Mariaville, Rock—	
Robinson, P. B.	90.00
Marion, Red Willow—	
McFadden, F. M.	320.00
Marlbank, Keya Paha—	
Weston, Emma	40.00
Marple, Box Butte—	
Watson, Jas.	40.00
Marquette, Hamilton—	
Dorsey, Geo. W.	840.00
Ferrell, T. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Kirkpatrick, John, R. D.	1,000.00
Long, Benj., R. D.	1,000.00
Marsland, Dawes—	
Gregg, Geo. H.	500.00
Martel, Lancaster—	
Meyer, Louis R.	270.00
Schafer, Jno. W., R. D.	——
Martha, Holt—	
Lambert, Lewis G.	40.00
Martindale, Cherry—	
Martin, Jas. O.	70.00
Martinsburg, Dixon—	
Jeffrey, Fred	270.00
Martland, Fillmore—	
Baker, David L.	110.00
Mary, Brown—	
Joseph, Mrs. Ella M.	70.00
Mascot, Harlan—	
Grosenbach, Henry	110.00
Maskell, Dixon—	
Snyder, Ray F.	290.00
Mason City, Custer—	
Fairfield, J. W.	1,300.00
Cole, Miss Constance, Asst. P. M.	420.00
Spencer, John C., R. D.	1,000.00
Spencer, Leo G., R. D.	1,000.00
Max, Dundy—	
Girb, Miss Viola M.	240.00
Maxwell, Lincoln—	
Kuhns, C. H.	780.00
Kuhns, Vernon E., Clerk	240.00
Mayberry, Pawnee—	
Ford, Jas. F.	140.00
Mayflower, McPherson—	
Mooney, Mrs. May E.	120.00
Maywood, Frontier—	
Twiss, Jasper T.	1,100.00
Mead, Saunders—	
Fleming, J. G.	670.00
Lange, Fred, R. D.	1,000.00
Sjogren, Nels, R. D.	1,000.00

Meadow, Sarpy—	
Foster, Wm. C.	130.00
Meadow Grove, Madison—	
Hopkins, Wm. H.	1,100.00
Carr, Monte T., R. D.	1,000.00
Church, Chas. R., R. D.	1,000.00
White, Jacob W., R. D.	1,000.00
Meadville, Keya Paha—	
Slonecker, Wm. P.	80.00
Meek, Holt—	
Fox, Harry	140.00
Melrose, McPherson—	
Hart, Nettie M.	90.00
Kirkpatrick, O. H., R. D.	——
Memphis, Saunders—	
Clouse, Wm. C.	350.00
Gummere, F. A., R. D.	——
Merna, Custer—	
Francis, J. S.	1,300.00
Francis, Mrs. J. S., Asst. P. M.	120.00
Hicks, Ray, R. D.	1,000.00
Miller, J. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Merriman, Cherry—	
White, Burton E.	710.00
White, John B.	360.00
Middlebranch, Holt—	
Bengson, John	120.00
Midvale, Brown—	
Smith, Cyrus H.	110.00
Milburn, Custer—	
Lakeman, J.	110.00
Milford, Seward—	
Matzke, Henry J.	1,500.00
Lindeman, Miss Mamie E., Asst. P. M.	360.00
Ely, Miss Rhoda, Clerk	240.00
Bishop, Nelson R., R. D.	1,000.00
Klein, Edward S., R. D.	1,000.00
Smiley, Wm. C., R. D.	560.00
Swearingen, Paul V., R. D.	1,000.00
Millard, Douglas—	
Von Dohren, Wm., Jr.	520.00
Andresen, Wm., R. D.	1,000.00
Milldale, Custer—	
Shaw, R. W.	70.00
Miller, Buffalo—	
Hall, Lester W.	720.00
Abel, Roscoe C., R. D.	1,000.00
Millerton, Butler—	
Piller, Reinhold E.	220.00
Milligan, Fillmore—	
Smrha, Miss Anna	620.00
Rischling, Joseph, R. D.	1,000.00
Mills, Keya Paha—	
Donason, Alex A.	150.00
Minatare, Scott's Bluff—	
Swindell, Wm. B.	1,200.00
Swindell, Earl, Asst. P. M.	600.00
Erb, Geo. H., R. D.	1,000.00

Minden, Kearney—	
Copeland, Levi M.	1,900.00
Reynolds, Ethel, Asst. P. M.	500.00
Ayres, Benjamin H., R. D.	1,000.00
Ayres, Dewitt C., R. D.	1,000.00
Slusser, Henry A., R. D.	1,000.00
Stevens, Wilbur I., R. D.	1,000.00
Mineola, Holt—	
Pillen, Mrs. Manzineta	60.00
Minersville, Otoe—	
Morrow, Noah W.	40.00
Mirage, Sheridan—	
Nicolet, Paul	30.00
Mitchell, Scott's Bluff—	
Elliott, Frank M.	1,500.00
Abts, Miss A. Elizabeth, Asst. P. M.	540.00
Elliott, Van R., Clerk	300.00
Carpenter, John W., R. D.	1,000.00
Wald, Calvin G., R. D.	1,000.00
Moffitt, Garden—	
Moffitt, Miss Edith L.	40.00
Monowi, Boyd—	
Lewis, Elmore H.	490.00
Monroe, Platte—	
Talbitzer, Chas. W.	800.00
Hill, Hester, Asst. P. M.	300.00
Alexander, Geo. F., R. D.	1,000.00
Kenyon, Mrs. Ruth A., R. D.	1,000.00
Montrose, Sioux—	
Wasserburger, Jacob J.	50.00
Moomaw, Sheridan—	
Heaton, David H.	40.00
Moorefield, Frontier—	
Green, J. J.	670.00
Morrill, Scott's Bluff—	
Minor, Walter K.	1,400.00
Minor, Mrs. Bertha C., Clerk	180.00
Craig, Chas. C., R. D.	1,000.00
Fleenor, Campbell N., R. D.	1,000.00
Morse Bluff, Saunders—	
Sandberg, Emil R.	450.00
Krause, Frank J., R. D.	1,000.00
Moulton, Loup—	
Miller, Emma M.	80.00
Mount Clare, Nuckolls—	
Hodges, Fred N.	310.00
Mudsprings, Sioux—	
Colerick, Thos. J.	20.00
Mullen, Hooker—	
McKenney, R. R.	1,000.00
Mumper, Garden—	
Aukeny, Benj. F.	30.00
Murdock, Cass—	
Davis, Mrs. Emma	500.00
McDonald, Oscar E., R. D.	1,000.00
Murray, Cass—	
Baker, Arthur L.	440.00
Mynard, Cass—	
Richardson, Wm. T.	240.00
Young, Jasper M., R. D.	900.00

Myrtle, Lincoln—	
McNicol, Duncan	110.00
Nacora, Dakota—	
Isom, Ossian C.	100.00
Naper, Boyd—	
Andersen, Peter H.	700.00
Andersen, August H., R. D.	1,000.00
Naponee, Franklin—	
Ray, John S.	720.00
Bush, Fred D., R. D.	1,000.00
Ford, Lafayette N., R. D.	1,000.00
Nattick, Thomas—	
Bowen, John T.	50.00
Nebraska City, Otoe—	
Steinhart, John W.	2,500.00
Thorp, Milton R., Asst. P. M.	1,200.00
Johnson, Mones E., Clerk	1,000.00
McCormick, Clyde E., Clerk	1,100.00
McCoy, Miss Lulu W., Clerk	1,000.00
Stahlhut, Miss Emily A., Clerk	1,000.00
Stanford, Herbert D., Clerk	600.00
Steele, Cloyd E., Clerk	1,100.00
Arrison, S. Emory, Carrier	1,100.00
Carlton, Horace R., Carrier	1,100.00
Johnson, Chas. H., Carrier	600.00
Lemke, John J., Carrier	800.00
Schwaderer, Harry, Carrier	600.00
Thorp, Clyde A., Carrier	1,100.00
Clark, Edw'd W., R. D.	1,000.00
Cowles, Arthur J., R. D.	1,000.00
Kearney, Mrs. Edna C., R. D.	1,000.00
Rector, Frank E., R. D.	1,000.00
Tipton, Schuyler U., R. D.	1,000.00
Nehawka, Cass—	
Palmer, Jas. M.	780.00
Willis, Miss Katherine, Asst. P. M.	312.00
Duckworth, Chas. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Viall, Rob't H., R. D.	1,000.00
Neligh, Antelope—	
Cole, Willis W.	1,900.00
Johnston, Harry H., Asst. P. M.	500.00
Olmsted, Harry, R. D.	1,000.00
Sowders, Nathan W., R. D.	1,000.00
Nelson, Nuckolls—	
Cole, T. W.	1,600.00
Cole, Miss Vivian, Clerk	300.00
Cole, Chas. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Crandell, John, R. D.	1,000.00
Short, Geo. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Nemaha, Nemaha—	
Titus, Frank	680.00
Barker, Calvin P., R. D.	1,000.00
Knopp, Rich'd R., R. D.	1,000.00
Nemo, Custer—	
Kellogg, Mrs. Carrie D.	90.00
Nenzel, Cherry—	
Saterlee, Edw'd	150.00
Nesbit, McPherson—	
Cassens, Rob't H.	60.00
Newark, Kearney—	
Scarr, Wm.	110.00

Newboro, Wheeler—	
Urban, J.	40.00
Newcastle, Dixon—	
Butler, Osmer A.	1,000.00
Bagley, Thos., R. D.	800.00
Nelson, Albert, R. D.	1,000.00
Nelson, Alfred, R. D.	1,000.00
Parr, John M., R. D.	1,000.00
Newman Grove, Madison—	
Olson, Carelius K.	1,500.00
Olson, Mrs. Anna, Asst. P. M.	240.00
Congram, Rich'd J., R. D.	1,000.00
Johanson, Christopher, R. D.	1,000.00
Shadem, Olwin, T., R. D.	1,000.00
Newport, Rock—	
Recroft, Rob't A.	870.00
Newton, Cherry—	
Farnham, Era C.	50.00
Ney, McPherson—	
Cloud, Solomon B.	40.00
Nickerson, Dodge—	
Ward, John W.	430.00
Niobrara, Knox—	
Draper, Geo. W.	1,100.00
Draper, Miss Harriet R., Asst. P. M.	216.00
Nora, Nuckolls—	
Rice, Bissel P.	420.00
Norden, Keya Paha—	
Morrison, D. E.	360.00
Norfolk, Madison—	
Hays, John	2,600.00
Gentle, Burton C., Asst. P. M.	1,300.00
Freeland, Floyd W., Clerk	1,100.00
Jonas, Bernard W., Clerk	1,000.00
Light, Valca V., Clerk	1,100.00
Mueller, Theodore W., Clerk	800.00
Wichman, Herbert L., Clerk	800.00
Boehnke, Uhlrich J., Carrier	1,000.00
Meister, Geo. T., Carrier	1,100.00
Richey, Chas. A., Carrier	1,100.00
Truex, Rob't E., Carrier	1,000.00
Farley, Geo. M., R. D.	1,000.00
Gray, Horace P., R. D.	1,000.00
Monroe, Ed. R., R. D.	1,000.00
Rouse, Jas. R., R. D.	1,000.00
Shaw, Ethan L., R. D.	1,000.00
Normal, Lancaster—	
Thompson, Roy E.	390.00
Norman, Kearney—	
Smith, Bradley A.	440.00
Saul, Robert, R. D.	1,000.00
Norris, Hayes—	
Vogel, George W.	25.00
North Bend, Dodge—	
Cusack, John	1,600.00
McCluhan, Miss Maude, Asst. P. M.	420.00
Lehmer, Miss Cora M., Clerk	360.00
McConnel, John, R. D.	1,000.00
Ritchie, David, R. D.	1,000.00
Rockford, Edw., R. D.	1,000.00

North Loup, Valley—	
Rood, Wm. H.	1,200.00
Benson, Cornelius, R. D.	1,000.00
Weed, Alvero H., R. D.	1,000.00
North Platte, Lincoln—	
Davis, Edward S.	2,400.00
Sturges, Loren C., Asst. P. M.	1,200.00
Gleason, Mrs. Lillian, Clerk	1,100.00
Robinson, Oscar R., Clerk	900.00
Sandall, Albin W., Clerk	1,000.00
Tucker, John W., Clerk	900.00
Fristo, Clyde N., Carrier	900.00
McGrew, Carl W., Carrier	600.00
McLane, Chas. E., Carrier	900.00
Rector, Homer G., Carrier	600.00
Frederic, Miss Irma L., R. D.	1,000.00
Northport, Morrill—	
Mount, Jesse E.	280.00
Norway, Thomas—	
Hilliker, Elmer E.	120.00
Nysted, Howard—	
Petersen, Ludwig	90.00
Oak, Nuckolls—	
McVey, John P.	520.00
Oakdale, Antelope—	
Rowe, Asbury T.	1,000.00
Oakland, Burt—	
Hopkins, Miss Ethel	1,700.00
Hopkins, Miss Alice, Asst. P. M.	300.00
Gustafson, Albin H., R. D.	1,000.00
Langford, Joseph A., R. D.	1,000.00
Nelson, Gilbert E., R. D.	1,000.00
Richards, Rolf G., R. D.	1,000.00
Oasis, Cherry—	
Grange, Mrs. Gertrude	170.00
Obert, Cedar—	
Johnson, Albert E.	270.00
Oconee, Platte—	
Murdock, Daniel	100.00
Oconto, Custer—	
Byrnes, Fred M.	740.00
McCreary, Miss Anna, Clerk	360.00
Barron, Lewis J., R. D.	1,000.00
Fleisher, Wm. H., R. D.	960.00
Octavia, Butler—	
Eberly, Abraham F.	320.00
Odell, Gage—	
Tincher, H. R.	1,000.00
Phillips, Miss R. V., Asst. P. M.	480.00
Colwell, H. C., R. D.	1,000.00
Hill, E. T., R. D.	1,000.00
Teagarden, F. S., R. D.	1,000.00
Odessa, Buffalo—	
Johnston, Sam'l J.	170.00
Ogalalla, Keith—	
Tressler, Wesley	1,000.00
Wire, W. H., Asst. P. M.	660.00
Ohiowa, Fillmore—	
Burt, James W.	770.00
Moore, Miss Ruba, Asst. P. M.	204.00
Adams, Erwin E., R. D.	1,000.00
Averill, Alfonzo L., R. D.	1,000.00

Omaha, Douglas—

Thomas, B. F.	6,000.00
Woodard, Jas. I., Asst. P. M.	3,000.00

Clerks.

Akin, Henry C.	2,000.00
Woolston, Fred B.	1,300.00
Burger, John O.	2,000.00
Proulx, Lawrence	1,300.00
Grogan, Henry S.	1,800.00
Hoag, Edgar L.	1,300.00
Wille, Chas. F.	1,700.00
Lang, Carl	1,200.00
Kelley, Wm. A.	1,600.00
Kalteier, C. W.	1,200.00
Westerdahl, C. C.	1,400.00
Alford, Miss Edna V.	1,000.00
Anderson, Peter	1,100.00
Bacon, Cecil A.	800.00
Baehr, Wm. E.	1,200.00
Banhauer, Emil F.	1,200.00
Barr, Irven W.	1,200.00
Beranek, Stanley A.	300.00
Betlach, Edw'd	1,100.00
Blackstone, Harry C.	1,100.00
Bowles, Edgar N.	1,300.00
Boyer, Frank	1,200.00
Brewster, Elliott E.	1,200.00
Britton, Jas. E.	800.00
Bright, Glenn A.	600.00
Brown, Wm.	1,400.00
Burrows, Everett	600.00
Carter, Oscar G.	800.00
Castberg, Exinar	1,200.00
Case, Mark C.	1,100.00
Caughan, Chas. R.	50.00
Chadwell, Chas. H.	1,200.00
Chadwell, Harold B.	600.00
Clayton, Jas. O.	800.00
Clenlans, E. S.	1,100.00
Coffin, Viola	1,200.00
Connoran, W. W.	1,400.00
Cramer, J. E.	1,400.00
Crozer, Sam'l	1,200.00
Curtin, Jeremiah J.	1,200.00
Cuscaden, John A.	1,200.00
Davis, Miss Bessie A.	900.00
Deakin, Wm. E.	1,300.00
Dean, Earl W.	900.00
Dorsey, Zaidee	1,200.00
Downs, Arthur L.	900.00
Dugdale, Jas. P.	1,200.00
Duhrsen, Henry O.	1,100.00
Dunn, Wm. F.	1,200.00
Dyhrberg, Lawrence	1,200.00
Eckhardt, Wm. L.	1,100.00
Edson, Dwight C.	1,200.00
Emrich, John	1,100.00
Erickson, Wm. M.	1,200.00
Erwin, Chester H.	1,200.00
Evens, Geo.	1,200.00

Omaha, Douglas—Continued—

Fisher, Edw'd G.	1,100.00
Gallup, John N.	1,000.00
Gaumer, Earl	800.00
Gautier, Mark O.	1,000.00
Gilliam, Jos. R.	1,200.00
Glas, Elmer A.	900.00
Goldman, Dave	50.00
Grant, Miss A. Louise	600.00
Hall, John P.	1,100.00
Hall, W.	1,200.00
Hansen, Chris.	600.00
Harrier, Henry	1,100.00
Hart, Miss Bessie B.	1,100.00
Hart, Miss Mabel J.	1,200.00
Homelius, Chas. A.	1,000.00
Horsky, Lewis O.	1,000.00
Hurley, John F.	600.00
Hyde, Mrs. Roberta S.	1,100.00
Jensen, Robt. J.	1,100.00
Jodeit, Frank J.	1,200.00
Johnson, Chas. A.	1,200.00
Johnson, Harry N.	1,100.00
Johnson, Jas. P.	1,200.00
Katleman, Carl C.	600.00
Kay, Archie G.	800.00
Kelly, Philip P.	900.00
Kelly, Wm.	1,200.00
Ketcham, Walter T.	1,200.00
Kilbourne, Mary E., Mrs.	1,200.00
Kilbourne, Ruth, Miss	1,000.00
Krutli, Emma, Miss	1,200.00
Kearney, A. J.	50.00
Kunci, Jos. C.	50.00
Lake, Silas B.	1,200.00
Luther, Leon E.	1,100.00
Lyons, Thos. F.	1,100.00
Lyons, Wm.	800.00
McCary, Douglas B.	1,200.00
McConoughey, E. H.	100.00
McClellan, Harry C.	1,100.00
McGovern, Patrick	1,000.00
McKenzie, John A.	1,200.00
Mach, Edw'd	800.00
Magill, Chas. J.	1,200.00
Matsen, Elmer T.	800.00
Meyen, Paul	1,200.00
Meyers, Harlow F.	1,100.00
Michelsen, Casper F. F.	800.00
Miller, Erick	1,100.00
Mitchell, Jas. A.	800.00
Mole, L. S.	1,300.00
Moore, Chas. O.	1,200.00
Morgan, Frank P.	1,200.00
Morse, Harvie B.	1,200.00
Morton, Paul V.	1,200.00
Motz, Louis D.	1,200.00
Munson, S. Eugene	1,200.00
Musgrove, Vern D.	1,200.00
Nelson, Chas. N.	1,200.00
Newman, Ethel, Miss	50.00

Omaha, Douglas—Continued—

Novacek, Jas. F.	1,200.00
Nygaard, Nielsen	800.00
O'Brien, Frank E.	800.00
O'Connor, J. P.	1,200.00
Peterson, And'w	1,200.00
Peterson, C. Clay	1,000.00
Pierson, Lewis F.	1,100.00
Price, Walter C.	1,200.00
Price, Wm. G.	1,200.00
Quinn, John T.	1,100.00
Rackley, Chas. M.	1,200.00
Rile, Fred'k C.	600.00
Rodman, Chas. P.	1,200.00
Romigh, Chester A.	1,200.00
Ruppert, Henry J.	800.00
Robinvitz, Abraham	50.00
Schaefer, Sibylla Mrs.	200.00
Schorle, Wm. O.	600.00
Schmidt, Jos. H.	200.00
Seieroe, Frank W.	600.00
Shaffer, Fred'k K.	1,000.00
Shannon, Claude M.	1,100.00
Short, Jos. D.	1,300.00
Short, Ray	1,100.00
Shufelt, Geo. B.	800.00
Sommer, Max	100.00
Sommer, Sam'l	100.00
Smyrkovsky, Chas. J.	150.00
Southard, Miss Clara	1,200.00
Spencer, Chas. W.	1,100.00
Spillett, Edw'd	1,200.00
Sunder, Miss Maude	1,200.00
Swanson, Leland	900.00
Swift, Albert O.	1,400.00
Swinnerton, Victor N.	800.00
Thomas, W. H.	500.00
Thompson, Wirt	1,200.00
Tracy, John M.	600.00
Trebilcock, Wm. O.	900.00
Utt, Lee H.	1,200.00
Van Alstine, Harry H.	600.00
Vasko, Jos. F., Jr.	600.00
Vega, de la, Francis J.	1,200.00
Veldman, Henry G.	1,000.00
Warfield, Mrs. Emma K.	100.00
White, Wm. F.	1,100.00
Winship, Geo. W.	1,200.00
Winther, Arthur N.	1,000.00
Wirth, O. H.	100.00

City Carriers.

Adrian, Julius	600.00
Alexander, E. B.	1,200.00
Anderson, Carl W.	1,200.00
Anderson, George	1,200.00
Asher, Arthur	900.00
Austin, Harry E.	1,200.00
Bartley, D. M.	1,200.00
Basler, Chas. H.	1,200.00
Bennett, And'w P.	1,200.00

Omaha, Douglas—Continued—

Black, Ed. Douglas	1,200.00
Black, Henry W.	1,200.00
Bouk, W. C.	1,200.00
Bowman, Wm. A.	1,200.00
Brady, Aaron P.	1,200.00
Brumfield, C. W.	1,200.00
Camp, Llewllyn R.	1,200.00
Clark, Jas.	1,200.00
Coffee, Mich'l T.	1,200.00
Cogswell, Geo. E.	1,200.00
Corcoran, P. J.	1,200.00
Crabb, Ora O.	1,200.00
Creighton, Chas. H.	1,200.00
Croft, Thos.	1,200.00
Dalby, Chas. S.	800.00
Daniels, Clifford P.	1,200.00
Disbrow, John W.	1,200.00
Dubler, Geo. J.	1,200.00
Dwyer, Thos.	1,200.00
Edwards, L. J.	1,200.00
Eggen, Ole Nels	1,200.00
English, R. E.	1,200.00
Ewers, Lauck	1,200.00
Eychaner, Arthur R.	1,200.00
Fogarty, Frank	1,200.00
Freeman, R. W.	1,200.00
Gifford, Jas. F.	1,200.00
Golden, Thos. A.	1,200.00
Grimes, John A.	800.00
Groetschel, Albert C.	1,100.00
Gunner, H. E.	1,200.00
Gurnett, Thos.	1,200.00
Hansen, And'w P.	1,200.00
Hansen, P. F.	1,200.00
Harris, Geo. F.	1,200.00
Headley, Bliss H.	900.00
Hobart, John H.	1,200.00
Hynek, Edw. J.	900.00
Innes, John S.	1,100.00
Ittner, Ernest A.	1,200.00
Jensen, Jacob	1,200.00
Johnson, Chas. E. A.	1,200.00
Johnson, John A.	1,200.00
Johnson, Leon P.	1,100.00
Jones, Frank A. D.	600.00
Jorgensen, Fred	1,200.00
Jorgensen, Lauritz	1,200.00
Kelly, John M.	1,100.00
Kelly, Timothy	1,200.00
King, C. H.	1,200.00
Kleffner, Geo. J.	1,200.00
Knox, Benj. F.	1,200.00
Larsen, Albert M.	900.00
Leary, Henry S.	900.00
Lehmann, Henry W.	1,200.00
Leigh, Edw'd E.	600.00
Lillie, Jerome A.	1,200.00
Lough, Dellaska F.	1,200.00
Lundberg, Nels A.	1,200.00
Lyon, Wm. N.	1,100.00

Omaha, Douglas—Continued—

McAuliffe, Rob't J. J.	1,100.00
McClaren, Chas. M.	1,100.00
McClelland, Frank L.	1,200.00
McCormick, Fred H.	900.00
McGinnis, Stephen D.	800.00
McMahill, Bert	1,100.00
Maher, Wm.	1,200.00
Maxfield, Arthur O.	600.00
Metcalf, John A.	1,200.00
Meth, Edgar W.	1,200.00
Millberg, Martin P.	1,200.00
Monroe, F. H.	1,200.00
Musgrave, H. C.	1,200.00
Nelson, Chas.	1,200.00
Nelson, Jas. S.	900.00
Nestlebush, Fred J.	1,100.00
Newton, Chas. B.	1,200.00
Noonan, And'w	1,200.00
Nugent, Monte C.	1,000.00
Parker, John C.	1,200.00
Parkins, Thos. C.	1,200.00
Past, Marcus A.	1,200.00
Plummer, Otis H.	800.00
Porter, Geo. R.	1,200.00
Powers, Geo. J.	1,100.00
Powers, R. U.	1,200.00
Prosser, Wm. B.	1,200.00
Quinn, Schuyler C.	600.00
Raymond, Edmond B.	900.00
Reed, David T.	1,200.00
Reid, Duncan J.	1,200.00
Reynek, Frank	800.00
Rose, C. C.	1,200.00
Saalfeld, Albert A.	1,200.00
Schleip, Albert	1,200.00
Seline, Nels J.	1,200.00
Spetman, Geo. A.	1,200.00
Stafford, J. M.	1,200.00
Staplehorst, Wm. H.	1,100.00
Stine, John R.	1,200.00
Striffler Fred P.	1,200.00
Tebbins, John H.	1,200.00
Terry, Jesse L.	800.00
Tillotson, D. W.	1,200.00
Turpin, John A.	800.00
Waage, August	1,100.00
Waage, Axel	1,200.00
Waller, Fred C.	1,000.00
White, Phillip S.	900.00
Wilderman, Chas.	1,200.00
Wiley, John W.	1,200.00
Winter, Wm. S.	1,000.00
Wood, Jas. D.	1,200.00
Woodruff, John	1,100.00

Rural Carriers.

Nickels, Benno A.	800.00
Quealey, Albert M.	1,000.00

Laborers.

Brown, Plyn	600.00

Omaha, Douglas—Concluded—	
Dahlgren, Martin J.	600.00
Jackson, Fred V.	600.00
Jackson, Scott	600.00
Jensen, Lars P.	600.00
Krajicek, Anton	600.00
Letcher, Philip	600.00
Nichols, Leonard G.	600.00
Parrott, Wm. J.	600.00
Peterson, August E.	600.00
Remington, Orville S.	600.00
Omega, McPherson—	
Wisner, Emeline	70.00
O'Neill, Holt—	
Marsh, Rob't J.	2,000.00
Clift, Frederick G., Asst. P. M.	700.00
Hall, Miss Maude, Clerk	600.00
Murphy, Thos. J., R. D.	1,060.00
Ong, Clay—	
Bottom, Frank H.	690.00
Berquist, August, R. D.	——
Opportunity, Holt—	
Frost, Everett S.	130.00
Orafino, Frontier—	
Baker, Arthur E.	160.00
Orchard, Antelope—	
Alexander, W. E.	1,200.00
Alexander, Mrs. Della, Asst. P. M.	156.00
Brodie, Albert, R. D.	1,000.00
Strope, F. D., R. D.	1,000.00
Ord, Valley—	
Blessing, Alvin	1,900.00
Stacy, Milford C., Asst. P. M.	720.00
Tordik, Joseph F., Clerk	360.00
Bohanon, Samuel, R. D.	1,000.00
Dennis, George E., R. D.	1,000.00
Luse, Parry A., R. D.	1,000.00
White, Walter S., R. D.	1,000.00
Orella, Sioux—	
Bretey, Mrs. Maude	150.00
Oren, Keith—	
Chesbro, Mrs. Mittie C.	20.00
Orlando, Garden—	
Avery, Chas. A.	50.00
Orleans, Harlan—	
Olmstead, Orson K.	1,500.00
Olmstead, Edwin, Asst. P. M.	300.00
Gronquist, Frank O., R. D.	1,000.00
Knowlton, Sam'l R., R. D.	1,000.00
Merry, John W., R. D.	1,000.00
Woogerd, Geo. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Osburn, Frontier—	
Peterson, Mrs. M. L.	40.00
Osceola, Polk—	
Pheasant, Sam'l G.	1,800.00
Pheasant, Miss Grace E., Asst. P. M.	444.00
Henderson, Miss E. May, Clerk	360.00
Carson, Geo. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Carson, Wm. B., R. D.	1,000.00
Dolan, Holis L., R. D.	1,000.00
Scholz, Jos. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Shaw, Clarence L., R. D.	1,000.00

Oshkosh, Garden—	
Wynes, Archie B.	730.00
Wynes, Kate, Asst. P. M.	360.00
Osmond, Pierce—	
Thomas, Roy E.	1,100.00
Rosburg, Chas. B., R. D.	1,000.00
Rosburg, Geo. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Ough, Dundy—	
Elliott, Mrs. Cora E.	80.00
Overton, Dawson—	
Schleef, John A.	1,200.00
Shull, Miss Sadie, Asst. P. M.	300.00
Bird, Arthur G., R. D.	1,000.00
Grunzell, Nils, R. D.	1,000.00
Ovitt, Loup—	
Ovitt, Laura R.	40.00
Oxford, Furnas—	
Reichardt, Erich P.	1,500.00
Marvin, Miss Fay, Asst. P. M.	516.00
Beall, Wm. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Burton, Frank H., R. D.	1,000.00
Kneeshaw, Wm. C., R. D.	1,000.00
Paddock, Holt—	
Berry, Jas. B.	30.00
Page, Holt—	
Chase, Perry E.	800.00
Cronk, Chas. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Palisade, Hitchcock—	
Gruver, D. F.	850.00
Guthrie, R. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Palmer, Merrick—	
Peck, Orrin	1,200.00
Peck, Della, Asst. P. M.	108.00
Newman, Jarvis A., R. D.	1,000.00
Nicholas, Wm. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Peck, Chas. B., R. D.	1,000.00
Pemberton, J. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Palmyra, Otoe—	
Sweet, Chas. A.	770.00
Burton, Rob't J., R. D.	1,000.00
Morehouse, Cleon D.	1,000.00
Powell, Claude, R. D.	1,000.00
Panama, Lancaster—	
Purnell, Robt. H.	480.00
Ferguson, Wm. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Papillion, Sarpy—	
West, Chas. S.	990.00
Vradenburg, Cassius, R. D.	1,000.00
Parker, Kimball—	
Parker, Harold H.	40.00
Parks, Dundy—	
Ballard, Oren B.	250.00
Parnell, Greeley—	
Kelley, Julius	40.00
Paul, Otoe—	
Schmitz, Wm.	100.00
Pauline, Adams—	
McCreery, Care K.	360.00
Goding, Luther L., R. D.	960.00
Pawlet, Garden—	
McLaughlin, Mrs. Maud	50.00

Pawnee City, Pawnee—	
Griffith, John F.	1,900.00
Paxton, Keith—	
Percy, Jeremiah C.	880.00
Bent, Mrs. Gertie P., Asst. P. M.	300.00
Percy, Mrs. Jennie C., Clerk	144.00
Pearl, Perkins—	
Brown, Wm. L.	70.00
Penbrook, Cherry—	
Fischer, Chas. W.	——
Pender, Thurston—	
Hughes, Chas. S.	1,600.00
Fausler, Miss Goldie B., Asst. P. M.	480.00
Smith, Miss Dollie M., Clerk	300.00
Bjork, John, R. D.	1,000.00
Johnson, Chester A., R. D.	1,000.00
Sampson, Frank E., R. D.	1,000.00
Smith, John W., R. D.	1,000.00
Perch, Rock—	
Maush, Gottlieb	70.00
Peru, Nemaha—	
Whitfield, Mrs. Fay	1,700.00
Whitfield, H. H., Asst. P. M.	300.00
Blankenship, John W., R. D.	960.00
Cole, John F., R. D.	1,000.00
Peters, Sheridan—	
Peters, Geo. S.	160.00
Petersburg, Boone—	
Cotterman, Benton	1,200.00
Schneider, —, Clerk	108.00
Fangman, John F., R. D.	960.00
Smith, Milford, R. D.	1,000.00
Worden, Jas., R. D.	960.00
Phebe, Perkins—	
Plunkett, Alfred	20.00
Phillips, Hamilton—	
Price, Dan'l E.	610.00
Horn, Geo. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Richardson, Ernest W., R. D.	1,000.00
Phillipsburg, Custer—	
Grint, Mrs. Alice E.	20.00
Perrin, Geo., R. D.	160.00
Phoenix, Holt—	
Syfie, George	110.00
Pibel, Wheeler—	
Ahst, Carolina M.	50.00
Pickrell, Gage—	
Mumford, G. L.	490.00
Pierson, Frank, R. D.	1,000.00
Weiser, Bud L., R. D.	1,000.00
Pierce, Pierce—	
Brande, Alfred L.	1,600.00
Brande, Herbert T., Asst. P. M.	540.00
Andrew, Miss Florence, Clerk	250.00
Forsyth, Jos., R. D.	1,000.00
Glaze, Elonzo S., R. D.	1,000.00
Inhelder, Louis G., R. D.	1,000.00
Vanderpool, Byron, R. D.	1,000.00
Pike, Brown—	
Pike, Frank	20.00

Pilger, Stanton—	
Jeffries, Irvin B.	1,100.00
Jeffries, Rob't M., Asst. P. M.	300.00
Lindskag, Nils, R. D.	1,000.00
Pinecamp, Keya Paha—	
Hollenbeck, Oliver B.	30.00
Pine Ridge, Dawes—	
McCoy, Mrs. Leona	20.00
Pishelville, Knox—	
Pirdue, Emil L.	140.00
Plainview, Pierce—	
Buckingham, Hubert L.	1,700.00
Wright, Miss Stella, Asst. P. M.	510.00
Buckingham, Mrs. Helen J., Clerk	300.00
Hughes, Wilford E., R. D.	1,000.00
Little, David, R. D.	1,000.00
Miller, Homer E., R. D.	1,000.00
Phinney, Frank W., R. D.	1,000.00
Platte Center, Platte—	
Pinson, Rob't	950.00
Herrguth, Carl F., Asst. P. M.	120.00
Dress, Wm. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Gleason, Thos. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Plattsmouth, Cass—	
Schneider, Henry A.	2,300.00
Briggs, Mifflin S., Asst. P. M.	1,000.00
Cloidt, Frank, Clerk	600.00
Rennie, Miss Allein, Clerk	300.00
Staats, Geo. K., Clerk	1,000.00
Allen, Miles M., R. D.	1,000.00
Isbell, Nathaniel H., R. D.	1,000.00
Pleasant Dale, Seward—	
Ingersoll, Frank H.	450.00
Gray, Charles T., R. D.	1,000.00
Wells, Thos. J., R. D.	1,000.00
Pleasant Hill, Saline—	
Ingles, J. W.	80.00
Pleasanton, Buffalo—	
Booher, Jas. H.	570.00
Lewis, Wm. S., R. D.	1,000.00
Plymouth, Jefferson—	
Ware, Wm. F.	670.00
Mann, Horace M., R. D.	1,000.00
Struba, Ernst, R. D.	100.00
Polk, Polk—	
Harless, C. E.	1,000.00
Shafer, A. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Stevens, Ed., R. D.	1,000.00
Ponca, Dixon—	
Logan, Jas. H.	1,500.00
Logan, Arthur H., Asst. P. M.	240.00
Austin, Isaac D., R. D.	1,000.00
Conrad, Albert B., R. D.	1,000.00
Conrad, Wm. P., R. D.	1,000.00
Zook, Abia D., R. D.	1,000.00
Ponylake, Rock—	
Adami, Mrs. Hattie O.	80.00
Poole, Buffalo—	
Eldridge, Wm. S.	430.00
Thompson, Floyd H., R. D.	1,000.00

Potter, Cheyenne—	
Nelson, Fred	680.00
Powel, Jefferson—	
Jenkins, Evan L.	300.00
Bacon, Wm. C., R. D.	1,000.00
Prague, Saunders—	
Ubl, Jos. A.	610.00
Kaspar, Frances, R. D.	1,000.00
Vasina, Chas., R. D.	1,000.00
Prairie Home, Lancaster—	
Welsh, Guy F.	110.00
Prentice, Sherry—	
Prentice, Benj. F.	110.00
Preston, Richardson—	
Shelly, John R.	220.00
Primrose, Boone—	
Patterson, Mrs. Jane	540.00
Lyons, Wm. O., R. D.	1,000.00
Princeton, Lancaster—	
Egger, Noah, Jr.	200.00
Wells, Clarence A., R. D.	1,000.00
Pritchard, Blaine—	
Pritchard, Rosetta D.	20.00
Prosser, Adams—	
Moore, Louisa	460.00
Martin, Meltsy C., R. D.	1,000.00
Pullman, Cherry—	
Hall, Stephen M.	80.00
Purdum, Blaine—	
Cox, H.	340.00
Quick, Frontier—	
Garlick, Fred F.	110.00
Rackett, Garden—	
Johnston, Adam E.	40.00
Ragan, Harlan—	
Shumard, Albert N.	610.00
Rain, Hayes—	
Wilson, Mrs. Phebe	100.00
Ralston, Douglas—	
Ham, David L.	920.00
Randolph, Cedar—	
Stewart, F. R.	1,600.00
Ballard, F. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Casteel, Wm. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Everiat, John, R. D.	1,000.00
Hadley, Earl, R. D.	1,000.00
Hawe, Henry, R. D.	1,000.00
Rankin, Blaine—	
Rankin, Mrs. Elizabeth P.	30.00
Raven, Brown—	
Johnson, Andrew	160 00
Ravenna, Buffalo—	
Miner, Chas.	1,700.00
Hollingshead, Edw'd A., Clerk	300.00
Britton, Frank J., R. D.	1,000.00
Hutchison, Willis S., R. D.	1,000.00
McKinney, Clarence A., R. D.	1,000.00
Ray, Holt—	
Johnson, Wallace R.	60.00

Raymond, Lancaster—	
Sawyer, Roy H.	550.00
Wilson, Williell W., R. D.	1,000.00
Read, McPherson—	
Wilson, Maggie T.	150.00
Redbird, Holt—	
Witherwax, J. L.	120.00
Red Cloud, Webster—	
Hacker, T. C.	1,800.00
McMillan, Clara, Asst. P. M.	444.00
Brown, Wm. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Dickson, Edw'd J., R. D.	1,000.00
Pierce, Claud A., R. D.	1,000.00
Person, John H., R. D.	1,000.00
Red Deer, Cherry—	
Cumbow, Mrs. Caroline S.	40.00
Redington, Morrill—	
Gilman, H. A.	250.00
Red Willow, Red Willow—	
Helm, Mrs. Elizabeth	10.00
Republican City, Harlan—	
Whitney, Chas. W.	1,100.00
Lamphere, Miss Myrtle, Asst. P. M.	300.00
Rowis, Geo. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Neff, Wm. J., R. D.	1,000.00
Sheffield, Frank R., R. D.	1,000.00
Rescue, Saunders—	
Wirka, Frank	20.00
Reynolds, Jefferson—	
Bingham, E. E.	530.00
Wolcott, Wm. P., R. D.	1,000.00
Rice, McPherson—	
Miller, Chas. H.	20.00
Richfield, Sarpy—	
Hamilton, Allen W.	90.00
Richland, Colfax—	
Stibal, John	320.00
Wertz, Chas. J., R. D.	1,000.00
Riege, Cherry—	
Porath, Hermann	20.00
Ringgold, McPherson—	
Hildenbrand, O. Herman	190.00
Rising City, Butler—	
Robey, Truman A.	1,100.00
Baldwin, L. Maude, Asst. P. M.	100.00
Mayhurst, Harry I., R. D.	1,000.00
Kelley, Walter, R. D.	1,000.00
Mathews, Fred W., R. D.	1,000.00
Rita Park, Cherry—	
Stewart, Miss Helen L.	20.00
Riverdale, Buffalo—	
Hill, Earl E.	400.00
Dennis, Parmly G., R. D.	1,000.00
Riverton, Franklin—	
Gray, A. L.	890.00
McCue, Miss Belle, Asst. P. M.	300.00
Northrup, Walter B., R. D.	1,000.00
Siel, Geo. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Siel, Henry B., R. D.	1,000.00
Robert, Hayes—	
Boehm, Hermann, R. E.	20.00

Roca, Lancaster—	
Hodgkins, Mrs. Ella	440.00
Hodgkins, Warren C., R. D	1,000.00
Rockford, Gage—	
King, Harry C	100.00
Rockville, Sherman—	
Hansen, Louis	420.00
Rogers, Colfax—	
Halstead, O. B	530.00
Rokeby, Lancaster—	
Mundorff, Arthur A	130.00
Angelo, Loren D., R. D	1,000.00
Rolf, Cherry—	
Parker, C. A	50.00
Rollwitz, Dundy—	
Prather, Elmer S	110.00
Rosalie, Thurston—	
Finnerty, Geo. F	650.00
Roscoe, Keith—	
Quinton, John R	170.00
Rose, Rock—	
Noe, Mrs. Terressa	30.00
Roseland, Adams—	
Caton, Chas. M	530.00
Davis, Morton, R. D	1,000.00
Weigant, Geo. R. D	520.00
Rosemont, Webster—	
Cure, Mrs. L	240.00
Rosevale, Garfield—	
Conner, Thos. C	80.00
Royal, Antelope—	
Field, Herbert E	500.00
Clark, Allison B., R. D	1,000.00
Rulo, Richardson—	
Huber, Chas. J	810.00
Schaeffer, Miss Nellie E., Clerk	143.00
Brinegar, John H., R. D	1,000.00
Jondrow, Ferdinand, R. D	1,000.00
Rushville, Sheridan—	
Davis, John H	1,500.00
Black, Glen W., Asst. P. M	540.00
Ruskin, Nuckolls—	
Hull, Martin A	650.00
Magee, Wm. I., R. D	1,000.00
Russell, Sheridan—	
Russell, Harvey H	5.00
Ruth, Knox—	
Brunner, Stephen	40.00
Sacramento, Phelps—	
Rose, Henry	100.00
St. Ann, Frontier—	
Hamilton, Ernest K	130.00
St. Edward, Boone—	
Styles, Loree V	1,500.00
Styles, Mrs. Maggie, Asst. P. M	540.00
Gorham, Elmer J., R. D	1,000.00
Smith, Walter P., R. D	1,000.00
Stevens, Arthur, R. D	1,000.00
Thompson, Fay B., R. D	1,000.00
St. Helena, Cedar—	
Bruns, John B	240.00

St. Libory, Howard—	
Tenney, Mrs. Jane	370.00
Evers, Conrad L., R. D	1,000.00
Grant, John, R. D	1,000.00
St. Mary, Johnson—	
Hintz, Henry	200.00
St. Michael, Buffalo—	
Nickel, Mrs. Edith A	250.00
Hanover, Fred'k W., R. D	1,000.00
St. Paul, Howard—	
Leetham, Chas. F	1,800.00
Frame, Eli M., Asst. P. M	440.00
Crow, Geo. F., R. D	1,000.00
Crow, Jos. H., R. D	1,000.00
Potts, Wm. S., R. D	1,000.00
Salem, Richardson—	
Roberts, C. W	750.00
Carlisle, Walter L., R. D	1,000.00
Grinstead, John P., R. D	1,000.00
Sandborn, Dundy—	
Washburn, Fred M	100.00
Santee, Knox—	
Young, Frank H	370.00
Sarben, Keith—	
Sudman, Henry	110.00
Sargent, Custer—	
Perin, S. L	1,400.00
Perin, Mrs. S. L., Clerk	276.00
Grimm, J. A., R. D	1,000.00
Saronville, Clay—	
Swanson, John A. E	400.00
Sartoria, Buffalo—	
Kretzschmar, Otto L	230.00
Kinsman, R. C., R. D	420.00
Sawyer, Fillmore—	
Horner, John W	30.00
Schaupps, Sherman—	
Lewandowski, Wm.	80.00
Scheding, Blaine—	
Schiporeit, Anna	40.00
Schill, Sheridan—	
Blair, Mrs. Hanna	20.00
Schuyler, Colfax—	
Zuelow, Otto	2,000.00
McLeod, Fred D., Asst. P. M	900.00
Davis, Wm. R., Clerk	600.00
Moore, Miss Etta, Clerk	380.00
Eder, Fred'k W., R. D	1,000.00
Galbraith, Moses R., R. D	1,000.00
Howe, Geo. W., R. D	1,000.00
Wilch, Albert A., R. D	1,000.00
Williams, Wm. H., R. D	800.00
Scotia, Greeley—	
Cook, Thos. W	720.00
Cook, Harry J., R. D	1,000.00
Scottsbluff, Scott's Bluff—	
Westervelt, Eugene T	2,100.00
Hay, Chas. O., Asst. P. M	700.00
Westervelt, Jas. W., Clerk	600.00
Westervelt, Miss Dessie M., Clerk	600.00
Von Forrell, Mrs. Hattie M., R. D	1,000.00
Walker, Rob't S., R. D	1,000.00

Scottville, Holt—	
Long, Otis B.	110.00
Scribner, Dodge—	
Beaver, Jas. M.	1,500.00
Beaver, Mrs. Cora, Asst. P. M.	60.00
Knott, Miss Lillie, Clerk	360.00
Horton, Edward, R. D.	1,000.00
McDonald, Geo., R. D.	1,000.00
Strube, August, R. D.	1,000.00
Walther, Frank T., R. D.	1,000.00
Walther, Paul R. D.	1,000.00
Seabrooke, Grant—	
Seabrooke, Jos. W.	60.00
Sedan, Nuckolls—	
Bohling, Edw'd J.	50.00
Selden, Rock—	
Courtney, Chas. F.	130.00
Seneca, Thomas—	
Oliver, Joe A.	890.00
Seward, Seward—	
Royer, Wm.	2,000.00
Anderson, Gray, Asst. P. M.	800.00
Anderson, F. Paul, Clerk	800.00
Beaver, Samuel H., R. D.	1,000.00
Hiller, Alfred, R. D.	1,000.00
Konkright, Devoe, R. D.	1,000.00
Konkright, John H., R. D.	1,000.00
Leger, Maurice V., R. D.	1,000.00
Work, David C., R. D.	1,000.00
Sextorp, Cheyenne—	
Nelson, Florence I.	20.00
Shebesta, Rock—	
Stubbert, Mrs. Fannie	70.00
Shelby, Polk—	
Mawhor, W. T.	1,200.00
Berger, Miss Minnie, Asst. P. M.	420.00
Babcock, Clyde E., R. D.	1,000.00
Berger, Schuyler, R. D.	1,000.00
West, George, R. D.	1,000.00
Shelton, Buffalo—	
Peterson, Iver T.	1,500.00
Steneberger, Dan'l, R. D.	1,000.00
Stone, Albert N., R. D.	1,000.00
Swan, Morris O., R. D.	1,000.00
Sheridan, Garfield—	
Heston, Frank P., Jr.	30.00
Shickley, Fillmore—	
Dodge, Levi O.	1,100.00
Dodge, Miss Inez I., Asst. P. M.	108.00
Hedden, David R. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Nelson, Gustaf A., R. D.	1,000.00
Shuster, Harry M., R. D.	1,000.00
Sholes, Wayne—	
Fritzson, Mathias	280.00
Shubert, Richardson—	
Evan, E. L.	670.00
Smiley, C. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Sidney, Cheyenne—	
McLarnon, Edw'd	1,900.00
Kelly, Maggie, Clerk	600.00
Shoemaker, Edw., Clerk	600.00

Silver Creek, Merrick—	
Squire, Newton, L.	1,100.00
Sutton, Miss Gladys, Asst. P. M.	300.00
Merrell, Joshua R., R. D.	1,000.00
Rose, Geo. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Silverthorn, Morrill—	
Lif, Eric O.	60.00
Simeon, Cherry—	
Spall, Mrs. Lula M.	220.00
Simla, Morrill—	
Reynolds, John D.	70.00
Simpson, Keya Paha—	
Haughen, Peter	110.00
Sioux, Dakota—	
Kwesen, Jas. B.	740.00
Bacon, Justin S., R. D.	800.00
Smithfield, Gosper—	
Hicks, J. J.	630.00
Birt, A. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Knutter, J. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Sutlief, J. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Smyrna, Nuckolls—	
Jones, F. J.	40.00
Snyder, Dodge—	
Zeman, John A.,	540.00
Somerset, Lincoln—	
Newman, Emil C.	120.00
South Auburn, Nemaha—	
Scott, Melanchton	1,500.00
Webber, Miss Cora M., Asst. P. M.	240.00
Culwell, Lewis D., R. D.	1,000.00
Hannaford, Jas. M., R. D.	1,000.00
Hannaford, John R. M., R. D.	1,000.00
South Bend, Cass—	
McHugh, Jerry E.	300.00
Brown, M. C., R. D.	960.00
South Omaha, Douglas—	
Etter, Louis F.	3,500.00
Miller, Chas W., Asst. P. M.	1,700.00
Clark, Frank H., Clerk	1,300.00
Jacobson, Jacob G., Clerk	1,200.00
Allen, Thos. C., Clerk	1,200.00
Barker, Nathan F., Clerk	1,000.00
Cohn, Abraham S., Clerk	1,100.00
Considene, John T., Clerk	600.00
Cowan, Chas. T., Clerk	1,200.00
David, Peter M., Clerk	1,100.00
Davis, Edwin, Jr., Clerk	900.00
Fitzgerald, T. J., Clerk	1,200.00
Gosney, John R., Clerk	1,100.00
Horn, Miss H. Mary, Clerk	600.00
Krebs, Ferdinand C., Clerk	1,200.00
Mangan, Miss Mercedes E., Clerk	800.00
Nelson, Albert W., Clerk	1,200.00
Quinn, Peter J., Clerk	1,200.00
Way, Clarence R., Clerk	800.00
Hermansky, Frank J., Clerk	200.00
Barrett, John C., Carrier	800.00
Beal, Wm., Carrier	600.00
Black, Fred W., Carrier	1,100.00
Chval, Matthias, Carrier	900.00

South Omaha, Douglas—Concluded—
Derbyshire, Wm. S., Carrier 1,200.00
Gowe, Chas. L., Carrier 1,200.00
Grady, Mich'l J., Carrier 1,200.00
Haney, David D., Carrier 1,200.00
Jacobson, Jesse A., Carrier 1,100.00
Jacobson, Jesse E., Carrier 1,000.00
McElgunn, Edw'd J., Carrier 1,200.00
Martin, Chas. W., Carrier 1,200.00
Martin, Herbert R., Carrier 1,100.00
Martin, Martin A., Carrier 1,200.00
Opocensky, Fred C., Carrier 800.00
Rozzelle, Edw'd G., Carrier 1,200.00
Schoessler, Conrad H., Carrier 600.00
Stranglen, Chas. E., Carrier 800.00
Tombrink, Herman, Carrier 1,100.00
Way, Leslie I., Carrier 1,100.00
Dickman, Detlef, R. D. 1,000.00
Robertson, Richard H., R. D. 1,000.00
Swanson, Gust. J., R. D. 1,000.00
Nash, Wm. T., Laborer 600.00
Bruce, Ora E., Janitor 660.00
Baker, Jas. H., Fireman-Watchman 600.00

Spade, Sheridan—
Petersen, Marquard 173.00

Spalding, Greeley—
Cronin, Timothy C. 1,300.00
Carlin, Miss Clara, Asst. P. M. 240.00
Krick, Miss Helen, Clerk 300.00

Sparks, Cherry—
Etter, E. O. 200.00

Sparta, Knox—
Tiska, Jos. F. 80.00

Spear, Lincoln—
Spear, Wm. T. 10.00

Spencer, Boyd—
Coombs, Jonah 1,400.00
Borden, Alden A., R. D. 1,000.00
Carlson, Chas. W., R. D. 1,000.00
Erikson, Jorgan, R. D. 1,000.00

Spragg. Rock—
Sage, Geo. R. 30.00

Sprague, Lancaster—
Hale, Clarence Omer 200.00

Springfield, Sarpy—
Comte, Frank 800.00
Ball, Lester M., R. D. 1,000.00

Springranch, Clay—
Pugh, Leslie L. 200.00
Kemp, Oakley C., R. D. 1,000.00

Springview, Keya Paha—
Phelps, Chas. L. 770.00
Ripley, Miss Hazel, Clerk 75.00

Stafford, Holt—
Crandall, E. E. 100.00

Stamford, Harlan—
Lewis, C. E. 660.00
Burt, Albert H., R. D. 1,000.00
Sheffermiller, Ernest C., R. D. 1,000.00

Stanton, Stanton—	
Peters, Jas.	1,700.00
Hardy, Minnie B., Clerk	360.00
Bowman, Frank, R. D.	1,000.00
Hancock, John S., R. D.	1,000.00
Mitchell, Jas. M., R. D.	1,000.00
Whalen, Oliver M., R. D.	1,000.00
Staplehurst, Seward—	
Meyer, H.	560.00
Star, Holt—	
Cole, Elvin E.	100.00
Steele City, Jefferson—	
Rucker, Harmon B.	590.00
Wing, Frank T., R. D.	1,000.00
Steinauer, Pawnee—	
Huff, W. F.	600.00
Enslow, R. B., Asst. P. M.	338.00
Emshoff, Henry W., R. D.	1,000.00
Klein, Wm. P., R. D.	1,000.00
Stella, Richardson—	
Overman, J. H.	1,100.00
Overman, Mrs. Lucinda M., Asst. P. M.	108.00
Gilbert, Fred L., R. D.	1,000.00
Hodge, W. N., R. D.	1,000.00
Sterling, Johnson—	
Zink, Chas. E.	1,400.00
Buehler, Miss Dora, Clerk	120.00
Campbell, Ralph W., R. D.	1,000.00
Pearson, Wm. J., R. D.	1,000.00
White, Warren A., R. D.	1,000.00
Wilson, Wm. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Stevens, Frontier—	
Burdick, Mortimer M.	40.00
Stockham, Hamilton—	
Rose, Jonathan R.	550.00
Housel, Sidney, R. D.	1,000.00
Speich, Tobias, Jr., R. D.	1,000.00
Stockville, Frontier—	
Dye, Don Chas.	690.00
Stoddard, Thayer—	
Sickles, Garfield A.	90.00
Story, Sioux—	
Ring, August L.	40.00
Strang, Fillmore—	
Stewart, Mrs. Lillie K.	580.00
Allsman, Sam'l A., R. D.	1,000.00
Strasburger, Sheridan—	
Strasburger, John B.	122.00
Stratton, Hitchcock—	
Pfrimmer, Francis M.	1,300.00
Ratcliff, Miss Ola, Clerk	120.00
Flasche, Albert G., R. D.	1,000.00
Sanborn, Henry M., R. D.	600.00
Strausville, Richardson—	
Surms, Geo. W.	110.00
Strickland, Hayes—	
Pegg, Sarah E.,	80.00
Stromsburg, Polk—	
Post, Wellington A.	1,700.00
Ekstrand, Miss Elsie, Clerk	300.00
Norman, Miss Elsie E., Clerk	300.00

Stromsburg, Polk—Concluded—	
Barber, Chas. B., R. D.	1,000.00
Hallquist, Emanuel L., R. D.	1,000.00
Miller, Edw'd, R. D.	1,000.00
Norman, Chas. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Stuart, Holt—	
Wertz, John W.	1,400.00
Grant, Alister, Asst. P. M.	600.00
Ulrich, Wm. L., R. D.	600.00
Walker, Edw'd A., R. D.	1,000.00
Sumner, Dawson—	
Ormond, Jos.	800.00
Watson, Artie R., R. D.	1,000.00
Sunnyside, Brown—	
Diehl, John A.	50.00
Sunol, Cheyenne—	
Neumann, Henry R.	150.00
Superior, Nuckolls—	
Stine, Clarence E.	2,200.00
Nesbitt, Mrs. Anna E., Asst. P. M.	800.00
Nicholson, Howard C., Clerk	800.00
Hendrick, Sam'l R., R. D.	1,000.00
King, Lorenzo R., R. D.	1,000.00
McClure, Rex, R. D.	1,000.00
Surprise, Butler—	
Dibble, Mrs. Kate	610.00
Ludden, Lee, R. D.	1,000.00
Survey, Cherry—	
Jones, John C.	90.00
Sutherland, Lincoln—	
Reynolds, Costillo M.	1,000.00
Martin, Miss Grace B., Clerk	360.00
Sutton, Clay—	
Tower, J. H.	1,700.00
MacDonald, C. A., Asst. P. M.	780.00
Ames, Arthur F., R. D.	1,000.00
Bauer, Charles J., R. D.	1,000.00
Bemis, Willard E., R. D.	1,000.00
Marsh, James E., R. D.	1,000.00
Stewart, Rob. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Swan, Holt—	
Lodge, Chas. R.	70.00
Swanton, Saline—	
Thompson, John J.	500.00
Muir, Jas. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Swedeburg, Saunders—	
Erickson, Augustine	300.00
Sweetwater, Buffalo—	
Olson. Theodore W.	240.00
Highland, C. F., R. D.	560.00
Sybrant, Rock—	
McFadden, Jas. N.	70.00
Syracuse, Otoe—	
Diener, John F.	1,500.00
Diener, Miss Ora W., Asst. P. M.	480.00
Holliday, John W., R. D.	1,000.00
Murphy, John C., R. D.	1,000.00
Shafer, John, R. D.	960.00
Table, Custer—	
Oline, Oscar A.	140.00

Table Rock, Pawnee—	
Taylor, Frank H.	1,200.00
Beck, Carl W., R. D.	1,000.00
Talbot, Jas. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Wilcox, Byron L., R. D.	1,000.00
Talmage, Otoe—	
Wallace, Hezekiah J.	810.00
Conger, Selover I., R. D.	1,000.00
Hodge, Wm. C., R. D.	1,000.00
Tamora, Seward—	
Myers, W. E.	400.00
Tarnov, Platte—	
Matya, John A.	210.00
Tate, Pawnee—	
Wright, Mrs. Hannah J.	150.00
Taylor, Loup—	
Moon, Flora L.	540.00
Clary, Ethel, Clerk	60.00
Tecumseh, Johnson—	
Brundage, Percy A.	1,800.00
Dodson, Mrs. Katherine, Asst. P. M.	360.00
Brundage, Alan, Clerk	72.00
Harmon, Miss Hattie, Clerk	330.00
Halsted, Chas F., R. D.	960.00
Harmon Geo. B., R. D.	1,000.00
Martin, Austin L., R. D.	1,000.00
Woolsey, Roy U., R. D.	1,000.00
Young, Arthur E., R. D.	1,000.00
Tekamah, Burt—	
Crowell, Jas. M.	2,000.00
Story, Miss Lottie F., Asst. P. M.	700.00
Pence, Miss Gertrude, Clerk	600.00
Cutler, Wm. B., R. D.	1,000.00
Moyer, Jas. F., R. D.	960.00
Pipher, Jas. J., R. D.	960.00
Valder, Oscar H., R. D.	960.00
Thayer, York—	
Eckles, Edwin R.	330.00
Thedford, Thomas—	
West, C. E.	640.00
Thompson, Jefferson—	
Patten, Lewis E.	270.00
Church, Jos. T., R. D.	900.00
Thornburg, Hayes—	
Walker, R. C.	50.00
Thurman, Rock—	
Jacox, Albert M.	20.00
Thurston, Thurston—	
McDonald, Benj. F.	440.00
Parson, Levi B., R. D.	1,000.00
Tilden, Madison—	
Snider, Chas. H.	1,600.00
Snider, Miss Glendoris, Asst. P. M.	180.00
Calvin, Chas. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Hepfinger, John A., R. D.	1,000.00
McKnight, Alva H., R. D.	1,000.00
Tobias, Saline—	
Cummings, J. A.	890.00
Bucher, Thurston E., R. D.	1,000.00
Mitchell, Harry C., R. D.	1,000.00
Wilson, Geo. A., R. D.	1,000.00

Tonawanda, Holt—	
Hookstra, Henry	160.00
Tonic, Holt—	
Koenig, Adolph	30.00
Touhy, Saunders—	
Kacirek, Jas.	150.00
Trenton, Hitchcock—	
Seeley, Chas.	1,200.00
Dillman, Stowman, Clerk	144.00
Davies, Jas. L., R. D.	1,000.00
Troy, Kimball—	
Hall, Lee	6.00
Trumbull, Clay—	
Johnson, Willie P.	600.00
Williams, And'w C., R. D.	1,000.00
Tryon, McPherson—	
Cline, Clarence T.	410.00
Tuckerville, Custer—	
O'Neill, Henry E.	60.00
Turner, Holt—	
Nolkamper, W.	20.00
Turnip, McPherson—	
Deidel, L. E.	——
Uehling, Dodge—	
Honey, Rupert S.	430.00
Ulysses, Butler—	
Richardson, Edw. B.	1,200.00
Bigelow, Miss Mabel, Asst. P. M.	120.00
Lewis, Jas. T., R. D.	1,000.00
Smith, Mason H., R. D.	1,000.00
Wolfe, Jas. D., R. D.	1,000.00
Unadilla, Otoe—	
Butt, Miss Catherine M.	550.00
Finigan, Earl L., R. D.	1,000.00
Stoner, Orion G., R. D.	1,000.00
Union, Cass—	
Du Bois, Wm. H.	700.00
McNamee, Amos, R. D.	1,000.00
Stiles, Geo. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Unit, Sioux—	
Shmidt, Edw.	30.00
Upland, Franklin—	
Rogers, Harry C.	900.00
Scheetz, Clarence, Clerk	300.00
Peterson, John H., R. D.	1,000.00
Rinterman, John F., R. D.	1,000.00
Sheetz, Fred A., R. D.	1,000.00
Utica, Seward—	
Casler, Jos. H.	1,100.00
Casler, Mrs. Mae, Asst. P. M.	108.00
Hunter, Robert C., R. D.	1,000.00
Mikkelson, John D., R. D.	1,000.00
Valentine, Cherry—	
Sherman, Delbert E.	1,700.00
Boyer, Wm. H., Asst. P. M.	720.00
Sherman, Arthur M., Clerk	600.00
Valley, Douglas—	
Johnson, Mons	1,300.00
Ingram, Miss Gertrude B., Asst. P. M.	180.00
Johnson, Nels E., Clerk	480.00
Yeager, John L., R. D.	1,000.00
Yeager, Howard L., R. D.	1,000.00

Valparaiso, Saunders—	
Latwon, Max	1,100.00
Casement, Jas., R. D.	1,000.00
Cook, Andrew J., R. D.	1,000.00
Hedges, Dan'l H., R. D.	1,000.00
Newby, Stephen M., R. D.	1,000.00
Valyrang, McPherson—	
Hurd, Mrs. Lou	60.00
Van, Banner—	
Van Pelt, Thos. U.	20.00
Venango, Perkins—	
Broughton, Augustus S.	470.00
Venus, Knox—	
Smith, Paul M.	220.00
Basler, August H., R. D.	1,000.00
Verdel, Knox—	
Thomas, John C.	550.00
Marshall, Henry L., R. D.	1,000.00
Verdigris, Knox—	
Schmidt, Jos. J.	910.00
Kliment, Miss Emma, Asst. P. M.	400.00
Verdon, Richardson—	
Griffiths, David W.	770.00
Simpson, Jerome B., R. D.	1,000.00
Sloan, Willie C., R. D.	1,000.00
Verona, Clay—	
Elder, Thompson R.	170.00
Vesta, Johnson—	
Ziegler, Chas. H.	440.00
Babcock, Carl S., R. D.	1,000.00
Vian, Cherry—	
Vian, Millard W.	90.00
Vim, Antelope—	
Richards, Miss Dora M.	30.00
Violet, Pawnee—	
Connell, Mrs. Mira E.	170.00
Virginia, Gage—	
Holm, Wm.	520.00
Swarts, Jasper W., R. D.	1,000.00
Wabash, Cass—	
Stanley, Le Roy	260.00
Van Enery, Wm. G., R. D.	1,000.00
Waco, York—	
Cox, Frank M.	1,000.00
Cox, Mrs. Carrie E., Asst. P. M.	96.00
Keely, Wm., R. D.	1,000.00
Lyle, John T., R. D.	1,000.00
Robertson, Geo. H., R. D.	1,000.00
Thorpe, Orion L., R. D.	1,000.00
Wagner, Logan—	
Kern, Wm. T.	140.00
Wahoo, Saunders—	
Mauck, Wm. T.	2,000.00
Mauck, Mrs. Francis, Asst. P. M.	700.00
Samuelson, Eric J., Clerk	800.00
Nethaway, Roy F., R. D.	1,000.00
Porter, Truman W., R. D.	1,000.00
Swanson, Walter J. B., R. D.	1,000.00
Wakefield, Dixon—	
Merritt, Chas. H.	1,600.00
Garside, Miss Kathrine C., Asst. P. M.	240.00

Wakefield, Dixon—Concluded—	
Green, Geo. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Leap, Walter V., R. D.	1,000.00
Thompson, Silas I., R. D.	1,000.00
Wallace, Lincoln—	
Robbins, Jas. S.	900.00
Walnut, Knox—	
Groeling, H.	180.00
Butterfield, F. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Walthill, Thurston—	
Priest, Matie C.	1,400.00
Walton, Lancaster—	
Stahl, Christian	210.00
Walworth, Custer—	
Gatliff, Wm.	——
Vinnedge, Abner A., R. D.	1,000.00
Wann, Saunders—	
Miller, C. S.	150.00
Wareham, Cedar—	
Anderson, Carl	60.00
Warnerville, Madison—	
Sleeper, O. A.	90.00
Washington, Washington—	
Christensen, Henry	400.00
Christensen, Mrs. Leonora, Asst. P. M.	40.00
Hensen, Jens P., R. D.	1,000.00
Waterbury, Dixon—	
Flood, John P.	530.00
Chase, C. M., R. D.	1,000.00
Waterloo, Douglas—	
Johnson, Geo.	810.00
Crook, Miss Adelpha, Asst. P. M.	300.00
Todd, John, R. D.	960.00
Watertown, Buffalo—	
Jacoby, Abram R.	60.00
Wauneta, Chase—	
Fuller, Cash D.	1,100.00
Fuller, Mrs. Jennie B., Asst. P. M.	96.00
Emerick, Frank D., R. D.	600.00
Wausa, Knox—	
Anderson, Carl A.	1,000.00
Norman, Miss Ethel G., Asst. P. M.	300.00
Berg, Anton W., R. D.	1,000.00
Bosse, Herbert R., R. D.	1,000.00
Peterson, John E., R. D.	1,000.00
Schultz, Henry O., R. D.	1,000.00
Waverly, Lancaster—	
Jones, Mrs. Sarah L.	690.00
Brandeen, Miss Esther L., Asst. P. M.	300.00
Anderton, Edgar, R. D.	1,000.00
Fisher, Calvin L., R. D.	1,000.00
Wayne, Wayne—	
McNeal, Wm. H.	2,100.00
McNeal, Miss Helen, Asst. P. M.	700.00
Crossland, Clement C., Clerk	800.00
Wright, Wm. F., R. D.	1,000.00
Tharp, Roy N., R. D.	1,000.00
Weber, Frank M., R. D.	1,000.00
Ernest, Jas. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Wayside, Dawes—	
Browne, T. J.	400.00

Weeping Water, Cass—	
Olive, Geo. H.	1,500.00
Clizbe, Miss Edith, Asst. P. M.	240.00
Ratnaur, Herbert, R. D.	1,000.00
Andrus, Chas. B., R. D.	1,000.00
Weissert, Custer—	
Pimie, Earl A.	150.00
Wellfleet, Lincoln—	
Crawley, John	580.00
Mooney, Harry C., R. D.	1,000.00
Western, Saline—	
Kaup, Wm.	1,100.00
Kaup, Eva E., Asst. P. M.	108.00
Doane, J. C., R. D.	1,000.00
Hawk, Chas., R. D.	1,000.00
Lewis, Lincoln L., R. D.	1,000.00
Westerville, Custer—	
Welsh, G. H.	250.00
Weston, Saunders—	
Walla, John	620.00
Kriz, Jos. R., D.	1,000.00
Molak, Frank T., R. D.	1,000.00
West Point, Cuming—	
Elliott, Jas. C.	1,800.00
Chambers, Lillian, Asst. P. M.	480.00
Kraus, Vida V., Clerk	360.00
Mewis, F. A., R. D.	1,000.00
Person, Wm., R. D.	1,000.00
Pscherer, Jean, R. D.	1,000.00
Reppert, Leo A., R. D.	1,000.00
Rich, Jos. W., R. D.	1,000.00
Schwenk, Henry, R. D.	1,000.00
Wagner, Wm., R. D.	1,000.00
West Union, Custer—	
Fenno, W. H.	130.00
Weyerts, Cheyenne—	
Bauer, F. G.	80.00
Wheeler, Wheeler—	
Summers, Wm. A.	30.00
White, Hayes—	
Curlee, Edw'd	120.00
Whiteclay, Sheridan—	
Nines, Chas., Jr.	160.00
Whitman, Grant—	
Alden, John L.	610.00
Fountain, Miss Lena, Asst. P. M.	360.00
Whitney, Dawes—	
Burkitt, Wm. M.	390.00
Wilber, Saline—	
Taylor, Thos. J.	1,600.00
Youra, Abbie, Clerk	300.00
Anthony, Richard J., R. D.	1,000.00
Greer, Arthur W., R. D.	1,000.00
Stanley, Harry W., R. D.	1,000.00
Wanek, Rudolph O., R. D.	1,000.00
Wilcox, Kearney—	
Mershon, Mrs. Hortha L.	900.00
Bahr, Frank W., Clerk	240.00
Carskadon, Stewart E., R. D.	1,000.00
Hulquist, Ferdinand V., R. D.	1,000.00
Power, Turner W., R. D.	1,000.00

Willard, Lincoln—	
Applegarth, Chas. L.	20.00
Williams, Thayer—	
Jackson, Ozro	130.00
Willow Island, Dawson—	
McKee, D. F.	100.00
Wilsonville, Furnas—	
McGaw, Wm. W.	1,000.00
Parker, Frank R., Asst. P. M.	120.00
Fleming, Purce D., R. D.	1,000.00
Yornal, Earl P., R. D.	1,000.00
Winfield, Brown—	
Miller, H. G.	40.00
Winnebago, Thurston—	
Niebuhr, Miss Mabel G.	1,000.00
Winnetoon, Knox—	
Pearce, Charley	840.00
Clare, Ralph C., R. D.	1,000.00
Winside, Wayne—	
Tracy, Frank S.	1,100.00
Tracy, Mrs. Orpha G., Asst. P. M.	108.00
Hart, Frank R., R. D.	1,000.00
McConnell, Will E., R. D.	1,000.00
Winslow, Dodge—	
Kaufman, Wm. E.	420.00
Wisner, Cuming—	
Evans, Frank C.	1,600.00
Carey, John G., Asst. P. M.	540.00
Evans, Clark B., Clerk	——
Farley, Wm., R. D.	1,000.00
Galbraith, Spear K., R. D.	1,000.00
Jacobs, John, R. D.	1,000.00
Perrine, Henry, R. D.	1,000.00
Rathacher, E. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Wolbach, Greeley—	
Wight, Edgar A.	1,200.00
Schnider, Miss Anna, Asst. P. M.	108.00
Wood Lake, Cherry—	
Waggoner, G. A.	930.00
Wood River, Hall—	
Wilson, Seth W.	1,600.00
Mercer, Chas. W., Asst. P. M.	900.00
Mercer, Gladys E., Clerk	300.00
Honnold, Perley H., R. D.	960.00
McGlasson, Carl L., R. D.	1,000.00
McGlasson, Geo. B., R. D.	1,000.00
McNelson, Sylvester M., R. D.	1,000.00
Taylor, Truman C., R. D.	1,000.00
Wymore, Gage—	
Cole, Sanford D.	1,800.00
Winter, Waldo, Clerk	540.00
Smith, Alphonso, R. D.	1,000.00
Smith, Richard R., R. D.	1,000.00
Tumblin, Clinton W., R. D.	1,000.00
Wynot, Cedar—	
Wendte, J. H.	780.00
Sonneman, Henry, Clerk	144.00
Bovee, Wm., R. D.	1,000.00
Wyoming, Otoe—	
Kropp, Louis A.	100.00

York, York—	
Shreck, Geo. W.	2,600.00
Holdeman, Geo. H., Asst. P. M.	1,300.00
Eckles, Jas. E., Clerk	1,000.00
Gilbert, Herbert N., Clerk	1,100.00
Johnson, Edw'd, Clerk	1,100.00
Newbold, J. H., Clerk	1,100.00
Osborne, Emmett, Clerk	900.00
Taylor, Alfred G., Clerk	1,000.00
Black, John, Carrier	1,000.00
Elarth, Homer, Carrier	600.00
Haner, Winfield P., Carrier	1,100.00
McFarland, Fred E., Carrier	1,100.00
Valentine, Dan'l F., Carrier	1,100.00
Charllton, Humphrey L., R. D.	1,000.00
De Bord, Geo. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Derrick, Jas. M., R. D.	1,000.00
Giauqua, Alfred T., R. D.	1,000.00
Hiett, Chas. E., R. D.	1,000.00
Leybold, Leonard, R. D.	1,000.00
Westenhaver, Elzie J., R. D.	1,000.00
Yucahill, Custer—	
Penrod, Mrs. Sabina	50.00
Yutan, Saunders—	
Starman, H. F.	690.00
Holden, R. J., R. D.	960.00
Parmenten, W. J., R. D.	960.00
Zella, Keith—	
Stone, Edmond J.	30.00

NEBRASKA APPOINTEES HOLDING GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

	Salary
William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, Washington	$12,000

Nebraska Appointees.

Fred K. Nielsen, Clerk, Washington	1,600
Lloyd Sharps, Messenger, Washington	840

Consular Service.

William H. Michael, Consul General, Calcutta	6,000
Chester Howe, Consul, Manchester	6,000
Max J. Baehr, Consul, Cienfuegos	4,500
George Heimrod, Consul, Berne	3,500
P. Emerson Taylor, Consul, Trinidad	3,000
Charles B. Perry, Consul, Turin	2,000
Total in state department, 8	$27,440

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

	Salary
Chas. A. Denman, Clerk (office of Solicitor)	$1,200

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Employes in the District of Columbia, Appointed from the State of Nebraska, Giving the Name, Designation, Compensation, Date of Original Appointment, and the City or County from which Appointed.

Name	Bureau or Office	Designation and Salary		Date of Original Appointment in Department	County or City from which Appointed
Cary, Merritt	Bureau of Biological Survey	Assistant Biologist	$1,800	July 1, 1902	Antelope
Covert, James R.	Bureau of Statistics	Clerk	1,800	March 24, 1897	Lancaster
Donaldson, William E.	Weather Bureau	Clerk	1,400	July 1, 1891	Douglas
Ernest, Flora G.	Bureau of Plant Industry	Scientific Asst. in Seed Testing	1,020	August 20, 1912	Lancaster
Ewing, Paul A.	Office of Experiment Stations	Editorial Clerk	1,600	April 15, 1912	Lancaster
Fausler, Orville N.	Bureau of Statistics	Clerk	1,600	July 1, 1908	York
Field, Ethel C.	Bureau of Plant Industry	Scientific Assistant in Plant Pathology	1,500	September 10, 1909	Lancaster
Forbes, Will P.	Bureau of Animal Industry	Dairyman (Qualified in Dairy Farming)	1,620	February 9, 1912	Wayne
Francis, Fred L.	Weather Bureau	Skilled Mechanic	1,200	September 13, 1893	Lancaster
Gochenour, William P.	Bureau of Plant Industry	Clerk	1,600	March 26, 1896	Douglas
Gray, Helen E.	Bureau of Statistics	Clerk	1,000	March 18, 1895	Douglas
Harden, Fred G.	Office of Experiment Stations	Scientific Assistant	2,000	September 23, 1908	Gage
Harter, Leonard L.	Bureau of Plant Industry	Pathologist	2,000	August 7, 1903	Lancaster
Hartley, Carl P.	Bureau of Plant Industry	Assistant Pathologist	1,980	June 18, 1909	Lancaster
Hedgcock, George G.	Bureau of Plant Industry	Pathologist	2,400	July 1, 1901	Lancaster
Hiatt, Frank H.	Office of the Secretary	Clerk	1,600	May 17, 1904	Harlan
Hiatt, Mabel B.	Bureau of Plant Industry	Clerk	900	December 3, 1909	Lancaster
Ingram, Della E.	Bureau of Plant Industry	Plant Pathologist	1,200	September 26, 1910	Lancaster
Lamb, William H.	Forest Service	Scientific Assistant in Forest Distribution	1,400	February 17, 1911	Lancaster
Lancaster, Carrie M.	Bureau of Statistics	Clerk	1,200	March 13, 1907	Dodge
Lawloe, Lizzie D.	Division of Publications	Chief Folder	1,000	September 11, 1894	Lancaster
Lute, Anna M.	Bureau of Plant Industry	Scientific Assistant in Seed Testing	1,200	February 24, 1910	Lancaster
Matheny, Charles M.	Bureau of Plant Industry	Clerk	900	March 14, 1911	Lancaster
Miles, George F.	Bureau of Plant Industry	Assistant Pathologist	2,000	August 7, 1903	Madison
Negley, Noel A.	Bureau of Animal Industry	Scientific Asst. (Qualified in Dairy Farming)	1,200	September 28, 1912	
Mott, Henry S.	Office of the Secretary	Watchman	720	October 1, 1894	Brule
Palmer, Augusta B.	Forest Service	Clerk	900	November 20, 1907	Jefferson
Pool, Venus W.	Bureau of Plant Industry	Scientific Assistant in Plant Pathology	1,600	October 18, 1911	Lancaster
Ransom, Brayton H.	Bureau of Animal Industry	Chief, Zoological Division	3,000	May 26, 1903	Cuming
Rea, Eleanor M.	Forest Service	Clerk	1,200	December 9, 1907	Douglas
Roberts, John W.	Bureau of Plant Industry	Assistant Pathologist	1,800	July 1, 1909	Harlan
Shear, Cornelius L.	Department of Agriculture	Plant Pathologist	2,760	May 28, 1895	Lancaster
Sontag, Kenneth E.	Office of the Secretary	Assistant Messenger	720	September 4, 1907	Phelps
Spethmann, Marie T.	Office of Experiment Stations	Clerk	1,600	March 25, 1899	Douglas
Stephenson, Charles H.	Bureau of Chemistry	Scientific Assistant	1,620	April 18, 1907	
Strahorn, Arthur T.	Bureau of Soils	Scientist in Soil Survey	1,740	March 24, 1902	Lincoln
Thompson, Emma S.	Bureau of Statistics	Clerk	1,800	August 31, 1896	Douglas
Tillotson, Claude R.	Forest Service	Forest Assistant	1,600	June 26, 1909	Douglas
Vinall, Harry N.	Forest Service	Assistant Agrostologist	1,800	July 24, 1906	Salina

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL SERVICE IN NEBRASKA.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND SALARIES BY DEPARTMENTS.

		Total Number of Employes	Salaries
Judiciary—			
Federal district court		7	$27,500.00
Referees in bankruptcy		12	Fees
Interior department—			
Land office	12		
Indian service	4		
Reclamation service	3	19	44,901.24
Treasury department—			
Custodian service	71		
Customs service	7		
Internal revenue	43	121	103,487.50
War department		172	359,892.50
Department of agriculture—			
Bureau of plant industry	6		
Bureau of animal industry	165		
Weather bureau	27		
Forest service	5	203	* 241,632.00
Post-office department		3,034	2,373,405.26
Total		3,568	$3,150,618.50

FOREIGN CONSULS.

IN NEBRASKA.

(C., Consul; V. C., Vice-Consul; C. A., Consular Agent.)

Belgium	Omaha	A. L. Delanney, C.
Denmark	Omaha	Otto Wolff, V. C.
Great Britain	Omaha	Mathew Alexander Hall, V. C.
Greece	Omaha	————————, C.
Italy	Omaha	Antonio Venuto, C. A.
Norway	Omaha	A. L. Undeland, V. C.
Sweden	Omaha	E. M. Stenberg, V. C.

RESIDING OUTSIDE OF NEBRASKA BUT REPRESENTING THEIR COUNTRY'S INTERESTS IN NEBRASKA.

(C., Consul.)

Austria-Hungary	Chicago, Illinois	Hugo Silvestri, C.
Italy	Denver, Colorado	Chevalier Orestes de Vella, C.

* Exclusive of fees paid to 17 weather observers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND STATISTICS.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

County government in Nebraska began with the proclamation of Acting Governor Cuming in November, 1854, establishing the boundaries of the eight original counties and appointing places and officers of election in the designated precincts. These counties were Burt, Washington, Dodge, Douglas, Cass, Pierce (afterwards Otoe), Forney (afterwards Nemaha) and Richardson.

The first territorial legislature, in a series of acts passed in March, 1855, re-defined the boundaries of the original counties, located the county seats in some of them and changed two county names. This legislature also provided for the organization of Gage, Loup, Greene, York, Lancaster, Buffalo, Blackbird, Dakota, Pawnee, Clay, Cuming, McNeal, Saline, Jackson, Johnston and Izard counties. None of these counties retain their original boundaries, and the names of several of them and of other counties subsequently created have disappeared from the map. The original Clay county was divided and merged with Lancaster and Gage in 1864. The original Loup county afterwards became Platte and Colfax counties. Many other counties have been created—the latest being Arthur county in 1913.

The first county officers were appointed by the territorial governor. The legislature of 1855 provided for the election of "one probate judge, one register, one sheriff, one treasurer, and one surveyor for each county," and fixed the amount of their official bonds. The legislature of 1856 provided for the election of county commissioners, justices of the peace, and constables. The election of county superintendents was provided for in an act of March 16, 1855.

The first definite method of organizing new counties was specified in an act of March 14, 1855. It provided that "whenever the citizens of any unorganized county desire to have the same organized, they may make application by petition in writing, signed by a majority of the legal voters of said county, to the judge of probate of the county to which such unorganized county is attached, whereupon said judge of probate shall order an election for county officers in such unorganized county." The probate judge was to appoint three disinterested commissioners from his county to locate the seat of government in the new county. Some of the early acts describing county boundaries included the names of the commissioners of location for the county seat.

The passage of a legislative act establishing a county did not necessarily signify that the county had been or would be established. The act creating Lancaster county was approved March 6, 1855, while the first steps to perfect a county organization were not taken until the fall of 1859—over four years later. Meantime, the legislature had changed the original boundaries of the county so that it covered comparatively little of its original territory. This is typical of the early period of county government in Nebraska.

The functions of pioneer county government were simple. The heaviest item of taxation was that levied for roads. It consisted of a poll tax and a land tax of three dollars on a quarter section. These taxes could be paid in labor or money at the option of the taxpayer. Both territorial and county roads were being made, and the work of surveying, grading and bridging took much of the time of the early settlers. The tendency was to put all public offices on the elective basis, so that by 1864 all county and precinct officers were elected. These included practically the full complement of officers that obtains today, except that, for a time, the county clerk was also register of deeds, and that from 1858 to 1867, there was no provision for the office of county superintendent.

In 1877 the legislature provided for the township form of county government at the option of the county. At present twenty-eight out of the ninety-three counties have adopted the township form of government. The govern-

ing boards of these counties consist of supervisors elected from seven supervisor districts, or, at the option of the electors of the county expressed by ballot, supervisors elected from each of the townships. At present but one county (York) has adopted the latter system. The law provides for changes from one form to the other of county government.

In all counties under 125,000 in population under commissioner government, three commissioners resident in their respective districts but elected by the entire county constitute the county board. The other elective county officers are clerk, treasurer, surveyor, county superintendent, county judge, sheriff and coroner; in counties having more than two thousand inhabitants, a county attorney; in counties having sixteen thousand or more inhabitants a register of deeds, and a county assessor unless the county by legal process elects to abolish the office. Terms of office are two years except for commissioners and supervisors, registers of deeds and county assessors, all of which are four years. The elective precinct officers in counties under commissioner government include two justices of the peace and two constables. Road overseers are elected for road districts. The terms of these officers are two years. Township officers include town clerk, town treasurer, justices of the peace and constables. Election officers are appointed by the clerks of the district courts.

County	County Seat	County Clerk	Clerk District Court	Register of Deeds
Adams	Hastings	C. H. Hudson, R	Lem Tibbets	Chas. C. Larsen
Antelope	Neligh	Perry H. Peterson, R	R. H. Rice	Perry H. Peterson, R
Arthur	Arthur	Geo. F. Cullinan, D	Geo. F. Cullinan, D	Geo. F. Cullinan, D.
Banner	Harrisburg	C. S. Page, R	C. S. Page, R	C. S. Page, R.
Blaine	Brewster	D. C. Norris, R	D. C. Norris	D. C. Norris, R.
Boone	Albion	J. H. McClintick, R	S. B. Morehead	None
Box Butte	Alliance	M. S. Hargraves, R	M. S. Hargraves, R	M. S. Hargraves, R.
Boyd	Butte	S. A. Richardson	J. N. Fuller	
Brown	Ainsworth	Howard O. Wilson, R	Howard O. Wilson	Howard O. Wilson, R.
Buffalo	Kearney	J. H. Dean, R	E. Bowker	T. J. Scott, D.
Burt	Tekamah	W. H. Whitaker, R	W. H. VanCleve, R	
Butler	David City	M. J. Bouse, D	Jos. C. Havel	M. J. Bouse, D.
Cass	Plattsmouth	Frank J. Libershal, D	James Robertson	A. J. Snyder
Cedar	Hartington	H. C. Beaty, R	J. Albert Olson, R	H. C. Beaty, R.
Chase	Imperial	O. E. McCallum, D	O. E. McCallum	O. E. McCallum, D.
Cherry	Valentine	A. B. Green, R	J. T. Keeley	A. B. Green, R.
Cheyenne	Sidney	H. T. Doran, R	H. T. Doran, R	H. T. Doran, R.
Clay	Clay Center	Ward K. Newcomb, D	W. B. Smith	Ward K. Newcomb, D.
Colfax	Schuyler	Ed F. Vrzak, R	Jess L Woods	Ed. F. Vrzak, R.
Cuming	West Point	Rudolph Brazda, D	Otto H. Zacek	Rudolph Brazda, D.
Custer	Broken Bow	Robert E. Waters, D	Geo. B. Mair	Geo. E. Porter, R.
Dakota	Dakota City	Geo. Wilkins, R	Geo. Wilkins	Geo. Wilkins, R.
Dawes	Chadron	Rollin G. Smith, D	L. J. F. Iaeger	Rollin G. Smith, D.
Dawson	Lexington	A. S. Gilland, D	N. M. York, R	A. S. Gilland, D.
Deuel	Chappell	J. G. McCormick, R	J. G. McCormick	J. G. McCormick, R.
Dixon	Ponca	A. N. Porter, R	J. M. Hurley, D	A. N. Porter, R.
Dodge	Fremont	John O'Connor, D	Luke Munday	Fred Klaes, D.
Douglas	Omaha	Frank Dewey, R	Robert Smith, R	Harry Pearce, R.
Dundy	Benkelman	Milton Earl, R	Milton Earl	Milton Earl, R.
Fillmore	Geneva	Bert A. Lynn, R	B. F. Benedict	Bert A. Lynn, R.
Franklin	Bloomington	O. Muckel, D	J. E. Mong	
Frontier	Stockville	Geo. J. Dold, Peo Ind	E, D. Brown, R	Geo. J. Dold, Peo. Ind.
Furnas	Beaver City	J. T. Nickerson, D	C. A. Modlin, D	J. T. Nickerson' D.
Gage	Beatrice	J. C. Penrod, R	F. E. Lenhart	J A. Weaver, R.
Garden	Oshkosh	G. E. Melvin, R	G. E. Melvin	G. E. Melvin, R.
Garfield	Burwell	J. A. Butler, R	J. A. Butler	J. A. Butler, R.
Gosper	Elwood	W. L. Reynolds, D	W. L. Reynolds, D	W. L. Reynolds, D
Grant	Hyannis	S. S. Lichty	S. S. Lichty	S. S. Lichty
Greeley	Greeley Center	P. R. Kerrigan, D	M. J. Harrahill	P. R. Kerrigan, D.
Hall	Grand Island	Gus. E. Newmann, R	Fred C. Langman	Richard Buenz, D.
Hamilton	Aurora	J. J. Klumb, R	J. W. Weedin	
Harlan	Alma	Allen B. Shoemaker, R	H. J. Egelston	Allen B. Shoemaker
Hayes	Hayes Center	J. W. Alexander, R	J. W. Alexander	J. W. Alexander, R.
Hitchcock	Trenton	Bruce Vastine, D	Bruce Vastine	Bruce Vastine, D.
Holt	O'Neill	P. C. Kelley, D	John A. Harmon	
Hooker	Mullen	W. B. Adams, R	W. B. Adams, R	W. B. Adams, R.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1915—Continued.

County	County Seat	County Clerk	Clerk District Court	Register of Deeds
Howard	St. Paul	K. D. Bahensky, D	J. W. Crouch	K. D. Bahensky, D.
Jefferson	Fairbury	C. O. Marthis, R	O. N. Garnsey	H. A. Nellis, R.
Johnson	Tecumseh	James P. Kelley, D	J. S. Dew	Jas. P. Kelley, D.
Kearney	Minden	Harold Broman, R	Carl Holmes	
Keith	Ogalalla	C. E. Nichols, R	C. E. Nichols, R	C. E. Nichols, R.
Keya Paha	Springview	Carl M. White, R	Carl M. White	Carl M. White, R.
Kimball	Kimball	H. C. Amos, D	H. C. Amos, D	H. C. Amos, D.
Knox	Center	M. T. Liewer, D	F. A. Barta	T. C. Green, D.
Lancaster	Lincoln	H. E. Wells, R	J. S. Baer	T. E. Wheeler, R.
Lincoln	North Platte	C. W. Yost, R	Geo. E. Prosser	C. W. Yost, R.
Logan	Gandy	Otto Garlach, D	Otto Garlach, D	Otto Garlach, D.
Loup	Taylor	D. D. Cheesman, D	D. D. Cheesman, D	D. C. Cheesman, D.
McPherson	Tryon	Chas. A. Daly, R	Chas. A. Daly, R	Chas A. Daly, R.
Madison	Madison	D. T. Hodson, R	W. H. Field	F. H. Taylor, D.
Merrick	Central City	W. H. Riggs, D	John M. Persinger	
Morrill	Bridgeport	J. R. Minshall, R	J. R. Minshall, R	J. R. Minshall, R.
Nance	Fullerton	F. M. Jones, D	Howard Downing	
Nemaha	Auburn	C. O. Snow, D	R. L. Langford	
Nuckolls	Nelson	E. E. Hedgecock, R	J. W. Shively	E. E. Hedgcock, R.
Otoe	Nebraska City	Louis J. Stutt, D	John C. Miller	John J. Teten, D.
Pawnee	Pawnee City	R. R. Mahan, R	J. B. Brooks	
Perkins	Grant	J. M. Baker	J. M. Baker	J. M. Baker
Phelps	Holdrege	Frank Falk, R	L. C. Huck, R	Frank Falk, R.
Pierce	Pierce	H. E. Rohn, D	Arthur Oelke	H. E. Rohn, D.
Platte	Columbus	John Graf, D	C. M. Gruenther	J. F. Carrig, D.
Polk	Osceola	Joel Hanson, D	J. W. Fillman	Joel Hanson, D.
Red Willow	McCook	Chas. K. Dutcher, D	Elmer Kay	
Richardson	Falls City	Ora O. Marsh, R	Chas. Loree	N. B. Judd, D.
Rock	Bassett	M. Spann, R	M. Spann, R	M. Spann, R.
Saline	Wilber	J. M. Korbel, D	S. A. Shestak	F. J. Sadilek, R.
Sarpy	Papillion	W. E. Patterson, D	J. R. Wilson	W. E. Patterson, D.
Saunders	Wahoo	John D. Frahm, D	Henry Pickett	Wm. J. Dolezal, D.
Scott's Bluff	Gering	J. H. Ferguson, R	M. H. McHenry	
Seward	Seward	J. R. Roberts, D	J. F. Gereke	J. R. Roberts, D.
Sheridan	Rushville	Maude E. Gillespie, D	Amy I. Stewart	Maude E. Gillespie, D.
Sherman	Loup City	L. B. Polski, D	Chas. Bass	
Sioux	Harrison	Cyrus O. Wertz	Cyrus O. Wertz	Cyrus O. Wertz
Stanton	Stanton	W. F. Fullner, D	W. T. McFarland	
Thayer	Hebron	B. A. Young, R	H. L. Boyes, R	B. A. Young, R.
Thomas	Thedford	C. T. McMillan	C. T. McMillan	C. T. McMillan
Thurston	Pender	Joseph F. Conway, D	Fred Ammons	Joseph F. Conway, D.
Valley	Ord	Wm. A. Bartlett, D	L. R. Bright	Wm. A. Bartlet, D.
Washington	Blair	Ove T. Anderson, R	E. C. Jackson	Ove T. Anderson, R.
Wayne	Wayne	Chas. W. Reynolds, D	Forrest L. Hughes	Chas. W. Reynolds, D.
Webster	Red Cloud	J. J. Garber, R	Edith L. McKeighan	
Wheeler	Bartlett	C. J. Brown, D	C. J. Brown, D	C. J. Brown, D.
York	York	Annie H. Beck, R	Fred Strobel, D	Le Roy Davis, R.

County	Treasurer	Sheriff	County Judge	Superintendent
Adams	Peter McIntosh, R	W. A. Cole, R.	William F. Button	Carrie Sullivan, D.
Antelope	A. E. Malzacher	L. Bennett	J. Q. Ingram	D. M. Murphy, R. D.
Arthur	Andrew J. Staples, R	George Bates, R.	Oscar D. Williams, D.	E. Minnie Crouse Hawkins, D.
Banner	John B. Heintz, D.	Patrick O'Grady, S.	M. E. Shafto	Minnie Larson, R.
Blaine	H. C. Cox, D.	R. S. Yost, D.	William Turner	A. L. Shamblin, R.
Boone	Sever Loken, D.	Otto Anderson, R.	Frank A. Doten	Hannah C. Johnson, R.
Box Butte	E. M. Martin, D	C. M. Cox, D.	L. A. Berry	Opal Russell, D.
Boyd	F. A. Putnam	N. P. Bradstreet	Robert Ford	Zazel Sloniger
Brown	F. S. Finney, R.	Ira M. Reed, R.	John W. Barr	Emma Burritt, D.
Buffalo	M. R. Troupe, R.	S. B. Funk, R.	Frank J. Everitt	J. S. Elliott, D.
Burt	F. L. Cook, R.	Ran Stanfield, D.	G. A. Ireland, N. P.	W. T. Poucher, R.
Butler	W. F. Delaney, D.	I. J. West, R.	I. T. Mc Caskey	Oma L. Cady, R.
Cass	W. K. Fox, D.	C. D. Quinton, R.	Allen J. Beeson	Eda Marquardt R.
Cedar	F. W. Barnhart, R.	D. E. McFadden, D.	Wilbur F. Bryant, D.	Emma Schwerin, R.
Chase	Allan Grant, D.	Ed Hine, R.	J. M. Bender	Eva Moreland, R.
Cherry	Chas. E. Swanson, R.	C. A. Rosseter, D.	Frank Fisher, Jr.	Edith Adamson, D.
Cheyenne	Simon Fishman, R. D.	J. W. McDaniel, D.	Charles P. Chambers	Anna McFadden, D.
Clay	Albert Griess, D.	Paul G. Bonnifield, D.	John S. Logan	Mabel E. Kirk, D.
Colfax	M. F. Shonka, D.	Jos. R. Bartunek, D.	Adolph Fiala	F. J. Vogltance, D.
Cuming	Wm. McDonald, D.	Arthur G. Sexton, D.	Louis Dewald	Emma R. Miller, R. D.
Custer	M. S. Eddy, D.	Joe. Wilson, D.	N. Dwight Ford	T. C. Grimes, D.
Dakota	Justin S. Bacon, R.	George Cain, R.	Sherman W. McKinley	Wilfred E. Voss, R.
Dawes	Harry Adams, D.	Vet Canfield, D.	Ernest W. Slattery	Carrie L. Munkres, D.
Dawson	W. A. Crandall, R.	F. G. Benton, D.	D. H. Moulds, D.	W. C. Bloom, D.
Deuel	H. Epperson, D.	Andrew Peterson, R.	Isaac Woolf	Retta F. Brown, R.
Dixon	Owen McQuillen, R.	A. H. Maskell, D.	F. D. Fales	A. V. Teed, R.
Dodge	Ernest Hahn, R.	W. C. Condit, R.	Waldo Wintersteen	John Matzen, R.
Douglas	W. G. Ure, R.	F. J. McShane, Jr. D.	Bryce Crawford, N. P.	W. A. Yoder, R.
Dundy	E. R. Logan, R.	C. L. McGonagle, D.	L. D. Vandrehoof	Lorna L. White
Fillmore	H. N. Swan, D.	Frank B. Ashton, D.	W. R. Fulton	Lillian D. Green, R.
Franklin	Ed VanSteenberg, R.	R. F. Walker, D.	Thomas Robertson	Ruth Erfman, D.
Frontier	L. O. Taylor, R.	C. A. Hudson, D.	E. P. Pyle, Peo. Ind.	H. F. Aduddell, R.
Furnas	Noon McMurran, D.	G. L. Sevier, D.	W. O. Butler, D.	G. W. Fletcher, R.
Gage	Andrew Anderson, D.	Frank W. Acton, R.	H. D. Walden	Thomas J. Trauernicht, D.
Garden	R. T. Laycock, R.	Walter Clark, R.	A. W. Gumaer	Nellie Olson, R.
Garfield	Clyde Harden, D.	A. A. Waters, Prog.	Geo. S. Todd	J. L. Jenkins, R.
Gosper	B. R. Chambers, D.	R. L. Bragg, R.	C. G. Lewis, R.	F. W. Montgomery, R.
Grant	R. N. Hayward	Albert Metcalf	John McCawley	Theo. A. Frye
Greeley	W. D. Towner, D.	Fred Miner, R.	Jesse L. Scott	Margaret L. Tracy, D.
Hall	R. L. Harrisen, R.	Gustav Sievers, D.	J. H. Mullin	Dorothea Kolls, D.
Hamilton	F. L. McCarty, D.	John F. Powell, D.	Fred Jeffers	Margaret A. McConnell
Harlan	J. C. Richmond, R.	Grant A. Starkey, R.	B. B. Webber	Mattiene Bragg, R.
Hayes	D. B. May, R.	J. R. West, R.	Edwin Loomis	H. O. Bixler, R.
Hitchcock	O. P. Simon, D.	L. L. Darby, D.	N. T. Jones	Ira F. Doling
Holt	M. R. Sullivan, D.	H. D. Grady, R.	Thos. Carlon	Minnie B. Miller, D.
Hooker	C. C. Campbell, R.	S. L. Dutten, R.	W. E. Bowers, R.	J. H. Garrett, R.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1915—Continued.

County	Treasurer	Sheriff	County Judge	Superintendent
Howard	Chas. A. Geil, D.	W. H. Atwood, R.	Ralph Haggart	Wm. G. Baker, D.
Jefferson	D. B. Cropsey, R.	Edward Hughes, D.	Lewis J. Nutzman	Henry Abrams, D.
Johnson	Robt. J. Nibbe, R.	M. Ehman, R.	James Livingston, N. P.	L. C. Kuster, D.
Kearney	J. S. Canaday, D.	C. A. Wilson, D.	T. F. Ashby	Oscar Warp, R.
Keith	Walter A. Harmon, R.	Eugene Beal, D.	W. W. Buchanan	Katherine Feather, D.
Keya Paha	William Schoettger, D.	Frank Stapleton, R.	Theo L. Rogers.	George Kirsch, D.
Kimball	A. B. Beard, R.	O. E. Forsling, R.	F. J. Bellows	Ethel McElhaney, R.
Knox	L. W. Eggert, D.	Vac. Vlasnik, D.	D. C. Laird.	A. S. Stinson
Lancaster	P. M. Summerlad, R.	Gus A. Hyers, R.	Geo. H. Risser.	W. H. Gardner, R.
Lincoln	A. N. Durbin, R.	A. J. Salisbury, R.	Geo. E. French.	Aileen Gantt, R.
Logan	A. R. Ensign, R.	Wm. Wells, R.	F. R. Hogeboom, R.	Alice Hill, R.
Loup	H. A. Adams, R.	G. A. Evans, D.	C. L. Copp, R.	Mabel McKimmey, R.
McPherson	L. E. Pyzer, R.	Court Cash, R.	R. J. Stack	E. S. Updike, R.
Madison	W. M. Darlington, R.	C. S. Smith, R.	M. S. McDuffee	N. A. Housel, D.
Merrick	Ross B. Cox, D.	Frank L. Scudder, R.	P. S. Heaton	Margaret McCutchen, D.
Morrill	Thos. Ishmael	Wm. I. Dyson, D.	J. H. Steuteville	Cora A. Thompson, R.
Nance	Frank G. Frame, R.	Charles E. Peterson, R.	G. F. Robinson.	Chloe Baldridge, D.
Nemaha	J. P. Gillilan, R.	A. R. Rogers, R.	Wm. G. Rutledge.	John E. Stoddard,
Nuckolls	O. C. Myers, D.	John A. Jones, R.	Wm. M. Peebler.	E. L. Seely, D.
Otoe	Charles Johnson, R.	E. H. Fischer, R.	A. A. Bischof	Charles Speedie, D.
Pawnee	John D. Albright, R.	John C. McClung, R.	John R. McNair	Elsie Hammond, R.
Perkins	Myles S. Keller	O. A. Oliphant.	T. W. Hull	Roscoe H. Vance
Phelps	Wm. O. Brunzell, R.	G. A. Anderson, R.	L. C. Barr	Aletta Neff, R.
Pierce	John Theisen, D.	Geo. W. Goff, D.	G. T. Kelley	Lettie Scott, D.
Platte	Otto E. Heuer, D.	Henry C. Lachint, D.	John Ratterman.	Fred S. Lecron, D.
Polk	John Lees, D.	David S. Potter, R.	F. H. Ball	Amelia Rasmussen
Red Willow	A. B. Wood, R.	L. A. Fitch, D.	Frank M. Colfer.	Julia Barnes, R.
Richardson	G. W. Morris	D. B. Ratekin, R.	John Wiltse.	D. H. Weber, D.
Rock	C. M. Anderson, R.	C. A. Davison, D.	F. N. Morgan.	Flora M. Hedges, D.
Saline	H. V. Jelinek, R.	H. A. Greer, D.	J. J. Grimm.	L. J. Bouchal, R.
Sarpy	Ernest A. Ruff, R.	Charles Hutter, R.	J. M. Wheat.	H. A. Collins, R.
Saunders	Frank J. Polak, R.	Jerry Dailey, D.	A. Z. Donato	Mrs. E. B. Williams, R.
Scott's Bluff	Fred L Burns, R.	Fred O. Aaron, R.	E. S. De La Matter.	Ada M. Haldeman, R.
Seward	J. M. Calder, D.	L. B. Neimann, D.	H. N. Colman	W. H. Brokaw, D.
Sheridan	John M. Crowder, R.	R. M. Bruce, R.	R. G. Dorr.	C. P. Kelly, D.
Sherman	F. M. Henry, R.	L. A. Williams, R.	E. A. Smith.	L. H. Currier, D.
Sioux	Thos. S. Boyd	Geo. W. Hill.	Ralph B. Schnurr.	Mary J. Fenske
Stanton	Foster S. Gamble, R.	W. A. Brown, D	Louis Dern	Ilah B. Ohlson, D.
Thayer	A. L. Roper, D.	Albert Pike, D.	B. L. Willmore, N. P.	A. T. Holtzen, D.
Thomas	J. N. Neely	W. J. Noel.	Pat Cunningham	Clara B. Runyan
Thurston	Emery C. Walter, D.	Pat Dorcey, D.	Roy B. Carlberg.	Carrie J. Kellner, D.
Valley	Irl D. Tolen, D.	A. Sutton, R.	H. Gudmundsen.	W. H. Staven, D.
Washington	Geo. Bruse, R.	Alfred A. Compton,	I. C. Eller	N. T. Lund
Wayne	L. W. Roe, R.	Geo. T. Porter, R.	James Britton	Pearl Sewell, R.
Webster	C. D. Robinson, R.	O. D. Hedge, R.	A. D. Ranney.	Gertrude L. Coon, D.
Wheeler	Henry Fletcher, R.	Jos. A. Kinney, R.	W. T. Harrington.	Edith Bowler, D.
York	A. A. Metz, R.	Jay C. Miller, R.	Harry G. Hopkins, R.	Telfer C. Lord, R.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1915—Continued.

County	Assessor	County Attorney	Surveyor	Coroner
Adams	W. J. Bobbitt	Don C. Fouts, D.	C. A. Heartwell, D.	G. A. Holland. R.
Antelope	A. F. Bare	Lyle E. Jackson, R.	W. L. Staple	D. L. Fletcher
Arthur	E. F. Stoddard, R.	Rolfe Halligan, R.	Charles H. Collins, D.	M. G. Twidwell, R.
Banner	O. M. Dunn	W. W. White	G. N. Christ, R.	E. S. Zorn, R.
Blaine	None	J. W. Gardiner	W. G. Demaray, R.	E. J. Mitchell
Boone	Judson A. Pierce	W. J. Donahue, D.	F. M. Sillik, D.	Dr. Howard, R.
Box Butte	John Jelinek	Lee Basye, R.	R. E. Knight, R.	C. E. Slagle, R. D.
Boyd	A. L. Nickerson	A. H. Tingle	Guy C. Thatcher	R. C. Hawkins
Brown	J. M. Curry	J. S. Davisson, R.	J. W. Ferguson, D.	Amos Burwell, R.
Buffalo	J. H. Dean, R.	Albert B. Tollefsen, R.	Eugene H. Morey	A. D. Cameron, D.
Burt	T. T. Plummer, D.	Herbert Rhoades, R.	Wm. N. Connealy, D.	H. A. Johnson, R.
Butler	D. L. Sylvester	A. V. Thomas, D.		H. H. Thompson, D.
Cass	W. R. Bryan	A. G. Cole, R.	Fred Patterson, D.	J. F. Brendel, D.
Cedar	E. F. Robinson, R.	P. F. O'Gara, D.	J. D. Clair Smith, D.	Joseph Bange, D.
Chase	W. H. Pyle	P. W. Scott, R.	Chas. Towel, R.	L. W. Smith, R.
Cherry	W. E. Haley	C. A. Ruby, D.	Chas. Burbank	A. L. Lewis. R.
Cheyenne	Louis Wasum	Clayton S. Radcliff, D.	L. H. Bordwell, R.	J. J. Parks. D.
Clay	F. M. Larkin	M. L. Corey, D.	C. M. Prickett, R.	A. J. Jennison, R.
Colfax	Fred Kluck	B. F. Farrell, D.	I. W. Funk, D.	J. C. Woodward, D.
Cuming	L. C. Sharp	Hugo M. Nicholson, D.	C. O. Copple	C. L. Riley, D.
Custer	W. D. Gardner	Frank Kelly, D.	A. J. Van Antwerp, R.	H. B. Landis. R.
Dakota	Peter F. Carney	Sidney T. Frum, R.	Louis N. Smith, R.	J. E. Munger, R.
Dawes	J. B. Carroll	Edwin D. Crites, D.	H. D. Mead	Dr. H. C. Gibson, D.
Dawson	Frank Plank, D.	Nels E. Olsen, R.	R. C. Beatty, D.	J. E. Olsson, R.
Deuel	C. D. Brown	L. O. Pfeiffer, R.	S. W. Terry, R.	M. B. Patty, R.
Dixon	E. J. Ericson, R.	C. A. Kingsbury, D.		Dr. J. R. Graham. R.
Dodge	Charles R. Schaeffer	F. W. Button, D.	W. M. Sanders, R. D.	A. P. Overgaard, R.
Douglas	H. G. Counsman, R.	Geo. A. Magney, D.	Louis E. Adams, R.	Willis C. Crosby, R.
Dundy	O. B. Ballard	C. A. Retcliffe	Ira Lamb	E. A. Pickens
Fillmore	T. F. Combs	Dana C. Geiselman, R.	William Biba, D.	Steel, D.
Franklin	P. P. Eastwood	George Losey, D	R. B. Sims, D.	E. P. Summer. D.
Frontier		H. W. Berry, R.	C. D. Hayden, R.	Dr. C. E. Minnick, R.
Furnas	J. T. Nickerson, D.	B. F. Butler, R.	D. S. Hasty, R.	C. E. Hopping, R.
Gage	O. M. Enlow	Fred W. Messmore, D.	John L. Hershey R.	J. G. Reed, R.
Garden	J. L. Morgan	H. J. Curtis, D.	H. A. Marks, D.	G. H. Morris, R.
Garfield	F. S. Key	O. W. Percy, D.	J. J. Pigman, R.	A. F. Weber, R.
Gosper	W. L. Reynolds, D.	O. E. Bozarth, D.	J. E. Chambers, D.	G. W. Clark. R.
Grant	D. M. Vinton	D. F. Osgood	C. E. White, D.	Wm. Howell, D.
Greeley	Michael Snell	James P. Boler, D.	P. A. Francois, R.	G. W. O'Malley, D.
Hall	Thomas F. Costello	Benj. J. Cunningham, D.	Hurla W. Kibbey, R.	John R. Geddes, R.
Hamilton	A. L. Entrekin	Chas. L. Whitney, D.	Oscar Berggren	J. M. Woodward, D.
Harlan		O. E. Shelburn, D.	Geo. M. Peck, R.	G. M. Baxter. D.
Hayes	J. W. Alexander	M. F. Wasson, R.	E. E. Irion, D.	C. E. Mullinax, D.
Hitchcock	Bruce Vastine	J. F. Ratcliff	R. O. Green, R.	A. B. Fellers
Holt	T. J. Coyne	W. K. Hodgkin, R.	M. F. Norton, D.	E. T. Wilson, R.
Hooker	W. B. Adams, R.	Wm. C. Heelan, R.	Placer Tucker, R.	Jno. Q. Adams,

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1915—Concluded.

County	Assesssor	County Attorney	Surveyor	Coroner
Howard	J. P. Christensen	Chas. Dobey, D.	L. E. Larsen, D.	R. F. Jester, D.
Jefferson	O. R. Jones	F. D. Rain, R.	J. A. Blauvelt, D.	S. W. Dodge, R.
Johnson	W. O. Miner, D.	M. E. Cowan, R.	R. C. Gore	E. H. Bush, R.
Kearney	M C. Bang	Lewis C. Paulson, D.	G. L. Godfrey	
Keith	C. Arrowsmith, D.	L. A. DeVoe, R.	P. F. Conroy, R.	W. E. Likens, R.
Keya Paha	Frank Estes	Forrest Lear, D.	Nelson F. Bruce, D.	Dr. J. A. Furlong, R.
Kimball	E. J. Dillon	Wm. J. Ballard,	W. T. Young, Jr., R.	W. J. Davies
Knox	Chas. A. Saunders	P. H. Peterson, D.	Chas. A. Nippell	A. D. Carmack
Lancaster	Jas. Sheffield	Geo. E. Hager, R.	A. H. Edgren, R.	V. A. Matthews, R.
Lincoln	C. W. Yost	Geo. N. Gibbs, D.	R. L. Cochran, D.	W. R. Maloney, D.
Logan	John Armour, R.		G. E. Wagner, R.	E. F. Carr, D.
Loup		Alanson S. Moon, R.	F. E. Goleson, R.	J. F. McNulty, D.
McPherson	Reuel C. Conroy		E. A. McMain, R.	L. A. Carter, R.
Madison	M. G. Doering	W. L. Doling, R.	C. L. Huntley, R.	R. H. Foster, D.
Merrick	C. F. Newmyer	Edward J. Patterson, R.	B. W. Benson, R.	J. B. Skiff, D.
Morrill	B. E. Betebenner	K. W. McDonald, D.	Robt. H. Willis, R.	L. R. North, R.
Nance	J. A. R. Kirk	W. D. Rose, D.	A. H. Ellsworth, D	Benjamin Person, R.
Nemaha	A. L. Lawrence	Ernest F. Armstrong, R.	C. R. Hacker	J. W. Irvin, R.
Nuckolls	Frank Hollingsworth	H. A. Brubaker, R.	A. W. McReynolds, R. D	J. W. Roby, R. D.
Otoe	Fred Hellier	W. F. Moran, D.	Charles Shannon, R.	H. G. Karstchs, R.
Pawnee		Frank A. Barton, R.	John F. Vrtiska, R.	J. C. Waddell, R.
Perkins	F. N. Whipps	B. F. Hastings	W. J. Watkins	F. M. Bell
Phelps	O. F. Waller, D.	A. J. Shafer, D.	Geo. D. Galloway, R.	D. S. Palmer, D.
Pierce	Wm. J. Brown	M. H. Leamy, R.	J. F. Hladik, R.	Frank G. Satter
Platte	J. F. Berney	Otto F. Walter, D.	O. H. Swanson, R.	Henry Gass, Jr., D.
Polk	Henry H. Olson	E. L. King, R.	R. E. Dearborn, D.	W. F. Kepner, D.
Red Willow	C. A. Fisher	W. M. Sommerville, D.	Percy M. Bell, D.	G. A. De May, D.
Richardson	George Smith	J. E. Leyda, R.	J. F. Relf, R.	R. B. Armstrong, D.
Rock	J. H. Ewing,	H. J. Miller, R.	J. J. Carlin, D.	E. M. Farquhar, R.
Saline	A. H. Shimerda	G. N. Venrick, D.	R. R. Hastings, R.	Frank T. Ripa, D.
Sarpy	E. F. Stepp	E. S. Nickerson, R.	H. D. Patterson, D.	G. N. Renneker, R.
Saunders	John D. Frahm	W. W. Wenstrand, R.	Geo. W. Temple, D.	Chas. A. Swanson, D.
Scott's Bluff	F. S. McCoffree	W. W. White, R.	A. B. McCoskey, R.	F. A. McCreary. R.
Seward	T. C. Beck	L. H. McKillip, R.	Rex Davies, R.	C. N. Doty, D.
Sheridan	B. F. Ray	A. C. Plantz, R.	Paul E. Brown, R.	D. Molyahn, D.
Sherman	W. T. Owens	L. L. Stephens, D.	E. B. Corning, D.	A. S. Main, R.
Sioux	W. R. Coleman	F. S. Baker	G. M. Zerbe	L. L. Cramer
Stanton	Emil Schultze	Virgil L. Horton, R.	Conrad Wegner	W. N. Orris, R.
Thayer	A. H. Beisner, R.	C. L. Richards, R.	A. B. Thompson, D.	Dr. H. W. Saylor, D.
Thomas	M. J. Gilbert	John H. Evans	David E. Bander, Sr.	S. E. Oderman
Thurston	Henry D. Rixen	J. A. Larkin, R.	W. A. Racely, D.	H. H. Johnson, D.
Valley		R. L. Staple, D.	Chas. J. Nelson, R.	F. A. Barta, R.
Washington	J. P. Jensen	Geo. A. Doll, D.	Christ Rohwer. D.	E. C. Pierce, R.
Wayne	A. H Carter	L. A. Kiplinger, D.	R. H. Jones, R.	Wm. Beckenhauer
Webster	J. O. Butler	Frank J. Munday, D.	Geo. H. Overing. R.	Ed. Amack, R.
Wheeler		Jesse M. Shreve, R.	John Nelson, S.	
York	Vacancy to be filled by appointment	Oden S. Gilmore, D.	A. B. Codding, R.	Olin Hitchcock, D.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERVISORS.

R., Republican; D., Democrat.

Adams—Supervisors:

D. N. Bitner, Hastings; John Heye, Glenville; B. F. Schlegel, Kenesaw; J. L. Hynes, Bladen; J. F. Heiler, Hastings; F. J. Benedict, Hastings; N. D. Kidder, Hastings.

Antelope—Supervisors:

L. Thomsen, Tilden; Geo. Sweet, Oakdale; P. W. Payne (D.), Elgin; Hans Schutt (D.), ———; A. D. Wyman (D.), ———; M. M. Mitchell, ———; S. Greenamyre, ———.

Arthur—Commissioners:

D. L. Boggs (R.), ———; F. R. Summers (R.), ———; J. R. Hawkins, ———.

Banner—Commissioners:

T. H. Smith (R.), Redington; G. A. Millett, Flowerfield; Lars Olsen (D.), ———.

Blaine—Commissioners:

Geo. B. Houder (D.), Dunning; Ross Wilkinson (D.), Brewster; A. J. Donahoo (R.), Purdum.

Boone—Commissioners:

M. Cavey, ———; H. R. Smith (D.), ———; Andrew J. Listhammer (D.), ———.

Box Butte—Commissioners:

C. L. Hashman (R.), Hashman; J. M. Wanek, Hemingford; George W. Duncan (R.), ———.

Boyd—Supervisors:

A. R. Gardner, Monowi; J. W. Long, Lynch; J. M. Johnson, Bristow; S. S. Parsons, Spencer; Geo. Sanders, Butte; H. W. Kenaston, Butte; C. L. Klein, Naper.

Brown—Commissioners:

W. F. Justice (R.), ———; L. O. Wolfe (D.), ———.

Buffalo—Supervisors:

George Conroy, Shelton; A. V. Hlava, Ravenna; J. W. Higgins, Amherst; E. L. King, Kearney; John W. Reedy, Gibbon; Chas. Krassman, Kearney; John A. Larimer, Kearney.

Burt—Supervisors:

W. J. Isgrig (D.), Tekamah; M. S. Wilcox (D.), Tekamah; H. C. Stork, (R.), Tekamah; A. J. Miller (D.), Decatur; M. F. Kennedy (R.), Craig; Nels Johnson (R.), Oakland; Wm. Miller (D.), Lyons.

Butler—Supervisors:

Thomas Duda, ———; F. C. Judevine, Bellwood; Wm. Kunzman, Surprise; John Glock, Millerton; George Dobson, ———; John Kriz, Brainard; H. W. Keller, ———.

Cass—Commissioners:

Julius A. Pitz, Plattsmouth; Henry Snoke (D.), Eagle; C. E. Hoebner (R.), Nehawka.

Cedar—Commissioners:

A. W. Jones, Wynot; Chas. Samuelson, Hartington; G. N. Jorgensen, Magnet.

Chase—Commissioners:

H. E. Athey, Wauneta; Henry Greim (D.), ———; Emery Norman (D.), ———.

Cherry—Commissioners:

J. A. Adamson, Valentine; Arthur Bowring, ———; D. M. Sears, ———.

Cheyenne—Commissioners:

L. R. Barlow, Lodge Pole; Frank X. Rihu, Dalton; N. H. Trolstrup (D.), ———.

Clay—Supervisors:

Geo. England, Eldorado; A. W. Clark, Sutton; G. C. Fishback, Harvard; Smith Ingalsbe, Inland; Philip Schwab, Clay Center; Frank Westering, Edgar; John Myler, Spring Ranche.

Colfax—Commissioners:

A. Kloppel, Leigh; D. S. Conrad, Schuyler; F. K. Sindelar (D.), Howells.

Cuming—Supervisors:

H. G. Paulsen, Bancroft; John Skala, Wisner; Robert Leisy, Wisner; Aug. Reichlinger, West Point; Martin Bysong, West Point; Wenzel Maly, West Point; P. F. O'Sullivan (D.), West Point.

Custer—Supervisors:

R. D. Mills (D.), ———; Geo. W. Dewey, Gates; Fred W. Hayes (R.), ———; J. H. Phillips, Anselmo; H. B. Schneringer (D.), ———; Ira E. Blakeslee, Oconto; John Walker (R.), ———.

Dakota—Commissioners:

Thomas Long, Hubbard; Oliver W. Fisher, Dakota City; A. Ira Davis (R.), ———.

Dawes—Commissioners:

Mike Christensen (D.), ———; John Blundell (D.), ———; J. J. Harvey, Crawford.

Dawson—Commissioners:

E. A. Calling (R.), Gothenburg; Ed A. Lavery (R.), Sumner; August Simmons (R.), Lexington.

Deuel—Commissioners:

Simon Hopper, Chappell; George Kalb (R.), Julesburg, Colo.; James Brown (D.), Big Springs.

Dixon—Supervisors:

W. A. York (R.), Newcastle; John P. Downey (D.), Newcastle; A. L. Sencerbaugh (D.), Ponca; C. S. Wilson (R.), Dixon; A. L. Holmberg (R.), Wakefield; Isaac Ellis (R.), Allen; Henry Harney (D.), Ponca.

Dodge—Supervisors.

A. W. Murphy, Fremont; Duncan Livingston, Fremont; Maurice Nelson (R.), ———; J. H. Forney (R.), Dodge; Z. T. Rector, North Bend; Peter Parkett (D.), Hooper; P. J. Flanagan, Snyder.

Douglas—Commissioners:

Henry S. McDonald (R.), Omaha; John C. Lynch (R.), Omaha; Thomas O'Connor (D.), South Omaha.

Dundy—Commissioners:

L. J. Nettleton, Haigler; Ashby Morrison, Ough; A. J. Horn, Rollwitz.

Fillmore—Supervisors:

Dennis Songster (D.), Exeter; George A. Perkins, Fairmont; Henry Mueller (R.), ———; R. A. Matteson, Fairmont; Frank Stech (D.), Milligan; Frank C. Demaree, Ohiowa; J. C. Boe (R.), ———.

Franklin—Supervisors:

James Jameson (D.), ———; J. Warnken, Hildreth; S. Lienemann (R.), Bloomington; J. A. Kelso, Franklin; James Grout (D.), ———; Wm. H. Cowan, Riverton; D. T. Mosbarger (R.), ———.

Frontier—Commissioners:

Henry Oelkers (R.), Eustis; Joseph Henggeler (R.), Stockville; E. M. Freeman (R.), Maywood.

Furnas—Commissioners:

E. R. Keyes (D.), Cambridge; J. E. Atwood (D.), Edison; A. W. Hunt (R.), Wilsonville.

Gage—Supervisors:

B. H. Siefkes (R.), Pickrell; W. E. Chittenden, Clatonia; Wm. Carrithers (D.), Beatrice; John O. Essam, Beatrice; J. W. Marples (R.), Wymore; M. J. Moran, Wymore City; J. R. Sailing (R.), Odell.

Garden—Commissioners:

J. R. Woolery, Oshkosh; Wm. L. Law (R.), Oshkosh; Roscoe Vance (R.), Lewellen.

Garfield—Commissioners:

F. N. Smith (D.), Blake; H. Matthews, Burwell; Chas. Demaree, Burwell.

Gosper—Commissioners:

F. H. Harm (D.), Elwood; Aug. Gennrich (D.), Bertrand; C. G. Nelson (D.), ———.

Grant—Commissioners:

A. J. Abbott (R.), Hyannis; Sid Manning (D.), Hyannis; F. Corrothers, Whitman.

Greeley—Commissioners:

C. Weber, Spalding; F. C. Weeks (R.), Scotia; W. E. Reed (D.), Greeley.

Hall—Supervisors:

S. Y. Bryson (D.), Grand Island; Fred J. Miller (D.), Wood River; Wm. Stoeger, Cairo; W. H. McDowell, Doniphan; M. L. Dolan, Grand Island; L. T. Geer (R.), ———; John Sass, (D.), ———.

Hamilton—Commissioners:

Uriah Bush, Marquette; Thos. Talich, ———; John Mintun, ———.

Harlan—Supervisors:

Oscar Peterson (D.), Ragan; Sam L. Roberts, Alma; F. W. N. Brown (R.), ———; Stephen Schmitz, Oxford; Nic Nielsen (R.), ———; J. F. Zeigler, Alma; Rich Workman (D.), Republican City.

Hayes—Commissioners:

W. E. Counce (D.), ———; W. D. Evans, Hayes Center; J. F. Schneider (D.), St. Ann.

Hitchcock—Commissioners:

J. O. Hardy, Stratton; Abe Gillaspie (R.), ———; C. T. Korell (R.), ———.

Holt—Supervisors:

Henry Bausch (D.), ———; H. W. Tomlinson, Minneola; M. P. Sullivan (D.), O'Neill; T. D. Sievers, Ewing; H. U. Hubbard (R.), ———; J. O. Hubbell, Inez; W. T. Hayes (R.), ———.

Hooker—Commissioners:

A. J. Gragg (R.), Mullen; S. T. Elwood, ———; H. L. Pierce (R.), ———.

Howard—Commissioners:

C. J. Frandsen, Elba; C. Theo Krogh (D.), ———; J. F. Bower (D.), ———.

Jefferson Commissioners:

Louis Jarchow, Daykin; J. M. Koch (D.), ———; Homer Yeakle (D.), ———.

Johnson—Commissioners:

Geo. D. Rothell (R.), Vesta; E. B. Platt (R.), Cook.

Kearney—Supervisors:

Chris Hove, Minden; Jno. Borgaard, Minden; Ernest Peterson, Axtell; Elbert Haws, Heartwell; Erik Dahl, Axtell; Pete Oman, Minden; Rasmus Haagensen, Campbell.

Keith—Commissioners:

John McKeag (D.), Ogalalla; D. A. Lawler (D.), Paxton; O. P. Kilgore (R.), Brule.

Keya Paha—Commissioners:

L. L. Larsen (R.), ———; E. L. Snyder (R.), ———; Albert Stoltenberg, Mills.

Kimball—Commissioners:

Harry Phillips (R.), ———; W. D. Atkins (D.), ———; C. F. Snyder, Bushnell.

Knox—Supervisors:

Frank H. Lenger, Niobrara; G. H. Wardell (D.), Royal; L. B. Crew (R.), Creighton; F. Q. Kinney (D.), Bloomfield; J. D. Brandfas (D.), Crofton; C. A. Holmquist, Wausa; John A. Schreier (D.), Verdigree.

Lancaster—Commissioners:

C. J. Mitchell (R.), Lincoln; C. O. Johnson, Havelock; J. R. Bennett (R), Lincoln.

Lincoln—Commissioners:

F. W. Herminghausen, North Platte; E. H. Springer (R.), ———; D. B. White, Hershey.

Logan—Commissioners:

James Philpot (R.), Gandy; E. F. Phillipsen (D.), Stapleton; John Halstead, Logan.

Loup—Commissioners:

John Bolli (R.), Burwell; J. R. Furgeson (D.), Taylor; John Dunbar (R.), Moulton.

McPherson—Commissioners:

N. E. Trego (R.), Mayflower; L. A. Worden (R.), ———; A. A. Hale (R.), ———.

Madison—Commissioners:

W. L. Purdy, Madison; Fred Terry, Warnerville; W. S. Crook (R.), Meadow Grove.

Merrick—Supervisors:

Wm. Wegner (D.), Archer; M. J. Harry (D.), ———; Wm. Douglas, Clarks; Ed Foster (D.), ———; Marcus Cornelius, Chapman; Fred Witt, ———; Dr. N. J. Hoagland (D.), ———.

Morrill—Commissioners:

H. E. Randall, Bayard; Fred Lindberg (D.), Bridgeport; J. J. Grimes (R.), Broadwater.

Nance—Supervisors:

E. T. Vancleave, Fullerton; F. L. Rumsey, Fullerton; Ed Hunt (R.), Belgrade; A. L. Wolles (R.), ———; R. Widdle (R.), ———; C. D. Kremer (D.), ———; G. L. Collins, St. Edward.

Nemaha—Commissioners:

Daniel Casey (D.), Johnson; John M. Clark, Auburn; A. N. Harris (R.), Nemaha.

Nuckolls—Commissioners:

T. T. Kauffman (R.), Nelson; E. M. Wright, Ruskin; Hugh Allison (R.), Superior.

Otoe—Commissioners:

Jas. A. White, Palmyra; Fred Markel (D.), Nebraska City; Henry Heesch (R.), ———.

Pawnee—Commissioners:

E. O. Jones, Table Rock; D. B. Drake (R.), Burchard; Henry Hunzeker (D.), ———.

Perkins—Commissioners:

W. G. McClintock, Elsie; H. E. Pankonin, ———; Thomas Meade, ———.

Phelps—Supervisors:

Carl E. Peterson (D.), Bertrand; John Young (D.), Holdrege; C. A. Larson (R.), Holdrege; J. L. Miller (R.), Holdrege; H. E. Erickson (D.), Holdrege; F. M. Magill (D.), Funk; J. J. Danielson (R.), Elm Creek.

Pierce—Commissioners:

Jacob Pilger, Plainview; Geo. W. Holmes, Foster; Robert Neumann (D.), Osmond.

Platte—Supervisors:

John Goetz (D.), Creston; J. F. Schure, Humphrey; C. E. Peterson (R.), ———; Geo. C. Anderson, Genoa, M. E. Clother (D.), Platte Center; Adam Smith, Columbus; John B. Kyle (D.), ———.

Polk—Commissioners:

E. P. Pike, Stromsburg; O. F. Branting, ———; Fred Hennings, ———.

Red Willow—Commissioners:

Edward Sughroue, Bartley; E. S. Moore (D.), ———; Matt Stewart (R.), ———.

Richardson—Supervisors:

Henry Wyatt (D.), ———; Maurice Sheehan, Falls City; J. A. Weaver, Verdon; Christ Madowse (R.), Falls City; T. R. Edwards, Stella; E. J. Duryea (R.), ———; John D. Shrauger (D.), ———.

Rock—Commissioners:

J. H. Copeland, Carns; J. R. Ammon (R.), Ponylake; F. W. Lake (R.), Bassett.

Saline—Commissioners:

H. P. Schmidt, Friend; Herman Wahl (D.), Western; Joseph Cerny (D.), ———.

Sarpy—Commissioners:

Gates Lilley, South Omaha; W. S. Ely (D.), Springfield; W. B. Wykert (R.), ———.

Saunders—Commissioners:

Geo. Heldt, Yutan; Soren Miller (D.), Cedar Bluffs; Emil Helsing (D.), Wahoo.

Scott's Bluff—Commissioners:

Chas. Raymond, Scottsbluff; Robt. G. Walsh, Morrill; H. T. Johnson, Minatare.

Seward—Supervisors:

William Wullenwaber (D.), Seward; Chas. Scheumann (D.), Staplehurst; Oscar Craige, Utica; Sid Ransom, Beaver Crossing; Frank Walker (R.), Milford; S. J. Fuller (R.), Seward; J. C. Petri, Germantown.

Sheridan—Commissioners:

Perry S. Parker, Gordon; J. F. McFarland, Rushville; I. R. Bray, ———.

Sherman—Supervisors:

J. H. Welty, Arcadia; W. O. Brown (R.), Loup City; Dan McDonald, Austin; Hiyo Aden, Hazard; Wenzel Rewolinski (D.), Ashton; F. T. Richmond (R.), ———; Emil Kozel (R.), ———.

Sioux—Commissioners:

J. H. Lacy, Harrison; Robt. Harrison, Orella; G. B. M. Will, Morrill.

Stanton—Commissioners:

Thos. Kingston, Stanton; John W. Blunt, Pilger; Paul Kingsley (D.), ———.

Thayer—Commissioners:

J. W. Miller (D.), Davenport; A. F. Velte (R.), Hebron; A. E. Hellmer (R.), Byron.

Thomas—Commissioners:

J. C. Ewing, Purdum; W. A. Howell, Thedford; R. A. Parrish, Seneca.

Thurston—Commissioners:

C. C. Frum (R.), ———; Walter K. Mitchell (R.), ———; Frank Baker (D.), ———.

Valley—Supervisors:

J. H. Carson, Ord; E. H. Stacy, Ord; Wilson Bell, Ord; John Fogt, Elyria; J. H. Mason, ———; D. E. Mather (D.), ———; Clem N. Meyers (D.), ———.

Washington—Commissioners:

James E. Moher (D.), Blair; Fred Heuermann (R.), Arlington; E. W. Burdic, Herman.

Wayne—Commissioners:

Henry Rethwisch, Carroll; Geo. S. Farran (R.), Winside; P. M. Corbit (D.), Wayne.

Webster—Commissioners:

T. J. Chaplin, ———; Paul Storey, Red Cloud; W. G. Hoffman, Blue Hill; Grant Shidler (R.), ———; Floyd McCall (R.), ———.

Wheeler—Commissioners:

Peter Dahlsten (D.), ———; J. D. Reimer (D.), ———; Matt L. Dwyer, Arden.

York—Supervisors.

F. C. Williams (R.), Gresham; W. E. Prather (R.), Thayer; E. O. Jenkins (D.), Benedict; J. L. Dorsey (D.), Bradshaw; H. M. Miller (R.), Bradshaw; W. R. Devine (D.), York; J. M. Tucker (R.), York; M. B. Stream (R.), Waco; Wm. Tieken (D.), Waco; Jas. Neville (D.), York; John Morgan (D.), York; A. Prohaska (D.), Charleston; Cornelius Peters (R.), Henderson; F. M. Churchill (R.), McCool Junction; Ernest Green (D.), McCool Junction; S. W. Gillan (D.), Exeter; W. K. Williams (R.), York; M. L. Diehl (R.), York; A. J. Martin (R.), York; R. R. Copsey (R.), York.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The following material is from a pamphlet, "Nebraska Municipalities," issued by the Reference Bureau:

How many of our people live within municipal corporations? What is the flow of our population between the city and the country and how strong is its current? What is the distribution of our population between the larger cities, the smaller cities, the villages and the country and what are the forces back of this distribution? The issues raised by these questions are vital for the future of Nebraska.

Nearly one-half the population of the state lives in incorporated cities and villages. More than one-fourth of our total population now lives in cities of more than 2,500 inhabitants. During the past ten years the growth of Nebraska's municipal population and rural population has been nearly equal. This has been chiefly due to the settlement of free government land in the western part of the state. In the eastern half of Nebraska the increase of town population has far exceeded that of the country. In fact many rural counties and precincts in eastern Nebraska show an absolute decrease of population between 1900 and 1910. Without going into any broad discussion of these facts or their causes, the general conclusion is that under present tendencies the Nebraska city and village population will soon exceed the rural population. The problems of municipal government, even in our own farming and grazing region, will then directly involve more than half our population.

The figures of the United States census in the tables which follow are not wholly satisfactory, for two principal reasons:

(1) The censuses of 1860, of 1870, and of 1880 in many cases did not separate the population of incorporated towns from that of the precincts where they were situated.

(2) In Nebraska the United States census of 1890 was a stuffed and fraudulent census, the population of a number of cities being grossly exaggerated.

The tables which follow tell the story of municipal growth in Nebraska in a graphic way:

COMPARISON OF NEBRASKA CITIES AND VILLAGES WITH RURAL POPULATION, 1860-1910.

Year	Number of Places with More Than 2,500 Population	Population of Places Having More Than 2,500 Population	Number of Places with Less Than 2,500 Population	Population of Places Having Less Than 2,500 Population	Population of All Incorporated Places	Rural Population	Total Population of State	Rural Population (in per cent)
1860	.....	.....	49	12,939	12,939*	15,902	28,841	55.4
1870	2	22,133	59	37,184	59,317*	63,676	122,993	51.8
1880	7	86,872	180	64,077	140,949*	311,453	452,402	68.6
1890	16	291,641	231	141,808	433,449†	629,207	1,062,656	59.2
1900	21	252,702	346	188,955	441,657	624,643	1,066,304	58.6
	27	310,352	427	243,292	554,144	638,070	1,192,210	53.5

*Population of cities and villages not separated from precincts by this census except in some cases.

†City population as shown by this census report greatly in excess of true population.

TABLE SHOWING GROWTH OF PRINCIPAL NEBRASKA CITIES, 1860-1910.

Year	Omaha	Lincoln	South Omaha	Grand Island	Beatrice	Hastings	Fremont	York	Kearney	Norfolk	Nebraska City	Fairbury	Columbus	North Platte	Plattsmouth
1860	1,883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,922	.....	.....	.....	474
1870	16,083	2,441	.....	.....	624	.....	1,195	.....	.....	593*	6,050	370	526	.....	1,944
1880	30,518	13,003	.....	2,963	2,447	2,817	3,013*	1,259	1,782	547	4,183	1,251	2,131	363	4,175*
1890	140,452	55,154	8,062	7,536	13,836	13,584	6,747	3,405	8,074	3,038	11,941	2,630	3,134	3,055	8,392
1900	102,555	40,169	26,001	7,554	7,875	7,188	7,241	5,132	5,634	3,883	7,380	3,140	3,522	3,640	4,964
1910	124,096	43,973	26,259	10,326	9,356	9,338	8,718	6,235	6,202	6,025	5,488	5,294	5,014	4,793	4,287

*Partly rural population in the precinct.

POPULATION OF NEBRASKA INCORPORATED PLACES: 1910, 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870 AND 1860.

City, Town, or Village	County	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860
Abie village	Butler	210					
Adams village	Gage	647	417	829*	52		
Ainsworth village	Brown	1,045	605	733			
Albion city	Boone	1,584	1,369	926	330		
Alexandria village	Thayer	447	332		387		
Allaama city	(now in Colorado)						59
Allen village	Dixon	371	236				
Alliance city	Box Butte	3,105	2,535	829			
Alma city	Harlan	1,066	923	905	298		
Amboy	Polk				93		
Amboy	Webster				58		
Amherst village	Buffalo	256	183				
Anoka village	Boyd	145					
Anselmo village	Custer	351	145				
Ansley village	Custer	700	468				
Arapahoe city	Furnas	901	701	734	470		
Arcadia village	Valley	618	374	429			
Arago	Richardson				154	364	193
Arizona	Burt						89
Arlington village	Washington	645	579	412			
Arnold village	Custer	231					
Ashland village	Saunders	1,379	1,477	1,601	978	653	
Ashton town†	Sherman	404	251				
Atkinson town	Holt	810	595	701			
Atlanta village	Phelps	250					
Auburn city	Nemaha	2,729	2,664	1,537			
Aurora city	Hamilton	2,630	1,921	1,862	1,232*		
Avoca village	Cass	249	255	166		480	
Axtell village	Kearney	394	329	262			
Ayr village	Adams	142	141	173	128		
Bancroft village	Cuming	742	733	344			
Barada village	Richardson	118	147		70	886*	
Barneston village	Gage	228	250				
Bartley village	Red Willow	511	307	220			
Bassett village	Rock	383	270	681*			
Battle Creek village	Madison	597	506	352	123	284	
Bayard village	Morrill	261					
Bazile Mills village	Knox	77			41		
Beatrice city	Gage	9,356	7,875	13,836	2,477	624	
Beaver City	Furnas	975	911	763	153		
Beaver Crossing village	Seward	542	359		49		
Bee village	Seward	207					
Beemer village	Cuming	494	455	350			
Belden village	Cedar	247	197				
Belgrade village	Nance	400					
Bell Creek (now Arlington)	Washington				200		42
Bellevue village	Sarpy	596	527		211	961*	929
Bellwood village	Butler	397	410	413	42		
Belvidere village	Thayer	475	458	359	264		
Benedict village	York	336	292				
Benkelman village	Dundy	538	296	357			
Bennett village	Lancaster	457	495	474	214		
Bennington village	Douglas	276	229				
Benson city	Douglas	3,170	510				
Berlin village	Otoe	196	150				
Bertrand village	Phelps	643	344	265			
Bethany village	Lancaster	948	330				
Bladen village	Webster	494					
Blair city	Washington	2,584	2,970	2,069	1,317	494	
Bloomfield city	Knox	1,264	678				
Bloomington village	Franklin	554	488	464	524		
Blue Hill village	Webster	761	823	796	138		
Blue Springs village	Gage	712	786	963	513	354	
Boulder Creek	(now in Colorado)						324
Bradshaw village	York	359	365	434			
Brady village	Lincoln	308					
Brainard village	Butler	465	384	306	61		
Bridgeport village	Morrill	541					
Bristow village	Boyd	175					
Brock village	Nemaha	434	543	348			
Broken Bow city	Custer	2,260	1,375	1,647	419*		
Brownville city	Nemaha	457	718	980	1,309	1,305	425
Bruning village	Thayer	353	255				

* Population of precinct and village not separated by census.

† The term "town" is used in the U. S. census report. In Nebraska law such places are either "cities" or "villages."

POPULATION OF NEBRASKA INCORPORATED PLACES: 1910, 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870 AND 1860—Continued.

City, Town, or Village	County	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860
Bruno village	Butler	245	191				
Brunswick village	Antelope	278					
Burchard village	Pawnee	315	297	201			
Burr village	Otoe	113					
Burwell village	Garfield	915	460	378			
Butte village	Boyd	550	350				
Byron village	Thayer	184					
Cairo village	Hall	364	224				
Callaway town	Custer	765	406	234			
Cambridge village	Furnas	1,029	840	510	106		
Campbell village	Franklin	573	368				
Camp Clark	Cheyenne					48	
Carleton village	Thayer	393	309	458	274		
Carroll village	Wayne	382	252	68			
Cedar Bluffs village	Saunders	500	371	181			
Cedar Rapids village	Boone	576	559	484			
Center village	Knox	119					
Central	Burt						11
Central City	Merrick	2,428	1,571	1,368	648		
Ceresco village	Saunders	296	226	211			
Chadron city	Dawes	2,687	1,665	1,867			
Chapman village	Merrick	266	209				
Chappell village	Deuel	329					
Chester village	Thayer	560	439	407			
Clarks village	Merrick	605	554		208		
Clarkson village	Colfax	647	344	147			
Clatonia village	Gage	233			696*		
Clay Center village	Clay	1,065	590	390	68		
Clear Creek	Saunders				145		
Clearwater village	Antelope	414	198	215			
Cody village	Cherry	185					
Coleridge village	Cedar	535	471	315			
College View village	Lancaster	1,508	865				
Colon village	Saunders	160	193				
Comstock village	Custer	323					
Columbus city	Platte	5,014	3,522	3,134	2,131	526	
Concord village	Dixon	198					
Cook village	Johnson	387	278				
Cordova village	Seward	201	149				
Cornlea village	Platte	90					
Cortland village	Gage	364	390	509			
Covington	Dakota				224	194	55
Cozad town	Dawson	1,096	739	542			
Crab Orchard village	Johnson	274	258	229			
Craig village	Burt	339	462	290			
Crawford village	Dawes	1,323	731	571			
Creighton city	Knox	1,373	909	822	10		
Creston village	Platte	338	337	200			
Crete city	Saline	2,404	2,199	2,310	1,870		
Crofton village	Knox	610					
Curtis village	Frontier	613	435	378			
Culbertson village	Hitchcock	580	422	460	108		
Cuming city	Washington					543*	132
Dakota City village	Dakota	474	521		364	300	58
Dalton village	Cheyenne	207					
Danbury village	Red Willow	268	219				
Dannebrog village	Howard	380	301	280	53		
Darr village	Dawson	32					
Davenport village	Thayer	484	446	513			
David city	Butler	2,177	1,845	2,028	1,000		
Dawson village	Richardson	340	322	153			
Daykin village	Jefferson	220	189				
Decatur village	Burt	782	800	593	533	614*	166
Deshler village	Thayer	609	258				
De Soto	Washington					288*	336
De Witt	Cuming						14
De Witt village	Saline	675	662	751	305		
Diller village	Jefferson	506	399	126			
Dixon village	Dixon	217	157				
Dodge village	Dodge	661	554	338			
Dodson's Landing	Knox				5		
Doniphan village	Hall	399	473	437	85		
Dorchester village	Saline	610	521	540	309		
Douglas village	Otoe	305	253				
Du Bois village	Pawnee	339	307	316			

* Population of precinct and village not separated by census.

POPULATION OF NEBRASKA INCORPORATED PLACES: 1910, 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870 AND 1860—Continued.

City, Town, or Village	County	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860
Dunbar village	Otoe	216	208				
Dundee village	Douglas	1,023	400				
Dwight village	Butler	184					
Eagle village	Cass	360	297				
Edgar city	Clay	1,080	1,040	1,105	577		
Eddyville village	Dawson	254	101				
Edison town	Furnas	334					
Elba village	Howard	302	257				
Elgin village	Antelope	606	451				
Elk Creek town	Johnson	240	347	216	139		
Elkhorn village	Douglas	291	299	325	113	296*	
Elm Creek village	Buffalo	620	301	357			
Elmwood village	Cass	635	544	303	38	317*	
Elmwood city	Otoe						63
Elwood village	Gosper	464	377	373			
Emerson village	Dakota / Dixon / Thurston	838	617				
Endicott village	Jefferson	204	234	256			
Eustis village	Frontier	403	232	145			
Ewing village	Holt	440	275	348			
Exeter village	Fillmore	916	673	754	412		
Fairbury city	Jefferson	5,294	3,140	2,630	1,251	370	
Fairfield city	Clay	1,054	1,203		400		
Fairmont city	Fillmore	921	784	1,029	600		
Falls City	Richardson	3,255	3,022	2,102	1,583	607	473
Farnam village	Dawson	462	218				
Filley village	Gage	194	248	301			
Firth village	Lancaster	343	307	259	230		
Florence city	Douglas	1,526	688		564*	395*	
Fontenelle	Washington				199	400*	175
Forest city	Sarpy						137
Fort Calhoun village	Washington	324	346		240	236	306
Fort Crook village	Sarpy	203	646				
Fort Laramie Reservation	(now in Wyoming)						300
Foster village	Pierce	122					
Franklin city	Franklin	949	756	556	78		
Franklin	Richardson						237
Fremont city	Dodge	8,718	7,241	6,747	3,013*	1,195	
Friend city	Saline	1,261	1,200	1,347	555		
Fullerton city	Nance	1,638	1,464		497*		
Garrison village	Butler	177					
Geneva city	Fillmore	1,741	1,534	1,580	376		
Genoa village	Nance	1,376	913	793	187		
Gering village	Scott's Bluff	627	433				
Germantown village	Seward	275	194	142	7		
Gibbon village	Buffalo	718	660	646	154		
Gilead village	Thayer	181					
Glenville village	Clay	304	246		54		
Gold Hill Settlement	(now in Colorado)						488
Gordon village	Sheridan	920	542				
Gothenburg city	Dawson	1,730	819	535			
Grafton village	Fillmore	353	287		725*		
Grant village	Perkins	358	162	315			
Grand Island city	Hall	10,326	7,554	7,536	2,963		
Greeley Center town	Greeley	845	552	492			
Greenwood village	Cass	387	516	495	179		
Greenwood	Cheyenne				50		
Greggsport	Otoe						69
Gresham village	York	344	297				
Gretna village	Sarpy	484	466	255			
Gross village	Boyd	111	325				
Guide Rock village	Webster	690	416	336			
Haigler village	Dundy	205					
Hallam village	Lancaster	168					
Hampton village	Hamilton	383	367	430			
Hardy village	Nuckolls	496	345	343			
Harrison town	Sioux	186	168	111			
Hartington city	Cedar	1,413	971				
Harvard city	Clay	1,102	849	1,076	768		
Hastings city	Adams	9,338	7,188	13,584	2,817		
Havelock city	Lancaster	2,680	1,480				
Hay Springs village	Sheridan	408	345	378			
Hebron city	Thayer	1,778	1,511	1,502	466		
Hemingford village	Box Butte	272	133				

* Population of precinct and village not separated by census.

POPULATION OF NEBRASKA INCORPORATED PLACES: 1910, 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870 AND 1860—Continued.

City, Town, or Village	County	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860
Henderson village	York	391	208				
Hendley town	Furnas	238					
Herman village	Washington	345	321	319	95		
Hershey village	Lincoln	332					
Hickman village	Lancaster	388	382	341	83		
Hildreth village	Franklin	450	249	141			
Holbrook town	Furnas	414					
Holdrege city	Phelps	3,030	3,007	2,601			
Holstein village	Adams	323	267	118			
Homer village	Dakota	397	341	251			
Hooper village	Dodge	741	840	670	204		
Hoskins village	Wayne	262	175				
Howard City village (Boelus P. O.)	Howard	233	183	150			
Howell village	Colfax	800	515	197			
Hubbard village	Dakota	150	90				
Hubbell village	Thayer	295	375	330			
Humboldt city	Richardson	1,176	1,218	1,114	917	605*	
Humphrey village	Platte	868	869	691			
Huntington village	Hamilton	410	282	195			
Hyannis village	Grant	262					
Imperial town	Chase	402	258	159			
Indianola city	Red Willow	681	626	579	233		
Ithaca village	Saunders	171					
Jackson village	Dakota	290	339	308			
Jansen village	Jefferson	308	271				
Johnson village	Nemaha	273	352	234			
Julian village	Nemaha	168	206				
Juniata village	Adams	471	543	528	494		
Kearney city	Buffalo	6,202	5,634	8,074	1,782		
Kenesaw village	Adams	657	504		738*		
Kennard village	Washington	319	275				
Kimball village	Kimball	454	254	193			
La Platte	Sarpy					299	
La Porte	Wayne				63		
Laurel village	Cedar	514	514				
Lawrence village	Nuckolls	475	406				
Lebanon village	Red Willow	197					
Leigh village	Colfax	567	439	249	54		
Leshara village	Saunders	86					
Lewiston village	Pawnee	127					
Lexington city	Dawson	2,059	1,343	1,392			
Liberty village	Gage	394	450	469	27	770*	
Lincoln city	Lancaster	43,973	40,169	55,154	13,003	2,441*	
Lindsay village	Platte	465	316	125			
Linwood village	Butler	329	317	309	1,078*		
Litchfield town	Sherman	403	240				
Lodge Pole village	Cheyenne	245					
Logan	Washington						78
Logan Valley	Cuming						4
Long Pine village	Brown	781	486	562			
Loomis village	Phelps	284					
Lorton village	Otoe	115					
Louisville village	Cass	778	738	653	321	636*	
Loup City	Sherman	1,128	826	671	817*		
Loup	Valley				74		
Lushton village	York	205					
Lynch village	Boyd	583	231				
Lyons village	Burt	865	847	532	90		
McCook city	Red Willow	3,765	2,445	2,346			
McCool Junction village	York	369	276	204			
Madison city	Madison	1,708	1,479	930	417		
Madrid village	Perkins	124	35	178			
Magnet village	Cedar	178					
Malcolm	Lancaster				53		
Malmo village	Saunders	214	259				
Marquette village	Hamilton	290	210	261			
Martinsburg village	Dixon	291			39		
Mason City village	Custer	480	241				
Maxwell village	Lincoln	289					
Maywood village	Frontier	443	200				
Mead village	Saunders	330	330	324			
Meadow Grove village	Madison	388	237				
Memphis village	Saunders	162					
Merna village	Custer	459	141				

* Population of precinct and village not separated by census.

POPULATION OF NEBRASKA INCORPORATED PLACES: 1910, 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870 AND 1860—Continued.

City, Town, or Village	County	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860
Merriman village	Cherry	254					
Milford village	Seward	716	542	555	402	659*	
Millard village	Douglas	260	323	328	131		
Miller village	Buffalo	330	194				
Milligan village	Fillmore	336	283	184			
Minatare village	Scott's Bluff	338					
Minden city	Kearney	1,559	1,238	1,380	98		
Miravalle City	(now in Wyoming						76
Mitchell village	Scott's Bluff	640					
Monowi village	Boyd	109					
Monroe village	Platte	282	214				
Morgan Island	Saline						10
Morrill village	Scott's Bluff	346					
Morse Bluffs village	Saunders	196	177				
Murdock town	Cass	222					
Naper village	Boyd	300	94				
Naponee village	Franklin	195			76		
Nebraska City	L'Eau qui Court						87
Nebraska City	Otoe	5,488	7,380	11,941	4,183	6,050	1,922
Neligh city	Antelope	1,566	1,135	1,209	326		
Nelson village	Nuckolls	978	978	913	196		
Nemaha village	Nemaha	325	400		908*		
Newcastle village	Dixon	436	331				
Newman Grove village	Madison	850	696	330			
Newport village	Rock	268	208				
New York Creek	Washington						37
Niobrara village	Knox	633	459	633	475	171*	
Noraville village	Richardson				93		
Norfolk city	Madison	6,025	3,883	3,038	547	593*	
North Bend city	Dodge	1,105	1,010	897	415	809*	
North Loup village	Valley	519	420	386			
North Platte city	Lincoln	4,793	3,640	3,055	363		
Oak village	Nuckolls	237					
Oakdale village	Antelope	631	585	630	338		
Oakland city	Burt	1,073	1,008	807	345	227*	
Oconto village	Custer	245					
Odell village	Gage	427	359		712*		
Ogalalla village	Keith	643	355	494	114		
Ohiowa village	Fillmore	373	319	369			
Omadi	Dakota						46
Omaha	Cuming						35
Omaha city	Douglas	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518*	16,083	1,883
O'Neill city	Holt	2,089	1,107	1,226	57		
Ong village	Clay	285					
Orchard village	Antelope	532					
Ord city	Valley	1,960	1,372	1,208	181		
Orleans city	Harlan	942	656	812	409		
Osceola city	Polk	1,105	882	947	527		
Osmond village	Pierce	567	501				
Overton village	Dawson	574	255				
Oxford village	Furnas	593	576	428			
Palisade village	Hitchcock	380	176	102			
Palmer village	Merrick	373					
Palmyra village	Otoe	334	301		239	886*	
Panama village	Lancaster	230					
Papillion village	Sarpy	624	594	600	444	333*	
Pawnee City	Pawnee	1,610	1,969	1,550	763	815*	
Paxton village	Keith	179					
Pender town	Thurston	804	943	429			
Peru village	Nemaha	950	848	624	567	1,164*	
Petersburg village	Boone	533	478				
Phillips village	Hamilton	274	186				
Pierce city	Pierce	1,200	770	563	73		
Pilger village	Stanton	471	250	162	11		
Plainview village	Pierce	941	603	375			
Platford	Sarpy					556*	135
Platte Center village	Platte	388	392	302	47		
Platte River Settlement	(now in Colorado)						172
Platte Valley	Douglas					631*	
Plattsmouth city	Cass	4,287	4,964	8,392	4,175*	1,944	474
Pleasant Hill	Saline				115		
Pleasanton village	Buffalo	252	103				
Plymouth village	Jefferson	438	195				
Polk village	Polk	396					
Ponca city	Dixon	1,000	1,043	1,009	594	843*	101

* Population of precinct and village not separated by census.

POPULATION OF NEBRASKA INCORPORATED PLACES: 1910, 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870 AND 1860—Continued.

City, Town, or Village	County	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860
Posen village	Howard	246	130				
Prague village	Saunders	394	324	185			
Preston village	Richardson	122	149				
Primrose village	Boone	158					
Prosser village	Adams	163					
Ragan village	Harlan	214	208				
Randolph city	Cedar	1,137	850	374			
Ravenna village	Buffalo	1,359	808	628			
Raymond village	Lancaster	236	200				
Red Cloud city	Webster	1,686	1,554	1,839	677		
Red Willow	Red Willow				24		
Republican City village	Harlan	476	386	428	282		
Reynolds village	Jefferson	246	260	271			
Richland village	Colfax	156					
Richland	Washington						95
Rising City village	Butler	456	499	610			
Riverton village	Franklin	369	327	389	426		
Roca village	Lancaster	129	177	191	115		
Rock Bluffs	Cass				172	756*	
Rockett	Washington						408
Rockville town	Sherman	201	158				
Rogers village	Colfax	155	124				
Rosalie village	Thurston	147					
Roseland village	Adams	249	227				
Rulo village	Richardson	661	877	786	673	611	440
Rushville village	Sheridan	633	483	484			
Ruskin village	Nuckolls	339					
St. Deroin	Nemaha				90		
St. Edward village	Boone	814	625	293	154		
St. Helena village	Cedar	148	151	189	200	665*	69
St. James	Cedar				81		
St. Joe	Hamilton				32		
St. John	Dakota						44
St. Paul city	Howard	1,336	1,475	1,263	482		
St. Stephens	Nuckolls				18		
St. Stephens	Richardson					601*	404
Salem village	Richardson	391	533	504	473	304	694
Saline	Saline						29
Santee Agency	Knox				126		
Sargent village	Custer	651	250				
Sarpy Center	Sarpy				43		
Schuyler city	Colfax	2,152	2,157	2,160	1,017		
Scotia town	Greeley	328	267	418	518*		
Scott's Bluff city	Scott's Bluff	1,746					
Scribner village	Dodge	891	827	664	193		
Seward city	Seward	2,106	1,970	2,108	1,525	1,207*	
Shelby village	Polk	503	425	333			
Shelton village	Buffalo	1,005	861	706	917*		
Sheridan (now Auburn)	Nemaha				200		
Shickley village	Fillmore	429	372	307			
Shubert village	Richardson	311	303				
Sidney town	Cheyenne	1,185	1,001		1,069		
Silver Creek village	Merrick	379	291				
Smithfield village	Gosper	190					
Snyder village	Dodge	314	229				
South Bend village	Cass	125	141	132	232	311*	
South Omaha city	Douglas	26,259	26,001	8,062			
South Sioux City	Dakota	1,196	889	603			
Spalding village	Greeley	637	148				
Spencer village	Boyd	671	135				
Spezer	Richardson						394
Springfield village	Sarpy	463	400				
Springview village	Keya Paha	216	188				
Stamford vilage	Harlan	301					
Stanton city	Stanton	1,342	1,052	857	248		
Staplehurst village	Seward	228	211				
Steele City village	Jefferson	300	313	380	375		
Steinauer village	Pawnee	248	213				
Stella village	Richardson	430	498	399			
Sterling village	Johnson	714	782		560	480*	
Stockham village	Hamilton	189	169	211			
Stockville village	Frontier	232	269	227			
Strang village	Fillmore	238	234	269			
Stratton village	Hitchcock	367	225	326			
Strohmburg	Cedar				63		

*Population of precinct and village not separated by census.

POPULATION OF NEBRASKA INCORPORATED PLACES: 1910, 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870 AND 1860—Concluded.

City, Town, or Village	County	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860
Stromsburg city	Polk	1,355	1,154		1,091*		
Stuart village	Holt	467	382	245			
Sumner village	Dawson	321	210				
Superior city	Nuckolls	2,106	1,577	1,614	458		
Surprise village	Butler	323					
Sutherland village	Lincoln	447					
Sutton city	Clay	1,702	1,365	1,541	1,630*		
Swan city	Saline					418*	
Swanton village	Saline	285	266	184			
Syracuse village	Otoe	842	861	728	510	640*	
Table Rock village	Pawnee	814	852	673	1,447*		
Talmage village	Otoe	461	489	429			
Tamora village	Seward	205	139	184			
Tarnov village	Platte	121					
Tecumseh city	Johnson	1,748	2,005	1,654	1,268	480*	
Tekamah city	Burt	1,524	1,597	1,244	776	498*	122
Thurston village	Thurston	112					
Tilden village	Antelope / Madison	901	533				
Tobias village	Saline	445	672	539			
Trenton village	Hitchcock	497	329	267			
Uehling village	Dodge	228					
Ulysses village	Butler	551	563	621	305	352*	
Unadilla village	Otoe	209	243	195	178		
University Place city	Lancaster	3,200	1,130	571			
Union village	Cass	302	282		1,281*		
Upland village	Franklin	390	281				
Utica village	Seward	520	487	466	194		
Valentine village	Cherry	1,098	811				
Valley village	Douglas	810	534	378	42		
Valparaiso village	Saunders	560	614	515	300		
Verdel village	Knox	162					
Verdigre village	Knox	403	200	207			
Verdon village	Richardson	406	340	253			
Vesta	Johnson	807*	887*	797*	1,014*	639*	
Virginia village	Gage	154					
Waco villag	York	293	310	278	173		
Wahoo city	Saunders	2,168	2,100	2,006	1,064		
Wakefield village	Dixon	861	755				
Wallace village	Lincoln	175	130				
Walthill village	Thurston	810					
Waterbury village	Dixon	199					
Waterloo village	Douglas	402	345	272	164		
Wauneta village	Chase	327	181				
Wausa village	Knox	604	441				
Waverly village	Lancaster	297	266	916*	132		
Wayne city	Wayne	2,140	2,119	1,178			
Weeping Water city	Cass	1,067	1,156	1,350	317	481*	
West Lincoln village	Lancaster	200	220	443			
West Point city	Cuming	1,776	1,890	1,842	1.009	520	14
Western village	Saline	499	412	397			
Weston village	Saunders	432	426	341	53		
Wilber village	Saline	1,219	1,054	1,226	710		
Wilcox village	Kearney	382	266	250			
Willow Island	Dawson				34		
Wilsonville town	Furnas	385	296				
Winnebago village	Thurston	399					
Winnetoon village	Knox	220					
Winside village	Wayne	450	400	130			
Winslow village	Dodge	99					
Wisner city	Cuming	1,081	963	610	282		
Wolbach town	Greeley	563					
Wood Lake village	Cherry	198					
Wood River village	Hall	796	589	481	1,194*		
Wymore city	Gage	2,613	2,626	2,420			
Wyoming	Otoe					911*	99
Wynot village	Cedar	258					
York city	York	6,235	5,132	3,405	1,259		
Yutan village	Saunders	353	263	168			

* Population of precinct and village not separated by census.

THE DATA OF NEBRASKA MUNICIPALITIES.

Hitherto there has been no comprehensive, state-wide data in print on the subject of Nebraska municipalities. The United States census has presented statistics from the larger cities. Sundry enterprising municipalities, large and small, have compiled and printed valuable information for advertising purposes. The Nebraska municipal league has brought together at its meetings an exchange of local information in a limited field. But upon the important municipal questions of revenue and expense for the different items in the municipal budget; upon the vital points of public utilities, their ownership, amount invested, income and charges for services, there has been no general data in print. Residents of one city or village in Nebraska have been ignorant of the experiments in other municipalities.

It is highly important for the Nebraska of the future that her cities and villages should know what their neighbors are doing, should profit by their mistakes, take advantage of their successes and by comparison of experience grow into a better knowledge of each other and better service to their citizens. This pamphlet is the first step in the direction of a general municipal information service for Nebraska. Its data is not complete. Four separate circular letters have been sent to the municipal clerks asking for information upon the points covered in this bulletin. Each successive letter brought responses. There still remain gaps in the columns. We hope to close every gap in the year 1914. A copy of this bulletin is sent to the mayor or municipal clerk of every city and village. Go over the returns from your town. Fill the gaps and correct the figures. In this way the next edition will present correct information from every place in the state.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF NEBRASKA MUNICIPALITIES.

There are four hundred fifty incorporated cities and villages in Nebraska. Three of these, Omaha, Lincoln and South Omaha, may be called the larger cities of the state, their population ranging from 25,000 to 125,000. There are ten cities of the first class, with population between 5,000 and 11,000, which may be called middle sized Nebraska towns. There are sixty-eight cities with a population of from 1,000 to 5,000, which may be called the smaller Nebraska cities. There are three hundred sixty-nine incorporated towns and villages with a population of less than 1,000.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

In the matter of ownership of public utilities the account stands as follows:

SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF MUNICIPALLY AND PRIVATELY OWNED WATER AND LIGHT PLANTS IN THE CITIES AND TOWNS REPORTING.

Class of City	Number Reporting	Total Number of Cities in the Class Named	Water		Light			
					Electric		Gas	
			Municipally Owned	Privately Owned	Municipally Owned	Privately Owned	Municipally Owned	Privately Owned
Cities 25,000 to 125,000	3	3	2	1	1	3	0	3
Cities 5,000 to 25,000	6	10	4	2	2	4	0	3
Cities 1,000 to 5,000	51	68	47	2	20	26	2	9
Towns and villages 200 to 1,500	238	369	116	4	28	44	6	11
Totals	298	450	169	9	51	77	8	26

MAXIMUM CHARGE FOR WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS IN MUNICIPALLY AND PRIVATELY OWNED PLANTS IN EACH CLASS OF CITIES.

Class of Cities	Water		Electric Light		Gas	
	Municipally Owned	Privately Owned	Municipally Owned	Privately Owned	Municipally Owned	Privately Owned
Cities 25,000 to 125,000	17½c per 100 cu. ft.	.....	5c per K. hr.	15c per K. hr.	.....	$1.20 per M. feet
Cities 5,000 to 25,000	15c per M. gals.	30c to 15c per M. gals. or 25c per M. gals.	.....	15c per K. hr.	.....	$1.80 per M. feet
Cities 1,000 to 5,000	60c per M. gals.	35c per M. gals.	20c to 9c per K. hr.	18c per K. hr.	$1.50 per M. feet	$2.00 per M. feet
Towns and villages 200 to 1,000.	60c per M. gals. for 1st 1,500 gals.	$1.00 per M. gals. for 1st 3,000 gals.; 40c each add'l 1,000 gals.	20c to 10c per K. hr.	20c per K. hr.	$1.80 per M. feet	$2.25 per M. feet

MINIMUM CHARGE FOR WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS IN MUNICIPALLY AND PRIVATELY OWNED PLANTS FOR EACH CLASS OF CITIES.

Class of Cities	Water		Electric Light		Gas	
	Municipally Owned	Privately Owned	Municipally Owned	Privately Owned	Municipally Owned	Privately Owned
Cities 25,000 to 125,000	6c per 100 cu. ft.	.....	.....	Res. rates 14c to 6c per K. hr.	.....	$1.00 per M. ft.
Cities 5,000 to 25,000	15c to 5c per M. gals.	30c to 15c per M. gals.	.....	13c to 6c per K. hr.	.....	$1.35 per M. ft. and down
Cities 1,000 to 5,000	10c per M. gals.; 15c to 7c per M. gals.	35c per M gals.	14c to 3c per K. hr. or 10c to 6½c per K. hr.	10c per K. hr. or 15c to 5c per K. hr.	$1.25 per M. ft.	$1.25 per M. ft.
Towns and villages 200 to 1,500.	10c per M. gals.	35c per M. gals.	10c per K. hr. or 8c to 15c per K. hr.	10c per K. hr. or 15c to 2c per K. hr.	$1.50 per M. ft.	$1.00 per M. ft.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The tables which follow have been gathered by correspondence with municipal clerks of the four hundred and fifty cities and villages of the state. It has required several thousand letters to secure this data, and many months of time. While incomplete the material which they contain is valuable.

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA CITIES OF THE METROPOLITAN CLASS AND FIRST CLASS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION.

(Compiled in 1912.)

		Cities of Metropolitan Class, 100,000 plus	Cities of First Class, 40,000-100,000	Cities of First Class, 25,000-40,000
		Omaha	Lincoln	South Omaha
Population		124,096	43,973	26,259
Assessed Valuation		$31,494,743.00	$44,217,867.10	$24,287,782.69
Total Levy	Mills	34.2	20.97	6
	Amount		$188,700.00	$145,991.39
General Fund	Mills		1.39	
	Amount	$1,000,000.00	$12,500.00	$24.999.41
Salaries	Mills		5.44	
	Amount		$49,000.00	$33,998.03
Lighting	Mills		2.22	
	Amount	$70,000.00	$20,000.00	$17,499.34
Fire	Mills		5.28	
	Amount	$248,000.00	$47,500.00	$24,999.41
Police	Mills		2.22	
	Amount	$157.000.00	$20.000.00	$24,999.41
Municipal Highway	Mills			
	Amount			
Streets, Bridges, etc.	Mills		2.22	
	Amount	$147.000.00 Paving, repair bridges, cross-walks, etc.	$20,000.00 Paving, Bridges, etc.	$11,998.15 Repair and cleaning
Buildings, City Property	Mills		.56	
	Amount		$5,000.00	
Library	Mills		1.08	
	Amount	$29,000.00	$9,700.00	$4,998.42
Parks	Mills		.56	
	Amount	$50,000.00	$5,000.00	$2,499.22
Cemetery	Mills			
	Amount			

Omaha, 20 per cent of valuation.
Lincoln, total valuation.

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION—Concluded.*

(Compiled in 1912.)

	Cities of the First Class, 5,000-25,000					
	Beatrice	Grand Island	Hastings	Nebraska City	Norfolk	York
Population	9,356	10,326	9,338	5,488	6,025	6,235
Assessed Valuation	$1,500,000	$2,024,000	$1,967,942	$937,088	$650.000	$1,620,710
Total Levy—Mills	14.5	20.75	10.5	15.25	36	22.25
Amount	$23,665.00	$50,084.00	$20,663.38			$22,596.54
General Fund—Mills	8.75	9.25	4	9	15	9
Amount	$14,100.00	$24,300.00	$7,871.77			$9,920.43
Salaries—Mills						
Amount		$4,300.00				
Lighting—Mills					6	3.25
Amount		$7,000.00				$3,582.38
Fire—Mills	2.25	5.5	2	2	6	3
Amount	$3,705.00	$11,200.00	$3,935.88			$3,306.81
Police—Mills	2	4	2	3	5	1.25
Amount	$3,160.00	$9,100.00	$3,935.88			$1,377.84
Municipal Highway—Mills					2	
Amount						
Streets, Bridges, etc. Mills		1	2			2
Amount		$10,484.00 Paving, etc.	$3,935.88			$2,204.54 Paving $1,722.00 Poll taxes
Bldgs., City Property—Mills						
Amount						
Library—Mills	1⅜	⅞		1.25	2	2
Amount	$2,200.00	$2,000.00				$2,204.54
Parks—Mills	⅓		.5			1.75
Amount	$500.00	$500.00	$983.97			$1,928.97
Cemetery—Mills						
Amount		$1,800.00				

*This includes all cities of the first class whose municipal clerks made returns to the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Note: Six cities of this class reporting, four cities not reporting, viz , Columbus, Fairbury, Fremont and Kearney.

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA CITIES OF THE SECOND CLASS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION.

(Compiled in 1912.)

Cities Second Class, 1,000-1,500	Population	Assessed Valuation	Total Levy		General Fund		Salaries		Lighting		Fire	
			Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount
Albion (S)	1,584	$390,000.00	11.75	$4,250.00	9	$3,350.00						
Alliance (S)	3,105	491,221.00	10	22,250.00		1,800.00		$3,200.00		$2,000.00		$7,500.00
Alma	1,066	200,265.00	12	2,402.10	10	2,001.75						
Arapahoe	901	143,000.00	15		15							
Auburn (S)	2,729		20.75	10,150.00	10	4,000.00			3.5	2,200.00		
Aurora (S)	2,636	668,336.00	16	11,120.00	8	5,560.00						
Benson (S)	3,170	320,000.00	18	8,400.00	10	4,900.00			8	2,000.00		
Broken Bow	2,260	325,095.00	28	23,250.00	2	2,000.00	.5	1,500.00	7	2,500.00	5	10,000.00
Central City	2,428	431,921.00	17.7		8				5			
Crete (S)	2,404	825,000.00	14		12							
Edgar	1,080		9.5		8.5							
Falls City (S)	3,255	657,068.00	14	6,314.00	10	5,000.00						
Florence	1,526	420,002.00	19	7,600.00	10	4,850.00		2,450.00	6	2,100.00		
Franklin	949	200,000.00	10	1,240.00		500.00						
Friend	1,261	208,000.00	17	3,000.00	15	2,000.00		800.00				
Fullerton (S)	1,638	299,222.00	15	4,492.22	10	2,992.22			5	1,500.00		
Geneva	1,741	363,033.00	12.5	6,740.00	10	540.00		2,000.00		1,800.00		
Gothenburg (S)	1,730	400,000.00	18	7,825.00	10	2,700.00		700.00	5	1,825.00		500.00
Hartington (S)	1,413	328,072.00	7		6							
Harvard	1,102	211,790.00	13		10				3			
Havelock (S)	2,680	586,957.00	20.5		10						8	
Holdrege (S)	3,030	704,860.00	13.5	9,978.52	8	5,913.20			3.5	2,587.02		
Humboldt	1,176		16	8,400.00	8	4,000.00			4	900.00		
Lexington (S)	2,059	450,000.00	11	5,500.00	10	3,000.00						
Loup City	1,128	211,000.00	10			460.00		1,200.00		1,241.00		
McCook (S)	3,765	656,566.00	18.75	12,309.00	10	6,565.00			4.5	2,954.00		
Minden	1,559	300,000.00	12	3,600.00	10	3,000.00		350.00		480.00		
Neligh (S)	1,566		16.5		10				2			
North Platte (S)	4,793	865,650.00	20	20,342.76	7.5	6,492.38		3,796.50*	3.5	3,029.77	7.5	6,492.37

O'Neill (S)	2,089	158,585.00	15	2,672.69	15	2,672.69						
Ord	1,960	430,000.00	15		10				1			
Orleans	942	170,000.00	13	2,410.00	5	850.00			5	850.00		
Pawnee City	1,610	1,608,025.00	10	6,100.00	3	1,500.00						
Pierce	1,200	96,041.00	13	23,000.00	6	1,000.00			5	900.00		
Plattsmouth (S)	4,287	633,035.00	20.5	12,135.00	4.5	2,910.00			2.5	1,500.00	4.75	2,775.00†
Red Cloud	1,686	305,000.00	14	4,270.00	10	3,050.00						
Schuyler (S)	2,152	450,000.00	12.5	9,550.00	10	8,450.00						
Scott's Bluff (S)	1,746	369,615.00	17		10			450.00	7			
Seward (S)	2,106	504,828.00	17	8,582.07	8	4,038.62					2	1,009.66‡
South Sioux City	1,196	269,865.00	10		7		1		1			
Stanton (S)	1,342	302,473.00	10	4,300.00				2,000.00				
Stromsburg	1,355	358,613.00	16	4,991.84	7.5	2,201.62			2.5	735.00	1	294.00
Superior (S)	2,106	473,480.00	18	11,100.00	10	3,600.00		2,500.00	4	2,000.00		3,000.00
Sutton	1,702		13	8,743.15	10	8,250.27						
Tecumseh (S)	1,748	340,000.00	16.7						2			
University Place (S)	3,200	568,660.89	10	5,686.60	4	2,274.64					.5	284.33
Wayne (S)	2,140	376,881.00	15	5,661.81	10	3,768.81						
Weeping Water	1,067		9.5		2		3.9					
West Point (S)	1,776	455,622.00	13		10				3			
Wisner	1,081	251,650.00	11	2,719.77	10	2,472.63						
Wymore	2,613		10		5							

All marked "S" have sewer systems.

*Paid out of occupation tax.

†Fire hydrants rental included.

‡Hydrants.

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA CITIES OF THE SECOND CLASS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION—Concluded.

(Compiled in 1912.)

Cities Second Class, 1,000-5,000	Police		Municipal Highway		Streets, Bridges, etc.		Buildings, City Property		Library		Parks		Cemetery	
	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount
Albion							1	$300.00	1.75	$600.00				
Alliance						$7,500.00			2	1,000.00	.5	$250.00		
Alma							2	400.35						
Arapahoe														
Auburn					3.5	2,850.00					1.75	1,100.00		
Aurora					7	4,865.00			1	695.00				
Benson						1,500.00								
Broken Bow					3	5,000.00			3	1,000.00	3	1,250.00		
Central City					2				1.5		1.2			
Crete					1				1					
Edgar											1			
Falls City									2	1,314.00	2			
Florence						1,600.00					3	1,050.00		
Franklin		$240.00				500.00								
Friend			2	$1,000.00										
Fullerton														
Geneva						1,500.00			2.5	900.00				
Gothenburg		1,500.00									3	600.00		
Hartington			1											
Harvard														
Havelock									2		.5			
Holdrege									2	1,478.30				
Humboldt					3	3,000.00			1	500.00				
Lexington						2,000.00					1	500.00		
Loup City						1,500.00		75.00						
McCook									2	1,313.00	2.25	1,477.00		
Minden		1,200.00							2	600.00				
Neligh									2.5		2			
North Platte		*							1.5	1,298.47				

O'Neill														
Ord											3		.1	
Orleans											3	510.00		
Pawnee City	3.5	1,000.00†			3.5	2,500.00				1,100.00				
Pierce									2	400.00				
Plattsmouth	2.5	1,500.00	2.5	1,500.00			2	1,000.00	.75	450.00	.5	250.00	.5	$250.00
Red Cloud					4	1,220.00								
Schuyler									2.5	1,100.00				
Scott's Bluff		1,000.00				700.00						300.00		
Seward					3	1,514.48§	3	1,514.48	1	504.83				
South Sioux City	1													
Stanton		‡				1,500.00		500.00				300.00		
Stromsburg					5	1,761.22						‖		
Superior									2	700.00	1	300.00	1	1,500.00
Sutton									2				1	492.88
Tecumseh					3				1.7	600.00				
University Place					3	1,705.98	2.5	1,421.65						
Wayne							1.5	575.00	2.5	942.00	1	376.00		
Weeping Water					3.3						.3			
West Point														
Wisner									1	247.14				
Wymore					4						1			

Fifty-one cities 1,000 to 5,000 reporting; seventeen cities 1,000 to 5,000 not reporting.

Note: This list includes all cities of this class whose municipal clerks made returns to the Legislative Reference Bureau.

*Salary fund.

†Street commissioner also.

‡In salary.

§Paving bond.

‖Paid out of street fund.

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION.

Towns and Villages	Population	Assessed Valuation	Total Levy		General Fund		Salaries		Lighting		Fire	
			Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount
Abie (E.)	210	$41,686.00	15	$625.29	10	$416.86						
Adams												
Ainsworth (E., W., S.)	1,045	179,510.00	10	1,795.00	10	1,795.00						
Alexandria	447		10		6							
Allen (E., W.)	371	150,000.00	10		10							
Amherst												
Anoka												
Anselmo (W.)	351	52,313.00										
Ansley (W., E.)												
Arcadia (E., W.)	618	100,000.00	17		10							
Arlington												
Arnold												
Ashland (E., W.)												
Ashton (E.)	404	55,615.00	10	556.15	10	556.15						
Atkinson												
Atlanta												
Avoca												
Axtell	394	93,195.00		1,300.00		1,000.00						
Ayr												
Bancroft (W., G.)	742			5,333.54		2,133.00		$800.00				
Barada	118		8	240.00	8	240.00						
Barneston	228	43,712.00	5	218.55	5	218.55						
Bartley (E.)	511	100,000.00	12	1,200.00	10	1,000.00						
Bassett (E.)												
Battle Creek (W.)	597	124,088.00	15		10							
Bayard	261	43,640.00	11	674.00	11	674.00						
Beaver City (W.)	975		10	1,450.00	10	1,450.00						
Beaver Crossing (E., W.)	542	120,000 00	10		10							
Bee												
Beemer (E., W.)	494	114,660.00	14		10				4			
Belden (W.)	247	49,010.00	⅔									
Belgrade												
Bellevue												
Bellwood (E.)	397		13		10				3			
Belvidere	475											
Benedict (W.)	336		20		20							
Benkelman (E., W.)	538	465,055.00	10	1,297.18	10	937.18				$120.00		

Bennet (G., W.)	457	100,000.00	10	1,000.00	10	1,000.00		200.00		150.00		
Bennington	276											
Berlin (E.)	196			2,189.00		2,189.00						
Bertrand G., W.)	643	165,000.00	9	2,600.00	5	1,700.00					1	$200.00
Bethany (E., W.)												
Bladen (E., W.)	494	100,000.00	12	6,200.00	12	1,200.00						
Bloomington												
Blue Hill (E., W.)	761		24	2,800.00		2,000.00						
Blue Springs												
Bradshaw (W.)	359	70,000.00	13	910.00	10	700.00			3	210.00		
Brady												
Brainard												
Bridgeport (W., E., S.)	541	100,000.00	10	1,000 00	10	1,000.00						
Bristow (E.)	175	33,514.00	10	335.14	10	335.14						
Brock (E.)												
Brownville												
Bruning (E., W.)	353	63,000.00	10		10							
Bruno	245	35,524.00	15	532.86	15	532.86						
Brunswick												
Burchard												
Burr												
Burwell												
Butte (E., W.)	550	75,594.00	10	755.94	10	755.94						
Byron (W.)	184	44,500.00	10	445.00	10	445.00						
Cairo (W.)	364	90,591.00	6	543.55	6	543.55						
Callaway (E., W)	765							800.00				
Cambridge (E., W.)	1,029	187,000.00	12.5	2,320.00	10	1,870.00						
Campbell (E., W.)	573	75,000.00						100.00				
Carleton	393	73,890.00	10	738.90	10	738.90						
Carroll	382		11.5		10			500.00				
Cedar Bluffs (W.)	500	140,000.00	11	1,540.00	7	980.00						
Cedar Rapids (E., W.)	576	140,000.00	7	990.00	7	990.00						
Center												
Ceresco	296		10	550.00	10	550.00						
Chapman												
Chappell (E., W.)	329	60,000.00	14		10							
Chester (E.)	560	465,000.00	10		10							
Clarks (E.)												
Clarkson (E., W.)	647	146,000.00	10	1,460.00	10	1,060.00						
Clatonia (W.)												
Clay Center												
Clearwater (W.)	414	46,756.00	15		15			650.00				
Cody												
Coleridge (W.)	535	96,000.00	25	2,500.00	10	1,000.00	8	800.00				
College View (E., W.)	1,508	201,477.00	18	3,600.00	1.5	300.00			5	1,000.00	.5	100.00
Colon (E., W.)	160	37,775.00		765.00		365.00						
Comstock (W.)												
Concord	323			500.00		500.00		100.00		50.00		
Cook												

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Population	Assessed Valuation	Total Levy		General Fund		Salaries		Lighting		Fire	
			Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount
Cordova	201											
Cornlea												
Cortland	364		10	$1,000.00	10	$1,000.00						
Cozad (E., W.)	1,096	$230,000.00		6,025.00		2,260.00		$300.00		$1,000.00		$465.00
Crab Orchard (E.)	274	57,655.00	10	500.00	10	500.00						
Craig (E.)												
Crawford (E., W., S.)	1,323	204,803.00	24	4,915.20	10	2,048.00			10	2,048.00		
Creston (W.)	338		10		10							
Crofton												
Culbertson	580	94,734.00	10		10							
Curtis (E., W.)	613	92,000.00	13	1,190.00	10	920.00						
Dakota City (E.)	474	58,000.00										
Dalton												
Danbury	268		4		4							
Dannebrog (E.)	380	73,893.00	12	900.00	12	900.00						
Davenport (E.)	484		10									
Dawson												
Daykin												
Decatur (W.)	782	100,000.00	10									
Deshler (W.)	609	100,000.00	10	1,000.00	10	1,000.00						
DeWitt (E., W.)	675		12	2,863.25	10	500.35						46.54
Diller (W.)												
Dixon												
Dodge (E., W.)	661	142,202.00	10		10							
Doniphan												
Dorchester (W.)												
Douglas												
Du Bois												
Dunbar	216	70,000.00	10	700.00	10	700.00						
Dundee (E., W., S.)												
Dwight												
Eagle (E.)	360		5	1,095.47	5	1,095.47		50.00		179.75		
Eddyville	254	60,000.00	10	600.00	10	600.00						
Edison	334		10	643.25	10	643.25						
Elba												
Elgin (W.)												

Elk Creek												
Elkhorn (W.)	291	391,000.00	10		10							
Elm Creek (E., W.)	620	110,000.00	16.5	1,850.00	7	800.00			6	700.00		
Elwood (E., W.)	464	100,000.00	10	1,000.00	10	1,000.00						
Emerson (G., W.)	838		10		10							
Endicott												
Eustis (W.)	403	90,692.90										
Ewing												
Exeter (E., W.)	916	148,000 00	8	1,200.00	8	1,200.00						
Farnam	462		10	800.00	10	800.00						
Filley	194		20	551.46	20	551.46						
Firth												
Fort Calhoun												
Fort Crook (E.)	203	38,000.00	5	190.00	5	190.00		50.00		75.00		
Foster												
Garrison												
Genoa (E., W., S.)	1,376	211,000.00	10		10							
Gering (W.)												
Germantown	275	50,000.00										
Gibbon (E., W.)	718	201,999.00	10	2,000.00		250.00		650.00		450.00		450.00
Gilead												
Glenville												
Gordon (E.)												
Grafton (W.)	353		10	622.00	10	622.00						
Grant (W.)	353	60,000.00	10	600.00	10	600.00						
Greeley Center (G., W.)	845		12		12							
Greenwood	387	59,480.00	10	900.00		200.00		180.00				
Gresham (E., W.)	344	82,745.00	10	650.00	10	650.00						
Gretna (W.)												
Gross												
Guide Rock	690		4.5	1,400.00	4.5	1,400.00		675.00				
Haigler (W.)	205	43,353.00	10	433.53	10	433.53						
Hallam	168		3		3							
Hampton (E., W.)	383											
Hardy (W.)	496		25	2,250.00								
Harrison (W.)	186	49,674.00	15	745.21	15	745.21						
Hay Springs												
Hemingford (W.)	272		10	550.00	10	550.00		150.00				
Henderson (E., W.)	391	75,182.00	12		12							
Hendley	238	8,000.00	2		2							
Herman (E., W.)	345	167,000.00	13		10							
Hershey	332	50,000.00	10	500.00	10	500.00						
Hickman												
Hildreth (E., W.)	450	88,124.00		1,225.00		650.00		30.00		125.00		
Holbrook	414		7	1,000.00	7	1,000.00		275.00				
Holstein	323	340,000.00	3	654.00		579.00		25.00				
Homer (E.)	397											

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Population	Assessed Valuation	Total Levy		General Fund		Salaries		Lighting		Fire	
			Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount
Hooper (E., W.)	741		8		8							
Hoskins (E.)	262	$43,000.00	10	$430.00	10	$430.00						
Howell (F., W.)	800	154,937.00	10	1,637.50	10	1,637.50						
Hubbard	150	43,720.00	8	34.98	8	34.98						
Hubbell												
Humphrey (E., W.)	868	170,970.00										
Huntington												
Hyannis												
Imperial	402	100,000.00	10	1,000.00	10	1,000.00						
Indianola	681	135,851.00	12	1,630.21	10	1,358.51						
Ithaca												
Jackson												
Jansen (E., W.)												
Johnson (W.)	273											
Julian												
Juniata												
Kenesaw (E., W.)	657	93,000.00	10		10							
Kennard												
Kimball												
Laurel (G., W., S.)	514	64,321.00	10		10							
Lawrence	475	250,000.00										
Lebanon												
Leigh (W.)	567	69,500.00	12	1,668.00	10	1,390.00						
Lewiston												
Liberty (E.)	394		14		10							
Lindsay (E., W.)	465	79,023.00	15		10				5			
Linwood (E.)	329		20	950.00	10	475.00						
Litchfield												
Lodge Pole (E., W.)	245		10	640.00	4	250.00						
Long Pine (E., W.)	781		20		7.5				5			
Loomis												
Lorton												
Louisville (W.)	778	84,000.00	14	1,840.00	10	900.00						
Lushton	205	40,000.00	10	400.00	10	400.00						

Lynch (W.)	583	61,858.00	10		10							
Lyons (G., W.)	865		10	4,000.00		1,500.00		1,000.00		See Streets		
McCool Junction	369	48,630.00	14	731.42	10	522.44						
Madrid	124	29,000.00	10	290.00	10	290.00						
Magnet (E.)												
Malmo (W.)	214	52,392.00	6	312.00	6	312.00						
Marquett	290	275,000.00	10	500.00	10	500.00						
Martinsburg	291											
Mason City												
Maxwell (E.)	289		10	750.20	10	750.20						
Maywood	443	68,000.00		1,075.00		400.00		375.00				
Mead (E., W.)	330	57,000.00	6	341.00	6	341.00						
Meadow Grove (E.)												
Memphis												
Merna												
Merriman	254	100,000.00	10		10							
Milford (E., W.)	116	523,150.00	10	1,185.00	10	1,185 00						
Millard (E.)	260	242,645.00	10	475.00	10	475.00		35.00		240.00		
Miller	330		3		3							
Milligan												
Minatare												
Mitchell (E., W.)	640	132,200.00	10		10							
Monowi	109		10		10							
Monroe (E.)												
Morrill												
Morse Bluff (E., W.)	196	50,000.00	14		12							
Murdock	222		5	150.00	5	150.00						
Naper	300	50,000.00	10	500.00		225.00		275.00				
Naponee												
Nelson (E., W.)	978	208,575.00	14	3,000.00	1	400.00	4	800.00	3	600.00		
Nemaha	325	44,586.00	7	312.10	7	312.10						
Newcastle (E., W.)	436		10	772.96	10	772.96						
Newman Grove (E., G., W.)	850	998,285.00	5		5							
Newport												
Niobrara (W.)												
North Loup (E.)	519	242,000.00	13	314.60	10	242.00						
Oak	237		10	545.00	10	545.00						
Oakdale (G., W.)	631	95,000.00	19		10				3			
Oconto	245	42,000.00		400.00		400.00						
Odell												
Ogalalla (E., W.)	643	250,000.00	10		10							
Ohiowa (E.)	373	80,000.00	12	960.00	10	800.00						
Ong	285	65,533.00	9		9							
Orchard												
Oshkosh	253	40,000.00	20		10							
Osmond (E., W.)	567	100,000.00	16	1,600.00	3	300.00	6	600.00	1	100.00		
Overton (E.)	574	118,341.00	10	1,057.00	10	1,057.00		45.00		200.00		
Oxford (E.)												

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Population	Assessed Valuation	Total Levy		General Fund		Salaries		Lighting		Fire	
			Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount
Palisade (E., W.)	380	$75,000.00	10		10							
Palmer (E.)	373	200,000.00	10		10							
Palmyra (G., W.)	334	65,000.00	10	$600.00	10	$500.00						
Panama	230		5									
Papillion (E., W.)	624	103,219.00	13	1,341.85	10	1,032.19						
Paxton												
Pender (E., W.)	804	160,000.00	10	1,600.00	10	1,600.00						
Peru												
Petersburg (W.)												
Phillips												
Pilger (W.)	471	125,000.00	9	1,000.00	9	1,000.00						
Plainview (E., W.)	941		11.5	2,300.00	10	2,000.00						
Platte Center (E.)												
Pleasant Dale												
Pleasanton	252	27,000.00	12	324.00	12	324.00						
Plymouth (W.)	438	94,000.00	20		20							
Polk (E., W.)	396	104,590.00	10	1,125.00		900.00		$25.00				$200.00
Posen												
Prague (E., W.)	394	59,470.00	10	594.00	10	594.00						
Preston	122	9,885.00	12	291.43	12	291.43						
Primrose												
Prosser (E.)	163	R.E.7,847.00	10	300.00	10	300.00						
Ragan												
Ravenna (E., W.)												
Raymond (E.)	236	47,200.00		800.00		300.00						
Republican City	476		10	1,000.00		800.00		120.00				
Reynolds	246	140,000.00	8		8							
Richland	156	44,407.00	7	500.00	7	500.00		100.00				
Rising City (E.)												
Riverton												
Roca												
Rockville												
Rogers												
Rosalie (W.)	147			2,500.00		1,000.00		500.00				
Roseland	249		10	400.00	10	400.00						
Rulo	661	108,000.00	15	2,020.00	15	2,020.00		355.00		$125.00		
Rushville (E., W.)	633	144,032.00	10	1,440.00	10	1,440.00						
Ruskin												

St. Edward (E., W., S.)	814	180,000.00	18	3,240.00	10	1,800.00			5	900.00		
St. Helena	148		10		6							
Salem (E.)												
Sargent (W.)	651	125,000.00	10		8							
Scotia												
Scribner (G., W.)	891	195,000.00	11	1,910.00	5	875.00						
Shelby												
Shelton												
Shickley	429		5		5							
Shubert												
Sidney (E. W. S.)												
Silver Creek (E.)												
Smithfield												
Snyder (W.)	314	230,655.00	7		4							
South Bend	125	20,000.00	5	100.00	5	100.00		24.00				
Spalding (E., W.)	637	105,845.00	10		5							
Spencer												
Springfield (W.)	463			1,465.00		400.00		165.00		100.00		
Springview												
Stamford	301		7	500.00	7	500.00						
Staplehurst												
Steele City	300		10		10							
Steinauer (W.)	248	63,500.00										
Stella (E.)	430	112,000.00	10	1,120.00	10	1,120.00						
Sterling	714		3.5		2							
Stockville	232	9,023.00	10	90.23	10	90.23						
Strang												
Stratton (E., W.)	367	73,000.00	15	1,095.00	10	730.00						
Stuart												
Sumner												
Surprise (E.)	323	45,840.00	10		10							
Sutherland	447		7		7							
Swanton	285		8	325.00	8	325.00		25.00				
Syracuse (G., W.	842	275,000.00		1,305.00		915.00		265.00				
Table Rock (E.)	814	120,000.00	10	1,400.00		100.00		400.00		400.00		
Talmage (E., W.)	461	75,000.00	5	895.00	3	745.00						
Tamora	205	22,554.00		300.00		300.00						
Tarnov	121	63,473.00	5		5							
Thurston												
Tilden (G., W.)	901		10		10							
Tobias (W.)	445	75,000.00		900.00		500.00						
Trenton (W.)	497	105,057.00	15	1,575.00	15	1,575.00						
Uehling												
Ulysses (E., W.)	551	110,000.00	10		10							
Unadilla												
Union												
Upland (W.)	390	90,000.00		1.836.00		525.00		61.00				
Utica (W.)	520			3,500.00		3,500.00						

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Population	Assessed Valuation	Total Levy		General Fund		Salaries		Lighting		Fire	
			Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount
Valentine (E., W.)												
Valley (E., W.)	810	$150,000.00	12	$1,950.00	10	$1,500.00	2	$325.00				$75.00
Valparaiso (E., W.)	560	90,563.00	10	905.63	10	905.63						
Verdel												
Verdigre (W.)	403	54,491.00	10		10							
Verdon (E.)	406	97,000.00	4		4					$387.00		
Virginia												
Waco												
Wakefield (G., W.)	861		11		10							
Wallace	175		8		8							
Walthill (W.)												
Waterbury (G.)	199			1,200.00		1,200.00						
Waterloo	402	68,949.00	10	570.00		230.00		340.00				
Wauneta												
Wausa (G., W.)	604	99,027.00	10	1,300.00				900.00				
Waverly (W.)	297		9		1.5		1.5					
West Lincoln	200		10		1	20.00			1	20.00		
Western	499	105,000.00	10		10							
Weston (W.)	432	55,389.00	10		6							
Wilber (E., W.)	1,219	240,000.00	10	3,500.00	10	3,500.00						
Wilcox (W.)	382	90,000.00	8	1,130.00		1,000.00		130.00				
Wilsonville	385	90,000.00	8	675.00		28.00		100.00				
Winnebago (W.)												
Winnetoon												
Winside (G., W.)	450	80,000.00	22		8						12	
Winslow (E.)	99	40,000.00	15		7						3	
Wolbach (W.)	563	200,000.00	10	1,000.00	10	1,000.00						
Wood Lake	198		10		10							
Wood River (E., W.)	796	160,000.00	11		10							
Wynot (E., W.)	258	25,000.00	10		10							
Yutan (W.)												

E. = Electric service. W. = Water. G. = Gas. S. = Sewer system.

Towns and villages reporting, 238. Towns and villages not reporting, 131.

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Police		Municipal Highway		Streets, Bridges		Buildings, Property		Library		Park		Cemetery	
	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount
Abie					5	$208.43								
Adams														
Ainsworth														
Alexander					4									
Allen														
Amherst														
Anoka														
Anselmo														
Ansley														
Arcadia					6								1	
Arlington														
Arnold														
Ashland														
Ashton														
Atkinson														
Atlanta														
Avoca														
Axtell												$300.00		
Ayr														
Bancroft						1,500.00						200.00		$700.00
Barada														
Barneston														
Bartley											2	200.00		
Bassett														
Battle Creek					5									
Bayard														
Beaver City														
Beaver Crossing														
Bee														
Beemer														
Belden														
Belgrade														
Bellevue														
Bellwood														
Belvidere														
Benedict														
Benkelman		$240.00												

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Police		Municipal Highway		Streets, Bridges		Buildings, Property		Library		Park		Cemetery	
	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount
Bennet						$400.00						$100.00		
Bennington														
Berlin														
Bertrand					2	500.00							1	$200.00
Bethany														
Bladen														
Bloomington														
Blue Hill						800.00								
Blue Springs														
Bradshaw														
Brady														
Brainard														
Bridgeport														
Bristow														
Brock														
Brownville														
Bruning														
Bruno														
Brunswick														
Burchard														
Burr														
Burwell														
Butte														
Byron														
Cairo														
Callaway						1,500.00		$500.00						200.00
Cambridge											2.5	450.00		
Campbell		$400.00				350.00								
Carleton														
Carroll						400.00			1.5					
Cedar Bluffs					4	560.00								
Cedar Rapids														
Center														
Ceresco														
Chapman														
Chappell											3		1	
Chester														

Clarks														
Clarkson						432.00								
Clatonia														
Clay Center														
Clearwater						300.00								
Cody														
Coleridge					7	700.00								
College View	1.5	300.00	2	$400.00	6.5	1,300.00			1	$200.00				
Colon														
Comstock														
Concord		102.00				300.00								
Cook														
Cordova														
Cornlea														
Cortland														
Cozad		2,000.00				with police								
Crab Orchard														
Craig														
Crawford												3	614.40	1	204.80
Creston														
Crofton														
Culbertson														
Curtis												3	270.00		
Dakota City														
Dalton														
Danbury														
Dannebrog														
Davenport														
Dawson														
Daykin														
Decatur														
Deshler														
DeWitt		228.24				1,843.12			2	185.00				
Diller														
Dixon														
Dodge														
Doniphan														
Dorchester														
Douglas														
Du Bois														
Dunbar														
Dundee														
Dwight														
Eagle		300.00				565.72								
Eddyville														
Edison														
Elba														
Elgin														

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Police		Municipal Highway		Streets, Bridges		Buildings, Property		Library		Park		Cemetery	
	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount
Elk Creek														
Elkhorn														
Elm Creek	1.5	$150.00			2	$200.00								
Elwood														
Emerson														
Endicott														
Eustis														
Ewing														
Exeter														
Farnam														
Filley														
Firth														
Fort Calhoun														
Fort Crook						65.00								
Foster														
Garrison														
Genoa									2					See Library
Gering														
Germantown					5	250.00								
Gibbon								$200.00						
Gilead														
Glenville														
Gordon														
Grafton														
Grant														
Greeley Center														
Greenwood		120.00				300.00								$100.00
Gresham														
Gretna														
Gross														
Guide Rock						500.00			Incid	entals, $225				
Haigler														
Hallam														
Hampton														
Hardy														

Harrison														
Hay Springs														
Hemingford						400.00								
Henderson														
Hendley														
Herman											3			
Hershey														
Hickman														
Hildreth		120.00				250.00						$50.00		
Holbrook						725.00								
Holstein		50.00												
Homer														
Hooper														
Hoskins														
Howell														
Hubbard														
Hubbell														
Humphrey														
Huntington														
Hyannis														
Imperial														
Indianola											1	135.85	1	135.85
Ithaca														
Jackson														
Jansen														
Johnson														
Julian														
Juniata														
Kenesaw														
Kennard														
Kimball														
Laurel														
Lawrence														
Lebanon														
Leigh			2	$278.00										
Lewiston														
Liberty					4									
Lindsay														
Linwood					5	237.50	5	237.50						
Litchfield														
Lodge Pole					6	390.00								
Long Pine	5						2.5							
Loomis														
Lorton														
Louisville		600.00							2	$170.00			2	170.00
Lushton														

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Police		Municipal Highway		Streets, Bridges		Buildings, Property		Library		Park		Cemetery	
	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount
Lynch														
Lyons						$1,500.00								
McCool Junction					4	208.98								
Madrid														
Magnet														
Malmo														
Marquette														
Martinsburg														
Madison City														
Maxwell														
Maywood		$300.00												
Mead														
Meadow Grove														
Memphis														
Merna														
Merriman														
Milford														
Millard		200.00												
Miller														
Milligan														
Minatare														
Mitchell														
Monowi														
Monroe														
Morrill														
Morse Bluff					2									
Murdock														
Naper														
Naponee														
Nelson					6	1,200.00								
Nemaha														
Newcastle														
Newman Grove														
Newport														
Niobrara														
North Loup					3	72.60								

Oak														
Oakdale					6									
Oconto														
Odell														
Ogalalla														
Ohiowa													2	$160.00
Ong														
Orchard														
Oshkosh					10									
Osmond					5	500.00							1	100.00
Overton						800.00		$12.00						
Oxford														
Palisade														
Palmer														
Palmyra														
Panama														
Papillion												3	$309.66	
Paxton														
Pender														
Peru														
Petersburg														
Phillips														
Pilger														
Plainview									1.5	$300.00				
Platte Center														
Pleasant Dale														
Pleasanton														
Plymouth														
Polk														
Posen														
Prague														
Preston														
Primrose														
Prosser														
Ragan														
Ravenna														
Raymond						500.00								
Republican City		80.00												
Reynolds														
Richland						400.00								
Rising City														
Riverton														
Roca														
Rockville														
Rogers														
Rosalie						1,000.00								
Roseland														

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX LEVY AND CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CHARTERS AND POPULATION—Concluded.

Towns and Villages	Police		Municipal Highway		Streets, Bridges		Buildings Property		Library		Park		Cemetery	
	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount
Rulo		$480.00				$750.00			Incid	entals, $275				
Rushville														
Ruskin														
St. Edward											3	$540.00		
St. Helena					4									
Salem														
Sargent											2			
Scotia														
Scribner					4	690.00			2	345.00				
Shelby														
Shelton														
Shickley														
Shubert														
Sidney														
Silver Creek														
Smithfield														
Snyder					3									
South Bend														
Spalding					3				1		1			
Spencer														
Springfield						600.00						200.00		
Springview														
Stamford		150.00				350.00								
Staplehurst														
Steele City														
Steinauer														
Stella														
Sterling									1.5					
Stockville														
Strang														
Stratton					5	365.00								
Stuart														
Sumner														
Surprise														
Sutherland														
Swanton						300.00								
Syracuse										175.00		50.00		

Table Rock						500.00								
Talmage									2	150.00				
Tamora														
Tarnov														
Thurston														
Tilden														
Tobias						400.00								
Trenton														
Uehling														
Ulysses														
Unadilla														
Union														
Upland		100.00						$1,000.00				150.00		
Utica						1,700.00								
Valentine														
Valley		50.00												
Valparaiso														
Verdel														
Verdigre														
Verdon														
Virginia														
Waco														
Wakefield									1					
Wallace														
Walthill														
Waterbury														
Waterloo														
Wauneta														
Wausa						400.00								
Waverly					6									
West Lincoln	2	40.00			6	120.00								
Western														
Weston					4									
Wilber														
Wilcox														
Wilsonville		100.00				350.00								$100.00
Winnebago														
Winnetoon														
Winside									2					
Winslow					5									
Wolbach														
Wood Lake														
Wood River									1					
Wynot														
Yutan														

OWNERSHIP, RATES AND INCOME OF PUBLIC UTILITIES IN NEBRASKA.

City of Metropolitan Class.

Cities	Kind of Plant	Municipal or Private	Cost of Plant	Rate to Consumer	Income of Municipally Owned Plants	
					Gross	Net
Omaha	Electric	Private		Com. rates, 9c to 3c per K. hour; res. rates, 14c to 6c per K. hour.		
	Gas	Private		$1.15 per M. ft.		
	Water	Municipal	$8,000,000.00	Water rates: 60c per mo. fixed charge, plus from 6c to 17½c per 100 cu. ft., depending on amount consumed.		

City of First Class, 40,000 to 100,000.

Lincoln	Electric	Private		Res., 20 K. per mo. 15c K., 21 K. 14c to 10c; business, first 100 K. per mo. 10c K.; scale down to 6,000 K. per mo. at 4c.		
	Electric	Municipal		In connection with city water plant. Rates: 50c per mo. fixed charge, plus 5c per K. hour.		
	Gas	Private		$1.20 per M. ft.		
	Water	Municipal	791,997.45	15c per M. gals., minimum $1.50 for 3 months.	$238,126.35	$142,434.98

City of First Class, 25,000 to 40,000.

South Omaha	Electric	Private				
	Gas	Private				
	Water	Private				

Cities of First Class, 5,000 to 25,000.

Beatrice	Electric	Private		13c to 6c per K. hour	Occupation	tax, 1%
	Gas	Private		$1.35 per M. ft. down	Occupation	tax, 3%
	Water	Municipal	75,000.00	Flat rate	15,000.00	
Grand Island	Electric	Municipal		Res. rates, 10c to 4c per K. hour; com. rates, 6 to 4 per K. hour; disc. 10% if paid certain time.	40,668.00	4,892.00
	Water	Municipal		15c to 5c per M. gals.	34,103.00	6,418.00
Hastings	Electric	Municipal	134,960.78			
	Water	Municipal	206,787.40			
Nebraska City	Electric	Private		15c to 9c per K. hour		
	Water	Private		30c to 15c per M. gals.		
Norfolk	Electric	Private		10c per K. hour		
	Gas	Private		$1.50 per M. ft.		
	Water	Municipal	38,000.00	15c per M. gals.		
York	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour		
	Gas	Private		$1.80 per M. ft.		
	Water	Private		25c per M. gals.		

Columbus, Kearney, Fremont and Fairbury not reporting.

OWNERSHIP, RATES AND INCOME OF PUBLIC UTILITIES IN NEBRASKA—Cont'd.

Cities of Second Class, 1,000 to 5,000.

Cities	Kind of Plant	Municipal or Private	Cost of Plant	Rate to Consumer	Income of Municipally Owned Plants	
					Gross	Net
Albion	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour		
	Gas	Municipal	$20,000	$1.50 per M. ft.	$5,000.00	
	Water	Municipal	50,000	20c per M. gals.	2,000.00	
Alliance	Electric	Municipal	35,000	Com., 12c per K. hr.; res., 15c per K. hr.	3,400.00	$1,000.00
	Water	Municipal	15,000	18c per M. gals.	9,000.00	
Alma	Electric	Municipal	7,000	12c to 10c per K. hour	2,500.00	2,000.00
	Water	Municipal	10,000	20c per M. gals.	2,700.00	1,000.00
Arapahoe	Electric	Municipal	44,000	15c to 12c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal		18c per M. gals.		
Auburn	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	54,000	Graduated scale, 50c per M. minimum	1,600.00	
Aurora	Electric	Private		15c to 8c per K. hour	Occupation arc lamp	tax, $25 per
	Water	Municipal	50,000	$1.25 per M. gals. minimum.		per year.
Benson	Electric	Private		$15.80 per incandescent per year	200.00 per annum	1,956.74 Includes in-
	Water	Municipal	53,000	25c per 100 cubic ft.	8,051.62	terest on bonds.
Broken Bow	Electric	Private		15c to 10c per K. hour		
	Gas	Private		$1.50 per M. ft.		
	Water	Municipal	30,000	35c to 15c per M. gals., minimum $1.25 for 3 months.		5,000.00
Central City	Electric	Municipal	18,000	20c to 9c per K. hour		
	Gas	Private		$2 per M. ft.		
	Water	Municipal	20,000	15c to 5c per M. gals.		
Crete	Electric	Municipal	16,000	Com. rate, 10c to 6c per K. hour, minimum $1.00; res. rate, 15c to 8c per K. hour, minimum 50c.	9,000.00	
	Water	Municipal	40,000	20c to 10c per M. gals.	3,000.00	Self-sustaining.
Edgar	Electric	Municipal	5,000	12c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal		25c per M. gals.		
Falls City	Electric	Municipal			31,744.64 Light and water.	
	Water	Municipal				
Florence	Electric	Private		City, $15.80 per year incandescent lights; city, $60 per year arc lights; res. and com., 14c to 6c per K. hour.		
	Water	Private		35c per M. gals.		
Franklin	Electric	Municipal	8,000	15c per K. hour; flat rate, $1 per month.	Just installed.	
	Water	Municipal	17,000	50c per M. gals., 25c per M. gals. over plus.	1,676.66	
Friend	Electric	Municipal	23,000	15c to 8c per K. hour	5,098.14	Net income for light and water
	Water	Municipal	25,000	30c to 20c per M. gals.	2,555.96	2,173.28

OWNERSHIP, RATES AND INCOME OF PUBLIC UTILITIES IN NEBRASKA—Cont'd.

Cities of Second Class, 1,000 to 5,000—Continued.

Cities	Kind of Plant	Municipal or Private	Cost of Plant	Rate to Consumer	Income of Municipally Owned Plants	
					Gross	Net
Fullerton	Electric	Private		Com. rate, 15c to 5c per K. hour; res. rate, 20c to 8c per K. hour.		
	Water	Municipal			$2,000.00	
Geneva	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	$27,000	Graduated scale	5,121.38	
Gothenburg	Water	Municipal	28,000	$1.50 minimum rate		
Hartington	Gas	Municipal	7,000	$1.25 per M. ft.	6,000.00	Nearly self-supporting.
	Water	Municipal	15,000	20c per M. gals.	5,000.00	
Harvard	Electric	Private		16c per K. hour	Occupation	tax, $15.
	Gas	Private		$2 per M. ft.		
	Water	Municipal	25,000	25c per M. gals.	1,417.27	Break even.
Havelock	Electric	Lincoln E. L. & Gas Co.		15c per K. hour, $1 minimum.		
	Gas	Lincoln E. L. & Gas Co.		$1.25 per M. ft.		
	Water	Municipal	50,000	25c per M. gals.	Just installed.	
Holdrege	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	65,000	16c per 100 cubic ft.	8,147.00	3,474.62
Humboldt	Electric	Private		15c to 6c per K. hour, sliding scale.	Occupation	tax, $10 per year.
	Water	Municipal	12,500	50c per M. gals. maximum.	1,800.00	Varies.
Lexington	Electric	Private				
	Water	Municipal	40,000	10c per M. gals.	2,200.00	
Loup City	Electric	Private	Being installed.	18c per K. hour		
	Acet. Gas.	Private		$1.60 per M.		
	Water	Municipal	25,000	40c per M. gals.		1,000.00
McCook	Electric	Private		14c per K. hour, plus 25c meter rent per month.		
	Gas	Private				
	Water	Municipal	65,000	16c per M. gals.		
Minden	Electric	Private		22c per K. hour; minimum, $1.50 per mo.	City has vo to build o but been local plan	ted $15,000 wn plant, enjoined by t.
	Water	Municipal	25,000	$2.25 for not less than 750 cubic ft. for 3 months, 20c for 100 cubic ft. above that	3,600.00	
Neligh	Electric	Private		10c per K. hour.	Occupation	tax, $15.
	Water	Municipal		15c per M. gals.		
North Platte	Electric	Private	65,000	15c per K. hour	Occupation	tax, $100.
	Water	Municipal	85,000	25c per M. gals.	Just installed.	
O'Neill	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal		Flat rate		
Ord	Gas	Private		$2 per M. ft.		
Orleans	Electric	Private	12,000	15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	28,500	18c per M. gals.	1,000.00	200.00
Pawnee City	Electric	Municipal	4,000			
	Water	Municipal	7,000			

OWNERSHIP, RATES AND INCOME OF PUBLIC UTILITIES IN NEBRASKA—Cont'd.

Cities of Second Class, 1,000 to 5,000—Concluded.

Cities	Kind of Plant	Municipal or Private	Cost of Plant	Rate to Consumer	Income of Municipally Owned Plants	
					Gross	Net
Pierce	Water	Municipal	$12,000	20c per M. gals.	$800.00	$300.00
Plattsmouth	Electric	Private	75,000	15c per K. hour, discount 10% to 33⅓%	Occupati	on tax, $50
	Gas	Private		$1.50 to $1.75 per M. ft.		
	Water	Private		35c per M. gals.	Occupation	tax, $30
Red Cloud	Electric	Municipal	35,000	20c to 8c per K. hour	10,000.00	
	Water	Municipal	30,000	20c per M. gals.; $1 for 3 months minimum.	3,500.00	
Schuyler	Electric	Municipal	14,000	12c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	35,000	25c per M. gals.		
Scottsbluff	Electric	Private	30,000	15c per K. hour, $1.50 minimum.		
	Water	Municipal	35,000	20c to 10c per M. gals., $1 per month minimum.	2,000.00	
Seward	Electric	Municipal	20,000	14c to 3c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	30,000	20c per M. gals.	3,000.00	2,500.00
Stanton	Electric	Municipal	18,000	12c per K. hour	3,800.00	
	Water	Municipal	11,800	25c per M. gals.	1,260 00	
Stromsburg	Electric	Private			Occupation	tax, $10
	Water	Municipal	35,000	25c per M. gals.	2,260.00	1,100.00
Superior	Electric	Private		15c to 7c per K. hour, 1% disc. for prompt pay.		
	Water	Municipal	41,000	Flat rate	5,450.00	2,700.00
Sutton	Electric	Private		15c to 5c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	42,000	35c to 5c per M. gals.	4,600.00	1,100.00
Tecumseh	Electric	Municipal	25,000	15c to 8c per K. hour	6,500.00	2,000.00
	Water	Municipal	40,000	50c per M. gals.	2,000.00	
University Place	Electric	Municipal		10c to 6½c per K. hour	11,089.00	3,212.98
	Gas	Private		$1.50 per M. ft., discount 25c.		
	Water	Municipal		25c to 15c per M. gals.	5,611.94	876.74
Wayne	Electric	Municipal	20,000	10c per K. hour; com. rate, day service, 6c per K. hour.	9,000.00	
	Water	Municipal		Flat rate	1,400.00	
Weeping Water	Electric	Municipal	9,100	12c per K. hour	540.00 for first 6 mos.	
	Water	Municipal	16,000	60c per M. gals.	750.00	
West Point	Electric	Private		15c to 8c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	25,000	25c to 7c per M. gals.	3,200.00	1,600.00
Wisner	Electric	Municipal	14,000	12½c to 8c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	18,000	25c per M. gals.	900.00	
Wymore	Electric	Municipal	17,500	Being installed		
	Water	Municipal	68,000	15c to 7c per M. gals.	4,000.00	

Blair, Bloomfield, Chadron, Creighton, David City, Fairfield, Fairmont, Hebron, Indianola, Madison, North Bend, Oakland, Osceola, St. Paul, Shelton, South Sioux City, Tekamah and Wahoo not reporting.

OWNERSHIP, RATES AND INCOME OF PUBLIC UTILITIES IN NEBRASKA—Cont'd

Towns and Villages, 200 to 1,500.

Towns and Villages	Kind of Plant	Municipal or Private	Cost of Plant	Rate to Consumer	Income of Municipally Owned Plants	
					Gross	Net
Ainsworth	Electric	Private	$80,000	15c first 10 K. hours 12c next 20 K. hours 10c next 20 K. hours 8c next 50 K. hours 6c next 200 K. hours 4c next 300 K. hours 2c remainder K. hrs.		
	Water	Municipal	15,000	25c per 1,000 gals.; minimum, $1.25 per quarter.	$800.00	
Alexandria	Water	Private	13,000	Flat rate, no meters		
Allen	Water	Municipal	10,000	50c per 1,000 gals.	600.00	$300.00
Anselmo	Water	Municipal	8,000	35c per 1,000 gals.		
Arcadia	Electric	Private	2,000	20c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	10,000	26c per 1,000 gals.	200.00	
Ashton	Electric	Private	4,000	Graduated scale from 20c down.		
Bancroft	Gas	Private		$1.50 per 1,000 ft.		
	Water	Municipal		25c per 1,000 gals.	1,000.00	
Bartley	Electric	Municipal	4,500	15c per K. hour		
Battle Creek	Water	Municipal	12,000	25c per 1,000 gals.		
Beaver City	Water	Municipal	32,000	30c per 1,000 gals.	1,000.00	
Beaver Crossing	Electric	Private	8,000	20c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	2,500			
Beemer	Water	Municipal	9,000	25c per 1,000 gals.	450.00	
Belden	Water	Municipal	10,000			150.00
Bellwood	Electric	Private				
Benedict	Water	Municipal	10,000	25c per 1,000 gals.	500.00	
Bennet	Acet. Gas.	Private	1,500	$1.25 per 1,000 ft.		
Bertrand	Gas	Private	3,500	$1.00 per 1,000 ft.		
	Water	Municipal	18,500	60c per 1,000 gals. for first 15,000, 30c per 1,000 gals. in excess of 15,000.	2,470.45	1,000.00
Bladen	Electric	Municipal	4,000	15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	10,000	15c per 1,000 gals.		
Blue Hill	Electric	Municipal	10,000	15c per K. hour	2,400.00	
	Water	Municipal	10,000	45c to 25c per 1,000 gals.	1,200.00	
Bradshaw	Water	Municipal	7,000	40c per 1,000 gals.	500.00	
Bridgeport	Water	Municipal	17,500	Plant not completed. Town buys lighting service.		
Butte	Electric	Private	20,000	16c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	9,000	To be arranged		
Byron	Water	Private				
Cairo	Water	Municipal	8,000	20c per 1,000 gals.		

OWNERSHIP, RATES AND INCOME OF PUBLIC UTILITIES IN NEBRASKA—Cont'd.

Towns and Villages, 200 to 1,500—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Kind of Plant	Municipal or Private	Cost of Plant	Rate to Consumer	Income of Municipally Owned Plants	
					Gross	Net
Callaway	Electric	Private		13c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	$13,500	50c first 1,000 gals., 15c each additional.	$480.00	$432.00
Cambridge	Electric	Municipal	27,000	17½c per K. hour	3,500.00	500.00
	Water	Municipal	24,000	15c per 1,000 gals.	4,000.00	500.00
Campbell	Electric	Municipal	6,000	18c to 12c per K. hour	Just about porting.	self-sup-
	Water	Municipal	10,000	25c to 15c per 1,000 gals.	Just about porting.	self-sup-
Cedar Bluffs	Water	Municipal	18,000	25c per 1,000 gals.	525.00	90.00
Cedar Rapids	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	12,000		935.77	500.00
Chappell	Electric	Municipal	3,000	15c per K. hour	600.00	
	Water	Municipal	12,000	25c per 2,000 gals., 15c next 3,000 gals., 10c next 5,000 gals., 6c per 1,000 gals., remainder.	500.00	
Clarkson	Electric	Municipal	8,500	10c per K. hour	1,751.00	
	Water	Municipal	8,300	25c per 1,000 gals.	890.00	
Clearwater	Water	Municipal	7,500			53.00
Coleridge	Water	Municipal	5,000	Flat rate		
College View	Electric	Lincoln Traction Co. Private		10c per K. hour	Five-year l coln Trac with priv chase in t	ease of Lin- tion Co., ilege of pur- hat time.
Colon	Electric	Municipal	900	Flat rate, 50c per light, 16 C. P.	504.00	
	Water	Municipal	2,100	Fire protection only.		
Cozad	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour	Occupation	tax, $25.
	Water	Municipal	35,000	10c per 1,000 gals.	1,000.00	
Crab Orchard	Electric	Municipal	3,200	15c per K. hour, $1.50 minimum.	1,300.00	
Crawford	Electric	Private	45,000	15c first 10,000 K. hours, 10c thereafter.		
	Water	Municipal	43,000			
Creston	Water	Municipal	11,500	25c per 1,000 gals.		
Culbertson	Water	Municipal	8,000	20c per 1,000 gals.	85.00	
Curtis	Water	Municipal	16,000	15c per 1,000 gals., $2.00 per quarter, minimum.	845.18	252.17
Dakota City	Electric	Private	5,000	Flat rate, 35c per light per month.		
Dannebrog	Electric	Private		10c to 16c per K. hour	Being installed.	
Davenport	Electric	Private				
Decatur	Water	Municipal	15,000	To be arranged		
Deshler	Water	Municipal		25c per 1,000 gals.		
Dodge	Electric	Municipal	5,600	12c per K. hour	1,400.00	
	Water	Municipal	4,400	35c per 1,000 gals.	600.00	

OWNERSHIP, RATES AND INCOME OF PUBLIC UTILITIES IN NEBRASKA—Cont'd

Towns and Villages, 200 to 1,500—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Kind of Plant	Municipal or Private	Cost of Plant	Rate to Consumer	Income of Municipally Owned Plants	
					Gross	Net
Edison				Gasoline lamps for street use.		
Elkhorn	Water	Municipal	$10,000	35c per 1,000 gals.	$295.00	
Elm Creek	Electric	Private	4,000	$2 to $6 per month		
	Water	Municipal	12,000	15c per 1,000 gals.	307.00	
Elwood	Water	Municipal	16,000	40c per 1,000 gals.	1,200.00	
Emerson	Gas	Municipal	4,000		1,541.86	
	Water	Municipal			671.57	
Eustis	Water	Municipal	16,063	Just being installed.		
Exeter	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	15,000	15c per 1,000 gals.	800.00	$500.00
Fort Crook	Electric	O. E. L. & P. Co. Private		6c, 8c, 14c per K. hour		
Genoa	Electric	Municipal	12,500	20c to 10c per K. hour	3,500.00	
	Water	Municipal	14,000	Flat rate	1,000.00	400.00
Gibbon	Electric	Private	12,000	18c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	15,000	12½c per 1,000 gals.; $10 per year minimum.	700.00	
Grafton	Water	Municipal		Flat rate, 75c	530.25	
					Water system installed 20 years ago with bonding	village.
Grant	Water	Private		$1 per 1,000 gals. for first 3,000 gals., 40c each additional 1,000 gals.		
Greeley Center	Acet. Gas.	Private	3,000	1½c per cubic ft.		
	Water	Municipal	18,000	50c to 20c per 1,000 gals.		
Gresham	Electric	Private	3,000	15c per K. hour; flat rate, 50c per light per month.		
	Water	Municipal	10,000	30c per 1,000 gals.	550.00	
Haigler	Water	Municipal	8,500	Being installed		
Hampton	Electric	Municipal	3,300	20c per K. hour, mostly flat rate.	2,500.00	
	Water	Municipal	5,600	Flat rate		
Hardy	Water	Municipal	15,585	20c per 1,000 gals.		
Harrison	Water	Municipal	7,000		1,100.00	
					Plant not self-supporting, cost $400 above receipts.	
Hemingford	Water	Municipal	10,000	50c per 1,000 gals.		
Henderson	Electric	Private				
	Water	Municipal	5,000	25c per 1,000 gals.	175.00	Deficit, 350
Herman	Water	Municipal	3,350		200.00	
Hildreth	Electric	Private	4,000	13c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	11,000	$9 per year minimum; 30c per 1,000 gals. over 15,000 gals.	644.35	23.00

OWNERSHIP, RATES AND INCOME OF PUBLIC UTILITIES IN NEBRASKA—Cont'd.

Towns and Villages, 200 to 1,500—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Kind of Plant	Municipal or Private	Cost of Plant	Rate to Consumer	Income of Municipally Owned Plants	
					Gross	Net
Hooper	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour	Occupation	tax, $15
	Water	Municipal	$11,000.00	35c per 1,000 galls.	$1,200.00	
Howell	Electric	Municipal	2,000.00	12c per K. hour; 50c per month for 16 C. P. lamp.	2,218.17	
	Water	Municipal	8,000.00	20c per 1,000 gals.	230.15	
Humphrey	Light	Private				
	Water	Municipal				
Johnson	Water	Municipal	500.00	Flat rate, 75c to $1.50 per month.	160.00	
Kenesaw	Electric	Municipal	8,000.00	7c to 20c per K. hour	250.00	50.00
	Water	Muuicipal	18,500.00	15c per 1,000 gals.; $2 per quarter, minimum.	800.00	
Laurel	Acet. Gas.	Private		$1.50 per M. ft.		
	Water	Municipal	10,000.00	35c per 1,000 gals.; flat rate, $1 to $12 per month.		
Leigh	Water	Municipal	18,000.00	20c to 35c per 1,000 gals.	240.00	200.00
Liberty	Electric	Municipal	3,000.00	12c per K. hour		
Lindsay	Electric	Private	4,000.00	Flat rate, 60c per month, 32 C. P.		
	Water	Municipal	8,200.00	25c per 1,000 gals.	Not self-sup	porting yet.
Lodge Pole	Electric	Municipal	2,500.00	15c per K. hour	Installed	1911
	Water	Municipal	10,000.00	25c per 1,000 gals.	Installed	1911.
Long Pine	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal		25c per 1,000 gals.		
Louisville	Water	Municipal	16,000.00	Being installed		
Lynch	Water	Municipal	10,000.00	35c per 1,000 gals.	200.00	
Lyons	Gas	Private	6,000.00	$1.75 per M. ft.		
	Water	Municipal	11,000.00	20c per 1,000 gals.		
Malmo	Water	Municipal	7,500.00	25c per 1,000 gals.		
Maxwell	Electric	Private				
Milford	Electric	Municipal		10c to 15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	15,647.70	Not arranged		
Millard	Electric	Private		Being installed		
Mitchell	Electric	Private				
	Water	Municipal	18,000.00			
Morse Bluffs	Electric	Municipal	2,000.00	Being installed		
	Water	Municipal	8,000.00	Flat rate	650.00	375.00
Nelson	Electric	Private	8,000.00	15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	36,000.00	20c to 30c per 1,000 gals.	1,100.00	
Newcastle	Water	Municipal	6,500.00	Flat rate		
Newman Grove	Gas	Municipal	6,000.00	$1.75 per 1,000 ft.	1,500.00	
	Water	Municipal	9,800.00	25c per 1,000 gals.	1,100.00	
Oakdale	Acet. Gas.	Private	3,500.00	1½c per ft.		
	Water	Municipal	8,000.00	Flat rate	500.00	

OWNERSHIP, RATES AND INCOME OF PUBLIC UTILITIES IN NEBRASKA—Cont'd.

Towns and Villages, 200 to 1,500—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Kind of Plant	Municipal or Private	Cost of Plant	Rate to Consumer	Income of Municipally Owned Plants	
					Gross	Net
Ogallala	Electric	Municipal	$3,000	15c, 12c and 10c per K. hour.	Just instal	led.
	Water	Municipal	20,000	15c to 10c per 1,000 gals.		
Osmond	Electric	Private	3,000	15c to 20c per K. hour; 50c per month per 16 C. P.		
	Water	Municipal	15,000	25c per 1,000 gals.	Just instal	led.
Overton	Electric	Private		16c to 20c per K. hour		
Palisade	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	11,000	15c per 1,000 gals.	Just instal	led.
Palmer	Electric	Private	4,500	15c per K. hr. for 70 K., 10c for 150 K., 8c for 400 K.		
Palmyra	Gas	Private		$1.50 per 1,000 ft.		
Papillion	Electric	Private		14c per K. hour, $1 minimum.		
	Water	Municipal	18,000	25c per 1,000 gals.	$400.00	$150.00
Pender	Electric	Municipal	7,500	14c per K. hour	3,000.00	
	Water	Municipal		25c per 1,000 gals.	500.00	
Pilger	Water	Municipal	10,000	25c per 1,000 gals.; minimum, $1.25 for 3 months.	350.00 Exclusive o bonds spe water sys	f interest on nt $650 on tem 1911.
Plainview	Electric	Municipal	14,000	8c to 15c per K. hour	2,100.00	Installed one year.
	Water	Municipal	9,000	25c per 1,000 gals.	900.00	300 00
Plymouth	Water	Municipal	2,800	50c per 1,000 gals.	Not a payi tion.	ng proposi-
Prague	Electric	Municipal	2,000	12c per K. hour	861.00	100.00
	Water	Municipal	8,000	20c per 1,000 gals.		
Raymond	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour		
Rushville	Water	Municipal	15,000	50c per 1,000 gals.	600.00	
St. Edward	Electric	Private		Power, 6c K.; 15c per K. hour.		
	Water	Municipal	20,000	17½c per 1,000 gals., minimum 75c for 3 months.	200.00 Expense m gross inco	ore than me.
Sargent	Water	Municipal	22,000	30c to 17c per 1,000 gals.	Just about penses.	pays ex-
Scribner	Gas	Municipal	6,000	$1.80 per 1,000 ft.		
	Water	Municipal	20,000	20c per 1,000 gals.		
Snyder	Water	Municipal	9,000	Being installed		
Spalding	Electric	Municipal	3,500	15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	9,500	17c per 1,000 gals.		
Springfield	Water	Municipal	8,000	50c per 1,000 gals.	450.00	
Steinauer	Water	Municipal	7,500			
Stella	Electric	Private	8,000	12c per K. hour		
Stratton	Electric	Municipal	16,000	18c per K. hour	1,000.00	
	Water	Municipal		20c per 1,000 gals.		
Surprise	Electric	Private	2,000	15c per K. hour		
Syracuse	Gasol. Gas.	Municipal	6,100	$1.50 per 1,000 ft.	2,047.57	
	Water	Municipal	12,500	50c per 1,000 gals.	1,174.76	

OWNERSHIP, RATES AND INCOME OF PUBLIC UTILITIES IN NEBRASKA—Concl.

Towns and Villages, 200 to 1,500—Concluded.

Towns and Villages	Kind of Plant	Municipal or Private	Cost of Plant	Rate to Consumer	Income of Municipally Owned Plants	
					Gross	Net
Table Rock	Electric	Private		12½c per K. hour		
Talmage	Electric	Private		Being installed		
	Water	Municipal	$7,000	50c per 1,000 gals.		
Tilden	Acet. Gas.	Private		1½c per ft.		
	Water	Municipal	18,000	25c per 1,000 gals.		
Tobias	Water	Municipal	10,000	Graduated scale		$350.00
Trenton	Water	Municipal	14,000	15c per 1,000 gals.	$800.00	170.00
Ulysses	Electric	Municipal	5,000	Com. rate, 15c to 10c per K. hour; res. rate, 15c to 12c per K. hour.	1,740.00	
	Water	Municipal	12,000	20c per 1,000 gals.	300.00	
Upland	Water	Municipal	10,350	37½c per 1,000 gals.	Just instal	led.
Utica	Water	Municipal	15,000	25c per 1,000 gals.		
Valentine	Electric	Private		10c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	30,000	$2.50 per quarter; 7½c per 100 cubic ft. over 500 cubic ft.		
Valley	Electric	Municipal	27,000	20c to 8c per K. hour	Just inst	alled.
	Water	Municipal		30c to 15c per 1,000 gals.		
Valparaiso	Electric	Private	5,000	18c to 10c per K. hour;		
	Water	Municipal	7,500	Flat rate, $1.50 for 3 months and up.	450.00	As a rule no net income.
Verdigre	Water	Municipal	6,000	50c per 1,000 gals.	Just instal	led.
Verdon	Electric			For 42 street lights furnished by Stella, Nebraska.	387.00 per year.	Six-year franchise.
Wakefield	Gas	Municipal	4,392	$1.50 per 1,000 ft.	2,825.42	
	Water	Municipal	10,000	35c per 1,000 gals.	1,696 70	371.81
Waterbury	Acet. Gas.	Private	400	1½c per ft.		
Wausa	Gas	Private		$2,25 per 1,000 ft.		
	Water	Municipal	12,000	Flat rate	305.95	
Waverly	Water	Private	2,000	35c per 1,000 gals.		
Western	Water	Municipal	12,000	50c per 1,000 gals.	700.00	
Weston	Water	Municipal	11,000	Flat rate, $5 per year minimum.		
Wilber	Electric	Municipal	8,000	12c per K. hour	Self-sustai	ning.
	Water	Municipal	12,000	40c per 1,000 gals.	Self-sustai	ning.
Wilcox	Water	Municipal	13,000	25c per 1,000 gals.	Just instal	led.
Winside	Gas	Municipal	4,000	$1.75 per 1,000 ft.	Just instal	led.
	Water	Municipal	12,000	30c per 1,000 gals.		
Winslow	Electric				Just instal	led.
Wolbach	Water	Municipal	10,500	$6 for 20,000 gals.		
Wood River	Electric	Municipal	3,800	15c per K. hour, $1 minimum.	2,500.00	1,000.00
	Water	Municipal	15,000	20c per 1,000 gals., $8 per year minimum.	1,000.00	500.00
Wynot	Electric	Private		15c per K. hour		
	Water	Municipal	8,000		Just instal	led.

Adams, Ansley, Arlington, Ashland, Atkinson, Bellevue, Benkleman, Brainard, Bethany, Blue Springs, Bruning, Burwell, Chester, Clay Center, Clarks, Creighton, Diller, De Witt, Dundee, Dorchester, Elgin, Gering, Gretna, Gordon, Guide Rock, Jansen, Mead, Niobrara, Petersburg, Peru, Polk, Ponca, Ravenna, Rosalie, Sidney, Sterling, Tekamah, Walthill, Winnebago and Yutan not reporting.

LIQUOR AND OTHER LICENSES, 1911—NUMBER AND AMOUNT.

Cities of Second Class, 1,000 to 5,000.*

Cities	Liquor Licenses		Other Licenses		Fines	Occupation Tax		
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		No.	Rate	Amount
Albion					$10.00			$300.00
Alliance	6	$8,400.00		$1,200.00	600.00			
Alma	2	3,000.00	1	400.00				
Arapahoe	3	4,500.00				8		350.00
Auburn								636.50
Aurora				50.00	50.00			
Benson	6	6,000.00	23	150.00	55.00	3	$200.00	600.00
Broken Bow								1,400.00
Central City				50.00				200.00
Crete	7	2,800.00		200.00	100.00			300.00
Edgar				437.50				
Falls City		7,500.00						3,854.95
Florence	2	2,000.00	2	25.00	50.00	2		600.00
Franklin				116.00	122.50			579.55
Friend	2	2,000.00	2	170.00				103.55
Fullerton			1	25.00				
Geneva	2	1,500.00		40.00				2,291.00
Gothenburg	2	2,500.00						
Hartington	4	4,000.00		150.00				
Harvard	2	2,400.00	5	250.00				
Havelock	5	2,500.00		50.00	10.00			100.00
Holdrege				578.50				768.00
Humboldt	3	3,000.00						
Lexington	3	6,000.00		1,000.00				1,000.00
Loup City	3	1,500.00		100.00				
Minden				100.00	40.00			
Neligh	2	2,000.00	2	210.00				
North Platte	6	3,000.00		796.00				
O'Neill	3	3,000.00	4	300.00				
Ord	3	1,500.00		413.00	200.00			
Orleans	1	1,500.00	1	200.00				
Pawnee City				57.50				
Pierce	5	5,100.00	1	200.00	124.00			
Plattsmouth	6	6,000.00	2	100.00	240.85			11.08
Red Cloud			2	150.00				
Schuyler	8	4,000.00						
Scottsbluff				700.00				
Seward	4	2,000.00						3,340.00
South Sioux City	5	5,150.00		100.00				
Stanton								1,800.00
Stromsburg				65.00	50.00			880.00
Superior	3	2,100.00		731.00	127.00			
Sutton	4	4,000.00						1,094.25
Tecumseh								200.00
University Place								
Wayne				184.00	50.00	5		165.00
Weeping Water					25.00			300.00
West Point	9	4,500.00			151.00			667.00
Wisner	4	2,000.00		56.00	100.00			1,450.00
Wymore	5	2,500.00		100.00	200.00			750.00

*This list contains all cities of the second class whose municipal clerks made returns to the Legislative Reference Bureau.

LIQUOR AND OTHER LICENSES, 1911—NUMBER AND AMOUNT—Continued.

Towns and Villages, 200 to 1,500.*

Towns and Villages	Liquor Licenses		Other Licenses		Fines	Occupation Tax		
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		No.	Rate	Amount
Abie	2	$150.00				3		$9.00
Ainsworth						44		350.00
Alexandria								
Allen				$200.00			$5.00	100.00
Anselmo				200.00				
Arcadia			2	130.00		20	2.00	40.00
Ashton	3	1,500.00	3	105.00				
Axtell								50.00
Bancroft	4	4,800.00		84.00				147.00
Barada								
Barneston	2	1,000.00		7.00	$30.00			
Bartley								
Battle Creek	3	1,500.00		50.00	125.00			
Bayard			1	50.00				
Beaver City								
Beaver Crossing				250.00				
Beemer	3	2,550.00						
Belden		850.00						
Bellwood							10.00, 75.00	pool.
Benedict				20.00	12.00			
Benkelman	1	300.00			17.50			783.00
Bennet								
Bennington	4	2,000.00				4	100.00	400.00
Berlin	2		3	6.00		3		407.50
Bertrand				128.75				
Bladen								
Blue Hill		1,800.00		175.00				1,200.00
Bradshaw								
Bridgeport	2	1,500.00	4	280.00				
Bristow	1	500.00						200.00
Bruning	1	800.00	2	10.00				
Bruno	2	1,400.00	5	19.50				
Butte	3	1,500.00	1	75.00	50.00	Not	enforced.	
Byron				20.00				
Cairo	2	2,000.00	7	105.00				
Callaway	2	1,500.00	3	180.00				
Cambridge			4	40.00			5.00	
Campbell	2	1,300.00	1	400.00				
Carleton						1		
Carroll				50.00				
Cedar Bluffs	2	1,000.00		60.00				
Cedar Rapids	2	1,000.00			30.00			2,143.40
Ceresco								
Chappell				30.00				
Chester				15.00				
Clarkson	5	2,500.00						2,087.00
Clearwater	1	1,000.00		53.00				345.15
Coleridge	1	1,500.00	1	35.00				
College View				20.00				
Colon	1	700.00	2	30.00	8.00			2.00
Concord				3.00				
Cordova								
Cortland								
Cozad					50.00			1,500.00
Crab Orchard				50.00				
Crawford	4	2,000.00		300.00	300 00			4,200.00
Creston	1	500.00	1	120.00				
Culbertson	1	600.00		82.00				
Curtis	0			35.00	24.00			500.00
Dakota City	2	3,000.00						
Danbury								
Dannebrog			1	200.00				100.00
Davenport								
Decatur				354.10				
Deshler	2	2,500.00				10		130.00
DeWitt	2	1,000.00		79.50				

*This table includes all towns and villages whose clerks made returns to the Legislative Reference Bureau.

LIQUOR AND OTHER LICENSES, 1911—NUMBER AND AMOUNT—Continued.

Towns and Villages, 200 to 1,500—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Liquor Licenses		Other Licenses		Fines	Occupation Tax		
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		No.	Rate	Amount
Dodge	4	$2,000.00						$600.00
Dunbar			1	$5.00	$5.00	2		15.00
Eagle	1	1,000.00	1	80.00				
Eddyville				100.00				
Edison				20.00	50.00			50.00
Elkhorn				50.00		4		200.00
Elm Creek			12	125.00				
Elwood								
Emerson	4	6,000.00		225.00				
Eustis		2,500.00		70.00				
Exeter	2	1,600.00		280.00	20.00			
Farnam								
Filley								
Fort Crook								48.00
Genoa								
Germantown	1	250.00	5	2.50				
Gibbon								
Grafton	2	1,600.00	8	110.00	12.00			
Grant								
Greeley Center	2	1,500.00						
Greenwood	1	500.00		73.50		1		250.00
Gresham			10-20	50.00				
Guide Rock			1	75.00				42.50
Haigler								165.00
Hallam	1	900.00						
Hampton	1	2,500.00			55.00			
Hardy			1	85.00		2		20.00
Harrison			2	6.00				
Hemingford				50.00				
Henderson								
Hendley			1	20.00				
Herman								500.00
Hershey			3	60.00				
Hildreth						3		88.00
Holbrook								
Holstein	1	500.00	1	78.50		1		500.00
Homer	1	1,000.00		67.85	100.70			119.00
Hooper	4	2,000.00		50.00				1,300.00
Hoskins	1	1,500.00	8	49.00	10.00			
Howell	5	2,500.00				102		1,106.25
Hubbard	2	1,000.00	1	2.00				200.00
Humphrey	4	1,000.00	2	10.00				
Imperial			3	175.00				
Indianola	1	500.00		174.50				500.00
Johnson	2	1,000.00	9	64.00	30.00			
Kenesaw								15.00
Laurel	1	700.00	8	86.25	58.00			
Lawrence	2	800.00	12	300.00	25.00			
Leigh	3	3,000.00		200.00				600.00
Liberty								
Lindsay	3	700.00						
Linwood	2	1,130.00	1	64.00				
Lodge Pole								
Long Pine	2	1,000.00		110.00				
Louisville	2	2,000.00	2	100.00				100.00
Lushton				5.50				
Lynch	2	1,000.00						211.75
Lyons				300.00				
McCool Junction								
Madrid			4	29.00				
Malmo								
Marquette			5	12.50				
Martinsburg	1	500.00	1	12.00				200.00
Maxwell				140.00				

LIQUOR AND OTHER LICENSES, 1911—NUMBER AND AMOUNT—Continued.

Towns and Villages, 200 to 1,500—Continued.

Towns and Villages	Liquor Licenses		Other Licenses		Fines	Occupation Tax		
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		No.	Rate	Amount
Maywood								
Mead								
Merriman	1	$700.00						
Milford			1	$100.00				
Millard	4	2,000.00		75.00		4		$200.00
Miller				25.00				
Mitchell				100.00				96.30
Monowi	1	800.00						
Morse Bluffs	2	1,600.00		9.50				15.00
Murdock				35.00				
Naper	2	600.00		30.00				
Nelson			3	150.00			$5.00	
Nemaha				5.00				
Newcastle	2	1,900.00						
Newman Grove	2	3,000.00		11.00	$11.00	12	5.00	60.00
North Loup								500.00
Oak								75.00
Oakdale	1	750.00	2	100.00				
Oconto	1	500.00		150.00				
Ogallala	2	2,000.00		2.75	75.00			
Ohiowa	2	600.00			111.00			
Ong				8.00				
Oshkosh	2	3,000.00			10.00			300.00
Osmond	2	2,000.00	2	80.00				
Overton				17.00				
Palisade				30.00				
Palmer				305.00				
Palmyra				74.00				
Panama				20.00				
Papillion		1,500.00		75.00	10.00			
Pender	5	2,500.00		300.00				140.00
Pilger	2	600.00		55.00	50.00			
Plainview	2	2,000.00				21		110.00
Pleasanton			1	20.00				
Plymouth	2	1,400.00		195.00				
Polk				16.00				
Prague	3	1,500.00						790.00
Preston								
Prosser			4	20.00				
Raymond								
Republican City								
Reynolds				7.50	14.00			
Richland	1	500.00				23		616.55
Rosalie								
Roseland	1	500.00		20.00				
Rulo	2	200.00	31	31.00		30	$1.00-$6.00	225.00
Rushville	2	1,000.00		320.00				1,000.00
St. Edward			1	150.00	20.00			
St. Helena	1	500.00						
Sargent								400.00
Scribner	4	2,800.00		750.00	1.00			
Shelton								
Shickley	2	1,400.00			60.00			
Snyder	2	1,000.00						464.90
South Bend								
Spalding	3	2,600.00		100.00				
Springfield	1	250.00						
Stamford				60.00				100.00
Steele City								
Steinauer	1	750.00						
Stella				125.00	40.00			165.00
Sterling	1	1,000.00						688.75
Stockham	1	300.00	1	10.00				
Stockville				15.00	27.00			195.00
Stratton								
Surprise								
Sutherland				100.00	5.00			

LIQUOR AND OTHER LICENSES, 1911—NUMBER AND AMOUNT—Concluded.

Towns and Villages, 200 to 1,500—Concluded.

Towns and Villages	Liquor Licenses		Other Licenses		Fines	Occupation Tax		
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		No.	Rate	Amount
Swanton				$25.00	$10.00			
Syracuse		$1,500.00		239.00	19.00			$95.00
Table Rock				2.50	10.00			
Talmage	3	1,500.00	3	15.00	50 00			25.00
Tamora								
Tarnov		1,000.00						255.00
Tilden	3	2,400.00	2	80.00				
Tobias	2	1,000.00						
Trenton			2	4.00				
Ulysses				300.00				105.00
Upland	1	500.00	12	102.00				
Utica	2	2,000.00						
Valley			75	115.00	125.00			40.00
Valparaiso					70.00			
Verdigre		200.00						
Verdon								
Wakefield				55.00	82.00	55		661.50
Wallace								
Waterbury				35.00				
Waterloo	1	1,250.00	2	27.00		1		250.00
Wausa				122.50				140.00
Waverly				13.00				
West Lincoln	1	3,000.00		10.00				
Western				75.00				
Weston	2	1,000.00	3	40.00				
Wilber	9	4,500.00		95.00				
Wilcox	1	2,500.00						
Wilsonville								12.00
Winside	2	3,200.00		200.00	38.00			
Winslow		900.00					$5.00-10.00	100.00
Wolbach				60.00				
Wood Lake								
Wood River	2	2,000.00	1	100.00				
Wynot	2	2,000.00		40.00				

AMOUNT OF BONDED AND FLOATING DEBT.

Towns and Villages, 200 to 1,500.*

Towns and Villages	Bonded Debt			Floating Debt		
	Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity	Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity
		Per cent	Years		Per cent	
Allen		5	17			
Anselmo		5	20			
Arcadia	$10,000.00 (water)	6	15			
	140,000.00 (school)	5	18			
Bartley	1,000.00	5	5			
	4,500.00	6	20			
Battle Creek		5½	20			
Bayard					7	2 to 6 mos.
Beaver City		5 and 6	20			
Beemer	9,000.00	5	20			
Belden	7,500.00	5				
Benedict	10,000.00	6	20			
Benkelman				$500.00	7	
Bertrand	12,000.00	5	20			
Bladen	14,000.00	5	20			
Blue Hill	9,000.00	5	20			
Bradshaw	6,000.00	4½	5 to 20 (Opt.)			
Bridgeport	17,500.00	5	20			
Bruning	1,000.00	8	10			
Butte	9,000.00	6	20			
Cairo		6	20			
Callaway	13,500.00	6	20			
Cambridge		4½ and 5	5 to 20			
Campbell	7,000.00	5	20			
	5,000.00	5	15			
Carroll	9,000.00	5½	20	2,000.00	7	
Cedar Bluffs	10,500.00	5 and 6	15			
Chappell		5 and 6	5 to 20 (Opt.)			
Clarkson	5,000.00	5	20			
Clearwater	7,500.00		20			
College View				850.00	7	Temporary
Colon	2,900.00	5	1912, 1917			
Cozad	35,000.00	5	20			
Crab Orchard		5	20			
Crawford	47,500.00	5	20			
Culbertson	2,500.00	7	Due			
Curtis	15,000.00	4½	20			
Decatur	15,000.00	5				
Deshler	15,000.00	5	20			
Dodge	10,000.00	5	20			
Elkhorn	9,000.00	5	20			
Elm Creek		5	10			
Elwood	9,000.00	5	15			
Eustis	17,000.00	5	5 to 20			
Exeter	15,000.00	5	5 to 20 (Opt.)			
Genoa	8,500.00 (water)	5 and 6	10 to 20		7	
	8,000.00 (electric)					
Gibbon		5	15			
Gresham	8,500.00	6	5 to 20 (Opt.)			
Haigler	8,500.00	6	20			
Hampton	1,600.00	5	11	250.00	7	
Hardy	15,000.00	5	18 (Opt.)			
Harrison	3,500.00	6	14			
	2,000.00	6	7			
Hemingford	10,000.00	6	20			
Henderson	5,000.00	6	20			
Herman	2,000.00	4½	6			
Hildreth	10,000.00	6	20			
Hooper	6,900.00	4½	10			
Howell	6,000.00	5	20			
Kenesaw	23,000.00	4½	20			

*This list includes all towns and villages whose clerks made returns to the Legislative Reference Bureau.

AMOUNT OF BONDED AND FLOATING DEBT—Concluded.

Towns and Villages, 200 to 1,500—Concluded.

Towns and Villages	Bonded Debt			Floating Debt		
	Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity	Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity
		Per cent	Years		Per cent	
Laurel	$9,400.00	5				
Leigh	18,000.00	5	15 to 20			
Liberty	2,500.00	6	19			
Lindsay	8,000.00	5	20			
Lodge Pole	12,500.00	5	20			
Louisville	5,000.00 (City Hall)	5	20			
	16,000.00 (water)					
Lynch	10,000.00	6	2			
Lyons	5,000.00	5				
Malmo	15,700.00	5	20			
Milford	18,500.00	5	20			
Mitchell	18,000.00	5				
Morse Bluffs		6	16			
Nelson	36,000.00 (water)	5				
Newcastle	6,500.00 (water)	5	20			
Newman Grove	15,800.00	5				
Oakdale	6,000.00	6	11	$2,000.00	6	5
Ogalalla	23,000.00	6	20			
Osmond	10,000.00 (water)	5	20	2,613.65	7	Temporary
Palisade	9,000.00	5		750.00	7	
Papillion	14,000.00	5	14			
Pender	7,500.00	6	6			
Pilger	10,000.00	5	16			
Plainview	12,000.00	6	20	1,800.00	7	Temporary
Prague	6,000.00	5 and 6	20			
Rosalie	8,000.00 (water)	5	20			
Rulo				3,000.00	7	Temporary
Rushville		6	20			
St. Edward	20,000.00	4½	20			
Sargent	21,000.00	6	25			
Scribner	25,000.00	5				
Snyder	9,000.00	5				
Spalding	13,000.00	6	20			
Springfield	4,000.00	5	20 (Opt.)	1,100.00	7	
Steinauer	7,500.00	6	20			
Stratton	12,000.00 (water)	6	20			
Tilden	15,000.00	5	17			
Tobias	5,000.00	6	20			
Trenton	4,000.00	7	2			
	2,000.00	6	15			
Ulysses	17,000.00	5	20	3,500.00	7	
Utica	15,000.00	5	20			
Valley	22,000.00	4½ and 6	20			
Valparaiso	5,500.00		10			
	1,500.00	5	16			
Verdigre	6,000.00	6				
Wakefield	4,500.00 (light)		20			
	7,000.00 (water)					
Wausa	8,000.00 (water)	5	5 to 20 (Opt.)			
Western	10,000.00	6	10			
Weston	10,000.00	5	5 to 20 (Opt.)			
Wilber	12,000.00	6	2			
Wilcox	13,000.00 (water)	5	20 (Opt.)			
Winside	10,000.00	5	20			
Wolbach	12,000.00	4½	20			
Wood River	3,800.00 (electric light)	5	5 to 10 (Opt.)			
	15,000.00 (water)					
Wynot	8,000.00	5	20			

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL DEBT.

Statement showing the bonded indebtedness of the state of Nebraska, by counties, precincts, cities and villages, school districts and drainage districts, on the 1st day of October, 1912.*

County	County	Precinct	City and Village	School District	Drainage District
Adams			$75,000.00	$122,150.00	
Antelope			34,500.00	50.179.00	
Banner				2,509.00	
Blaine				2,235.00	
Boone			56,000.00	16,700.00	
Box Butte			158,000.00	51,190.00	
Boyd	$80,000	$2,000	38,300.00	55,766.15	
Brown			21,000.00	30,800.00	
Buffalo	26,500		324,750.00	191,150.00	
Burt	59,000		72,650.00	78,000.00	
Butler			128,700.00	21,000.00	
Cass			197,000.00	26,800.00	
Cedar			75,300.00	70,250.00	
Chase	17,000		10,000.00	4,440.00	
Cherry	10,000		42,000.00	24,367.00	
Cheyenne	50,000		54,500.00	22,750.00	
Clay			74,000.00	101,600.00	
Colfax		7,000	77,500.00	69,750.00	
Cuming		9,000	50,900.00	24,500.00	
Custer		9,500	92,900.00	118,344.00	
Dakota	3,000		10,000.00	43,500.00	
Dawes			101,500.00	33,675.00	
Dawson		6,000	93,000.00	102,950.00	
Deuel			12,950.00	17,650.00	
Dixon			28,000.00	26,930.00	
Dodge			336,100.00	211,290.00	$54,769.50†
Douglas	1,967,000		15,248,993.62	1,771,400.00	42,494 83‡
Dundy			8,500.00	14,815.00	
Fillmore			44,500.00	52,600.00	
Franklin			65,000.00	29,300.00	
Frontier			50,000.00	26,000.00	
Furnas			142,000.00	65,040.00	
Gage	66,000		250,900.00	140,500.00	
Garden				6,900.00	
Garfield	14,000	6,000	4,000.00	7,840.00	
Gosper			14,000.00	13,500.00	
Grant			8,800.00		
Greeley	19,000		39,400.00	34,855.00	
Hall	49,000		211,800.00	98,740 00	
Hamilton			62,900.00	43,000.00	
Harlan			55,500.00	36,765.00	
Hayes				6,450.00	
Hitchcock		8,000	32,700.00	26,500.00	
Holt		9,000	29,000.00	22,415.00	
Hooker	15,000			1,000.00	
Howard	1.,000	2,000	13,500.00	15,010.00	
Jefferson			170,000.00	67,950.00	
Johnson			70,850.00	18,525.00	
Kearney	55,000		29,000.00	10,973.00	
Keith	29,000	26,000	23,000.00	24,540.00	
Keya Paha	19,500		500.00	4,050.00	
Kimball	5,000		16,000.00	2,280.00	
Knox			54,407.00	33,150.00	
Lancaster	168,000		1,735,605.37	535,450.00	
Lincoln		18,000	129,000.00	91,350.00	
Logan				650.00	
Loup				2,187.00	
Madison			183,300.00	98,560.00	
McPherson				2,280.00	
Merrick	95,000	500	93,000.00	24,500.00	
Morrill	32,000		17,500.00	6,075.00	
Nance	75,000	13,000	40,500.00	47,600.00	
Nemaha			75,000.00	46,500.00	2,700.00
Nuckolls			92,500.00	58,907.00	
Otoe	290,000	31,000		91,000.00	
Pawnee	73,000		18,000.00	6,900.00	30,000.00
Perkins				2,400.00	
Phelps	90,000		62,500.00	37,000.00	
Pierce			32,900.00	32,750.00	

*Amount of municipal bonds of Lincoln, May 1, 1914, $1,567,105.37; Omaha, 1913, $13,970,000; South Omaha, July 31, 1913, $1,025,188.

† Dodge and Washington.

‡ Douglas and Sarpy.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL DEBT—Concluded.

Statement showing the bonded indebtedness of the state of Nebraska, by counties, precincts, cities and villages, school districts and drainage districts, on the 1st day of October, 1912.

County	County	Precinct	City and Village	School District	Drainage District
Platte		$16,000	$119,000.00	$75,500.00	
Polk			42,500.00	63,800.00	
Red Willow			82,000.00	41,745.00	
Richardson			126,500.00	4,508.00	$253,000.00
Rock				2,591.65	
Saline			100,500.00	52,400.00	
Sarpy			54,000.00	14,300.00	
Saunders	$10,000		160,500.00	11,650.00	
Scott's Bluff	15,000	49,000	68,000.00	93,277.00	
Seward	10,000		93,500.00	7,000.00	
Sheridan			56,100.00	27,075.00	
Sherman	47,000	21,000	10,500.00	5,325.00	
Sioux			5,500.00	8,355.00	
Stanton			13,000.00	37,100.00	
Thayer			51,500.00	93,400.00	
Thomas				10,850.00	
Thurston			48,500.00	46,695.00	
Valley	32,000	4,500	14,000.00	57,700.00	
Washington	148,000		39,000.00	54,250.00	
Wayne	5,000		39,500.00	54,500.00	
Webster	11,500		59,000.00	30,350.00	
Wheeler				2,600.00	
York			91,300.00	37,000.00	
Totals	$3,601,500	$237,500	$22,564,005.99	$6,010,653.80	$382.964.33

Grand total, $32,796,624.12.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

OUTLINE OF TAXATION IN NEBRASKA, 1854-1913.

Prepared by W. E. Hannan, Assistant Director, Legislative Reference Bureau.

CHAPTER I.

Constitutional Provisions on Taxation.

The institution of a government in the territory of Nebraska was effected by the organic act of May 30, 1854. This act was the charter which guided the deliberations of the legislature throughout the territorial period. In matters of revenue it was provided in section 6 of the organic act: "That the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act. * * * No tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States. Nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents." This same inhibition was laid upon legislative action concerning taxation by section 4 of the enabling act of April 19, 1864.

Until the admission of Nebraska into the union, March 1, 1867, upon which date the constitution of February 9, 1866, became operative, the legislature had no limitation placed upon it as to taxation other than that contained in section 6 of the organic act. During this period forty-one separate revenue acts became laws. The first general revenue law, that of February 13, 1857, was preceded by a number of smaller measures passed in 1855 and 1856. These latter were merely fragmentary and a more comprehensive system was provided by the act of 1857. This act was sixty sections in length and was taken entire from the Iowa revenue code. Four other acts of some length were later adopted, two of them being amendatory and two the result of a general revision of all statutes. Of the amendatory acts, one was adopted November 6, 1858, and contained sixty-four sections; the other January 11, 1861, which had seventy-nine sections. Of the acts of revision, one was made and approved February 15, 1864, and contained ninety-one sections; the other February 12, 1866, with one hundred and ten sections.

The next period, that of the constitution of February 19, 1866, is marked by as little limitation upon the power of the legislature in matters of taxation as was evidenced in the period governed by the organic act. This constitution provided as follows:

Art. V, Sec. 3. "The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year."

Art. VII, Sec. 1. "* * * The legislature shall make such provisions, by taxation or otherwise, as * * * will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the state."

Art. VIII, Sec. 3. "The property of corporations now existing, or hereafter created, shall forever be subject to taxation, the same as the property of individuals."

In none of these provisions is found either a method or manner that would place a bar upon legislative action in establishing a revenue system other than that contained in section 3, article VIII, prohibiting the exemption of the property of corporations from taxation. This freedom from constitutional limitations on taxation was not taken advantage of by the legislature, for it continued the policy of the general property tax instituted during the territorial period. This was evidenced in the one general revenue act passed during this period, February 15, 1869, sections 1-110, and in the various amendments thereto.

The constitution of 1866 was felt to be inadequate to care for the growing state. The constitutional convention of 1871 resulted and a new constitution

was proposed which the people, by a majority of six hundred and forty-one, rejected. One reason for this failure was the clause in section 3, article VIII, which provided that "the buildings and grounds belonging to and used by any religious society for religious purposes, to the value of five thousand dollars, may be exempted from taxation." Upon this principle the whole of the church property might be taxed—depending upon the viewpoint of any special legislature—at least all such property in excess of five thousand dollars in value would be taxed.

The constitution of 1871 was the first to prescribe the limits of revenue legislation, by declaring in section 1, article VIII, that: "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. * * * The legislature shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, innkeepers, grocery keepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges. * * * uniform as to the class upon which it operates." In section 3, article VIII, instead of the usual declaration exempting the property of the state, counties and municipal corporations from taxation, we find such public property classed with educational, charitable and religious property which may be exempt from taxation. In addition to this class of exemptions, it is provided that "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." This latter principle had been in practice since the adoption of the first law on this subject, January 4, 1861.

The people having negatived the proposed constitution of 1871, a further one was drafted by the constitutional convention of 1875, submitted to the people and adopted. The principle of taxation by valuation uniform as to class and of a modified exemption, which was proposed in the rejected constitution of 1871, was continued in the constitution of 1875. This latter provided as follows:

Art. IX, Sec. 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 as the legislature shall direct, and it shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, 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."

Art. IX, 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 incumbered 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 land, by reason of live fences, fruit and forest trees grown and cultivated thereon, shall not be taken into account in the assessment thereof."

Upon the two foregoing sections all revenue legislation since 1875 has been based. In that time two general revenue measures have been enacted, one approved March 1, 1879, the other approved April 4, 1903. And, in addition to these two general measures, over one hundred amendments have been made. The following amendment to section 1, article IX, of the constitution was proposed by the legislature and rejected by the people at the general election held November 3, 1914:

"The rules of taxation shall be uniform as to any given class and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes

may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided, in addition to those hereinafter specifically mentioned in section 2 of this article."

The above amendment was for the purpose of giving the legislature unhampered power in matters of revenue legislation. Up to the present time, because of constitutional limitations, few innovations of principle have been made in our revenue system. The chief departures have been the inheritance tax of 1901, the taxation of railway terminals since 1907, and the occupation tax on all corporations since 1909. The discussion in this chapter shows only the constitutional development of the principle of taxation in our state. The following chapters will discuss the statutory development from 1855 to the present.

CHAPTER II.

Taxable Property and Its Valuation.

The constitution of 1866, except by implication, was silent upon the subject of the taxation of property by valuation. The exception was the proviso that: "The property of corporations now existing or hereafter created shall forever be subject to taxation, the same as the property of individuals." A study of the statutes preceding and contemporary with the constitution of 1866 shows that all the property of individuals was taxed at a fair cash value. We see in this the anomaly of a constitution seeking in a statutory enactment its principle of action. The second constitution, that of 1875, provided that all property should be taxed in proportion to its value. This was but the solidification, in constitutional form, of the requirements of the various statutes since 1857.

The forms of property at the beginning of the territorial period, and even throughout its continuance, were simple, consisting of land and its products, live stock and what little personalty was accumulated by the pioneer builders of the future state. Such elements of property, as shares of stock and the more material forms of corporate property upon which such stock was based, while taken cognizance of in our revenue system as early as 1856, did not become a problem nor a source of great revenue until a later period.

What property is taxable and what valuation is placed thereon is not clearly disclosed in the first revenue measure, "an act to provide for a county revenue," approved March 15, 1855. The levy is to be made upon "the assessed value of the taxable property," but what constitutes "taxable property" is found only in such descriptive terms as "claims" and "town lots." More definite is the act approved January 26, 1856, "relating to assessors," wherein both "real and personal" property is to be assessed at its "marketable value in cash at the time of assessment," and village, town and city lots are to be listed separately from real estate. For the first time a corporate form of property is noted—e. g., shares of stock which are to be assessed to, and the owner and number of shares declared by, the president of the corporation. This act marks the beginning of the attempt to define "taxable property" and the method of its valuation. However, the first serious definition of taxable property into its kinds and classes is made by the "act providing for the collection of revenue," approved February 13, 1857. The territorial legislature in enacting this measure adopted entire chapter 37 of the "Iowa Code," entitled, "Revenue." It was our first comprehensive revenue law, in that it provided for a complete system of assessment, levy, collection and administration of the revenues.

This law defined taxable property in the following terms:

"Lands and lots in towns, including lands bought from the United States and from this territory, and whether bought on credit or otherwise; ferry franchises to be considered real property.

"Horses and neat cattle, mules and cattle; money in possession or on deposit, including bank bills; money, property or labor due from solvent debtors on contract or on judgment, and whether within this territory or not; mortgages and other like securities, and accounts bearing interest; stock or

shares in any bank or company, incorporated or otherwise, and whether incorporated by this territory or any other state and whether situated in this territory or not. Public stock or loans; household furniture, including gold and silver plate, musical instruments, watches and jewelry; private libraries for their value over one hundred dollars; pleasure carriages, stages, hacks, and other vehicles for transporting passengers, wagons, carts, drays, sleds and every other description of vehicles or carriage; boats and vessels of every description wherever registered or licensed, and whether navigating the waters of this territory or not, if owned either wholly or in part by persons who are inhabitants of this territory; annuities, but not including pensions from the United States, or any of them, nor salaries, or payments expected for services to be rendered.

Property used in the business of merchants or manufacturers, to be taxed upon the average value of property in their possession during the year previous to listing. In case of a manufacturer, the value shall be estimated upon the materials only that enter into the combination or manufacture."

This same act—1857—defines the term "credit" as follows:

"The term credit includes every claim and demand for money, labor or other valuable thing, and every annuity or sum of money receivable at stated periods, and all money in property of any kind, and secured by deed, mortgage or otherwise.

"In listing money and credits, person entitled to deduct from their gross amount all bona fide debts owing by him; indebtedness to be founded on actual consideration, amount of liability as security for another deducted; no deduction allowed for notes given insurance company for premiums nor for unpaid subscriptions to any institution, society, or to the capital stock of any corporation."

Such a minute division of taxable property into its various kinds and classes was evidently made so that nothing should be left to the whim of the assessor. Despite the care exercised to include all species of property in this measure, several items escaped, to be added when, in 1858, the whole revenue measure was rewritten for the purpose of making specific corrections. The act of 1857 included as taxable property "land bought from the United States." This was amended by the law of 1858 by adding "lands donated by the United States." To the numerous vehicles of transportation designated by the act of 1857 a further one, "omnibuses," is included by the amended act of 1858. Merchants and manufacturers, in addition to being taxed on the "average value of the property in their possession during the year previous to that in which they are assessed," which was required both by the law of 1857 and 1858, are further by the latter act—1858—made subject to a tax on "money invested in manufactories, including buildings, machinery and materials; also moneys used in merchandising." This latter method of taxing manufacturers and merchants was continued in the general revision of the revenue law made in 1864, but the method of taxing them upon the "average value of the property in their possession during the year previous to listing" was amended to read: "the value of such property in his possession or control at the time of listing." This amendment was more favorable to the merchant and manufacturer than the original law, in that the amount of such property at the time of the assessment would be at a minimum. A further species of property was added by the act of 1864 by including "toll bridges," which for purposes of taxation were declared to be "real property." No further additions or changes were made to the list of taxable property either by the revised revenue law of 1866 or by the "act to provide a system of revenue," approved February 15, 1869. This latter act was based upon the first state constitution adopted in 1866 and which became operative March 1, 1867. The constitution of 1866, being virtually silent upon the subject of taxation, had, therefore, no influence upon the revenue measure adopted in 1869, which throughout its one hundred and ten sections continues the principle and practice initiated in 1857.

The revenue article in the constitution adopted in 1875 made necessary a general revision of the revenue system of the state. A few amendments

were made in 1877, the most important, in so far as it related to the kinds of property taxable, being the one limiting the kinds of property exempt from taxation. This step was made compulsory upon the legislature by section 2 of article IX of the constitution of 1875, which dealt with the classes of property exempt from taxation. The constitution and the statutory amendment narrowed the field so that a certain amount of personal property, which had hitherto been exempt, was now returned to the field of taxable property. Such property was as follows:

"The wool shorn from the sheep of the person giving the list, and his crop harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, and family pictures; the kitchen furniture of each family, the beds and bedding requisite for the use of the family, and one bed and bedding thereof for each single person not a member of another family; the apparel of every person and family actually used for wearing, with all food provided for each family.

"The polls or estates, or both, of persons who by reason of age or infirmity may * * * be unable to contribute to the public charge."

A further act, dealing with non-resident stock growers, provided that:

"When a person not a stock-grower in this state shall drive any stock into a county of the state, for the purpose of grazing therein, at any time previous to the last day of December of any year, it shall be liable to be assessed for all taxes leviable in that county for that year, the same as if it had been in the county at the time of the annual assessment."

The object sought to be obtained by the foregoing was some return for the protection afforded and benefits conferred upon the stockmen who brought their stock to this state to finish them for the market.

The whole revenue code was re-enacted March 1, 1879. This measure contained one hundred and eighty-four sections and was the tardy recognition of the revenue article in the constitution of 1875. A complete change is noted in the form taken to declare what is "taxable property." All previous measures, beginning with 1857, had been specific to the minutest detail in declaring what property should be taxed. The act of March 1, 1879, is more general. The property to be assessed and taxed shall be:

"First. All real and personal property in this state.

"Second. All moneys, credits, bonds or stocks or other investments, the shares of stock of incorporated companies and associations, and all other personal property, including property in transitu to or from this state used, held, owned or controlled by persons residing in this state.

"Third. The shares of capital stock of banks and banking companies doing business in this state.

"Fourth. The capital stock of companies and associations incorporated under the laws of this state."

Provision was made at this time to care for a new form of property interest which arose by reason of the fact that the state possessed, as proprietor, a large acreage of school land. This the state sold on contracts, holding the deed until the right of the purchaser to the deed became absolute. The purchaser, however, was gradually acquiring an interest in such land, and provision was therefore made to tax this new form of property as follows:

"School lands sold under any provisions of any law of this state, or such as have been heretofore sold, shall not be taxable until the right to a deed shall have become absolute, except the value of the interest of such purchasers shall be taxable, which interest shall be determined by the amount paid and invested in improvements on such lands." (Saline lands included under this same provision in 1907.)

A further method of obtaining the use of school lands was in the form of a lease. Such lessors who improved their leasehold estates at once came within the purview of those seeking new additions to the list of taxable property. An act of 1903, therefore, provided that:

"All improvements put on leased lands shall be assessed to the owner of such improvements as personal property."

A still further value, for purposes of taxation, was found to exist in leased educational lands by an amendment of 1911 to the above act, as follows:

"All improvements put on leased public lands shall be assessed to the owner of such improvements as personal property, together with the value of the lease."

This amendment assesses the "value of the lease" as well as the "value of the improvements."

The general revenue law, approved April 4, 1903, was the answer to the demand for a better system of administration of the revenues. No new form of taxable property was created, other than the taxing of improvements on leased school lands. The declaration of the new measure upon the question of taxable property is concise and brief. It states as follows, that: "All property in this state, not expressly exempt therefrom, shall be subject to taxation." But careful definitions and instructions for listing brings out each item of property that shall be taxed.

The method of valuing "taxable property" underwent various changes. As early as 1856, property was to be assessed "according to its marketable value in cash at the time of the assessment." The next year, 1857, a more definite provision was enacted, as follows:

"All taxable property shall be listed and valued each year, real property to be assessed at its true value in money at private sale, having regard to its quality, locality, natural advantages, the general improvement in the vicinity and all other elements of its value."

The above method was followed until 1861, when a further amendment provided as follows:

"All taxable property, personal and real, to be listed and valued each year, that in the assessment of real property used and occupied exclusively for agricultural purposes and other than lots situated within the limits of any city, town, or village, the assessor shall not value the same higher by reason of any improvements thereon made exclusively for agricultural purposes, unless such improvements exceed the sum of $1,000, when such excess only shall be assessed."

No further change was made in the principle of valuation until 1879, when it was amended as follows:

"Personal property shall be valued as follows:

"First. All personal property, except as herein otherwise directed, shall be valued at its fair cash value.

"Second. Every credit for a certain sum, payable either in money or labor, shall be valued at a fair cash value for the sum so payable, if for any article of property, or for labor, or service of any kind, it shall be valued at the current price of such property, labor or service.

"Third. Annuities and royalties shall be valued at their then present total value.

"Real property shall be valued as follows:

"First. Each tract or lot of real property shall be valued at its fair value, estimated at the price it would bring at a voluntary sale thereof, where public notice had been given, and a payment of one-third cash and the balance secured by a mortgage upon the property."

"Second. Leasehold estates, including leases of school and other lands of the state, shall be valued at such a price as they would bring at a fair voluntary sale for cash."

"Third. Where a building or structure owned by a lessee is located on land leased from another, the same shall be valued at such a price as such building or structure would sell at a fair voluntary sale for cash."

We are rescued from this rather complex method of ascertaining the value of taxable property by the amendment of 1903 which provided as follows:

"All property subject to taxation, shall be valued at its actual value which shall be entered opposite each item and shall be assessed at twenty per cent. of such actual value. * * * Actual value as used in this act shall mean its value in the market in the ordinary course of trade."

"All real property subject to taxation shall be assessed April 1, 1904, and every fourth year thereafter, which assessment shall be used as a basis of valuation for taxation until the next quadrennial assessment."

"The assessor in his annual valuation of personal property shall list and value real property becoming subject to taxation for the first time, and new improvements over $100 in value not previously included in the value of land and lots; the value of such improvements is ascertained by considering for how much more the land would sell for by reason of such improvements. In case of the destruction of any improvement the value of the land is ascertained by determining for how much less such land or lot would sell for by reason of such loss."

The principle of valuation adopted in 1903 still governs in the assessment of taxable property. Its chief departures from the principle in use prior to 1903 were, first, in taking twenty per cent. of the actual value as the assessed value for purposes of taxation. In this respect the change consisted rather in putting in the statutes that which had been the custom and practice since 1857; second, in fixing a valuation of real estate once every four years instead of each year.

Such classes of property as mortgages, railroads, express and insurance companies, banks and corporations have been omitted from the discussion in this chapter as each such class will be treated by itself.

CHAPTER III.

Property Exempt From Taxation.

The exemption of certain classes of property from taxation is based either upon public policy or upon the fact that the state should not tax itself. That the principle of public policy governed the actions of our early legislators is evidenced from a study of the classes of property exempted. These exemptions were as follows: For educational, religious and charitable purposes; for the purpose of encouraging the development of fruit and forest trees; for the encouragement of the sheep industry; exempting a certain amount of personal property for the purpose of lessening the burden and encouraging the pioneer settler; certain other miscellaneous exemptions among which are the property of the territory, state, county and municipalities.

The first exemption of property is that contained in section 6 of the organic act, May 30, 1854, which provides as follows: "No tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States," and the same principle is re-enacted in section 4 of the enabling act, April 19, 1864, in the following language: "No taxes shall be imposed by said state on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States." This restriction meant more to the people of that period than it does to us now, as the United States still controlled millions of acres of public land. Even the land which had been homesteaded, but upon which final proof had not been made was still the property of the United States and therefore could not be taxed by the territory.

The desire to promote and foster education is evidenced by the acts approved by the first legislative session of the territory. Three measures were introduced: first, to "Incorporate the Nebraska University," approved February 28, 1855; second, to "Incorporate Simpson University at Omaha City," approved March 9, 1855; third, to "Incorporate Nebraska City Collegiate and Preparatory Institute," approved March 15, 1855. In each of these measures it was provided that "all the real or personal estate belonging or which may hereafter belong to said corporation, shall be exempted from taxation for any and all purposes whatever." The following year, 1856, an act to "authorize religious societies to elect officers and hold property" was approved January 26, 1856. Section 5 of this act provided that "all property held by such societies or corporations, as prescribed in this act, shall be exempt from taxation." Thus early, without opposition, was initiated the principle of exemption, for purposes of taxation of the property of educational and religious institutions. However, sporadic opposition to this principle later developed.

The exemption of a species of property differing from schools and churches

was provided for in section 13 of the "Act incorporating the Platte Valley and Pacific Railroad Company," as follows:

"Property of the corporation shall be liable for taxation, but not unless the net proceeds exceed ten per cent per annum."

This same provision was contained in the "Act incorporating the Nebraska Central Railroad company." A different method of exempting corporate property is disclosed in the "Act to incorporate the Missouri and Western Telegraph Company," approved January 11, 1861. Section 11 of this act provided as follows:

"The property of said company shall be wholly exempt from taxation within this territory for the period of five years from and after the passage of this act; and after the expiration of said five years the property of said company shall be assessed for taxes as other property."

Such exemptions were rather unusual and were evidently intended to encourage investment in and the development of such property.

The revenue code of 1857 provided the first general list of the kind of property that should be exempt from taxation. Section 2 of this act declared as follows:

"The following classes of property are not to be taxed, and they may be omitted from the lists herein required:

"First. The property of the United States and that of this state, including the university and school lands;

"Second. The property of a county, township, incorporated town, and school district, when devoted to the public use, and not held for pecuniary profit;

"Third. Public grounds, by whomsoever devoted to the public, including all places for the burial of the dead;

"Fourth. Fire engines and implements used for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings, and for the meetings of fire companies;

"Fifth. The grounds and buildings of library, scientific, benevolent and religious institutions or societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of those institutions, not exceeding three acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view to pecuniary profit;

"Sixth. The books, papers, furniture and apparatus pertaining to the above institutions, and used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institutions used for their education;

"Seventh. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter;

"Eighth. Animals not specificed in the next section (the next section specifies horses and neat cattle, mules and asses, sheep and swine); the wool shorn from the sheep of the person giving the list, and his crop harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, and family pictures; the kitchen furniture of each family, the beds and bedding requisite for the family, one bed and the bedding thereof for each single person not a member of another's family, the apparel of every family and person actually used for wearing, with all food provided for each family;

"Ninth. The polls or estates, or both, of persons who by reason of age or infirmity may in the judgment of the assessor be unable to contribute to the public charges; such opinion being subject to reversal by the county court;

"Tenth. Mutual insurance companies."

The only change made in this list, before the passage of the amendment to this section in 1877 required by the constitution of 1875, was that made in 1864 which omitted mutual insurance companies from the class of exemptions. As the constitution of 1875 required all property to be taxed an amendment enacted in 1877 eliminated "clause eighth" from the list of property exempted.

In the first irrigation law, an "Act to provide for water rights and

irrigation," etc., approved March 27, 1889, we find a provision that seems to be contrary to the revenue article of the constitution. Section 4 of article 1 of the irrigation law provided as follows:

"Section 4. All ditches, canals or laterals used for the purpose of irrigation shall be exempt from all taxation, whether for state, county or municipal purposes."

This section was readopted in the amended law of 1895 and is now part of the present irrigation code.

In order to encourage the planting and growth of forest trees, as a protection against the terrific winds that swept this prairie region and for the further purpose of developing a fruit industry in the territory and state, various measures were enacted providing for a partial exemption from taxation for this purpose.

The first measure on this subject was an "Act to encourage the cultivation of fruit, forest, and ornamental trees in the territory of Nebraska," approved January 4, 1861. Sections 1 and 3 provided as follows:

"Section 1. That a valuation of fifty dollars on the real estate belonging to any individual, situated in one tract, * * * is * * * exempted from taxation. Provided, The said real estate shall have in a good state of cultivation one acre of land on which there shall not be less than one hundred fruit or ornamental trees, or four hundred forest trees in artificial groves; and that for each additional acre cultivated as herein described, there shall be the sum of fifty dollars exempt from taxation."

"Sec. 3. The cultivation of fruit, forest, or ornamental trees on any tract of land, as described in the first section of this act, shall in no case increase its valuation for revenue purposes."

Encouraged by this measure the small fruit grower had enacted into law an "Act to encourage the cultivation of grapes," approved January 10, 1862. Section 3 contained the same principle as that in section 3 of the act of 1861. Section one of the new act provided as follows:

"Section 1. That a valuation of one hundred dollars on real estate belonging to any individual, situated in one tract, * * * is * * * exempted from taxation; Provided, The said real estate shall have in a good state of cultivation, one acre of grapes; and that for each additional acre cultivated, * * * there shall be the sum of fifty dollars exempted from taxation."

The high exemptions afforded by the acts of January 4, 1861, and of January 10, 1862, led to their repeal February 15, 1864. The repealing measure, however, re-enacted a provision contained in each of the former acts, as follows:

"Section 2. The cultivation of fruit, forest, and ornamental trees, or grape vines upon any land in this territory shall in no case increase the value of said land for revenue purposes."

This principle was maintained until 1869, in which year the high rate of exemption contained in the earlier acts of 1861 and 1862 was again adopted. In an "Act to encourage the growth of timber and fruit trees," approved February 12, 1869, it was provided as follows:

"Section 1. There shall be exempt from taxation of the property of each taxpayer who shall * * * plant and suitably cultivate one or more acres of forest trees for timber, the sum of one hundred dollars annually for five years, for each acre so planted and cultivated.

"Sec. 2. There shall be exempt from taxation of the property of each taxpayer who shall * * * plant and suitably cultivate one or more acres of fruit trees, the sum of fifty dollars annually for five years, for each acre so planted and cultivated.

"Sec. 5. That persons without real estate and living on homesteads, under the act of Congress, shall be allowed for each acre of timber under this act, fifty dollars exempt from taxation annually for five years."

The fact that there was no limitation placed upon the number of acres for which an exemption from taxation of from fifty to one hundred dollars was allowed led to some abuse of the law. In order to curb this tendency to

have the acreage planted to trees and the taxable value of their property balance so as to offset each other, the legislature of 1873 provided an amendment to section 3 of the act of 1869 as follows:

"Section 3. * * * Provided, That there shall not be an exemption from taxation of the property of any person owning less than one hundred and sixty acres of land, of more than five hundred dollars, nor shall more than five acres of land planted and cultivated, as hereinbefore provided, be taken into the account for every one hundred and sixty acres owned by any person, which said five acres shall be a part of the tract of land for which the exemption is claimed."

The immediate effect of this legislation was to narrow the acreage planted to the limitations declared in the statutes which had also placed a maximum on the amount of the exemption.

The constitution of 1875 gave pause to indiscriminate exemptions of property from taxation. In sections 1 and 2 of article IX the constitution declared as follows:

"Section 1. * * * every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property and franchises.

"Sec. 2. * * * 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."

This being the paramount law the legislature of 1877 in an amendment to section 1 of the revenue code provided as follows:

"Section 1. * * * 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 with the assessment thereof."

Despite the constitutional provision and its interpretation by statute in 1877 the law of 1869 "to encourage the growth of timber and fruit trees" still continued to be followed by at least some of the local assessing officers. A decision of the state supreme court, 1878, in the case of "The Union Pacific R. R. Co. v. The Board of County Commissioners of Saunders Co.," declared the act of 1869 null and void. A further decision on this particular point of exemption, so tenacious was this law of 1869, was required in 1880 in the case of the "B. & M. R. R. Co. v. Seward Co."

In accordance with section 2 of article IX of the constitution of 1875, which provides among other items that "Property * * * used exclusively * * * for cemetery purposes, may be exempted from taxation," the legislature of 1913 passed an act "to authorize the incorporation of mausoleum associations, etc." Section 5 of this law provided that such property shall be exempt from taxation.

CHAPTER IV.

Administration of the Revenues.

Administration of the revenue system begins with the local assessor and concludes with the state board of equalization and assessment. Between these official extremes the county clerk, county treasurer and the county board of equalization perform certain functions in the assessment and collection of the revenues.

The assessment of property as well as collection of the tax was assigned to the sheriff and his deputies by an "Act defining the duties of the sheriff and other officers," approved March 16, 1855. The sheriff or his deputies apparently continued to perform the duties of the assessor until 1861 when the act "creating the office of precinct assessor," approved January 10, 1861, became a law. This measure provided that the assessor should be elected annually. A year later, 1862, "An Act respecting elections," approved January 10, 1862, held for a biennial election of this officer. The term of two years was evidently not satisfactory, for "An Act to provide for elections," approved February 15, 1864, declared a return to the "annual election" of the precinct assessor. No further change was made in the term of the assessor until 1903 when, in a general revision of the revenue code, the elective precinct assessor as such gave way to the plan of a county assessor, who was elected for a term of four years and who was declared ineligible to two consecutive terms.

The county assessor was to be aided in his duties by deputies. The number of deputies were determined by the county assessor and the county board at their annual meeting in January. The number agreed upon were appointed by the county assessor with the consent of the county board. The selection of the deputies was, as far as practicable, to be made from different townships, precincts, villages, cities and wards and the district to be assessed by the deputy was assigned by the county assessor. The term of office of the deputy was at the pleasure of the county assessor, but it could not extend beyond the completion of the equalization of the assessments by the county board.

This initial attempt to centralize the administration of the assessment in one officer—an elective county assessor with a long term—was in response to the demand that a constantly decreasing grand assessment roll with its concomitant of a constantly increasing state debt be checked. Prior to the year 1904 the grand assessment roll of the state reached its highwater mark in 1893, when it showed an assessed valuation for purposes of taxation of $194,733,124.73. This amount was not exceeded until 1904, the first year under the county assessor system, when it reached the total of $294,779,244.65. The principle of centralized control of the local assessor by having him appointed was gradually being opposed by the forces who believed in decentralization in the administration of the assessment and therefore a return to the principle of an elective precinct assessorship. The question was made an issue in 1908 by the democrats in their state platform when they declared in favor of "a law to provide for the election of the precinct and township assessors by the direct vote of the people." This platform pledge was redeemed by them in 1909 by the passage of an act which provided for the biennial election of precinct and township assessors with ineligibility to two successive terms. Certain provisions were also made relative to assessors in municipalities. Cities having one thousand population or more were to elect one assessor. Cities having a population over 4,000 were to be divided by the county board into suitable assessment districts, apportioning as nearly as practicable by voting wards or precincts 4,000 inhabitants to each assessor who was to be elected from his district. The county assessor at this time was left undisturbed.

A further attack was made in 1911 on the principle of centralization when the office of county assessor was, by a petition of at least ten per cent of the electors, put up at the general election for continuance or discontinuance; if the latter, the duties of the assessor devolved upon the county clerk. The term of office of precinct assessor was increased from one biennial term to two biennial terms with non-succession. The right of cities, having over 4,000 population, to elect their assessors by districts was taken away in 1911 by an act which provided that the county board and county assessor should determine the number of assessors required and such number should be elected "en masse" and assigned by the county assessor. The continuance of this method, in cities with over 4,000 population, was sought by the "code commission" appointed to revise the statutes in their bill amending section 19 of chapter 20, entitled "Elections," approved April 18, 1913. A further amendment to this same section was introduced by Senator N. P. Dodge, Jr., of Douglas county, which, when originally introduced, provided that "in counties with a population of 150,000 * * * the county assessor with the consent of the county board should appoint all precinct, ward or township assessors." But in the passage of this bill through the senate an additional change was made which provided that "in cities with over 4,000 inhabitants * * * the assessors should be appointed en masse." This bill was approved April 19, 1913, and is held by the attorney general to be the law. At the present time then we have two methods of choosing the local assessor: one by appointment in counties with over 150,000 inhabitants and in cities with over 4,000 population; the other by election in districts outside the area not covered by the first method.

The duties of the assessor throughout the history of this office, in addition to the primary duty imposed of assessing the real and personal property,

have been varied. From 1855 to 1864 the local assessor was required only to assess the real and personal property of his district. The year 1864 marks the first departure when the assessor is required "to enumerate the inhabitants of their precincts." In 1865 he was required to make "returns of persons subject to military duty, to enumerate the inhabitants and to list separately the deaf and dumb, blind and insane, noting age, sex and condition of such persons." The foregoing was simple compared to the burden placed upon him in 1869, when he was required to "make a complete return of all births and deaths occurring the preceding year in their precinct; to further enter the nativity of all persons, and to note all cases of insanity, idiocy and the degree of either as far as practicable." In 1875 the assessor was required to "make a report of the census returns to the county clerk." In 1877 the further duty was laid upon him of "listing the number of acres of land under cultivation and the amount and kind of grain sown thereon for the year previous to the listing." There were certain duties peculiar to the assessor in counties under township organization. "He may act as a member of board of town auditors. He was required to be one member of the board of health and to sit as a member of the town board of equalization." In 1897 it was required of the assessor that he aid the "Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics," as follows: "At the time of the annual assessment, to enroll names of all persons over twenty-one years old, their occupation, products of farms and factories, length of employment past year of wageworkers and wages received." A further act approved April 21, 1913, created the "Bureau of Agricultural Statistics and Publicity" and imposed upon the precinct assessor the following: "To enroll the names of all persons over 21 years of age occupied in farming, with time employed and amount of wages earned, together with the present acreage and crops to which their several farms are planted and the number and kind of animals kept thereon." This was an additional duty to that imposed by the act of 1897 for the "Labor Bureau," which was continued in force by the amendment of 1913, omitting, however, "farm laborers."

The local assessor from the beginning bore certain relations to the county clerk, county board and territorial and state board of equalization and assessment. The county clerk's duties consisted in furnishing the assessor with certain assessment books and blanks, to correct errors in assessment roll and to assess property omitted by the assessor. The relation of the county board to the assessor was one of supervision, which included even from the beginning the power of removal. Upon the territorial and state board of equalization and assessment was early imposed the duty of furnishing "forms for use of county commissioners, assessors and clerks * * * as shall secure uniformity of proceedings and returns throughout the territory." The revenue code of 1903 conferred upon this board the "power to remove any county assessor for wilful neglect of duty."

The county board of equalization is the next factor in the administration of the revenue system. The history of this board is coeval with that of the assessor and reaches back to 1855. The prototype of this board is the "judge of probate," an official whose powers are determined by "An act defining the duties of the Judge of Probate," approved March 16, 1855. He determined the levy and submitted questions concerning additional taxes to a vote of the people. The probate judge was relieved of these duties by chapter 20 of the "Code of Nebraska," relating to "county commissioners," approved January 23, 1856. This county board was three in number and composed the first county board of equalization as appears from chapter 26 of the "Code of Nebraska," relating to "assessor," approved January 26, 1856. Section 15 of this chapter provided that "the county commissioners shall * * * hear and determine all appeals that may be made from the assessor's roll; if the commissioners are absent or unable to do so, the county clerk shall hear and determine such appeals." In 1857, when the "Iowa Revenue Code" was adopted, the practice in Iowa was followed and the composition of the board of equalization was changed from county commissioners to "county judge, county clerk and county treasurer." In a revision of the revenue code in

1858 the personnel of the board was changed to that of the three county commissioners. Upon the introduction of the township form of government in 1877 it was provided that the "board of supervisors" should constitute a board of equalization for the county, and that for the smaller unit—the township, the supervisor, town clerk and assessor should act as a board of equalization. In the revision of the revenue law in 1903 it was provided that the "county board, county assessor and county clerk shall constitute the county board of equalization." This was an addition of the county assessor and was in harmony with the idea of centralization advanced at this time.

The county board of equalization was, in the beginning, and now is the court of first instance for an aggrieved taxpayer. From the decision of this board the taxpayer may appeal to the district court and from there to the state supreme court. It is not evident until 1873 just what steps the county board took in the matter of adjusting the valuations made by the local assessors. In this year an amendment to the revenue law gave the county board "the right to raise or lower the valuations of any or all property (except property valued by the state board) as may be deemed just and proper." This unlimited action over valuations received a check by a provision in the revenue law of 1879, which provided that the board "may increase or diminish the aggregate valuation of property * * * as may be necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuations of property in the county, but it shall in no instance reduce the aggregate valuation * * * below the aggregate valuation * * * as made by the assessors; neither shall it increase the aggregate valuation * * * except in such an amount as may be necessary * * * to a proper and just equalization." Prior to 1903 real and personal property was valued and equalized each year. The revenue law of 1903 made a change in this method by providing that the board should "at its meeting in 1904 and every fourth year thereafter, equalize the valuation of real property of the county." And the limitations placed upon the action of the board in the matter of raising or lowering the valuations as returned by the assessors were removed so that the board was empowered without restriction to "increase or diminish the aggregate valuation of property." In practice the interval of four years in the valuation of real property proved to be too long. Inequalities intruded. To remedy this a further step was taken by an amendment in 1909 which provided for an annual or biennial correction of real property by lowering or increasing the assessed valuation of such tracts or lots as are assessed too high or too low. This did not change the rule of the quadrennial assessment of realty; it was but added power given the board to take up the slack in realty values between the four-year period.

A further step in the administration of the revenues is the state board of equalization and assessment. This office was established in 1857, but was called the "Census Board," the legislature using the terminology contained in the "Iowa Revenue Code." A revision of this "Code" in 1858 provided that "the territorial auditor and treasurer" (offices created by the act of March 16, 1855) "should constitute the territorial board of equalization." In 1864 the office of governor was included by an amendment which provided that "the governor, territorial auditor and treasurer shall constitute the territorial board of equalization." No further change was made in the personnel of this board until 1903, when a new board was authorized, composed of the "governor, auditor, treasurer, secretary of state and commissioner of public lands and buildings," and given authority to appoint a secretary. The name of the board was changed at this time to the "state board of equalization and assessment."

The powers of this board in relation to the local assessing and administrative officers were threefold: First, a loose administrative control; second, the authority to equalize the valuations within each county; third, sole power over the assessment of railroad and telegraph property. The extent of the administrative control of the state board over the local assessing officer consisted as early as 1857 in furnishing, "assessment blanks and instructions necessary for a full and uniform assessment." Prior to 1903 the power of

removal of a local asessing officer did not lie in the state board. In the latter year the board was empowered to remove any county assessor who "wilfully neglected or refused to obey any of the provisions of law, or the rules, regulations or instructions of the board, or * * * to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by law, or by the rules, regulations or instructions of the board." This provision included peremptory dismissal without a hearing. This defect was corrected in 1911 by an amendment which declared that "no * * * county assessor shall be removed from office until after he has been notified and given a hearing." No county assessor has ever been removed under either of these provisions.

The second point wherein the state board comes in contact with the local administration of the revenues is in equalizing the values of each county. Beginning with 1857 the "Census Board" was authorized:

"To equalize the rate of assessment on real estate in the different counties whenever they are satisfied that the scale of valuation has not been adjusted with reasonable uniformity by the different assessors.

"Such equalization may be made either by changing any of the assessments or by varying the rate of taxation in any of the counties as may be found most convenient, but in either case the board is directed to preserve unchanged as far as practicable what would have been the aggregate amount of valuation had no such equalization been made."

The foregoing gave the board two methods to arrive at the true equalized value. First, either by increasing or decreasing the assessed value, or, second, by varying the rate of taxation. The latter method permitted the board to levy the full rate of territorial or state tax upon counties that made return of gross undervaluations, and of a less rate upon counties that made a more equitable return. The methods decreed by the law of 1857 remained in operation until 1879, in which year an amendment provided as follows:

"The state board of equalization shall * * * equalize and make the levy * * * but such equalization shall be made by varying the rate of taxation on the different counties, in case the board of equalization are satisfied that the scale of valuation has not been adjusted with reasonable uniformity by the different assessors."

This change confined the state board to the one method of equalizing values by varying the rate of state tax so that the rate would be higher in some counties than in others. The method employed by this and the former enactment was virtually to penalize and fine a county that made returns of a low valuation. The state board of equalization continued to equalize the valuations by this method until 1903, when in a general amendment of the "revenue code" it was provided that:

"The state board of equalization and assessment shall * * * have the power to increase or decrease the assessed valuation of any county, * * * by a per centum, and the per cent. of increase or decrease * * * shall be certified to the county clerk of the proper county, who shall thereupon add to or deduct from the assessment of each piece or parcel of property in the county affected, an amount equal to the per cent. of increase or decrease fixed by the state board."

To this method of equalization was added in 1905 the following:

"The state board shall have the power, in equalizing assessments, to increase or decrease the assessed valuation of any class, classes or kinds of property, whenever in their judgment it shall be necessary to make such assessments conform to law."

This amendment rendered less rigid the former principle of a flat increase or decrease on all the property in the county by providing that such property could be equalized by its classes or kinds. The reactionary tendency displayed by the legislature of 1909 in matters of revenue administration is further evidenced by an amendment the purport of which was to limit the powers of the state board. The substance of this amendment is as follows:

"The state board of equalization and assessment shall not increase the aggregate valuation of all the counties to an amount greater than that returned by the various county assessors."

In the event, however, that the state board finds that an equitable assessment of the property in the state cannot be made without increasing the aggregate valuation as returned by the county assessors, then, and in that case,

"The state board of equalization and assessment shall issue a notice to the counties that are undervalued and shall require such counties to appear and show cause why the assessment of such county should not be increased, and after a full hearing, the board may increase the valuation of such county by a per centum."

The immediate effect of this provision was to check the so-called "arbitrary" action of the state board in the matter of equalizations and to give the county in question a hearing before imposing an increase.

Lastly the state board of equalization and assessment has sole power in the assessment and valuation of the railroad and telegraph property of the state. The advent of the railroads brought problems, in a revenue way, too large for the local assessor to handle. Prior to 1864 this class of property was assessed by the local assessor; but beginning with 1864 the officers of railroad, telegraph and other transportation companies were required to make returns as follows:

"Of all the personal property which shall be held, to include road bed, depots, water and wood stations, and such other realty as is necessary for the daily running operations of the road, moneys and credits * * * within the territory, at the actual value in money. * * * the amount of said property situated in each incorporated village or city."

The returns included in the foregoing were to be made to the county clerk, who included them in his abstract which was reported to the territorial auditor. The value of this property was fixed before it was sent to the territorial board whose only method of equalizing the values before them was by varying the rate of taxes to be levied. An amendment to this method was made in 1867 which provided that the officers of these companies should make return of the amount and value of the property directly to the auditor in his capacity as a member of the board of equalization unless the property of the company was situated in one county only, in which case the return of the property was to be made to the assessor. The auditor then certified back to each county clerk the distribution of such property in the county, the valuation of which was then equalized by the county board. In 1873 it was provided that the state board of equalization "shall value and assess" railroad and telegraph property except "machine or repair shops or other buildings or grounds," this class of property being reserved for the local assessor. This latter class of property, by an amendment in 1879, was placed under the jurisdiction of the state board for valuation purposes, only to be again returned by an amendment in 1881 to the jurisdiction of the precinct assessors of the county "where such real or personal property (machine and repair shops, general office buildings, store houses, all real and personal property outside of right of way and depot grounds) may be situated." In 1889 the state board of equalization was given the further duty of assessing and valuing car companies and in 1907 they were required "to review and equalize local property of railway companies for purposes of terminal taxation and to forward the valuation made thereon to the respective county clerks.

The tendency of these various enactments show that gradually but surely the state board of equalization and assessment was obtaining sole control of the assessment and equalization of the railroad property of the state, and it stands out as the one solid, centralized administrative development in an otherwise decentralized and featureless administrative system.

The next step is the collection of the tax levied upon the assessed valuation as found by the assessors and the county and state boards of equalization. The office of collector of the local taxes first appears in the person of the sheriff. In section 13 of an "Act defining the duties of sheriffs and other officers," approved March 16, 1855, it was provided that the sheriff or his deputy shall collect the taxes of his county in accordance with the laws of this territory." The office of county treasurer was provided for by an "Act

regulating elections," approved March 16, 1855, and an "Act providing for the collection of the revenue," approved February 13, 1857, definitely stated: "That the county treasurer shall be collector of the revenue, and shall give bonds to the county commissioners in the sum of ten thousand dollars." Early legislation would indicate that the duties of the county treasurer were neither onerous nor exacting as he was only required to attend "at his office in September after receiving the tax list from the county clerk, and in the months of October, November and December to receive the taxes." In spite of the fact that the duties of this office were light an "Act providing for the appointment of deputies," approved October 8, 1858, authorized the county treasurer at his discretion to appoint a deputy. In 1858 a change was made in the methods of collecting the taxes. The designers of this method evidently considered it easier for the county treasurer to go about the county collecting the taxes than for the busy taxpayer to call upon the county treasurer at his office. The amendment was as follows:

"It shall be his (the county treasurer) duty to attend at the usual place of holding elections in each precinct of his county, for two days during the month of September * * * for the purpose of receiving taxes from any person who shall at that time wish to make payment; * * * and it shall be the duty of the treasurer to attend at the county seat for the balance of the month of September and during the month of October following to receive the taxes not yet paid."

By 1861 the fiscal conditions in each county were of sufficient importance to demand the full time of the county treasurer at his office in the county seat, and an amendment to this effect was approved January 11, 1861. All former revenue measures designated that the "county treasurer shall be collector of the taxes," but section 87 of the revenue code of 1879 provided that "the county treasurer shall be ex-officio county collector of taxes."

Prior to 1871 the county treasurer was collector of the taxes for the whole county. Beginning with an "Act to incorporate cities of the first class," approved February 8, 1871 and an "Act to prescribe the manner of collecting city taxes in cities of the second class," approved June 6, 1871, the city treasurer is authorized to collect city taxes, thus relieving the county treasurer of this duty. The distinction between these two fiscal officers was made more definite in 1873 by the following:

"The powers, rights, duties. and proceedings of the city treasurer in cities of the first class, shall * * * be the same in respect to the collection of municipal taxes and assessments as those of county treasurer in the * * * collection of county taxes."

Section 5, article X, of the constitution of 1875 made "it mandatory upon the legislature to provide for a township form of government. Conforming with this express declaration the legislature in 1877 passed an "Act to provide for township organization" which was approved February 16, 1877. This act provided for a town treasurer, for the collection by him of the taxes in his town, for the retention in his hands of the amount to be paid into the town treasury and for the payment of the residue to the county treasurer. The revenue code of 1879 in section 95 provided that "taxes assessed against railroad and telegraph property" in counties under township organization shall not be collected by the township treasurer but by the county treasurer. This divided responsibility was remedied by the general revenue code of 1903, which provided in section 144 that the "county treasurers of the several counties * * * shall be ex-officio county collectors of all taxes levied within their respective counties." With respect to municipalities those over 5,000 population made their own levy and collection. Cities and villages under 5,000 make their levy but the collection of the tax is made by the county treasurer who pays the amount due to the city or village treasurers. An amendment to the Omaha charter in 1905 provided that the county treasurer should be ex-officio city treasurer, thus superseding this officer. Under the act providing for the commission form of government, approved April 7, 1911, the fiscal department of cities adopting this form is in charge of an elective commissioner called the superintendent of public accounts and finances and the city treasurer is appointed.

A further administrative feature not provided for in the revenue laws was the tax commissioner. This officer was provided for in the municipal charters of Omaha, Lincoln and South Omaha. He appears for the first time in section 98 of the Omaha charter passed by the legislature in 1897. He was an elective official and his term was three years. Unlike the ordinary assessor he was to devote his entire time to his office. His duties were to "assess and value * * * all property, real and personal, and all franchises within the city limits, but he was to take the valuation and assessment of railroad property within the city limits from the returns made by the state board of equalization to the county clerk." To aid him in this work he was authorized to appoint as many deputies as he should find necessary and as were authorized by the mayor and council. In 1905 the legislature repealed the office of tax commissioner for the city of Omaha. The charter of the city of Lincoln approved March 27, 1901, provided for the office of tax commissioner with a term of two years. He was authorized to appoint with the consent of the mayor and council not to exceed five deputies. The duties of the commissioner were similar to those outlined in the Omaha charter. In the charter of South Omaha approved April 6, 1903, a like official with like powers and duties and an elective term of two years—changed to three years in 1911—was provided. This officer is still retained in the administration of the revenue systems of both Lincoln and South Omaha, but he performs his duty without the aid of deputies.

CHAPTER V.

Taxation of Railroads.

For purposes of taxation there was little tangible evidence of railroad property in Nebraska until the third year after the territory had become a state. In 1867 the value of shares of railroad stock for purposes of taxation is returned at $1,032,393. For the year 1868 no return is made, but in 1869 the assessed value of the railroad property in the state was returned as $7,440,800. The first rail of the Union Pacific in Nebraska was laid July 10, 1865. Governor Alvin Saunders in his message to the territorial legislature January 4, 1866, said: "The Union Pacific has laid its tracks for a distance of fifty-five miles." The year 1867 saw the completion of this road from Omaha to the west line of the state and beyond. Prior to the entrance of the Union Pacific in Nebraska a number of railroad companies were incorporated, but their material existence did not extend beyond their articles of incorporation. The incorporators of these paper railroads were jockeying for present position to care for a future contingency, as the then agricultural and industrial condition of the territory were poor guarantors of railroad dividends. The Union Pacific, therefore, was the only railroad—and that not until 1869—that was of value to the state for revenue purposes.

The property of railroads was early declared taxable. In an "Act to incorporate the Platte Valley and Pacific Railroad Company," approved March 1, 1855, it was declared that "the property of the corporation shall be liable to taxation, but not unless the net proceeds exceed ten per cent per annum." This same provision was contained in an "Act to incorporate the Nebraska Central Railroad Company, approved February 13, 1857. Of the eight separate acts, incorporating certain specific railroads, passed between the years 1855-1861, the above two were the only ones containing a clause relative to taxation. And the principle contained therein was virtually one of exemption from taxation, as these companies were not to be taxed "unless the net proceeds exceed ten per cent per annum."

The first general principle of arriving at the taxable value of railroad property is laid down in section 9 of the general revenue code of 1857, as follows:

"Sec. 9. The property of corporations or companies constructing canals, railways, plank roads, graded roads, turnpike roads, and similar improvements, is taxed through the shares of the stockholders; and when any such stockholders are non-resident, their interests are to be taxed in * * * the county in which is either terminus of the structure. * * * the assessor to require

the secretary to render under oath a list of the names and residences of such non-resident stockholders with the number of shares of each, and both the par value and the market value of such stock. * * * if such officer (whether resident or non-resident) refuses, the shares of non-residents shall be assessed to the company or corporation, and may be ascertained in the best manner within the power of the assessor. In such case the county first listing or assessing is to levy and collect the tax."

In a revision of the revenue code in 1858 the above method was retained entire and for refusal to return the shares of non-residents the following penalty was added:

"And the county commissioners may at their discretion add fifty per cent. to the amount so returned, and the property of the company shall be liable to sale as real estate for the taxes of the stockholders." The principle of taxing railroads and similar property, "through the shares of the stockholders" was maintained from 1857 to 1864. It was the only logical base upon which to lay a tax because the only material evidence of railroad property at this time was the shares of stock of the numerous paper railroad companies. The logic of events should have warranted the continuance of the principle of taxing railroad property through the shares of the stockholders, at least until 1866 or 1867, at which time the Union Pacific had completed its line across the state, and in consequence, for the first time offered any real tangible railroad property to be taxed. The legislature, anticipating by at least two years the constructive period of railroad development as distinguished from the stock or incorporation period, provided in 1864 a change from the former method of taxing railroads as follows:

"Section 17. The president, secretary, or principal accounting officer of every canal or slackwater navigation company, railroad company, turnpike company, plank road company, bridge company, telegraph company * * * whether incorporated by any law of this territory or not, shall list for taxation, verified by oath * * * all the personal property which shall be held to include road-bed, depots, water and wood stations, and such other realty as is necessary for the daily running operations of the road, moneys and credits of such company or corporation within the territory, at the actual value in money. * * * Return to be made to the clerk of each county where such property may be situated, together with a statement of the amount of such property which is situated in each incorporated village or city therein. The value of all movable property shall be added to the stationary and fixed property."

The property of railroad companies noted in this section of the revenue code of 1864 had no existence. Nor of little more effect was the continuance of this same provision in the revised revenue code of 1866 in force July 1, 1866. In fact, the assessment and taxation of railroad property as such does not appear in the abstract of the grand assessment roll of the territory or state before the year 1867, in which year from three counties out of a total of thirty-one, "railroad stock" is returned to the amount of $1,078,050. For the year 1868 no return of this class of property is made.

In 1867 an amendment to section 17 of the revenue code as revised in 1866 continued the same principle of taxing railroad property, but changed the administrative feature by providing that the principal officer of the company should make return of all railroad property to the state auditor—unless all such property was situated in one county only, when the return should be made to the assessor. The auditor, after receiving all the returns, was to certify to each county clerk the distribution of such property in his county, and the county board was to equalize its value. If the proper officer of the company failed to make returns in the time and manner required and the auditor had to seek elsewhere for his information, he was to certify such fact to the county board, who were authorized to add a penalty of not to exceed fifty per cent to the valuation. This same amendment added "ferry companies" and additional personal property as "bridges and boats, books, papers, office furniture and fixtures." The general revenue code, approved February 15, 1869, made no further change in the principle of the assessment and administration of railroad property."

From 1857 to 1873 the assessment, valuation and administration of railroad property was virtually in charge of the local assessing officers and boards of equalization. It was not until 1867 that the state auditor was made receiver of the list of taxable railroad property and his only function was to certify the amounts of such property in each county to the county clerks. Neither the auditor nor the territorial or state board of equalization had any influence in determining the valuation of this class of property. This was made the duty of the county boards.

About the latter part of this first period and in the year 1867 two species of railroad property became discernible: First, the property used in operating the road, e. g., road-bed, tracks, rolling stock, depots, etc. Second, lands donated by congress to aid in construction of the road. These latter in the case of the Union Pacific were considerable, amounting, according to a memorial of the territorial legislature addressed to congress February 13, 1867, to 3,900,000 acres. The territory desired to tax this land, but was barred from so doing by the fact that patents would first have to issue from the federal government to the railroads. The territory therefore petitioned congress "to require all railroad companies to obtain the patents for any lands that may be justly due said roads within one year from the time when they first become entitled to apply for said lands." This question of taxing railroad lands continued to be an issue between the railroads and the taxing power as late as 1883.

As the amount and value of railroad property began to develop respectable proportions the inadequacy of the method to ascertain its value for purposes of taxation became more noticeable. The state auditor in his report to the legislature of 1873 said:

"Railroad property should be assessed as all other taxable property of the state; but owing to defects in the revenue law giving no authority to the state board of equalization to equalize and adjust the assessment, the result is, the assessment is made in the counties which results in litigation with railroad companies and in many instances they refuse to pay taxes."

This condition to which the auditor called attention resulted in an amendment to that section of the revenue code dealing with the taxation of railroads, as follows:

"Sec. 17. The president, secretary, superintendent or other principal accounting officers within the state at the time of the assessment of every railroad or telegraph, whether incorporated by any law of this state or not, when any portion of the property of said railroad or telegraph company is situated in more than one county, shall list for assessment and taxation, verified by the oath or affirmation of the person so listing, all the following described property belonging to such corporation within the state, viz.: road-bed, superstructure, right-of-way, rolling stock, side track, telegraph lines, furniture and fixtures, and personal property belonging to such corporation. Such list shall contain: First, the number of miles of such railroad or telegraph line in the state of Nebraska, and the number of miles of the same in each organized county therein. Second, return to be made to the auditor of state by March 1 annually. * * * State board of equalization to then value and assess the property of said corporation at its actual value in cash for each mile of said road or line, the value of each mile to be determined by dividing the sum of the whole valuation by the number of miles of such road or line. In making up such valuation or assessment, the said board shall examine and consider the return herein required to be made, or the information procured by the auditor in default of such return, together with such other reliable information relative thereto as they may be able to procure; said board shall not assess the value of any machine or repair shop, or other buildings, or grounds, or other real estate of any corporation or company within this state; but it shall be the duty of the assessor of the city, ward or precinct in which said machine or repair shops, or other buildings or grounds, or other real estate is situated, to assess the same and make return thereof in the manner now provided for the assessment and return of real estate. By April 1, or as soon as * * * said board * * * shall have made and determined said valuation and assessment, the state auditor shall certify to the county

clerks of the counties (having such property) * * * the assessment per mile made on such property, specifying the number of miles and amount in each of such counties. The county commissioners shall thereupon divide and adjust the number of miles and the amounts falling within each precinct, township, school district, or incorporated city or village in their respective counties, and cause such amounts to be entered and placed on the lists of taxable property returned by the several assessors. The auditor, in case the return was not made as required or being made was not sworn to, shall certify this fact to the county board, who shall add not to exceed fifty per cent. to the valuation (of the railroad property) brought before them."

The foregoing amendment eliminated items contained in all former legislation on transportation property as follows:

"Canal or slackwater navigation company, turnpike company, plank road company," and provided that "ferry and bridge companies engaged in ferrying or transporting of freight or passengers across the Missouri river shall be assessed and taxed on one-half of the value of such property and franchise * * * to be listed and assessed the same as all other property in the county or precinct wherein the end of such ferry or bridge or the principal place of business is located."

The real importance of this amendment, however, was, first, in the fact that it centered in the state board of equalization the duty of assessing and valuing all railroad and telegraph property in the state except that situated outside of the right-of-way; second, in fixing a method of ascertaining the value of each mile of road. The step taken at this time, therefore, tended to greater uniformity both in the assessment and administration of the property of railroads for purposes of taxation. That such concentration of authority was necessary is shown by the fact that by January 1, 1875, there were 1,107.69 miles of completed railroads in the state owned by ten different roads and having an assessed valuation of $11,183,114.40. The revenue code of 1879 continued the principle, begun in 1873, of centering authority in the state board of equalization over the assessment and valuation of railroad property. The only change made by the act of 1879 was in placing the assessment of all railroad property in the hands of the state board, thus eliminating the local assessor from any part in assessing this class of property. The amendment that brought this about was as follows:

"The * * * principal officers of every railroad or telegraph company * * * shall list for assessment and taxation all property * * * including road-bed, right-of-way, main and side tracks, and turnouts, depot grounds, buildings, repair shops, warehouses, rolling stock of all kinds and descriptions, telegraph lines, furniture and fixtures and all other personal property belonging to the corporation." The classes of property taken away from the local assessor by this amendment were "depot grounds, buildings, repair shops and warehouses." The penalty of fifty per cent. was omitted by this amendment which also declared that "all such property (railroad and telegraph) shall for the purposes of taxation be deemed 'personal property.' "

The legislature of 1881 reintroduced the feature of control of certain classes of railroad property by the local assessor thus removing them from the province of the state board. This amendment was as follows:

"Sec. 39. That all machine and repair shops, general office buildings, storehouses, and also all real and personal property outside of said right-of-way and depot grounds, belonging to such railroad and telegraph companies, shall be listed for purposes of taxation by the principal officers or agents of such companies with the precinct assessors of any precinct of the county where said real or personal property may be situated in the manner provided by law for the listing and valuation of real and personal property."

The principle conained in this amendment was continued in section 85 of the new revenue code of 1903.

The state board of equalization and assessment were required by the revenue code of 1903 in addition to the kinds of property mentioned in the code of 1879 and continued by the new revenue code, to assess "moneys, credits, franchises and all other property of such railroad company used or held for operating the road." The real advance made at this time over all former

legislation on the taxation of railroad property was: (1) in the detailed schedule of all railroad property required to be made by the railroads to the state board of equalization and assessment. This schedule was to contain a complete list of the physical property; a complete statement of the shares of capital stock and their value, together with all indebtedness; the total gross and net earnings, the total amount expended in operations and maintenance and the number and amount of all dividends; (2) the state board of equalization and assessment was given the power to compel attendance of any officer or agent of a railroad company before it; (3) the penalty which attached for failure to return the schedule required was from $1,000 to $5,000. A further change for administrative purposes was made in that each railroad company was required to report its physical property to the county clerk of the county in which such property is located, the state board of equalization was required to report the same to the county clerk which report would enable him to have a check on the railroad corporation. The property of telegraph companies, up to this time assessed and valued by the state board, was by section 76 and 77 of the revenue code of 1903 placed under the local assessor.

The only departure from the method and principle laid down in 1903 was the act known as the "taxation of the terminal property of railroads by cities and villages." This act was approved March 28, 1907. Its main provisions were as follows:

"Every * * * corporation * * * operating a railroad, union station or depot in this state, also every car company and freight line company operating cars or doing business in the state of Nebraska shall cause all its taxable property to be listed for the purpose of local taxation by cities and villages, with reference to its amount, kind and value on March 1.

"The local assessor for each city and village * * * and the state board of equailzation and assessment shall be the assessing officers on behalf of such city or village and shall make an annual assessment of such property.

"Each of the companies whose property is taxable in any city or village shall make an annual report to the assessor and the state board of equalization of all their property.

"The assessor * * * between March 1 and May 1 shall value and assess all of the local property of each company in each city and village. The valuation * * * shall be the true value and be taxed the same as other property. The returns made by the companies to the assessor shall not be held as conclusive.

"The assessor after assessing the value of local property * * * shall forward the assessment roll to the state board of equalization and assessment, who shall review and equalize it.

"The state board shall assess * * * all the property taxable, except local property, as follows: The board shall find the total value of all the property of each company in the state. From the amount so ascertained shall be deducted the value of all the tangible property of such company except rolling stock, and the residue so ascertained shall be divided by the total number of miles of railroad main track in Nebraska owned by each railroad company, and by the total number of miles of railroad main track over which each car company and freight line company has run cars during the preceding year, and the quotient shall be the unit basis of city and village taxation of such property. The assessed valuation of such intangible property and rolling stock in each city and village shall be computed by the board by multiplying the unit of valuation so found for each company by the number of miles and fraction thereof of the main track of such company in such city and village.

"After the equalization of such property by the state board they shall transmit the corrected assessment rolls to the several county clerks which shall be the basis of taxation of such companies by the city and village."

In the year 1889 a new class of railroad property was discovered for purposes of taxation. An "Act to tax sleeping cars and dining cars," approved March 23, 1889, provided as follows:

"Section 1. That all railroad companies in the state shall report to the

auditor of state the number of sleeping and dining cars not owned but used by them in the operation of the road in the state during each month in the year; also the number of miles each month such cars have been operated in the state; also the total mileage operated each month within and without the state, and the owners of such cars.

"Sec. 2. The state board of equalization shall, at the time of the assessment of railway property for taxation, assess for taxation against the owner or owners of said cars, the average number of said cars used by said railway corporations each month, and the assessed value of said cars shall bear the same proportion to the entire value thereof, that the monthly average number of miles that such cars have been run, or operated, within the state shall bear to the monthly average number of miles that said cars have been used or operated within and without the state, such valuation shall be in the same ratio as that of the property of individuals."

This provision relative to this class of property stood alone until 1903, when in a general revision of the revenue law it was elaborated upon. This same year the assessment of mercantile car companies operating or owning "stock, furniture, refrigerator, fruit, poultry and tank cars, or any kind of cars except sleeping cars" was included in the revenue code.

Sleeping car companies were defined by the revenue code of 1903 as any person, firm or corporation "owning any sleeping, parlor, buffet or tourist cars * * * * upon which an extra charge in addition to the railroad transportation fare is made." The act of 1889 required the railroad operating this class of cars to report them to the state board of equalization who assessed and taxed them against the owner; the amended law of 1903 required the sleeping car company to make the report as well as pay the tax assessed. The report to be made to the state board of equalization by the company was as follows:

"First. The total number of cars of each class used in transacting the business upon all the lines running into or through this state.

"Second. The fair average value per car of each of the classes of such cars.

"Third. The total number of miles of railroad main track over which such cars were used within this state, and within each county in this state.

"Fourth. The total value of such cars due to this state as the number of miles of railroad main track over which such cars were used within this state bears to the total number of miles of railroad main track over which such cars are used, and the value per mile."

"After receiving this report the state board of equalization and assessment determine the number and true value of the different classes of cars and then "assess that proportion of such total value which the number of miles of railroad main track over which such cars were used within this state bears to the total number of miles of railroad main track over which such cars were used everywhere. Such assessment * * * shall be prorated among the several counties traversed by the railway carrying said cars, and shall be apportioned by the county clerk." For refusal or failure to make the required report the state board shall add to the value ascertained fifty per cent as a penalty.

The assessment of the other class of car companies, e. g., "stock, furniture, refrigerator, fruit, poultry and tank cars" was as follows: The car company was required to report to the secretary of the state board of equalization (1) the total number of cars owned; (2) the average number of miles traveled per day by cars of a particular class; (3) the aggregate number of miles made by their cars on the several lines of railroads in this state. This report of the car company was checked by a report required of every railroad company showing the total number of miles made by the cars of such car company on its tracks in the state and upon this latter report the state board based its assessment. From these statements was ascertained "the number of cars required to make the total mileage of the cars of each car company" and on this number the company was assessed. The state board fixed the true value of each particular class of cars which were then assessed to the owning company or individual. The assessment was then prorated by the state board

among the counties in proportion to the entire main track mileage of railways carrying such cars in the county. The county clerk then apportioned the assessed value as found by the state board. The same penalty which applied to sleeping car companies was also fixed for mercantile car companies.

The method of taxing mercantile car companies was changed by the legislature of 1913. The control of the state board of equalization and assessment was continued and made more complete and participation by the counties in the taxes accruing from this class of property was removed and such taxes paid into the general fund of the state. The new powers given to the state board of equalization and assessment were as follows: (1) The county clerks were required to certify to the state board by April 1, the total valuation and the total amount of all general taxes for the county. (2) The state board, from these returns of the county clerks, ascertained the average rate of all general taxes, state, county, municipal, school and local. (3) State board notified the car companies of the rate of levy and the amount of the tax and, in addition, certified to the state treasurer the owners and amount of tax levied. (4) Car companies required to pay the tax into the state treasury for the use of the general fund of the state. This amendment is virtually a beginning of the principle of the separation of sources.

CHAPTER VI.

Taxation of Express, Telegraph and Telephone Companies.

The modern express and transportation companies had their prototype in the lumbering freighter of territorial days. Until the advent of the railroad upon a utility basis in 1867 and for many years subsequent thereto "package freight" was conveyed by teaming and freighting companies. The business was of sufficient importance to awaken the interest of legislators seeking new classes of property as probable revenue producers. In the act revising the revenue code approved February 15, 1864, it was provided in section 2 as follows:

"Section 2. * * * personal property of every description belonging to persons or companies doing freighting or transporting business across the plains shall be valued at the usual prices of similar property at the time and place of listing, and shall be assessed at the respective places of residence of such person or persons."

As all other property, personal and real, was valued each year at its actual value, this class of property was likewise.

As the railroads of the state developed the express and transportation companies grew also. The revenue code of 1879 in section 17 takes cognizance of them as follows:

"Section 17. The personal property of express or transportation companies shall be listed and assessed in the county, township, precinct, city or village where the same is usually kept."

In addition to the personal property required by the foregoing section to be assessed it was further provided by section 32 of the act of 1879 as follows:

"Section 32. * * * express * * * and transportation companies, * * * shall * * * make out and deliver to the assessor a sworn statement of the amount of its capital stock, setting forth particularly: First. The name and location of the company or association. Second. The amount of capital stock authorized and the number of shares into which such capital stock is divided. Third. The amount of capital stock paid up. Fourth. The market value, or, if no market value, then the actual value, of the shares of stock. Fifth. The total amount of all indebtedness, except the indebtedness for current expenses—excluding from such expenses the amount paid for the purchase or improvement of property. Sixth. The assessed valuation of all its real and personal property. The aggregate amount of the fifth and sixth items shall be deducted from the aggregate value of its shares of stock, as provided by the fourth item, and the remainder, if any, shall be listed by the assessor in the name of such company or corporation as capital stock thereof."

Under this provision of 1879 express and transportation companies were assessed upon their real and personal property and also upon their shares

of stock. This principle stood until 1903 when this class of property was merged, as a subject of revenue, with telegraph and telephone companies.

Telegraph companies are early brought to our notice by two acts: One "to incorporate the Missouri and Western Telegraph Company," the other "to incorporate the Pacific Telegraph Company." Both acts were approved January 11, 1861. The act "to incorporate the Missouri and Western Telegraph Company" provided in section 11 as follows:

"Section 11. The property of said company shall be wholly exempt from taxation within this territory for the period of five years from and after the passage of this act; and after the expiration of five years the property of said company shall be assessed for taxes as other property."

This provision exempting the property of this telegraph company from taxation was not included in the act incorporating the "Pacific Telegraph Company." The revenue code of 1864 contained the first general provision for the assessment of telegraph property. It was included in section 17 of the act of 1864, which dealt with railroad property, and from 1864 until 1903 the officers which assessed and valued the property of railroads performed the same function for the property of telegraph companies. In other words, the state board of equalization—at least from 1873—assessed and equalized the value of telegraph property.

The assessment and valuation of express companies from the beginning had been localized in the counties, the state board of equalization having no jurisdiction over this class of transportation property. The property of telegraph companies for assessment purposes had, as elsewhere noted, been under the control of the state board. In the general revision of the revenue code made in 1903 the property of express, telegraph and telephone companies was, for purposes of taxation, placed under the jurisdiction of the local assessing officers. This change introduced the property of telephone companies for the first time and removed the property of telegraph companies from the taxing jurisdiction of the state board of equalization and assessment. The method of assessing this class of property is provided in sections 77 and 78 of the act of 1903, as follows:

"Sec. 77. It shall be the duty of each express, telephone and telegraph company to furnish to the local assessor on his demand made of any officer or managing agent, a true and verified statement of its personal property and of the gross receipts of its business in such local assessing district for the year ending April 1 of the current year, which verification shall be by one of the general officers of such company or by the local managing agent. Such assessor may also inspect such company's books of account for his district.

"Sec. 78. Each and every express, telegraph and telephone company shall be locally assessed on its tangible property wherever it shall have any such property in this state in like manner as other personal property is assessed, and in addition thereto on the amount of the gross receipts for the year next preceding the first day of April of the current year, such gross receipts to be taken and considered in their total as an item of property and be so listed and levied against the same as other property. Such gross reecipts shall represent the franchise valuation, which shall not be otherwise assessed."

This method of assessing express, telegraph and telephone companies suffered a change in 1911 in that there was substituted the county assessor in lieu of the local assessor or the officer who should receive the statements of the property of express, telephone and telegraph companies. These three classes of property under the annual occupation tax on corporations, enacted in 1911, were subject to a tax on their capital stock for state purposes.

In 1913, a new and additional method to that required by the law of 1903 was employed in obtaining revenue from express companies. This measure was "An Act providing for an occupation tax to be levied against all express companies operating in this state," and was approved March 27, 1913. As noted in the law the express company was required to pay into the state treasury a tax of two per centum upon its gross earnings within the state for the privilege of exercising its corporate franchise or carrying on its business. The amount of such gross earnings was to be reported by the express company to the state board of equalization and assessment between July 1 and

October 1 annually, and for failure to make a report to the state board a penalty of ten per cent. is added to the amount of the tax. We have, therefore, two methods of taxing express companies: (1) on its tangible property and gross receipts at the local rate for local purposes; (2) a rate of two per centum on its gross earnings for state purposes. No such inroads have been made on the property of telegraph and telephone companies by the state, so that these two classes still continue to be assessed and taxed on their tangible property and gross receipts for local purposes at the local rate and an annual occupation tax on that paid-up capital stock for state purposes. By reason of this law express companies were exempted from the annual occupation tax laid on the paid-up capital stock of all corporations.

These three classes of businesses, express, telegraph and telephone, are also subject to an occupation tax by the authorities of cities and villages whenever such authorities see fit to impose this tax. This power is conferred by the various municipal charters.

CHAPTER VII.

Taxation of Public Utilities.

Public utilities naturally include railroads, express, telegraph and telephone corporations. But these classes have been treated elsewhere and will therefore be omitted from the discussion herein which will be confined to such municipal public utilities as street railways, water works, electric light and gas works and pipe line companies.

This class of public utilities is dependent upon urban development. Yet we find during the territorial period, when the towns were few and sparsely populated, an attempt to put in operation such utilities as gas and water. Special acts of incorporation were granted as follows: "To incorporate the Nebraska City Hydraulic Gas Light and Coke Company," approved November 3, 1858; "to incorporate the Brownville Hydraulic Gas Light and Coke Company," approved January 4, 1860; "to incorporate the Nemaha City Hydraulic Company in Nemaha County," approved January 11, 1861. These various acts were for the purpose of constructing, in towns named, such public utilities as water and gas. As early as 1867 the construction of street railroads was given an impetus by an "Act to promote the building of horse railways in the city of Omaha," approved February 18, 1867. This act authorized the incorporation of "The Omaha Horse Railway Company," with a capital stock of $100,000. A general "Act to encourage the building of street railways in the cities of the state of Nebraska" was approved February 25, 1875. This act was followed by one of similar import approved February 15, 1877.

The first provision for the taxation of public utilities as considered herein is found in the revenue code of 1879. Section 15 provided as follows:

"Section 15. The personal property of gas companies, except the pipes laid down, shall be listed and assessed in the town, village, district or city where the principal works are located. Gas mains and pipes laid in roads, streets or alleys shall be held to be personal property, and listed and assessed as such, in the town, district, village or city where the same are laid."

In addition to being assessed upon their personal property gas companies were also assessed upon the amount of their capital stock. The same provision applies to street railroads which for the first time come within the purview of revenue legislation. The section in question provided as follows:

"Section 32. * * * gas and * * * street railroad * * * incorporated under the laws of this state shall, in addition to the other property required * * * to be listed, make out and deliver to the assessor a sworn statement of the amount of its capital stock."

The amount of capital stock was in each case ascertained by deducting the value of all the real and personal property from the aggregate value of the shares of stock and the remainder if any was listed by the assessor as capital stock. A rather indefinite provision in a different section of this same act (Sec. 8.) provided that in addition to the capital stock "franchises of corporations and persons" should be listed and assessed. No method, however, of ascertaining the franchise value of a corporation was provided. There

were, therefore, three methods employed under the revenue code of 1879 in the assessment of public utilities: (1) Upon their personal property; (2) upon their capital stock; (3) upon their franchises.

The principle of taxation upon this class of property enacted in 1879 was maintained until 1903. This latter year new legislation introduced several new kinds of public utilities in addition to gas and street railroad noted in 1879. It was provided in section 68 as follows:

"Section 68. Street railways, water works, electric lights and gas works, natural gas, * * * incorporated under the laws of, or doing business in this state * * * shall, in addition to the other property required to be listed, make out and deliver to the assessor a sworn statement of the amount of its capital stock."

There was also required a detailed statement of the value of the stock, the true value of the franchise, amount of indebtedness, the rate and amount of each dividend, gross and net earnings, surplus, amount of profit added to sinking fund, and the maximum, minimum and average price at which shares of stock sold during the year. In requiring such a detailed statement the law marks an advance over the method noted in 1879. The basis of assessment differed also. In the detailed statement given the assessor by such public utility corporation it was required that "the true value of its franchise" should be set out. After the assessor had received this statement, if he was not satisfied with the valuation made therein by the corporation he was authorized to make a valuation of the franchise of such corporation himself. In either case, whether he made the valuation himself or accepted that returned by the corporation, he was to "assess to the corporation the value of its franchise and of its tangible property." This method of assessment applied to foreign corporations owning a special or general franchise from any city in the state as well as to domestic corporations. A comparison then of the law of 1903 with that of 1879 would indicate a departure in the method and not in the principle of ascertaining the assessed valuation of the public utilities treated herein. In 1879 they were definitely assessed and valued upon their personal property and capital stock and, though the provision was rather indefinite, upon the franchise. Under the act of 1903, which still obtains, they are definitely assessed and valued upon their tangible property and the value of the franchise. In the method of ascertaining the value of this franchise marks the advance of the provision of 1903 over that of 1879.

The assessment and valuation of pipe line companies, "used for the transmission of oil, heat, steam or any substance to be used for lighting (electric light companies excepted) heating, power or other purposes, or for the transmission of articles by pneumatic or other power," was made upon the basis of their tangible property and gross receipts, the latter representing the "franchise valuation which shall not be otherwise assessed."

In addition to being amenable to taxation under the general revenue law of the state for local and state purposes, public utility corporations are also subject to an occupation tax by the authorities of cities and villages under power conferred in the various municipal charters.

CHAPTER VIII.

Taxation of Corporations.

The taxation of corporations, other than public service, banks and insurance companies whose assessment was cared for by specific provisions, was at first, from 1856 to 1869, based upon the shares of capital stock and assessed and taxed the same as other taxable property. From 1869 to 1873 they were still assessed upon the basis of their capital stock, but it was provided in 1869 as follows:

"Any lot with the buildings thereon in actual use by said company as their place of business, and all fixtures, furniture and personal property necessary, and in actual use in carrying on the business of said company, the same being owned as a part of their stock, shall be exempt from taxation."

This exemption virtually made the capital stock alone taxable. The period from 1873 to 1879 proceeded upon a different principle. Under the act of 1873

"real estate represented by the capital stock was exempt unless all the property of the corporation was real estate, in which case the capital stock was omitted from the tax list" and real estate taxed. The next period, 1879 to 1903, noted a change from the former method. The revenue code of 1879 provided in section 32 "that the aggregate amount of the corporation's total indebtedness and assessed valuation of its real and personal property should be deducted from the aggregate value of its shares of stock, and the remainder, if any, to be listed by the assessor as capital stock." The revenue code of 1903 provided that "the capital stock and franchise of corporations shall be listed and taxed at the situs of the corporation's principal place of business, or where its business is transacted." Grain brokers were to be assessed upon their real estate and other tangible property and in addition upon the average amount of capital invested in the business, exclusive of real estate and tangible property, which was to be assessed separately.

In addition to the method of taxing corporations under the general property tax the state now employs for state purposes the principle of the annual occupation tax on both foreign and domestic corporations. It was during the legislative session of 1907 that this method of obtaining revenue from the corporations of the state was first advanced. A bill was introduced in both houses (S. F. 357 and H. R. No. 432) "Providing for an annual license fee upon corporations," etc., but was indefinitely postponed. At this session, however, S. F. No. 358, relating to increasing the filing fees for articles of incorporation and amendments thereto, became a law. Fees had been charged corporations for filing their articles since 1877, and increased by an amendment in 1897. The proposition of an annual occupation tax on corporations was such a radical departure from the existing method that it got no further than the discussion of the principle in the session of 1907. This same bill was introduced in the legislative session of 1909 and was approved. All corporations, both foreign and domestic, were made subject to the payment of an annual occupation fee for the right to do business in the state. This fee was made payable to the secretary of state, who was required to pay the same into the state treasury. Such fee was based upon the amount of capital stock of each corporation and was as follows:

"Section 2. If the capital stock of such corporation is

$10,000 or less	$5.00
$10,000 to $25,000	10.00
$25,000 to $50,000	20.00
$50,000 to $100,000	30.00
$100,000 to $250,000	50.00
$250,000 to $500,000	75.00
$500,000 to $1,000,000	100.00
$1,000,000 to $2,000,000	150.00
Over $2,000,000	200.00

For failure to pay this annual occupation fee, which was due July 1, and delinquent September 1, domestic corporations after proclamation by the governor forfeited their charters and foreign corporations their right to do business in the state on and after November 30. The secretary of state on or before December 31 was to certify to each county clerk a list of all domestic corporations who have forfeited their right to do business in the state. A fine of $100 to $1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail not less than 50 nor more than 500 days faces the corporation which attempts to exercise its power after such delinquency and failure to pay. The class of corporations exempt from the provisions of this law were "educational, religious, scientific and charitable corporations, and all banking, insurance and building and loan associations and corporations not organized for pecuniary profit."

It was felt that the act of 1909, which required the tax to be paid on the total amount of capital stock, worked an injustice. In order to remedy this an amendment in 1911 to the act provided that the occupation tax should be based on the paid-up and subscribed capital stock. The delinquent period was changed from September 1 to September 20, and provision made for the

reinstatement of those corporations which had forfeited their charters by the payment of the amount of the tax due and the penalties.

This law for an annual occupation tax on corporations was wholly redrafted in 1913 and the old law repealed. The principal changes made by the new law were as follows: Detailed reports required to be made to the secretary of state by both domestic by July 1 and foreign corporations during July of their organization and business. A report was also required in November of corporations not organized for profit for which a fee of $1.00 was charged. A penalty of 15 per cent of the fee due is laid on corporations failing to make payment within thirty days, but penalty may be remitted by governor, secretary of state and attorney general for cause. Charter is forfeited if payment of fee is not made for three months after the thirty-day limit. Secretary of state in order to have a correct list of corporations shall be aided by county clerks in making the list. Corporations may appeal from the decision of the secretary of state as to the amount of fee due to the auditor of state, treasurer and attorney general, their decision final. Provision for dissolution and fees for filing same is made. Banking, insurance, building and loan associations exempted from provisions of this law.

The change in the amount of fees required to be paid by corporations for profit to the state was the most marked departure from the original law. Such fees were based upon the amount of paid-up capital stock and were as follows:

	Amount of Fee
$1,000-$10,000	$5.00
$10,000-$20,000	10.00
$20,000-$30,000	15.00
$30,000-$40,000	20.00
$40,000-$50,000	25.00
$50,000-$60,000	30.00
$60,000-$70,000	35.00
$70,000-$80,000	40.00
$80,000-$90,000	45.00
$90,000-$100,000	50.00
$100,000-$125,000	60.00
$125,000-$150,000	70.00
$150,000-$175,000	80,00
$175,000-$200,000	90.00
$200,000-$225,000	100.00
$225,000-$250,000	110,00
$250,000-$275,000	120.00
$275,000-$300,000	130.00
$300,000-$325,000	140.00
$325,000-$350,000	150.00
$350,000-$400,000	160.00
$400,000-$450,000	170.00
$450,000-$500,000	180.00
$500,000-$600,000	200.00
$600,000-$700,000	250.00
$700,000-$800,000	300.00
$800,000-$900,000	350.00
$900,000-$1,000,000	400.00
$1,000,000-$10,000,000	400.00
(And $75 for each million or fraction over $1,000,000.)	
$10,000,000-$15,000,000	1,200.00
$15,000,000-$20,000,000	1,500.00
$20,000,000-$25,000,000	2,000.00
$25,000,000 or in excess	2,500.00

This schedule of fees was the result of the conservative attitude of the senate. The desire of the house was for an increased schedule of fees over that which finally passd, but the senate felt that the corporate property of the state was not sufficiently developed to bear a heavier tax burden for state purposes, in addition to that under the general property tax for local purposes.

CHAPTER IX.

Taxation of Banks, Trust and Investment Companies and Building and Loan Associations.

The first provision relative to the taxation of banks was contained in the revenue code of 1857. Among the items of property liable to taxation was included "stock or shares in any bank or company, incorporated or otherwise, and whether incorporated by this or any other territory or state, and whether situated in this territory or not." There was a further provision closely connected with the subject of bank taxation as follows:

"Section 4. The term 'credit' * * * includes every claim and demand for money, labor or other valuable thing, and every annuity or sum of money receivable at stated periods, and all money in property of any kind, and secured by deed, mortgage or otherwise."

These credits to be listed at such sum as the person listing them believes will be received or can be collected. It was also declared that "depreciated bank notes and depreciated stock or shares in corporations or companies may be listed at their current value and rate."

The provisions of the revenue code of 1857 stood unchanged until 1867. In this year the question of the taxation of national banks arose out of the fact that congress had created a national banking system. The measure was introduced as an amendment and approved June 20, 1867. It provided as follows:

"That shares of stock, in all national banks, held by any person or persons in the state, shall be assessed at their par value, and the owner or owners thereof shall be required to pay tax thereon the same as though they were shares in banks chartered and incorporated by the laws of the state, or by the laws of any other state or territory of the United States and * * * that for the purposes of taxation no discrimination shall be made between any national bank and any other bank doing business in this state under the laws thereof."

This measure placed national banks upon the same basis for purposes of taxation as state banks i. e. upon their shares of stock. In 1869 the method of assessing bank stock was stipulated as follows:

"All the stock in any banking company * * * whether held by resident or non-resident owners, shall be assessed the same as other taxable property in the precinct where the company may have its principal place of business. Such stock to be listed by the officer or agent of the company if he fails or refuses by the assessor. Any lot with the buildings thereon in actual use by said company as their place of business, and all fixtures, furniture and personal property necessary and in actual use in carrying on the business of such company, the same being owned as part of their stock, shall be exempt from taxation."

This provision marks a departure from the act of 1867 in that (1) certain property owned as part of the capital stock is omitted, thus double taxation is prevented; (2) the officer or agent lists the amount of the stock, but each owner of stock paid the tax assessed though the officer of the bank listed the stock for it was stipulated that the owner of national bank stock shall be required to pay the tax thereon the same as owners of state bank stock.

Again in 1873 an amendment provided several important changes both in detail and principle from the law of 1869. This amendment was approved February 27, 1873 and provided in section 3 as follows:

"Section 3. The stockholders of every national bank located in this state, or of any bank incorporated under the laws of this state, shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares of stock therein, in the precinct where such bank is located, whether the stockholders reside in such place or not. Such shares shall be listed and assessed with regard to the ownership thereof, subject, however, to the restriction that taxation of such shares shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon any other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of this state, in the county or precinct where such bank is located. The shares of capital stock of national banks not located in this state, held in this state, shall not be required to be listed under the provisions

of this act. Each national bank shall furnish to the assessor a full and correct list of the names and residence of its stockholders, and the number of shares held by each, and the assessor shall report the same to the county clerk in his assessment return. The taxes against such shares shall be levied against the holders of the same in the list of personal property, and shall be paid by such bank."

This provision, (1) made more definite the situs of the stock for purposes of taxation—this situs was the location of the bank; (2) declared that the rate of tax on shares of bank stock should not be greater than on other moneyed capital; (3) shares of national bank stock owned and held in this state on national banks located in other states should not be taxed here; (4) national banks required to furnish to assessor a list of the stockholders names, residence and number of shares each owned; (5) the tax was levied against the owner of the stock but paid by the bank.

The procedure established in 1873 was further amended in 1875 in several particulars: (1) To the restriction that "the shares of bank stock should not be taxed at a greater rate than other moneyed capital," was added, "or personal property." This in fact widened the area of taxable property within which banks should not be discriminated against; (2) all banks—in the previous act national banks only, were required to furnish the assessor with a correct list of the names, residence and number of shares held by each stockholder.

The revenue code of 1879 continued the general principle laid down in 1875 for the taxation of banks but made more specific the administrative features of the tax as follows: The assessor was to report the number and assessed value of the shares to the county clerk, who extended such valuation and the tax thereon the same as against other property. Provision was made to collect delinquent tax by sale of shares of stock. It was made incumbent upon the bank to pay the tax by withholding the amount of the tax from the accruing dividends on the stock, otherwise the officer of the bank became liable for the tax. The banks, both by the acts of 1873 and 1875, were required to pay the tax but the method was not provided until 1879. In order to prevent double taxation, the principle of exempting the real and personal property represented in the capital stock first enacted in 1869 but discontinued in the act of 1873, was again revived in the revenue code of 1879. This provision, while not mentioning banks, other than savings banks specifically applied to all incorporated companies and associations, in which class banks would be included. This section stipulated "that the aggregate amount of all indebtedness and assessed valuation of all its real and personal property shall be deducted from the aggregate value of its shares of stock and the remainder, if any, shall be listed by the assessor in the name of the company or corporation as capital stock." In section 27 of the code of 1879, which provided for the deduction of debts from credits, it was provided that such section shall not be construed as to apply to any bank, company or corporation exercising banking powers or privileges.

Savings banks were included for the first time and were assessed upon a somewhat different basis. This class of banks in the act of 1879 were required to make a sworn statement to the assessor of the amount of capital stock, name and location, number of shares, capital stock paid up, market or actual value, amount of indebtedness and assessed valuation of its real and personal property. In order to ascertain the amount of the capital stock taxable the aggregate amount of the company's indebtedness and the assessed valuation of its real and personal property was deducted from the aggregate value of its shares of stock and the remainder, if any, was listed by the assessor as capital stock.

The revenue code of 1879 made certain provisions relative to the taxation of unincorporated banks which differed from those of national and incorporated state banks. Such banks as were unincorporated were required to make out a sworn statement with the assessor and to list for purposes of taxation (1) their moneys; (2) their personal and real property; (3) their credits; (4) their bonds and stocks. Brokers and stock jobbers were amenable to these same provisions.

The principles which, up to this time, had become well established in the

taxation of banks were as follows: (1) Stockholders assessed and taxed on their shares of stock at the situs of the location of the bank; (2) there should be no discrimination in taxation as against banks and in favor of other moneyed capital; (3) the banks pay the tax assessed on the shares of stock; (4) the value of the property owned and represented in the capital stock was deducted for purposes of assessment this prevented double taxation; (5) the property was listed with and assessed by the local assessor and taxed at the same rate as other property.

No further change was made in the method of the taxation of banks as laid down in the revenue code of 1879 until the adoption of the new revenue code in 1903, in which no change of principle is noted from those laid down in 1879. One thing, however, left obscure by the code of 1879 is made clear in the revenue code of 1903 as follows:

"Whenever any such bank, association or company shall have acquired real estate or other tangible property which is assessed separately, the assessed value of such real estate or tangible property shall be deducted from the valuation of the capital stock of such association or company."

This was a clear and unmistakable provision against the double assessment of the same property. An improvement in the method of arriving at the true value of the shares of stock was made in the code of 1903 over that of 1879, as follows:

"The assessor shall determine and settle the true value of each share of stock after an examination of such statement (made by the bank) and in case of a national bank an examination of the last report called for by the comptroller of the currency; if a state bank, the last report called for by the state banking board; and if the assessor deem it necessary, an examination of the officers of such bank * * * under oath, in determining and fixing the true value of such stock, and shall take into consideration the market value of such stock, if any, and the surplus and undivided profits."

This administrative detail would succeed in uncovering both the book value as well as the market value of the property in question.

Another class of property known as "loan and trust, or investment companies" was noted by the revenue code of 1903 and was assessed and valued upon the same basis and by the same method as the shares of stock and property of banks.

The taxation of building and loan associations as such was first provided for in chapter 14 of the act of 1891 regulating their establishment and organization. Section 8 of that act provided as follows:

"Section 8. Such associations shall not be subject to taxation on their capital stock, nor on their loans, advances, or mortgages, but shares in such association shall, for the purpose of taxation, be considered and held as credits, and members and holders of such shares shall list the same for taxation, and the same shall be taxed in such manner and subject to such deductions as may be provided by law for the taxation of other credits. The real estate of such association shall be subject to taxation in the same manner as provided by law in the case of other corporations and individuals."

This principle was not departed from when in 1899 the whole chapter on "building and loan associations" was redrafted, nor was any change made by the revenue code of 1903.

CHAPTER X.

Taxation of Insurance Companies.

Among the early acts of incorporation were two relating to insurance. One an "Act to incorporate the Franklin Insurance Company," approved March 15, 1855; the other an "Act to incorporate the Western Exchange Fire and Marine Isurance Company," approved March 16, 1855. These companies could insure both life and fire risks. Soon after three other companies received special charters, two being organized in 1857 and one in 1858.

The general revenue code of 1857 exempted from taxation "mutual insurance companies," but stipulated that "other insurance companies * * * shall be taxed one per cent. for county purposes and one per cent. for territorial purposes upon the amount of premiums taken by them during the year

previous to the listing in the county where the agent conducts the business. The agent was to render the list and be personally liable for the tax." This was in effect a tax upon the gross premiums of the business, the rate being equally divided between the territory and county.

The law of 1857 remained effective until the revised revenue code of 1864 in section 19 declared that

"Insurance companies of every description transacting business in this territory shall be taxed in the same amount and at the same rate that all other property is taxed, upon the amount of premiums taken by them during the year previous to the listing in the county where the agent conducts the business."

This amendment made no change in the base upon which the tax was laid, i. e., upon gross premiums, but it did change the method of making and the amount of the rate from a percentage to the local millage tax laid upon other property in the county. It would also appear that "mutual insurance" companies which, hitherto, had been exempt were no longer so, as the law made no mention of their exemption, but does specifically state that "insurance companies" of every description shall be taxed. In addition to insurance companies being assessed upon their gross premiums they were further required by section 17 of the revised code of 1864 to

"List for taxation all the personal property which shall be held to include * * * moneys and credits of such company * * * within the territory, at the actual value in money * * * and return to be made to the county clerk."

By 1864 then the principle had become established of taxing insurance companies upon their gross premiums and upon their personal property. The revised code of 1866 continued the principle noted in the code of 1864.

An amendment in 1867 to section 17 of the revised revenue code of 1866 provided that the personal property of insurance companies should be listed with the auditor of state as follows:

"Section 17. Insurance company * * * if property is situated in more than one county, shall list for taxation, * * * all the personal property, which shall be held to include * * * books, papers, office furniture and fixtures, and such other realty as is necessary for the daily business operations of said * * * insurance companies. * * * moneys and credits of such company * * * at the actual value in money."

If the property of such company was situated in more than one county the return was to be made to the auditor of state, who later certified the various amounts included in the governmental subdivisions of the county to the county clerk, who placed them upon the lists of the taxable property. If the property was in one county only, return was made to the local assessor. This same procedure was continued in section 17 of the revenue code of 1869 and the further feature of taxing the stock of such companies was added as follows:

"Section 17. * * * all the stock in any insurance company * * * whether held by resident or non-resident owners, shall be assessed the same as other taxable property in the precinct where such company may have its principal place of business. Such stock to be listed by the officer or agent of the company having charge of the business in the precinct, or in case of his absence or refusal by the assessor. Any lot with the buildings thereon in actual use by such company as their place of business, and all fixtures, furniture and personal property necessary, and in actual use in carrying on the business of such company, the same being owned as a part of their stock, shall be exempt from taxation."

The period beginning with 1867 marked a departure in the method of listing the personal property of insurance companies. Prior to 1867 the personal property was listed direct with the county clerk, beginning with 1867 and until 1873 it was listed with the auditor of state if situated in more than one county, otherwise with the assessor. From 1857 to 1873 insurance companies were taxed upon their gross premiums as an item of property, in 1857 at a percentage rate of one per cent. to the county and one per cent. to the state, which continued until 1864, when the rate was changed to the rate

laid upon other taxable property. In 1869 the stock of such companies was required to be assessed, but exemption was allowed of all real and personal property necessary to conducting the business of the company and owned as part of the capital stock.

Such was the rather involved method and principle of taxing insurance companies from 1857 to 1873. In this latter year we are confronted with two conflicting measures, each providing a different base for the taxation of insurance premiums. In an "Act regulating insurance companies," approved February 25, 1873, it was provided by section 38 that

"Every insurance company * * * shall be taxed upon the excess of premiums received over losses and ordinary expenses incurred within the state during the year previous to the year listing in the county where the agent conducts the business, at the same rate that all other personal property is taxed, and the agent shall render the list and be personally liable for the tax. * * * Insurance companies shall be subject to no other taxation under the laws of this state, except taxes on real estate, and the fees imposed by section 32 of this act."

The fees mentioned were (1) for examination and filing first application and issuing certificate of license, $50; (2) for filing annual statement, $20; (3) for each certificate of authority, $2, all of which were paid to the auditor of state.

This act further made provision for reciprocal fines, license fees and taxes as follows:

"Whenever any state shall require of insurance companies * * * any payment for taxes, fine, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees * * * greater than the amount required for such purposes from similar companies of other states, by the then existing laws of this state, shall be required to make the same deposit for a like purpose with the auditor of the state."

The provision for reciprocal taxes and for annual fees stood without conflicting with any similar provision. The disagreement was between the principle of taxing insurance companies laid down in section 38 of the "act regulating insurance companies" and an amendment to section 19 of the revenue code of 1869, which was approved February 27, 1873. This amendment continued the principle of taxing insurance companies at the local rate * * * "upon the amount of premiums taken," but added a penalizing clause barring any insurance company from the state which refused to pay the tax. As this amendment to the revenue code was approved two days later than the approval of the act regulating insurance companies it stood as the law so that insurance companies would continue to pay taxes on their gross premiums.

By the amendment of 1873 the insurance companies were no longer required to list their personal property with the auditor. And it was further provided that in assessing the value of the stock of the insurance companies

"The actual value in cash of all the property that is represented shall be considered, deduction from debts allowed only from items of money and credits, and any real estate represented by the capital stock shall be omitted by the assessor from the return of taxable lands or town lots, * * * except in case all the property * * * be real estate, in which case the capital stock * * * shall be omitted from the list."

The conflicting provision of the acts of 1873 was removed by the repeal of section 38 of the act regulating insurance companies. The revenue code of 1879 made no change in the method of taxing insurance companies upon their gross premiums, but did add a phrase contained in the repealed section of the insurance code of 1873, as follows:

"Insurance companies shall be subject to no other taxation under the laws of this state, except taxes on real estate and the fees imposed by the chapter on insurance."

This removed the capital stock of insurance companies from the field of taxation. Mutual companies were exempted from the provisions of the section dealing with the taxation of insurance companies and disbarment from the state for failure to pay the tax assessed was repealed by the act of 1879.

An amendment in 1887 to section 38 of the revenue code of 1879 introduced a different base for the taxation of insurance companies than that which had obtained since 1857. The change was from a tax on gross premiums to one

on net premiums. The amendment approved March 10, 1887, provided as follows:

"Section 38. Each and every insurance company * * * shall be taxed upon the excess of premiums received over losses and ordinary expenses incurred within the state during the year previous to the year of listing in the county where the agent conducts the business, properly proportioned by the company at the same rate that all other personal property is taxed."

This was the only change made from the code of 1879 and was the same principle which section 38 of the act regulating insurance companies enacted in 1873 sought to establish, but which was found to be in conflict with another section amendatory of the revenue code which required that the gross premiums be taxed.

In 1899 the entire insurance code was redrafted by an act known as the "Weaver Act," and approved March 31, 1899. This law, in addition to creating a state insurance bureau, providing for the organization and incorporation of insurance companies for their admission from other states and to regulate their conduct, also provided for their taxation in sections 36 and 37. The fees and taxation of domestic companies were regulated by section 36, as follows: For charter, $50; filing the annual statement, $20. It was further required that they be "taxed upon the excess of premiums received over losses and ordinary expenses incurred within the state, etc." This was similar to the act of 1887. An occupation or volunteer fire department tax of $5 was provided to be imposed by municipal ordinance. The fees and taxation of other domestic companies were regulated by section 37 and were as follows: For charter, $100; copy of amended charter, $75; annual statement, $50. It was further reuired that they pay two per cent. of their gross premiums as an additional license fee to the state treasurer and that the payment of such taxes and fees shall be in full of all fees and taxes, except taxes on real estate, which may be imposed by any county, municipality or the state. An occupation or fire department tax of from $5 to $10 may be imposed on all fire insurance companies by ordinance.

So revolutionary were the administrative and taxation features of this law that its constitutionality was at once submitted to the state supreme court for decision in the case of "State of Nebraska, ex rel. John F. Cornell, v. William A. Poynter, 59 Neb., pp. 417-435." The court held that the rule of uniformity in taxation had been violated in that all insurance companies provided for by the law were not taxed alike, and further that foreign insurance companies would be relieved from taxation upon personal property which would be a commutation of taxes in violation of section 4, article 9 of the constitution, and that therefore sections 36 and 37 were invalid. The court held further that as the invalid part of the act (sections 36 and 37) influenced and induced the passage of the entire act the whole law was therefore void. This decision of the supreme court left the taxation of insurance companies upon the same basis as provided in the act of 1887.

The revenue code of 1903 marks the next attempt at a change in the taxation of insurance companies. This code classified insurance companies as foreign or domestic. Under foreign special classification was made (1) fire; (2) life, accident or life and accident; (3) surety. Under domestic all insurance companies life, fire, accident or surety were considered as one class for purposes of taxation. The provisions for the taxation of all insurance companies were as follows:

(1) "Foreign fire insurance companies taxed in the county, town, city, village and school district where the agent conducts the business, upon the gross amount of premiums received by it for insurance written upon property within the state during the preceding year. Such gross receipts to be taken as an item of property of that value and to be assessed and taxed on the same percentage of such value as other property. Agent to render the list and be personally liable for the tax."

Foreign life and accident companies were required, at the time of making their annual statement, to pay into the state treasury two per cent. of the gross amount of premiums received on business done in the state. Fraternal beneficiary associations and mutual companies with no capital stock and

which make no dividends exempted. Foreign surety companies also were required to pay into the state treasury two per cent. of their gross receipts.

Domestic life, fire or accident insurance company or surety company were required to be taxed.

"In the county, town, city, village and school district where the agent conducts the business upon the gross amount of premiums received for all Nebraska business done in the state during the preceding calendar year, less amount of same ceded to other companies as reinsurance * * * and less premiums returned or canceled policies. Such gross receipts, less reinsurance and cancellations, taken as an item of property of that value and be assessed and taxed on the same percentage of such value as other property."

From 1857 to 1887 insurance companies were taxed on their gross amount of premiums at the local rate. Capital stock was considered as an item of property and deductions of the personal and real property allowed when represented in the capital stock. An amendment in 1887 provided that insurance companies pay tax on their net premiums at the local rate and subject to no other tax except taxes on real estate and certain fees. The act of 1899 was declared unconstitutional so that the tax on net premiums enacted in 1887 obtained until the revenue code of 1903, which provided an annual tax of two per cent. on gross premiums and receipts of foreign insurance companies, and a tax on the gross premiums of domestic companies at the local rate.

In addition to the general property tax and annual license fees and taxes on the business and property of insurance companies there was the further tax permitted to be laid on fire insurance companies by municipalities having an organized fire department. The first general law in 1889 provided that "fire insurance companies in municipalties having an organized fire department of ten to twelve active members shall pay to city treasurer two per centum upon the amount of all premiums received in such city or village." This act was repealed in 1895 by the provision which gave municipal authorities of cities of first class with less than 25,000 inhabitants and cities of second that "fire insurance companies in municipalities having an organized fire class and villages power to impose an annual license tax of not more than $5.00 on each fire insurance company for the use of the volunteer fire departments. Business taxes are also permitted by the various municipal charters.

The law of 1909 establishing the department of state fire commissioner provided that an annual tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on the gross premiums less cancellations and reinsurance, be laid upon all fire insurance companies, except farmers mutuals doing business in the state. The rate of this tax was increased in 1911 from one-fourth of one per cent. to three-eighths of one per cent.

CHAPTER XI.

The Inheritance Tax.

The first measure relative to the taxation of inheritances or legacies was introduced in the legislature of 1893. This was "H. R. No. 152. To tax inheritances." This bill was never reported out of the standing committee. This principle was again introduced in the session of 1895 this time in the senate. The measure was "S. F. No. 230. To tax gifts, legacies and collateral inheritances." The bill was reported by the judiciary committee for indefinite postponement but the senate ordered the bill placed on general file. It later failed to pass this body. Again in the sessions of 1897 and 1899 this principle of taxation was turned down, though in the latter year a house measure (H. R. No. 36) succeeded in passing that body but failed in the senate. It remained for the legislature of 1901 to enact a measure providing for the taxation of inheritances.

Two measures were introduced in the session of 1901, one H. R. No. 474, the other H. R. No. 364. The latter was introduced by Representative Hawxby and was an "Act to tax gifts, legacies and inheritances in certain cases and to provide for the collection of the same." This measure became a law and its main provisions were as follows: 1. Property taxable; (1) all real, personal and mixed property of any decedent a resident of this state, or, if not a

resident, but his property, or any part shall be within this state shall be subject to taxation; also the life estate, or estates for a term of years. 2. Classification of heirs: (1) Direct heirs. (a) Father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow or the son or husband of the daughter, or adopted children; (2) Collateral heirs. (a) Uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or lineal descendant; (3) Strangers or distant relatives. 3. Rate of tax; (1) Direct heirs. (a) One dollar on each $100 of clear market value. (2) Collateral heirs. (a) Two dollars on each $100 of clear market value. (3) Strangers or distant relatives. (a) Two dollars on each $100 of clear market value; $3 on each $100 of $10,000 or less; $4 on each $100 of $10,000 to $20,000; $5 on each $100 of $20,000 to $50,000; $6 on each $100 over $50,000. 4. Exemptions; (1) Direct heirs. (a) Any estate valued at a less sum than $10,000 shall not be subject to the tax; (2) Collateral heirs. (a) Not to be taxed on property valued at $2,000 or less; (3) Strangers or distant relatives. (a) Estates valued at $500 or less not subject to tax.

In the administration of this tax certain duties were placed upon the county judge, county attorney, county clerk and the county treasurer. The county judge appointed the appraiser, determined after the report of the appraiser was filed with him, the cash value of all estates, annuities and life estates the tax liable on each, and shall notify the parties by mail. County judge and county clerk make statement every three months to county treasurer of such tax due and unpaid. County treasurer notify county attorney of tax due and unpaid who shall prosecute in county court. County treasurer collect and pay to state treasurer all inheritance tax in his county and make report of same to state auditor in March and September. The secretary of state furnish county judge a book to enter the returns made by the appraiser. The administration and collection of this tax therefore involved the services of seven officers, four of them county officers and three state officials.

In 1905 a radical change was made both in the direction and the object for which the inheritance tax fund should be expended. The original law of 1901 required the taxes accruing from inheritances to be paid to the state treasurer but no special fund was designated. The amendment of 1905 provided that "the tax should be paid to the county treasurer for the use of a permanent road fund" and "that all money heretofore paid by the various county treasurers to the state treasurer * * * shall be paid back to the county from which the tax was received."

A further amendment in 1907 made a slight change in the rate of tax chargeable to inheritances left to strangers or distant relatives "on each $100 or less up to $5,000, two dollars; on $5,000 to $10,000, three dollars." This amendment was made to remove a conflict in the original law of 1901 which required a rate of $2.00 and $3.00 on estates of $10,000 or less.

A further amendment was enacted in 1911 which made a change in the time when such inheritance tax should be paid. The original act of 1901 provided that the tax should be due and payable at the death of the decedent and that if the tax was paid within six months no interest should be charged otherwise interest at the rate of 7 per cent should be paid from that time. The amendment of 1911 increased the time within which the tax should be paid from six months to one year. The following table is appended to show the financial returns under this law:

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF NEBRASKA INHERITANCE TAX, 1905-1913.*

Counties	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Adams	$325.19	$700.80	$14.04	$2,325.68	$121.81	$179.07		$98.60	
Antelope			15.25		55.00	37.36	$135.00	119.86	
Banner									†
Blaine							4.60		
Boone			176.63	1,300.02	1.50	481.30	882.07	1,110.93	$326.98
Box Butte						1,832.00		620.54	
Boyd									81.17
Brown			170.87						
Buffalo		37.13	440.91	944.39	340.00	6,686.46		551.73	149.61
Burt				1,508.24	3,772.43	663.40	1,184.81	507.07	2,141.60
Butler	1,074.70			292.65	166.20	1,019.16		3,023.78	76.08
Cass		186.69	1,901.46		136.32	832.58	153.18	708.47	407.62
Cedar		26.73	62.50	52.81	3,040.59	240.00	1,601.13	1,254.27	698.25
Chase		561.70							13.64
Cherry				58.87	50.00				13.00
Cheyenne			10.00		197.62	60.00		13.02	†
Clay						437.79	2,145.20	2,447.76	3,547.48
Colfax			385.57		311.07	471.19	125.54	28.08	†
Cuming		462.45	887.16	1,184.89	1,942.47	983.49	2,746.35	1,964.60	2,296.20
Custer								450.05	3.08
Dakota				15.00	1,467.66				156.67
Dawes									
Dawson				1,048.82	192.00	2,029.88			1,641.87
Deuel					20.16			.41	
Dixon		176.47		347.00		550.85		65.00	75.20
Dodge			7,982.00	2,331.27	363.62	94.45	1,259.53	1,542.20	1,605.91
Douglas		76,908.66	31,695.33	181,135.65	19,153.72	19,810.69	19,001.39	7,744.10	41,578.04
Dundy									
Fillmore	393.93			156.12	345.53	103.22	83.23	751.59	86.65
Franklin					170.00	21.75	297.70	16.06	46.60
Frontier				73.94				4.61	
Furnas							67.78		
Gage			680.00	5,531.59	377.25	1,506.66	12,075.52	1,798.39	1,837.00
Garden							8.70		†
Garfield									†
Gosper				154.56				200.00	3.08
Grant									
Greeley						240.00	133.20	32.13	139.66
Hall		251.28	97.81	1,531.27	1,276.92	2,815.51	1,538.20	155.51	443.31

* Prior to 1905 inheritance taxes to the amount of $9,914.08 had been collected by the state under the inheritance tax law of 1901. An amendment to this law in 1905 required that this amount ($9,914.08) be returned to the counties from which collected for use of the road fund.

† Counties not reporting in 1913.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE NEBRASKA INHERITANCE TAX, 1905-1913—Concluded.*

Counties	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Hamilton	$39.50	$171.70		$593.40	$2,552.08	$1,905.72	$656.08	$478.05	$298.51
Harlan				190.00		1,055.25	195.42	124.10	†
Hayes									2.13
Hitchcock								54.63	†
Holt					29.60		8.00		336.70
Hooker									
Howard			$46.96			780.29	278.24	167.50	
Jefferson				290.68			1,163.25	1,174.72	
Johnson	664.83			74.25	28.61	1,120.49	89.48	62.03	632.95
Kearney					681.51	957.83	104.06	16.05	811.70
Keith				15.87	23.12	24.77	861.83	14.10	45.00
Keya Paha									111.40
Kimball					72.60				†
Knox					560.05	153.42	3,102.06		†
Lancaster		764.25	2,714.94	4,464.28	1,285.34	4,717.63	2,069.79	3,173.19	2,995.22
Lincoln		367.80			3.29	214.00		63.00	677.39
Logan									
Loup									
Madison	585.86		109.95	40.70	900.13	934.04	388.37	828.32	626.94
McPherson							21.50		
Merrick			1,315.72			170.26	5,934.25	592.91	895.45
Morrill					40.21	4.80			
Nance			1,387.78	34.57	791.07	7.50	195.60	137.53	532.00
Nemaha			68.24	838.91	527.08	273.99	2,134.57	322.75	372.55
Nuckolls						64.00	11,082.15	1,149.77	1,519.84
Otoe	238.54		3,809.43	713.12	5,132.05	820.45	1,285.20	2,291.32	670.46
Pawnee	44.75			2,785.56			66.33	119.34	250.00
Perkins									
Phelps							384.34	110.30	40.22
Pierce		30.00		29.48	708.87	432.76	1,201.52	494.68	338.69
Platte			482.63	579.40		258.48	1,875.42	2,786.29	†
Polk					537.54	629.46	1,893.02	724.85	95.84
Red Willow			238.50	65.15		78.35	677.00		155.82
Richardson			983.27	1,433.37	347.45	853.07	3,082.23	604.75	269.44
Rock							223.67		
Saline									43.53
Sarpy				626.43	28,189.01		394.24	155.00	†
Saunders			4,008.11	294.30	424.68	387.33	60.00	768.80	1,044.95
Scott's Bluff									52.24
Seward			1,879.55	1,077.38	1,026.95	2,454.94	4,349.13	579.72	2,183.27
Sheridan								1,225.50	†
Sherman			48.80			86.40	9.00	14.00	†
Sioux									
Stanton		379.78	694.51		226.03	3,483.61	83.33	112.00	480.54

Thayer			185.87	792.99	88.74	778.28	404.55	370.55	417.88
Thomas									
Thurston							143.26	.05	
Valley					238.62			80.64	573.12
Washington		543.52	2,826.45	57.02	1,023.08	1,136.34	169.88	2,867.53	140.55
Wayne				142.06	342.10	1,179.50	3,247.89	1,281.85	65.70
Webster									
Wheeler									
York	127.93	416.28	126.29	639.25	2,104.10	794.96	733.78		578.33
Totals†	$3,495.23	$81,985.24	$65,446.53	$215,770.94	$81,385.79	$66,854.73	$92,011.57	$48,156.13	$74,633.06

* Prior to 1905 inheritance taxes to the amount of $9,914.08 had been collected by the state under the inheritance tax law of 1901. An amendment to this law in 1905 required that this amount ($9,914.08) be returned to the counties from which collected for use of the road fund.

† Counties not reporting in 1913.

‡ Returns from this tax from 1901 to 1913, inclusive, have yielded the sum of $739,653.30.

LIST OF STATES OF THE UNION WITH THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF INHERITANCE LAWS, IF ANY, GIVING RATES, EXEMPTIONS, ETC.

States	Dates of Earliest and Most Recent Act		Lineal		Collateral		Special Features
			Rates Per Cent	Exemptions	Rates Per Cent	Exemptions	
Alabama [1]	No law						
Alaska	No law						
Arizona	1912		1	$5,000-10,000	2-6	$500-5,000	Graded and progressive.
Arkansas	1901	1909	1	5,000	2-6	1,000-2,000	Progressive.
California	1893	1911	1-5	10,000-24,000 [2]	2-25	500-2,000 [2 3]	Progressive.
Colorado	1901	1909	2	10,000	3-10	500	Progressive.
Connecticut	1889	1911	1	10,000 [3]	5	500 [2]	Reciprocal.
Delaware	1869	1909			1-5	500	Graded.
District of Columbia	No law						
Florida	No law						
Georgia	No law						
Hawaii	1892	1911	2	5,000 [2]	5	500 [2]	
Idaho		1907	1-3	4,000-10,000 [2]	1½-15	500-2,000 [2]	Progressive.
Illinois	1895	1909	1-2	20,000 [2]	2-10	500-2,000	Progressive.
Indiana	No law						
Iowa	1896	1911			5 [4]	1,000	
Kansas		1909	1-5	5,000	3-15	1,000	Tax limitation, graded and progressive.
Kentucky		1906			5	500 [2]	
Louisiana	1828 [5]	1912	2	10,000	5	0	
Maine	1893	1911	1-2	500-10,000 [2]	4-7	500 [2]	Progressive.
Maryland	1845	1904			2½	500	
Massachusetts	1891	1912	1-4	1,000-10,000	2-8	1,000	Graded and progressive.
Michigan	1893	1909	1	2,000 [2]	5	100 [2]	
Minnesota	1875	1911	1-3	3,000-10,000 [2]	3-15	100-1,000 [2]	Progressive.
Mississippi	No law						
Missouri	1895	1903			5	0	
Montana		1897	1	7,500	5	500	
Nebraska	1901	1911	1	10,000 [2]	2-6	500-2,000 [2]	Progressive.
Nevada	No law						
New Hampshire	1878	1911			5	0	
New Jersey	1892	1912			5	500	
New Mexico	No law						
New York	1885	1911	1-4	5,000	5-8	1,000	"Model law,"
North Carolina	1847	1911	¾ [6]	2,000	1½-15	2,000	Progressive.
North Dakota		1903			2	25,000	
Ohio	1893	1906			5	200	
Oklahoma		1908	1 [7]	5,000-10,000 [2]	1½-5 [7]	100-500 [2]	Progressive.
Oregon	1903	1909	1	5,000 [2 8]	2-6	500-2,000 [2]	Progressive.
Pennsylvania	1826	1905			5	250	

Porto Rico		1901	1-3	200	3-9	200	Progressive.
Rhode Island	No law						
South Carolina	No law						
South Dakota		1905	1	5,000 [9]	2-10	100-500 [2]	Progressive.
Tennessee	1891	1909	1-1¼	5,000	5	250	Progressive.
Texas		1907			2-12	500-2,000	Progressive.
Utah	1901	1907	5	10,000 [10]	5	10,000	
Vermont	1896	1908			5	0	Tax limitation.
Virginia	1844	1910			5	0	
Washington	1901	1907	1	10,000 [10]	3-12	0	Progressive.
West Virginia	1887	1909	1-3	25,000	3-15	0	Tax limitation, graded and progressive.
Wisconsin	1868	1911	1-3	2,000-10,000 [2]	1½-15		
Wyoming	1903	1909	2	10,000	5	100-500 500	Progressive.

[1] Alabama had an inheritance tax law in 1848. Constitution of 1901 says 2½ per cent may be imposed, but legislature has never passed statute.

[2] This applies to each person.

[3] Varying less amount on certain non-resident estates.

[4] Aliens 20 per cent—alien brothers and sisters 10 per cent.

[5] Applies to aliens only.

[6] Husband or wife exempt from any tax.

[7] Supreme court held statute unconstitutional, but repudiated the arithmetical progression method of computing the tax, holding but one increase of rate over the primary rate in any class is provided for.

[8] Estates of less than $10,000 are exempt.

[9] To certain lineals an exemption of $20,000.

[10] Exemption to widow $15,000, and each other lineal $10,000.

CHAPTER XII.

Taxation of Moneys and Credits.

The first legislative assembly of the territory made no provision in the "Act to provide for a county revenue" approved March 15, 1855, for the taxation of moneys and credits. Nor was this class of property specifically noted in the act relating to "assessor" and approved January 26, 1856. This measure simply made provision for the listing of real and personal property and for its valuation "according to its marketable value in cash at the time of the assessment." The first general revenue code, that of 1857, definitely noted this class of property and provided for the taxation of "money, whether in possession or on deposit, and including bank bills; money, property, or labor due from solvent debtors on contract or on judgment, and whether within this state or not; mortgages and other like securities and accounts bearing interest; annuities, but not including pensions from the United States, or any one of them, nor salaries, or payments expected for services to be rendered." The term "credit" is defined to include "every claim and demand for money, labor or other valuable thing, and every annuity or sum of money receivable at stated periods, and all money in property of any kind, and secured by deed, mortgage, or otherwise." It was further provided that "credits shall be listed at such sum as the person listing them believes will be received or can be collected; and annuities at the value which the person listing believes them to be worth in money."

The method for the deduction of just debts was as follows: "In making up the amount of money and credits which any person is required to list, he will be entitled to deduct from their gross amount the amount of all bona fide debts owing by him. * * * No acknowledgment of indebtedness not founded on actual consideration * * * shall be considered a debt, or which do not represent real liabilities * * * no deductions allowed on account of any obligation given as a premium to an insurance company, nor on account of an unpaid subscription of any institution or society, nor on account of a subscription to or installment payable on the capital stock of any company or incorporation."

It was further provided that "property under mortgage or lease is to be listed by and taxed to the mortgagor or lessor unless it be listed by the mortgagee or lessee."

These provisions were continued in the revenue codes of 1858 and 1861. In the latter year an attempt was made to reach the mortgages held by non-residents on lands in the territory. It was provided in sections 67, 68 and 69 that in addition to credits previously subject to taxation, all demands due or owing from residents of this territory to non-residents thereof; or due to such non-residents and secured upon lands in this territory where the owner of such lands is also a non-resident, and on mortgages, bond and deed, contract for the sale of land, judgment, decree or otherwise, whether secured or not, shall hereafter be subject to taxation the same as other demands or credits. The person owing the demand may pay the tax assessed, which with any penalty or interest shall apply upon the payment of such demand and the receipt of the county treasurer shall be prima facie evidence of such payment in any court of the territory.

In the revised revenue code of 1864 the foregoing method of reaching the credits of non-residents for purposes of taxation was repealed, and the method of taxing moneys and credits as outlined by the revenue code of 1857 was continued.

The revenue code of 1879 provided for the taxation of money and credits and stipulated that "every credit for a certain sum, payable either in money or labor, shall be valued at a fair cash value for the sum so payable; if for any article of property, or for labor, or service of any kind, it shall be valued at the current price of such property, labor or service. Annuities and royalties shall be valued at their then present total value." The foregoing was rather a change in phraseology than in method or principle of listing and taxing credits. An addition was made, however, by the code of 1879 in the principle of deducting debts from credits in that section 28 provided "that no person

shall be entitled to any deduction on account of any indebtedness contracted for the purchase of United States bonds or other non-taxable property." In section 29 of the same revenue code the assessor was required to verify all deductions by placing the claimant under oath.

The principles outlined by the revenue code of 1879 remained in force until 1903 in which year a general revision of the entire revenue code was made. The minute details and explanatory phrases used in the revenue code of 1879 and the earlier codes relative to "credits" and the "deductions" to be allowed therefrom are not contained in the revenue code of 1903. Section 5 of this code defines "credits" to include every demand for money, labor or other valuable thing, whether due or to become due." Money and credits are held to be personal property and in section 28 it is provided that "every person * * * a resident of this state, shall list all his moneys, credits, bonds, * * * moneys loaned or invested, annuities * * * royalties, and all other personal property." All property, under the code of 1903, was required to be valued at its actual value and assessed at twenty per cent. of such actual value. No change was made in 1903 in the principle of taxing credits from that in the code of 1857 and 1879. The provisions for guiding the administrative forces in the taxation of this class of personal property are less clear in the code of 1903 than in all former codes, so that it has required a number of decisions on the part of the state supreme court to fix the meaning of the term "credits."

In 1911 a radical change was effected in the principle of mortgage taxation, by the enactment of what is popularly known as the "Smith Mortgage tax law," approved April 3, 1911. Section 2 of this act provided that "A mortgage on real estate is hereby declared to be an interest in real estate for the purposes of assessment and taxation. The amount and value of any mortgage upon real estate in this state shall be assessed and taxed to the mortgagee or his assigns, and the taxes levied thereon shall be a lien on the mortgage interest; and the excess in value of the real estate above the mortgage or mortgages thereon shall be assessed and taxed to the mortgagor or owner of the premises and be a lien on the owner's interest." It was further made the duty of the assessor at the time of assessing property to "assess the mortgage interest and the value of the real property above the mortgage interest separately." As to who should pay the tax on such property it was stipulated "that when it is provided and agreed in any mortgage that the mortgagor shall and will pay the tax levied upon the mortgage, or the debt secured thereby, that such assessor or county clerk, shall not enter said mortgage for separate assessment and taxation, but both interests shall be assessed and taxed to the mortgagor or owner of the property mortgaged. Provided further, that such agreement contained in the mortgage will not destroy the negotiability of any note secured thereby." The provisions of this measure were not to apply to corporations "the property of which is now exempt from taxation."

An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1913 to repeal this measure. One of the principal and immediate effects promised by this law was that it would cause a lower interest rate on real estate mortgages. Upon this point no very extensive deductions can be made as the law has been in operation too short a period. As to what effect the law has upon the interest rate the following table is appended:

INTEREST RATE ON REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES FILED DURING THE YEAR PRECEDING AND THE YEAR FOLLOWING THE DATE WHEN THE SMITH MORTGAGE TAX LAW BECAME EFFECTIVE.

BANNER COUNTY.

I. Year ending June 30, 1911.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
12	$36,050.00	6	$2,163.00
3	7,900.00	7	553.00
13	25,801.00	8	2,064.08
12	27,069.25	10	2,706.93
Total 40	$96,820.25		$7,487.01

Average rate, 7.7 per cent.

II. Year ending June 30, 1912. With tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
5	$15,892.53	6	$953.55
6	10,510.00	7	735.70
3	5,215.00	8	417.20
19	15,943.70	10	1,594.37
Total 33	$47,561.23		$3,700.82

Average rate, 7.7 per cent.

III. Year ending June 30, 1912. Without tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
2	$1,200.00	6	$72.00
1	800.00	6½	52.00
1	500.00	7	35.00
6	12,072.50	8	965.80
11	7,478.85	10	747.89
Total 21	$22,051.35		$1,872.69

Average rate, 8.4 per cent.

CUMING COUNTY.

I. Year ending June 30, 1911.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
12	$185,440.00	5	$9,272.00
10	74,250.00	5½	4,083.75
19	146,956.00	6	8,817.36
4	5,450.00	7	381.50
2	10,250.00	8	820.00
1	664.00	10	66.40
Total 48	$423,010.00		$23,441.01

Average rate, 5.5 per cent.

II. Year ending June 30, 1912. With tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
1	$5,000.00	4½	$225.00
31	190,146.00	5	9,507.30
14	47,200.00	5½	2,596.00
1	5,000.00	5¾	287.50
29	84,150.00	6	5,049.00
3	5,000.00	6½	325.00
12	24,300.00	7	1,701.00
2	7,000.00	8	560.00
1	200.00	10	20.00
Total 94	$367,996.00		$20,270.80

Average rate, 5.5 per cent.

III. Year ending June 30, 1912. Without tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
1	$4,500.00	4	$180.00
13	61,700.00	5	3,085.00
5	22,600.00	5½	1,243.00
11	30,742.00	6	1,844.52
12	17,900.00	7	1,253.00
6	5,050.00	8	404.00
2	1,700.00	9	153.00
1	1,500.00	10	150.00
Total 51	$145,692.00		$8,312.52

Average rate, 5.7 per cent.

DAWES COUNTY.

I. Year ending June 30, 1911.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
2	$4,000.00	5	$200.00
16	27,740.00	6	1,664.40
21	27,668.00	7	1,936.76
72	158,657.00	8	12,692.56
2	3,600.00	9	324.00
36	57,948.00	10	5,794.80
Total 149	$279,613.00		$22,612.52

Average rate, 8.08 per cent.

II. Year ending June 30, 1912. With tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
4	$28,000.00	5	$1,400.00
18	33,663.00	6	2,019.78
11	16,743.00	7	1,172.01
1	500.00	7¾	38.75
39	59,491.00	8	4,759.28
2	2,900.00	9	261.00
33	77,682.00	10	7,768.20
Total 108	$218,979.00		$17,419.02

Average rate, 7.9 per cent.

III. Year ending June 30, 1912. Without tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
1	$400.00	4	$16.00
2	7,500.00	5	375.00
13	29,085.00	6	1,745.10
10	20,548.00	7	1,438.26
34	45,360.00	8	3,628.80
16	18,404.00	10	1,840.40
Total 76	$121,297.00		$9,043.56

Average rate, 7.4 per cent.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

I. Year ending June 30, 1911.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
26	$73,600.00	5	$3,680.00
17	42,550.00	5½	2,340.25
89	223,356.00	6	13,401.36
2	1,900.00	6½	123.50
18	28,620.00	7	2,003.40
1	1,000.00	7½	75.00
9	13,721.00	8	1,097.68
7	13,695.00	10	1,369.50
Total 169	$398,442.00		$24,090.69

Average rate, 6.04 per cent.

II. Year ending June 30, 1912. With tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
44	$136,147.00	5	$6,807.35
15	36,650.00	5½	2,015.75
73	224,495.00	6	13,469.70
1	300.00	6½	19.50
14	19,200.00	7	1,344.00
7	4,825.00	8	386.00
5	6,070.00	10	607.00
Total 159	$427,687.00		$24,649.30

Average rate, 5.7 per cent.

III. Year ending June 30, 1912. Without tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
1	$3,500.00	2½	$87.50
1	6,000.00	4	240.00
3	16,000.00	5	800.00
2	5,500.00	5½	302.50
14	49,350.00	6	2,961.00
1	600.00	6½	39.00
9	11,075.00	7	775.25
4	8,950.00	8	716.00
1	3,790.00	10	379.00
Total 36	$104,765.00		$6,300.25

Average rate, 6 per cent.

HITCHCOCK COUNTY.

I. Year ending June 30, 1911.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
20	$12,015.00	5	$600.75
1	1,250.00	5½	68.75
24	38,919.00	6	2,335.14
1	600.00	6½	39.00
35	73,175.00	7	5,122.25
47	58,265.00	8	4,661.20
8	4,200.00	9	378.00
37	28,693.60	10	2,869.36
Total 173	$217.117.60		$16,074.45

Average rate, 7.4 per cent.

II. Year ending June 30, 1912. With tax caluse.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
14	$5,220.00	5	$261.00
17	31,430.80	6	1,885.84
9	24,450.00	7	1,711.50
16	22,100.00	8	1,768.00
22	28,400.00	9	2,556.00
24	16,070.90	10	1,607.09
Total 102	$127,671.70		$9,789.43

Average rate, 7.6 per cent.

III. Year ending June 30, 1912. Without tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
14	$28,525.00	6	$1,711.50
1	1,450.00	6½	94.25
11	14,835.00	7	1,038.45
20	27,705.02	8	2,216.40
1	1,550.00	9	139.50
20	14,796.55	10	1,479.65
Total 67	$88.861.57		$6,679.75

Average rate, 7.5 per cent.

HOOKER COUNTY.

I. Year ending June 30, 1911.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
7	$13,600.00	5	$680.00
1	5,800.00	6	348.00
1	1,000,00	7	70.00
20	40,972.52	8	3,277.80
8	7,389.53	10	738.95
Total 37	$68,762.05		$5,114.75

Average rate, 7.4 per cent.

II. Year ending June 30, 1912. With tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
5	$4,850.00	5	$242.50
1	700.00	7	49.00
7	8,781.76	8	702 54
17	20,601.57	10	2,060.16
Total 30	$34,933.33		$3,054.20

Average rate, 8.7 per cent.

III. Year ending June 30, 1912. Without tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
2	$675.00	8	$54.00
2	2,000.00	10	200.00
Total 4	$2,675.00		$254.00

Average rate, 9.4 per cent.

LOGAN COUNTY.

I. Year ending June 30, 1911.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
18	$25,800.00	6	$1,548.00
10	29,097.00	7	2,036.79
6	51,428.00	8	4,114.24
3	2,300.00	9	207.00
13	6,217.83	10	621.78
Total 50	$114,842.83		$8,527.81

Average rate, 7.4 per cent.

II. Year ending June 30, 1912. With tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
2	$1,500.00	6	$90.00

Average rate, 6 per cent.

III. Year ending June 30, 1912. Without tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
16	$32,645.00	6	$1,958.70
7	19,950.00	7	1,396.50
9	8,400.00	8	672.00
30	19,575.15	10	1,957.52
Total 62	$80,570.15		$5,984.72

Average rate, 7.4 per cent.

NEMAHA COUNTY.

I. Year ending June 30, 1911.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
16	$77,800.00	5	$3,890.00
15	62,300.00	5½	3,426.50
78	192,355.00	6	11,541.30
2	5,700.00	6½	370.50
28	26,093.00	7	1,826.51
54	44,655.00	8	3,572.40
1	250.00	9	22.50
6	6,875.00	10	687.50
Total 200	$416,028.00		$25,337.21

Average rate, 6.09 per cent.

II. Year ending June 30, 1912. With tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
16	$50,300.00	5	$2,515.00
12	67,000.00	5½	3,685.00
2	14,000.00	5.7	798.00
62	167,660.00	6	10,059.60
1	2,000.00	6½	130.00
17	24,235.00	7	1,696.45
17	17,226.00	8	1,378.08
6	6,490.00	10	649.00
Total 133	$348,911.00		$20,911.13

Average rate, 5.9 per cent.

III. Year ending June 30, 1912. Without tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
3	$7,290.00	5	$364.50
3	10,450.00	5½	574.75
1	3,400.00	5¾	195.50
45	203,058.00	6	12,183.48
1	2,500.00	6½	2,500.00
17	23,400.00	7	1,638.00
21	22,430.00	8	1,794.40
1	350.00	9	31.50
2	2,490.00	10	249.00
Total 94	$275,368.00		$16,254.38

Average rate, 5.9 per cent.

NUCKOLLS COUNTY.

I. Year ending June 30, 1911.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
4	$21,000.00	4	$840.00
29	112,079.00	5	5,603.95
44	196,300.00	5½	10,796.50
2	8,400.00	5¾	483.00
52	174,708.00	6	10,482.48
2	10,300.00	6½	669.50
28	45,594.38	7	3,191.61
51	51,583.96	8	4,126.72
1	2,000.00	9	180.00
14	12,121.25	10	1,212.13
Total 227	$634,086.59		$37,585.89

Average rate, 5.9 per cent.

II. Year ending June 30, 1912. With tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
2	$6,037.50	4	$241.50
49	178,000.00	5	8,900.00
41	171,350.00	5½	9,424.25
22	59,940.00	6	3,596.40
2	1,500.00	6½	97.50
10	29,750.00	7	2,082.50
2	1,650.00	7½	123.75
49	56,436.17	8	4,514.89
1	1,610.00	10	161.00
Total 178	$506,273.67		$29,141.79

Average rate, 5.7 per cent.

Year ending June 30, 1913. With tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
1	$14,000.00	4	$560.00
53	219,000.00	5	10,950.00
36	127,950.00	5½	7,037.25
45	120,191.00	6	7,211.46
35	51,975.00	7	3,638.25
81	106,302.00	8	8,504.16
11	5,559.00	10	555.90
Total 262	$644,977.00		$38,457.02

Average rate, 5.9 per cent.

III. Year ending June 30, 1912. Without tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
8	$27,400.00	5	$1,370.00
4	10,800.00	5½	594.00
1	1,600.00	5¾	92.00
31	80,422.67	6	4,825.36
3	3,700.00	6½	240.50
14	18,925.00	7	1,324.75
39	27,704.76	8	2,216.38
9	5,167.21	10	516.72
Total 109	$175,719.64		$11,179.71

Average rate, 6.3 per cent.

Year ending June 30, 1913. Without tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
6	$15,050.00	5	$752.50
4	19,700.00	5½	1,083.50
3	15,000.00	5¾	862.50
10	29,979.00	6	1,798.74
6	12,888.00	7	902.16
12	13,390.00	8	1,071.20
Total 41	$106,007.00		$6,470.60

Average rate, 6.1 per cent.

POLK COUNTY.

I. Year ending June 30, 1911.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
1	$1,500.00	2	$30.00
1	4,500.00	2½	112.50
1	1,100.00	3	33.00
2	3,500.00	4	140.00
45	138,795.00	5	6,939.75
23	60,990.00	5½	3,354.45
1	3,700.00	5¾	212.75
79	143,653.00	6	8,619.18
6	5,175.00	6½	336.37
23	43,258.00	7	3,028.06
1	700.00	7½	52.50
18	22,628.00	8	1,810.24
2	1,000.00	10	100.00
Total 203	$430,499.00		$24,768.80

Average rate, 5.7 per cent.

II. Year ending June 30, 1912. With tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
53	$202,147.00	5	$10,107.35
33	158,000.00	5½	8,690.00
2	6,000.00	5¾	345.00
80	179,540.00	6	10,772.40
5	4,050.00	6½	263.25
14	23,625.00	7	1,653.75
12	13,980.00	8	1,118.40
2	835.00	10	83.50
Total 201	$588,177.00		$33,033.65

Average rate, 5.6 per cent.

III. Year ending June 30, 1912. Without tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
2	$43,400.00	5	$2,170.00
2	7,000.00	5½	385.00
6	29,800.00	6	1,788.00
1	2,000.00	7	140.00
2	640.00	8	51.20
Total 13	$82,840.00		$4,534.20

Average rate, 5.4 per cent.

WAYNE COUNTY.

I. Year ending June 30, 1911.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
1	$600.00	4	$24.00
1	10,000.00	4½	450.00
45	183,567.14	5	9,178.35
57	253,900.00	5½	13,964.50
70	308,343.35	6	18,500.60
2	6,000.00	6 1.3	380.00
2	1,450.00	6½	94.25
28	49,600.00	7	3,472.00
30	24,460.90	8	1,957.19
5	16,820.00	10	1,682.00
Total 241	$854,741.39		$49,702.89

Average rate, 5.8 per cent.

II. Year ending June 30, 1912. With tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
1	$11,400.00	4	$456.00
79	383,900.00	5	19,195.00
28	140,200.00	5½	7,711.00
42	161,625.00	6	9,697.50
11	23,400.00	7	1,638.00
23	27,838.00	8	2,227.04
5	3,600.90	10	360.00
Total 189	$751,963.90		$41,284.54

Average rate, 5.4 per cent.

III. Year ending June 30, 1912. Without tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
8	$33,240.00	5	$1,662.00
6	35,500.00	5½	1,952.50
12	25,500.00	6	1,530.00
11	20,375.00	7	1,426.25
15	16,772.65	8	1,331.81
1	700.00	10	70.00
Total 53	$132,087.65		$7,972.56

Average rate, 6 per cent.

———— COUNTY.

I. Year ending June 30, 1911.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
1	$4,000.00	4	$160.00
7	12,700.00	5	635.00
38	117,900.00	6	7,074.00
2	2,200.00	6½	143.00
17	29,330.00	7	2,053.10
9	12,800.00	8	1,024.00
9	5,050.00	10	505.00
Total 83	$183,980.00		$11,594.10

Average rate, 6.3 per cent.

II. Year ending June 30, 1912. With tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
7	$9,880.00	5	$494.00
10	21,350.00	5½	1,174.25
51	109,376.00	6	6,562.56
3	5,300.00	6½	344.50
23	38,675.00	7	2,707.25
12	23,375.00	8	1,870.00
14	5,425.00	10	542.50
Total 120	$213,381.00		$13,695.06

Average rate, 6.4 per cent.

III. Year ending June 30, 1912. Without tax clause.

No. Loans	Principal	Rate Per Cent	Interest
12	$28,860.00	6	$1,731.60
1	1,800.00	6½	117.00
5	8,955.00	7	626.85
5	3,450.00	8	276.00
1	2,000.00	9	180.00
1	75.00	10	7.50
Total 25	$45,140.00		$2,938.95

Average rate, 6.5 per cent.

SUMMARY OF THE LOANS, INTEREST AND AVERAGE RATE IN TWELVE COUNTIES FOR THE PERIOD STUDIED.

	Loans	Interest	Average Rate
Year June 30, 1911	$4,117,942.71	$256,337.13	6.22
Year June 30, 1912:			
With tax clause	4,280,011.83	255,496.76	5.96
Without tax clause	1,383,074.36	87,797.89	6.36
Total with and without tax clause	5,663,086.19	343,294.65	6.06

COMPARATIVE TABLES SHOWING NUMBER OF LOANS, PRINCIPAL, INTEREST AND AVERAGE RATE ON REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES FILED DURING THE YEAR PRECEDING AND THE YEAR FOLLOWING THE DATE WHEN THE SMITH MORTGAGE TAX LAW BECAME EFFECTIVE.

Counties	Year Ending June 30, 1911				Year Ending June 30, 1911.							
					With Tax Clause				Without Tax Clause			
	Number of Loans	Total Amount Loans	Total Amount Interest	Average Rate Interest	of Loans	Total Amount Loans	Total Amount Interest	Average Rate Interest	Number of Loans	Total Amount Loans	Total Amount Interest	Average Rate Interest
Banner	40	$96,820.25	$7,487.01	7.7	33	$47,561.23	$3,700.82	7.7	21	$22,051.35	$1,872.69	8.4
Cuming*	48	423,010.00	23,441.01	5.5	94	367,996.00	20,270.80	5.5	51	145,692.00	8,312.52	5.7
Dawes	149	279,613.00	22,612.52	8.08	108	218,979.00	17,419.02	7.9	76	121,297.00	9,043.56	7.4
Franklin	169	398,442.00	24,090.69	6.04	159	427,687.00	24,649.30	5.7	36	104,765.00	6,300.25	6
Hitchcock	173	217,117.60	16,074.45	7.4	102	127,671.70	9,789.43	7.6	67	88,861.57	6,679.75	7.5
Hooker	37	68,762.05	5,114.75	7.4	30	34,933.33	3,054.20	8.7	4	2,675.00	254.00	9.4
Logan	50	114,842.83	8,527.81	7.4	2	1,500.00	90.00	6	62	80,570.15	5,984.72	7.4
Nemaha	200	416,028.00	25,337.21	6.09	133	348,911.00	20,911.13	5.9	94	275,368.00	16,254.38	5.9
Nuckolls	227	634,086.59	37,585.89	5.9	178	506,273.67	29,141.79	5.7	109	175,719.64	11,179.71	6.3
					262†	644,977.00	38,457.02	5.9	41	106,007.00	6,470.60	6.1
Polk	203	430,499.00	24,768.80	5.7	201	588,177.00	33,033.65	5.6	13	82,840.00	4,534.20	5.4
Wayne	241	854,741.39	49,702.89	5.8	189	751,963.90	41,284.54	5.4	53	132,087.65	7,972.56	6
	83	183,980.00	11,594.10	6.3	120	213,381.00	13,695.06	6.4	25	45,140.00	2,938.95	6.5
Totals	1,620	$4,117,942.71	$256,337.13	6.22	1,611	$4,280,011.83	$255,496.76	5.96	652	$1,383,074.36	$87,797.89	6.36

*The figures for Cuming county also contain data on city mortgages, viz.:

1911 ..... Principal, $14,243; Interest, $962.80; Rate, 6.75 per cent
1912, with tax clause ..... Principal, 22,050; Interest, 1,525.50; Rate, 6.91 per cent
1912, without tax clause ..... Principal, 22,725; Interest, 1,613.00; Rate, 7.09 per cent

†These figures are for the year ending June 30, 1913. This makes possible a comparison of two years under "Smith Mortgage Law."

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—TOTAL ASSESSMENT, ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND RAILROAD PROPERTY, 1867-1913.

Year	Total Assessment	Real Estate Exclusive of Railroads and Purchasers' Interest in State Lands	Real Estate Per Cent of Total Assessment	Personal Property Exclusive of Railroads	Personal Per Cent of Total Assessment	Railroad Property	Railroads, Per Cent of Total Assessment
1867	$20,069,222	$12,101,211	60.32	$6,889,961	34.31	$1,078,050	5.37
1868	32,632,550	16,876,781	51.72	15,755,769	48.28		
1869	42,123,596	25,629,138	60.84	9,053,658	21.79	7,440,800	17.67
1870	53,709,829	36,000,461	67.02	11,276,890	21.00	6,432,478	11.98
1871	55,513,658						
1872	69,873,819	48,456,117	69.35	11,910,607	17.05	9,507,095	13.60
1873	78,239,693	55,556,560	71.01	10,618,741	13.57	12,064,392*	15.42
1874	80,754,044	52,946,609	65.57	16,624,321	20.58	11,183,114	13.85
1875	75,467,399	50,363,052	66.74	15,335,823	20.32	9,768,524	12.94
1876	74,178,645	50,023,706	67.44	15,140,233	20.41	9,014,706	12.15
1877	71,311,579	46,833,647	65.67	16,130,096	22.62	8,347,836	11.71
1878	74,389,536	47,875,908	64.36	17,943,241	24.12	8,570,387	11.52
1879	75,359,799	47,391,781	62.89	18,813,541	24.96	9,154,477	12.15
1880	90,499,618	53,850,447	59.57	26,705,978	29.53	9,943,193	11.00
1881	93,142,457	54,279,362	58.28	26,118,531	28.04	12,744,564	13.68
1882	98,537,475	55,638,619	56.46	28,022,006	28.44	14,876,850	15.10
1883	110,543,645	61,700,259	55.81	32,542,401	29.44	16,300,985	14.75
1884	123,615,887	69,715,109	56.40	36,122,887	29.22	17,777,891	14.38
1885	133,418,700	77,139,596	57.82	37,744,315	28.29	18,534,789	13.89
1886	143,932,571	84,634,653	58.74	39,730,620	27.58	19,567,298	13.58
1887	160,506,266	96,358,889	60.03	40,546,015	25.26	23,601,362	14.71
1888	176,012,820	107,031,866	60.80	40,406,465	22.96	28,574,489	16.24
1889	182,763,538	112,631,415	61.63	40,457,226	22.13	29,674,897	16.24
1890	184,770,305	115,360,973	62.44	39,445,124	21.35	29,964,208†	16.21
1891	183,138,236	117,133,909	63.96	36,580,869	19.98	29,423,458†	16.06
1892	186,432,377	119,873,279	64.30	37,124,864	19.91	29,434,234†	15.79
1893	194,733,125	128,073,006	65.76	37,991,296	19.51	28,668,823†	14.73
1894	183,717,499	127,060,781	69.15	28,642,349	15.60	28,014,369†	15.25
1895	171,468,207	119,998,083	69.48	25,977,611	15.15	25,492,513†	14.87
1896	167,078,270	116,294,386	69.60	25,307,015	15.15	25,476,869†	15.25
1897	165,193,736	112,968,973	68.40	26,605,662	16.10	25,619,101†	15.50
1898	167,810,765	111,568,720	66.49	30,066,808	17.91	26,175,237†	15.60
1899	169,105,905	110,642,440	65.42	32,357,015	19.14	26,106,450	15.44
1900	171,747,593	111,192,560	64.74	34,208,297	19.92	26,346,736	15.34
1901	174,439,095	114,164,145	65.45	33,741,436	19.34	26,533,514	15.21
1902	180,091,492	116,363,704	64.61	36,952,813	20.52	26,774,975†	14.87
1903	188,458,379	120,208,842	63.78	40,964,591	21.74	27,284,946†	14.48
1904	294,779,245	181,915,121	61.72	66,781,271	22.65	46,082,853	15.63
1905	304,470,962	187,751,163	61.67	69,424,823	22.80	47,294,976	15.53
1906	313,060,301	190,084,306	60.71	75,269,964	24.05	47,706,031	15.24
1907	329,413,349	192,933,917	58.51	83,442,635	25.31	53,036,797	16.08
1908	391,735,464	255,484,621	65.22	82,852,870	21.15	53,397,973	13.63
1909	398,985,819	258,773,928	64.86	85,665,526	21.47	54,546,365	13.67
1910	412,138,607	261,936,073	63.56	95,388,183	23.14	54,814,351	13.30
1911	415,670,075	266,919,439	64.22	93,943,721	22.60	54,806,915	13.18
1912	463,371,889	319,049,627	68.85	89,271,975	19.27	55,050,287	11.88
1913	470,690,414	322,632,187	68.54	92,228,898	19.60	55,829,329	11.86

*This total contains valuation of railroad and telegraph.

†This total contains valuation of railroad and Pullman cars. Prior to 1889 no provision was made for the separate assessment of sleeping car and dining car property.

TABLE II.—ASSESSED VALUATION OF INTANGIBLE PROPERTY BY CLASSES, 1867-1879.

Year	Money and Credits	Mortgages	Stocks, Etc.	Total	Intangible. Per Cent of Total Assessment	Intangible. Per Cent of Personal Property
1867	$915,220	.....	$149,418	$1,064,638	5.30	15.43
1868	1,153,804	.....	161,413	1,315,217	4.03	8.35
1869	1,616,914	.....	79,801	1,696,715	4.03	18.74
1870	1,630,377	.....	81,003	1,711,380	3.18	15.18
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	1,536,835	.....	301,612	1,838,447	2.63	15.44
1873	1,578,864	.....	873,948	2,452,812	3.14	23.08
1874	1,578,329	$149,741	979,455	2,707,525	3.35	16.29
1875	1,405,815	350,494	564,790	2,321,099	3.08	15.14
1876	1,147,667	365,681	650,170	2,163,518	2.92	14.29
1877	1,246,229	472,432	480,680	2,199,341	3.08	13.64
1878	885,088	564,168	529,899	1,979,155	2.66	11.03
1879	842,546	679,524	500,250	2,022,320	2.68	10.75

TABLE II—ASSESSED VALUATION OF INTANGIBLE PROPERTY BY CLASSES, 1880-1903.

Year	Annuities	Moneys of Banks, Brokers, Etc.	Credits of Banks, Brokers, Etc.	Moneys Other Than of Banks	Credits Other Than of Banks	Bonds, Stocks, Warrants, Etc.	Shares Capital Stock of Companies	Franchises	Totals	Intangible. Per Cent of Total Assessment	Intangible. Per Cent of Personal Property
1880	$702	$413,465	$139,972	$571,544	$960,957	$439,779	$18,489	$8,392	$2,553,300	2.82	9.56
1881	350	378,615	189,888	546,308	804,286	366,935	54,285	10,656	2,351,323	2.52	9.00
1882	170	533,055	282,881	622,468	790,420	225,588	65,199	10,802	2,530,503	2.57	9.02
1883	240	630,229	201,158	719,061	864,385	133,424	103,374	5,938	2,657,809	2.40	8.17
1884	240	807,508	283,470	623,837	906,330	275,585	605,272	21,153	3,523,395	2.85	9.75
1885	2,518	844,288	308,916	595,428	1,077,142	151,208	124,163	11,069	3,114,732	2.33	8.35
1886	787	1,162,666	320,601	570,244	1,088,507	94,316	743,698	7,926	3,988,745	2.77	10.04
1887	637	1,739,269	384,512	617,650	864,195	259,964	158,306	8,261	4,032,794	2.51	9.95
1888	1,656	1,148,353	412,696	637,491	858,772	172,859	324,130	6,702	3,562,659	2.02	8.82
1889	587	1,896,575	347,959	517,163	761,010	163,165	236,943	14,190	3,937,592	2.15	9.74
1890	200	2,096,135	333,881	568,805	722,810	200,646	236,610	31,376	4,190,463	2.27	10.63
1891	75	2,109,531	351,597	643,136	745,196	148,816	202,848	27,122	4,228,321	2.31	11.56
1892	20	1,408,024	416,653	654,822	675,701	192,399	326,021	23,144	3,696,784	1.98	9.96
1893	89	1,257,106	422,388	674,848	770,970	146,095	249,301	22,115	3,542,912	1.82	9.33
1894	1,085	1,074,208	267,936	589,712	899,737	148,535	159,620	14,820	3,155,653	1.72	11.00
1895	4,462	940,141	215,403	611,504	760,917	101,420	174,128	6,180	2,814,155	1.64	10.83
1896	89	840,969	161,487	521,282	636,190	79,374	187,714	8,478	2,435,583	1.46	9.62
1897	1,654	751,291	103,789	461,492	553,182	106,247	277,721	17,042	2,272,418	1.38	8.54
1898	3,720	678,566	141,375	507,995	515,600	87,060	114,978	9,836	2,059,130	1.23	6.85
1899	2,463	712,581	174,566	540,611	776,023	86,010	95,763	10,190	2,398,207	1.42	7.41
1900	103	677,630	257,098	598,192	537,993	109,122	95,676	23,583	2,299,397	1.34	6.72
1901	428	759,802	231,582	576,167	524,399	106,792	83,200	22,743	2,305,113	1.32	6.83
1902	70	1,054,895	327,815	407,918	555,585	98,299	97,205	59,259	2,601,046	1.44	7.04
1903	272	1,743,756	351,326	803,213	642,293	107,822	91,867	44,817	3,785,366	2.01	9.24

TABLE II.—ASSESSED VALUATION OF INTANGIBLE PROPERTY BY CLASSES, 1904-1913.

Years	Annuities	Bonds	Notes Secured by Mortgages	Other Notes	Book Accounts	Money on Hand or Deposit	Money Loaned	Judgments
1904	$14,453	$107,681	$4,501,215	$1,912,699	$701,461	$3,774,244	$157,712	$28,239
1905	10,809	112,852	4,723,912	1,929,636	761,934	3,666,486	125,708	21,790
1906	10,196	101,554	5,054,812	2,024,324	820,381	4,486,895	118,010	18,894
1907	7,273	169,095	5,469,745	2,254,212	889,790	5,323,129	120,188	27,310
1908	10,675	153,651	6,064,995	2,619,007	957,591	4,980,796	175,334	33,534
1909	11,602	186,338	6,446,660	2,603,178	991,991	5,552,987	177,144	29,125
1910	26,672	189,444	7,249,134	2,740,356	1,093,379	5,813,907	229,093	23,427
1911	19,014	270,692	7,964,167	2,906,961	1,023,229	4,863,940	219,523	1,085,314
1912	12,755	194,725	6,397,154	2,952,652	975,322	5,157,418	185,475	22,040
1913	21,438	188,133	4,769,780	3,016,514	1,055,504	5,025,461	173,159	23,873

Years	Money Paid Building and Loan and Savings Associations	Stock in Corporation	Stock in Any Company	Franchises	Credits Not Otherwise Listed	Totals	Intangible, Per Cent of Total Assessment	Intangible. Per Cent of Personal Property
1904	$179,340	$275,078	$314,075	$149,992	$245,226	$12,361,415	4.19	18.50
1905	196,013	140,476	319,716	110,875	187,370	12,307,577	4.04	17.72
1906	232,243	241,157	212,326	139,308	120,505	13,580,605	4.34	18.00
1907	266,541	233,487	315,056	148,060	137,610	15,361,496	4.66	18.41
1908	297,178	220,042	587,238	143,207	243,423	16,486,671	4.21	19.90
1909	337,013	96,959	309,898	116,695	368,355	17,227,945	4.32	20.11
1910	358,992	153,610	528,016	125,998	232,303	18,764,331	4.55	19.67
1911	371,738	123,213	510,480	69,089	253,882	19,681,242	4.73	20.95
1912	380,556	157,917	386,035	31,499	660,044	17,513,592	3.78	19.62
1913	409,799	189,127	343,034	35,923	524,546	15,776,291	3.35	17.10

TABLE III.—AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUATION OF LAND PER ACRE, 1867-1879.*

Counties	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
Adams			$2.50	$4.00		$5.06	$5.16	$3.94	$3.63	$2.67	$2.09	$2.93	$3.11
Antelope						3.27	3.11	2.57	2.52	2.40	2.17	2.17	1.62
Banner													
Blaine													
Boone						3.00	2.66	1.75	1.55	1.57	1.43	1.09	1.06
Box Butte													
Boyd													
Brown													
Buffalo			2.50	1.25	$1.11	1.97	2.74	3.35	2.70	2.95	1.66	1.31	1.28
Burt	$3.35	$3.04	3.26	4.33	4.10	3.44	3.53	3.97	3.28	3.89	3.44	3.76	3.75
Butler		2.50	2.86	4.00	4.00	4.01	3.07	5.00	4.43	3.83	3.41	3.98	3.81
Cass	3.33	4.22	4.73	6.67	7.34	7.81	6.96	7.96	6.50	4.76	4.98	5.60	4.90
Cedar	2.10	2.93	4.05	4.47	3.18	2.58	3.00	3.03	3.02	2.51	2.28	2.45	2.26
Chase													
Cherry													
Cheyenne										1.25	1.56	1.00	1.00
Clay						12.90	5.14	3.46	3.30	3.21	3.27	3.17	3.10
Colfax			3.04	4.10	4.22	4.87	3.50	4.75	3.99	4.20	3.83	3.99	3.84
Cuming	2.33	4.87	2.42	5.20	3.42	3.83	3.40	3.37	3.09	3.21	2.41	2.22	2.12
Custer												1.25	1.50
Dakota	2.50	2.53	2.64	3.00	3.15	3.67	3.86	3.62	3.66	3.52	3.48	3.79	3.33
Dawes													
Dawson						1.95	2.19	2.16	2.50	1.81	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deuel													
Dixon	1.75	2.11	2.44	2.70	2.14	3.07	3.21	3.08	2.57	2.75	3.00	2.30	2.41
Dodge	7.75	7.31	7.51	8.26	4.52	3.53	3.40	3.75	3.79	3.49	3.00	3.30	3.30
Douglas	5.60	6.21	12.13	16.89	12.74	11.45	9.56	9.20	9.10	8.25	7.06	7.36	7.59
Dundy													
Fillmore						7.25	6.45	4.24	3.90	3.33	2.83	3.46	3.02
Franklin						4.60	4.36	3.04	1.93	1.74	1.29	.91	1.04
Frontier								2.67	2.00	1.32	1.25	1.25	1.25
Furnas							2.88	3.18	2.71	2.50	1.55	1.98	2.15
Gage	1.50	2.00	2.39	6.37	8.23	4.13	2.97	3.60	3.46	3.21	3.19	3.26	3.13
Garden													
Garfield													
Gosper									1.41	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.27
Grant													
Greeley							2.50	1.39	1.50	1.40	.77	.92	.83
Hall		5.21	2.54	1.46	2.16	2.31	3.12	3.83	3.37	3.10	3.44	3.47	3.51
Hamilton			2.50	3.53	3.78	4.16	3.75	4.41	3.50	3.97	3.93	3.60	3.22
Harlan						5.40	3.05	2.55	3.74	2.80	2.17	2.48	2.23
Hayes													
Hitchcock									3.77	3.29	3.50	2.83	2.77
Holt											2.05	1.52	2.00
Hooker													
Howard						2.46	2.50	2.61	2.38	1.94	1.99	1.45	1.42
Jefferson	2.33	1.79	1.87	2.49	2.08	4.12	3.06	3.03	3.01	2.65	2.76	2.40	2.22
Johnson	3.50	2.38	3.48	3.64	4.16	4.07	4.18	3.32	3.13	3.17	3.11	3.29	3.30
Kearney						5.04	5.02	2.69	1.93	2.61	1.97	1.97	1.31
Keith									1.00	2.50	2.50	1.27	1.00
Keya Paha													
Kimball													
Knox		2.38	4.87	5.81	3.26	3.09	3.06	3.06	3,06	3.14	3.07	2.08	2.09
Lancaster	2.50	.48	7.40	7.35	5.30	5.35	3.51	4.96	4.74	4.31	3.69	3.67	3.53
Lincoln							4.23	2.71	2.11	1.00	1.08	1.07	1.18
Logan													
Loup													
McPherson													
Madison		3.21	2.73	3.06	3.66	3.98	2.69	2.69	2.37	2.22	1.48	1.42	1.24
Merrick	7.90	2.14	2.99	2.53	4.03	4.88	5.10	5.08	4.87	5.09	2.96	2.97	2.85
Morrill													
Nance													
Nemaha	3.50	3.91	6.62	6.88	7.60	7.34	6.65	5.87	5.29	5.80	4.90	4.20	4.13
Nuckolls						3.19	2.38	2.36	2.37	2.43	2.24	2.13	2.15
Otoe	3.50	3.00	7.50	7.00	7.22	5.78	6.14	5.57	5.29	5.75	5.17	4.23	4.27
Pawnee	3.50	3.26	3.47	4.50	3.44	3.69	4.71	3.88	3.54	3.53	3.15	3.11	2.80
Perkins													
Phelps								4.16	3.11	2.75	1.65	1.85	1.88
Pierce				3.00	3.39	2.75	2.65	2.90	2.93	2.92	3.29	3.05	2,90
Platte	3.33	4.53	3.67	5.31	4.83	5.45	5.33	4.82	6.22	4.94	4.26	4.18	3.54
Polk					3.70	5.32	3.53	4.11	4.07	3.86	3.53	3.65	3.33
Red Willow								2.00	2.00	1.53	1.75	1.50	1.50
Richardson	3.50	3.56	5.16	5.38	5.59	5.55	4.83	5.27	4.84	5.43	4.57	5.14	4.70
Rock													
Saline		3.07	2.64	3.12		5.14	4.10	4.71	3.71	3.83	3.26	3.55	3.37
Sarpy	4.50	4.41	7.22	7.01	7.55	6.91	7.00	6.68	6.81	7.04	6.33	5.45	5.17

* No distinction made between improved and unimproved real estate.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUATION OF LAND PER ACRE, 1867-1879*—Concluded.

Counties	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
Saunders	$2.15	$2.92	$4.33	$4.39	$3.53	$3.54	$4.43	$4.51	$3.15	$3.39	$3.58	$2.88	$2.67
Scott's Bluff													
Seward	2.20	2.74	2.93	3.31	3.65	4.04	4.87	3.83	3.89	3.75	3.05	3.19	3.20
Sheridan													
Sherman								2.19	1.01	2.95	1.75	.36	.59
Sioux													
Stanton	2.75	3.00	3.98	3.80	3.94	3.32	3.64	2.63	2.37	2.50	2.38	2.25	2.11
Thayer						3.63	3.62	2.82	2.70	2.48	2.09	2.01	2.10
Thomas													
Thurston													
Valley							2.50	2.37	2.51	1.99	1.82	1.43	1.66
Washington	4.25	4.73	7.43	6.75	5.78	3.76	3.25	3.98	3.75	3.90	3.95	3.86	3.64
Wayne				3.00	2.60	2.67	2.55	2.51	2.42	2.43	2.40	2.21	1.92
Webster						3.81	3.63	1.84	1.62	1.69	1.18	1.72	1.51
Wheeler													
York	2.00	2.00	2.56	3.01	3.65	4.24	4.20	3.18	3.53	3.10	2.56	2.51	2.30
Total average	$3.40	$3.33	$4.19	$4.79	$4.48	$4.51	$3.98	$3.68	$3.62	$3.49	$3.10	$3.00	$2.86

*No distinction made between improved and unimproved real estate.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUATION OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, 1880-1896.

Counties	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Adams	$4.38	$3.70	$3.34	$3.66	$4.00	$4.40	$4.13	$4.73	$4.23	$3.97	$4.06	$4.02	$4.12	$3.95	$3.83	$3.77	$3.68
Antelope	3.26	3.22	3.49	3.57	2.71	2.74	3.35	3.07	2.89	2.92	2.54	2.89	2.54	2.55	2.68	2.69	2.50
Banner										2.77	1.93	2.00	2.00	1.50			1.01*
Blaine								8.88	5.15	4.63	3.75	2.61	1.96	3.64	2.68	2.54	1.55
Boone	3.75	3.06	3.07	3.62	4.18	3.95	3.19	3.11	3.31	3.04	2.87	2.87	2.79	2.84	2.77	2.77	2.57
Box Butte								3.93	3.77	1.93	1.92	1.37	1.72	1.88*	2.50	2.00	1.50
Boyd													1.83	1.77*	1.37	1.50	1.54*
Brown						4.22	2.88	2.87	2.76	2.62	2.50	2.30	2.32	2.20	2.14	2.00	1.87
Buffalo	3.04	3.07	3.26	2.82	3.21	2.33	2.73	2.09	2.07	2.34	2.28	2.33	2.22	2.46	2.39	2.37	2.27
Burt	4.45	5.01	5.00	4.91	4.67	4.65	4,41	4.77	4.80	5.24	4.39	4.56	5.28	6.02	9.16	6.79	6.88
Butler	5.19	4.84	4.99	4.72	5.15	4.86	4.67	4.41	4.06	4.03	3.85	4.06	3.93	3.91	3.74	3.65	3.38*
Cass	6.00	5.64	5.53	5.47	5.25	5.11	5.00	6.17	6.01	5.81	6.94	6.79	5.38	6.68	6.83	6.84	6.46
Cedar	3.07	3.23	2.95	3.30	3.08	3.70	3.71	4.11	4.11	4.25	4.09	4.10	3.80	4.19	4.18	3.74	3.74
Chase									3.00	1.88	2.57	2.50	3.02	2.20	1.97	1.62	1.70
Cherry						2.33	4.93	3.57	3.01	1.76	1.82	1.78	2.05	2.35	1.87	1.60	1.42
Cheyenne		3.43	2.15	3.38	3.00	4.16	2.27	2.00	2.62	1.78	1.59	1.63	1.67	1.57	1.42	1.18*	2.59
Clay	3.78	3.64	4.26	4.26	4.26	3.77		4.25	4.18	4.22	4.23	4.14	4.09	5.39	4.09	3.62	3.18
Colfax	4.68	4.19	3.71	4.03	3.24	4.36	4.24	4.48	4.77	4.57	4.57	4.90	3.70	4.01	4 74	5.02*	4.90*
Cuming	5.02	4.09	3.52	3.59	4.55	4.14	4.61	4.15	4.12	3.97	4.18	4.29	5.02	4.72	4.58	4.57	4.42
Custer	.50	2.37		3.19	1.60		3.50	1.93	2.34	2.10	1.66	1.80	1.82	1.68	1.27*	1.66	1.61
Dakota	5.70	5.00	5.62	6.00	7.00	4.47	1.34	6.48	4.42	6.16	5.52	9.67	5.98	5.68	5.76	5.56	6.48
Dawes								1.75	15.79	5.37	10.22	2.98	1.79	1.84	2.19*	1.49*	1.51*
Dawson	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.68	1.35	2.16	2.17	1.34	1.70	1.75	1.34	2.12	1.92	1.54	1.74	1.40
Deuel										2.46	1,94	4.84	1.82	2.00	1.36*	1.67	1.37
Dixon	5.00	5.00	6.00	3.99	3.81	3.49	4.00	3.75	3.67	3.54	3.55	3.65	3.71	3.63	3.62	3.56	3.57
Dodge	3.62	4.20	3.21	4.58	4.86	6.00	7.00	3.96	3.89	3.85	3.90	3.71	4.22	3.98	4.25	4.42	3.82
Douglas	13.68	11.04	11.50	12.50	12.20	12.41	16.59	15.42	17.48	17.25	15.90	16.48	14.29	15.43	13.04	12.15	11.99
Dundy						1.36	3.65	3.70		2.18	4.37	1.63	1.59	1.47	1.38	1.39	1.51
Fillmore	3.36	3.67	3.56	3.72	3.64	3.47	4.41	3.78	3.37	3.77	3.63	4.22	4.14	4.10	4.12	4.20	4.17
Franklin	3.36	2.19	1.72	1.87	2.03	2.25	2.53	2.33	2.18	2.25	2.28	2.20	2.37	2.59	2.57	2.32	2.27
Frontier	2.52		1.25	1.25			2.00	2.39	2.15	2.20	3.43	2.36	2.30	2.64	1.90	2.23	1.51*
Furnas	3.64	3.09	2.66	2.99	3.14	2.95	3.33	3.45	2.96	2.66	2.09	2.19	2.38	2.76	2.50	3.36	
Gage	3.92	4.27	3.72	4.33	4.20	7.24	4.93	4.98	4.70	4.56	4 43	4.67	4.70	5.31	5.25	5.22	4.91
Garden																	
Garfield						4.53		5.59	4.00	3.24	2.43	2.44	2.67	2.60	2.12*	2.85	5.73
Gosper	2.46	2.46	2.09	2.41	3.89	2.59	3.00	3.30	3.18	3.08	3.01	2.50	2.33	2.72	2.55	1 69	2.40
Grant										5.00	2.70	2.34	1.91				1.42*
Greeley	2.58	2.73	2.33	2.68	1.77	3.00	3.10		2.90	3.50	3.60	2.40	2.63	2 67	2.96	2.39	3.29
Hall	3.41	3.66	3.97	4,44	3.66	3.94	3.69	3.75	3.70	3.79	3.76	3.58	3.79	4.10	3.79	3.62	3.73
Hamilton	4.04	3.44	2.83	3.08	3.33	3.38	3.18	3.33	3.14	3.11	3.11	3.09	3.10	3.08	2.98	2.87	2.86
Harlan		2.67		1.92	2.14	2.65		2.47	3.13	2.44	2.40	2.35	2.31	1.87*	2.25	2,16	1.93*
Hayes							1.60	2.56	3.45	3.53	5.00		3.00	3.81	2.02*	1.86*	1.73*
Hitchcock		4.04	5.00					1.71	2.34	2.35	2,28	1.97	2.18	2.03	2.65	1.81	1.73
Holt	1.50	1.97	2.58	2.60	3.35	5.81	3.63	3.12	3.91	3.01	2.56	2.71	2.26	2.24	1.94	1.82	1.84
Hooker										2.34	3.06		2.07	1.14*	1.43	1.15*	1.57
Howard	5.25	2.47	2.43	2.49	3.38	2.93	2.74	2.72	2.87	2.98	2.85	1.93	2.57	2.83	2.17*	2.13*	2.08*

* Improved and unimproved.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUATION OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, 1880-1996—Concluded.

Counties.	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Jefferson	$2.84	$3.13	$3.23	$3.34	$3.30	$5.08	$5.09	$4.54	$4.60	$4.53	$4.46	$4.38	$4.46	$4.49	$4.23	$4.47	$4.46
Johnson	5.58	4.26	4.08	3.55	4.31	4.51	4.86	5.20	4.94	5.19	5.05	5.30	5.18	5.39	5.26	5.36	5.36
Kearney	3.87	4.02	3.50	3.63	3.97	3.19	3.01	2.32	2.18	2.19	2.16	2.15	2.20	2.27	2.25	2.23	2.00
Keith			5.00			2.00	2.63	1.62	2.52	2.18	2.25	2.10	1.75	1.65	1.22*	.94*	.90*
Keya Paha						3.20	2.38	3.75	3.30	2.69	2.64	2.33	2.53	2.11	2.13	1.34*	1.48*
Kimball											1.44		.88	.87*	.77*		.84*
Knox		5.25	4.60	4.05	3.34	4.14	3.25	3.40	3.07	3.04	3.00	2.92	2.31	2.75	3.25	3.00	4.03
Lancaster	5.52	5.16	5.08	6.19	6.14	5.18	6.07	6.43	6.36	6.35	5.41	5.44	5.62	5.93	5.71	5.37	5.23
Lincoln	4.70	6.04	4.31	4.28	6.52	12.53	1.30	1.63	1.50	2.55	3.06	3.81		2.17	1.26	1.27	2.02
Logan							1.74		5.00	4.11	3.70	3.17	3.36	3.96	7.24	1.47	1.52*
Loup					8.25	4.32	8.06	3.07	5.26	4.22	3.92	3.29	2.69	2.74	2.63	2.42	2.86
McPherson											2.10			2.01			
Madison				2.53	4.84	3.44	3.47	3.50	3.30	3.07	5.08	3.31	3.76	4.06*	4.11	4.44	4.11
Merrick	3.80	3.76	3.60	3.76	3.74	4.16	3.51	3.87	4.09	3.52	3.44	3.21	3.21	3.13	3.16	3.23	3.11
Morrill																	
Nance		2.65	3.45	3.25	4.63	3.29	3.58	2.69	2.69	2.84	2.75	1.77	2.52	3.82	2.83	3.11*	3.17
Nemaha	4.65	5.75	5.12	5.46	5.58	5.68	5.49	5.42	4.95	5.37	5.26	5.33	5.12	6.96	5.66	6.09	5.70
Nuckolls	3.29	3.20	3.52	3.83	3.55	3.92	4.17	4.25	5.66	3.81	3.66	3.64	3.86	3.97	4.03	3.76	3.12
Otoe	5.54	5.45	5.99	6.12	6.00	5.61	5.66	6.45	7.57	7.53	7.17	7.24	7.29	7.37	7.41	7.31	7.30
Pawnee	7.53	7.39	5.36	5.59	5.73	5.94	6.04	5.91	5.79	5.69	5.74	5.70	5.70	6.21	6.48	6.06	.71
Perkins									2.08	2.71	2.18	2.22	2.22	2.01	1.66*	1.26	1.18
Phelps		2.24			2.50		2.39	2.70	2.81	2.05	2.00	1.95	2.08	2.07	2.13	2.62	2.44
Pierce	2.90	3.21	2.95	3.32	3.55	4.44	4.21	3.04	3.80	3.36	3.26	3.23	3.33	3.46	3.36	3.37	3.35
Platte	3.85	3.35	3.39	2.94	3.00	4.01	3.33	3 42	3.48	3.41	3.24	3 22	3.13	3.08	3.10	3.24	3.12
Polk	4.17	3.74	4.32	4.25	4.28	4.10	4.15	3.91	3.77	3.53	3.52	4.22	3.57	3.48	3.44	3.40	3.35
Red Willow	4.81	5.42	.49	6.65	2.96	1.84	2.00	2.13	1.75	2.15	1.86	1.40	1.57	1.76	1.56	1.48	1.34*
Richardson	5.94	5.73	5.86	5.61	6 42	6.59	5.90	5.87	5.61	5.60	5.79	5.64	5.39	5.33	5.35	5.37	5.43*
Rock										2.50	2.25	2.40	2.57	2.14	2.14	1.94	1.71
Saline	4.25	5.68	2.70	3.33	3.53	3.60	3.13	3.56	4.34	3.71	3.54	3.50	3.48	10.55	3.38	3.83	3.43
Sarpy	5.68	4.66	6.14	6.32	6.57	7.15	8 35	9.25	4.82	8.44	7.74	8.20	8.48	8.94	8.31	8.42	8.10
Saunders		3.45	3.00	3.13	3.14	3.04	2.83	2.96	2.87	2.96	3.31	3.13	3.39	3.42*	3.37	3.43	3.46
Scott's Bluff										5.07	2.30	1.51	1 95	2.31*		1.25*	1.46*
Seward	4.32	3.86	3.84	3.70	3.73	4.12	4.27	4.33	4.36	4.22	4.36	4.32	4.37	5.36	4.45	4.33	4.36
Sheridan							3.60		3.00	18.72	3.31	2.02	1.29	1.57*	1.36	1.25*	1.18*
Sherman	2.32	4.80	3.48	3.30	2.96			1.35	3.52	2.07	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.30	2.50	1.56*	1.60*
Sioux							2.00	3.70	4.00	2.47	2.27	2.98	2.29	2.49	1.60	1.54	1.45
Stanton	2.50	1.90	2.48	2.41	3.62	1.93	2.46	2.64	2.65	2.52	3.31	3.88	3.70	3.81	3.71	3.69	3.70
Thayer	4.15	3.77	3.66	3.83	4.79	4.67	4.51	4.22	4.14	3.91	3.81	3.97	3.79	3.82	3.92	4.01	3.84
Thomas									6.25	6.26	3.56	1.97	2.02	1.87	2.60	3.00	1.01
Thurston										3.84	24.5	3.06	10.20	3.09	6.74	8.06	7.65
Valley	4.22	3.07	2.93	4.36	5.50	4.20	4.25	3.81	4.50	2.99	2.63	2.28	2.71	4.07	2.57	2.41	2.33
Washington	1.63	4.87	4.56	6.00	6.45	6.15	5.32	4.16	4.24	4.55	3.57	4.98	6.30	6.20*	6.38*	7.89	6.26
Wayne	3.68	2.84	3.23	4.69	4.60	4.66	3.87	5.10	5.00		4.70	4.22	5.29	4.28	5.01	4.58	4.26
Webster	2.18	1.96	2.68	2.44	4.50	4.84	4.52	4.13	3.90	3.58	3.14	2.51	2.55	2.77	2.75	2.70	2.62
Wheeler			4.32	4.64	4.12		3.33	3 46	3.13	3.87	2.60	2.50	1.37	2.50	2.19	1.58	1.53
York	6.39	4.07	4.25	4.45	4.11	4.85	4.70	4.11	4.70	4.57	3.09	3.87	3.78	3.84	3.78	3.64	3.63
Total average	$4.67	$4.34	$4.15	$4.34	$4.46	$4.60	$4.45	$4.33	$4.23	$4.05	$3.90	$3.82	$3.72	$3.94	$3.50	$3,42	$3.25

*Improved and unimproved.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUATION OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, 1897-1913.

Counties	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Adams	$3.59	$3.57	$3.57	$3.57	$3.98	$3.59	$3.62	$6.31	$6.05	$6.12	$6.05	$8.29	$7.90	$7.90	$7.90	$10.35	$10.34
Antelope	2.39	2.35	2.43	2.33	2.29	2.24	2.33	4.90	4.90	4.92	4.84	5.57	5.56	5.56	5.57	7.85	7.83
Banner	.75*				.50	.50	.50	.51	.52	.52	.57	.79	.78	.78		1.19	1.17
Blaine	2.28	2.01	1.65	2.00	2.00	1.87	1.80	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.06	.96	.96	.96	1.40	1.00
Boone	2.51	2.50	2.60	2.45	2.42	2.55	2.65	5.41	5.69	5.78	5.72	6.97	7.66	8.34	8.47	8.99	8.02
Box Butte	.78	.78		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.14	1.23	1.22	1.31	1.83	1.56	1.37	1.36	2.22	2.25
Boyd	2.06*	2.28*		1.97		2.30	2.35	4.40	4.87	4.90	4.90	5.35	5.42	5.30	5.39	5.61	5.60
Brown	1.83	1.87	2.08	1.76	1.76	2.04	2.04	1.71	1.89	1.92	1.92	2.71	3.02	2.39	3.14	5.46	4.37
Buffalo	2.29	2.04	2.03	1.99	2.05	2.03	1.99	3.68	3.75	3.77	3.82	4.48	4.77	3.88	4.17	5.48	5.48
Burt	7.08	6.99	5.50	5.63	6.32	5.82	6.30	9.53	10.09	10.11	10.13	11.32	11 32	11.31	11.31	14.72	14.72
Butler	3.53	3.49	3.67	3.46	3.31	3.55	3.54	9.30	9 30	9.38	9.31	11.12	11.14	11.14	11.15	13.91	13.92
Cass	6.14*	6.87*	6.93*	6.75	7.31	7.69	8.00	12.07	11.99	12.01	12.03	12.57	12.59	12.57	12.60	13.57	13.50
Cedar	3.60	3.43	3 57	3.66	4.26	4.60	4.63	.82	6.09	5.14	6.19	6.65	7.55	7.87	7.31	11.35	11.36
Chase	1.50	1.50	1.05	1.30	.92			6.04	.84	.78	1.07	1.51	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.38	1.38
Cherry	1.37	1.88	1.39	1.27	1.41	1.21	1.31		.76			1.23	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.34	1.35
Cheyenne	3.78	2.50	2.50	2.60		1.63	1.62	1.00	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.15	1.04	1.03	1.00	1.78	1.70
Clay	3.18	3.14	3.14	3.13	3.13	2.60	3.10	7.15	7.16	7.17	7.23	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	13.50	13.53
Colfax	4.87*	4.93*	4.74*	3.77	4.81	4.93	5.86	10.05	10.25	10.46	10.59	11.83	11.42	13.21	13.19	14.80	12.90
Cuming	5.39	4.44	4.32	4.35	4.34	5.11	1.48	10.93	10.93	10.96	10.98	10.73	10.73	10.73	10.73	14.21	14.17
Custer	1.52	1.50	1.49	1.23	1.40	1.42	5.10	2.16	2.20	2.29	2.36	3.45	2.95	3.38	3.28	3.75	3.60
Dakota	5.90	5.92	6.00	6.50	6.43	5.87	5.87	6.97	7.63	7.67	7.68		9.13	9.11	9.15	12.39	12.39
Dawes	.86*			.63		.70	.60	.76	.77	.78	.77	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.30	1.51
Dawson	1.52	1.75	1.60	1.46	1.52	1.62	1.87	3.08	3.17	3.16	3.44	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.71	6.17	6.17
Deuel	1.34	1.15	.60	1.49	1.06	1.25	1.25	1.97	2.17	2.16	2.16	.94	.70	1.09	1.13	1.69	1.58
Dixon	3.48	3.30*	3.46	3.47	6.16	6.60	3.97	7.07	7.10	7.09	7.09	7.78	7.79	7.80	7.80	9.43	9.42
Dodge	4.31	4.22	4.42	4.50	4.63	4.37	4.31	10.77	10.79	10.94	10.99	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	15.20	15.20
Douglas	12.23	12.13	11.71	11.82	12.86	17.29	14.39	12.86	12.92	12.90	13.00	12.57	12.59	12.52	12.50	16.51	16.57
Dundy	1.32	1.16	1.04	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.42	.95	.99	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.31	1.29
Fillmore	4.16	4.08*	4.54	3.01	3.00	3.11	3.18	7.70	7.71	7.72	7.73	11.09	11.00	11.01	11.09	12.16	12.15
Franklin	2.17	2.30	2.30	2.31	2.07	2.11	2.14	4.28	4.30	4.36	4.44	6.31	7.10	7.10	6.31	7.42	7.12
Frontier	2.48	1.40*		2.18	1.94	1.49	1.67	1.50	1.52	1.54	1.60	4.33	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.56	4.57
Furnas	1.92	2.22	2.32	2.30	2.58	2.39	2.20	2.57	2.60	2.70	2.80	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.28	5.29
Gage	4.87	5.35	5.23	5.23	5.35	5.37	5.39	8.64	9.13	9.15	9.20		11.44	10.39	11.80	12.59	12.70
Garden														.91	.90	1.14	1.00
Garfield	2.40	3.54	2.51		2.41	2.00	7.62	1.85	4.12	3.16	2.62	3.62	3.60	3.60	3.66	4.14	4.11
Gosper	2.32	1.87*	1.86	1.95	2.50	2.46	2.49	3.08	3.10	3.19	3.04	4.69	4.68	4.67	4.67	6.08	6.15
Grant	1.31*	1.21*	1.35*	1.74	1.45	1.50	2.46	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.54	1.46	1.09	1.09	1.02	1.03
Greeley	2.22	3.05	2.47	2.60	2.62	2.45	2.34	2.93	3.54	3.56	3.54	3.52	3.49	3.47	3.47	6.54	6.52
Hall	3.67	3.73	3.69	3.71	3.63	3.62	3.62	6.26	6.31	6.29	6.43	9.13	9.23	9.34	9.40	10.35	10.36
Hamilton	2.80	3.21	3.09	3.27	3.24	4.42	4.49	8.59	8.57	8.61	8.46	10.93	10.93	10.93	10.92	13.85	13.85
Harlan	2.13	2.11	2.11	2.13	2.15	2.10	2.40	3.51	3.56	3.70	3.82	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.52	4.33	4.39
Hayes	1.39*	1.29*										1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.61	1.61
Hitchcock	1.74	1.66	1.68	1.80	1.27		1.26	1.32	1.26	1.32	1.37	2.09	2.54	2.65	2.65	1.68	2.21
Holt	1.73	1.66	1.57	1.98	1.50	1.52	1.53	1.47	1.51	1.95	1.54	2.07	2.09	2.08	2.19	2.80	2.73
Hooker	.44	.76	.80	.50	.75			.87	.90	.89			1.46	.81	.85	.55	.80

*Improved and unimproved.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUATION OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, 1897-1913—Concluded.

Counties	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Howard	$2.09	$2.32	$2.25	$2.19	$2.20	$2.24	$2.35	$2.94	$3.12	$3.17	$3.21	$5.61	$5.28	$5.60	$5.60	$7.34	$7.34
Jefferson	4.35	4.31	4.18	3.79	3.74	3.74	3.97	7.69	6.40	8.07	8.10	10.11	12.02	10.15	10.14	10.71	10.70
Johnson	5.34	5.57*	5.52*	5.52	5.68	6.21	7.00	8.62	9.07	9.08	9.08	.....	11.60	11.22	11.23	13.13	13.15
Kearney	2.02	1.93	1.91	1.94	2.09	2.05	2.22	4.59	4.70	4.72	4.73	8.08	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.21	8.20
Keith	.90*	.65*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.09	2.20	2.20	2.00	2.15	1.34	1.58
Keya Paha	1.12*	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.16	1.34	1.77	1.91	2.05	2.03	2.39	2.39	2.89	2.39	2.99	2.93
Kimball	.73*	1.39	1.27	1.31	1.44	2.44	2.10	3.36	3.40	3.89	4.00	.92	2.65	.89	3.34	1.20	1.30
Knox	2.94	2.93	2.65	2.83	2.52	2.68	2.90	5.06	5.33	5.37	5.43	5.82	5.82	5.82	15.81	7.34	7.33
Lancaster	4.78	4.77	4.73	4.62	4.65	4.60	4.73	8.38	8.92	9.02	9.13	10.23	11.28	11.40	1.68	12.98	12.97
Lincoln	1.86	1.23*	1.39	1.10	1.23	1.17	1.04	1.47	1.61	1.68	1.70	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.04	3.30	3.37
Logan	1.56*	.....	.....	1.45	1.27	.....	.....	1.10	.90	1.01	1.06	1.14	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.08	.99
Loup	2.99	2.84	2.17	2.04	1.86	1.83	.....	1.62	1.64	1.67	1.63	1.96	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.52	1.82
McPherson	1.28*	.....	1.25*	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.49	.98	.84	.98	1.29	1.37	.55	1.30	1.98	1.38
Madison	3.90	3.81	3.74	3.65	3.70	4.00	4.03	7.52	7.42	7.49	7.48	8.80	8.72	8.76	8.71	10.38	10.36
Merrick	3.10	3.10	3.09	3.11	3.06	3.00	3.19	6.07	5.90	5.38	5.44	6.41	6.34	6.37	6.36	8.91	9.02
Morrill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65	1.58	1.47	2.09	2.07
Nance	3.19	3.06	3.03	3.01	3.02	2.27	3.68	6.75	4.75	4.68	4.69	6.30	7.07	7.08	6.51	9.31	9.31
Nemaha	5.31	5.33*	5.41	6.76	6.66	6.60	6.60	10.42	11.18	11.22	11.26	11.97	11.97	13.24	11.82	13.26	13.25
Nuckolls	3.14	3.09	3.11	3.10	3.12	3.12	3.07	5.23	5.26	5.31	5.35	8.62	8.33	8.38	8.11	9.48	9.53
Otoe	7.21	7.19	7.14	7.58	7.43	7.70	8.41	11.98	12.02	12.04	12.06	12.51	13.14	13.14	13.34	13.09	13.07
Pawnee	5.74	5.68	5.17	5.61	5.99	6.37	6.55	8.95	9.41	9.42	9.44	10.66	10.72	10.72	10.72	12.20	12.20
Perkins	.99*	.91	.96	.....	.....	.50	.....	.70	.77	.64	.80	1.41	1.70	1.82	1.87	1.52	1.44
Phelps	2.29	2.24	2.18	2.19	2.29	2.25	2.19	4.39	4.55	4.61	4.74	7.07	7.07	7.04	6.98	6.96	6.91
Pierce	3.26	3.11	3.16	3.24	3.07	3.09	3.26	5.42	5.67	5.72	5.72	7.00	6.99	7.01	6.95	8.00	8.00
Platte	3.02	3.06	2.88	2.93	2.95	3.01	3.50	8.58	8.57	8.59	8.63	9.98	9.98	9.94	9.94	12.67	12.67
Polk	3.03*	3.02*	3.09	3.07	3.12	3.18	3.15	8.95	8.95	8.96	8.96	11.49	11.19	12.30	11.49	13.68	13.70
Red Willow	1.49	1.48	1.45	1.54	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.66	1.67	1.72	1.76	4.42	4.90	4.92	4.42	3.93	3.93
Richardson	5.37	5.10*	5.17*	5.18	5.18	5.65	5.56	9.41	11.08	11.13	11.19	10.98	12.63	12.65	12.48	13.81	7.86
Rock	1.45*	1.81	1.41*	1.54	1.21	1.29	1.45	1.45	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.52	1.52	1.50	1.47	1.83	1.65
Saline	3.53	3.43	3.35	3.43	3.51	4.09	4.40	8.28	8.60	8.65	8.70	10.55	10.65	11.99	10.80	13.17	13.17
Sarpy	7.95	8.28	8.38	8.24	8.41	8.97	9.38	11.81	11.63	11.64	11.00	10.73	10.74	10.74	10.74	14.20	14.20
Saunders	3.44*	4.37*	3.47*	3.84	3.91	4.06	4.24	10.73	10.80	10.84	10.90	.....	12.55	12.58	12.62	14.71	14.75
Scott's Bluff	1.17*	2.71	1.37	3.16	2.85	3.65	4.26	3.32	3.58	3.21	2.43	4.70	4.72	4.29	4.29	7.12	6.49
Seward	4.24*	4.34*	4.31*	4.37	4.35	4.39	4.44	8.99	9.05	9.08	9.13	11.06	11.82	11.83	11.96	14.76	14.62
Sheridan	1.09*	.....	.....	.....	1.59	.90	.88	1.24	1.38	1.39	1.30	2.11	2.09	2.14	2.14	2.80	2.80
Sherman	1.56*	1.53*	.....	1.49	1.65	1.72	1.95	2.31	2.76	2.59	2.56	4.91	4.91	5.90	5.81	6.17	6.47
Sioux	1.70	1.31	1.24	.74	.82	.89	2.03	1.23	1.29	1.31	1.29	2.42	2.41	2.42	2.50	1.70	1.88
Stanton	3.80	3.86	3.88	4.19	4.12	4.40	4.65	7.01	7.26	7.27	7.31	.....	9.91	9.96	9.99	11.99	11.98
Thayer	3.63	3.53	3.67	3.74	3.74	3.72	4.51	6.38	7.23	6.26	6.29	8.75	8.73	8.67	8.73	9.75	9.75
Thomas	1.00	.90	1.16	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.18	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.08	1.38	1.48	1.51	1.58	1.35	.22
Thurston	6.79*	7.57*	7.59	8.42	8.05	8.19	8.32	10.28	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.20	10.14	10.30	10.33	13.02	12.76
Valley	2.30	2.34	2.38	2.23	1.30	2.23	2.28	4.02	4.09	4.14	4.00	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.31	6.16	6.21
Washington	6.21*	5.78*	5.84*	5.87	5.85	5.78	7.36	10.52	10.59	10.68	10.73	11.44	11.44	11.45	11.44	14.28	14.31
Wayne	4.24	4.33	4.27	4.30	4.43	.....	4.96	9.21	9.20	9.02	9.10	9.69	9.76	9.72	9.72	13.57	13.57
Webster	2.60	2.57	2.51	2.54	2.82	2.85	3.13	4.87	4.94	4.97	5.06	6.27	6.50	6.48	6.47	8.87	8.86
Wheeler	1.51	1.66	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	1.99	2.00	2.02	2.07	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.49	2.47
York	3.59	3.55	3.57	3.89	3.79	4.25	4.14	8.62	9.11	9.17	9.23	11.77	11.77	12.98	12.99	14.92	14.91
Total average	$3.14	$3.40	$3.57	$3.47	$3.61	$3.15	$3.91	$6.67	$6.39	$6.59	$6.59	$6.72	$7.52	$7.57	$7.70	$9.33	$9.34

*Improved and unimproved.

TABLE V.—AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUATION OF UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE, 1880-1896.

Counties	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Adams	$2.71	$2.41	$2.10	$2.14	$2.76	$2.65	$2.53	$2.38	$2.39	$2.22	$2.22	$2.19	$2.24	$2.20	$1.75	$1.71	$1.72
Antelope	1.91	1.51	1.59	1.70	1.40	1.58	1.87	1.81	1.78	1.54	1.54	1.44	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.34	1.27
Banner									1.64		1.64	1.51	1.52	1.50	1.40	1.15	
Blaine								3.11	2.20	2.23	2.23	1.59	1.24	2.72	1.77	1.80	1.45
Boone	1.65	1.30	1.26	1.61	1.68	1.82	1.66	1.91	1.72	1.80	1.80	1.73	1.84	1.84	1.85	1.74	1.67
Box Butte								2.54	2.75	1.95	1.95	1.36			1.43	1.56	.88
Boyd																	
Brown					3.13	2.10	1.87	1.53	1.76	.77	.77	1.35	1.47	1.17	.80	1.45	1.11
Buffalo	2.17	2.45	2.14	2.03	2.05	2.01	2.15	2.07	1.26	1.68	1.68	2.25	2.04	1.57	1.48	1.37	1.46
Burt	3.36	3.13	3.04	2.97	2.89	2.58	2.35	2.49	2.66	2.61	2.61	2.92	3.02	3.21	5.35	4.56	5.24
Butler	3.79	3.09	3.60	3.52	3.30	3.07	3.17	2.79	2.86	2.68	2.68	2.67	2.73	3.00	2.61	2.74	
Cass	4.03	3.84	4.00	4.28	3.67	3.49	3.88	3.77	3.62				6.99	5.69	5.98	5.09	
Cedar	2.11	2.12	1.98	2.34	2.24	2.72	2.72	2.66	2.89	3.71	3.71	3.09	2.98	3.33	3.57	2.98	2.98
Chase							1.28	2.50	2.00	1.25	1.25	1.45	1.34	1.80	1.58	1.32	1.10
Cherry						7.41	1.85	1.34	1.42	.89	.89	1.11	1.23	1.28	1.16	1.10	.91
Cheyenne	1.35	1.50	1.00	2.00	.50	1.00		2.00	1.05	1.11	1.11	1.48	1.71	1.48	1.24		1.04
Clay	3.20	2.92	2.32	2.16	2.60	3.77		3.06	3.00	3.01	3.01	3.08	3.09	4.91	3.05	2.67	2.36
Colfax	3.12	3.41	3.50	3.54	4.24	3.46	3.72	3.37	3.94	3.88	3.88	3.83	3.75	3.49			
Cuming	3.61	2.42	2.77	2.64	3.73	3.16	3.57	3.31	3.39	3.29	3.29	3.60	3.31	3.75	3.88	3.85	4.08
Custer	.50	.30		1.64	.85	1.35	1.50	1.19	1.35	.90	.90	1.00	1.14	1.10		.93	.90
Dakota	2.72	2.42	2.69	2.56	2.78	2.56	3.88	3.06	4.42	5.81	5.81	6.13	5.36	4.49	3.86	3.43	3.52
Dawes						2.00		1.52	2.45	1.53	1.53	1.68	1.93	1.23			
Dawson	1.03	1.04	1.00	1.08	.90	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.17	1.19	1.19	1.34	1.19	1.24	1.18	1.54	1.57
Deuel										1.52	1.52	1.77	1.91	1.75		1.36	1.20
Dixon	2.53	2.36	2.02	2.24	1.81	3.26	3.33	3.25	3.29	3.16	3.16	2.98	3.02	3.01	3.04	2.84	2.90
Dodge	3.20	2.46	3.17	2.85	2.54	3.63	3.45	4.59	3.00	3.08	3.08	3.06	3.44	3.70	3.38	3.42	4.75
Douglas	5.73	5.98	6.83	8.63	10.01	10.23	10.35	16.37	21.43	19.47	19.47	18.18	36.88	96.83	67.30	61.49	63.77
Dundy					1.25	1.25	1.32	1.41	12.49	1.06	1.06	1.11	1.09	1.01	1.12	1.04	1.17
Fillmore	2.82	2.92	2.88	3.11	3.11	2.80	2.97	2.78	3.19	3.03	3.03	3.42	3.25	3.40	3.40	2.75	2.81
Franklin	1.53	1.21	.97	1.06	1.37	1.30	1.55	1.40	1.39	1.35	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.45	1.51	1.36	1.35
Frontier	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.46	1.76	1.98	1.90	1.04	1.04	1.58	1.47	1.44	1.19	1.11	
Furnas	2.39	1.78	1.86	1.88	1.93	2.09	2.33	2.25	2.09	1.59	1.59	1.81	2.05	1.83	1.74	.56	
Gage	3.06	3.00	3.06	3.32	3.61	5.58	4.00	4.08	3.89	3.84	3.84	4.05	4.08	4.39	4.20	4.15	3.90
Garden																	
Garfield						2.53		2.06	1.10	1.04	1.04	1.55	1.41	1.83		1.48	1.21
Gosper	1.32	2.00	1.40	1.38	1.99	2.21	2.25	2.32	2.33	2.24	2.24	1.79	1.82	1.71	1.67	1.35	1.31
Grant										1.69	1.69	1.14		2.00	2.33	1.68	
Greeley	1.01	1.08	1.01	1.09	1.77	1.66	1.38	1.90	1.41	1.90	1.90	1.50	1.98	2.03	1.88	1.79	1.51
Hall	2.87	2.95	3.08	3.13	2.92	2.94	2.74	2.85	2.78	3.05	3.05	3.06	3.02	2.83	2.36	2.16	2.34
Hamilton	2.95	2.86	2.68	2.44	2.55	2.21	2.23	2.32	2.32	2.11	2.11	2.30	1.97	2.00	1.88	1.78	1.80
Harlan	1.62	1.24	1.39	1.34	1.41	1.56	2.64	1.41	1.53	1.65	1.65	1.59	1.60		1.70	1.74	
Hayes						2.50	1.68	2.15	2.59	1.86	1.86	2.42	2.08	1.71			
Hitchcock	3.38	2.79	1.62	1.44	1.42			2.09	1.61	1.66	1.66	1.70	1.55	1.42	1.65	1.40	1.38
Holt	1.50		1.97	1.90	2.24	1.71	2.01	1.75	2.17	1.97	1.97	2.00	2.06	2.17	1.75	1.75	1.68
Hooker										2.11	2.11	1.00	1.67		1.07		.90
Howard	1.27	1.17	1.30	1.42	1.67	1.73	1.78	1.60	1.38	1.78	1.78	1.51	1.71	1.54			

TABLE V.—AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUATION OF UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE, 1880-1896—Concluded.

Counties	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Jefferson	$2.25	$2.16	$2.09	$2.37	$2.37	$3.87	$3.80	$3.41	$2.96	$3.28	$3.28	$3.25	$3.03	$3.02	$2.89	$2.91	$2.89
Johnson	4.97	3.12	2.87	3.21	3.47	3.58	3.65	3.91	4.24	4.00	4.00	4.21	4.10	4.18	4.32	4.23	4.37
Kearney	2.28	2.38	2.43	2.22	1.73	2.28	1.81	1.23	1.39	1.30	1.30	1.36	1.41	1.36	1.39	1.38	1.31
Keith	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.61	1.10	1.62	1.27	1.45	1.45	1.32	.97	1.22	.....	.....	.....
Keya Paha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.01	1.96	1.77	1.67	1.62	1.62	1.47	1.45	1.54	1.51	.....	.....
Kimball	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.06	.....	1.06	.96	.87	.....	.77	.84	.....
Knox	2.15	2.29	2.08	2.05	2.08	2.75	2.37	2.34	2.46	2.42	2.42	2.31	1.73	2.17	1.99	1.81	1.47
Lancaster	3.64	3.33	3.18	4.26	4.70	4.66	4.06	4.34	4.30	4.38	4.38	4.78	4.49	3.90	3.67	3.79	3.52
Lincoln	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.74	1.29	.97	.65	.86	1.25	1.25	1.00	.....	1.06	1.26	1.29	1.49
Logan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.22	1.95	3.12	3.12	2.28	2.64	2.59	1.38	1.27	.....
Loup	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.52	2.69	3.55	1.97	2.18	1.99	1.99	1.72	1.42	1.67	1.36	1.16	1.36
McPherson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.33	2.33	2.00	2.00	.....	1.91	1.71	1.73
Madison	.....	1.87	1.74	2.06	1.98	1.96	2.02	2.21	2.30	3.80	3.80	2.46	2.49	2.84	1.08	3.03	2.78
Merrick	2.81	2.66	2.55	2.37	2.73	2.97	3.00	2.86	2.75	3.06	3.06	2.61	2.53	2.52	2.46	2.44	2.39
Morrill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nance	.....	2.10	2.43	1.28	2.60	2.00	2.34	1.81	1.78	1.84	1.84	1.81	1.84	3.45	2.09	.....	2.46
Nemaha	3.50	4.41	4.25	3.99	4.20	4.14	3.93	3.75	3.79	3.56	3.56	2.85	1.94	2.23	.....	3.63	5.53
Nuckolls	2.49	2.52	2.45	2.79	2.90	2.96	3.32	3.96	2.42	3.18	3.18	3.13	3.25	3.17	2.84	3.13	3.25
Otoe	3.82	3.59	4.13	4.09	4.12	4.20	4.30	4.97	6.31	5.44	5.44	5.40	5.43	5.32	5.36	5.46	5.10
Pawnee	4.43	4.33	3.19	3.25	4.03	3.97	4.14	4.09	4.22	4.16	4.16	4.18	4.03	4.45	4.71	4.61	4.11
Perkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.61	1.86	1.86	1.92	1.91	1.81	.....	1.26	1.15
Phelps	2.06	1.65	1.41	1.47	2.03	1.92	2.07	2.14	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.77	1.63	1.46	1.40	1.36	1.54
Pierce	2.90	2.71	2.90	2.90	3.03	2.79	2.93	2.67	3.18	2.80	2.80	3.03	2.87	2.92	2.82	2.80	2.85
Platte	2.87	2.96	2.76	2.60	2.00	2.50	2.26	1.93	2.47	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.37	2.28	2.46	2.21	2.15
Polk	3.28	3.49	3.51	3.32	3.25	3.12	3.00	2.65	2.30	2.96	2.96	2.00	2.35	1.96	2.13	2.47	.....
Red Willow	1.67	1.41	1.64	1.66	1.65	1.76	2.00	2.05	1.52	1.31	1.31	1.46	1.29	1.36	1.22	1.21	.....
Richardson	3.80	3.58	3.83	3.39	3.90	4.02	3.46	2.68	2.79	2.27	2.27	2.31	3.21	3.18	2.68	2.53	2.24
Rock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.63	1.63	1.60	1.48	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.41
Saline	3.13	2.41	2.41	2.79	2.73	2.77	2.77	2.65	3.18	2.77	2.77	2.62	2.84	6.05	2.82	2.05	2.00
Sarpy	4.10	4.55	4.13	4.36	4.82	4.57	4.63	5.37	2.31	5.57	5.57	6.55	6.38	6.40	4.21	4.12	4.25
Saunders	2.69	2.12	2.30	2.17	1.99	2.15	2.29	1.34	.....	1.99	1.99	1.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott's Bluff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85	1.85	1.40	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....
Seward	2.99	3.04	2.81	2.70	2.75	3.17	3.22	3.17	3.01	2.33	2.33	3.68	2.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	3.20	3.18	2.50	1.10	1.10	1.43	.....	.....	1.37	.....	.....
Sherman	1.07	1.70	1.99	1.96	1.67	2.82	2.98	1.84	1.81	1.72	1.72	1.87	1.81	1.75	1.46	.....	.....
Sioux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	4.29	2.00	1.49	1.49	1.87	1.73	1.69	1.47	.98	1.05
Stanton	1.64	1.84	1.88	1.90	2.71	2.07	1.72	1.93	1.96	2.08	2.08	3.22	3.25	3.30	3.24	3.13	3.23
Thayer	2.36	2.25	2.13	2.87	3.25	3.20	3.20	2.98	3.09	2.98	2.98	2.85	3.04	2.98	2.96	2.85	2.85
Thomas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.09	2.09	1.23	1.28	1.09	1.70	1.48	.88
Thurston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.37	2.37	2.46	2.00	.....	5.02	.....	.....
Valley	1.82	1.54	1.57	1.97	2.00	2.24	2.00	1.85	1.53	1.64	1.64	1.42	1.47	2.54	1.38	1.31	1.25
Washington	5.69	3.66	3.30	4.27	4.83	5.17	4.49	4.00	4.00	10.36	10.36	2.37	2.82	.....	.....	2.71	2.67
Wayne	2.32	2.42	2.63	2.85	2.59	3.84	3.88	4.37	4.68	3.82	3.82	4.30	5.35	4.28	4.28	3,98	4.10
Webster	1.52	1.47	1.24	1.61	3.12	3.30	3.26	2.18	2.55	2.10	2.10	1.78	1.67	1.90	1.87	1.87	1.91
Wheeler	.....	.....	2.20	1.89	1.05	1.52	1.40	1.75	1.37	1.83	1.83	1.72	1.06	1.71	1.66	1.23	1.21
York	4.42	2.76	2.85	2.90	2.79	2.72	2.48	2.11	2.33	1.82	1.82	2.08	1.87	1.67	1.78	1.60	3.52
Total average	$2.80	$2.58	$2.50	$2.57	$2.64	$2.76	$2.82	$2.36	$2.28	$2.11	$2.11	$2.09	$2.27	$2.07	$1.94	$1.81	$1.74

TABLE V.—AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUATION OF UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE, 1897-1913.

Counties	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Adams	$1.63	$1.61	$1.58	$1.55	$1.54	$1.62	$1.60	$3.21				$4.91	$4.67	$4.67	$4.67	$9.97	$9.97
Antelope	1.22	1.31	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.11	1.19	1.85	$1.85	$1.96	$1.86	2.75	2.75	2.74	2.73	4.21	4.21
Banner		.75	.65	.66	.50	.45	.50	.37	.38	.28	.37				.79	.79	.76
Blaine	1.52	1.28	1.24	1.27	1.25	1.26	1.24	.84	.82	.82	.82	.87	.84	.84	.55	.87	.80
Boone	1.62	1.60	1.52	1.60	1.71	2.36	1.52	3.10	3.21	3.20	3.13	5.00	5.00	6.24	6.22	7.04	
Box Butte	.60	.58	.65	.68	.43	.35	.28	.35	.36	.36	.36	.93	.82	.88	.89	1.10	1.09
Boyd					1.80			2.13	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.65	2.65	2.30	2.39	2.27	2.27
Brown	1.10	1.16	1.14	.99	.92	1.13	1.07	.87	.88	.87	.90	.86	.85	.84	.80	1.02	.87
Buffalo	1.39	1.63	1.23		1.67	1.19	1.25	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05						
Burt	4.99	5.05	3.80	4.78	4.76	5.02	4.96	6.45	8.06	8.06	8.05	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20		
Butler	2.55	2.56	2.48	2.65												12.80	12.81
Cass																	
Cedar	2.82	2.68	3.57	3.66		3.71	3.60	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.65	5.65	4.60		7.76	7.76
Chase	1.05	.91	.98	.83		.84	.75	.40	.40	.41	.40	1.23	1.20	1.16	1.14	1.08	1.05
Cherry	.97	.74	.87	.81	.75	.84	.86	.72		.74	.75	.68	.67	.66	.66	.61	.55
Cheyenne	.63	.50	.50	.50	.58	.58	.54	.33	.37	.36	.37	1.05	.99	1.00	1.00	1.51	1.52
Clay	2.32	2.32	2.18	2.20	2.21	2.17	2.18	5.54	5.54	5.54	5.54						
Colfax						4.72	6.12	9.86	9.56	9.80	9.94			12.00	11.95	14.47	14.47
Cuming	4.45	4.06	3.91	3.67			.88										
Custer	.87	.89	.86	.84	.82	.75		1.03	1.03	1.03	1.04	2.06		1.98	1.94	1.75	1.72
Dakota	3.06	3.00	2.50	2.18	2.18											7.17	7.17
Dawes		.59	.99		.60	.57		.53	.53	.53	.53	.87	.80	.82	.86	.93	.89
Dawson	1.14	1.19	1.16	1.24	1.28	1.11	1.18	1.53	1.53	1.52	1.52	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.48	4.00	4.00
Deuel	1.09	.78	.52	.46	.50	.58	.50	.20	.22	.22	.22			1.03		1.45	1.45
Dixon	2.91		2.91	2.91	1.61	2.06	3.11										
Dodge	3.46	3.61	3.65	3.85	4.14			9.51	9.60	9.60	9.60	8.37	8.37	8.37	8.37		
Douglas	32.71	67.35	68.74	58.34	27.75		64.53										
Dundy	.95	.84	.85	.84	.87	.80	.82	.52	.50	.52	.53	.86	.85	.82	.75	.14	.71
Fillmore	2.86	3.25	3.23	2.74		1.31	1.87										
Franklin	1.31	1.38	1.42	1.39	1.33	1.32	1.35	2.00	2.01	2.00	2.41	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.88	4.15	3.76
Frontier	.81		1.38	.84	.81	.68	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	1.75	1.72	1.72	1.75	1.53	1.53
Furnas	2.67	1.65	1.86	1.88	2.06	1.97	1.69	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	3.28	3.28	3.28		2.85	2.85
Gage	3.78	4.24	4.08	3.94	4.77	3.84	1.01										
Garden														.25			
Garfield	1.51	1.27	1.49	1.10	.77	.92	.94	1.33	1.17	.97	.92	.85	.80	.80	.74	.77	.72
Gosper	1.33		1.28	1.02	1.22	1.26	1.22	1.24	1.25	1.23	1.23					2.24	2.25
Grant				.98		.48	.25	1.32	1.30	1.39	1.25	.92	.89	.87	.75	.67	.60
Greeley	1.79	1.84	1.68	1.68	1.64	1.61	1.77	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.65	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	5.51	5.51
Hall	2.25	2.11	2.18	2.10	1.65	1.70	1.74	3.38	3.38	3.39	3.41	3.79	3.76	3.80	3.80	3.60	4.91
Hamilton	1.98	1.61	1.77	1.76	1.80	2.57	2.81	5.29	5.29	5.29							
Harlan	1.69	1.68	1.68	1.62	1.60	1.61	1.20	2.37	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.02	3.02	2.90	2.90		
Hayes			1.27	.99	.85	.86	.67	.56	.56	.57	.57	.87	.86	.87	.85	.77	.77
Hitchcock	1.40	1.30	1.26	.90	1.19	1.07	1.03	.83	.78	.78	.83	1.45	1.09	1.40	1.42	1.40	1.40
Holt	1.65	1.55	1.42	1.36	1.32	1.33	1.33	1.01	1.13	1.31	1.02	1.42	1.42	1.40	1.37	1.95	1.93
Hooker	.48	.61	.63	.50	.47	1.00	1.00	.48	.60	.57			.52		.36	.51	.46
Howard	1.93	1.36	1.39	1.27	1.50	1.68	1.77					4.52		4.54	4.54	5.10	5.10

TABLE V.—AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUATION OF UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE, 1897-1913—Concluded

Counties	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Jefferson	$2.82	$2.81	$2.64	$2.74	$2.83	$3.30	$3.11	$4.48		$3.33	$3.33	$9.68	$6.08	$8.11	$9.36	$10.00	$10.00
Johnson	5.44																
Kearney	1.11	1.14	1.20	1.13	1.27	1.21	1.33					3.99	3.89	3.87	3.87	5.55	5.54
Keith			.51	.50	.55	.56	.51	.39	$0.43	.40	.44	.99	1.00	.86	.88	.90	.91
Keya Paha		1.19	1.02	.97	.80	1.16	1.08	.78	.82	.82	.81	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.03	1.03
Kimball		.75	.60	.50	.50	.50	.50	.30	.30	.33	.33	.92	1.07		.92	1.06	1.14
Knox	2.03	1.88	1.69	1.62	1.94	1.73	1.81	2.47	2.58	2.59	2.59	3.01	2.99	3.02	3.05	3.48	3.47
Lancaster	3.66	3.64	3.63	3.48	3.19	3.52	3.61										
Lincoln	1.04	.76	.68	.52	.51	.45	.45	.54	.58	.58	.60	1.22	1.21	1.02	1.02	1.10	1.20
Logan		1.38	1.48			1.28	1.13	.87	.91	.85	.51	.94	.92	.62	.90	.77	.76
Loup	1.13	1.08	.94	.80	.87	.88	1.23	.69	.69	.69	.69	.75		.44	.44	.79	.72
McPherson		1.30		1.25	1.25	1.00	1.23	.58	.50	.50	.50	.75	.81	.75	.75	.67	.56
Madison	2.55	2.42	2.33	2.48	2.58	2.70	2.82	5.27	5.25	5.25	5.26						
Merrick	2.30	2.32	2.34	2.27	2.39	2.42	2.39	4.40	4.42	6.39	6.49		.88				
Morrill														.86	.81	.92	.82
Nance	2.34	2.31	2.28	2.23	2.28	2.18	2.90	3.04									
Nemaha	3.18		3.79	4.58	4.03		3.25		3.85	4.05	4.05	6.77	6.77	6.92	6.75	4.62	4.62
Nuckolls	2.93	2.65	2.53	2.57	2.65	2.57	2.67	3.55	3.48	3.58	3.60	6.05	6.58	6.06			
Otoe	4.40	4.25	5.15										8.00	8.00	8.02		
Pawnee	4.03	4.03	4.86	4.54	4.66	4.98		6.76	7.16	7.12	7.12						
Perkins		.79	.88	.83	.70		.50	.37	.41	.41	.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.52	1.44
Phelps	1,30	1.30	1.54	1.60	1.33	1.32	1.75	1.75	1.98	1.99	1.99						
Pierce	2.67	2.52	2.36	2.21	2.29	2.26	2.67	3.03	3.18	3.18	3.17	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81		
Platte	2.00	1.96	2.00	2.08	2.14	1.99	1.10	4.96	4.00	4.00	4.57						
Polk			2.11	2.14	2.30												
Red Willow	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.10	1.13	1.09	1.10	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	2.88	2.09	2.08	2.07	1.88	1.88
Richardson	2.62														44.75		3.00
Rock		1.43		1.18	1.05	1.00	1.02	.94	1.01	1.01	1.01	.98	.97	.88	.81	1.27	1.18
Saline	2.03	2.62	2.92	3.33	3.08	3.65	4.25	6.54	7.64	7.64	7.65						
Sarpy	3.54	3.86	4.04	4.07	4.15	4.42	4.75	11.81	11.63	11.63	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	13.58	13.58
Saunders																	
Scott's Bluff		.73	.65	.61	.66	.25	1.00	.44	.46	.45	.44	1.14	1.77	1.61	1.61	2.61	2.51
Seward																	
Sheridan		1.08	.82	.82	.59	.63	.61	.58	.64	.64	.58	1.06	1.05	1.04	.98	1.03	1.04
Sherman			1.53		1.29	1.32	1.33	1.68	1.92	1.81	1.80	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.44	4.61	4.02
Sioux	1.13	.80	.77	.25	.25	.40	.51	.44	.43	.45	.42	.80	.77	.77	.78	.60	.61
Stanton	3.31	3.14	3.12	3.29	3.24	3.36	3.64	5.50									
Thayer	2.72	3.16	2.69	2.76	3.08	3.21		5.39	1.07								
Thomas	.58	.70	.57	.59	.53	.49	.87	.55	.80	.82	.98	.81	.68	.77	.73	.55	.48
Thurston				10.02		8.00		4.62	4.57	6.11	6.12	8.42	7.21	6.07	4.38	5.96	5.96
Valley	1.23	1.23	1.22	1.17	2.02	1.10	1.11	1.88	1.85	1.86	1.80	2.10	2.10	2.08	2.08	3.97	4.47
Washington																	
Wayne	3.18	1.70				4.53											
Webster	1.98	1.89	1.92	1.90	2.12	2.00	2.41	3.33	3.36	3.36	3.37	4.91	4.47	4.47	4.48	6.60	6.60
Wheeler	1.12	1.15		1.15	1.16	1.12	1.18	.85	.93	.93	.92	1.18	1.16	1.07	1.02	1.28	1.26
York	1.58	1.60	1.52	1.80	1.62	1.92											
Total average	$1.61	$1.43	$1.32	$1.22	$1.13	$1.14	$1.05	$1.36	$1.19	$1.19	$1.16	$1.59	$1.59	$1.78	$1.64	$1.83	$1.66

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE VALUE AND ACTUAL VALUE PER ACRE OF TOTAL LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS FROM 1908 TO 1913; ALSO AVERAGE SALE PRICE PER ACRE FOR 1913.

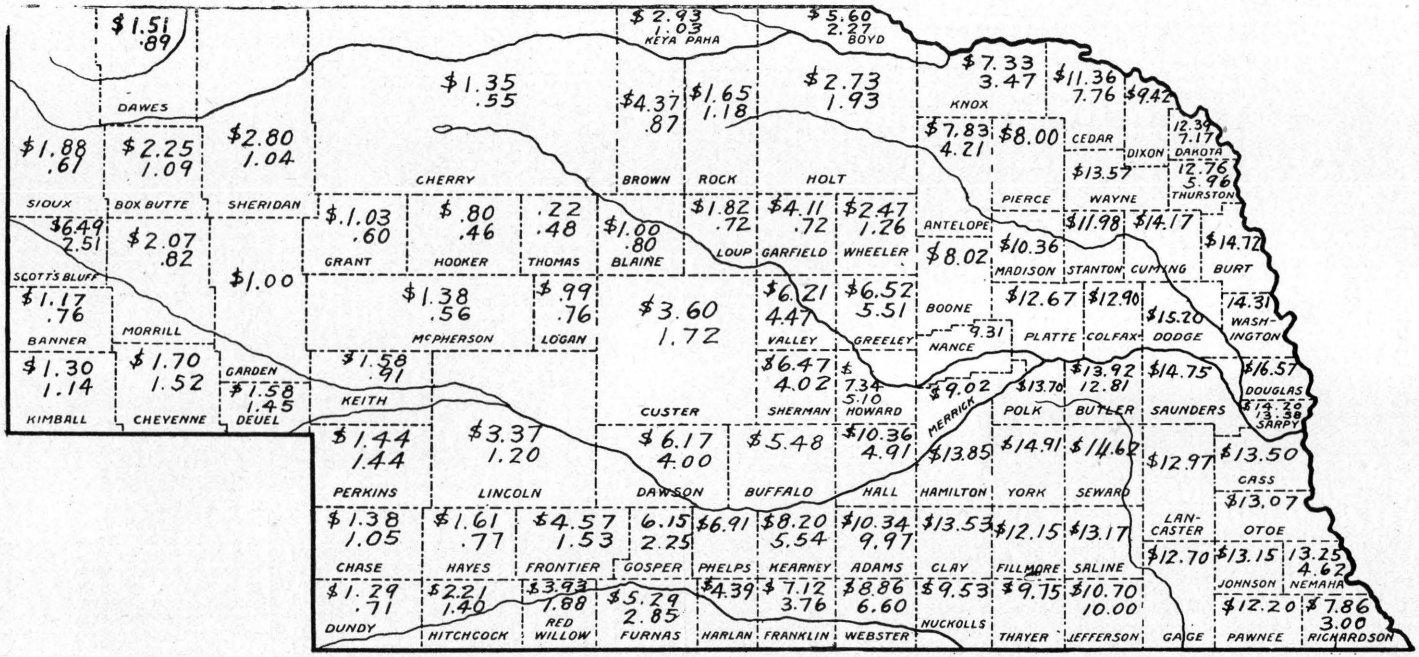
County	Aver'ge Value 1908	Actual Value 1908	Aver'ge Value 1909	Actual Value 1909	Aver'ge Value 1910	Actual Value 1910	Aver'ge Value 1911	Actual Value 1911	Aver'ge Value 1912	Actual Value 1912	Aver'ge Value 1913	Actual Value 1913	Actual Average Sale Value 1913
Adams	$8.63	$43.15	$8.53	$42.65	$8.55	$42.75	$8.58	$42.90	$11.10	$55.50	$11.11	$55.55	$90.50
Antelope	4.44	22.20	4.45	22.25	4.47	22.35	4.50	22.50	6.52	32.60	6.53	32.65	59.00
Banner	.82	4.10	.81	4.05	.81	4.05	.82	4.10	.86	4.30	.84	4.20	11.75
Blaine	.99	4.95	.94	4.70	.90	4.50	.73	3.65	.99	4.95	.91	4.55	8.25
Boone	7.49	37.45	8.11	40.55	7.40	37.00	7.53	37.65	8.91	44.55	8.73	43.65	67.25
Box Butte	1.04	5.20	.92	4.60	.96	4.80	.97	4.85	1.21	6.05	1.19	5.95	15.40
Boyd	5.05	25.25	5.09	25.45	4.88	24.40	4.92	24.60	5.99	29.95	6.00	30.00	40.00
Brown	1.54	7.70	1.59	7.95	1.31	6.55	1.42	7.10	2.13	10.65	1.79	8.95	15.00
Buffalo	5.19	25.95	5.43	27.15	4.49	22.45	5.55	27.75	6.19	30.95	6.20	31.00	61.50
Burt	12.25	61.25	12.27	61.35	12.30	61.50	12.33	61.65	15.76	78.80	15.93	79.65	104.00
Butler	11.80	59.00	11.83	59.15	11.86	59.30	11.89	59.45	14.44	72.20	14.48	72.40	104.00
Cass	13.58	67.90	13.63	68.15	13.52	67.60	13.55	67.75	14.75	73.75	14.72	73.60	99.80
Cedar	7.25	36.25	7.30	36.50	7.51	37.55	7.31	36.55	11.95	59.75	12.00	60.00	83.25
Chase	1.38	6.90	1.38	6.90	1.36	6.80	1.35	6.75	1.22	6.10	1.21	6.05	14.00
Cherry	.81	4.05	.80	4.00	.78	3.90	.70	3.50	.76	3.80	.69	3.45	7.45
Cheyenne	1.13	5.65	1.08	5.40	1.01	5.05	1.00	5.00	1.66	8.30	1.67	8.35	18.25
Clay	11.00	55.00	11.00	55.00	11.12	55.60	11.17	55.85	14.55	72.75	14.54	72.70	96.80
Colfax	12.49	62.45	12.44	62.20	12.56	62.80	12.41	62.05	15.52	77.60	15.52	77.60	109.00
Cuming	12.02	60.10	12.04	60.20	12.06	60.30	12.10	60.50	15.46	77.30	15.46	77.30	113.00
Custer	3.03	15.15	2.95	14.75	2.97	14.85	2.84	14.20	2.78	3.90	2.75	13.75	31.90
Dakota	9.04	45.20	9.13	45.65	9.11	45.55	9.15	45.75	12.12	60.60	12.15	60.75	85.75
Dawes	1.02	5.10	1.00	5.00	1.00	5.00	1.01	5.05	.97	4.85	.96	4.80	14.10
Dawson	5.28	26.40	5.31	26.55	5.33	26.65	5.36	26.80	6.01	30.05	6.01	30.05	50.00
Deuel	.99	4.95	.75	3.75	1.06	5.30	1.13	5.65	1.65	8.25	1.64	8.20	24.00
Dixon	8.39	41.95	8.40	42.00	8.45	42.25	8.45	42.25	10.14	50.70	10.17	50.85	79.00
Dodge	13.03	65.15	13.04	65.20	13.09	65.45	13.39	66.95	16.39	81.95	16.42	82.10	109.00
Douglas	13.83	69.15	14.49	72.45	14.49	72.45	14.51	72.55	18.04	90.20	18.75	93.75	138.50
Dundy	1.10	5.50	1.09	5.45	1.07	5.35	1.03	5.15	1.02	5.10	1.00	5.00	13.50
Fillmore	11.99	59.95	11.92	59.60	11.95	59.75	11.95	59.75	13.13	65.65	13.13	65.65	92.50
Franklin	6.20	31.00	6.09	30.45	6.24	31.20	6.28	31.40	7.16	35.80	6.80	34.00	56.40
Frontier	3.00	15.00	3.00	15.00	3.00	15.00	3.01	15.05	3.04	15.20	3.04	15.20	23.75
Furnas	5.19	25.95	5.18	25.90	5.18	25.90	5.20	26.00	4.99	24.95	4.99	24.95	42.40
Gage	11.31	56.55	11.44	57.20	10.39	51.95	11.80	59.00	12.59	62.95	12.70	63.50	90.00
Garden					.91	4.55	.90	4.50	1.18	5.90	1.01	5.05	11.50
Garfield	1.67	8.35	1.63	8.15	1.48	7.40	1.30	6.50	1.55	7.75	1.45	7.25	15.75
Gosper	5.18	25.90	5.22	26.10	5.23	26.15	5.23	26.15	4.69	23.45	4.68	23.40	41.25
Grant	1.04	5.20	1.00	5.00	.93	4.65	.82	4.10	.77	3.85	.68	3.40	5.75
Greeley	3.55	17.75	3.54	17.70	3.50	17.50	3.54	17.70	6.75	33.75	6.74	33.70	44.25
Hall	8.77	43.85	8.85	44.25	8.99	44.95	9.01	45.05	11.00	55.00	10.91	54.55	81.75

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE VALUE AND ACTUAL VALUE PER ACRE OF TOTAL LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS FROM 1908 TO 1913; ALSO AVERAGE SALE PRICE PER ACRE FOR 1913—Concluded.

County	Aver'ge Value 1908	Actual Value 1908	Aver'ge Value 1909	Actual Value 1909	Aver'ge Value 1910	Actual Value 1910	Aver'ge Value 1911	Actual Value 1911	Aver'ge Value 1912	Actual Value 1912	Aver'ge Value 1913	Actual Value 1913	Actual Average Sale Value 1913
Hamilton	$11.95	$59.75	$11.99	$59.95	$12.03	$60.15	$12.09	$60.45	$15.02	$75.10	$15.03	$75.15	$110.00
Harlan	5.71	28.55	5.73	28.65	5.64	28.20	5.68	28.40	4.93	24.65	4.91	24.55	51.25
Hayes	1.23	6.15	1.24	6.20	1.25	6.25	1.25	6.25	1.16	5.80	1.15	5.75	14.75
Hitchcock	1.95	9.75	1.23	6.15	1.90	9.50	1.94	9.70	1.69	8.45	1.18	9.40	20.90
Holt	1.59	7.95	1.61	8.05	1.59	7.95	1.59	7.95	2.25	11.25	2.23	11.15	26.00
Hooker	.78	3.90	.71	3.55	.81	4.05	.69	3.45	.63	3.15	.62	3.10	6.45
Howard	5.81	29.05	5.82	29.10	5.86	29.30	5.86	29.30	7.84	39.20	7.87	39.35	57.65
Jefferson	10.81	54.05	10.83	54.15	10.80	54.00	10.84	54.20	11.47	57.35	11.50	57.50	77.50
Johnson	11.31	56.55	11.60	58.00	11.22	56.10	11.23	56.15	13.13	65.65	13.15	65.75	92.00
Kearney	7.80	39.00	7.79	38.95	7.81	39.05	7.84	39.20	8.33	41.65	8.34	41.70	82.00
Keith	1.10	5.50	1.02	5.10	1.00	5.00	.99	4.95	1.00	5.00	1.07	5.35	17.00
Keya Paha	1.44	7.20	1.43	7.15	1.41	7.05	1.39	6.95	1.52	7.60	1.53	7.65	20.00
Kimball	1.01	5.05	1.11	5.55	1.01	5.05	1.00	5.00	1.29	6.45	1.14	5.70	12.00
Knox	5.07	25.35	5.06	25.30	5.06	25.30	5.08	25.40	6.29	31.45	6.30	31.50	51.50
Lancaster	11.35	56.75	11.28	56.40	11.40	57.00	11.68	58.40	14.61	73.05	14.60	73.00	97.50
Lincoln	1.41	7.05	1.48	7.40	1.41	7.05	1.44	7.20	1.47	7.35	1.50	7.50	19.80
Logan	1.01	5.05	.99	4.95	.84	4.20	.97	4.85	.94	4.70	.92	4.60	10.75
Loup	1.28	6.40	1.24	6.20	1.14	5.70	1.05	5.25	1.26	6.30	1.16	5.80	13.50
McPherson	.82	4.10	9.67	48.35	.71	3.55	.85	4.25	.81	4.05	.69	3.45	7.25
Madison	9.72	48.60	.90	4.50	9.69	48.45	9.74	48.70	11.64	58.20	11.65	58.25	84.75
Merrick	7.16	35.80	7.10	35.50	7.16	35.80	7.22	36.10	9.75	48.75	9.91	49.55	67.50
Morrill			1.02	5.10	.99	4.95	.96	4.80	1.20	6.00	1.12	5.60	14.60
Nance	7.00	35.00	7.07	35.35	7.08	35.40	6.91	34.55	10.05	50.25	10.07	50.35	68.50
Nemaha	13.06	65.30	13.09	65.45	13.10	65.50	13.13	65.65	14.41	72.05	14.47	72.35	97.00
Nuckolls	8.07	40.35	8.06	40.30	8.11	40.55	8.11	40.55	9.48	47.40	9.53	47.65	80.00
Otoe	13.60	68.00	13.45	67.25	13.46	67.30	13.59	67.95	14.29	71.45	14.29	71.45	96.50
Pawnee	11.39	56.95	11.43	57.15	11.44	57.20	11.47	57.35	13.00	65.00	13.02	65.10	88.00
Perkins	1.06	5.30	1.07	5.35	1.08	5.40	1.25	6.25	1.61	8.05	1.57	7.85	15.75
Phelps	7.86	39.30	7.94	39.70	7.96	39.80	7.95	39.75	7.72	38.60	7.66	38.30	67.00
Pierce	7.42	37.10	7.46	37.30	7.56	37.80	7.47	37.35	8.79	43.95	8.80	44.00	67.00
Platte	10.70	53.50	10.71	53.55	10.70	53.50	10.75	53.75	13.49	67.45	13.48	67.40	94.90
Polk	12.53	62.65	12.26	61.30	12.30	61.50	12.62	63.10	14.56	72.80	14.62	73.10	102.75
Red Willow	3.58	17.90	3.61	18.05	3.61	18.05	3.62	18.10	3.32	16.60	3.32	16.60	27.50
Richardson	12.58	62.90	12.63	63.15	12.65	63.25	12.67	63.35	13.86	69.30	13.83	69.15	90.50
Rock	1.23	6.15	1.21	6.05	1.13	5.65	1.07	5.35	1.44	7.20	1.33	6.65	13.75
Saline	11.82	59.10	11.94	59.70	11.99	59.95	12.03	60.15	14.50	72.50	14.53	72.65	101.00
Sarpy	12.87	64.35	12.87	64.35	12.91	64.55	12.94	64.70	15.85	79.25	15.89	79.45	105.75
Saunders	12.55	62.75	12.55	62.75	12.58	62.90	12.62	63.10	14.71	73.55	14.75	73.75	107.50
Scott's Bluff	3.10	15.50	2.94	14.70	2.73	13.65	3.38	16.90	5.03	25.15	4.83	24.15	36.75

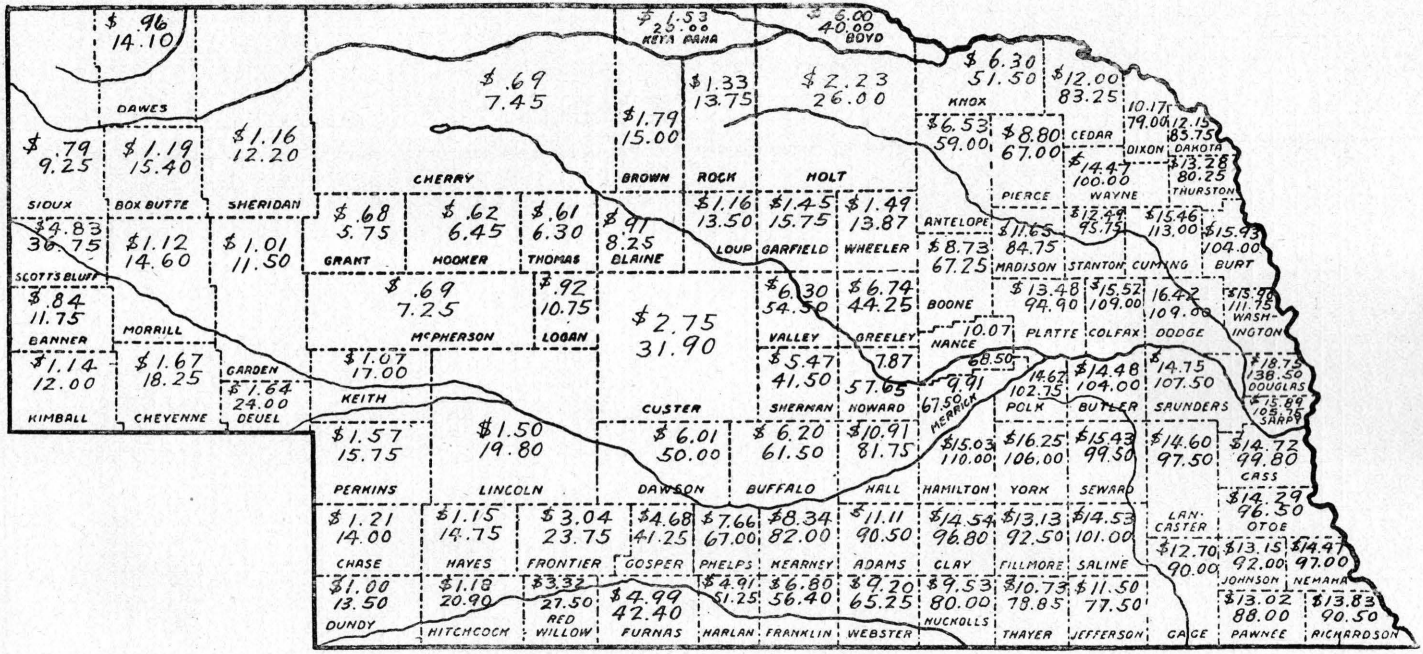
Seward	11.80	59.00	11.82	59.10	11.83	59.15	11.96	59.80	15.37	76.85	15.43	77.15	99.50
Sheridan	1.16	5.80	1.16	5.80	1.15	5.75	1.07	5.35	1.16	5.80	1.16	5.80	12.20
Sherman	4.45	22.25	4.80	24.00	4.58	22.90	4.58	22.90	5.68	28.40	5.47	22.35	41.50
Sioux	1.08	5.40	1.05	5.25	1.04	5.20	.95	4.75	.78	3.90	.79	3.95	9.25
Stanton	9.89	49.45	9.91	49.55	9.96	49.80	9.99	49.95	12.54	62.70	12.49	62.45	95.75
Thayer	9.63	48.15	9.64	48.20	9.61	48.05	9.70	48.50	10.72	53.60	10.73	53.65	78.85
Thomas	.96	4.80	.96	4.80	.93	4.65	.86	4.30	.65	3.25	.61	3.05	6.30
Thurston	11.02	55.10	10.77	53.85	10.95	54.65	10.71	53.55	13.50	67.50	13.28	66.40	80.25
Valley	4.55	22.75	4.56	22.80	4.59	22.95	4.63	23.15	6.28	31.40	6.30	31.50	54.50
Washington	13.10	65.50	13.13	65.65	13.20	66.00	13.26	66.30	15.81	79.05	15.90	79.50	111.75
Wayne	10.56	52.80	10.56	52.80	10.59	52.95	10.64	53.20	14.45	72.25	14.47	72.35	100.00
Webster	6.76	33.80	6.80	34.00	6.83	34.15	6.87	34.35	9.17	45.85	9.20	46.00	65.25
Wheeler	1.41	7.05	1.38	6.90	1.28	6.40	1.20	6.00	1.53	7.65	1.49	7.45	13.87
York	12.96	64.80	13.00	65.00	13.01	65.05	13.04	65.20	16.16	80.80	16.25	81.25	106.00
Total average	$5.92	$29.59	$5.86	$29.48	$5.78	$28.92	$5.68	$28.38	$6.55	$32.68	$6.26	$31.30	$42.42

Map Showing Average Assessed Valuation Per Acre of Improved and Unimproved Real Estate in Nebraska Counties for the Year 1913.

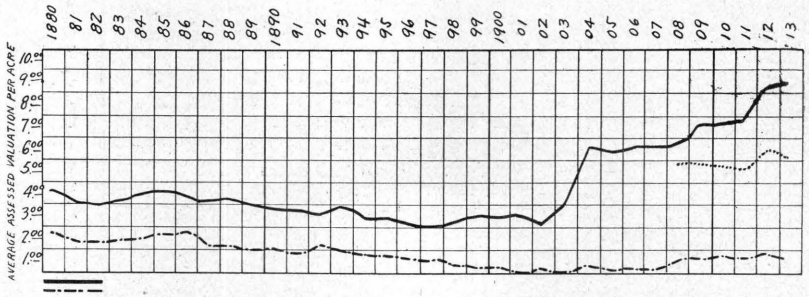


The upper figures in each county indicate average assessed valuation per acre of improved real estate and the lower figures the average assessed valuation per acre of unimproved real estate. It will be noticed that a number of counties make no return of unimproved lands.

Map Showing Average Value Per Acre of Land in Nebraska Counties for purposes of Taxation in 1913 and Average Sale Price Per Acre of Land for Same Year.



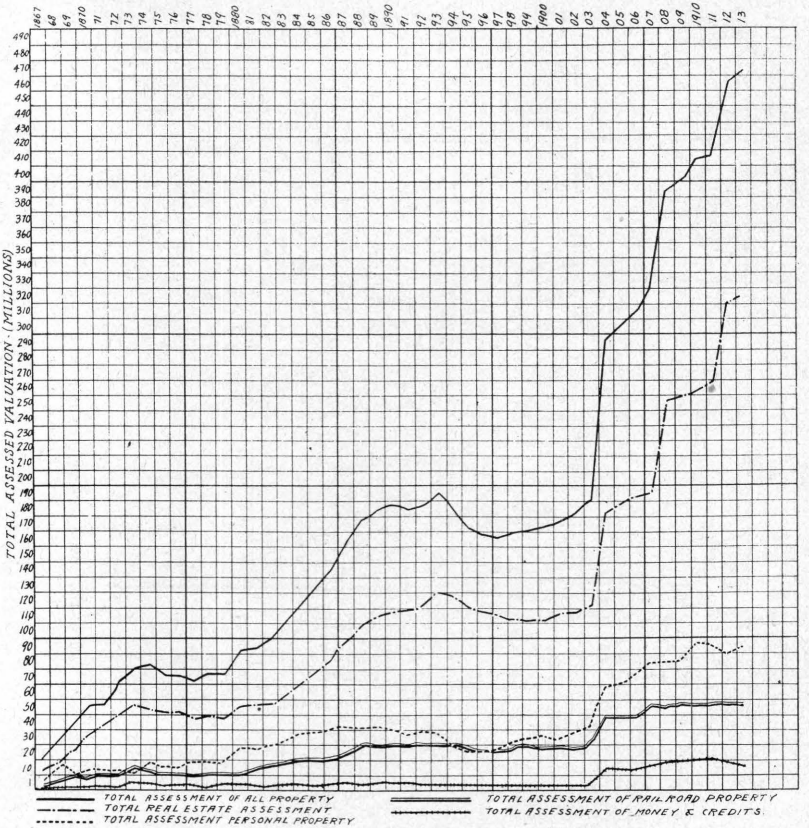
The figures showing smallest amount in each county indicate one-fifth valuation per acre for purposes of taxation. To obtain total valuation per acre multiply by five. Figures showing largest amount in each county indicate the average selling price per acre of land in each county. These latter figures obtained from data compiled by E. W. Reed, former right-of-way statistician for the Nebraska railway commission.



Top line shows average assessed valuation per acre of improved real estate in Nebraska for years 1880-1913.

Middle line shows average assessed valuation per acre of total land and improvements for years 1908-1913.

Bottom line shows average assessed valuation per acre of unimproved real estate in Nebraska for years 1880-1913.



BANKING IN NEBRASKA.

The early banks of Nebraska were established by specific acts of the legislature, naming the incorporators, powers, capital and place of business.

The first territorial legislature did not grant any bank charters, but it incorporated the Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance company, which by a liberal construction of its powers, became a bank. On January 18, 1856, the legislature chartered the Platte Valley bank at Nebraska City, the Fontenelle bank at Bellevue, the Bank of Florence, the Bank of Nebraska at Omaha and the Nemaha Valley Bank at Brownville. There was considerable hostility to "wild cat" banking, even then, J. Sterling Morton being one of the most pronounced objectors.

The charters of these earliest banks were almost identical. The companies were made up of a very few persons, the capital stock was $50,000 or $100,000 with liberty to increase it to $500,000. The shares were to be $100, and one half the capital stock in subscriptions was required for the commencement of operations. There was no requirement of any amount in cash to begin business. Power to issue bills, notes and other certificates of indebtedness and all banking powers were conferred. The stockholders were individually liable for the redemption of all the issues of the bank. An annual report of the condition of the bank was to be made to the territorial auditor and to be published in three newspapers of the territory. Efforts were made to throw further restriction on these banks but without effect.

The third legislature was confronted with more than a dozen proposals to grant bank charters, and a conflict of a considerable proportions was engaged in. On February 13, 1857, the Bank of De Soto and the Bank of Tekamah were granted charters by the legislature. These and four other charters were vetoed by Governor Izard, whose position was sustained in four of the six cases.

In the fall of 1857, the financial panic spread from the east into Nebraska and all of the chartered banks failed.

There were in the territory at this time a number of banks that were not chartered. These also had issued notes and bills. The chartered banks, with one exception, the Platte Valley bank of Nebraska City, were owned in other states.

On February 12, 1857, an act which repealed "so much of the chapter third of the code in relation to corporations, approved January 25, 1856, as authorizes the incorporation of banks," was approved.

On May 25, 1858, Governor Richardson directed James G. Chapman, district attorney of the first judicial district, to file information against certain banks, seven of which were operating without charters.

Upon repeal of the criminal code affecting banking and the failure of the chartered banks, the banking business of the territory was carried on for some time by private banks. There were seven of these banks in the territory in 1865, though one of them had become a national bank, and the others likewise reorganized shortly afterward.

The first general regulatory banking law was that approved March 29, 1889. The limitations upon banking corporations were chiefly the requirement of certain assets in excess of liabilities, the maintenance of certan reserves, provision for reports to the state auditor, and the inauguration of a system of bank inspection under control of the auditor, treasurer and attorney general. Savings banks also were provided for. Provision was made for the local publication of the required reports on the condition of the banks.

An act approved April 8, 1895, created a banking board composed of the auditor, treasurer and attorney general. This act provided for the chartering of all banking institutions operating under state law by the banking board; also for inspection by and reports to the board. Quarterly reports were required.

A general banking law, approved March 25, 1909, repealed the existing

laws and provided for a banking board to consist of the governor as chairman, the auditor and the attorney general. Most of the provisions of the former act were retained; but certain innovations of importance were introduced. All banking institutions, except those operating under federal laws, were required to incorporate. The most conspicuous new feature was the guarantee fund required to be maintained by state banks. The constitutionality of this part of the law was questioned and adversely decided in the federal district court, but finally adjudged to be constitutional by the United States supreme court in a decision handed down by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, January 3, 1911. It was contended that it was a violation of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution in that it discriminated against private banks in forcing them either to dissolve or incorporate, and that it was unfair to deprive a solvent bank of any of its property to be applied to the private use of making good the losses of insolvent institutions. The supreme court held that the law was a legitimate exercise of the police power.

The law having been sustained, the legislature of 1911 strengthened it by amendment. As amended the law provided for four semi-annual payments of one fourth of one percent of the average daily deposits and semi annually thereafter one-twentieth of one per cent. of the average daily deposits. This fund is kept by the banks subject to assessment, and is payable to the state board on demand. These payments are to cease when the depositors' guarantee fund gets above one and one-half per cent. of the average daily deposits and to be resumed when the fund falls below one per cent of the average daily deposits.

The effect of the law has been to increase the number of state banks. After the assessment of July 1, 1914, a total of $870,000 was on hand, after paying out $54,000 for the failure of a bank at Superior.

The first state convention of bankers was held at Omaha on January 22, 1890. The complete organization of the Nebraska bankers' association according to the group system was effected in 1900.

TABLES SHOWING DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF "HARD TIME" YEARS IN THE EARLY 90'S UPON NEBRASKA BANKS.

STATE BANKS.*

Year	Banks Failed	Total Number State Banks at End of Year	Deposits in Banks Closed	Total Deposits in All Banks
1892	7	513	$71,997	$24,891,113
1893	17	504	652,175	17,208,476
1894	8	482	197,283	18,074,832
1895	17	447	584,655	14,200,775
1896	36	414	1,156,888	10,227,537
Total	85		$2,662,998	

NATIONAL BANKS.†

Year	Banks Failed	Total at End of Year	Proved Claims Against Failed Banks	Dividends from Failed Banks	Total Deposits in All National Banks (Individual)
1891	4	139	$346,840	$165,018	$24,039,000
1892		137			28,783,000
1893	4	134	1,823,837	445,338	21,272,000
1894	3	127	269,785	74,030	21,549,000
1895	5	117	377,008	127,793	17,994,000
1896		113			17,037,000
Totals	16		$2,817,470	$812,179	
Net loss to creditors				2,005,291	
				$2,817,470	

* Report of the Secretary of the State Banking Board, 1912, XVI.

† Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, 1913.

TABLES CONTAINING DATA FROM WHICH TO DRAW CONCLUSIONS RELATIVE TO THE VALUE OF BANK DEPOSIT GUARANTY IN NEBRASKA.

STATE BANKS.*

Date	Number of Banks	Capital	Loans	Individual Deposits
Nov. 27, 1908	628	$10,900,000	$55,700,000	$65,400,000
Nov. 16, 1909	662	12,000,000	66,000,000	71,700,000
Nov. 10, 1910	666	12,500,000	67,900,000	70,400,000
Dec. 5, 1911	669	12,800,000	67,500,000	72,200,000
Nov. 26, 1912	694	13,800,000	78,200,000	80,700,000
Oct. 21, 1913	714	14,400,000	84,900,000	89,300,000
Feb. 12, 1914	728	14,800,000	85,500,000	90,100,000
May 16, 1914	737	15,200,000	87,900,000	89,800,000

NATIONAL BANKS.*

Nov. 27, 1908	214	$13,500,000	$75,900,000	$73,000,000
Nov. 16, 1909	220	14,400,000	89,800,000	83,800,000
Nov. 10, 1910	238	15,400,000	92,100,000	86,400,000
Dec. 5, 1911	247	16,200,000	95,000,000	89,000,000
Nov. 26, 1912	243	16,200,000	103,600,000	93,400,000
Oct. 21, 1913	241	16,270,000	102,900,000	94,600,000
March 4, 1914	230	16,280,000	94,391,456	93,100,000

*Reports of the Secretary of the State Banking Board.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY STATE BANKS WHICH FAILED FROM 1892 TO 1899.*

Year of Failure	Name of Bank	Capital	Assets	Liabilities	Per Cent Dividend	Ass't on Stockholders
1896	Alliance, Box Butte Bkg. Co.	$5,000	$8,000	$3,500	75	None
1894	Amherst, Bank of	10,000			25	None
1893	Ansley, Bank of					
1897	Atkinson, Exchange Bank					
1893	Bassett, F. & M. Bank	5,000				
1896	Beatrice, Savings Bank	35,000		298,520.95	55	
1895	Beaver City, Furnas Co. Bk.	20,000	Dep. Ab.	42,000	28	Full Am't
1896	Big Springs, St. Bk.					
1896	Bloomfield, St. Bk.	40,000		77,000	55	None
1896	Blue Springs, Bk. of	18,000		52,000	61	
1894	Brunswick, State Bk.	10,000		13,000		None
1899	Butte, F. & M. Bk.	5,000		14,000	85 Pfd	26.6 Com'n
1893	Cortland, State					
1896	Chadron, Bkg. Co.	26,300			65	A little
1894	Crawford, Bkg. Co.	7,500			100	
1898	Crawford, St. Bk. of	10,000			100	
1896	Culbertson, Hitchcock Bkg. Co.					
1892	Elk Creek, F. & M. Bk.					
1893	Franklin, St. Bk.					
1897	Fullerton, Citizens St.					
1895	Genoa, State					
1896	Grand Island, Bk. of Com.	100,000	258,000	158,000	42½	50%
1897	Havelock, State					
1893	Hay Springs, Bk. of	5,000	28,000	24,000	85	$6,000
1895	Hebron, Blue Valley Bank	23.000	69,000	69,000	8% Pfd	None Gen'l
1895	Hemingford, Bank of	5,000		7,000	45	None
1892	Inland, Bank of					
1892	Johnson, State					
1893	Lincoln, Nebr. Savings Bank					
1895	Lincoln, Savings Bank			166,000	32½	Comprom'd
1897	Lincoln, Merchants		100,000	46,000		
1895	Litchfield, People's		Practlcally	None		
1895	Milligan, State	10,000	40,000	40,000	100	None
1895	North Loup, Loup Valley St.					
1896	Ogallala, Bank of					
1896	Ogallala, St. L. & T. Co.					
1893	Omaha, Am. Savings	100,000	130,000	156,000	100	$25,000
1893	Omaha, McCague Savings	75,000	156,000	124,000	13.91	4,000
1895	Omaha, Nebr. Savings & Ex.	150,000	347,000	347,000	75	47,000
1896	Omaha, German Savings	100,000	285,000	431,000	66⅔	102,000
1896	Omaha, Midland St.	25,000	123,000	72,000	26	9,000
1893	O'Neill, Holt Co. Bk.					
1898	Palmyra, Bk. of C.A.Sweet & Co.			13,000	90	
1893	Plainview, St.	10,000			100	Yes
1894	Plattsmouth, Citizens					
1895	Rising City, Comm'l	20,000	42,000	42,000	33⅓	None
1893	Rushville, Bank of					
1895	Scotia, Greeley Co. Bank					
1893	Shubert, Farmers St.	25,000	35,000	30,000	100	
1895	So. Sioux City, Citizens St.	10,000	28,000	28,000	14.7	No Record
1894	Steele City, Pickering Bkg. Co.					
1895	Steele City, Bank of					
1895	Stratton, Bank of					
1894	Stuart, State Bank					
1895	Trenton, Bank of					
1894	Verdigre, Bank of	5,000		8,000	40	None
1892	Wahoo, Bk. of W. H. Dickinson					Very Small
1896	Wallace, State Bank	25,000		18,000	18	
1895	Wilcox, Bank of	5,000			100	None
1896	Wymore, Bank of	30,000		113,000	Records	Do not show
1894	Weeping Water, Bank of					

Average dividend about 55%.

*The records of state bank liquidations were not collected by the state banking board until after 1899, as up to that time each receivership was entirely in the hands of the district court. This table contains the answers to two sets of questionnaires sent out by the Nebraska legislative reference bureau, first to neighboring banks, and then in the cases where no information was obtained from these, to the clerks of the district courts. In many cases the records appear to have been completely lost, in others they are unintelligible, and in a number of cases no answer was received to the questionnaire. The average dividend, however, established by the returns on half the failures, is probably very near the average dividend of all these early insolvent banks.

LOSSES FROM NEBRASKA BANK FAILURES.

National Banks from 1864 to 1913, State Banks from 1892 to 1913.*

Year	No. State Banks Closed	No. Nat'l Banks Closed	Deposits in State Banks Closed	Proved Claims in National Banks Closed	Dividends from National Banks Closed
1886		1		$80,452	$82,946
1891		4		346,840	165,018
1892	7		$71,997		
1893	17	4	652,175	1,823,837	445,338
1894	8	3	197,283	269,785	74,030
1895	17	5	584,655	377,008	127,793
1896	36		1,156,888		
1897	32	2	144,507	92,534	9,519
1898	2	1	35,730	103,012	70,724
1899	1		13,829		
1900	2		39,975		
1901	2		100,894		
1902	3		195,770		
1903	1		16,915		
1904	1		53,691		
1907	1		80,916		
Totals	130	20	$3,344,325	$3,093,468	$975,368

*Figures taken from report of the comptroller of the currency, 1913, pp. 206-9; and report of the secretary of the state banking board, 1913, p. XIV.

CERTAIN IMPORTANT ITEMS FROM THE COMBINED STATEMENTS OF ALL NATIONAL AND ALL STATE BANKS IN NEBRASKA, 1864 TO 1913, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.*

Year	No. Banks		Capital		Surplus		Undivid Profits		Loans		Deposits‡		Total Resources	
	St'te†	Nat'l	State	National	State	Nat'l	State	Nat'l	State	National	State	National	State	Nationa
1864		1		35				1		11		17[illegible]		74
1865		2		115				31		138		337		525
1866		3		200		5		58		291		[illegible]645[illegible]		1,242
1867		3		283		6		117		509		1,207		2,327
1868		4		400		16		137		705		1,415		3,216
1869		4		500		54		95		1,012		1,342		2,743
1870		4		500		61		87		1,122		1,192		2,900
1871		6		650		68		121		1,140		1,613		3,502
1872		9		850		114		88		1,724		2,142		4,487
1873		10		905		160		108		2,019		2,378		5,018
1874		10		1,625		129		96		2,196		2,518		5,321
1875		10		1,000		159		110		2,207		2,570		5,415
1876		9		950		172		74		2,265		2,660		5,270
1877		10		950		174		160		2,454		2,509		5,281
1878		10		950		223		155		2,483		2,719		5,616
1879		10		925		210		132		2,897		2,968		6,345
1880		10		850		230		164		3,193		3,724		6,940
1881		12		910		294		199		4,272		5,242		9,128
1882		23		1,715		323		374		6,775		6,113		12,140
1883		40		2,860		455		557		9,732		9,419		17,921
1884		63		4,735		637		677		12,598		9,996		21,057
1885		75		5,949		945		568		15,433		11,317		25,458
1886		88		7,184		1,197		631		18,967		14,214		29,675
1887		103		8,406		1,484		675		22,942		17,858		35,778
1888		104		9,285		1,506		744		24,563		19,120		39,759
1889		119		10,985		1,733		944		27,811		20,711		44,926
1890	513	135	11,155	12,555	825	1,979	1,281	1,036	23,522	33,364	17,513	26,152	32,589	53,598
1891		139		13,253		2,126		980		32,846		24,029		51,066
1892	513	137	11,257	13,518	1,002	2,129	1,576	972	28,219	35,203	24,891	28,783	39,878	59,568
1893	504	134	10,840	12,943	1,029	2,197	1,625	1,044	23,798	28,330	17,208	21,272	32,219	46,753
1894	482	127	10,407	12,573	1,006	1,957	1,544	709	23,253	27,555	18,074	21,549	32,049	48,075
1895	447	117	9,216	11,640	1,002	1,783	1,229	687	19,085	24,271	14,200	17,994	26,764	41,544
1896	414	113	8,233	10,975	877	1,560	938	513	14,602	20,154	10,227	17,037	20,995	38,145
1897	398	104	7,855	10,475	882	1,470	1,028	618	15,405	22,927	13,902	20,292	24,115	44,629
1898	393	102	7,532	10,225	906	1,427	1,127	636	17,609	25,096	18,225	25,717	28,133	52,149
1899	405	100	7,180	9,690	940	1,477	1,311	731	21,202	28,445	21,666	29,378	31,571	60,266
1900	412	110	7,036	9,965	1,056	1,676	1,498	703	22,438	31,716	25,894	32,917	35,684	68,508
1901	439	116	7,259	10,045	1,198	1,772	1,632	1,027	25,794	39,809	31,330	36,965	41,554	75,803

1902	479	124	7,833	10,088	1,285	2,068	1,808	966	32,666	44,198	34,487	41,093	46,024	77,465
1903	501	137	8,018	10,365	1,426	2,386	1,935	1,159	34,530	45,231	36,424	45,193	48,972	83,118
1904	515	147	8,343	10,810	1,539	2,599	2,015	1,161	35,789	46,895	38,732	47,601	51,855	88,620
1905	546	159	8,845	10,885	1,756	2,820	1,983	1,409	41,252	54,910	49,045	56,822	62,853	106,743
1906	584	179	9,440	11,608	1,915	3,625	2,180	1,477	48,880	68,277	56,204	65,009	71,356	120,814
1907	621	196	10,322	12,262	2,136	4,226	2,671	2,002	55,745	76,963	62,995	73,942	79,914	132,909
1908	628	212	10,905	13,455	2,106	4,981	2,694	2,143	55,721	75,893	65,398	72,986	81,402	133,267
1909	662	219	12,027	13,200	2,115	5,599	2,750	2,206	66,021	86,756	71,937	83,369	90,592	151,335
1910	666	238	12,510	15,455	2,313	6,485	2,967	2,411	67,943	90,340	70,454	87,663	90,460	154,955
1911	669	246	12,827	16,185	2,582	6,972	3,219	2,594	67,558	95,680	72,191	90,473	93,388	165,140
1912	694	245	13,833	16,240	2,950	7,792	3,423	2,563	78,270	102,655	80,705	96,907	104,175	173,847
1913	714	241	14,455	16,270	3,295	8,319	3,372	2,680	84,908	100,827	89,283	93,675	114,434	170,587

*Statistics concerning national banks taken from report of the comptroller of the currency, 1913, p. 362; those relating to state banks are from the reports of the secretary of the state banking board, 1892 to 1913 inclusive.

†Records of the state bank statements prior to 1892 are not obtainable. The summary for 1890 is given in the 1892 report. The state banking board was not created until 1889.

‡Individual deposits, not including due to banks.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The earliest building and loan association of record was the Omaha building and loan association, incorporated by legislative act approved January 12, 1860.

The first building and loan law was called a mutual loan association law and was approved February 18, 1873. This act was repealed by an act approved March 31, 1891. The articles of incorporation, constitution and by-laws of these associations were to be approved by the auditor, treasurer and attorney general, or any two of them, and annual and any other required reports made to these officials by the associations. An act approved April 4, 1899, placed building and loan associations under the control of the banking board.

No reports are available prior to 1892. Detailed information subsequent to the law of 1891 may be obtained from the annual building and loan report made to the banking board.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS, NUMBER OF SHARES IN FORCE AND TOTAL ASSETS, FROM 1892, THE FIRST YEAR THAT AUTHENTIC REPORTS WERE MADE DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

(From Report of State Banking Board.)

Years	Number of Associati'ns	Number of Shares in Force	Total Assets
1892	71	45,012.5	$2,902,557.67
1893	84	61,964.1	3,653,096.83
1894	86	71,231.5	3,888,001.31
1895	81	70,615	3,929,778.27
1896	73	64,891.75	3,771,833.53
1897	68	67,597.5	3,554,788.08
1898	64	79,973	3,428,728.11
1899	60	89,492	3,332,781.67
1900	60	105,625	3,697,356.06
1901	59	119,985	4,314,744.86
1902	58	130,083	4,758,293.97
1903	59	153,424	5,343,429.38
1904	60	174,022	6,217,350.40
1905	59	196,030	7,269,297.48
1906	61	220,648	8,961,788.11
1907	66	315,372	11,422,890.86
1908	68	372,826.77	13,415,822.89
1909	70	438,054.19	17,094,771.57
1910	70	512,344.71	21,327,766.83
1911	69	602,159.94	24,885,285.15
1912	68	668.122.85	28,946,108.63
1913	70	740,925.29	32,746,726.24

LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

An act approved on March 14, 1855, fixed the legal rate of interest at "ten cents on the hundred by the year." An act approved January 7, 1861, fixed the rate at ten per cent. unless a rate not to exceed fifteen per cent. had been agreed upon. The maximum rate was lowered to twelve per cent. by an act approved February 7, 1867. The law now in force was approved February 27, 1879. It places the legal rate at seven per cent., with a maximum of ten per cent.

BANK CLEARINGS.

OMAHA.

The Omaha clearing house association was organized October 23, 1884, by the election of the following officers:

President—Herman Kountze, First National Bank.

Vice-President—Frank Murphy, Merchants National Bank.

Committee of Management—Henry W. Yates, one year; Wm. Wallace, two years; M. T. Barlow, three years.

Manager—W. H. S. Hughes.

A constitution and a set of by-laws had been presented at a meeting nine days earlier (October 14, 1884) by a committee appointed by the bankers of Omaha for the purpose of drafting said constitution and by-laws, this committee consisting of Messrs. F. H. Davis, H. W. Yates, and Wm. Wallace.

The constitution, as spread upon the records of the association, was signed by the following banks:

First National Bank, by H. Kountze, President.
Omaha National Bank, by J. H. Millard, President.
Nebraska National Bank, by H. W. Yates, President.
Merchants National Bank, by B. B. Woods, Cashier.
United States National Bank, by M. T. Barlow, Cashier.
Commercial National Bank, by A. P. Hopkins, Cashier.

The following banks have been admitted to membership since the organization of the association by the above six banks:

February 11, 1887—The State National Bank of Omaha, E. L. Lyon, Cashier.
June 8, 1887—The Union National Bank of Omaha, John W. Rodefer, Cashier.
September 3, 1889—The American National Bank of Omaha, Thomas H. McCague, Cashier.
March 25, 1892—The National Bank of Commerce of Omaha, E. L. Bierbower, Cashier.
October 28, 1907—South Omaha National Bank, H. C. Bostwick, President.
October 28, 1907—Union Stock Yards National Bank of South Omaha, E. F. Folda, Vice-President.
October 28, 1907—Packers National Bank of South Omaha, J. F. Coad, President.
October 5, 1909—City National Bank of Omaha, J. F. Flack, President.
January 5, 1911—Stock Yards National Bank of South Omaha, H. C. Bostwick, President. (Consolidation of South Omaha National and Union Stock Yards National Bank.)
August 3, 1914—Corn Exchange National Bank of Omaha, W. T. Auld, President.
August 3, 1914—Live Stock National Bank of South Omaha, C. F. McGrew, President.

The association is now (November, 1914) composed of the following banks:

First National Bank of Omaha.
Omaha National Bank.
Nebraska National Bank of Omaha.
Merchants National Bank of Omaha.
United States National Bank of Omaha.
Stock Yards National Bank of South Omaha.
Packers National Bank of South Omaha.
City National Bank of Omaha.
Corn Exchange National Bank of Omaha.
Live Stock National Bank of South Omaha.

Attached is a list of the officers of the Omaha clearing house association since its beginning, also a statement showing the annual clearings each year, and the clearings by months for the year 1914.

RECORD OF OFFICERS OF OMAHA CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Year	President	Vice-President	Manager
1884 (Oct., Nov., Dec.)	H. Kountze	Frank Murphy	W. H. S. Hughes
1885	H. Kountze	Frank Murphy	W. H. S. Hughes
1886	H. Kountze	Frank Murphy	W. H. S. Hughes
1887	J. H. Millard	H. W. Yates	W. H. S. Hughes
1888	J. H. Millard	H. W. Yates	W. H. S. Hughes
1889	H. W. Yates	Wm. Wallace	W. H. S. Hughes
1890	H. W. Yates	Wm. Wallace	W. H. S. Hughes
1891	Frank Murphy	Wm. Wallace	W. H. S. Hughes
1892	C. W. Hamilton	A. P. Hopkins	W. H. S. Hughes
1893	C. W. Hamilton	A. P. Hopkins	W. H. S. Hughes
1894	Frank Murphy	C. W. Lyman	W. H. S. Hughes
1895	C. W. Lyman	H. W. Yates	W. H. S. Hughes
1896	C. W. Lyman	H. W. Yates	W. H. S. Hughes
1897	J. H. Millard	H. W. Yates	W. H. S. Hughes
1898	J. H. Millard	H. W. Yates	W. H. S. Hughes
1899	M. T. Barlow	H. W. Yates	W. H. S. Hughes
1900	M. T. Barlow	W. W. Marsh	W. H. S. Hughes
1901	W. W. Marsh	F. H. Davis	W. H. S. Hughes
1902	F. H. Davis	W. W. Marsh	Wm. B. Hughes
1903	F. H. Davis	H. W. Yates	Wm. B. Hughes
1904	Luther Drake	H. W. Yates	Wm. B. Hughes
1905	Luther Drake	H. W. Yates	Wm. B. Hughes
1906	H. W. Yates	V. B. Caldwell	Wm. B. Hughes
1907	H. W. Yates	V. B. Caldwell	Wm. B. Hughes
1908	J. H. Millard	E. F. Folda	Wm. B. Hughes
1909	J. H. Millard	E. F. Folda	Wm. B. Hughes
1910	C. T. Kountze	J. C. French	Wm. B. Hughes
1911	C. T. Kountze	J. C. French	Wm. B. Hughes
1912	V. B. Caldwell	J. C. French	Wm. B. Hughes
1913	V. B. Caldwell	J. C. French	Wm. B. Hughes
1914	J. C. French	Luther Drake	Wm. B. Hughes

ANNUAL CLEARINGS.

November 1, 1884, to October 30, 1885	$51,528,609.31
1886	82,690,570.19
1887	137,220.534.55
1888	166,007,003.27
1889	201,250,166.00
1890	245,062,456.67
1891	221,128,895.35
1892	272,939,692.01
1893	316,416,872.94
1894	214,736,084.03
1895	190,643,238.87
1896	210,141,334.28
1897	243,388,798.57
1898	319,561,528.61
1899	297,432,370.36
1900	316,537,043.64
1901	330,931,739.96
1902	361,511,775.77
1903	392,880,920.88
1904	395,946,569.88
1905	442,857,685.15
1906	504,388,764.90
1907	567,515,788.61
1908	601,693,867.26
1909	736,225,568.93
1910	832,971,607.70
1911	753,107,353.51
1912	860,881,557.64
1913	908,947,659.75

MONTHLY CLEARINGS, 1914.

January	$79,215,072.00
February	67,511,016.03
March	84,967,272.91
April	69,946,972.90
May	66,543,766.08
June	70,077,864.22
July	67,091,758.97
August	67,218,702.03
September	76,781,324.61
October	83,859,116.06
Total	$133,212,865.81

LINCOLN.

A meeting was held at the Columbia national bank March 1, 1906, for the purpose of organizing the Lincoln clearing house; the representatives from the different banks being P. L. Hall of the Columbia national bank, H. S. Freeman of the First national bank, L. J. Dunn of the City national bank, Carl Weil of the National bank of commerce, and L. E. Wettling of the Farmers and merchants bank. Dr. Hall acted as chairman and L. E. Wettling as secretary. A constitution was presented, read and adopted. Dr. P. L. Hall was elected president of the Clearing house association, L. J. Dunn vice-president, L. E. Wettling secretary. All of the banks represented at this meeting were duly elected members of the clearing house.

The present membership consists of the First national bank, City national bank, Central national bank, National bank of commerce, Nebraska state bank, Lincoln state bank, and the German-American state bank.

The present officers of the Lincoln clearing house are H. S. Freeman, vice-president of the First national bank, president, and C. H. Beaumont, cashier of the Nebraska state bank, secretary.

The office of the Lincoln safe deposit and trust company at 126 North Eleventh street is the place of meeting.

ANNUAL CLEARINGS.

1906 (9 months)	$453,213.46
1907	675,595.66
1908	613,709.18
1909	750,490.41
1910	819,701.94
1911	815,926.62
1912	893,012.24
1913	1,000,940.77

MONTHLY CLEARINGS, 1914.

January	$90,206.45
February	74,565.31
March	102,059.40
April	85,400.96
May	90,457.77
June	89,519.37
July	96,820.31
August	83,375.55
September	91,145.24
October	97,254.69
November	91,833.45
Total	$992,638.50

INSURANCE.

The first insurance company to incorporate in Nebraska was the Franklin insurance company, which was authorized by legislative act approved March 15, 1855. The incorporators were J. W. Paddock, W. M. Hathaway, J. B. Ellsworth, William Kempton, Experience Estabrook, William Corfield and J. W. Richardson. This company was authorized to transact all sorts of insurance business. On February 12, 1857, the Platte Valley insurance company of Bellevue and on the following day the Nebraska City insurance company were chartered.

The first attempt to regulate insurance companies is found in an act approved February 15, 1864. This act related only to fire and marine insurance and required semi-annual statements to be filed with the territorial auditor and the county treasurer of the county where the company was located. Companies were also required to obtain from the territorial auditor certificates of right to do business in the territory. The revised statutes of 1866 applied these provisions to all insurance companies.

An act approved February 25, 1873, and which applied to all forms of insurance companies except life insurance companies, restricted companies to one of five specified forms of business. It empowered the state auditor, in his discretion, to have any insurance company inspected. It also fixed the auditor's fees for certification, filing semi-annual statements, and inspecting. The auditor was required to tabulate the statistics of insurance companies and submit them with his regular report.

From 1864 to 1913 regulation of insurance business in Nebraska was a part of the work of the aduitor's office, except during part of 1899, when a legislative act created a separate bureau of insurance. This act was declared to be unconstitutional by the supreme court.

In 1913 a complete insurance code was enacted, and a separate insurance board created.

NUMBER AND KIND OF INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN NEBRASKA, 1909-1912.

Years	Stock Fire Companies	Farm Mutuals	Village Mutuals	Hail Mutuals	Legal Reserve Life	Stipulated Premium	Assessment Life	Fraternal	Assessment Accident	Liability, Surety
1910	109	64	6	4	52	3	7	50	17	51
1912	129	67	7	3	53	4	7	45	18	57

PREMIUMS AND LOSSES PAID IN NEBRASKA FOR ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE, 1908-1911.

Year	Stock Fire Companies		Mutual Fire Law of 1873		City and Village Mutuals		Farm Mutuals		Legal Reserve Life		Stipulated Prem'm Companies		Industrial Life Business	
	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Prem'ms	Losses	Prem'ms	Losses	Premiums	Losses
1908	$3,311,317	$1,360,861	$143,953	$68,314	$47,734	$17,893	$353,359	$215,042	$3,595,733	$927,980	$147,172	$6,866	$188,662	$51,144
1909	3,578,210	1,415,099	179,655	64,250	49,170	20,719	397,636	214,874	3,703,760	959,384	202,996	6,746	213,061	47,722
1910	3,633,054	2,152,602	195,288	60,042	61,642	26,682	436,431	221,705	4,117,930	965,970	88,670	8,975	242,750	65,013
1911	3,406,889	1,705,681	154,260	56,883	63,413	37,802	456,063	253,42	4,595,105	1,221,712	152,065	16,953	270,901	71,938

Year	Assessment Life Companies		Fraternal Societies		Casualty Surety and Miscellaneous		Assessment Accident		Mutual Hail and Plate Glass		Total	
	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses
1908	$394,931	$265,137	$2,638,524	$1,974,181	$588,219	$207,210	$286,767	$13,455	$23,154	$11,830	$11,719,525	$5,121,613
1909	495,672	360,221	2,868,637	2,125,162	699,569	211,133	349,405	185,013	16,672	5,680	12,754,413	5,616,005
1910	427,557	305,871	2,964,790	2,191,686	855,303	343,546	445,262	206,744	15,080	5,441	13,483,757	6,554,273
1911	222,269	131,100	3,143,595	2,474,484	886,421	450,442	456,120	217,438	21,787	7,228	13,828,888	6,645,087

MERCANTILE FAILURES.

(Figures compiled by The Mercantile Agency—R. G. Dun & Co. Through courtesy of George Woods, Manager, Lincoln.)

Years	Number	Assets	Liabilities
1914*	80	$524,571	$826,139
1913	122	878,567	1,712,729
1912	153	811,030	1,127,883
1911	129	600,909	978,712
1910	92	411,480	589,654
1909	127	605,716	1,144,405
1908	54	230,604	350,668
1907	64	360,728	786,178
1906	80	280,114	479,093
1905	59	230,748	734,410
1904	95	194,155	418,650
1903	97	160,101	334,206
1902	100	350,776	1,004,436
1901	48	60,421	139,856
1900	70	203,886	462,059
1899	62	206,922	331,885
1898	78	229,950	269,458
1897	70	360,638	445,857
1896	180	949,625	1,045,177
1895	234	1,859,040	2,038,060
1894	232	830,739	1,262,473
1893	343	1,609,995	2,210,613
Totals	$2,569	$1,950,715	$8,692,601

*Nine months.

INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, POPULATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

POPULATION, WEALTH AND DEBT.*

The population of Nebraska in 1910 was 1,192,214, being an increase of 11.8 per cent over the census of 1900. The city population, including the inhabitants of twenty-seven cities and villages of 2,500 population or more constitutes 26.1 per cent of the whole. Twenty and four-tenths per cent. of the people live in villages of less than 2,500 inhabitants, and the remaining 53.5 per cent. live in the country.

Of the total population 53.9 per cent. are native whites of native parentage, 30.4 per cent. are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, and 14.8 per cent. are foreign born. The total number of whites of foreign birth or of foreign parentage is 538,218, or 45.2 per cent. of the total population. Of this number 37.5 per cent. are Germans, 11.7 per cent. Austrians, 18.3 per cent. are Scandinavians, and 14.9 per cent. are from the British Isles.

Illiterate persons oven ten years of age number 18,009, or 1.9 per cent of the total population. Of this number 13,755 are foreign born or of foreign parentage.

* Statistics for these topics are taken from the United States census reports, the latest figures being those of 1910.

POPULATION OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, 1854-1910.

	1910	1900	1890	1885	1880	1870	1860	1856	1855	1854
The State	1,192,214	1,066,300	1,058,910	740,645	452,402	122,993	28,841			
Counties										
Adams	20,900	18,840	24,303	18,004	10,235	19				
Antelope	14,003	11,344	10,399	9,463	3,953					
Arthur			91							
Banner	1,444	1,114	2,435							
Blaine	1,672	603	1,146	275						
Boone	13,145	11,689	8,683	645	4,170					
Box Butte	6,131	5,572	5,494							
Boyd	8,826	7,332	695							
Brown	6,083	3,470	4,359	6,689						
Buffalo	21,907	20,254	22,162	14,543	7,531	193	114			
Burt	12,726	13,040	11,069	10,437	6,937	2,847	388	146	86	
Butler	15,403	15,703	15,454	13,314	9,154	1,290	27			
Calhoun							41			
Cass	19,786	21,330	24,080	20,705	16,683	8,151	3,369	1,251	712	353
Cedar	15,191	12,467	7,028	4,948	2,899	1,032	246			
Chase	3,613	2,559	4,807	170	70					
Cherry	10,414	6,541	6,428	2,919						
Cheyenne	4,551	5,570	5,693	1,653	1,558	190				
Clay	15,729	15,735	16,310	14,201	11,294	54	165			
Colfax	11,610	11,211	10,453	9,260	6,588	1,424		8		
Cuming	13,782	14,584	12,265	10,170	5,569	2,964	67			
Custer	25,668	19,758	21,677	12,399	2,211			646	86	
Dakota	6,564	6,286	5,386	4,507	3,213	2,040	819			
Dawes	5,254	6,215	9,722	2,516						
Dawson	15,961	12,214	10,129	6,710	2,909	103	16			
Deuel	1,786	2,680	2,893	2,865						
Dixon	11,477	10,535	8,084	6,990	4,177	1,345	247			
Dodge	22,145	22,298	19,260	15,499	11,263	4,212	309	313	139	106
Douglas	168,546	140,590	158,008	72,658	37,645	19,982	4,328	3,465	1,028	645
Dundy	4,098	2,434	4,012	432	37					
Fillmore	14,674	15,087	16,022	13,452	10,204	238				
Fort Randall							353			
Franklin	10,303	9,455	7,693	6,588	5,465	26				
Frontier	8,572	8,781	8,497	4,107	934					
Furnas	12,083	12,373	9,840	7,063	6,407					
Gage	30,525	30,051	36,344	26,164	13,164	3,359	421			
Garfield	3,417	2,127	1,659	1,137						
Gosper	4,933	5,301	4,816	3,839	1,673					
Grant						484				
Grant	1,097	763	458							
Greeley	8,047	5,691	4,869	3,536	1,461					

Green							16			
Hall	20,361	17,206	16,513	13,130	8,572	1,057	116			
Hamilton	13,459	13,330	14,096	12,065	8,267	130				
Harlan	9,570	9,370	8,158	7,150	6,086					
Harrison						631				
Hayes	3,011	2,708	3,953	668	119					
Hitchcock	5,415	4,409	5,799	2,388	1,012					
Holt	15,545	12,224	13,672	16,605	3,287					
Hooker	981	432	426	426*						
Howard	10,783	10,343	9,430	7,129	4,391					
Jefferson	16,852	15,196	14,850	11,893	8,096	2,440				
Johnson	10,187	11,197	10,333	10,089	7,595	3,429	528			
Jones							122			
Kearney	9,106	9,866	9,061	7,787	4,072	58	472			
Keith	3,692	1,951	2,556	1,140	194					
Keya Paha	3,452	3,076	3,920	1,413						
Kimball	1,942	758	959	942						
Knox	18,358	14,343	8,582	7,279	3,606	261	152			
Lancaster	73,793	64,835	76,395	39,719	28,090	7,074	153	125		
Lincoln	15,684	11,416	10,441	5,002	3,632	17†				
Logan	1,521	960	1,378	456						
Loup	2,188	1,305	1,662	976						
Lyon						78				
McPherson	2,470	517	401	394						
Madison	19,101	16,976	13,669	9,871	5,589	1,133	with Platte			
Merrick	10,379	9,255	8,758	7,223	5,341	557	109			
Monroe						235				
Nance	8,926	8,222	5,773	3,829	1,212	44				
Nemaha	13,095	14,952	12,930	13,134	10,451	7,593	3,139	1,281	604	
Nuckolls	13,019	12,414	11,417	7,953	4,235	8	22			
Otoe	19,324	22,288	25,403	19,366	15,727	12,345	4,211	1,862	1,188	
Pawnee	10,582	11,770	10,340	9,802				301	142	
Perkins	2,570	1,702	4,364	4,364*						
Phelps	10,451	10,772	9,869	6,073	2,447					
Pierce	10,122	8,445	4,864	3,869	1,202	152				
Platte	19,006	17,747	15,437	12,590	9,511	1,899	782	35		
Polk	10,521	10,542	10,817	9,805	6,846	136	19			
Red Willow	11,056	9,604	8,837	6,192	3,044					
Richardson	17,488	19,614	17,574	18,688	15,031	9,780	2,835	532	299	
Rock	3,627	2,809	3,083	3,079						
Saline	17,866	18,252	20,097	19,706	14,491	3,106	39			
Sarpy	9,274	9,080	6,875	5,867	4,481	2,913	1,201			
Saunders	21,145	22,085	21,577	20,427	15,810	4,547				
Scott's Bluff	8,355	2,552	1,888	1,886						
Seward	15,895	15,690	16,140	15,225	11,147	2,953				
Sheridan	7,328	6,033	8,687	2,916						
Sherman	8,275	6,550	6,399	4,916	2,061					
Shorter							117			

* State census of 1885 corresponds to Federal census of 1880.

† Boundaries of Lincoln county changed about 1867.

POPULATION OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, 1854-1910—Concluded.

Counties	1910	1900	1890	1885	1880	1870	1860	1856	1855	1854
Sioux	5,599	2,055	2,452	279	699					
Stanton	7,542	6,959	4,619	3,460	1,813	636				
Taylor						97				
Thayer	14,775	14,325	12,738	10,330	6,113					
Thomas	1,191	628	517	517*						
Thurston	8,704	6,517	3,176	3,161	109	31				
Valley	9,480	7,339	7,092	5,835	2,324					
Washington	12,738	13,086	11,869	11,855	8,631	4,452	1,249	751	207	163†
Wayne	10,397	9,862	6,169	3,585	813	182				
Webster	12,008	11,619	11,210	10,221	7,104	16				
Wheeler	2,292	1,362	1,683	1,301	644					
York	18,721	18,205	17,279	15,082	11,170	604				
Garden	3,538									
Morrill	4,584									
Unorganized Territory					2,913	235	1,765			
Winnebago Indian Reservation						31				

*State census of 1885 corresponds to Federal census of 1880.

†Includes Burt county.

The rapid increase in wealth between 1900 and 1910 rests largely on the increase in the valuation of farm lands. The farm acreage of Nebraska in 1910 was approximately 38,622,021 acres, or 78.6 per cent. of the total area of the state. More than one-third of all the farms in Nebraska are between 100 and 174 acres in size, over one-fifth between 260 and 499 acres and nearly one-sixth between 175 and 259 acres. The average value of a Nebraska farm is $16,038 including land, buildings, stock and implements. The average value of the lands and buildings is $13,983. In 1910, 69.8 per cent. of all land in farms was in farms operated by their owners (including part owners), 2.8 per cent. in farms operated by managers, and 27.3 per cent. in farms operated by tenants.

The bonded local debt of the counties, cities and villages, school districts and drainage districts has been incurred chiefly by municipalities and school districts. The state has no bonded debt.

The total number of mortgaged farms in 1910 was less than two-fifths of the owned farms.

The following statistics, illustrative of the wealth and debt of Nebraska, are compiled from the United States census publications:

Years	Total Wealth	Total Public Debt of State, County, and All Minor Subdivisions ‡
1860	$9,131,056	
1870	69,277,483 *	
1880	385,000,000	$12,875,209
1890	1,275,685,514	26,776,205
1900	1,626,203,203	37,404.071
1910	2,079,816,647 †	
1912		32,796,624 §

* These U. S. census figures for 1870 are for taxable wealth only on a paper currency basis.

† Includes only farm property. Urban statistics are not yet available. In 1900 the value o Nebraska farm property was $747,950,057.

‡ The figures for public debt are taken from the U. S. census report on wealth, debt and taxation, and from the reports of the state auditor.

§ The figures for 1912 do not include irrigation bonds, or floating indebtedness.

FARM PROPERTY.

Number, Area, and Value of Farms	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	Increase	
			Amount	Per Cent
Population	1,192,214	1,066,300	125,914	11.8
Number of all farms	129,678	121,525	8,153	6.7
Approximate land area of the state, acres	49,157,120	49,157,120		
Land in farms, acres	38,622,021	29,911,779	8,710,242	29.1
Improved land in farms, acres	24,382,577	18,432,595	5,949,982	32.3
Average acres per farm	297.8	246.1	51.7	21.0
Value of farm property :				
Land	$1,614,539,313	$486,605,900	$1,127,933,413	231.8
Building	198,807,622	91,054,120	107,753,502	118.3
Implements and machinery	44,249,708	24,940,450	19,309,258	77.4
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	222,222,004	145,349,587	76,872,417	52.9
Total	$2,079,818,647	$747,950,057	$1,331,868,590	178.1
Average value of all property per farm	$16,038.00	$6,155.00	$9,883.00	160.6
Average value of land per acre	41.80	16.27	25.53	156.9

FARM PROPERTY.

Census Year	Total		Land and Buildings		Implements and Machinery		Domestic Animals, Poultry, and Bees	
	Value	Per Cent of Increase	Value	Per Cent of Increase	Value	Per Cent of Increase	Value	Per Cent of Increase
1910	$2,079,818,647	178.1	$1,813,346,935	213.9	$44,249,708	77.4	$222,222,004	52.9
1900	747,950,057	46.1	577,660,020	43.6	24,940,450	51.4	145,349,587	56.3
1890	511,799,810	232.1	402,358,913	279.8	16,468,977	110.6	92,971,920	130.4
1880	154,103,723 *	402.4	105,932,541	337.9	7,820,917	530.9	40,350,265 †	669.9
1870	30,674,470	488.4	24,193,749	523.8	1,239,773	502.8	5,240,948	364.3
1860	5,212,761	.....	3,878,326	.....	205,664	.....	1,12[illegible]771	.....

*Includes estimated value of range animals.

†Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported.

VALUE OF FARMS, 1860-1910.

Census Year	Average Acres Per Farm	Average Value Per Farm*				
		All Farm Property	Land and Buildings	Implem'nts and Machinery	Domestic Animals, Poultry and Bees	Average Value of Land and Buildings Per Acre
1910	297.8	$16,038	$13,983	$341	$1,714	$46.95
1900	246.1	6,155	4,753	205	1,196	19.31
1890	190.1	4,505	3,542	145	818	18.63
1880	156.9	2,431†	1,671	123	637†	10.65
1870‡	168.6	2,494	1,967	101	426	11.67
1860	226.3	1,869	1,391	74	405	6.14

*Averages are based on "all farms" in state.

†Includes estimated value of range animals.

‡Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported.

FARM TENURE, 1880-1910.

Tenure	1910	1900	1890	1880
Number of all farms	129,678	121,525	113,608	63,387
Farms operated by owners and managers	80,237	76,715	85,525	51,963
Farms consisting of owned land only	58,222	53,065	*	*
Farms consisting of owned and hired land	21,028	22,518	*	*
Farms operated by managers	987	1,132	*	*
Farms operated by tenants	49,441	44,810	28,083	11,424
Share tenants	24,771	33,211	19,141	9,476
Share-cash tenants†	11,069			
Cash tenants	10,701	11,599	8,942	1,948
Tenure not specified‡	2,900			
Per cent of farms operated by				
Owners and managers	61.9	63.1	75.3	82.0
Tenants	38.1	36.9	24.7	18.0
Share and share cash	27.6	27.3	16.8	14.9
Cash and nonspecified	10.5	9.6	7.9	3.1

*Not reported separately.

†Share-cash tenants were doubtless largely included with share tenants in 1900, 1890 and 1880.

‡Prior to 1910 nonspecified tenants were included with cash tenants.

FARM MORTGAGES, 1890-1910.

Class	Owned Farms*		Owned Farm Homes		Owned Farm Homes†	
	1910		1900		1890	
	Number	Per Cent‡	Number	Per Cent‡	Number	Per Cent
Total	79,250		74,364		84,620	
Free from mortgage	47,435	60.6	38,976	54.6	40,629	48.0
Mortgaged	30,839	39.4	32,411	45.4	43,991	52.0
Unknown	976		2,977			

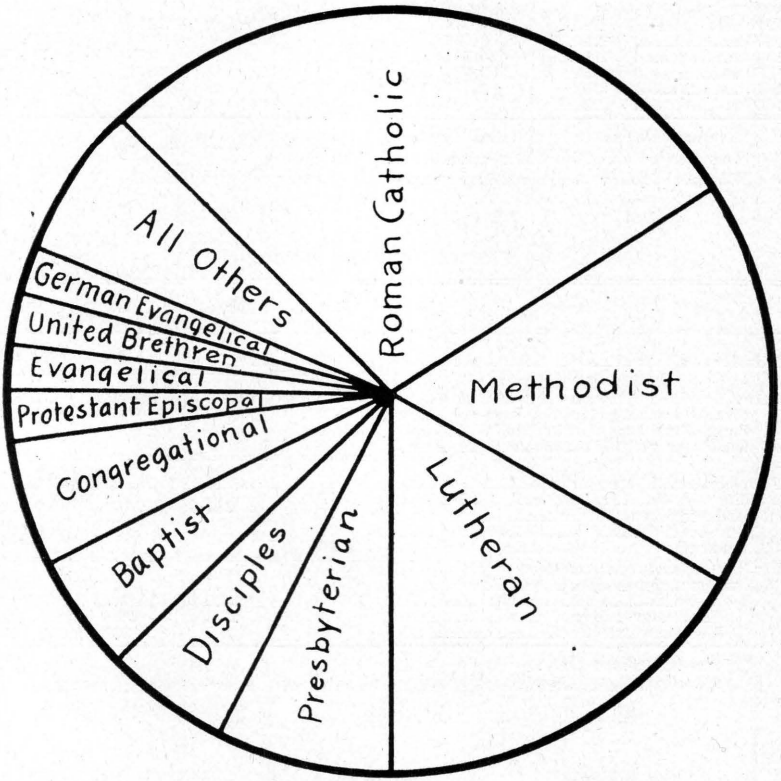
*Includes all farms owned in whole or in part by the operator.

†The 1,606 "owned farm homes" for which no reports were secured were distributed between "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged" in 1890.

‡Per cent of combined total of "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged."

RELIGION.

CHURCH STATISTICS OF NEBRASKA.



DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS BY PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS, 1906

Statistics of church membership as gathered by the United States census bureau for the censuses of 1890 and 1906 are computed for protestant denominations on returns made as to actual, adult communicants. For the Roman catholic church the returns included all baptized persons, and the census bureau in making comparative statistics has deducted from such returns 15 per cent, in order to exclude persons under ten years of age. Even with this deduction the basis of comparison is unequal, as the actual reported membership of protestant churches is on a basis of the voluntary association of adult persons.

No religious statistics for the census of 1880 were ever published.

STATISTICS OF NEBRASKA CHURCHES ACCORDING TO THE UNITED STATES CENSUSES OF 1860 AND 1870.

Years	All Denominations		Baptist		Christian		Congregational		Episcopalian		Lutheran		Methodist		Presbyterian		Roman Catholic	
	Number of Organizations	Sittings	Number of Organizations	Sittings	Number of Organizations	Sittings	Number of Organizations	Sittings	Number of Organizations	Sittings	Number of Organizations	Sittings	Number of Organizations	Sittings	Number of Organizations	Sittings	Number of Organizations	Sittings
1860	63	7,010	3	300	2	350	4	725	3	550	2	400	32	2,435	14	1,550	3	700
1870	181	32,210	26	5400	9	1550	10	2,050	15	3,500	14	2,000	50	10,150	24	3,125	17	2,935

MEMBERSHIP IN NEBRASKA CHURCHES.

Years	Total	Protestant Bodies													
		Total		Baptist		Congregationalist		Disciples or Christians		German Evangelical Synod of North America		Lutheran		Methodist	
		Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total
1890	194,406	140,512	72.3	13.481	6.9	10,045	5.2	7,715	4.0	2,142	1.1	27,297	14.0	42,941	22.1
1906	345,803	240,516	69.6	17,939	5.2	16,629	4.8	19,613	5.7	3,882	1.1	59.485	17.2	64,352	18.6

Year	Presbyterians		Protestant Episcopal		Reformed Bodies		United Brethren		Other Protestant Bodies		Roman Catholics		Latter-Day Saints		All Other Bodies	
	Number	Per Cent of Total	No.	Per Cent of Total	No.	Per Cent of Total	No.	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total
1890	15,065	7.7	4,036	2.1	1,408	0.7	6,031	3.1	10,351	5.3	51,503	26.5	1,050	0.5	1,393	0.7
1906	23,862	6.9	6,903	2.0	2,108	0.6	6,086	1.8	19,657	5.7	100,763	29.1	1,568	0.5	2,956	0.9

INDUSTRIES.

SOURCES OF NEBRASKA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The sources of statistical information for Nebraska crops and live stock are as follows:

UNITED STATES SOURCES.

I. The United States census 1860-1910.

Covers each ten-year period. These statistics are gathered by paid enumerators employed by the United States and having power to compel answers to questions. These enumerators work under the direction of supervisors who report to Washington. Special agents sent from Washington supplement the work of the enumerators in gathering data which requires special training and experience. The work of the enumerators, supervisors and special agents is revised by statistical experts familiar with the material resources of the country and experienced in the latest methods of gathering and editing statistics.

II. U. S. department of agriculture. Reports, 1859-1914.

Annual data upon Nebraska live stock from 1859 to date and upon Nebraska crops from 1864 to date. The earlier statistics on Nebraska crops and live stock down to 1893 were published in part 2 of the patent office report. The United States department of agriculture Year book is the successor of this part of the patent office reports. Figures for this Year book are gathered by regular correspondents resident in the various states and forwarded to Washington. At present there are 2,500 correspondents in Nebraska. The division of statistics, a section of the department of agriculture, puts this data in tabular form ready for publication. Before publication it is carefully examined and corrected by experts familiar with resources and conditions in the various states.

III. The United States statistical abstract.

This volume is published each year and contains agricultural statistics, as well as much other statistical data brought down to date. It secures its information on agriculture from the department of agriculture and the census bureau.

STATE SOURCES.

IV. Auditor's biennial reports, territorial and state, 1859-1914.

The statistics in these reports are gathered by precinct and county assessors, compiled by county clerks who forward abstracts of them to the auditor's office where they are tabulated and published in the biennial report. The assessors get this data while engaged in listing property for taxation. There is no provision in the law compelling persons to give this purely statistical information to the assessor, although in most cases it is freely given. In these printed auditor's reports are statistics of Nebraska live stock from 1859 to date and of Nebraska crops from 1879 to date. County clerks in some cases have failed to comply with the law in transmitting this information, thus leaving blanks in the auditor's report.

V. Bureau of labor and industrial statistics, 1887-1913.

The act of 1887 establishing the bureau of labor and industrial statistics provided that the bureau should compile and publish facts relating to the manufactures, industrial classes and material resources of the state. No special provision was made for securing crop and live stock statistics. In the third biennial report of the bureau for 1891-92, on pages 153 and 313, are the following statements regarding its methods for securing agricultural data:

"At the request of this bureau the ninety county clerks of the state furnished the names of at least ten good and practical farmers to whom blank crop and live stock reports were sent. * * * The various railroad companies

have cheerfully furnished the necessary data, and assisted in the investigation of this question."

In 1897 the law was amended to require the collection of detailed agricultural statistics by precinct assessors. The county clerks were required to compile these statistics and send them to the labor bureau which compiled them for the state and published them. There was objection on the part of some assessors because the law prescribed additional duties for their office with no increase in compensation. The supreme court, however (State, ex rel. v. Eskew, 64 Nebr. 600), sustained the law. From 1897 to 1913 the labor bureau compiled and published crop and live stock statistics under this law. The original sources were returns of the assessors and county clerks—the same as those used by the auditor. Variations in the figures of the auditor and labor bureau may be studied in the tables which follow.

VI. Nebraska board of agriculture. Reports 1859-1914.

The Nebraska board of agriculture was founded under an act of the territorial legislature approved October 14, 1858. Under this act it was made the duty of the board to make an annual report to the legislature giving a general view of the conditions of agriculture throughout Nebraska. Generally the printed volumes of these reports contain the data returned by the assessors through the county clerks to the state auditor. A number of the volumes, however, edited by Robert W. Furnas contain statistical data secured by sending out circular letters to well informed persons over the state. The tabular figures, however, in the state board of agriculture reports have the same common basis as those printed in the reports of the auditor and labor commissioner, viz.: The returns of the county clerks compiled from the assessors' schedules.

VII. Special financial and commercial reports.

At various times during the years volunteer-private institutions have gathered crop and live stock statistics in the state. The most important of these at present is the United States national bank of Omaha, which has gathered and published these statistics annually during the past five years. For 1914 its figures were compiled from reports of 700 banks and 600 elevator stations, covering every county and including almost every township in the state. The acreage of each crop is taken from the estimates of the United States agricultural department and state board of agriculture while the yield per acre is returned by the local banks and elevators in each district.

NEBRASKA LAWS FOR STATISTICAL WORK.

The Nebraska statutes since 1854 for gathering, compiling and publishing agricultural statistics are briefly summarized as follows:

1. Revenue act of February 13, 1857, copied by the Nebraska legislature from the Iowa code, was the first to specifically require the enumeration of live stock, number and value to be listed by the assessors and compiled by the county clerks.

2. The revenue law of February 15, 1864, required a uniform method of listing live stock.

3. The revenue law of February 15, 1869, required county commissioners to furnish precinct assessors with suitable blanks. Section 6 required the listing of live stock; section 24 gave the blank form to be used; section 28 required the county clerk to compile an abstract showing number and value and transmit to state auditor.

4. The act of February 19, 1877, required precinct assessors at the time of listing property for taxation to make return of the acres of land under cultivation and the amount and kind of grain sown the previous year.

5. The act of March 1, 1879, a general revenue law, attempted to secure more comprehensive and accurate live stock and crop statistics than any previous law. The assessor was required to secure the number and value of live stock of all ages, the number of acres in cultivation of each of the different principal crops. He was to make careful return of the same to the county clerks, who were required to make out and transmit to the auditor a complete abstract compiling all the information secured by assessors.

6. The act of March 31, 1887, creating the bureau of labor and industrial statistics, provided for the collection, compilation and publication of statistics and facts relative to manufacture, industrial classes and material resources of the state.

7. The act of April 13, 1897, provided for a census by the assessor each year of all persons over 21 years of age and their occupations, also of the products of all farms during the previous year in addition to the agricultural statistics required by the act of 1879. This act was held good by the state supreme court in the case State, ex rel., v. Eskew, 64 Nebr. 600.*

8. By the act of April 21, 1913, the bureau of agricultural statistics and publicity was created, consisting of the governor and the secretary of the state board of agriculture. It is the duty of this bureau to "collect, collate and publish agricultural statistics and material resources of the state and furnish statistical or other collected information to the press and the public upon request." Under this act it is the duty of all assessors to enroll the names of all persons over 21 years of age occupied in farming, with time employed and amount of wages earned, the present acreage and crops to which their several farms are planted and the number and kind of animals kept thereon. It is made the duty of county clerks on or before the first day of July in each year to forward a summary of these assessors' reports to the secretary of the state board of agriculture who shall compile and publish them. The labor bureau was by this act relieved of any further duties connected with agricultural statistics.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STATISTICAL SOURCES.

The differences between the figures of crop and live stock in Nebraska as found in the different sources are so great as to be incredible. In 1880 the U. S. Census found 758,550 head of cattle in Nebraska, the U. S. department of agriculture 570,900, the state auditor's report 675,244. In 1907 the U. S. department of agriculture reported 4,236,135 cattle, the state auditor 2,799,573. In crop reports equally wide differences exist. In 1893 the U. S. department of agriculture reported 157,278,893 bushels of corn, the Nebraska bureau of labor 61,931,024 bushels. The differences grow less in recent years, yet in 1910 the U. S. department of agriculture gives Nebraska's corn crop at 206,000,000 bushels and the Nebraska state board of agriculture at 178,923,128 bushels.

COMPARISON OF UNITED STATES AND STATE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

From the foregoing it will be noted that there has been great variety of legislation and method in securing and publishing agricultural statistics through state agencies. One of the greatest obstacles to a sound statistical method in the state's work has been the frequent changes in office under our political system of appointment and removal. In the statistical work of the United States there has been much more continuity of persons in office trained in statistical work. The following quotation from the United States agricultural report for 1881-82, page 647, summarizes to some extent a comparison of the state and United States statistical work in this field:

"Comparing state returns with the United States census, it is found that they are always lower in aggregates than those of the national census and in states where the work is of recent origin or carelessly executed the disparity is still greater. Generally the labor is unpaid in state enumerations, and that fact is often openly made the excuse for failure to report with full completeness. The United States census was formerly taken under the direction of the United States marshals who were selected for other duties, and the work suffered inevitably from this cause, and was in a measure incomplete though still fuller than state returns. The recent national census has been taken under better auspices, and is nearer complete in returns than any former federal or state enumeration in this country."

* In the report of the bureau of labor for 1901-2 is quite a complete account of the cases arising under the statistics act of 1897 and the disposition of the same.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES FOR EACH YEAR.

Year	References	Cattle		Horses		Mules		Swine		Sheep	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	No.	Value	Number	Value	No.	Value
1859	U. S. Dept. of Agri.	28,715		4,522		473		25,965		1,757	
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	12,820	$247,914,00	3,087	$203,683.00	175	$15,072.00	7,437	$15,507.00	1,337	$1,019.00
1860	U. S. Census			4,449		469		25,369		2,355	
	U. S Dept. of Agric.	37,197									
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	17,202	239,629.00	3,896	196,287.00	125	18,270.00	11,607	24,212.00	1,483	2,589.00
1861	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	20,396	287,615.00	4,808	240.450.00	275	20,290.00	17,143	27,599.00	2,073	3,384.00
1862	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	25,649	294,539.00	5,835	249,798.00	289	19,724.00	19,295	25,894.00	1,248	1,185.00
1863	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	33,706	413,114.00	7,682	373,669.00	433	33,091.00	24,755	31,621.00	1,018	808.00
1864	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	56,047		7,787		850		34,620		5,931	
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	42,420	640,858.00	9,373	579,316.00	678	57,340.00	21,110	25,343.00	3,060	10,200.00
1865	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	71,145	1,953,078.00	9,687	831,085.00	1,130	137,752.00	32,889	228,063.00	10,872	66,347.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	54,573	1,196,176.00	12,864	1,011,025.00	1,437	173,978.00	15,492	41,957.00	12,039	43,681.00
1866	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	85,251	2,324,340.00	11,359	1,022,687.00	1,243	147,375.00	35,280	288,855.00	15,766	57,907.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	58,810	1,290,610.00	16,376	1,216,685.00	2,581	251,563.00	14,529	63,686.00	17,318	42,872.00
1867	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	90,978	2,571,491.00	13,670	1,173,871.00	1,367	159,740.00	47,981	386,006.00	20,811	75,284.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	58,282	1,027,132.00	19,288	1,283,742.00	2,173	192,303.00	24,124	78,071.00	26,579	56,021.00
1868	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	114,011	3,286,652.00	16,130	1,341,370.00	1,271	122,854.00	54,698	350,063.00	22,059	69,596.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	64,367	1,274,684.00	23,096	1,580,342.00	2,029	182,306.00	30,464	85,900.00	27,346	44,977.00
1869	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	141,762	4,699,690.00	19,356	1,814,237.00	1,372	193,328.00	65,637	419,420.00	22,059	59,779.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	74,228	1,338,401.00	28,604	1,907,717.00	2,508	224,199.00	31,709	99,427.00	30,693	46,425.00
1870	U. S. Census	79,928		30,511		2,632		59,449		22,725	
	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	161,900	5,309,525.00	31,500	3,001,635.00	1,700	207,026.00	125,000	1,006,250.00	25,000	62,500.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	94,099	1,849,550.00	37,349	2,500,269.00	3,509	303,751.00	45,733	186,073.00	27,575	34,556.00
1871	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	89,300	3,087,263.00	36,200	3,006,410.00	3,400	405,790.00	76,200	653,796.00	26,700	59,808.00
1872	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	107,100	3,053,752.00	43,400	3,125,668.00	4,000	390,960.00	102,800	588,016.00	33,300	81,918 00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	161,835	3,288,054.06	59,218	7,948,896.22	12,930	331,241.00	132,483	3,231,564.99	25,971	33,983·90
1873	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	137,700	3,545,886.00	56,000	4,243,428.00	4,400	454,168.00	128,500	579,535.00	39,100	86,802·00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	198,222	2,608,917.94	73,335	3,354,500.00	6,295	362,956.00	196,239	350,332.54	27,936	43,804·90
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	198,222	2,608,917.94	73,335	3,354,500.00	6,295	362,956.00				
1874	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	229,469	2,973,221.00	87,449	3,906,778.00	7,615	417,911.00	233,652	367,576.55	30,329	42,556.90
1875	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	132,800	3,327,152.00	61,800	3,842,106.00	4,300	419,637.00	232,600	858,294.00	118,000	279,660.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	242,659	2,852,162.00	94,637	3,678,528.00	8,785	428,817.00	146,933	182,308.00	36,014	44,689.00
1876	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	146,600	3,481,017.00	67,900	4,713,618.00	4,600	450,800.00	80,900	613,222.00	48,900	135,453.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	276,203	3,128,592.75	102,473	3,750,441.15	9,540	440,944.50	173,971	407,257.33	57,137	69,281.25
1877	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	280,600	6,361,960.00	111,000	7,548,000.00	9,000	860,490.00	170,500	1,224,190.00	60,600	166,650.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	331,900	3,251,066.30	112,715	3,558,078.25	10,602	429,622.00	318,764	598,443.79	82,858	88,865.75
1878	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	298,807	6,894,782.00	116,500	7,884,720.00	9,400	871,662.00	255,700	1,483,060.00	62,400	172,848.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	436,015	3,863,110.28	130,295	3,806,961.00	12,433	448,460.50	497,059	589,673.40	99,266	102,339.00

*Assessed valuations.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATI TICAL AUTHORITIES FOR EACH YEAR—Continued.

Year	References	Cattle		Horses		Mules		Swine		Sheep	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	No.	Value	Number	Value	No.	Value
1879	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	496,000	10,273,902.00	157,200	10,585,848.00	13,600	1,189,320.00	607,600	1,841,028.00	144,000	331,200.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	513,668	4,185,533.50	157,619	4,116,069.00	15,412	493,401.75	562,790	515,715.70	131,787	123,358.20
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	496,600	10,273,902.00	157,200	10,585,848.00	13,600	1,189,320.00	562,790	515,715.70	131,787	123,358.20
1880	U. S. Census	758,550		204,864		19,999		1,241,724		199,453	
	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	570,900	12,925,960.00	176,100	11,330,274.00	15,200	1,326,808.00	698,700	3,640,227.00	172,800	471,744.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	675,244	5,966,855.00	198,381	5,577,693.00	20,032	693,630.00	767,702	930,804.00	194,959	237,430.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	570,900	12,925,960.00	176,100	11,330,274.00	15,200	1,326,808.00	698,700	3,640,227.00	172,800	471,744.00
1881	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	662,230	15,015,832.00	188,427	12,698,096.00	16,568	1,496,587.00	1,320,000	6,732,000.00	193,536	532,224.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	714,113	6,062,487.00	215,600	5,529,791.00	21,052	663,111.00	724,513	950,304.00	287 121	300,124.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	662,230	15,015,832.00	188,427	12,698,096.00	16,568	1,496,587.00	1,320,000	6,732,000.00	193,536	532,224.00
1882	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	878,306	20,979,571.00	221,253	13,374,744.00	21,399	1,508,629.00	1,316,227	9,081,966.00	249,316	648,222.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	815,933	7,065,490.00	232,942	5,709,788.00	31,314	712,106.00	821,049	1,019,748.00	376,257	353,552.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	878,306	20,979,571.00	221,253	13,374,744.00	21,399	1,508,629.00	1,316,227	9,081,966.00	249,316	648,222.00
1883	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,416,145	37,717,546.00	258,865	19,748,887.00	23,325	2,111,146.00	1,526,823	12,153,511.00	324,111	794,072.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	907,221	7,868,506.00	271,767	6,673,787.00	26,826	826,071.00	879,113	1,392,287.00	502,604	452,326.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	1,416,145	37,717,546.00	258,865	19,748,887.00	23,325	2,111,146.00	1,526,823	12,153,511.00	324,111	794,072.00
1884	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,624,044	44,616,092.00	284,753	22,093,985.00	24,958	2,349,297.00	1,786,383	13,022,732.00	333,834	727,758.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	1,013,589	8,579,710.00	299,767	7,635,192.00	30,714	926,144.00	1,148,724	1,673,200.00	485,054	431,463.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	1,624,044	44,616,092.00	284,753	22,093,985.00	24,958	2,349,297.00	1,786,383	13,022,732.00	333,834	727,758.00
1885	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,791,559	47,936,119.00	310,381	23,427,558.00	27,454	2,569,694.00	1,679,200	10,495,000.00	373,894	788,916.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	1,791,559	47,936,119.00	310,381	23,427,558.00	27,454	2,569,694.00	1,679,200	10,495,000.00	373,894	788,916.00
1886	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,844,563	47,437,063.00	341,419	25,435,716.00	28,827	2,723,641.00	2,312,784	11,748,943.00	448,673	965,993.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	1,844,563	47,437,063.00	341,419	25,435,716.00	28,827	2,723,641.00	2,312,784	11,748,943.00	448,673	756,993.00
1887	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	1,382,034	34,350,777.00	382,389	29,349,719.00	40,358	3,716,460.00	2,382,168	13,073,336.00	439,700	844,004.00
1888	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,436,848	31,872,341.00	412,980	31,311,968.00	41,165	3,721,363.00	2,334,525	13,341,813.00	422,112	852,456.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.							2,334,525	13,341,813.00	422,112	852,456.00
1889	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,587,677	31,518,711.00	433,629	33,255,585.00	44,458	4,019,378.00	2,264,489	16,032,584.00	342,000	634,717.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	1,587,677	31,518,711.00	433,629	33,255,585.00	44,458	4,019,378.00	2,264,489	16,032,584.00	342,000	634,717.00
1890	U. S. Census	2,142,597		626,789		46,512		3,815,647		209,243	
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	1,726,441	30,706,938.00	542,036	37,787,194.00	45,792	4,040,759.00	2,309,679	12,985,579.00	239,400	203,338.00
1891	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,769,833	30,356,897.00	558,297	35,158,748.00	45,792	3,642,780.00	2,309,779	9,772,676.00	234,612	548,171.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	1,699,944	6,349,208.00	609,631	8,395,584.00	44,347	709,927.00	1,637,439	1,168,791.00	182,393	120,214.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	1,769,833	30,356,897.00	558,297	35,158,748.00	45,792	3,642,780.00	2,309,779	9,772,676.00	234,612	548,171.00
1892	U. S. Dept. of Agric,	1,965,014	36,724,038.00	625,293	36,298,768.00	46,708	3,473,182.00				
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	1,643,174	6,438,352.00	640,088	8,476,504.00	44,624	679.270.00	1,296,433	1,320,675.00	142,946	109,687.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,145,014	36,724,038.00	625,293	36,298,768.00	46,708	3,473,182.00	2,586,952	13,537,521.00	269,804	690,887.00
1893	U. S. Dept of. Agric.	2,191,271	35,042,221.00	687,822	37,776,734.00	46,474	3,282,531.00	2,198,909	17,624,258.00	272,502	123.084.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	1,447,664	6,057,325.00	674,239	8,455,447.00	45,530	658,275.00	1,283,265	1,707,183.00	159,347	128,842.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,091,271	35,041,221.00	687,822	37,776,734.00	46,474	3,282,531.00	2,198,909	17,624,258.00	272,502	123,084.00

1894	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	2,148,759	37,443,492.00	708,457	29,106,808.00	46,939	2,672,932.00	2,088,964	16,811,981.00	277,952	643,014.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	1,291,378	5,117,290.00	679,253	6,507,689.00	44,936	498,136.00				
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,148,759	37,443,492.00	708,457	29,106,808.00	46,939	2,672,932.00				
1895	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	1,068,897	4,132,794.00	651,440	5,019,253.00	44,371	388,134.00	1,060,525	956,831.00	115,590	62.975.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	1,756,098	25,808,705.00	665,950	17,715,202.00	45,061	1,794,246.00	1,316,047	6,447,314.00	183,448	339,783.00
1896	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,596,666	30,689,867.00	632,553	16,259,065.00	43,709	1,556,735.00	1,289,726	6,458,948.00	192,620	417,234.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	1,030,695	4,208,552.00	623,324	4,065,396.00	43,069	308,333.00	1,209,425	1,233,432.00	177,758	99,425.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	1,596,666	30,689,867.00	632,653	16,259,065.00	43,709	1,556,735.00	1,289,726	6,458,948.00	192,620	417,234.00
1897	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,554,167	33,075,766.00	575,714	14,207,348.00	41,961	1,356,689.00	1,263,931	6,026,422.00	188,768	466,182.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	1,228,906	5,478,928.00	610,838	3,773,994.00	43,148	287,050.00	1,606,668	1,609,241.00	260,823	139,868.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.*	1,228,906	5,478,928.00	610,838	3,773,994.00	43,148	287,050.00	1,606,668	1,609,241.00	260,823	139,868.00
1898	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,785,355	50,067,559.00	592,985	18,102,648.00	42,590	1,585,625.00	1,327,128	7.146,582.00	266,163	759,362.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	1,581,633	7,659,202.00	617,104	3,964.440.00	44,529	301,084.00	1,943,945	1,868,446.00	443,620	290,157.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.*	1,581,633	7,659,202.00	617,104	3,994,440.00	44,529	301,084.00	1,943,945	1,868,446.00	444,620	290,157.00
1899	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	2,024,579	59,974,587.00	652,284	22,629,031.00	43,016	1,898,300.00	1,353,671	7,201,529.00	292.779	928,256.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	1,898,782	8,973,540.00	621,135	4,035,683.00	45,563	301,425.00	1,929,178	1,737,084.00	381,367	238,401.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.*	1,898,782	8,973,540.00	621,135	4,035,683.00	45,563	301,425.00	1,929,178	1,737,084.00	381,367	238,401.00
1900	U. S. Census	3,176,243		795,318		55,124		4,128,000		511,273	
	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	2,206,792	70,549,748.00	658,307	28,120,612.00	43,876	2,384,667.00			322,057	1,090,807.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	2,169,409	10,119,478.00	636,995	4,330,317.00	41,930	311,034.00	1,743,206	1,743,206 00	371,275	274,298.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.*	2,169,409	10,119,478.00	636,995	4,330,317.00	41,930	311,034.00	1,743,206	1,703,206.00	371,275	274,298,00
1901	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	2,313,918	10,258,428.00	654,162	4,587,778.00	39,204	316,543.00	1,460,777	1,551,363.00	410,623	282,157.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,313,918	51,292,140.00	654,162	22,938,890.00	39,204	1,582,715.00	1,460,777	7,756,815.00	410,263	282,157.00
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor and Indust'l Statistics	2,313,918	51,292,140.00	654,162	22,938,890.00	39,204	1,582,715.00	1,460,777	7,756,815.00	410,263	282,157:00
1902	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	2,363,252	10,161,195.00	643,373	4,668,100.00	39,173	336,825.00	2,251,682	2,599,987.00	349,502	208.112.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,363,252	50,805,975.00	643,373	23,340,500.00	39,173	1,684,125.00	1,342,707	6,964,090.00	318,130	910,130.00
1903	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	3,022,893	64,918,014.00					2,889,133	25,222,131.00	536,239	1,481,950.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	2,313,459	10,336,825.00	659,983	5,109,094.00	39,940		1,443,090	1,870,162.00	284,375	161,911.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,313,459	51,684,125.00	659,983	25,545,470.00	39,940	1,878,715.00	1,443,090	9,350,810.00	284,375	805,055.00
1904	U. S. Dept. of Agric.							2,860,242	18,391,356.00	493,340	1,376,664.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	2,857,559	9,994,990.00	724,151	7,634,136.00	49,016	670,395.00	2,140,416	2,358,738.00	315,825	165,969.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,857,559	49,974,950.00	724,151	38,170,680.00	49,016	3,351,975.00	2,140,416	11,793,690.00	315,825	829,845.00
1905	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	3,048,812	58,538,572.00	795,552	49,534,566.00	52,844	3,969,198.00	2,888,844	18,806,374.00	419,339	1,248,666.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	2,909,248	11,223,286.00	764,442	9,431,883.00	52,713	859,343.00	2,251,682	2,599,987.00	349,502	208,112.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,909,248	56,116,430.00	764,442	47,159,415.00	52,713	4,296,715.00	2,251,682	12,999,935.00	349,502	1,040,560.00
1906	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	3,287,530	67,651,240.00	891,018	63,164,276.00	55,486	4,837,250.00	3,004,308	19,829,027.00	444,499	1,651,314.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports*	2,850,571	10,917,762.00	794,674	10,609,827.00	56,470	951,311.00	2,165,167	3,103,638.00	328,644	210,560.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,850,571	54,588,810.00	794,674	53,049,135.00	56,470	4,756,555.00	2,165,167	15,518,190.00	328,644	1,052,800.00
1907	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	4,236,135	90,601,635.00	994,850	86,362,944.00	69,300	7,063,749.00	4,080,000	35,496,000.00	457,834	1,873,458.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	2,799,573	56,574,380.00	798,795	61,267,395.00	58,974	5,760,015.00	2,435,351	18,693,195.00	310,974	1,147,025.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,799,573	56,574,380.00	798,705	61,267,395.00	58,974	5,760,015.00	2,435,351	18,693,195.00	310,974	1,147,025.00
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor and Indust'l Statistics	2,799,573	56,574,380.00	798,705	61,267,395.00	58,974	5,760,015.00	2,435,351	18,693,195.00	310,974	1,147,025.00
1908	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	2,649,617	51,293,705.00	844,080	59,418,910.00	70,483	6,297,305.00	2,329,947	13,805,245.00	316,754	1,069,655.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,649,617	51,293,705.00	844,080	59,418,910.00	70,483	6,297,305.00	2,329,947	13,805,245.00	316,754	1,069,655.00
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor and Indust'l Statistics	2,649,617	51,293,705.00	844,080	59,418,910.00	70,483	6,297,305.00	2,329,947	13,805,245.00	316,754	1,069,655.00

*Assessed valuations.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES FOR EACH YEAR—Concluded.

Year	References	Cattle		Horses		Mules		Swine		Sheep	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	No.	Value	Number	Value	No.	Value
1909	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	4,097,000	81,807,000.00	1,035,000	94,185,000.00	71,000	7,384,000.00	3,904,000	28,304,000.00	409,000	1,432,000.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	2,619,730	52,751,625.00	862,327	64,540,590.00	80,301	7,509,480.00	1,780,683	13,271,655.00	261,696	882,170.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,619,730	52,751,625.00	862,327	64,540,590.00	80,301	7,509,480.00	1,780,683	13,271,655.00	261,696	882,170.00
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor and Indust'l Statistics	2,619,730	52,751,625.00	862,327	64,540,590.00	80,301	7,509,480.00	1,780,683	13,271,655.00	261,696	882,170.00
1910	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	3,937,000	97,341,000.00	1,045,000	112,860,000.00	72,000	8,568,000.00	3,201,000	35,211,000.00	393,000	1,729,000.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	2,475,639	52,696,290.00	906,116	74,566,175.00	87,429	8,578,300.00	1,680,460	18,081,400.00	257,004	1,061,795.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,475,639	52,696,290.00	906,116	74,566,175.00	87,429	8,578,300.00	1,680,460	18,081,400.00	257,004	1,061,795.00
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor and Indust'l Statistics	2,475,639	52,696,290.00	906,116	74,566,175.00	87,429	8,578,300.00	1,680,460	18,081,400.00	257,004	1,061,795.00
1911	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	2,851,000	73,537,000.00	1,038	110,028,000.00	85,000	10,115,000.00	3,951,000	43,056,000.00	382,000	1,555,000.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	2,229,976	50,311,890.00	918,240	69,534,025.00	91,137	8,483,930.00	1,979,784	15,378,045.00	383,602	1,184,315.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,229,976	50,311,890.00	918,240	69,534,025.00	91,137	8,483,930.00	1,979,784	15,378,045.00	383,602	1,184,315.00
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor and Indust'l Statistics	2.229,976	50,311,890.00	918,240	69,534,025.00	91,137	8,483,930.00	1,979,784	15,378,045.00	383,602	1,184,315.00
1912	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	2,615,000	73,937,000.00	1,059	96,369,000.00	85,000	9,010,000.00	4,267,000	37,550.000.00	382,000	1,375,000.00
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	2,000,374	45,479,570.00	924,756	67,593,525.00	91,690	8,264,960.00	1,918,630	15,310,135.00	287,970	900,725.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	2,000,374	45,479,570.00	924,756	67,593,525.00	91,690	8,264,960.00	1,913,630	15,310,135.00	287,970	900,725.00
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor ahd Indust'l Statistics	2,000,374	45,479,570.00	924,756	67,593,525.00	91,690	8,264,960.00	1,546,144	.....	156,048	.....
1913	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	2,509,000	91,732,000.00	1,027,000	103,727,000.00	84,000	9,408,000.00	3,798,000	43,297,000.00	382,000	1,681,000.00
	Nebr. State Bd. of Agric.	1,944,579	64,371,916.00	919,743	58,923,709.00	95,702	8,780,695.00	1,802,960	17,196,012.00	298,297	992,659.00
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor and Indust'l Statistics	1,940,192	.....	920,018	.....	96,590	.....	1,767,384	.....	284,708	.....

* Assessed valuations.

ACRES, BUSHELS AND VALUE OF CROPS IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES FOR EACH YEAR.

Year	Authorities	Corn			Wheat		
		Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
1855							
1856							
1857							
1858							
1859							
1860	U. S. Census		1,482,080			147,867	
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor		1,482,080			147,867	
1861							
1862							
1863							
1864	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	47,951	1,366,622	$1,352,956	9,000	126,000	$189,000
1865	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	53,636	2,494,084	4,471,510	9,241	166,348	247,859
1866	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	71,503	2,095,030	1,424,620	9,917	257,839	317,142
1867	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	64,583	2,325,000	1,720,500	33,333	500,000	600,000
1868	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	139,082	3,185,000	2,197,650	36,451	565,000	542,400
1869	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	159,952	6,750,000	2,497,500	56,179	1,000,000	510,000
1870	U. S. Census						
	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	172,675	5,163,000	1,858,680	128,333	1,848,000	1,182,720
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor		4,736,710			2,125,066	
1871	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	174,168	7,228,000	1,807,000	177,572	1,829,000	1,646,100
1872							
1873	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	200,000	7,000,000	1,960,000	231,226	3,584,000	2,688,000
1874	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	350,000	3,500,000	2,555,000	311,983	3,619,000	2,171,400
1875	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	700,000	28,000,000	5,600,000	346,938	3,400,000	2,176,000
1876	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	850,000	25,500,000	6,885,000	376,521	4,330,000	1,169,100
1877	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,013,158	38,500,000	6,930,000	376,000	5,640,000	4,681,200
1878	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,291,000	54,222,000	8,675,520	1,059,000	13,872,900	6,797,721
1879	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,523,400	62,459,400	13,116,474	1,154,300	13,043,590	10,956,616
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	1,047,497	35,423,606		1,133,032	13,037,116	
1880	U. S. Census	1,630,660	65,450,135		1,469,865	13,847,007	
	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	1,919,600	59,507,600	14,876,900	1,520,315	12,922,677	9,433,554
1881	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	2,149,200	58,913,000	22,976,070	1,958,500	13,840,000	13,424,800
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts	1,476,603			1,097,175		
1882	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	2,364,120	82,478,200	27,217,806	1,657,000	18,300,000	12,261,000
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts	1,750,792			1,040,907		
1883	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	2,813,303	101,278,000	24,306,936	1,772,990	27,481,300	19,236,910
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts	2,190,032			70,038		
1884	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	3,235,298	122,100,000*	21,978,000	1,950,280	28,325,000*	11,896,500
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts	2,372,246			656,898		
1885	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	3,526,475	129,426,000*	24,590,940	1,755,252	19,828,000*	11,301,960
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts						
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	3,782,013			1,279,415		
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor						
1886	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	3,879,123	106,129,000*	21,225,800	1,579,727	17,449,000*	8,201,030
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts						
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	3,303,343			1,097,150		
1887	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	3,865,158	93,150,000*	27,945,000	1,642,127	16,585,000*	8,790,050
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts	2,863,410			739,685		
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture						
1888	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	4,097,067	144,217,000*	31,727,740	1,560,021	14,508,000*	12,041,640
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts	2,981,279			539,328		
1889	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	3,072,800	55,310,000	26,548,992	1,418,059	15,315,000	11,639,428
	Statistical Abstract		149,543,000			16,848,000	
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts						
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture						
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	5,480,279			798,855		
1890	U. S. Census	5,480,279	215,895,996		798,855	10,571,059	
	Statistical Abstract		55,310,000			15,515,000	
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts						
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	4,317,682			1,026,821		
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	4,418,382	70,694,112	1,812,350	1,000,950	15,014,250	7,507,125
1891	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	4,762,840	167,652,000	43,589,512			
	Statistical Abstract		167,652,000			18,080,000	
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts	3,976,428			939,867		
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	4,538,009			1,223,787		
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	4,538,009	32,673,664	32,673,664	1,223,787	18,356,805	9,178,402

*U. S. Statistical Abstract.

ACRES, BUSHELS AND VALUE OF CROPS IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES FOR EACH YEAR—Continued.

Year	Authorities	Corn			Wheat		
		Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
1892	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	5,722,523	157,145,000*	$44,000,642.00	1,253,564	15,670,000*	$7,834,775
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts.	3,981,754			1,229,665		
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture						
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	3,981,754	63,708,064	28,668,628.00	1,229,665	18,444,975	9,222,487
1893	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	6,241,226	157,278,895*	42,465,302.00	1,128,493	10,687,889*	4,275,156
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts.	3,870,689			1,340,416		
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture						
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	3,870,689	61,931,024	7,868,960.00	1,340,416	20,106,240	10,053,120
1894	Statistical Abstract		13,855,524			8,754,900	
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts.	4,130,346			1,173,674		
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture						
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	4,130,346	66,085,536	9,738,491.00	1,173,674	17,605,110	8,802,555
1895	U. S. Dept. of Agric,	7,806,526	125,685,069*	22,623,312.00	1,232,252	14,787,024*	5,914,810
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts.	4,271,453			925,827		
	Nebr. State Board of Agricultvre						
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	4,271,453	68,343,248	30,754,461.00	1,232,252	14,787,024	7,393,512
1896	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	7,962,657	298,599,638*	38,817,953.00	1,385,043	19,390,602*	11,246,549
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts.	4,471,008			961,262		
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture						
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	7,962,657	298,599,638	62,705,923.00	1,385,043	19,590,602	13,961,233
1897	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	8,042,283	241,268,490*	41,015,643.00	1,893,286	27,452,647*	18,942,326
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts.	4,503,038			1,270,477		
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture						
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	8,042,283	241,268,490	43,428,328.00	1,893,286	27,452,647	17,053,273
1898	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	7,559,746	158,754,666*	34,926,027.00	2,114,592	34,679,309*	16,299,275
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts.	3,954,353			1,514,094		
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture						
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	7,559,746	158,754,666	36,513,573.00	2,114,592	34,679,309	18,033,240
1899	U. S. Census						
	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	8,013,331	224,373,268*	51,605,852.00	2,018,619	20,791,776*	10,187,970
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts.	3,423,463			1,337,727		
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	6,436,918	175,816,641				
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	6,436,918	175,816,641	51,251,815.00	1,918,287	18,848,100	11,878,347
1900	U. S. Census						
	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	8,093,464		65,233,320.00	2,066,825		13,145,007
	Statistical Abstract		210,430,064			24,801,900	
	Neb. Auditor's Rpts.	3,661,086			1,435,500		
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture						
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	6,291,050	143,650,317	41,659,592.00	2,322,969	37,748,245	21,139,017
1901	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	7,740,556	109,141,840*	58,936,594.00	2,456,543	42,006,885*	22,683,718
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture						
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	5,853,967	72,445,227	36,947,065.00	2,455,677	50,227,484	28,127,191
1902	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	7,817,962	252,520,173*	75,756,052.00	2,525,150	52,726,451*	25,835,961
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture						
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	5,516,801	176,537,632	68,949,667.00	2,550,767	53,468,472	28,338,290
1903	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	6,629,982	172,379,532	48,266,269.00	2,687,324	42,157,560	22,765,082
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	6,130,369	169,693,965	86,836,538.00	2,379,378	43,660,318	24,013,174
1904	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	7,955,559	260,942,335*	86,110,971.00	2,313,688	31,453,943*	27,364,930
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	6,173,984	226,959,194	79,435,717.00	2,024,667	31,823,850	26,415,455
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor						
1905	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	8,035,115	263,551,772	84,336,567.00	2,472,692	48,002,603	31,681,718
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	6,472,487	243,715,244	97,485,297.00	2,091,871	41,345,757	28,940,629
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor						
1906	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	7,325,000	249,782,500*	72,436,925.00	2,376,560	52,228,692*	29,804,554
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	6,840,905	241,385,537	89,311,908.68	2,146,033	49,829,091	32,399,803
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor						
1907	Statistical Abstract		179,328,000			45,911,000	

* U. S. Statistical Abstract.

ACRES, BUSHELS AND VALUE OF CROPS IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES FOR EACH YEAR—Continued.

Year	Authorities	Corn			Wheat		
		Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
1907	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	6,586,844	169,732,885	$72,985,140.55	2,528,319	46,207,658	$34,655,743
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	6,586,844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	7,621,000	205,767,000*	104,941,000.00	2,571,000	44,295,000*	37,208,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	6,339,019	178,599,789	89,299,878.00	2,545,610	43,842,222	37,265,832
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	6,339,019	178,599,789	89,299,878.00	2,545,610	43,842,222	37,265,832
1909	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	7,266,000	180,133,000	90,066,000.00	2,663,000	47.686,000	42,440,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	6,477,282	169,179,137	98,123,871.00	2.555,894	50,313,600	45,282,234
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	6,477,282	169,179,137	98,123,871.00	2,555,894	50,313,600	45,282,234
1910	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	8,000,000	206,000,000	74,304,000.00	2,450,000	39,515,000	31,612,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	6,595,088	178,923,128	87,877,546.00	2,732,166	45,151,052	40,635,719
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	6,595,088	178,923,128	87,877,546.00	2,732,166	45,151,052	40,635,719
1911	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	7,425,000	155,925,000	85,759,000.00	3,098,000	41,574,000	36,169,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	6,218,035	133,400,303	87,310,196.00	3,465,765	46,609,885	46,609,000
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	6,218,035	133,400,303	87,310,196.00	3,460,765	46,609,885	46,609,000
1912	U. S. Dept. of Agric.	7,609,000	182,616,000	67,568,000.00	3,123,000	55,052,000	37,985,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	6,076,057	164,376,786	98,626,071.00	3,202,471	50,663,097	43,063,631
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	6,076,057	164,376,786	98,626,071.00	3,207,471	50,663,097	43,063,631
1913	Nebr. State Board of Agriculture	6,817,127	90,299,366	63,209,558.00	3,396,514	65,422,986	49,067,239
	Nebr. Bur. of Labor	6,817,127	90,299,366	63,209,558.00	3,396,514	65,422,986	49,067,239

* U. S. Statistical Abstract.

ACRES, BUSHELS AND VALUE OF CROPS IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES FOR EACH YEAR—Continued.

Year	Authorities	Oats			Barley		
		Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
1855							
1856							
1857							
1858							
1859							
1860	U. S. Census		74,502			1,108	
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor		74,502			1,108	
1861							
1862							
1863							
1864	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	7,974	223,284	$152,577	231	4,630	$5,672
1865	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	8,614	335,926	179,262	242	6,297	7,356
1866	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	9,537	450,138	207,063	232	8,184	6,875
1867	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	11,479	450,000	265,500	222	6,000	5,760
1868	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	17,894	544,000	293,760	280	7,000	9,870
1869	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	30,266	1,250,000	425,000	298	9,000	6,390
1870	U. S. Census						
	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	36,379	1,226,000	367,800	8,058	233,700	151,905
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor		1,447,562			216,481	
1871	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	38,553	1,226,000	306,500	8,513	252,000	115,920
1872							
1873	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	80,000	2,400,000	624,000	11,833	355,000	291,100
1874	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	84,156	1,944,000	972,000	14,549	355,000	305,300
1875	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	125,000	4,375,000	962,500	16,741	375,000	168,750
1876	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	138,339	3,500,000	805,000	21,363	470,000	150,400
1877	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	135,000	5,400,000	810,000	21,667	520,000	140,400
1878	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	192,500	6,429,500	1,093,015	22,750	568,750	187,687
1879	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	192,500	6,160,000	1,416,800	80,000	1,600,000	592,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	192,250	6,034,086		112,935	2,425,387	
1880	U. S. Census	250,457	6,555,875		115,201	1,744,686	
	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	245,800	5,284,700	1,374,022	89,900	1,186,680	498,406
1881	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	325,300	6,976,000	2,581,120	142,200	1,270,000	698,500
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	202,180			64,005		
1882	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	400,119	9,417,600	2,354,400	156,000	3,588,000	1,506,960
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	263,298			63,596		
1883	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	540,161	21,630,000	4,326,000	163,800	3,623,880	1,340,836
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	414,291			89,253		
1884	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	648,193	21,844,000	4,150,360	168,714	3,551,000	1,171,830
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	495,611			120,553		
1885	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	700,048	24,028,000	4,565,320	177,150	3,862,000	1,274,417
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	896,002	24,973,203		151,561	4,643,822	
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1886	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	742,051	21,865,000	4,154,350	172,088	3,786,000	1,173,660
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	840,014			147,966	3,840,956	
1887	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	922,369	25,365,000	5,326,650	173,809	3,076,000	1,138,120
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	758,773			111,209		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
1888	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,014,606	26,177,000	4,973,630	156,428	3,520,000	1,830,205
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
1889	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,053,059	22,430,000	8,747,761			
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,503,515	43,843,640		82,500	1,822,111	
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1890	U. S. Census	1,503,515	43,843,640		82,500	1,822,111	
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,603,189	34,997,615	8,399,427	174,739	2,367,797	355,169
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1891	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,368,977	48,599,000	11,177,697	1,205,350	18,080,000	13,198,583
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	1,104,987			143,650		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,420,907	34,101,768		147,942	2,958,840	433,826
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor			5,115,265			
1892	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,615,393	43,131,000	9,920,128			
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	1,170,893			118,490		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,170,893	28,103,592	4,215,538	118,490	2,369,800	355,470
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1893	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,599,239	23,988,585	5,277,489	76,690	920,280	285,286
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	1,203,890			110,171		

ACRES, BUSHELS AND VALUE OF CROPS IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES FOR FOR EACH YEAR—Continued.

Year	Authorities	Oats			Barley		
		Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
1893	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,203,890	28,893,360	$4,334,004	110,171	2,203,420	$330,513
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1894	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	1,058,459			51,530		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,058,459	25,403,016	3,810,452	51,530	1,030,600	154,590
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1895	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,676,962	39,911,696	5,587,637	49,051	1,393,048	343,332
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	1,163,284			80,819		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,676,962	39,911,696	5,587,637	68,819	1,376,380	206,457
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1896	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,794,349	34,092,631	3,750,189	45,617	907,778	172,478
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	1,437,121			62,681		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,794,349	34,092,631	4,790,014	45,617	1,247,351	224,523
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1897	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,668,745	51,731,095	7,759,664			
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	1,225,613			61,987		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,668,745	51,731,095	8,276,975	88,755	1,775,100	355,020
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1898	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,752,182	56,245,042	11,249,008			
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	1,013,947			51,887		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,013,947	56,245,042	10,686,557	81,541	1,053,640	200,191
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1899	U. S. Census						
	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,715,804	51,474,120	11,324,306	36,276	943,176	282,953
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	1,092,347			56,467		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,628,501	51,731,132	11,333,393	33,374	587,382	140,971
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1900	U. S. Census						
	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,732,962	37,778,572	9,066,857	33,374	587,382	193,836
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,424,948	33,486,278	7,032,118	36,267	943,176	282,952
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1901	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,972,991	39,065,222	14,454,132	74,293	1,188,688	487,362
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,577,936	28,287,707	9,900,677	74,563	1,188,688	437,488
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1902	U. S. Dept of Agriculture	1,795,422	62,121,601	15,530,400	65,378	2,033,256	670,974
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,638,647	52,436,704	15,206,634	78,414	1,960,350	705,726
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1903	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	2,014,463	59,426,658	16,045,198	64,070	1,704,262	562,406
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,958,721	66,619,505	21,310,884	113,717	3,013,500	964,320
1904	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,886,270	57,908,489	14,477,122	68,555	1,878,407	582,306
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	2,146,324	66,810,065	16,702,516	196,844	5,502,725	1,815,899
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1905	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,886,270	58,474,370	14,033,849	66,498	1,828,695	566,895
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	2,420,624	78,552 878	19,638,219	188,360	5,926,331	2,192,742
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1906	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	2,450,000	72,275,000	18,791,500	120,000	3,360,000	1,041,600
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	2,442,768	78,461,888	21,969,328	109,692	3,142,727	1,257,090
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	2,442,768	78,461,888	21,969,328	109,692	3,142,727	1,257,090
1907	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	2,494,946	58,622,262	20,376,459	95,373	2,246,166	1,123,083
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	2,494,946	58,622,262	20,376,459	95,373	2,246,166	1,123,083
1908	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	2,549,000	56,078,000	22,992,000	118,000	2,773,000	1,276,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	2,353,839	56,163,528	22,465,396	95,758	2,131,793	959,289
1909	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	2,366,000	53,360,000	18,676,000	120,000	2,640,000	1,135,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	2,355,454	59,653,479	23,861,389	127,906	2,820,632	1,269,227
1910	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	2,650,000	74,200,000	20,776,000	135,000	2,498,000	1,124,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	2,543,858	71,562,877	77,989,696	115,957	2,333,199	1,072,386
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	2,543,858	72,450,934	18,111,710	115,957	2,333,199	1,072,386
1911	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	2,500,000	34,750,000	14,942,000	120,000	1,320,000	792,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	2,312,610	32,035,858	12,814,343	85,015	918,180	504,999
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	2,312,610	32,035,858	12,814,343	85,015	918,180	504,999
1912	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	2,275,000	55,510,000	16,653,000	113,000	2,468,000	1,044,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	2,037,943	46,975,346	16,441,371	56,703	1,150,861	632,973
1913	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	2,019,096	52,222,066	17,233,281	97,694	2,066,906	1,240,722

ACRES, BUSHELS AND VALUE OF CROPS IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES FOR EACH YEAR—Continued.

Year	Authorities	Rye			Potatoes		
		Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
1855							
1856							
1857							
1858							
1859							
1860	U. S. Census		2,495			62,356	
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor		2,495			62,356	
1861							
1862							
1863							
1864	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	100	1,600	$2,064	2,053	106,102	$220,692
1865	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	116	2,080	2,080	1,246	171,885	110,866
1866	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	86	2,225	2,047	2,455	120,319	210,558
1867	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	79	2,000	2,040	1,136	108,000	143,640
1868	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	103	1,900	1,900	4,545	300,000	315,000
1869	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	618	12,000	6,360	3,928	550,000	220,000
1870	U. S. Census						
	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	544	12,900	6,966	8,180	769,000	430,640
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor		13,532			740,646	
1871	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	722	13,000	7,150	7,435	922,000	295,040
1872							
1873	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,875	30,000	15,900	13,678	383,000	375,340
1874	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,828	32,000	23,680	8,333	275,000	283,250
1875	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	3,125	50,000	26,000	15,000	1,950,000	370,500
1876	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	5,575	92,000	36,800	18,181	1,400,000	448,000
1877	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture				14,286	1,500,000	600,000
1878	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	75,000	1,432,500	343,800	14,000	1,750,000	402,500
1879	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	72,700	1,192,280	488,835	15,000	1,215,000	437,400
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.				14,933	1,362,351	
1880	U. S. Census	34,297	424,348			2,164,521	
	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	32,110	385,320	219,632	15,750	1,086,750	662,917
1881	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	38,200	424,000	301,040	31,182	1,496,736	1,466,801
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	7,153					
1882	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	53,480	932,800	373,120	37,418	3,145,146	1,037,238
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	25,254			1,968		
1883	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	64,176	1,026,080	359,125	42,282	3,467,124	1,040,137
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	40,976			3,107		
1884	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	67,385	1,098,000	351,360	47,356	4,309,000	1,249,610
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	55,292			5,643		
1885	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	69,407	923,000	304,627	48,777	3,951,000	1,422,337
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports				13,973		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	141,298	3,770,390		56,601		
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1886	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	68,733	894,000	286,080	54,630	3,278,000	1,311,200
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports				6,701		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	85,191	1,651,587		59,777	6,893,965	
1887	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	82,480	891,000	311,850	63,371	4,436,000	2,572,880
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	30,662					
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.				59,777	6,893,965	
1888	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	115,742	1,570,000	753,801	84,283	6,321,000	2,275,641
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
1889	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture						
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports				11,712		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	81,372	1,085,083				
1890	U. S. Census	81,372	1,085,083		107,202	9,181,616	
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports				4,861		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	148,035	2,477,033	619,258			
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1891	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture						
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	75,791					
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	110,741	1,661,115	415,278			
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1892	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	36,275					
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	36,275	544,125	136,031			
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1893	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	98,183	991,648	347,077	112,853	4,965,532	3,922,770
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	60,928					
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	60,978	914,670	228,667			
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						

ACRES, BUSHELS, AND VALUE OF CROPS IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES FOR EACH YEAR—Continued.

Year	Authorities	Rye			Potatoes		
		Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
1894	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	31,441					
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	31,441	471,615	$117,903			
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1895	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture				119,319	7,994,373	$2,398,312
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	54,230			10,070		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	54,230	813,450	203,362			
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1896	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture				126,478	11,383,020	2,845,755
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	71,303			9,505		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	71,303	1,250,020	337,405			
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1897	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	61,191			6,552		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	186,710	3,177,474	1,048,565			
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1898	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	53,684			12,740		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	238,438	4,103,216	1,148,900			
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1899	U. S. Census						
	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	62,319	997,104	378,900	143,560	13,494,640	3,373,660
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	33,811			5,126		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	62,319	997,104	378,900			
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1900	U. S. Census						
	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	61,073	867,237	346,895	146,431	9,664,446	4,735,579
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	44,897			11,353		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	61,073	867,237	286,189			
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1901	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	155,475	2,332,125	1,072,778			
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	155,475	2,332,125	1,096,098	11,353		
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor					1,592,810	
1902	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	160,139	3,250,822	1,170,296	82,244	11,267,428	3,042,206
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	483,554	3,703,972	1,555,668			
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1903	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	156,936	2,228,491	824,542	80,599	5,158,336	3,352,918
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	243,067	10,105,707	3,211,107			
1904	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	136,534	2,157,237	1,186,480	85,435	10,252,200	2,665,572
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	122,565	2,035,802	1,221,481			
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1905	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	125,611	2,260,998	1,085,279	87,144	8,104,392	2,998,625
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	141,149	2,474,512	1,484,707			
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1906	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	95,000	1,995,000	877,800	84,530	7,354,110	3,824,137
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	82,970	1,476,371	738,185			
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor				80,928	5,984,221	2,393,688
1907	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	87,913	1,407,699	844,619			
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor	87,913			87,900	6,262,220	4,696,665
1908	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	85,000	1,360,000	816,000	91,000	7,098,000	3,904,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor	86,614	1,266,448	759,859	100,277	8,531,622	5,972,128
1909	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	80,000	1,320,000	805,000	105,000	8,190,000	4,914,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor	68,420	1,227,332	736,399	105,005	7,386,497	5,909,202
1910	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	75,000	1,200,000	720,000	110,000	6,600,000	5,544,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.			493,559			
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	71,539	822,648	507,000	98,482	5,330,138	5,330,138
1911	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	52,000	676,000		116,000	6,032,000	5,549,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.			692,903	106,113		
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	85,687	923,871			4,668,199	5,845,248
1912	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	55,000	880,000	493,000	118,000	9,440,000	4,814,000
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	115,126	1,839,656	1,287,759	84,308	6,326,707	4,745,030
1913	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	159,817	3,128,433	1,877,138	107,801	5,375,807	4,031,855

ACRES, BUSHELS AND VALUE OF CROPS IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES FOR EACH YEAR—Continued.

Year	Authorities	Hay			Alfalfa		
		Acres	Tons	Value	Acres	Tons	Value
1855							
1856							
1857							
1858							
1859							
1860	U. S. Census		24,458				
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1861							
1862							
1863							
1864	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	13,792	118,391	$134,806			
1865	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	14,712	29,425	165,957			
1866	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	19,813	29,720	191,100			
1867	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	18,421	35,000	193,900			
1868	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	19,090	35,700	192,780			
1869	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	64,705	110,000	553,300			
1870	U. S. Census		169,354				
	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	103,571	145,000	812,000			
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1871	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	93,888	169,000	804,440			
1872							
1873	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	141,714	198,400	892,800			
1874	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	150,417	180,500	855,570			
1875	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	250,000	350,000	1,277,500			
1876	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	271,428	280,000	1,280,600			
1877	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	327,586	475,000	1,733,750			
1878	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	330,000	620,400	2,041,116			
1879	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	339,016	620,400	2,003,892			
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
1880	U. S. Census	516,869	786,722				
	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	409,104	564,564	2,038,076			
1881	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	667,618	801,142	3,605,139			
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports						
1882	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	680,970	841,199	2,733,897			
	Nebr. Auditor's Report4	56,007					
1883	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	749,067	1,123,601	3,932,604			
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	66,172					
1884	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,975,000	2,567,500	8,934,900			
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	168,372					
1885	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,994,750	2,593,175	9,102,044			
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	173,432					
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1886	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	960,000	1,392,000	5,220,000			
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	281,893					
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
1887	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,008,000	1,209,600	5,116,608			
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	387,052					
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
1888	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,108,800	1,441,440	5,405,400			
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports						
1889	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture						
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports						
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr Bureau of Labor						
1890	U. S. Census	2,462,245	3,115,398				
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports						
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1891	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture						
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	819,659					
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1892	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture						
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	914,881					
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1893	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	2,071,730	2,589,663	12,611,659			
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	935,155					
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						

ACRES, BUSHELS AND VALUE OF CROPS IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES FOR EACH YEAR—Continued.

Year	Authorities	Hay			Alfalfa		
		Acres	Tons	Value	Acres	Tons	Value
1894	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	969,676					
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor.				4,794		
1895	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,829,752	1,811,454	$6,448,776			
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	820,450			4,794		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,829,752			8,958		
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1896	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,957,835	3,250,006	7,930,015			
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	924,507			12,522		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.	1,957,835					
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1897	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture						
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	1,019,032			8,958		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1898	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture						
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	948,769			21,418		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.				21,418		
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1899	U. S. Census				115,142		
	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	2,034,758	3,377,698	12,497,483			
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	1,030,769			7,066		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1900	U. S. Census						
	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,912,673	2,639,489	13,593,368			
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebr. Auditor's Reports	1,100,823			11,850		
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.				11,850		
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1901	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture						
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor						
1902	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	556,398	968,133	4,221,060			
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor				201,556		
1903	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	561,692	944,096	4,229,550			
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
1904	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	578,821	1,018,725	3,891,530			
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. State Board of Labor				236,321		
1905	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	601,974	1,053,454	3,361,300			
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor				315,711	1,301,760	
1906	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,350,000	1,890,000	10,584,000			
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor	2,243,221	2,688,938	16,133,628	365,651	1,340,642	
1907	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor	3,376,692	4,011,648	23,681,687	455,592	1,450,759	$11,606,072
1908	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,515,000	2,348,000	11,505,000			
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor	3,043,818	4,066,407	24,398,442	547,557	1,846,703	14,773,624
1909	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,550,000	2,325,000	13,950,000			
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor	3,257,096	4,252,430	29,767,010	615,339	1,971,770	17,745,930
1910	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,500,000	1,500,000	13,350,000			
	Nebr State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor	3,719,140	3,111,394	37,336,728	701,455	1,883,681	28,255,215
1911	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,350,000	1,148,000	11,136,000			
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor	3,890,690	3,168,710	39,608,875	744,755	1,985,100	24,813,750
1912	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	1,150,000	1,552,000	13,037,000			
	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor	3,344,626	3,530,977	42,721,074	824,625	2,181,849	27,273,112
1913	Nebr. State Board of Agric.						
	Nebr. Bureau of Labor	3,737,473	3,223,042	29,007,383	970,865	2,496,629	21,206,481

ACRES, BUSHELS AND VALUE OF CROPS IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES FOR EACH YEAR—Continued.

Year	Authorities	Buckwheat			Flaxseed		
		Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
1855							
1856							
1857							
1858							
1859							
1860	U. S. Census		12,224			2	
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor		12,224				
1861							
1862							
1863							
1864	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
1865	U. S. Department of Agriculture	230	6,146	$8,440			
1866	U. S. Department of Agriculture	248	6,453	11,908			
1867	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
1868	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
1869	U. S. Department of Agriculture	2,994	50,000	61,000			
1870	U. S. Census						
	U. S. Department of Agriculture	106	2,800	3,528			
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor		3,471			404	
1871	U. S. Department of Agriculture	225	3,600	3,384			
1872							
1873	U. S. Department of Agriculture	179	2,600	1,742			
1874	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
1875	U. S. Department of Agriculture	3,953	85,000	63,750			
1876	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
1877	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
1878	U. S. Department of Agriculture	1,900	30,400	16,720			
1879	U. S. Department of Agriculture	1,900	47,500	32,300			
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.				10,642	82,142	
1880	U. S. Census	1,666	17,562			77,805	
	U. S. Department of Agriculture	1,940	27,160	26,617			
1881	U. S. Department of Agriculture	2,100	17,000	16,400			
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports					14,090	
1882	U. S. Department of Agriculture	2,205	17,340	13,872			
1883	U. S. Department of Agriculture				24,000		
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	2,029	20,808	16,646			
1884	U. S. Department of Agriculture				18,293		
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	2,130	24,000	13,200			
1885	U. S. Department of Agriculture				21,767		
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	2,237	28,000	18,467			
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1886	U. S. Department of Agriculture				65,728	627,254	
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	3,356	29,000	17,400			
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
1887	U. S. Department of Agriculture				144,685	1,341,329	
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	3,658	34,000	20,740			
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.				51,751		
1888	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	3,914	44,000	27,421			
1889	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1890	U. S. Census						
	Statistical Abstract				163,900	1,401,104	
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1891	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.				144,246		
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor				238,198		
1892	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.				99,657		
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1893	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports	14,435	212,195	110,341			

ACRES, BUSHELS AND VALUE OF CROPS IN NEBRASKA FROM 1855 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE, AND COMPARING DIFFERENT STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES FOR EACH YEAR—Concluded.

Year	Authorities	Buckwheat			Flaxseed		
		Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
1893	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1894	Statistical Abstract				50,124		
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.				15,317		
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1895	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.				19,492		
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1896	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.				14,682		
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor				10,260		
1897	U. S. Department of Agriculture						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.				10,260		
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1898	U. S. Department of Agriculture		17,315			33,360	
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports:						
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor	1,903	17,315		3,001	33,360	
1899	U. S. Census				7,652	54,394	
	U. S. Department of Agriculture	5,104	81,664	$50,632			
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports				630		
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1900	U. S. Census				7,652	54,394	
	U. S. Department of Agriculture	5,155	82,480	52,787			
	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska Auditor's Reports						
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1901	U. S. Department of Agriculture	983	11,304	6,556			
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1902	U. S. Department of Agriculture	963	14,156	7,503			
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1903	U. S. Department of Agriculture	944	17,936	12,376			
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
1904	U. S. Department of Agriculture	935	13,744	12,507			
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1905	U. S. Department of Agriculture	870	12,180	7,673	18,433	188,017	$165,455
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1906	U. S. Department of Agriculture	861	12,915	8,007	16,590	141,015	133,964
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1907	Statistical Abstract						
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1908	U. S. Department of Agriculture	1,000	18,000	15,000	15,000	165,000	185,000
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1909	U. S. Department of Agriculture	1,000	16,000	14,000	16,000	136,000	166,000
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1910	U. S. Department of Agriculture	1,000	20,000	18,000	10,000	80,000	180,000
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1911	U. S. Department of Agriculture	1,000	16,000	15,000	2,000	10,000	18,000
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1912	U. S. Department of Agriculture	1,000	18,000	16,000	2,000	19,000	24,000
	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						
1913	Nebraska State Board of Agric.						
	Nebraska Bureau of Labor						

STOCK YARDS.

STOCK YARDS AND PACKING INDUSTRY AT SOUTH OMAHA.

The Union stock yards company was organized in 1884 by William A. Paxton, John A. Creighton, Alex Swan, Thomas Swobe, P. E. Iler, J. A. McShane and other capitalists. The yards were located on the Drexel farm about five miles south of Omaha, and were opened in August, 1884. At first, the plant served chiefly as a feeding stop for stock on the road to the eastern markets.

The stock yards company also established a small slaughtering plant in 1884. This was leased to and later bought by the G. H. Hammond company who greatly enlarged it. The Anglo-American provision company opened a packing plant in November, 1885. This afterward became the Omaha packing company. Extensive plants of the Cudahy, Swift and Armour companies have since been erected at the stock yards, and also a number of smaller ones.

About six million cattle, hogs and sheep are annually required for these packing companies, and the outside packing companies for which they act as buyers. These represent a value of more than $100,000,000, about $60,000,000 of which are annually paid to the farmers and feeders of Nebraska. More than 10,000 people are carried on the pay roll of the stock yards and packing companies, the annual pay roll amounting to $6,000,000. Less than two per cent. of the output is sold in Nebraska, which explains the enormous bank clearances of Omaha, which stands fifteenth in bank clearances among the cities of the country.

This immense industry has built up the city of South Omaha whose population now reaches over 26,000. The investment of capital in the packing house and stock yards industries amounts to approximately $25,000,000. The packing industry represents one-half of the total of Nebraska's manufactures. The value of the live stock sold at the stock yards in 1913 was $110,000,000.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF STOCK FOR THIRTY YEARS.

Years	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules
1884	88,603	3,686	5,593	489
1885	116,963	152,524	19,484	2,027
1886	148,515	447,019	41,490	2,999
1887	239,377	1,056,524	79,422	3,344
1888	355,923	1,262,647	172,138	5,271
1889	473,094	1,224,691	152,517	7,550
1890	615,337	1,702,723	153,873	5,069
1891	601,002	1,537,387	169,865	8,751
1892	755,059	1,613,384	188,588	14,113
1893	852,456	1,406,451	252,273	12,248
1894	821,512	1,932,677	243,945	8,294
1895	586,103	1,186,726	204,870	7,077
1896	586,578	1,216,370	358,005	9,347
1897	810,949	1,610,981	627,160	6,572
1898	812,244	2,101,387	1,085,136	10,392
1899	837,563	2,216,482	1,086,319	34,255
1900	828,204	2,200,926	1,276,775	59,645
1901	818,003	2,414,052	1,314,841	36,391
1902	1,010,815	2,247,428	1,742,539	42,079
1903	1,071,177	2,231,067	1,863,763	52,829
1904	944,192	2,299,627	1,754,365	46,845
1905	1,026,392	2,293,956	1,970,502	45,422
1906	1,079,373	2,393,551	2,165,116	42,269
1907	1,158,716	2,253,652	2,038,777	44,020
1908	1,036,625	2,424,851	2,105,949	39,998
1909	1,124,618	2,135,493	2,167,014	31,711
1910	1,223,533	1,894,314	2,984,870	29,734
1911	1,174,312	2,366,684	2,977,570	31,771
1912	1,017,195	2,886,244	2,950,507	32,520
1913	962,103	2,542,709	3,222,133	31,580
Total	23,176,536	53,256,213	35,375,399	704,612

MANUFACTURING.

(Data secured from U. S. Census of 1910.)

The manufacturing interests of Nebraska during the past fifty years have increased in greater proportion than the population for the same period. Nebraska is not, primarily, a manufacturing state, though in 1909 she produced nearly 1 per cent of the total value of products of manufacturing industries in the United States, and 2 per cent of the total population of Nebraska was employed therein.

The following table covers the most important details relative to all classes of manufacturing combined for the state as shown by the census returns of 1909, 1904 and 1899:

	Number or Amount			Per Cent of Increase *	
	1909	1904	1899	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments	2,500	1,819	1,695	37.4	7.3
Persons engaged in manufact's	31,966	25,356	†	26.1	.....
Propr's and firm members	2,522	1,904	†	32.5	.....
Salaried employes	5,108	3,192	2,296	60.0	39.0
Wage earners (average no.)	24,336	20,260	18,669	20.1	8.5
Primary horse power	64,466	46,372	41,825	39.0	10.9
Capital	$99,901,000	$80,235,000	$65,906,000	24.5	21.7
Expenses	183,587,000	146,639,000	113,043,000	25.2	29.7
Services	19,439,000	14,097,000	10,949,000	37.9	28.8
Salaries	5,491,000	3,075,000	2,107,000	78.6	45.9
Wages	13,948,000	11,022,000	8,842,000	26.5	24.7
Materials	151,081,000	124,052,000	95,925,000	21.8	29.3
Miscellaneous	13,067,000	8,490,000	6,169,000	53.9	37.6
Value of products	199,019,000	154,918,000	130,302,000	28.5	18.9
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	47,938,000	30,866,000	34,377.000	55.3	—10.2

* A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

† Figures not available.

Nebraska is essentially an agricultural state and her leading manufacturing interests, such as slaughtering, flour mill products and butter, reflect this fact These and other industries rank as follows:

Industry	Number of Establishments	Wage Earners		Value of Products		Value Added by Manufacture		Per Cent of Increase			
		Average Number	Per Cent Distribution	Amount	Per Cent Distribution	Amount	Per Cent Distribution	Value of Products		Value Added by Manufacture	
								1904-1909	1899-1904	1904-1909	1899-1904
All industries	2,500	24,336	100.0	$199,019,000	100.0	$47,938,000	100.0	28.5	18.9	55.3	—10.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	18	6,015	24.7	92,305,000	46.4	13,947,000	29.1	33.1	—2.7	73.2	—2.2
Flour-mill and gristmill products	249	839	3.4	17,836,000	9.0	2,619,000	5.5	46.3	56.4	28.6	24.1
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	37	383	1.6	7,681,000	3.9	1,246,000	2.6	130.9	47.6	90.5	63.5
Printing and publishing	674	2,329	9.6	6,667,000	3.3	4,956,000	10.3	33.6	44.5	34.1	48.2
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	13	3,685	15.1	4,642,000	2.3	2,918,000	6.1	5.6	67.5	17.8	53.5
Liquors, malt	14	424	1.7	3,335,000	1.7	2,710,000	5.7	100.4	16.0	124.9	7.4
Bread and other bakery products	279	646	2.7	3,014,000	1.5	1,342,000	2.8	123.1	27.2	112.7	13.3
Foundry and machine-shop products	73	1,020	4.2	2,930,000	1.5	1,414,000	2.9	.9			
Lumber and timber products	48	543	2.2	2,021,000	1.0	795,000	1.7				
Leather goods	30	266	1.1	1,583,000	0.8	605,000	1.3	61.0	7.5	35.3	10.9
Clothing, men's, including shirts	12	887	3.6	1,545,000	0.8	578,000	1.2	45.1		70.5	
Gas, illuminating and heating	48	400	1.6	1,415,000	0.7	970,000	2.0	55.2	73.7	44.3	71.9
Paint and varnish	4	112	0.5	1,254,000	0.6	405,000	0.8	261.4	—58.6	268.2	—63.8
Artificial stone	286	553	2.3	1,226,000	0.6	712,000	1.5	717.3		747.6	
Confectionery	18	383	1.6	1,176,000	0.6	471,000	1.0	117.0	118.5	38.1	207.2
Brick and tile	78	831	3.4	1,161,000	0.6	883,000	1.8	2.6	34.8	3.3	34.2
Tobacco manufactures	151	537	2.2	1,072,000	0.5	603,000	1.3	19.1	28.2	7.3	35.1
Dairymen's, poulterers' and apiarists' supplies	16	230	0.9	941,000	0.5	482,000	1.0	281.0		217.1	
Marble and stone work	38	187	0.8	721,000	0.4	390,000	0.8	97.0	422.9	73.3	368.8
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	39	86	0.4	669,000	0.3	424,000	0.9	51.7		70.3	
Carriages and wagons and materials	22	200	0.8	577,000	0.3	326,000	0.7	81.4	28.7	71.6	21.0
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	37	180	0.7	562,000	0.3	273,000	0.6				
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified	4	95	0.4	496,000	0.2	154,000	0.3	84.4	—36.9	90.1	—36.7
Canning and preserving	12	215	0.9	481,000	0.2	212,000	0.4				
Mattresses and spring beds	6	113	0.5	355,000	0.2	138,000	0.3	255.0	—35.9	176.0	—13.8
All other industries	294	3,177	13.1	43,354,000	21.8	8,365,000	17.4				

Two per cent of the total population of Nebraska, or 31,966 people, are engaged in the manufacturing industries of the state. The following table for 1909 shows the number of proprietors, clerks and wage earners, respectively, among the total number of persons employed in manufacture with some enlargement of statement regarding the wage earners who themselves represent 76.1 per cent of this class:

Industry	Persons Engaged in Manufactures				Wage Earners			
	Total Number	Per Cent of Total			Average Number	Per Cent of Total		
		Proprietors	Clerks	Wage Earners (Average No.)		16 Years of Age & Over		Under 16 Years of Age
						Male	Female	
All industries	31,966	11.5	12.3	76.1	24.336	85.3	13.8	0.9
Bread and other bakery products	1,155	29.5	14.5	55.9	646	72.6	26.0	1.4
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	602	14.8	21.6	63.6	383	88.8	10.7	0.5
Cars, and general shop construction, and repairs by steam-railroad companies	4,021	3.5	4.9	91.6	3,685	100.0		
Clothing, men's, including shirts	963	2.6	5.3	92.1	887	8.0	91.7	0.3
Flour—mill and gristmill products	1,455	28.4	14.0	57.7	839	92.7	7.0	0.2
Foundry and machine shop products	1,346	9.0	15.2	75.8	1,020	98.0	1.3	0.7
Leather goods	365	13.2	14.0	72.9	266	100.0		
Liquors, malt	547	8.8	13.7	77.5	424	100.0		
Lumber and timber products	707	9.9	13.3	76.8	543	98.5		1.5
Printing and publishing	3,884	21.8	18.2	60.0	2,329	73.9	23.8	2.3
Slaughtering and meat packing	7,221	0.7	16.0	83.3	6,015	92 6	6.3	1.1
All other industries	9,770	15.4	9.4	75.2	7,299	80.9	18.2	0.9

In conclusion, the following table offers a comparative summary for 1909, 1904 and 1899 of all industries of the state combined and certain selected industries:

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

The State — All Industries Combined and Selected Industries.

Industry	Census	Number of Establishments	Persons Engaged in Industry				Primary Horsepower	Capital	Salaries	Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products	Value Added by Manufacture
			Total	Proprietors and Firm Members	Salaried Employes	Wage Earners (Average Number)	Expressed in Thousands						
State—All industries	1909	2,500	31,966	2,522	5,108	24,336	64,466	$99,901	$5,491	$13,948	$151,081	$199,019	$47,938
	1904	1,819	25,356	1,904	3,192	20,260	46,372	80,235	3,075	11,022	124,052	154,918	30,866
	1899	1,695	.....	.....	2,296	18,669	41,825	65,906	2,107	8,842	95,925	130,302	34,377
Artificial stone	1909	286	934	346	35	553	563	825	29	337	514	1,226	712
	1904	26	126	34	9	83	25	77	6	45	66	150	84
Bread and other bakery products	1909	279	1,155	327	182	646	342	1,092	115	373	1,672	3,014	1,342
	1904	138	567	160	24	383	183	654	22	188	720	1,351	631
	1899	91	478	102	44	332	.....	551	31	139	505	1,062	557
Brick and tile	1909	78	978	80	67	831	4,033	2,649	67	465	278	1,161	883
	1904	99	1,084	129	70	905	3,510	1,566	41	471	277	1,132	855
	1899	106	1,029	134	40	855	2,254	1,276	26	328	203	840	637
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.	1909	37	602	14	205	383	1,032	2,975	196	256	6,435	7,681	1,246
	1904	40	390	24	113	253	861	1,861	102	137	2,672	3,326	654
	1899	93	446	47	66	333	2,263	952	41	147	1,854	2,254	400
Canning and preserving	1909	12	250	7	28	215	569	511	29	63	269	481	212
	1904	8*	317	5	20	292	378	357	11	62	309	559	250
	1899	5	176	6	9	161	127	124	6	22	131	211	80
Carriages and wagons and materials.	1909	22	247	23	24	200	224	459	20	131	251	577	326
	1904	20	188	27	11	150	101	212	9	87	128	318	190
	1899	29	197	62	11	124	.....	134	9	67	90	247	157
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1909	13	4,021	.....	336	3,685	6,616	6,311	326	2,271	1,724	4,642	2,918
	1904	30	3,626	.....	381	3,245	4,210	5,975	189	2,109	1,917	4,395	2,478
	1899	23	2,572	.....	114	2,458	2,037	3,635	100	1,421	1,010	2,624	1,614
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1909	12	963	6	70	887	323	858	70	288	967	1,545	578
	1904	9	719	5	22	692	178	413	22	216	726	1,065	339
	1899†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectionery	1909	18	523	13	127	383	241	545	121	127	705	1,176	471
	1904	10	314	6	54	254	68	263	49	87	201	542	341
	1899	5	.....	.....	44	126	.....	112	17	32	137	248	111
Cooperage and woolen	1909	4	108	1	12	95	204	179	18	66	342	496	154
	1904	7	119	7	10	102	233	138	11	49	188	269	81
	1899	8	.....	.....	7	145	.....	127	8	72	298	426	128

Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.	1909	37	245	44	21	180	100	323	16	121	289	562	273
	1904	10*	65	14	1	50	8	48	‡	33	56	128	72
	1899	5	.....	.....	6	32	.....	27	3	17	35	69	34
Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies.	1909	16	316	18	68	230	345	350	54	135	459	941	482
	1904	8	136	6	23	107	94	168	13	57	95	247	152
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1909	249	1,455	293	323	839	19,907	9,472	323	519	15,217	17,836	2,619
	1904	234	1,324	294	167	863	17,951	6,497	153	468	10,153	12,190	2,037
	1899	236	.....	.....	137	682	14,454	4,049	102	355	6,153	7,794	1,641
Foundry and machine-shop products.	1909	73	1,346	60	266	1,020	1,399	2,808	259	595	1,516	2,930	1,414
	1904	46*	626	43	65	518	715	920	69	287	428	1,092	664
	1899	48	500	53	37	410	.....	611	31	190	432	831	399
Gas, illuminating and heating	1909	48	542	25	117	400	1,015	10,047	124	209	445	1,415	970
	1904	25	386	14	70	302	1,461	6,979	59	142	240	912	672
	1899	9	329	.....	39	290	1,063	6,956	37	80	134	525	391
Leather goods	1909	30	365	31	68	266	148	988	73	197	978	1,583	605
	1904	22	364	28	89	247	142	906	78	146	536	983	447
	1899	12*	.....	.....	64	325	.....	570	55	167	511	914	403
Liquors, malt	1909	14	547	5	118	424	2,938	3,999	257	290	625	3,335	2,710
	1904	16	338	7	66	265	1,826	2,558	135	186	459	1,664	1,205
	1899	19	259	14	45	200	964	2,679	94	131	312	1,434	1,122
Lumber and timber products	1909	48	707	43	121	543	1,343	1,155	106	356	1,226	2,021	795
	1904	27*	416	27	33	356	1,119	379	37	234	264	645	381
	1899	35	.....	.....	34	377	.....	420	30	161	629	1,002	373
Marble and stone work	1909	38	262	47	28	187	315	473	28	150	331	721	390
	1904	15	150	20	9	121	43	195	9	92	141	366	225
	1899	6	.....	.....	2	39	.....	50	1	24	22	70	48
Mattresses and spring beds	1909	6	131	3	15	113	96	185	17	58	217	355	138
	1904	5	49	5	8	36	31	123	8	16	50	100	50
	1899	3	.....	.....	6	73	.....	84	6	21	98	156	58
Paint and varnish	1909	4	150	.....	38	112	425	734	65	68	849	1,254	405
	1904	3	61	1	20	40	170	227	34	19	237	347	110
	1899	3	134	.....	41	93	310	882	58	53	534	838	304
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1909	39	239	30	123	86	244	528	109	41	245	669	424
	1904	19	140	17	59	64	134	220	42	29	192	441	249
	1899	16§	.....	.....	30	33	.....	72	24	16	61	177	116
Printing and publishing	1909	674	3,884	674	881	2,329	2,552	4,979	796	1,397	1,711	6,667	4,956
	1904	631	3,326	673	580	2,073	1,687	3,616	582	1,093	1,294	4,991	3,697
	1899	557	.....	.....	351	1,890	.....	2,898	308	886	960	3,454	2,494
Slaughtering and meat packing	1909	18	7,221	20	1,186	6,015	11,873	19,414	1,420	3,372	78,358	92,305	13,947
	1904	9	6,462	3	869	5,590	6,328	20,606	936	3,159	61,278	69,329	8,051
	1899	12*	6,818	7	721	6,090	7,192	16,525	684	2,991	63,048	71,280	8,232
Tobacco manufacturers	1909	151	740	172	31	537	1	520	30	270	469	1,072	603
	1904	157§	708	176	16	516	.....	370	15	238	338	900	562
	1899	141*	566	158	9	399	.....	265	7	171	286	702	416
All other industries	1909	294	4,035	240	618	3,177	7,618	27,522	823	1,793	34,989	43,354	8,365
	1904	205	3,355	179	423	2,753	4,916	24,907	443	1,372	41,087	47,476	6,389
	1899	233	.....	.....	439	3,202	.....	22,907	429	1,351	18,482	33,144	14,662

*Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations
†Figures cannot be shown without disclosing individual operations
‡Less than $500.
§Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations

TRANSPORTATION.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

Since Nebraska had no organized government until it became a territory, the only roads prior to that time were trails blazed by travel across the plains. Some of these, the Oregon trail for example, were the most traveled roads in the world. The first government highway was authorized by congress on February 17, 1855. This road was to extend from a point opposite Council Bluffs to New Fort Kearney. Prior to this time a few post and military roads had been established by act of congress, and new ones were added by an act of March 3, 1855. On March 3, 1857, congress appropriated $30,000 "for the construction of a road from the Platte river via Omaha reserve and Dakota City to the Running Water river." This road followed the Missouri river for 208 miles and was several years under construction.

The first territorial legislature, by an act approved March 16, 1855, provided for the manner of surveying public roads. Sixty-six feet was the prescribed width of such roads. A number of acts approved on March 14 and 15 of that session appointed commissioners to lay out territorial roads from certain settlements to certain other settlements or specified localities. In all 155 territorial roads were projected by the twelve territorial legislatures. For some years after 1867, the state legislatures passed similar laws. Most of these acts provided vaguely that the cost of a road should be borne by the counties through which it ran. In one case—that of the road from Plattsmouth to Archer—it was provided that all able-bodied male inhabitants between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five should work on the road two days of each year.

On January 26, 1856, the first county road law was approved. Authority concerning roads was vested in county commissioners. Roads were to be kept open and in repair forty feet wide. A poll tax of two days' labor annually was required of able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, outside of the incorporated municipalities. The commissioners might levy a tax, not to exceed two mills, on the county outside the municipalities for roads. Road districts were to be established and road supervisors appointed by the commissioners. Congress was memorialized by this legislature for aid in the building of certain roads. Congress was again memorialized by an act of November 4, 1858, to appropriate for the construction of a bridge across the Platte.

An amendment to the county road law approved January 11, 1860, named four rods (66 feet) as the legal width of a county road. Another amendment approved January 11, 1861, made the office of road supervisor elective. Another act of the same date regulated the disposal of the road fund. One-third of the entire road fund was to be expended by the commissioners for the general benefit of county roads, the other two-thirds to be spent in the several districts where the funds were collected. Men over forty-five were exempted from the poll tax. An act of January 10, 1862, was substituted for the existing road laws.

One of the early attempts at road making was the old steam wagon road, which was projected from Nebraska City out into the west in 1862. The county commissioners of Otoe county agreed to spend $2,000 in preparing a road for the steam wagon. This pioneer motor vehicle broke an axle a few miles out of Nebraska City on its maiden trip and the steam wagon project was abandoned. The "Steam wagon road" remained as part of the Denver trail and was one of the most traveled highways in the west.

The legislatures of 1869, 1871 and 1873 declared section lines to be public roads in the various counties. Such roads were to be four rods wide.

The Platte river bridge fund was created by the legislature of 1871. The foundation of the fund was derived from the sale of fifty sections of land

from the government grant of lands for internal improvements. This fund was used to pay the interest on bonds issued by counties to construct bridges across the Platte.

The legislature of 1875 added to the duties of road supervisors that of putting fire guards along the roads, and required the secretary of state to publish and distribute the road laws to road supervisors.

The constitution of 1875 abolished special taxes by requiring all taxes to be levied upon valuation of property. This abolished the special road tax of four dollars on each quarter section then existing. This tax was levied, however, in certain counties in 1876, and the succeeding legislature formally legalized those levies.

The present road laws rest chiefly on an act approved March 1, 1879. County boards designate road districts outside of the incorporated municipalities, and road overseers are elected as other officers are elected, for terms of two years. The funds for maintenance of roads are derived:

1. From a county levy which may not exceed five mills for roads and four mills for the county bridge fund.

2. From a poll tax of $2.50, payable by male inhabitants between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, with certain exemptions.

3. All inheritance taxes.

4. Registration fees for motor vehicles. One-half of all the money collected as road fund constitutes a county road fund to be divided equally among the several commissioner districts of the county; the other half of the money so collected and all money derived from labor or poll taxes is to be spent in the districts from which it is collected. In counties under township organization the electors of a town may levy an additional road fund not to exceed ten mills for roads and two for bridges for town purposes.

The county surveyor in counties of over 50,000 population is the superintendent of construction in road and bridge work. He makes all surveys and prepares plans and specifications, and inspects material. All bridges costing over $500 must be built from uniform plans approved by the state board of highways and irrigation. The legislature of 1911 made an annual levy of one-fifth of a mill for aid to counties in building bridges over streams one hundred or more feet wide. Provision was also made for the appointment of county highway commissioners by county boards. In counties having 50,000 or more population the county surveyor is to perform the duties of highway commissioner.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR 1911 IN NEBRASKA COUNTIES FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES.

County	Miles of Road	Road, Bridge and Culvert Construction and Maintenance in		Road Improvement and Maintenance in	
		County	Township	County	Township
Adams	1,152	$12,753.08		$6,043.04	$10,000.00
Antelope	1,518	16,838.66			
Banner	391	302.84		1,510.47[1]	
Blaine	200	2,300.00		1,250.00	
Boone	980	46,031.94		23,283.01	
Brown	1,632	6,163.91		3,934.21	
Buffalo	1,575	50,797.00		21,000.00	
Butler	500	15,000.00	5,000.00		10,000.00
Cass	1,160	31,267.00		30,770.00	
Chase		3,000.00		3,500.00	
Cheyenne	768	8,628.55		6,902.55	
Clay	1,152	16,256.51	32,951.39	1,706.48	80% of expenditures for grading and digging.
Colfax	800	42,800.00		21,800.00	
Cuming	1,100	24,580.00	5,550.00		11,470.00
Custer	2,840	11,609.00		6,514.00	
Dakota		14,044.60		10,246.77	
Dawson		20,000.00		18,000.00	
Deuel		2,000.00		4,000.00	
Dodge	997	31,689.23		15,725.81	

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR 1911 IN NEBRASKA COUNTIES FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES—Concluded.

County	Miles of Road	Road, Bridge and Culvert Construction and Maintenance in		Road Improvement and Maintenance in	
		County	Township	County	Township
Douglas	655 43.28 miles are paved.	42,998.78		84,917.31[2]	
Fillmore	1,152	23,564.70		3,553.70	845.00
Frontier	1,069	18,750.00		14,125.00	
Gage	1,100	48,147.75	11,236.69[3]		
Garden	250	2,799.73			
Garfield	410	2,411.00		1,205.00	
Gosper	950	11,792.38		10,795.91	
Grant	Trails.	No bridges in	county.	None.	None.
Greeley	680	23,832.00		16,500.00	
Hall	1,000	37,692.00		7,050.00	
Harlan	1,152	10,500.00	18,080.00	Included in am	ounts given.
Hayes	551	7,933.48		1,539.70	
Hitchcock	959	7,217.84		4,430.08	
Hooker	1,100	587.00		432.00	
Howard	775	30,000.00		10,000.00	
Jefferson	946	39,881.71		16,748.14	
Kearney		3,075.27		202.70	
Keya Paha		18,000.00		750.00	
Knox	2,000	24,603.03			
Lancaster	1,800	47,221.62		25,000.00	
Lincoln	1,480	27,875.00		19,525.00	
McPherson	10 miles laid out.	475.00		400.00	
Madison		34,601.96		21,000.00[4]	
Morrill	300	4,537.74		3,218.11	
Nance		16,000.00		882.63	
Nemaha	900	52,797.00[5]		22,134.00	
Nuckolls	1,200	20,000.00		14,000.00	
Otoe	1,225	35,000.00		17,000.00	
Perkins		300.00		1,600.00	
Phelps	County clerk c	ould not give d	ata, due to tow	nship organiza	tion.
Platte	1,143	30,975.00	6,300.41	15,835.00	16,709.98
Polk	820	26,987.00		15,000.00	
Red Willow	922	10,435.57		6,515.73	
Richardson	995	26,650.00	30,070.00		
Rock		3,275.76		2,105.91	
Saline		17,558.83		30,000.00	
Sarpy	200	40,000.00		20,000.00	
Seward		31,055.76		2,150.45	
Sheridan		3,193.82		6,002.51	
Sherman	852.5	5,220.36		1,427.90	
Sioux		5,828.00		3,432.00	
Stanton	675	37,500.00		17,500.00	
Thomas	64	359.82		260.32	
Thurston	420	21,686.38		8,664.52	
Valley	725	3,327.74[6]			
Washington	750	36,250.32		16,294.16	
Wayne	710	44,675.54		12,097.37	
Webster		21,117.00		17,784.00	
York	1,152	22,306.83	22,002.19	1,201.30	

[1] Report for year ending June 30, 1912. This same year $675 was raised by subscription in towns on the North Platte river, in the counties of Morrill and Scott's Bluff.

[2] This amount, $84,917.31, composed of two funds: the one raised by general levy, amounting to $56,089.61; the other, called the "permanent road fund," made up of the inheritance tax, which amounted to $28,827.70.

[3] This amount, $11,236.69, is the amount accredited to the "permanent road fund," due to the inheritance tax.

[4] This amount, $21,000, is an estimate for both roads and culverts.

[5] In the amount, $52,797, there is included payments of warrants issued prior to July 1, 1911.

[6] Report for year ending August 1, 1912.

RADIO-TELEGRAPHY.

By Prof. Olin J. Ferguson, University of Nebraska.

Under date of December 15, 1914, there are six officially recognized radio stations within the confines of Nebraska. Five of these are amateur installations licensed by the government and one is a signal corps station. There are several other amateur stations which are preparing to ask at an early date for government license.

The Signal Corps station is located at Fort Omaha (call WUH), and is very similar to any other regular 3-kw. installation. It uses power from the Omaha lighting system and has a reserve generating set run by a gasolene engine. Its tower is 175 feet high and supports an umbrella aerial which has a natural wave length of 850 meters. Its normal sending wave is stated at 1,600 meters. Even under the most unfavorable conditions this station will send at least 300 miles. It can be expected to receive from any large station in the continent and even from ship board at a considerable distance from our shores.

Station 9AY, operated by Porter H. Quinby, Omaha, was licensed September 9, 1913.

Station 9AZ, operated by G. J. Gerhard, Omaha, was also licensed September 9, 1913. It has been in operation, however, for about four years. It uses a ¼ kw. transformer.

Station 9BW, operated by Wm. Reinhardt, Omaha, was licensed September 29, 1913, but has been in operation for about four years. Its rating is about ¼ kw. and it transmits over a distance of 25 miles, at 200 meters wave length. A large antenna is installed for receiving at 550 meters wave length.

Station 9EO, operated by Ralph Rivett, Lincoln, licensed February 13, 1914, uses about 0.4 kw. The 200 feet aerial at 50 feet elevation has received from stations about 1,500 miles distant.

Station 9JL, operated by Stanley L. Keller, Kearney, was licensed October 6, 1914.

Besides the above installations, which are all sending stations as well as receiving stations, there are numerous other receiving sets. These frequently may be for local or casual use and may receive from any distance, depending upon the design and the power of the sending station. Again they may be installed for the primary purpose of receiving time signals from the government station at Washington.

WATER POWER IN NEBRASKA.

By Donald D. Price, State Engineer.

LAWS OF 1877.

The first law relating to the use of water for irrigation or water power was passed by the Legislature of 1877. This law was very brief and merely gave the companies desiring to construct such works the right of eminent domain and declared them to be works of internal improvement. No mention whatever is made of any course of procedure whereby title or the right of priority to the use of the water could be acquired.*

LAWS OF 1889.

The next legislation covering the use of water was passed by the legislature of 1889. This act provided the right to acquire the use by appropriation of running water flowing in any river or stream or down any canyon or ravine; provided that the same be used for beneficial or useful purposes, and that when any appropriator or successor in interest ceased to use the water so appropriated for such a purpose the right ceased; that no land was to be burdened by more than one ditch, without the consent of the owner thereof; that all ditches were exempt from taxation; that the point of diversion might be changed if others were not injured; that water so diverted must be returned to the stream from which it was taken; that as between appropriators the one first in time was first in right; that a notice be posted by the party desiring to appropriate water at the point of the intended diversion, stating the point of diversion, the amount of the appropriation, the purpose claimed for, the place of intended use, and the means by which it was intended to divert; a copy of the notice recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the notice was posted; that excavation must commence within sixty days from time of posting notice and continue to completion; that completion meant conducting the water to the place of intended use; that a permanent right was granted to the use of all water beneficially used through ditches which had previously been completed; that owners of lands bordering on streams were entitled to use of water on adjoining lands; that the right was given for condemnation for right of way, to condemn sites for reservoirs and to enlarge ditches; that ditch companies were authorized to borrow money and issue bonds; that canals constructed for irrigating or water power purposes were declared works of internal improvement; that ditches must be kept in proper repair; and provided a penalty for interfering with ditches or gates.†

LAWS OF 1895.

The next law governing the use of water was enacted by the legislature of 1895, which passed the first comprehensive law regarding and relating to the use of water for irrigation and water power purposes. The most important features of this law as pertaining to water power were as follows: The dedication of the water of every natural stream to public use; the right to divert unappropriated water for beneficial use was never to be denied; stated the priority of the use of water and gave preference to the use as follows, first, for domestic uses, second for irrigation and third for power and manufacturing purposes; divided the state into two water divisions and these divisions into districts; provided for the measurement of water in streams; created the state board of irrigation; required county clerks to send certified copies of the notices of all water appropriations on their record to the state board; provided for the adjudication of existing rights by the state board; provided for future applications for appropriations of water; the examination and approval or dis-

* Session Laws of Nebraska for 1877, page 168.

† Session Laws of Nebraska for 1889, chapter 1889, page 168.

allowance of said applications; appeals from the decision of the board; and a complete record of all water rights to be kept in the office of the state board.*

This law has been amended from time to time and improvements in it made thereby.

STATE BOARD OF IRRIGATION—CLAIMS.

The state board of irrigation organized itself on April 24, 1895, being composed of the governor, as president of the board, the attorney general and the commissioner of public lands and buildings. The state board appointed its secretary, state engineer, and other assistants and at once prepared claim blanks which were sent to water users, of record in the offices of the different county clerks, which were filled out and returned to the office of the state board. Hearings were had on these claims and the rights of the different claimants adjudicated. For convenience in keeping a record of these claims, the hearings were numbered in the order in which the hearings were held, and were called "Dockets." Thus all claims for the right to the use of water prior to April, 1895, are known as "Dockets." Special attention is called to this for the reason that it is necessary to know the docket number of a particular water right in order to look it up.

OPINIONS.

After a hearing on one of these claims which was presided over by the secretary, an opinion was rendered by the state board upon the evidence submitted, which determined the amount of water, the use to which it was applied, the point of diversion, the location of the project, and the date of priority. These opinions are bound in book form in the office of the state board and are final and binding except where appealed from to the district court.†

APPLICATION BLANKS.

For all water rights since April, 1895, the board upon its organization at once prepared blanks, known as "Application Blanks," which were supplied to persons desiring to obtain a permit for the use of the water of the state of Nebraska. These were filed on the date and hour received at the office of the board, given a numerical number and recorded. All rights acquired since 1895 are therefore known as "Application No. ——." These blanks among other things set forth the name of the applicant, his address, source of the appropriation, amount, and use to which applied. The date of priority to the right to use water under all applications dates from the filing of the application in the office of the state board, which is considered the date of priority. These applications are taken up, investigated by the secretary and acted upon by the board through the secretary and either approved or dismissed.

APPEALS.

Under the law as it exists at present an applicant, feeling himself aggrieved by the action taken by the state board on his application for a permit to appropriate water, may ask for a hearing before the state board, at which hearing testimony may be submitted for and against any proposed appropriation, the state board having the right to summon any witnesses and in all things act as a court rendering a final decision in the matter, from which decision an applicant may appeal direct to the supreme court of the state, the same as in cases before the state railway commission. Cases pertaining to irrigation and water power coming before the supreme court are advanced on the docket, so as to receive prompt consideration.

PROSECUTION OF WORK.

Upon the allowance of an application the applicant shall begin the actual work of excavation and construction within six months from the date of ap-

* Session Laws of Nebraska for 1895, chapter 69, page 244.

† Copies of the claim blanks used for water power purposes together with the complete record of the adjudication of water rights may be found in the office of the state engineer.

proval of said application. The application being in fact simply a permit to the right of the water and no perfected rights are supposed to have been acquired until the project has been completed and the water beneficially used and applied. The work of construction of a power plant must be vigorously, diligently and uninterruptedly prosecuted to completion and one-tenth of the total work must be completed within one year from the date of approval. Also the applicant must file by the tenth of each month a report under oath to the state board, giving the actual amount of money expended on such power development during the preceding calendar month.

The time for completing the appropriation and applying the water to beneficial use is left to the discretion of the state board and in most cases a year is allowed after the completion of the construction work for the application of water to beneficial use. When the time for applying the water to beneficial use has expired the applicant is required to file a proof of appropriation on a blank furnished by the state. This proof of appropriation shows how much water has been applied to beneficial use and the purpose, and is made under oath and attested to by witnesses. Upon receipt of this the secretary of the board makes a personal investigation and verifies the proof.

CERTIFICATES.

If everything is found to be according to law the certificate is issued, which certificate grants the applicant the right to the use of the water which has been applied to the beneficial purpose and the right to the use of the same for as long as the applicant shall apply the same to said beneficial use.

ABANDONMENT.

Prior to 1911, ten years' non-use of a water right constituted an abandonment, this being a decision of the supreme court. Under the law of 1911, three years' consecutive non-use of the water under any water rights constitutes an abandonment and a forfeiture to the state. A water right for irrigation purposes attaches to the land to which it is applied. A water right for power purposes attaches to the project and a relocation of the same which would constitute a new project is not permitted.*

UNLISTED WATER POWER DEVELOPMENTS.

Attention is called to the fact that there are numerous flour mills over the state which have acquired the right to the use of water for power purposes by actual use long before the creation of the state board, many even before the law of 1877. Of these there is no record in this office and at the present time many of these plants are putting in generators and developing electric power. Some arrangement should be made whereby these unlisted power developments could be made to become of record in the offic of the state board.

GENERAL CONDITIONS ALONG THE LOUPS AND PLATTE.

The most valuable water power sites in the state are those on the lower Platte, Loup and Niobrara rivers. The Platte river west of the mouth of the Loup, together with the North and South Plattes, does not play a very important part in the consideration of a study of water power of the state for the reason that all of the water in these streams is used for irrigation purposes, except in extraordinary seasons and for short periods during the winter months.

The Loup river by reason of its uniform flow has for many years attracted promoters looking for water power sites. This is evidenced by the number of filings which have been made on this stream and on the Platte below the point where it receives the water of the Loup. The first filing for power purposes on the Loup river was made in the year 1895. From that time on, filings covering different projects, utilizing the entire flow of the Loup, with proposed developments made at various points have been made. Many of these filings were in conflict with each other. Many of these were disqualified by reason of non-

* Blanks used for making application for water power purposes, proofs of appropriation, and certificate of appropriation, may be had upon application to the state board.

compliance with the laws, and during the year of 1912, the state board held numerous hearings, the final outcome of which was to clear up the records of the office, cancelling all applications which were in conflict and leaving a number of large projects free for development. Only the larger and more important of these filings will be discussed here.

Application No. 1077, for one thousand second feet of water, was allowed in 1911 to the Burwell electric power company for a development on the North Loup river at Burwell, Nebraska. The date for completion of work and applying the water to beneficial use was fixed as September, 1912. A field report under date of 1914 shows that no visible work has ever been done.

Application No. 1373, appropriating one thousand second feet of water from the Middle Loup river near Boelus, Nebraska, was allowed to the Grand Island electric company on July 20, 1914. A recent field report shows that the actual work of construction is now being carried on and that approximately eight thousand cubic yards have been moved. The date for completion of this project is January 15, 1916.

Three applications asking for twelve hundred second feet in each instance from the Loup river were filed in this office by H. E. Babcock. Under all three of these it is contemplated to develop power by building a dam across the Loup river and applying the water direct to a turbine. Application No. 1255 is for a power plant and dam located in the Loup river near Palmer; Application No. 1256, another dam in the Loup river near Kent; and Application No. 1257, a dam in the Loup river near St. Paul. All three of these applications are now pending before the state board.

Application No. 709 was allowed on January 30, 1906, to the Nebraska power company, for twenty-seven hundred second feet of water from the Loup river, the intake of the canal being south of Genoa and the development of the power near Columbus where the water was to be returned to the river. The line of the canal under this development follows approximately for a short distance the line of an old irrigation canal. Field reports show that during the past two years this canal has been cleaned out, widened and put into operation for a short time from the intake of the canal to the place where it crosses Beaver creek a distance of about four miles where a small water power plant was installed consisting of a small generator and small turbine. Current was furnished for a short time to the city of Genoa, but later was discontinued. Field reports indicate that some work has been done during the past year under this application. The original time for completing the construction was September 1, 1911, and that for applying the water to beneficial use was September 1, 1912. Under date of November 25, 1912, the board granted an extension of time of six months or until May 25, 1913. On said date an extension of time of two years was allowed by the board. From the record of the state board it would appear that there is no permit allowing the development of any power at Beaver creek.

Application No. 1029 was filed in this office on the 30th day of September, 1910, by Arnold C. Koenig, asking for a permit to appropriate thirty-two hundred second feet from the Loup river covering approximately the same location as Application 709. This application was fought through the courts and the supreme court finally decided that it belonged to the Nebraska power company. It is now pending before the state board.

Application No. 1187 was allowed November 25, 1912, to the Commonwealth power company, appropriating two thousand second feet from the Loup river, diversion to be made below the return of the tail waters from application No. 709, near Columbus, and the same to be returned to the Platte river near Schuyler, where the plant was to be located. The date for completing the appropriation was September 1, 1915. Field reports on this application show that work was commenced near the point of diversion and that approximately three thousand cubic yards were excavated. No work has been done on this for over a year.

Application No. 894 was allowed September 5, 1912, to the Fremont canal and power company and later transferred to the Central service corporation, which, it is understood, is owned by Kountze Brothers, Bankers. The grant

under this application conveyed the right to divert two thousand second feet from the Platte river, south of Schuyler, on the south side of the river and return the same south of Fremont. The time for completion of the appropriation was September 1, 1915. Field reports indicate that work was begun on this and prosecuted for a short time, about thirty thousand cubic yards being excavated. No work has been done under this project for over a year.

Application No. 970 was granted to Chas. P. Ross, on September 2, 1910, with permission to divert thirty-five hundred second feet from the Platte river south of Valley and returning the same to the Platte river near the state fisheries. Application No. 971 was granted to Mr. Ross under the same date with permission to divert five hundred second feet of water from the Elkhorn river near Waterloo, emptying the same into the same canal as under Application No. 970, and returning it to the Platte river near the state fisheries. Mr. Ross was held up by a contest filed against his right by Wm. J. Coad, which contest was finally dismissed. The original date for completion was September 20, 1914, which time was extended to April 1, 1916. Field reports indicate that some work has been done under this application.

Application No. 1343 was allowed April 17, 1914, to Chas. C. Parmalee and Carlos A. Rawls of Plattsmouth, granting them a right to divert twelve hundred second feet of water from the Platte river near Oreapolis and returning the same near Plattsmouth. The time for completing this application is September 1, 1915. Application No. 1379 made by Parmalee and Rawls covers approximately the same proposition as application No. 1243 and is now pending before the state board.

Two of the largest developments of water power in this state which have been accomplished by means of diverting the water through long canals in order to gain head are the ones at Gothenburg and Kearney, Nebraska, on the Platte river. These two developments approximately in the center of our state have undoubtedly escaped the attention and notice of a great many of our people who are enthusiastic over water power development in our state.

Docket No. 1023, of the Kearney water and electric power company, has a right to one hundred forty second feet of water which is diverted from the Platte river about three miles southeast of Elm creek and returns the water near Kearney. This plant has been in operation for a long period of time for power, being used at one time to operate a cotton mill and has been furnishing current to the city of Kearney since about 1886. This canal is approximately twenty-four miles long and is operated throughout the entire year.

Docket No. 645, of the Gothenburg canal, has a right to the use of two hundred second feet of water from the Platte river which is diverted about fifteen miles northwest of Gothenburg and the water returned to the river near Gothenburg. This plant is very similar to that of the Kearney plant and has been in operation for many years furnishing current to Gothenburg. These are both successful plants and give a person a very good idea of what can be accomplished on the Loup and lower Plattes where the water supply is more plentiful.

GENERAL CONDITIONS ALONG THE NIOBRARA RIVER.

The next stream in importance in this state in the study of water power is the Niobrara river. There are proposed on this stream several projects covered by filings in this office. These filings, however, cover only a small portion of the river which is better adapted to the construction of power plants than the Loup and Platte rivers, owing to the character of the soil and the high bluffs which prevail along the stream. The main reason why power developments have not been made on this stream is the great distance to the market.

Application No. 652 was approved November 13, 1902, and granted C. H. Cornell of Valentine, Nebraska, a right to the use of sixteen hundred second feet in the Niobrara river, the project being to build a dam approximately fifty feet in height across the Niobrara river, just below Valentine. The original date for completion and applying the water to beneficial use was January 1, 1907. Later this time was extended to June 11, 1911, by the state board.

Also under date of June 21, 1911, Mr. Cornell filed another petition for further extension of time, which petition is now awaiting action by the state board. Field reports indicate that no actual work of excavation has been done but that there are several piles of stone at the proposed site of the dam aggregating 18,460 cubic feet of stone. Quite a bit of engineering work has been done on this and a number of extensive reports made.

Application No. 1243 was allowed to H. P. Buhman of Leigh, Nebraska, on December 16, 1912, allowing him the right to divert nine hundred second feet of water from the Niobrara river at the bridge across said river south of Spencer and to return the same to the river about twelve miles farther east. The time for completion under this application is July 1, 1915. Field reports indicate that there has been approximately twenty-six hundred cubic yards of earth excavated. Said reports indicate that no work has been done within the past few months.

Application No. 961 was allowed on February 19, 1910, to E. L. Kirk, of Sioux City, Iowa, granting him the right to use nine hundred second feet of water from the Niobrara river, diverting it about twelve miles southwest of Niobrara and returning it to the river a little southwest of the town of Niobrara, Nebraska. The original time for completion under this application was May 1, 1912, and later by the orders of the board the time was extended to January 1, 1913, and further extended again to January 1, 1915. Field reports indicate that a total of approximately three thousand cubic yards have been excavated, of which one hundred eighty-five yards of earth were moved during 1914.

GENERAL CONDITIONS ALONG THE BIG BLUE RIVER.

The next stream for consideration is the Big Blue river, which has well defined banks, comparatively high, and while the amount of water is not so great as some of the other streams of the state, its flow is fairly uniform and this combination affords many small power sites throughout its course. Power on this stream is not developed by means of diversion canals but by building dams directly across the stream and impounding the water and applying it at heads varying from ten to twenty-five feet. The cost of this style of development is less expensive and a number of small power plants have been developed and are now in operation along this stream, the more important of which will be enumerated.

Application No. 1006 was allowed on August 5, 1910, to Burdette Boyes, permitting him to use two hundred second feet of water from the Big Blue river about four miles southeast of Milford, which plant has been completed and in operation for over two years and is furnishing current to several small towns in the vicinity, including Milford and Seward.

Application No. 1035 was allowed on October 31, 1910, to Edmond J. Ashton, granting him the right to use five hundred second feet of water from the Big Blue river, near the junction of the main Blue and the west fork, which plant has been completed recently.

There is a power plant completed and in operation on the Big Blue river at Crete, which is not on record in our office, but is one of the examples where the original water right was obtained for flour mills and later changed to a hydroelectric plant. This is a very nice modern water power plant and is furnishing current to the city of Crete at a very low rate.

Applications Nos. 1355 and 1356 were allowed on November 30, 1914, for small power developments on the Big Blue river. The date for completion of these developments is September 1, 1916.

There is still pending before the state board applications Nos. 1363, 1336, 1247 and 1261, by different people, for small water power developments along the course of this stream, similar to the ones above described.

Docket No. 1021, of the Holmesville mill and power company, has a right to five hundred cubic feet of water at Holmesville, Nebraska, where a hydroelectric plant has been installed and in use for several years, furnishing current to Beatrice, Blue Springs and Wymore. There has been more power actually developed in the last few years on the Big Blue river than on any

other stream in the state. The reason for this undoubtedly is the kind of construction possible in developing water power on this stream, the comparative low cost of development, and the close proximity to a ready market for the power which is developed.

GENERAL CONDITIONS ALONG THE REPUBLICAN RIVER.

Attention is next directed to the Republican river, which stream, although there are a number of small power plants, along the same, cannot be considered of much value for power development for the reason that the stream is frequently dry, the head waters of the same being used for irrigation purposes. Any large development along this stream would necessitate the flooding of large areas of land or the use of canals in order to gain head as the banks are low and very similar to those of the Platte and Loup rivers. The more important developments along this stream that have been completed and are now in operation is that of David Guthrie and company, Docket No. 1026. Under this right four hundred second feet of water from the river are used and a short canal diverts the water from the river just west of Superior, Nebraska, and returns it to the river just south of the town. This original right was to operate a flour mill and later a hydroelectric power plant was installed and now Mr. Guthrie has quite a large scheme under way to develop power and furnish current to a number of towns in that vicinity.

Docket No. 1029, of Gearhart and Benson of Arapahoe, have a right to one hundred ninety-six cubic feet of water from the Republican river and operate a large flour mill, by diverting the water through a short canal.

On the following pages is a tabulated list of all appropriations on record in this office relating to water power developments, some of which have been granted and others upon which final certificates have been issued and others now pending before the state board of irrigation. The tabulated list is very simple and complete within itself and needs no further comment.

The following is a summary of the tabulated list of water power filings in this state:

LOUP RIVER DRAINAGE AREA.

No.	Source	Sec. Ft. Gtd.	Head	Theo. Horse Power	Date of C'mp.	Remarks
D- 219	South Loup river	20	4.5	10	1895	
D- 292	Shell creek	30	15	52	1897	Flour mill, in operation.
D- 988	South Loup river	83	9	85	1890	Grist mill. Pending.
D- 994	Mud creek	54	12	74	1889	Flour mill. Pending.
D-1024	Middle Loup river	200	11	250	1886	Power plant, in op'tion. Pending.
D-1037	Beaver creek	82	13	121	1896	Flour mill, running. Pending.
D-1042	Muddy creek	684	12	934	1890	Flour mill, running. Pending.
A- 636	Cedar river	200	12	273	1902	Fullerton light plant.
A- 639	Beaver creek	67	9	69	1902	Albion light plant.
A- 709	Loup river	2,700	110	33,800	1912	Extended May 25, 1915.
A-1029	Loup river	3,200				Same as A-709. Pending.
A-1058	Beaver river	134	7.5	114	1912	St. Edward light plant.
A-1077	North Loup river	1,000	12	1,360	1912	No work done.
A-1185	Middle Loup river	124	6	81	1913	Grist mill and light plant.
A-1187	Loup river	2,000	66	15,000	1915	No work done for over a year.
A-1216	Middle Loup river	2,000	5	100	1913	Power plant, in operation.
A-1224	Middle Loup river	400	11	500	1914	Hydro-electric plant.
A-1234	Middle Loup river	500	17	966	1914	Hydro-electric plant.
A-1255	Loup river	1,200	40	5,455		Hydro-electric plant. Pending.
A-1256	Loup river	1,200	22	3,000		Hydro-electric plant. Pending.
A-1257	Loup river	1,200	30	4,090		Hydro-electric plant. Pending.
A-1274	Cedar river	100	8	91		Hydro-electric plant. Pending.
A-1320	Cedar river	300	11	376		Pending.
A-1325	Cedar river	200	13	296		Hydro-electric power plant.
A-1373	Middle Loup river	1,000	27	3,068		Under construction

PLATTE RIVER DRAINAGE AREA.

No.	Source	Sec. Ft. Gtd.	Head	Theo. Horse Power	Date of C'mp.	Remarks.
D- 645a	Platte river	200	45	1,022	1891	Good condition.
D- 683	South Platte river	30				Never built.
D- 993	Wood river	40	10	46	1873	Flour mill.
D- 994	Wood river	40	11.5	52	1873	Flour mill, in operation.
D- 995	Wood river	25	13	38	1881	Flour mlll, in operation.
D-1023	Platte river	140	60	954	1882	Kearney light plant.
A- 40	Platte river	2,500	150	42,600	1906	Never built.
A- 894	Platte river	2,000	150	34,100	1915	Same as A-40.
A- 545a	Wood river	10	4	5	1901	Pumping plant for garden.
A- 855	Pumpkinseed creek	25	8	23	1908	Mill.
A- 970	Platte river	2,500	70	19,900	1913	Time extended to April 1, 1916.
A-1009	Blue creek	63	10	71	1913	Flour and feed mill.
A-1050	Winter's creek	1,000	60	6,820		Pending.
A-1215	Spotted Tail creek	10	10	13	1913	Hydro-electric plant.
A-1217	Sheep creek	70	12	96	1913	Never built.
A-1232	Platte river	500	150	8,520	1915	Same as A-894. Pending.
A-1251	Birdwood creek	88	50	500		Pending. (Owned by Kountze Bros.)
A-1337	Sheep creek	110	16	200		Hydro-electric plant. Pending.
A-1343	Platte river	1,200	20	2,727	1915	Hydro-electric plant. Pending.
A-1351	Birdwood creek	88	40	400		Hydro-electric plant. Pending.
A-1379	Platte river	2,000	17	3,862		Hydro-electric plant. Pending.

ELKHORN RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.

D- 271	Elkhorn river	39	7	31	1883	Atkinson light plant. In use.
D- 996	North Elkhorn R.	100	13	148	1870	Cereal mill, in operation.
D- 998	Union and Taylor	75	14	119		Pending.
A- 464	S. Fork Elkhorn	33	8	30	1900	Certificate issued, In use.
A- 484	Battle creek	11	12	15	1906	Mills, in operation.
A- 818	Battle creek	20	13	30	1907	Flour mill, in operation.
A- 971	Elkhorn river	500	70	3,980	1913	Time extended to April 1, 1916.
A-1250	Elkhorn river	400	22	1,000	1915	Power plant.

NIOBRARA RIVER DRAINAGE AREA.

D- 415	Pine creek	32	14	50	1893	Flour mill.
D- 442	Niobrara river	10	18	20	1893	Flour and feed mill.
D- 608a	Crooked creek	3			1889	Mill.
D- 610	Niobrara river	60	5	31	1886	Flour and saw mill.
D- 612a	Fairfield creek	25	7	20	1893	Feed and saw mill.
D- 970	Niobrara river	35	11	44	1893	Flour and meal mill.
A- 359	Minnechaduza Cr.	35	29	114	1901	Mill in use. Certificate issued.
A- 452	Niobrara river	150			1901	Pumping and running mach'ery.
A- 474	Niobrara river	15			1901	
A- 652	Niobrara river	1,600	50	9,090	1907	No work done, some rock at site.
A- 685	Big Sandy creek	35	15	60	1903	Flour mill.
A- 729	Keya Paha river	100	5	57	1905	Roller mills.
A- 941	Long Pine creek	48	18	99	1912	Light plant in operation.
A- 947	Plum creek	150	30	511	1910	Ainsworth light plant, running.
A- 961	Niobrara river	900	50	5,110	1912	Time extended to Jan. 1, 1915. 3,000 cu. yds. of earth moved.
A-1019	Niobrara river	700	50	3,980	1912	Time extended to Jan. 1, 1915.
A-1243	Niobrara river	900	98	10,023	1915	2,000 cu. yds. of earth moved.
A-1279	Minnechaduza Cr.	40	30	150	1914	Valentine light plant.
A-1352	Snake creek	180	44	900		Power plant. Pending.
A-1391	Long Pine creek	400	30	1,363		Pending.

BIG BLUE RIVER DRAINAGE AREA.

No.	Source	Sec. Ft. Gtd.	Head	Theo. Horse Power	Date of C'mp.	Remarks.
D- 963	Beaver creek	40	10	46	1878	Mill and manufacturing.
D- 990	Turkey creek		17	35	1870	Flour mill. Pending.
D-1021	Big Blue river	500	12	782	1882	Light plant, at Holmesville.
A-1006	Big Blue river	200	18	409	1911	Power plant, in operation.
A-1035	Big Blue river	500	20	1,137	1915	Power plant, in operation.
A-1095	Big Blue river					To raise Holmesville. Damages pending.
A-1135	Big Blue river	41	8	30	1912	Built and running.
A-1153	W. Fork Big Blue	100	12	135	1913	Held up by injunction.
A-1247	W. Fork Big Blue	100	12	135		Same as A-1153. Pending.
A-1261	Big Blue river	200	12	272		Pending.
A-1262	Big Blue river	300	15	838		Pending.
A-1265	W. Fork Big Blue	100	13	147	1915	Under construction.
A-1335	Big Blue river	100		83		Pending.
A-1349	Big Blue river	40	14	63		Flour mill. Pending.
A-1355	Big Blue river	175	15	298	1916	
A-1356	Big Blue river	200	15	341	1916	
A-1363	Big Blue river	200	13	295		Pending.

REPUBLICAN RIVER DRAINAGE AREA.

D- 92	Medicine creek	68	9	80	1878	Flour mill, in operation
D- 178	Frenchman river	35	12	50	1886	Flour mill, in operation.
D- 179	Frenchman river	29	12	40	1887	Champion mills. in operation.
D- 181	Red Willow creek					Abandoned fifteen years ago.
D- 183	Turkey creek	7	18	33	1874	Good running order.
D- 185	Cottonwood creek		30		1888	Flour mill, in operation. Undershot wheel.
D- 364	Medicine creek	66	15	112	1888	Flour mill.
D- 997	Sappa creek	37	8	37	1887	Flour mill, in operation. Pending.
D-1013	Frenchman river	30	12	35	1887	Flour and feed mill.
D-1029	Republican river	196	8	178	1879	Flour mill, at Arapahoe.
D-1036	Republican river	400	21	1,000	1878	Flour mill, in operation.
A- 591	Frenchman river	35	8	31	1902	Mill, in operation.
A- 708	Frenchman river	19	12	26	1904	Pumping plant. Abandoned.
A- 748	Frenchman river	12	12	17	1906	Pumping for irrigation.
A- 858	Medicine creek	12	18	24	1907	Flour mill.
A- 907	Stinking Water	30	8	27	1911	Electric light plant.
A-1021	Frenchman river	55	18	113	1914	Electric power, in operation.
A-1136	Frenchman river	75	14	120	1912	Flour mill, in operation.
A-1221	Republican river	300	42	1,480	1915	Never built.
A-1245	Rock creek	20	30	65	1914	Hydro-electric power.
A-1284	Frenchman river	50	8	50	1914	Pumping plant for irrigation.
A-1339	Frenchman river	65	20	270	1914	Same as A-1021, for 55 more feet. Already built.

WHITE RIVER DRAINAGE AREA.

D- 501	White river	58				Never used for power.
A- 702	White river	18	10	21	1904	Abandoned.
A- 759	White river	5	10	6	1905	Pump for irrigation.
A- 854	White river	15	15	26	1908	Abandoned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D-1002	Bazile creek	10	8	10		Creighton mill. Pending.
A- 839	Tekamah creek	10	20	23	1907	Flour mill.
A- 914	Bazile creek	30	12	41	1909	Flour mill at Creighton.

SUMMARY SHEET OF WATER FILINGS FOR POWER PURPOSES.

Drainage Area	Doc. Gtd.	Doc. Pdg.	Tot. Doc.	App. Gtd.	App. Pdg.	Tot. App	Cer. Iss.	Tot. Doc. and App.	H. P. Pending.	H. P. Allowed	Total Horse Power
Loup river	2	5	7	12	6	18	.....	25	14,475	55,678	70,153
Platte river	6	.....	6	9	6	15	.....	21	20,302	101,645	121,947
Elkhorn river	2	1	3	5	.....	5	1	8	119	5,233	5,352
Niobrara river	6	.....	6	12	2	14	1	20	2,263	29,357	31,620
Big Blue river	2	1	3	7	7	14	.....	17	1,721	3,325	5,046
Republican river	10	1	11	11	.....	11	.....	22	34	3,750	3,784
White river	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	4	.....	52	52
Miscellaneous	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	9	64	73
Totals to date	29	9	38	61	21	82	2	120	38,923	199,104	238,027

Abbreviations used—Docket, Doc.; granted, Gtd.; pending, Pdg.; application, App.; total, Tot.; certificate, Cer.; issued, Iss.; horse power, H. P.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

WEATHER AND RAINFALL.

By G. A. Loveland, U. S. Weather Bureau, Lincoln.

Records of the weather have been kept in Nebraska since 1850. The first settlers manifested an intelligent interest in climatic conditions, but the earliest preserved records were kept mostly at the frontier army posts by the soldiers. In many parts of the state the army posts preceded the settlers. The citizens have been generous with their time and efforts and have recorded weather conditions quite completely for many years.

The following facts have been collected from the voluntary work of Nebraskans for the most part.

Map 1 shows the average or normal annual temperature; also the six sections of equal area into which the state has been divided and to which reference is made in the discussion of precipitation.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall is perhaps the most important climatic element, and is the one that varies most. Map 2 shows the normal annual precipitation.

The tables give the average annual precipitation for the state and for the different sections, as shown on the map of normal temperatures, for the past year.

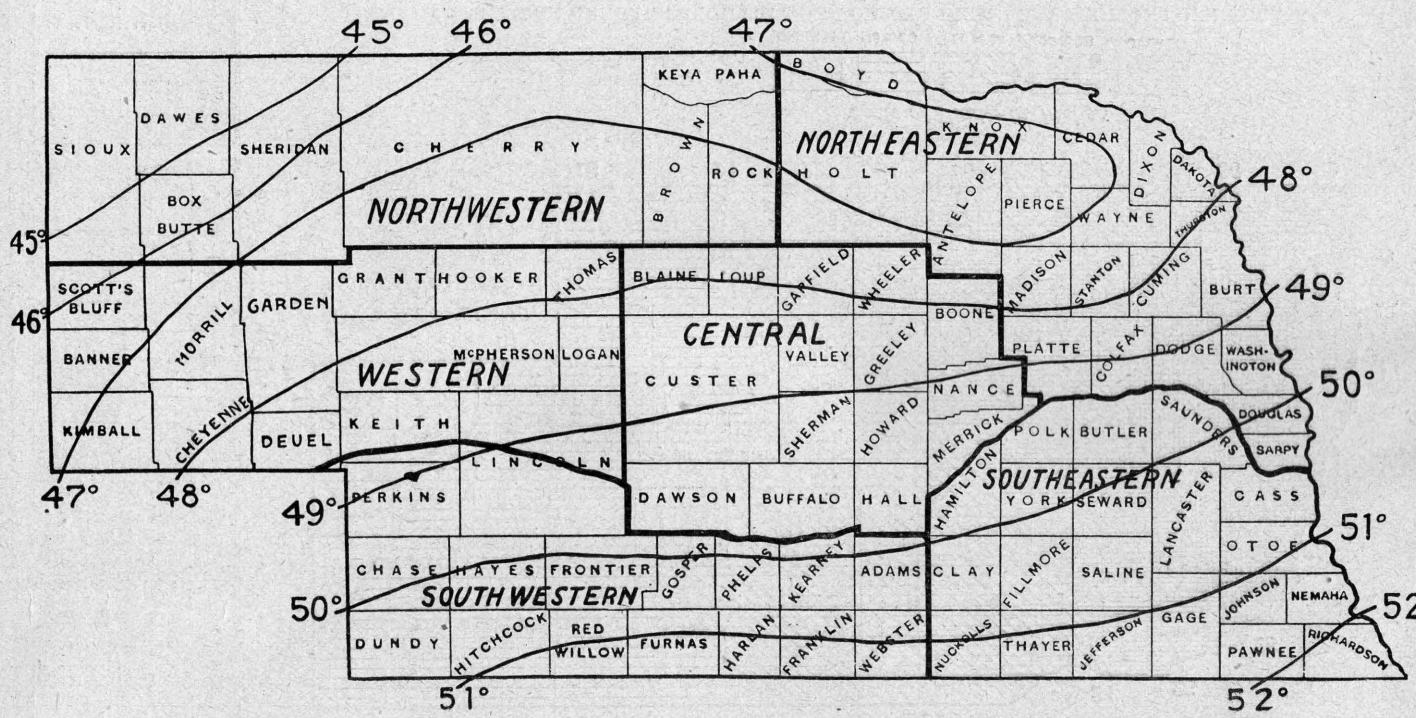
The average annual rainfall for the state of Nebraska as a whole is not obtained by averaging the rainfall of all stations in the state without regard to their geographical distribution, since this method would give too large a result, owing to the preponderance of stations in the eastern or wetter portion of the state. To obviate this difficulty the state is divided into six sections of very nearly equal area, as shown on map 1, with the normal annual temperature, and an average is taken of all rainfall data in each section, then these six sectional means are combined, and thus an average for the state is obtained.

The averages for the state and for each section for the year and the crop season, April to August, inclusive, for each year since 1876 are given in Table No. 2.

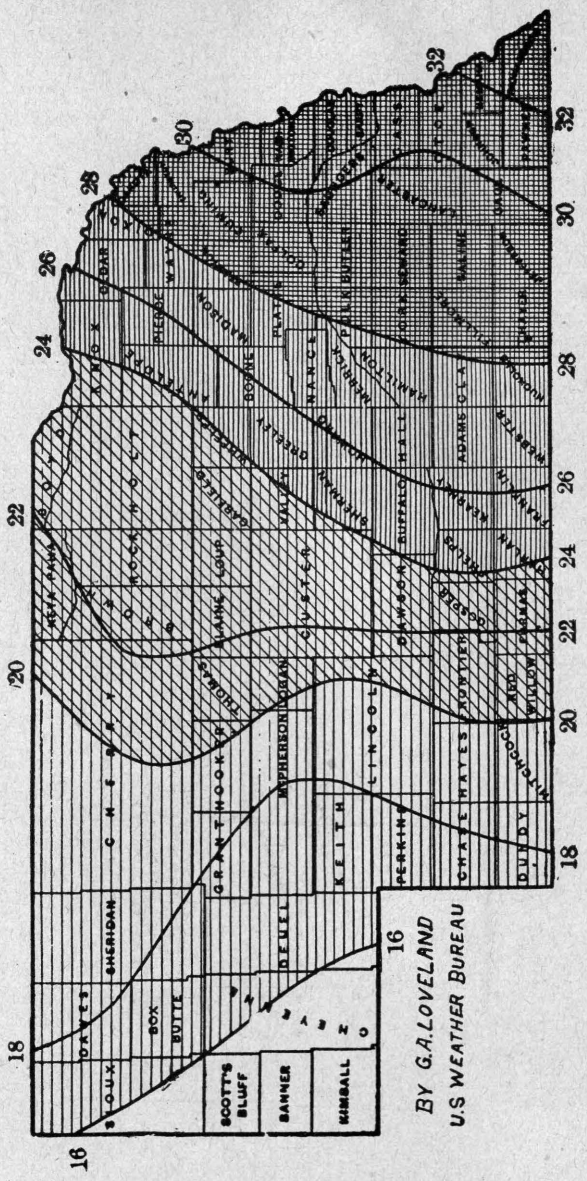
The averages for the years previous to 1876 are given in Table No. 1 for the year and the crop season. These averages are obtained in a somewhat different manner since there are too few records for the earlier years to make the above method available. Accordingly for these earlier years each station is taken by itself, and, taking account of its geographical position, a ratio is determined by an inspection of the monthly charts of normal precipitation, between the normal rainfall of that locality and the normal rainfall of the state as a whole; this ratio is then used to determine, from the rainfall of a given section for a given month, what amount of rainfall might be taken as a state average for that month. An estimate having been made in this manner from each of the stations at which rainfall was measured for that month, these estimates are then averaged and the results given as rainfall for the state as a whole for that month.

This probably gives a fairly reliable estimate of the rainfall of different months, excepting in the very earliest years, when records were kept at only one or a very few stations. Even here an estimate of the rainfall of the state made in this way is of considerable value for purposes of comparison with the rainfall of later years.

These monthly amounts have been added to obtain the annual and crop season values.



MAP 1.—MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE. ALSO SHOWS SECTION BOUNDARIES.



MAP 2.—AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION FOR THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF NEBRASKA

TABLE 1.

Year	Crop Season	Annual	Year	Crop Season	Annual	Year	Crop Season	Annual
1850	20.76	24.79	1859	10.11	16.05	1868	17.02	24.97
1851	21.70	28.50	1860	8.28	15.24	1869	19.34	30.28
1852	14.63	21.50	1861	12.31	21.60	1870	11.01	20.71
1853	28.86	31.15	1862	12.78	21.28	1871	17.41	24.98
1854	17.44	26.80	1863	9.28	14.95	1872	15.62	22.15
1855	16.88	24.89	1864	6.71	13.78	1873	16.28	20.67
1856	18.48	28.78	1865	14.98	26.09	1874	12.10	21.70
1857	14.89	24.39	1866	11.36	20.37	1875	22.38	30.56
1858	23.35	35.87	1867	14.79	22.55			

TABLE 2.—ANNUAL RAINFALL, 1876-1913.

Year	State		N. E. Section		S. E. Section		Central Section		S. W. Section		W. Section		N. W. Section	
	Annual	Crop Season	Annual	Crop Season	Annual	Crop Season	Annual	Crop Season	Annual	Crop Season	Annual	Crop Season	Annual	Crop Season
1876	22.64	13.14	30.66	20.47	35.87	21.04	25.34	14.26	9.89	7.18	10.69	6.87	16.25	9.03
1877	25.34	15.63	34.18	23.66	39.82	25.56	25.99	16.47	19.38	10.02	20.11	10.98	12.46	7.08
1878	25.07	19.00	31.37	25.11	28.99	21.45	21.91	15.30	25.54	19.83	13.76	9.71	28.92	22.63
1879	24.39	17.76	25.12	16.16	29.47	17.42	24.27	19.22	27.03	21.98	24.05	18.88	16.32	12.90
1880	21.23	14.48	25.99	18.23	25.93	17.28	23.40	16.87	21.07	12.70	17.64	12.31	13.18	9.49
1881	30.91	17.91	39.67	22.35	31.17	17.40	33.06	20.74	35.48	20.59	22.93	15.67	18.15	10.71
1882	23.51	17.56	25.54	18.68	30.23	21.88	24.23	17.72	25.94	20.97	17.95	15.09	17.54	11.04
1883	30.74	21.38	34.90	23.94	38.30	27.71	25.19	17.63	31.17	21.18	30.01	20.56	24.36	17.24
1884	24.00	16.46	32.76	19.76	30.95	21.14	26.02	17.20	26.94	21.29	13.53	10.25	13.81	9.12
1885	25.98	18.50	28.16	19.53	28.67	20.07	25.05	17.92	33.28	24.01	22.03	16.68	18.81	12.76
1886	23.71	14.05	25.74	13.75	28.98	16.54	25.80	14.97	30.43	18.86	16.84	10.94	14.43	9.25
1887	22.99	15.03	23.94	14.29	25.66	15.17	25.97	17.17	24.60	17.25	18.98	12.00	21.64	14.30
1888	22.86	17.54	26.37	19.86	28.29	19.91	27.18	21.12	21.17	16.05	13.80	11.14	20.31	17.16
1889	22.64	16.74	21.04	15.60	29.93	22.42	21.15	16.36	28.11	20.80	16.46	11.79	18.75	13.48
1890	17.18	12.28	23.36	16.03	21.81	14.93	16.69	10.99	13.43	10.80	12.00	9.24	15.81	11.71
1891	30.62	21.52	32.83	22.95	38.57	25.75	30.54	22.29	33.32	24.29	23.75	16.36	24.73	17.49
1892	24.12	17.57	23.80	18.82	28.46	20.88	22.42	15.53	22.43	15.57	19.72	13.58	27.89	21.06
1893	16.80	11.96	20.55	14.14	22.54	16.27	17.36	11.93	15.67	11.95	10.28	7.45	14.38	10.03
1894	13.30	8.26	14.36	8.40	18.44	10.50	12.94	7.85	10.33	6.59	11.30	8.15	12.54	8.10
1895	18.70	14.18	23.10	17.32	21.90	17.47	21.04	15.70	20.14	15.74	11.18	8.38	15.28	10.45
1896	26.17	18.55	32.55	23.22	36.38	25.62	26.95	19.76	24.35	18.59	17.31	12.04	19.48	12.08
1897	23.54	14.26	24.77	14.69	27.94	17.48	25.00	14.40	24.94	15.10	19.52	12.84	19.10	11.05
1898	20.70	14.91	23.74	16.91	26.73	17.26	19.28	14.08	22.23	15.54	16.65	12.97	15.57	12.70
1899	19.51	14.66	23.70	18.18	27.39	19.53	20.19	15.85	16.76	12.30	13.42	10.16	16.25	11.94
1900	24.46	17.50	32.31	20.26	34.71	24.49	26.66	18.80	18.56	13.23	14.90	12.46	19.61	15.73
1901	22.76	12.57	26.86	13.65	23.68	12.62	26.47	13.12	20.34	11.25	16.70	10.68	22.53	14.11
1902	29.09	19.52	31.70	21.67	41.35	28.86	33.01	22.68	28.05	18.73	21.27	13.39	19.17	11.76
1903	27.27	21.28	35.98	27.92	37.21	28.42	30.71	25.28	25.50	20.12	14.36	11.24	19.88	14.68
1904	23.37	17.63	25.67	19.31	29.43	21.78	28.19	20.89	22.89	17.12	15.92	12.24	18.19	14.44
1905	31.65	21.93	34.20	20.21	35.92	22.11	36.17	25.99	33.30	24.76	24.81	19.04	25.52	19.47
1906	26.98	16.15	31.96	18.49	29.85	17.47	29.30	18.44	23.51	14.40	23.81	14.15	23.48	13.97
1907	20.52	14.77	24.09	17.81	29.07	18.55	18.90	14.10	16.90	12.56	15.60	11.85	18.58	13.74
1908	26.94	20.86	30.44	22.95	38.30	31.10	26.27	20.86	24.55	18.52	19.96	14.25	23.14	17.45
1909	25.55	14.47	32.57	18.56	35.27	16.95	21.94	13.72	21.93	11.77	19.56	12.58	22.01	13.25
1910	17.18	12.15	18.39	12.79	23.45	16.15	19.89	13.77	14.78	10.95	12.02	8.90	14.56	10.35
1911	21.68	13.09	23.16	12.87	26.98	14.20	23.61	14.53	21.15	14.79	15.16	10.24	20.00	11.92
1912	21.81	12.77	24.30	13.30	24.99	12.95	18.75	9.88	21.96	13.60	21.37	13.29	19.48	13.62
1913	21.97	12.77	25.37	16.56	27.35	13.55	24.78	14.85	19.49	9.54	17.76	10.71	17.03	11.34

SNOWFALL.

Season	Snowfall (Inches)	Season	Snowfall (Inches)
1889-90	19.1	1902-03	33.9
1890-91	39.3	1903-04	10.0
1891-92	39.8	1904-05	30.1
1892-93	24.4	1905-06	29.8
1893-94	23.4	1906-07	31.2
1894-95	13.5	1907-08	17.5
1895-96	26.1	1908-09	28.3
1896-97	26.5	1909-10	35.8
1897-98	34.6	1910-11	24.7
1898-99	28.5	1911-12	54.8
1899-00	16.5	1912-13	33.5
1900-01	27.1	1913-14	16.5
1901-02	19.6		

This table shows the average snowfall, in inches, for the state by seasons. The snow when melted makes about one-tenth as much water, that is, one inch of snow will melt to about one-tenth of an inch of water.

EVAPORATION.

The following table shows the monthly evaporation from a free water surface, measured in inches, at Lincoln and North Platte for the months free of ice and snow. This indicates the amount of water that would evaporate from reservoirs, lakes and ponds. The evaporation has been measured accurately only during these months but has been approximated for the other months. The annual evaporation from a free water surface is probably between 50 and 60 inches in most of the states. It is, of course, more in the western than in the eastern section. This means that the evaporation from a free water surface is nearly twice the rainfall in the eastern and about four times the rainfall in the western part of the state:

EVAPORATION FROM A FREE WATER SURFACE.

Lincoln.

Year	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total for 7 Months
1895		6.54	5.04	6.76	6.07	5.23		
1896	5.03	5.28	7.06	7.14	5.89	4.09	3.15	37.64
1897	3.57	5.80	5.61	8.32	6.35	5.97	3.14	38.76
1898	5.43	4.09	6.79		7.40	5.07	3.11	
1899		5.33	5.94	6.75	7.29	6.02	3.92	
1900	*2.42	5.81	6.59	9.09	7.07	4.20	2.99	38.17
1901	4.44	5.50	7.09	13.33	6.61	4.95	2.92	44.84
1902	4.79	5.19	6.01	7.65	4.40	4.04	1.94	34.02
1903	4.20	6.79	5.54	7.83	6.02	4.83	4.27	39.48
1904	4.67	5.60	5.24	6.23	6.08	5.01	2.93	35.76
1905	5.32	7.00	7.79	7.22	7.06	4.19	3.48	42.06
1906	4.81	6.55	7.74	5.89	5.77	4.98	3.33	39.07
1907	4.26	6.53	6.38	6.94	6.21	5.23	3.51	39.06
1908	5.89	6.11	7.89	7.02	5.58	5.44	3.82	41.75
1909	4.68	5.91	6.68	6.01	8.74	4.68	3.76	40.46
1910	6.72	5.58	7.77	7.39	6.63	3.50	3.76	40.35
Mean	†4.71	5.85	6.57	7.57	6.39	4.84	3.34	
Av. daily	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.24	0.21	0.16	0.11	

* For 10 days. † April, 1900, not included.

EVAPORATION FROM A FREE WATER SURFACE—Concluded

North Platte.

Year	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total for 6 Months
1907	6.45	6.23	7.78	7.66	7.70	5.60	41.32
1908	6.00	6.99	6.26	7.51	6.93	8.24	41.93
1909	4.63	7.35	6.12	7.85	8.34	6.13	40.42
1910	7.49	5.98	9.90	9.75	7.60	5.85	46.57
1911	5.70	7.21	12.48	9.86	8.09	6.35	49.69
1912	4.84	7.54	7.59	8.96	7.46	5.29	41.68
1913	6.66	6.23	9.22	10.39	11.56	7.00	51.06
Mean	5.97	6.79	8.48	8.84	8.24	6.35	
Av. daily	0.20	0.22	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.21	

WIND MOVEMENT.

Miles Per Hour.

Month	Lincoln Elevation of Anemometer 84 feet.	North Platte Elevation of Anomemeter 51 feet.	Omaha Elevation of Anemometer 121 feet.	Valentine Elevation of Anemometer 54 feet.
January	11	8	9	10
February	11	8	10	10
March	13	10	10	12
April	14	11	10	13
May	12	10	9	12
June	10	9	8	11
July	9	8	7	10
August	9	7	7	10
September	10	8	8	10
October	11	8	8	10
November	11	8	9	10
December	10	8	9	10
Annual	11	9	9	11

This table gives the average velocity of the wind, in miles per hour, computed from the records of the four Weather Bureau stations in Nebraska.

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES.*

Revised to 1913.

The topography of Nebraska is varied. The lowest elevation is 810 feet at water level on the Missouri river in the southeastern part of the state, and the highest point is Hogback mountain in Banner county, 5,084 feet. The grade westward from the Missouri river is about six feet to the mile for the first one hundred miles, seven for the second hundred, eight for the third, ten for the fourth, and eighteen to twenty feet for the last fifty miles.

The United States geological survey and the Nebraska geological survey have made topographic maps of the following counties: Adams, Butler, Clay, Deuel, Franklin, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Howard, Kearney, Keith, Lancaster, Merrick, Morrill, Nuckolls, Phelps, Polk, Sarpy, Saunders, Scott's Bluff and Webster counties. Maps for the following counties are approaching completion: Buffalo, Cass, Dawson, Fillmore, Furnas, Gosper, Nance, Nemaha, Otoe, Thayer and York. Work on maps of the following counties has been begun: Banner, Cheyenne, Colfax, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Frontier, Gage. Garden, Greeley, Johnson, Lincoln, McPherson, Platte, Saline, Seward, Sherman, Sioux, Valley and Washington. These maps may be secured from the United States geological survey at Washington or the Nebraska geological survey at the university, at ten cents each, by mail, eleven cents.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Abbott	Hall	C., B. & Q.	1,898
Abie	Butler	C. & N. W.	1,432
Adams	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,244
Adaton	Sheridan		
Adelia	Sioux	C., B. & Q.	3,717
Agate	Sioux		4,440
Agee	Holt		
Agnew	Lancaster	U. P.	1,264
Ainsworth	Brown	C. & N. W.	2,521
Ainsworth, B. M. W. of section tool house	Brown	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,525
Albany	Sheridan		
Albion	Boone	C. & N. W.	1,748
Albion	Boone	U. P.	1,754
Albion	Boone	W. B.	1,747
Albright	Douglas	C., R. I. & P.	1,097
Alda	Hall	U. P.	1,917
Alda	Hall	U. S. C. & G. S.	4,916
Alden	Morrill	C., B. & Q.	1,661
Aldine	Sioux		
Alexandria	Thayer	St. J. & G. I.	1,403
Alkali	Keith	U. P.	3,058
Allen	Dixon	C., B. & Q.	1,486
Alliance	Box Butte	C., B. & Q.	3,971
Alliance	Box Butte	W. B.	3,968
Alma	Harlan	C., B. & Q.	1,939
Alma	Harlan	W. B.	1,996
Alma Junction	Clay	C., B. & Q.	1,788
Almeria	Loup		
Altai	Brown		
Altona	Wayne		
Alvo	Cass	C., R. I. & P.	1,331
Amboy	Webster	C., B. & Q.	1,680
Amboy	Webster	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,692
Amelia	Holt		
Ames	Dodge	U. P.	1,231
Ames Spur	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,225
Amherst	Buffalo	C., B. & Q.	3,682
Amherst	Buffalo	U. P.	2,337
Andrews	Sioux	C. & N. W.	4,422
Andrews	Sioux	U. S. C. & G. S.	4,430
Angora	Morrill	C., B. & Q.	4,271
Angus	Nuckolls	C., B. & Q.	1,621
Anncar	Holt		
Anoka	Boyd	C. & N. W.	1,645
Anselmo	Custer	C., B. & Q.	2,605
Ansley	Custer	C., B. & Q.	2,307
Ansley	Custer	W. B.	2,307

*Excerpted from an article by Prof. E. H. Barbour in volume 4 of the Nebraska geological survey.

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Antelope	Dawes	U. P.	4,707
Antelope Creek	Lancaster	Mo. Pac.	1,068
Antioch	Sheridan		
Apex	Wayne	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,790
Apex	Wayne	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,786
Appleton	Pawnee	C., B. & Q.	1,062
Arabia	Cherry	C. & N. W.	2,718
Arabia	Cherry	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,722
Arapahoe	Furnas	C., B. & Q.	2,173
Arapahoe	Furnas	W. B.	2,173
Arbor	Lancaster	C. & N. W.	1,157
Arcadia	Valley	C., B. & Q.	2,186
Arcadia	Valley	W. B.	2,186
Archer	Merrick	C., B. & Q.	1,740
Arden	Wheeler		
Arlington	Washington	C. & N. W.	1,162
Armour	Pawnee	C., B. & Q.	1,314
Armour	Pawnee	Mo. Pac.	800
Armstrong	Knox		
Arna	Lincoln		
Arnold	Custer		
Ashbrook	Sioux		4,460
Ashby	Grant	C,, B. & Q.	3,847
Ashland	Saunders	C., B. & Q.	1,086
Ashland	Saunders	W. B.	1,100
Ashland Junction		C., B. & Q.	1,082
Ashton	Sherman	W. B.	2,061
Ashton	Sherman	C., B. & Q.	2,061
Asylum	Lancaster		
Atkins	Morrill	C., B. & Q.	3,722
Atkinson	Holt	C. & N. W.	2,108
Atkinson	Holt	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,110
Atlanta	Phelps	C., B. & Q.	2,333
Auburn	Nemaha	Mo. Pac.	860
Auburn	Nemaha	C., B. & Q.	1,051
Auburn	Nemaha	W. B.	1,051
Aurora	Hamilton	C., B. & Q.	1,792
Aurora	Hamilton	W. B.	1,792
Austin	Sherman		
Avery	Sarpy	U. P.	1,019
Avoca	Cass	Mo. Pac.	1,172
Axtell	Kearney	C., B. & Q.	2,219
Ayr	Adams	C., B. & Q.	1,836
Badger	Holt		
Badger Lake	Cherry		
Bailey	Cherry		
Baker	Boyd	Mo. Pac.	1,106
Balk Peak, Kiowa Township	Scott's Bluff	U. S. G. S.	4,420
Ballagh	Garfield		
Bancroft	Cuming	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,318
Banner	Cherry		
Barada	Richardson		
Barneston	Gage	U. P.	1,190
Barneston, C., B. & Q. crossing	Gage	U. P.	1,195
Barney	Otoe	C., B. & Q.	925
Bartlett	Wheeler		
Bartley	Red Willow	C., B. & Q.	2,325
Barton	Deuel	U. P.	3,414
Bassett	Rock	C. & N. W.	2,323
Bassett	Rock	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,326
Bassett	Rock	W. B.	2,323
Battle Creek	Madison	C. & N. W.	1,589
Bayard	Morrill	C., B. & Q.	3,758
Bay State	Dodge	U. P.	1,286
Bazile Mills	Knox		
Beardwell	Brown		
Beatrice	Gage	C., R. I. & P.	1,275
Beatrice	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,247
Beatrice	Gage	U. P.	1,244
Beatrice	Gage	W. B.	1,235
Beaver City	Furnas	C., B. & Q.	2,147
Beaver City	Furnas	W. B.	2,147
Beaver Crossing	Seward	C. & N. W.	1,458
Bee	Seward	C. & N. W.	1,563
Bee Creek		Mo. Pac.	900
Beemer	Cuming	C. & N. W.	1,341
Belden	Cedar	C., B. & Q.	1,541

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Belfast	Greeley	C., B. & Q.	2,181
Belgrade	Nance	U. P.	1,707
Bellevue	Sarpy	C., B. & Q.	985
Bellwood	Butler	C., B. & Q.	1,439
Belmar	Keith	C., & N. W.	1,341
Belmont	Dawes	C., B. & Q.	4,493
Belnap	Sarpy	C., B. & Q.	1,119
Belvidere	Thayer	St. J. & G. I.	1,496
Belvidere	Thayer	C., B. & Q.	1,490
Benedict	York	C., B. & Q.	1,679
Benkelman	Dundy	C., B. & Q.	2,968
Benkelman	Dundy	W. B.	2.968
Bennett	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,243
Bennett	Lancaster	C. & N. W.	1,678
Bennington	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1.088
Benson	Douglas		
Benton	Colfax	U. P.	1,398
Berea	Box Butte	C., B. & Q.	4,145
Berks	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,413
Berlin	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	1,116
Bertha	Keith		
Bertrand	Phelps	C., B. & Q.	2,515
Berwyn	Custer	C., B. & Q.	2,374
Best	Chase		
Bethany	Lancaster		
Bethany Heights	Lancaster	Mo. Pac.	1,120
Bethel	Kimball		
Beverly	Hitchcock	C., B. & Q.	2,659
Big Creek	Cherry		
Bighorn Mountain	Banner	U. S. G. S.	4,718
Bignell	Lincoln		
Big Nemaha		Mo. Pac.	820
Bigspring	Deuel	U. P.	3,365
Bigspring	Deuel	U. S. G. S.	3,370
Bingham	Sheridan	C., B. & Q.	3,914
Bird Cage Gap	Cheyenne	U. S. G. S.	4,028
Birdsell	Box Butte	C., B. & Q.	3,953
Birdwood	Lincoln	U. P.	
Blackbird	Holt		
Bladen	Webster	C., B. & Q.	1,982
Blaine	Adams	C., B. & Q.	1,884
Blanche	Chase		
Blair	Washington	C. & N. W.	1,083
Blair, Missouri river, L. W.	Washington	M. R. Com.	986
Blair, Missouri river, H. W.	Washington	M. R. Com.	1,007
Blair, Missouri river, H. W.	Washington	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,087
Blair, Missouri river. H. W.	Washington	W. B.	1,240
Blair Summit	Washington	C. & N. W.	1,232
Blake	Garfield		
Bliss	Holt		
Bloomfield	Knox	C., St. P. & M. O.	1,702
Bloomington	Franklin	C., B. & Q.	1,845
Blue Hill	Webster	C., B. & Q.	1,967
Blue Hill	Webster	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,790
Blue Hill	Webster	W. B.	1,967
Blue Hill Triangulation Station	Webster	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,042
Blue Springs	Gage	U. P.	1,200
Blue Springs	Gage	U. P.	1,195
Blue Springs	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,259
Boelus	Howard	U. P.	1,920
Bonnor	Morrill	C., B. & Q.	4,158
Bookwalter	Pawnee	Mo. Pac.	919
Bookwalter	Pawnee	Mo. Pac.	883
Boone	Boone	U. P.	1,698
Bordeaux	Dawes	C. & N. W.	3,688
Bordeaux	Dawes	U. S. C. & G. S.	3,704
Bostwick	Nuckolls	C., B. & Q.	1,597
Bostwick	Nuckolls	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,605
Bowen	Washington	C. & N. W.	1,187
Boxelder	Red Willow		
Bracken	Nemaha	C., B. & Q.	902
Braden	McPherson		
Bradish	Boone	C. & N. W.	1,774
Bradshaw	York	C., B. & Q.	1,715
Brady	Lincoln		
Brady Island	Lincoln	U. P.	2,651
Brainard	Butler	C. & N. W.	1,674

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Brainard	Butler	U. P.	1,679
Brainard, F., E. & M. V. crossing	Butler	U. P.	1,672
Brandon	Perkins	C., B. & Q.	3,510
Brayton	Greeley	C., B. & Q.	1,957
Breslau	Antelope	C., B. & Q.	1,694
Brewster	Blaine		
Brickton	Adams	C., B. & Q.	1,827
Brickton	Adams	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,831
Bridgeport	Morrill	C., B. & Q.	3,658
Briggs	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,122
Brighton	McPherson		
Bristow	Boyd	C. & N. W.	1,475
Britt	Cherry		
Broadwater	Morrill		
Brock	Nemaha	Mo. Pac.	956
Broken Bow	Custer	C., B. & Q.	2,477
Broken Bow	Custer	W. B.	2,477
Brooksburg	Keya Paha		
Brownlee	Cherry		
Brownson	Cheyenne	U. P.	4,215
Brownville, Missouri river, ex. L. W. 1882	Nemaha	M. R. Com.	875
Brownville, Missouri river, ex. H. W. 1881	Nemaha	M. R. Com.	895
Brownville station	Nemaha	C., B. & Q.	893
Brule	Keith	U. P.	3,287
Bruning	Thayer	C., B. & Q.	1,583
Bruno	Butler	C. & N. W.	1,490
Brunswick	Antelope	C., B. & Q.	1,859
Brunswick	Antelope	U. S. C & G. S.	1,856
Buda	Buffalo	U. P.	2,122
Buffalo	Dawson		
Burchard	Pawnee	C., B. & Q.	1,366
Burchard	Pawnee	W. B.	1,377
Burge	Cherry		
Burkett	Hall		
Burnham	Lancaster		
Burns	Box Butte		
Burr	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	1,060
Burress	Fillmore	C., B. & Q.	1,619
Burroak	Custer		
Burton	Keya Paha		
Burwell	Garfield	C., B. & Q.	2,180
Burwell	Garfield	W. B.	2,180
Bushnell	Kimball	U. P.	4,371
Butka	Rock		
Butte	Boyd		
Byron	Thayer	C., B. & Q.	1,670
Cadams	Nuckolls	C. & N. W.	1,783
Cairo	Hall	C., B & Q.	1,951
Calamus	Loup		
Caldwell	Scott's Bluff		
Calhoun	Washington	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,074
Callaway	Custer	U. P.	2,559
Callaway	Custer	W. B.	2,555
Calvert	Dundy		
Cambridge	Furnas	C., B. & Q.	2,258
Campbell	Franklin	C., B. & Q.	1,997
Canton	Box Butte		
Carleton	Thayer	St. J. & G. I.	1,549
Carlisle	Fillmore	C. & N. W.	1,653
Carns	Keya Paha		
Carrico	Hayes		
Carroll	Wayne	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,552
Carson	Holt		
Carter	Harlan	C., B. & Q.	2,028
Cascade	Cherry		
Castle Rock	Banner	U. S. G. S.	4,472
Castle Rock	Scott's Bluff	U. S. G. S.	4,473
Catalpa	Holt		
Catherine	Chase		
Cedar Bluffs	Saunders	C. & N. W.	1,300
Cedar Creek	Cass	C., B. & Q.	1,008
Cedar Rapids	Boone	U. P.	1,782
Celia	Holt		
Center	Knox		
Centerpoint	Frontier		
Central City	Merrick	U. P.	1,702
Central City	Merrick	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,702

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Central City	Merrick	C., B. & Q.	1,695
Central City	Merrick	W. B.	1,708
Ceresco	Saunders	C. & N. W.	1,189
Chadron	Dawes	C. & N. W.	3,363
Chadron	Dawes	U. S. C. & G. S.	3,371
Chalco	Sarpy	C., B. & Q.	1,073
Chambers	Holt		
Champion	Chase		
Chandler	McPherson		
Chapman	Merrick	U. P.	1,767
Chapman	Merrick	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,767
Chappell, iron post at R. R. depot	Deuel	U. S. G. S.	3,696
Chappell, iron post at R. R. depot	Deuel	U. P.	3,697
Charleston	York	C. & N. W.	1,692
Chase	Chase		
Cheney	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,428
Cherry	Cherry		
Chester	Thayer	C., B. & Q.	1,618
Chester	Thayer	W. B.	1,618
Chesterfield	Cherry		
Chimney Rock	Cheyenne	U. S. G. S.	4,242
Clara	Cheyenne		
Clarks	Merrick	U. P.	1,623
Clarks	Merrick	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,623
Clarkson	Colfax	C. & N. W.	1,490
Clatonia	Gage	C., R. I. & P.	1,370
Clay Center	Clay	C., B. & Q.	1,780
Clear Water	Antelope	C. & N. W.	1,791
Cleman	Morrill		
Climax	Custer		
Clinton	Sheridan	C. & N. W.	3,732
Clinton	Sheridan	U. S. C. & G. S.	3,738
Closter	Boone		
Coburn	Dakota	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,105
Cody	Cherry	C. & N. W.	3,096
Cody	Cherry	U. S. C. & G. S.	3,100
Coffee Siding	Sioux	C. & N. W.	4,741
Coffman	Washington	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,082
Coleridge	Cedar	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,552
Colfer	Dundy	C., B. & Q.	3,184
College View	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,229
Collins	McPherson	C., B. & Q.	3,986
Colon	Saunders	C. & N. W.	1,249
Colton	Cheyenne	U. P.	3,966
Columbus	Platte	U. P.	1,448
Columbus	Platte	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,448
Columbus	Platte	W. B.	1,442
Columbus	Platte	C., B. &. Q.	1,441
Colyer	Morrill		
Comstock	Custer	C., B. & Q.	2,267
Concord	Dixon	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,435
Cook	Johnson	Mo. Pac.	920
Cooper	Blaine		
Copenhagen	Antelope	C., B. & Q.	1,820
Cordova	Seward	C. & N. W.	1,569
Cornell	Hitchcock		
Cornlea	Platte	C. & N. W.	1,722
Cortland	Gage	U. P.	1,442
Cotesfield	Howard		
Courthouse Rock	Cheyenne	U. S. G. S.	4,100
Covert	Scott's Bluff	C., B. & Q.	3,916
Covington	Dakota	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,105
Cowles	Webster	C., B. & Q.	1,780
Cowles	Webster	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,792
Cozad	Dawson	U. P.	2,486
Crab Orchard	Johnson	C., B. & Q.	1,278
Craig	Burt	C., St. P. M. & O.	1,261
Crawford	Dawes	C., B. & Q.	3,670
Crawford	Dawes	C. & N. W.	3,681
Crawford	Dawes	U. S. C. & G. S.	3,681
Creighton	Knox	C. & N. W.	1,600
Creighton	Knox	W. B.	1,600
Creston	Platte	C. & N. W.	1,605
Crete	Saline	C., B. & Q.	1,353
Crete	Saline	W. B.	1,368
Crete	Saline	Mo. Pac.	
Crete Branch Junction	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	920

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Crofton	Knox	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,432
Crookston	Cherry	C. & N. W.	2,673
Crookston	Cherry	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,677
Cross	Sioux		
Crossbar	Kimball		
Crowell	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,275
Crowell, Elkhorn river	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,275
Cuba	Rock		
Culbertson	Hitchcock	C., B. & Q.	2,565
Culbertson	Hitchcock	W. B.	2,576
Cullom	Cass	C., B. & Q.	984
Cumminsville	Wheeler		
Cumro	Custer		
Curlew	Cherry		
Curly	Sioux		4,720
Curtis	Frontier	C., B. & Q.	2,553
Curtis	Frontier	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,560
Curtis	Frontier	W. B.	2,553
Cushing	Howard	C., B. & Q.	1,794
Dakota City	Dakota	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,102
Dakota City	Dakota	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,102
Dakota City	Dakota	C., B. & Q.	1,097
Dakota City	Dakota	C. & N. W.	1,619
Dakota Junction	Dawes	C. & N. W.	3,241
Dalton	Cheyenne	C., B. & Q.	4,273
Danbury	Red Willow	C., B. & Q.	2,458
Dannebrog	Howard	U. P.	1,873
Darr	Dawson	U. P.	2,449
Davenport	Thayer	St. J. & G. I.	1,655
Davenport	Thayer	C. & N. W.	1,654
Davey	Lancaster	C. & N. W.	1,261
David City	Butler	C. & N. W.	1,619
David City	Butler	U. P.	1,620
David City	Butler	C., B. & Q.	1,607
David City	Butler	W. B.	1,619
Dawson	Richardson	C., B. & Q.	951
Daykin	Jefferson	C., B. & Q.	1,527
Deadman's Creek	Lancaster	Mo. Pac.	1,105
Dean	Cherry	C., B. & Q.	1,769
Debolt Place	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,200
Decatur, Missouri river, L. W.	Burt	M. R. Com.	1,033
Decatur, Missouri river, H. W.	Burt	M. R. Com.	1,051
Deloit	Holt		
Denmark	Lincoln		
Denton	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,232
Deshler	Thayer	C., R. I. & P.	1,567
De Soto	Washington		
Deverre	Garfield		
Deweese	Clay	C., B. & Q.	1,685
DeWitt	Saline	C., B. & Q.	1,289
DeWitt	Sallne	C., R. I. & P.	1,300
Dexter	Lincoln	U. P.	2,994
Dickens	Lincoln	C., B. & Q.	3,128
Diller	Jefferson	C., B. & Q.	1,346
Disney	Holt		
Dix	Kimball	U. P.	4,554
Dixon	Dixon	C., B. & Q.	1,475
Doane	Dundy	C., B. & Q.	3,034
Dodge	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,395
Dome Rock	Scott's Bluff	U. S. G. S.	4,560
Donald	Hooker		
Doniphan	Hall	St. J. & G. I.	1,944
Doniphan	Hall	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,946
Dooley	Dawes	C., B. & Q.	4,270
Dorchester	Saline	C., B. & Q.	1,486
Doris	Custer		
Dorsey	Holt		
Douglas	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	1,122
Dublin	Boone	U. P.	1,879
Du Bois	Pawnee	C., R. I. & P.	1.084
Duff	Rock		
Dukeville	Knox		
Duluth	Grant	C., B. & Q.	3,644
Dumas	Garfield		
Dunbar	Otoe	C., B. & Q.	1,044
Dunbar	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	1,047
Duncan	Platte	U. P.	1,495
Duncan	Platte	U. S. C. & G. S	1,492

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Dunlap	Dawes		
Dunning	Blaine	C., B. & Q.	2,621
Dunning	Blaine	W. B.	2,621
Dunwell	Hooker		
Dustin	Holt		
Dwight	Butler	C. & N. W.	1,626
Dye	Cheyenne		
Eagle	Cass	Mo. Pac.	1,280
Earl	Frontier		
Eastend	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,196
Eastwood	Morrill		
Eclipse	Hooker		
Eddy	Hayes		
Eddyville	Dawson	U. P.	2,448
Eden	Nemaha	St. J. & G. I.	1,726
Edgar	Clay	C., B. & Q.	1,722
Edgar	Clay	W. B.	1,722
Edgar	Clay	St. J. & G. I.	1,725
Edholm	Butler	C., B. & Q.	1,362
Edison	Furnas	C., B. & Q.	2,116
Edith	Blaine		
Edward	Garden		
Elba	Howard	U. P.	1,859
Elberon	Otoe	C., B. & Q.	1,194
Eldorado	Clay	C. & N. W.	1,774
Elgin	Antelope	C. & N. W.	1,929
Eli	Cherry	C. & N. W.	3,188
Elizabeth	Cherry		
Elk City	Douglas		
Elk Creek	Johnson	C., B. & Q.	1,067
Elkhorn	Johnson	U. P.	1,164
Elkhorn Junction	Douglas	C. & N. W.	983
Ellis	Gage	C., R. I. & P.	1,451
Ellsworth	Sheridan	C., B. & Q.	3,914
Elm Creek	Buffalo	U. P.	2,266
Elmwood	Cass	Mo. Pac.	1,160
Elsie	Perkins	C., B. & Q.	3,382
Elsmere	Cherry		
Elton	Custer		
Elwood	Gosper	C., B. & Q.	2,763
Elyria	Valley	C., B. & Q.	2,101
Emerald	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,231
Emerick	Madison		
Emerson	Dixon	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,427
Emerson	Dixon	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,427
Emerson Junction	Dakota	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,427
Emmett	Holt	C. & N. W.	2,022
Emmett	Holt	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,023
Emmons	Holt	C., B. & Q.	1,278
Empire	Sioux		
Enders	Chase	C., B. & Q.	3,136
Enderslake	Brown		
Endicott	Jefferson	C., B. & Q.	1,288
Endicott	Jefferson	St. J. & G. I.	1,287
Enola	Madison		
Enterprise	Keya Paha		
Ericson	Wheeler	W. B.	2,029
Ericson	Wheeler	C., B. & Q.	2,029
Erik	Cherry		
Erina	Garfield		
Erwin	Wheeler	C. & N. W.	3,434
Esther	Dawes		
Etna	Custer		
Eureka	Hayes		
Eustis	Frontier	C., B. & Q.	2,616
Eustis	Frontier	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,624
Everson	Harlan	C., B. & Q.	2,071
Ewing	Holt	C. & N. W.	1,857
Ewing	Holt	W. B.	1,888
Exeter	Fillmore	C. & N. W.	1,607
Exeter	Fillmore	C., B. & Q.	1,607
Fairbury	Jefferson	St. J. & G. I.	1,313
Fairbury	Jefferson	C., R. I. & P.	1,332
Fairbury	Jefferson	W. B.	1,316
Fairbury	Jefferson	C., B. & Q.	
Fairfield	Clay	St. J. & G. I.	1,779
Fairfield	Clay	C., B. & Q.	1,774
Fairmont	Fillmore	C., B. & Q.	1,641

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Fairmont	Fillmore	W. B.	1,652
Falls City	Richardson	C., B. & Q.	900
Falls City	Richardson	Mo. Pac.	903
Fargo	Richardson		
Farnam	Dawson	C., B. & Q.	2,721
Farnam	Dawson	U. S. G. S.	2,729
Farwell	Howard	C., B. & Q.	1,952
Ferguson	Loup		
Fern	Cherry		
Filley	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,386
Filley	Gage	W. B.	1,397
Firth	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,313
Fisher	Lancaster	C. & N. W.	4,735
Flats	McPherson		
Fleming	Box Butte	C., B. & Q.	4,232
Flickville	Adams	C. & N. W.	1,882
Florence	Douglas	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,033
Fontanelle	Washington		
Ford	Logan		
Fordyce	Cedar	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,359
Forks	McPherson		
Fort Calhoun	Washington	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,074
Fort Crook	Sarpy	Mo. Pac.	930
Fort Kearney	Kearney	St. J. & G. I.	2,119
Fort Omaha	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,075
Fort Robinson	Dawes	C. & N. W.	3,778
Fort Roblnson	Dawes	W. B.	3,764
Fort Robinson	Dawes	U. S. C. & G. S.	3,786
Fort Sidney (old), copper bolt in monument in parade ground	Cheyenne	U. S. G. S.	4,086
Fort Sidney (old), copper bolt in monument in parade ground	Cheyenne	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,642
Foster	Pierce	C. & N. W.	1,642
Francis	Wheeler		
Frank	Blaine		
Franklin	Franklin	C., B. & Q.	1,817
Franklin	Franklin	W. B.	1,820
Freedom	Frontier		
Freeport	Banner		
Fremont	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,196
Fremont	Dodge	U. P.	1,195
Fremont	Dodge	W. B.	1,203
Fremont	Dodge	C., B. & Q.	1,192
Friend	Saline	C., B. & Q.	1,558
Friendville	Fillmore	C., B. & Q.	1,558
Froid	Deuel		
Fullerton	Nance	U. P.	1,630
Funk	Phelps	C., B. & Q.	2,249
Funnel Rock	Banner	U. S. G. S.	4,502
Gabe Rock	Banner	U. S. G. S.	5,006
Gables	Garfield		
Galena	Hayes		
Gandy	Logan		
Gannett	Lincoln	U. P.	2,766
Gannett	Lincoln	U. S. G. S.	2,769
Gardiner	Platte	U. P.	1,575
Garfield	Lincoln		
Garrison	Butler	C., B. & Q.	1,592
Gary	Banner		
Gates	Custer	C., R. I. & P.	1,000
Geneva	Fillmore	C., B. & Q.	1,643
Geneva	Fillmore	C. & N. W.	1,644
Geneva	Fillmore	W. B.	1,633
Genoa	Nance	U. P.	1,580
Genoa	Nance	W. B.	1,584
Georgetown	Custer	St. J. & G. I.	1,841
Georgia	Cherry	C. & N. W.	2,913
Georgia	Cherry	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,918
Gering	Scott's Bluff	U. S. G. S.	3,902
Germantown	Seward	C., B. & Q.	1,568
Gibbon	Buffalo	U. P.	2,060
Gibbon	Buffalo	W. B.	2,068
Gilead	Thayer	C., R. I. & P.	1,566
Giles	Brown		
Gilmore	Sarpy	U. P	988
Gilmore Junction	Sarpy	C., B. & Q.	999
Gilmore Junction	Sarpy	Mo. Pac.	960
Giltner	Hamilton	C., B. & Q.	1,833

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Girard	Box Butte	C., B. & Q.	4,371
Gladstone	Jefferson	C., R. I. & P.	1,559
Glen	Sioux	C. & N. W.	4,050
Glenrock	Nemaha	Mo. Pac.	945
Glenrose	McPherson		
Glenville	Clay	St. J. & G. I.	1,839
Glenwood Park	Buffalo	U. P.	2,158
Goehner	Seward	C. & N. W.	1,548
Goodwin	Dakota	C., B. & Q.	1,169
Gordon	Sheridan	C. & N. W.	3,550
Gothenburg	Dawson	W. B.	2,557
Gothenburg	Dawson	U. P.	2,561
Gracie	Loup		
Graf	Johnson	C., B. & Q.	1,222
Grafton	Fillmore	C., B. & Q.	1,684
Grand Island	Hall	U. P.	1,858
Grand Island	Hall	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,858
Grand Island	Hall	W. B.	1,860
Grand Island	Hall	C., B. & Q.	1,861
Grand Island	Hall	St. J. & G. I.	1,864
Grant	Perkins	C., B. & Q.	3,405
Grayson	Sheridan		
Greeley	Greeley	W. B.	2,021
Greeley Center	Greeley	C., B. & Q.	2,010
Greenvalley	Holt		
Greenwood	Cass	C., B. & Q.	1,125
Gresham	York	C. & N. W.	1,623
Gretna	Sarpy	C., B. & Q.	1,247
Gross	Boyd		
Guide Rock	Webster	C., B. & Q.	1,646
Hadar	Pierce	C. & N. W.	1,550
Hadar	Pierce	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,857
Hadar Spur	Pierce	C. & N. W.	1,557
Haddam	Pierce	C., B. & Q.	1,384
Haigler	Dundy	C., B. & Q.	3,258
Hallam	Lancaster	C., R. I. & P.	1,490
Halloran	Adams	C., B. & Q.	1,878
Halsey	Thomas	C., B. & Q.	2,695
Hamilton	Sheridan		
Hamlet	Hayes	C., B. & Q.	2,826
Hammond	Rock		
Hampton	Hamilton	C., B. & Q.	1,760
Hancock	Dundy		
Hanlon	Lancaster	U. P.	1,210
Hanover	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,239
Hansen	Adams	St. J. & G. I.	1,945
Hansen	Adams	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,945
Harbine	Jefferson	C., R. I. & P.	1,464
Hardy	Nuckolls	C., B. & Q.	1,539
Harlan	Cherry		
Harmony	Cherry		
Harold	Holt		
Harrisburg	Banner		
Harrison	Sioux	C. & N. W.	4,849
Harrison	Sioux	U. S. C. & G. S.	4,857
Hartington	Cedar	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,382
Hartington	Cedar	W. B.	1,309
Harvard	Clay	C. & N. W.	1,804
Harvard	Clay	W. B.	1,812
Harvard	Clay	C., B. & Q.	1,799
Hashman	Box Butte		
Hastings	Adams	St. J. & G. I.	1,921
Hastings	Adams	C. & N. W.	1,932
Hastings	Adams	C., B. & Q.	1,932
Hastings	Adams	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,935
Hastings	Adams	W. B.	1,932
Havana	Frontier		
Havelock	Lancaster	C., R. I. & P.	1,168
Havelock	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,135
Havens	Merrick	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,586
Haxtun	Adams	C., B. & Q.	4,030
Hayes Center	Hayes		
Hay Springs	Sheridan	C. & N. W.	3,824
Hay Springs	Sheridan	U. S. C. & G. S.	3,831
Hay Springs	Sheridan	W. B.	3,821
Hazard	Sherman	C., B. & Q.	2,106
Headquarters	Wheeler		
Heartwell	Kearney	C., B. & Q.	2,094

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Stations	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Heath	Banner		
Hebron	Thayer	C., B. & Q.	1,458
Hebron	Thayer	W. B.	1,458
Hebron	Thayer	C., R. I. & P.	1,476
Hecla	Hooker	C., B. & Q.	3,360
Heigler	Thayer	C., B. & Q.	3,258
Helvey	Jefferson	C., B. & Q.	1,426
Hemingford	Box Butte	C., B. & Q.	4,256
Henderson	York	C. & N. W.	1,725
Hendley	Furnas	C., B. & Q.	2,231
Henry	Scott's Bluff	C., B. & Q.	4,040
Herdon	Cheyenne	U. P.	4,313
Herman	Washington	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,033
Hershey	Lincoln	U. P.	2,901
Hershey	Lincoln	U. S. G. S.	2,906
Heyward	Scott's Bluff	C., B. & Q.	3,846
Hiawatha	Dundy	Mo. Pac.	1,026
Hickman	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,241
Hickman	Lancaster	W. B.	1,252
Hickman	Lancaster	Mo. Pac.	1,160
Higggins	Cheyenne		
Hiland	Hayes	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,012
Hildreth	Franklin	C., B. & Q.	2,172
Hill Siding	Platte	C. & N. W.	1,700
Hillside	McPherson	C. & N. W.	1,229
Hilton	Sheridan		
Hindrey	Lincoln	U. P.	2,680
Hoag	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,264
Hogback Mountain	Banner	U. S. G. S.	5,084
Holbrook	Furnas	C., B. & Q.	2,206
Holdrege	Phelps	C., B. & Q.	2,324
Holdrege	Phelps	W. B.	2,324
Holdrege Junction	Phelps	W. B.	2,824
Holland	Lancaster		
Hollinger	Furnas	C., B. & Q.	3,092
Hollis	Phelps	C., B. & Q.	1,325
Holmesville	Gage	U. P.	1,207
Holstein	Adams	C., B. & Q.	2,005
Holyoke	Gage	C., B. & Q.	3,734
Homer	Dakota	C., B. & Q.	1,109
Homestead	Greeley		
Hooper	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,228
Hope	Scott's Bluff	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,553
Hope	Scott's Bluff	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,555
Horace	Greeley	C., B. & Q.	2,062
Hordville	Hamilton		
Horsefoot	Rock		
Hoskins	Wayne	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,664
Hoskins	Wayne	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,668
Hough	Dawes		
Houston	York	C. & N. W.	1,646
Howe	Nemaha	Mo. Pac.	987
Howell	Colfax	C. & N. W.	1,458
Hubbard	Dakota	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,157
Hubbard	Dakota	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,157
Hubbell	Thayer	C., B. & Q.	1,458
Hoffman	Brown		
Hull	Banner		
Humboldt	Richardson	C., B. & Q.	985
Humphrey	Platte	U. P.	1,645
Humphrey	Platte	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,645
Humphrey	Platte	C. & N. W.	1,648
Hunt	Frontier		
Hunter	Sheridan		
Huntley	Harlan	C., B. & Q.	2,124
Hutchinson	Garden		
Huxley	Custer		
Hyannis	Grant	C., B. & Q.	3,735
Ickes	Cheyenne		
Ida	Dawes		
Idaho	Grant	St. J. & G. I.	2,000
Imperial	Chase	W. B.	3,278
Imperial	Chase	C., B. & Q.	3,281
Inavale	Webster	C., B. & Q.	1,725
Indianola	Red Willow	W. B.	2,372
Indianola	Red Willow	C., B. & Q.	2,372
Inez	Holt		
Ingham	Lincoln	C., B. & Q.	2,672

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Ingham	Lincoln	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,679
Ingleside	Adams		
Inland	Clay	C. & N. W.	1,857
Inland	Clay	C., B. & Q.	1,853
Inman	Holt	C. & N. W.	1,928
Insdale	Holt	C., B. & Q.	1,725
Irvington	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,090
Irwin	Cherry	C. & N. W.	3,433
Irwin	Cherry	U. S. C. & G. S.	3,441
Ithaca	Saunders	C., B. & Q.	1,134
Ives	Kimball	C., B. & Q.	3,105
Jacinto	Kimball	U. P.	4,498
Jackson	Dakota	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,124
Jackson	Dakota	C., B. & Q.	1,105
Jamaica	Lancaster	U. P.	1,193
Jamison	Keya Paha		
Jansen	Jefferson	C., R. I. & P.	1,479
Jefferson	Jefferson	St. J. & G. I.	2,076
Jelen	Knox		
Jess	Shoridan		
Jessum	Antelope	C., B. & Q.	4,872
Joder	Sioux	C., B. & Q.	3,725
Johnson	Nemaha	C., B. & Q.	1,228
Johnstown	Brown	C. & N. W.	2,600
Johnstown	Brown	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,604
Josselyn	Dawson	U. P.	2,347
Joy	Holt		
Julesburg		U. P.	3,468
Julian	Nemaha	Mo. Pac.	940
Juniata	Adams	C., B. & Q.	1,971
Junod	Cherry		
Kansas City & Omaha Junction	Jefferson	St. J. & G. I.	1,344
Kaw	Dundy		
Kearney	Buffalo	U. P.	2,150
Kearney	Buffalo	W. B.	2,146
Kearney	Buffalo	C., B. & Q.	2,147
Keene	Kearney	C., B. & Q.	2,208
Kelley	Sioux		
Kelso	Hooker	C., B. & Q.	3,074
Kenesaw	Adams	C., B. & Q.	2,048
Kennard	Washington	C. & N. W.	1,142
Kennedy	Cherry		
Kenomi	Sheridan		
Kent	Loup	U. P.	1,585
Kent's Siding	Madison	C. & N. W.	1,553
Kesterson	Jefferson	C., B. & Q.	1,323
Keystone	Keith		
Kilgora	Cherry		
Kilmer	Lincoln		
Kimball	Kimball	W. B.	4,697
Kimball	Kimball	U. P.	4,709
King	Cherry		
Kinney	Gage		
Kirk	Banner		
Kirkwood	Rock		
Knox	York	C., B. & Q.	1,635
Knoxville	Knox		
Kola	Holt		
Korty	Keith	U. P.	3,105
Kowanda	Garden		
Kramer	Lancaster	Mo. Pac.	1,272
Krider	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,262
Laird	Dundy	C., B. & Q.	3,395
Lake	Cherry		
Lakeland	Brown		
Lakeside	Sheridan	C., B. & Q.	3,844
Laketon	Dakota	C., B. & Q.	1,101
Lamar	Chase		
Lambert	Colfax	U. P.	1,375
Lamont	Dundy		
Lancaster	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,178
Lancaster	Lancaster	Mo. Pac.	1,170
Lane	Douglas	U. P.	1,091
Langs Point	Cheyenne	U. S. G. S.	4,460
Lanham	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,378
La Platte	Sarpy	C., B. & Q.	970
La Platte	Sarpy	Mo. Pac.	920
Laurel	Cedar	C., B. & Q.	1,470

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Laurel	Cedar	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,472
Laurel (crossing G. N. Ry.)	Cedar	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,475
Laurence	Nuckolls	C., B. & Q.	1,875
Lavaca	Cherry		
Lawn Junction	Douglas	Mo. Pac.	990
Lawrence	Nuckolls	C., B. & Q.	1,875
Lawton		U. P.	1,880
Leafdale	Cheyenne		
Leahey	Seward	C., B. & Q.	1,546
Lebanon	Red Willow	C., B. & Q.	2,392
Le Blanc	Knox		
Leigh	Colfax	C. & N. W.	1,592
Lemoyne	Keith		
Lena	McPherson		
Leonie	Holt	C., B. & Q.	1,797
Leo Valley	Greeley		
Leroy	Adams	C., B. & Q.	1,800
Leshara	Saunders	C., B. & Q.	1,162
Lester	Webster	C., B. & Q.	1,680
Letan	Box Butte	C., B. & Q.	4,021
Lewanna	Cherry	C., B. & Q.	4,026
Lewellen	Garden		
Lewiston	Pawnee	C., R. I. & P.	1,475
Lexington	Dawson	W. B.	2,385
Lexington	Dawson	U. P.	2,389
Liberty	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,269
Lightner	Morrill		
Lilac	McPherson		
Lillian	Custer		
Lincoln	Lancaster	U. P.	1,148
Lincoln	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,148
Lincoln	Lancaster	Mo. Pac.	1,068
Lincoln	Lancaster	C., R. I. & P.	1,165
Lincoln	Lancaster	W. B.	1,189
Lincoln, Passenger Depot	Lancaster	C. & N. W.	1,149
Lincoln, Mill Siding	Lancaster	C. & N. W.	1,149
Lincoln, Wagner Siding	Lancaster	C. & N. W.	1,154
Lindsey	Platte	C. & N. W.	1,660
Linscott	Custer	C., B. & Q.	2,705
Linwood	Butler	C. & N. W.	1,336
Lisbon	Sarpy	C., B. & Q.	3,469
Lisco	Garden		
Lisle	Wheeler		
Litchfield	Sherman	C., B. & Q.	2,162
Little	Holt		
Little	Nemaha	Mo. Pac.	870
Little	Nemaha	Mo. Pac.	907
Lockwood	Merrick	U. P.	1,806
Lockwood	Merrick	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,805
Lodgepole	Cheyenne	U. P.	3,832
Lodgepole	Cheyenne	W. B.	3,820
Lodi	Custer	U. P.	2,655
Logan	Logan		
Loma	Butler		
Lomax	Custer	U. P.	2,502
Long Lake	Sheridan		
Long Pine	Brown	C. & N. W.	2,399
Long Pine	Brown	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,403
Loomis	Phelps	C., B. & Q.	2,421
Lorenzo	Cheyenne	C., B. & Q.	4,391
Loretto	Boone	C. & N. W.	1,834
Lorton	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	940
Louisville	Cass	C., B. & Q.	1,025
Louisville	Cass	Mo. Pac.	1,041
Loup City	Sherman	C., B. & Q.	2,089
Loup City	Sherman	U. P.	2,073
Loup City	Sherman	W. B.	2,067
Lowell	Kearney	C., B. & Q.	2,069
Loyal	Custer		
Lucas Siding	Pierce	C. & N. W.	1,633
Lucerne	Holt		
Lucy	Blaine		
Lushton	York	C., B. & Q.	1,672
Lux	Dundy	C., B. & Q.	
Lyman	Fillmore	C., B. & Q.	1,640
Lynch	Boyd	C. & N. W.	1,411
Lyons	Burt	C., B. & Q.	1,304
Lyons	Burt	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,287

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Lyons	Burt	W. B.	1,285
Lyons	Burt	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,287
Lyons	Burt	W. B.	1,285
McAlpine	Sherman	C., B. & Q.	2,130
McCann	Cherry		
McCook	Red Willow	C., B. & Q.	2,506
McCook	Red Willow	W. B.	2,506
McCool	York	W. B.	1,575
McCool Junction	York	C., B. & Q.	1,550
McKinley	Custer		
McLean	Pierce	C., B. & Q.	1,808
Macon	Franklin		
Macy	Thurston		
Madison	Madison	U. P.	1,580
Madison	Madison	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,581
Madison	Madison	W. B.	1,585
Madrid	Perkins	C., B. & Q.	3,294
Madrid	Perkins	W. B.	3,294
Magnet	Cedar	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,819
Malcolm	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,280
Malinda	Sioux		
Malmo	Saunders	C., B. & Q.	1,246
Malvern	Rock		
Manchester	Dawes		
Manley	Cass	Mo. Pac.	1,130
Mansfield	Sioux	C., B. & Q.	3,628
Maple Grove	Antelope	C. & N. W.	1,675
Mapps	Holt		
Marengo	York	C., B. & Q.	1,658
Margate	Hayes		
Mariaville		U. P.	4,150
Marion	Rock		
Markel	Red Willow	C., B. & Q.	2,501
Marlbank	Dawson	U. P.	2,422
Marlow	Keya Paha		
Maple	Cheyenne	C., B. & Q.	4,253
Maple	Box Butte		
Marquette	Hamilton	C., B. & Q.	1,819
Marquette	Hamilton	W. B.	1,830
Marsland	Dawes	C., B. & Q.	4,158
Martel	Lancaster	C., R. I. & P.	1,330
Martha	Holt		
Martinsburg	Dixon		
Martland	Fillmore	C. & N. W.	1,643
Marvin	Custer	C., B. & Q.	2,689
Mary	Brown		
Mascot	Harlan	C., B. & Q.	2,124
Maskell	Dixon	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,222
Mason	Custer	C., B. & Q.	2,257
Max	Dundy	C., B. & Q.	2,886
Maxwell	Lincoln	U. P.	2,713
Maxwell	Lincoln	U. S. G. S.	2,714
Mayberry	Pawnee	C., R. I. & P.	1,325
Mayflower	McPherson		
Maywood	Frontier	C., B. & Q.	2,664
Mead	Saunders	U. P.	1,210
Meadow	Sarpy	C., R. I. & P.	1,022
Meadow Grove	Madison	C. & N. W.	1,637
Meadville	Keya Paha		
Meek	Holt		
Megeath	Keith	U. P.	3,324
Melia	Sarpy	C., B. & Q.	1,127
Melvin	Wayne	C. & N. W.	3,392
Memphis	Saunders	C., B. & Q.	1,087
Mercer	Douglas	U. P.	1,174
Merchiston	Nance	U. P.	1,612
Merna	Custer	C., B. & Q.	2,688
Merriman	Cherry	C. & N. W.	3,254
Middlebranch	Holt		
Midvale	Brown		
Midway	Antelope	C., B. & Q.	1,961
Milburn	Custer	C., B. & Q.	1,961
Milford	Seward	C., B. & Q.	1,432
Milford	Seward	W. B.	1,414
Millard	Douglas	U. P.	1,068
Milldale	Custer		
Miller	Buffalo	U. P.	2,317
Millerton	Butler	C. & N. W.	1,590

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Milligan	Fillmore	C., B. & Q.	1,601
Mill Siding	Lancaster	C. & N. W.	1,141
Minatare	Scott's Bluff	C., B. & Q.	3,825
Minden	Kearney	C., B. & Q.	2,165
Minden	Kearney	W. B.	2,169
Mineola	Holt		
Minersville	Otoe	C., B. & Q.	945
Mirage	Sheridan		
Mitchell	Scott's Bluff	C., B. & Q.	3,950
Moffitt	Garden		
Monowi	Boyd	C. & N. W.	1,335
Monroe	Platte	U. P.	1,526
Montrose	Sioux		
Moomaw	Sheridan		
Moorefield	Frontier	C., B. & Q.	2,819
Moorefield	Frontier	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,826
Morrill	Scott's Bluff	C., B. & Q.	3,991
Morrow	Frontier	C., B. & Q.	1,332
Morse Bluff	Saunders	C. & N. W.	1,278
Motala	Kearney	C., B. & Q.	2,199
Moulton	Loup		
Mount Clara	Nuckolls		
Muddy River	Richardson	Mo. Pac.	842
Mud Springs	Sioux		
Mullen	Hooker	C., B. & Q.	3,199
Mumper	Garden		
Murdock	Cass	C., R. I. & P.	1,287
Murphy		C., B. & Q.	1,847
Murray	Cass	Mo. Pac.	1,104
Mynard	Cass	Mo. Pac.	1,060
Myrtle	Lincoln	U. S. G. S.	3,049
Nacora	Dakota	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,407
Nacora	Dakota	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,409
Naper	Boyd		
Naponee	Franklin	C., B. & Q.	1,874
Nattick	Thomas	C., B. & Q.	2,782
Nebraska City	Otoe	C., B. & Q.	961
Nebraska City	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	891
Nebraska City	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	870
Nebraska City	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	951
Nebraska City, Missouri river, ex. L. W. 1882	Otoe	M. R. Com.	907
Nebraska City, Missouri river, ex. H. W. 1882	Otoe	M. R. Com.	922
Nebraska City	Otoe	W. B.	941
Nebraska City Junction		Mo. Pac.	870
Nehawka	Cass	Mo. Pac.	937
Neligh	Antelope	C. & N. W.	1,744
Nelson	Nuckolls	C., B. & Q.	1,683
Nelson	Nuckolls	C., R. I. & P.	1,709
Nemaha	Nemaha	C., B. & Q.	891
Nemaha	Nemaha	Mo. Pac.	922
Nemaha	Nemaha	W. B.	902
Nenzel	Cherry	C. & N. W.	3,109
Nenzel	Chrrry	U. S. C. & G. S.	3,112
Nesbit	McPherson		
Newark	Kearney	C., B. & Q.	2,100
Newboro	Wheeler		
Newcastle	Dixon	C,, St. P., M. & O.	1,284
Newman Grove	Madison	C. & N. W.	1,746
Newport	Rock	C. & N. W.	2,232
Newport	Rock	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,234
New Rockford	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,314
Newton	Cherry		
Ney	McPherson		
Nichols	Lincoln	U. P.	2,876
Nickerson	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,200
Nickerson	Dodge	C., B. & Q.	1,195
Niobrara	Knox	C. & N. W.	1,229
Niobrara Summit	Knox	C. & N. W.	5,323
Nimburg	Butler	C., B. & Q.	1,389
Nora	Nuckolls	C., R. I. & P.	1,783
Nora	Nuckols	C. & N. W.	1,752
Norden	Keya Paha		
Norfolk (crossing S. C. & P. Ry.)	Madison	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,525
Norfolk	Madison	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,522
Norfolk	Madison	U. P.	1,521
Norfolk	Madison	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,521
Norfolk	Madison	C. & N. W.	1,525
Norfolk	Madison	W. B.	1,532

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Norfolk Junction	Madison	C. & N. W.	1,520
Normal	Lancaster		
Norman	Kearney	C., B. & Q.	2,076
Norman	Kearney	W. B.	2,100
Norris	Hayes		
North Bend	Dodge	U. P.	1,272
North Loup	Valley	U. P.	1,965
North Loup	Valley	W. B.	1,961
North Platte	Lincoln	U. P.	2,800
North Platte	Lincoln	U. S. G. S.	2,805
North Platte	Lincoln	W. B.	2,826
Northport	Morrill	C., B. & Q.	3,693
Northside	Wayne	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,624
Norway	Thomas	C., B. & Q.	2,910
Nye			4,237
Nysted	Howard		
Oak	Nuckolls	C. & N. W.	1,592
Oakdale	Antelope	C. & N. W.	1,709
Oakdale	Antelope	W. B.	1,722
Oakland	Burt	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,280
Oakland	Burt	C., B. & Q.	1,279
Oasis	Cherry		
Obert	Cedar		
Oconee	Platte	U. P.	1,492
Oconee	Platte	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,494
Oconto	Custer	U. P.	2,587
Octavia	Butler	C. & N. W.	1,407
Odell	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,278
Odell	Gage	W. B.	1,278
Odessa	Buffalo	U. P.	2,223
O'Fallons	Lincoln	U. P.	2,887
Ogalalla	Keith	U. P.	3,211
Ogalalla, iron post at depot	Keith	U. S. G. S.	3,216
Ohiowa	Fillmore	C., B. & Q.	1,588
Olean	Valley	U. P.	2,005
Olean Summit	Valley	C. & N. W.	1,566
Oleyen	Colfax	C. & N. W.	1,566
Oliver	Kimball	U. P.	4,793
Olnes	Boone		
Omaha, Missouri river, ex. L. W., 1873	Douglas	M. R. Com.	960
Omaha, Missouri river, ex. H. W., 1881	Douglas	M. R. Com.	982
Omaha, copper bolt in stone, 39 feet east of east switch track of B. & M.	Douglas	M. R. Com.	972
Omaha, top of small projection on stone at southeast corner of post-office, Fifteenth & Dodge Sts.	Douglas	M. R. Com.	1,042
Omaha, top of small projection on stone at southeast corner of post-office, Fifteenth & Dodge Sts.	Douglas	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,042
Omaha, copper bolt in block supporting first iron post on north side and at west end of Omaha and Council Bluffs wagon bridge	Douglas	M. R. Com.	983
Omaha, copper bolt in block supporting first iron post on north side and at west end of Omaha and Council Bluffs wagon bridge	Douglas	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,041
Omaha, copper bolt on upper surface of water table at post-office building, corner of Fifteenth and Dodge streets	Douglas	M. R. Com.	1,040
Omaha, P. & G. siding	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,065
Omaha, Dodge street	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,030
Omaha, West Lawn	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,021
Omaha, Hurt's Spur	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,113
Omaha, Hurt's Spur	Douglas	Mo. Pac.	963
Omaha, Hurt's Spur	Douglas	C., B. & Q.	1,040
Omaha, Hurt's Spur	Douglas	U. P.	1,034
Omaha, Union depot	Douglas	U. P.	1,034
Omaha, Union depot	Douglas	C., R. I. & P.	1,031
Omaha, Union depot	Douglas	W. B.	1,123
Omaha, Union depot	Douglas	C., St. P., M. & O.	998
Omaha, Union Depot	Douglas	W. B.	1,103
Omaha Heights	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,102
Omega	McPherson		
O'Neill	Holt	C. & N. W.	1,975
O'Neill	Holt	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,978
O'Neill	Holt	W. B.	1,975
O'Neill	Holt	C., B. & Q.	1,947
O'Neill, B. M. N.	Holt	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,989
O'Neill, Limestone Post, Court House Square	Holt	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,002
Ong	Clay	C., B. & Q.	1,678
Optic	Buffalo	U. P.	

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Orafino	Frontier		
Orchard	Antelope	C., B. & Q.	1,938
Orchard	Antelope	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,943
Ord	Valley	C., B. & Q.	2,051
Ord	Valley	U. P.	2,051
Ord	Valley	W. B.	2,062
Orella	Sioux	C., B. & Q.	3,820
Oren	Keith		
Oreapolis	Cass	C., B. & Q.	969
Orlando	Garden		
Orleans	Harlan	C., B. & Q.	1,993
Ormsby	Custer	C., B. & Q.	2,606
Osburn	Frontier		
Osceola	Polk	U. P.	1,637
Osceola	Polk	W. B.	1,644
Oshkosh	Garden		
Osmond	Pierce	C., B. & Q.	1,651
Otto	Webster	C., B. & Q.	1,004
Ough	Dundy		
Overton	Dawson	U. P.	2,320
Owasco	Kimball	U. P.	4,628
Oxford	Furnas	C., B. & Q.	2,074
Oxford Junction	Harlan	C., B. & Q.	2,044
Paddock	Holt	Mo. Pac.	1,720
Paddock	Holt	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,723
Page	Holt	C., B. & Q.	1,953
Page	Holt	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,960
Palisade	Hitchcock	C., B. & Q.	2,762
Pallas	Lincoln	U. P.	2,835
Palmer	Merrick	C., B. & Q.	1,796
Palmer	Merrick	W. B.	1,796
Palmyra	Otoe	C., B. & Q.	1,142
Panama	Lancaster	Mo. Pac.	1,320
Papillion	Sarpy	U. P.	1,022
Papillion river	Sarpy	Mo. Pac.	917
Pappio	Sarpy	C., B. & Q.	961
Parker	Kimball		
Parks	Dundy	C., B. & Q.	3,102
Parnell	Greeley		
Patrick Siding	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,192
Paul	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	1,063
Paul	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	1,060
Pauline	Adams	C., B. & Q.	1,771
Pawlet	Garden		
Pawnee	Lincoln	U. P.	2,746
Pawnee City	Pawnee	C., R. I. & P.	1,210
Pawnee City	Pawnee	C., B. & Q.	1,175
Paxton	Keith	U. P.	3,054
Paxton	Keith	U. S. G. S.	3,060
Peake	Buffalo	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,383
Pearl	Perkins		
Peck's Grove	Lancaster	Mo, Pac.	1,104
Penbrook	Cherry		
Pender	Thurston	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,326
Perch	Rock		
Perdue	Deuel	U. P.	3,773
Perry	Red Willow	C., B. & Q.	2,534
Peru	Nemaha	C., B. & Q.	902
Peters	Sheridan		
Petersburg	Boone	C. & N. W.	1,897
Phebe	Perkins		
Phillips	Hamilton	C., B. & Q.	1,887
Phillipsburg	Custer		
Phoenix	Holt		
Pibel	Wheeler		
Pickrell	Gage	U. P.	1,316
Pierce	Pierce	C. & N. W.	1,582
Pierce, B. M.	Pierce	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,593
Pierce	Pierce	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,583
Pike	Brown		
Pilger	Stanton	C. & N. W.	1,410
Pinecamp	Keya Paha		
Pishelville	Knox		
Plainview	Pierce	C. & N. W.	1,682
Plainview	Pierce	C., B. & Q.	1,682
Plainview	Pierce	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,683
Plano	Keith	U. P.	3,245
Platte Center	Platte	U. P.	1,544

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Platte Center	Platte	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,539
Platte River	Saunders	Mo. Pac.	956
Platte River	Saunders	C. & N. W.	1,233
Platte River Junction		C. & N. W.	1,233
Plattsmouth	Cass	C., B. & Q.	968
Plattsmouth	Cass	Mo. Pac.	1,010
Plattsmouth, Mo. river, ex. L. W., 1880	Cass	M. R. Com.	940
Plattsmouth, Mo. river, ex. H. W., 1881	Cass	M. R. Com.	960
Plattsmouth, B. M. on bridge, west pier	Cass	C., B. & Q.	963
Plattsmouth	Cass	Mo. Pac.	1,018
Plattsmouth	Cass	W. B.	979
Pleasant Dale	Seward	C., B. & Q.	1,343
Pleasanthill	Saline	C., R. I. & P.	1,430
Pleasanton	Buffalo	U. P.	2,088
Plum Creek	Dawson	U. P.	2,389
Plymouth	Jefferson	C., R. I. & P.	1,430
Poe	Hitchcock	C., B. & Q.	2,717
Polk	Polk		
Ponca	Dixon	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,145
Poole	Buffalo		
Portal	Sarpy	U. P	1,030
Portal	Sarpy	Mo. Pac.	969
Potter	Cheyenne	U. P.	4,389
Potter	Cheyenne	W. B.	4,387
Powell	Jefferson	St. J. & G. I.	1,354
Prague	Saunders	C., B. & Q.	1,335
Prairie Home	Lancaster	C., R. I. & P.	1,275
Prentice	Cherry		
Preston	Richardson	C., B. & Q.	879
Primrose	Boone	U. P.	1,820
Princeton	Lancaster	U. P.	1,437
Pritchard	Blaine		
Prospect Hill Triangulation Station		U. S. C. & G. S.	1,681
Prosser	Adams		
Pullman	Cherry		
Purdum	Blaine		
Putnam	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,368
Quick	Frontier		
Ragan	Harlan	C., B. & Q.	2,326
Rain	Hayes		
Ralston	Douglas	C., B. & Q.	1,051
Ralton	Deuel	U. P.	3,614
Randolph	Cedar	C., B. & Q.	1,653
Randolph	Cedar	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,653
Rankin	Blaine		
Raven	Brown		
Ravenna	Buffalo	C., B. & Q.	1,997
Ravenna	Buffalo	W. B.	1,997
Rawhide	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,169
Ray	Holt		
Raymond	Lancaster	U. P.	1,215
Read	McPherson		
Redbird	Holt		
Red Cloud	Webster	C., B. & Q.	1,687
Red Cloud	Webster	W. B.	1,687
Red Deer	Cherry		
Redington	Morrill		
Redington Gap (3 mi. northeast of Redington)	Cheyenne	U. S. G. S.	4,205
Red Willow	Red Willow	C., B. & Q.	2,407
Remington	Dawes	C., B. & Q.	3,660
Reno	Sheridan	C., B. & Q.	3,883
Republican City	Harlan	C., B. & Q.	1,939
Republican City	Harlan	W. B.	1,939
Rescue	Saunders	C., B. & Q.	1,494
Reynolds	Jefferson	C., B. & Q.	1,386
Rice	McPherson		
Richfield	Sarpy	C., R. I. & P.	1,196
Richland	Colfax		
Ridge	Dixon	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,516
Ridge	Dixon	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,516
Riege	Cherry		
Ringgold	McPherson		
Rising City	Butler	U. P.	1,592
Risings	Butler	U. P.	1,589
Rita Park	Cherry	C., B. & Q.	
Riverdale	Buffalo	U. P.	2,189
Riverton	Franklin	C., B. & Q.	1,765
Robinson		C. & N. W.	3,784

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Robinson		U. S. C. & G. S.	3,784
Robert	Hayes		
Roca	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,212
Rockford	Gage	C., R. I. & P.	1,342
Rockford	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,315
Rockville	Sherman	U. P.	1,980
Rogers	Colfax	U. P.	1,310
Rokeby	Lancaster	C., R. I. & P.	1,241
Rolf	Cherry		
Rollwitz	Dundy		
Rosalie	Thurston	C., B. & Q.	1,330
Roscoe	Keith	U. P.	3,140
Roscoe	Keith	U. S. G. S.	3,145
Rose	Rock		
Roseland	Adams	C., B. & Q.	1,916
Rosemont	Webster	C., B. & Q.	1,923
Rosevale	Garfield		
Roundhouse Rock	Cheyenne	U. S. G. S.	4,255
Roundtop (11½ mi. S. E. Gering)	Scott's Bluff	U. S. G. S.	4,419
Round Valley	Custer		
Royal	Antelope	C., B. & Q.	1,864
Ruby	Seward	C., B. & Q.	1.414
Rulo	Richardson	W. B.	842
Rulo	Richardson	C., B. & Q.	920
Rumsey	Sarpy	C., R. I. & P.	1,017
Rupert	Hitchcock	C., B. & Q.	2,627
Rushville	Sheridan	C. & N. W.	3,734
Rushville	Sheridan	U. S. C. & G. S.	3,741
Ruskin	Nuckolls	C., R. I. & P.	1,699
Ruth	Knox		
Rutland	Dawes	C., B. & Q.	4,141
Sacramento	Phelps	C., B. & Q.	2.253
St Ann	Frontier		
St. Edward	Boone	U. P.	1,653
St. Helena	Cedar		
St. Libory	Howard	U. P.	1,867
St. Libory	Howard	W. B.	1,887
St. Mary	Johnson		
St. Michael	Buffalo	C., B. & Q.	1,939
St. Paul	Howard	C., B, & Q.	1,813
St. Paul	Howard	U. P.	1,800
St. Paul	Howard	W. B.	1,796
St. Peter	Cedar		
Salem	Richardson	C., B. & Q.	916
Salem	Richardson	W. B.	909
Saltillo	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,192
Sanberg	Dodge	U. P.	1,216
Sanborn	Dundy	C., B. & Q.	3,321
Santee	Knox		
Saratoga	Holt		
Sargent	Custer	C., B. & Q.	2,339
Saronville	Clay	C., B. & B.	1,740
Saronville	Clay	U. P.	1,171
Sartoria	Buffalo		
Savage		U. S. C. & G. S.	1,870
Sawyer	Fillmore	C. & N. W.	1,634
Schaupp	Sherman	C., B. & Q.	2,093
Schaupp, B. M.	Sherman	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,869
Scheding	Blaine		
Schill	Sheridan		
Schuyler	Colfax	U. P.	1,350
Scio	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	1,008
Scotia	Greeley		
Scotia Junction	Greeley	U. P.	1,909
Scott's Bluff (2 miles northwest of Gering)	Scott's Bluff	U. S. G. S.	4,662
Scott's Bluff	Scott's Bluff	C., B. & Q.	3,895
Scottville	Holt		
Scribner	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,254
Scribner Junction	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,259
Scribner Junction	Dodge	C., B. & Q.	1,346
Scribner Junction	Dodge	W. B.	1,357
Seabrooke	Grant		
Sedan	Nuckolls		
Selden	Rock		
Seneca	Thomas	C., B. & Q.	2,971
Seneca	Thomas	W. B.	2,971
Seward	Seward	C., B. & Q.	1,442
Seward	Seward	C. & N. W.	1,448

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Seward	Seward	W. B.	1,435
Sextorp	Cheyenne		
Seymour		U. P.	1,085
Seymour Park	Douglas	Mo. Pac.	1,000
Shea	Jefferson	C., B. & Q.	1,421
Shebesta	Rock		
Sheep Mountain (19 miles northeast of Harrisburg)	Banner	U. S. G. S.	4,507
Shelby	Polk	U. P.	1,648
Shelton	Buffalo	U. P.	2,020
Sheridan	Garfield		
Shestak	Saline	C., B. & Q.	1,333
Shickley	Fillmore	C., B. & Q.	1,648
Shickley	Fillmore	C. & N. W.	1,651
Sholes	Wayne		
Shubert	Richardson	C., B. & Q.	1,075
Shultz Siding	Butler	C. & N. W.	1,660
Sidney	Cheyenne	U. P.	4,102
Sidney	Cheyenne	C., B. & Q.	4,085
Sidney, doorsill ladies' waiting room, U. P. Depot	Cheyenne	U. S. G. S.	4,094
Signal Butte (13 miles southwest of Gering)	Scott's Bluff	U. S. G. S.	4,583
Silver Creek	Merrick	U. P.	1.550
Silver Creek	Merrick	U. S. C. & G. S.	1.549
Silverthorn	Morrill		
Simeon	Cherry		
Simla	Morrill	C., B. & Q.	3,998
Simonds	Dawson	U. P.	2,290
Simons Siding	Dakota	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,417
Simpson	Keya Paha		
Sioux	Dakota		
Smartville	Johnson	C., B. & Q.	1,149
Smeed	Kimball	U. P.	4,937
Smith Creek		Mo. Pac.	1,050
Smithfield	Gosper	C., B. & Q.	2,544
Smokestack Rock (16½ miles N. E. of Harrisburg)	Banner	U. S. G. S.	4,326
Smyrna	Nuckolls	C., B. & Q.	1,785
Snyder	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,314
Somerset	Lincoln	C., B. & Q.	2,895
Sour Kraut Creek	Lancaster	Mo. Pac.	1,160
South Auburn	Nemaha		
South Bend	Cass	C., B. & Q.	1,036
South Bend	Cass	C., R. I. & P.	1,060
South Omaha, crossing Missouri Pacific	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,124
South Omaha, crossing Missouri Pacific	Douglas	C., B. & Q.	1,163
South Omaha, crossing Missouri Pacific	Douglas	C. R. I. & P.	
South Omaha, crossing Missouri Pacific	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,124
South Omaha, Briggs Place	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,123
South Omaha, Dr. Bolt Place	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,200
South Omaha, Dr. Bolt Place	Douglas	Mo. Pac.	1,040
South Omaha, Dr. Bolt Place	Douglas	U. P.	1,107
South Sioux City	Dakota	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,106
South Sioux City	Dakota	C., B. & Q.	1,101
South Sioux City, B. M.	Dakota	U. S. C. & G. S	1,105
Spade	Sheridan		
Spalding	Greeley	U. P.	1,878
Sparks	Cherry		
Sparta	Knox		
Spear	Lincoln		
Spelts	Valley	C., B. & Q.	1,986
Spencer	Boyd	C. & N. W.	1,548
Spragg	Rock		
Sprague	Lancaster	Mo. Pac.	1,197
Springfield	Sarpy	Mo. Pac.	1,052
Springranch	Clay	C., B. & Q.	1,710
Springview	Keya Paha	U. S. G. S.	2,550
Spuds, iron post in stock yards		U. S. G. S.	2,852
Stafford	Holt	C. & N. W.	1,904
Stamford	Harlan	C., B. & Q.	2,050
Stanton	Stanton	C. & N. W.	1,472
Stanton	Stanton	W. B.	1,472
Staplehurst	Seward	C., B. & Q.	1,472
Star	Holt		
State Line, North Gordon	Sheridan		3,550
State Line, North Cody	Cherry	U. S. G. S.	3,100
State Line, North Springview	Keya Paha	U. S. G. S.	2,100
Steele City	Jefferson	St. J. & G. I.	1,264
Steinauer	Pawnee	C., R. I. & P.	1,219
Stella	Richardson	Mo. Pac.	967
Sterling	Johnson	C., B. & Q.	1,179

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Stevens	Frontier		
Stevens Creek	Lancaster	Mo. Pac.	1,104
Stewart		C. & N. W.	2,156
Stockham	Hamilton	C. & N. W.	1,693
Stockville	Frontier	U. S. G. S.	2,482
Stoddard	Thayer	C., B. & Q.	1,601
Story	Sioux		
Strang	Fillmore	C., B. & Q.	1,627
Strang	Fillmore	W. B.	1,638
Strasburger	Sheridan		
Stratton	Hitchcock	C., B. & Q.	2,793
Stratton	Hitchcock	W. B.	2,804
Straussville	Richardson	Mo. Pac.	850
Stickland	Hayes		
Stromsburg	Polk	U. P.	1,627
Stromsburg	Polk	W. B.	1,649
Stuart	Holt	C. & N. W.	2,154
Stuart	Holt	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,156
Sugar Bowl	Hall	U. S. G. S.	2,040
Sugar Factory Spur	Madison	C. & N. W.	1,539
Summerfield		Mo. Pac.	904
Summit	Cherry	C., St. P., M. & O.	2,752
Sumner	Dawson	U. P.	2,375
Sumter	Valley	C., B. & Q.	1,986
Sunflower	Thomas		
Sunnyside	Brown		
Sunol	Cheyenne	U. P.	3,924
Sunrise	Merrick		
Superior	Nuckolls	C. & N. W.	1,577
Superior	Nuckolls	C., B. & Q.	1,570
Superior	Nuckolls	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,573
Superior	Nuckolls	Mo. Pac.	1,576
Superior	Nuckolls	S. Fe.	1,576
Superior	Nuckolls	W. B.	1,574
Surprise	Butler	C. & N. W.	1,525
Survey	Cherry		
Sutherland	Lincoln	U. P.	2,959
Sutherland	Lincoln	U. S. G. S.	2,961
Sutton	Clay	C., B. & Q.	1,676
Sutton	Clay	W. B.	1,676
Swan	Holt		
Swanton	Saline	C., B. & Q.	1,345
Swedeburg	Saunders	C. & N. W.	1,303
Sweetwater	Buffalo	C., B. & Q.	2,063
Sybrant	Rock		
Syracuse	Otoe	C., B. & Q.	1,048
Syracuse	Otoe	W. B.	1,059
Table	Custer		
Table Rock	Pawnee	C., B. & Q.	1,023
Table Rock (11 miles southeast of Gering)	Scott's Bluff	U. S. G. S.	4,319
Talmage	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	916
Tamora	Seward	C., B. & Q.	1,548
Tarnov	Platte	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,625
Tarnov	Platte	U. P.	1,625
Tate	Pawnee	Mo. Pac.	841
Taylor	Loup		
Tecumseh	Johnson	C., B. & Q.	1,114
Tecumseh	Johnson	W. B.	1,113
Tekamah	Burt	W. B.	1,060
Tekamah	Burt	C. St. P., M. & O.	1,054
Thatcher	Cherry	C. & N. W.	2,652
Thatcher, B. M.	Cherry	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,656
Thayer	York	C. &. N. W.	1,586
Thedford	Thomas	C., B. & Q.	2,842
Thedford	Thomas	W. B.	2,842
Thompson	Jefferson	C., R. I. & P.	1,363
Thompson	Jefferson	C., B. & Q.	1,355
Thornburg	Hayes		
Thummel	Merrick	U. P.	1,663
Thummel	Merrick	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,660
Thurman	Rock	U. S. G. S.	1,379
Thurston	Thurston	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,380
Tilden	Madison	C. & N. W.	1,679
Toblas	Saline	C., B. & Q.	1,597
Tonawanda	Holt		
Tonic	Holt		
Touhy	Saunders	U. P.	1,498
Topeka Peak	Hall	U. S. G. S.	2,080

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Continued.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Trenton	Hitchcock	C., B, & Q.	2,677
Triangle	Keith		
Troubleseme Creek	Lancaster	Mo. Pac.	1,140
Trumbull	Clay	C., B. & Q.	1,882
Tryon	McPherson		
Tuckerville	Custer		
Turlington	Otoe	C., B. & Q.	1,214
Turlington	Otoe	W. B.	1,214
Turner	Holt		
Twln Mounds (4½ mi. S. of Redington)	Cheyenne	U. S. G. S.	4,349
Twin Mounds (4½ mi. S. of Redington)	Cheyenne	U. S. G. S.	4,309
Tyson	Washington	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,019
Uehling	Dodge	C., B & Q.	1,243
Ulysses	Butter	C., B. & Q.	1,513
Unadilla	Otoe	C., B. & Q.	1,078
Union	Cass	Mo. Pac.	900
Unitts Spur	Seward	C. & N. W.	1,497
University Place	Lancaster		
Upland	Franklin	C., B. & Q.	2,15
Utica	Seward	C., B. & Q.	1,582
Valentine	Cherry	C. & N. W.	2,582
Valentine	Cherry	W. B.	2,593
Valentine. B. M.	Cherry	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,587
Valley	Douglas	U. P.	1,140
Valparaiso	Saunders	U. P.	1,308
Valyrang	McPherson		
Van	Banner		
Vance	Morrill	C., B. & Q.	3,985
Van Tassel	Saunders	C. & N. W.	4,710
Venango	Perkins	C., B. & Q.	3,588
Venus	Knox		
Verdel	Knox	C. & N. W.	1,262
Verdigre	Knox	C. & N. W.	1,352
Verdon	Richardson	C., B. & Q	925
Verdon	Richardson	Mo. Pac.	926
Verona	Clay	C., B. & Q.	1,770
Vesta	Johnson	C., B. & Q.	1,228
Vian	Cherry		
Vim	Antelope		
Violet	Pawnee	C., B. & Q.	1,254
Virginia	Gage	C., R. I. & P.	1,532
Virginia	Gage	Mo. Pac.	920
Vista	Dakota	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,168
Vroman	Lincoln	U. P.	2,632
Wabash	Cass	Mo. Pac.	1,100
Waco	York	C., B. & Q	1,617
Wagner Siding	Lancaster	C. & N. W.	1,140
Wahoo	Saunders	C., B. & Q.	1,187
Wahoo	Saunders	C. & N. W.	1,204
Wahoo	Saunders	U. P.	1,175
Wakefield	Dixon	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,387
Wakefield	Dixon	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,388
Wakefield, B. M.	Dixon	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,415
Wakefield	Dixon	W. B.	1,387
Walkers	Holt	C. & N. W.	1,653
Wallace	Lincoln	C., B. & Q.	3,105
Wallace	Lincoln	W. B.	3,116
Walnut	Knox		
Walnut Creek	Knox	Mo. Pac,	960
Walnut Hill	Douglas	Mo. Pac.	1,110
Walthill	Thurston	C., B. & Q.	1,207
Walton	Lancaster	Mo. Pac.	1,108
Walworth	Custer		
Wann	Saunders	C., B. & Q.	1,086
Wareham	Cedar	C., B. & Q.	1,581
Warnerville	Madison	U. P.	1,602
Warnervflle	Madison	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,602
Warsaw	Howard	C., B. & Q.	1,965
Washington	Washington	C., B. & Q.	1,332
Washington	Washington	C. & N. W.	1,124
Waterbury	Dixon	C., B. & Q.	1,275
Waterloo	Douglas	U. P.	1,122
Watertown	Buffalo	U. P.	2,297
Watsons Ranch	Buffalo	U. P.	2,191
Wauneta	Chase	C., B. & Q.	2,935
Wausa	Knox	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,779
Waverly	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,121
Wayne	Wayne	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,454

NEBRASKA ALTITUDES—Concluded.

Station	County	Authority	Altitude
			Feet
Wayne, B. M.	Wayne	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,460
Wayne	Wayne	C., B. & Q.	1,402
Wayside	Dawes	C. & N. W.	3,640
Weeping Water	Cass	Mo. Pac.	1,075
Weeping Water	Cass	W. B.	1,080
Weeping Water River, Railroad crossing		Mo. Pac.	1,124
Weir	Hooker	C., B. & Q.	3,459
Weissert	Custer		
Welch		C., B. & Q.	1,176
Wellfleet	Lincoln	C., B. & Q.	2,803
Wells	Cherry		
West End	Dodge	C. & N. W.	1,185
Western	Saline	C., B. & Q.	1,468
Westerville	Custer		
West Lawn	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,035
Weston	Saunders	U. P.	1,253
West Papillion River		Mo. Pac.	964
West Point	Cuming	C. & N. W.	1,313
West Side	Douglas	C. & N. W.	1,043
West Side Junction	Douglas	U. P.	1,056
West Union	Custer		
Weyerts	Cheyenne		
Wheeler	Wheeler		
White	Hayes		
Whiteclay	Sheridan		
White River Summit	Cuming	C. & N. W.	4,848
Whitman	Grant	C., B. & Q.	3,588
Whitman	Grant	W. B.	3,588
Whitney	Dawes	C. & N. W.	3,404
Whitney	Dawes	U. S. C. & G. S.	3,411
Wilber	Saline	C., B. & Q.	1,325
Wilber	Saline	W. B.	1,325
Wilcox	Kearney	C., B. & Q.	2,226
Wildcat Mountain (7½ miles north of Harrisburg)	Banner	U. S. G. S.	5,038
Willard	Lincoln		
Williams	Thayer	C., B. & Q.	1,425
Williams Gap (16 miles northeast of Harrisburg)	Banner	U. S. G. S.	4,420
Willow Island	Dawson	U. P.	2,534
Wilson Creek	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	962
Wilsonville	Furnas	C., B. & Q.	2,298
Wilsonville	Furnas	W. B.	2,298
Winfield	Brown		
Winnebago	Thurston	C., B. & Q.	1,158
Winnetoon	Knox	C. & N. W.	1,653
Winside	Wayne	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,565
Winside, B. M.	Wayne	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,565
Winslow	Dodge	C., B. & Q.	1,212
Wisner	Cuming	C. & N. W.	1,380
Wolbach	Greeley	C., B. & Q.	1,843
Wolfe Creek	Cass	Mo. Pac.	1,012
Woodcliffe	Saunders	C., B. & Q.	1,187
Wood Lake	Cherry	C. & N. W.	2,687
Wood Lake	Cherry	U. S. C. & G. S.	2,690
Woodlawn	Lancaster	C., B. & Q.	1,175
Woodlawn	Lancaster	W. B.	1,186
Wood Park	Dakota	C., B. & Q.	1,102
Wood River	Hall	U. P.	1,967
Wood River	Hall	U. S. C. & G. S.	1,967
Woodville	Platte	U. P.	1,643
Wymore	Gage	C., B. & Q.	1,222
Wynot	Cedar	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,211
Wyoming	Otoe	Mo. Pac.	1,034
York	York	C., B. & Q.	1,636
York	York	C. & N. W.	1,600
York	York	W. B.	1,642
Yucahill	Custer		
Yutan	Saunders	U. P.	1,185
Yutan	Saunders	C., B. & Q.	1,155
Zella	Keith	C., B. & Q.	3,025
Zion	Burt	C., St. P., M. & O.	1,322

SOIL, FOREST AND WATER RESOURCES OF NEBRASKA.

By Dr. George E. Condra, Director of Conservation and Soil Survey.

SOIL RESOURCES.

Nebraska's leading natural resource is her soil, of which there are more than fifty kinds. They constitute a heritage of untold greatness. These soils are in three provinces known as the Loess, Sandhill and High Plains Regions.

The Loess Region occupies most of the southeast half of the state. It includes the following types of land—loess plains, alluvial and terrace plains, loess and drift hills, and small areas modified by bluffs and canyons. The loess plains are the broad stretch of country between Dundy and Saunders counties, and the many smaller plains to the north and east of this area. They are quite smooth, and well drained except for local basins. The prevailing soil is the Marshall silt loam, flat phase, which is deep, fertile and underlain by a subsoil thirty or more feet thick. These plains produce vast quantities of wheat, corn, alfalfa, oats, and other cultivated crops. Grazing is more generally practiced in the western than in the eastern part of the region because of the lower rainfall.

The loess and drift hills are in the northeastern and eastern counties. They vary from slightly undulating to steep, hilly land. The prevailing soils are the Marshall silt loam, and the Shelby silt loam, both rich, fertile and underlain by deep subsoil. These areas constitute the state's most natural corn land. They also produce large yields of the other crops.

The terrace or bench lands are well developed in the Platte, Republican, Big Blue, Loup, Elkhorn, and Salt creek valleys. They are capped with silt loam, silty clay loam, and fine sandy loam soils of which the Waukesha silt loam is the prevailing type. It produces a great variety of crops, such as alfalfa, corn, wheat and oats.

The flood plains have several soils, usually coarser in texture than those formed from loess. Much of the soil is a fine sandy loam, with local developments, either more clayey or sandy. These soils produce pasture, hay, corn and the cultivated crops. In many places the yield of corn is very large. Alfalfa does well, if the water table is not too close to the surface.

Bordering the Missouri and other principal valleys are narrow belts of bluff land well suited for forest, grazing, alfalfa and fruit. In some cases, the slopes are too steep for cultivation to corn, oats, and wheat. This type of land, the soil of which is called the Knox silt loam, is coming to be our leading apple land in the southeastern counties. Small canyon areas occur in the southwestern counties. They are used principally for grazing.

The Sandhill Region occupies about 20,000 square miles of the north central part of the state. The surface is modified by sandhills, basins and valleys. The hills are covered with dune-sand soil, which occupies between 75 and 80 per cent of the region. This soil grows a great number of grasses which support grazing. It is the type filed upon by the Kinkaiders in 640-acre tracts. Much of the rest of the Sandhill region is occupied by Gannett fine sandy loam. It covers most of the valleys and some of the basins, and is quite wet at places because the water table is near the surface. This type produces heavy yields of hay and is successfully cultivated to corn, wheat, potatoes, and other crops, being the most thoroughly utilized soil in the region.

There are other kinds of soil in the Sandhill region, but their extent is limited. Viewed as a whole this region is a vast grazing area, much of the forage of which is not yet utilized.

The High Plains Region, area about 15,000 square miles, occupies much of the western part of the state. Its subdivisions from north to south are as follows: (1) Pierre plains, or the so-called dark gumbo land, (2) White river plains, or the light colored gumbo land, (3) Pine Ridge with its rough land, (4) Box Butte table, (5) North Platte valley, including the first bottom and the bench lands, (6) Wildcat Range, mostly rough, (7) Pumpkinseed valley, and (8) Cheyenne table.

The High Plains region has marked diversity of soil and topography. The soils vary from those of fine texture to the rough stony lands. Both dry farming and grazing prevail throughout the White river and Pierre plains. The rough lands are devoted largely to grazing and forest growth. The Rosebud silt loam is the prevailing soil on the Box Butte plains. It is well suited for grazing and farming. The Sidney silt loam, similar to the latter, occupies much of the Cheyenne table. The bottoms and benches of the valleys are irrigated successfully over large areas, growing such crops as alfalfa, beets, wheat, oats and corn. Some of the largest irrigation canals of our country are on the benches of the North Platte.

The foregoing statement evidences the fact that the diverse conditions of soil and climate in Nebraska are the natural basis for the development of a many-sided agriculture. The opportunities in this line are inconceivably great.

The Conservation and Soil Survey of the state, from which information may be secured upon request, is mapping and describing the soils of four counties each year, in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Soils. This survey makes an inventory of the soil resources and tries to determine the best method for handling each type. This is a big task, for our state is large. Among the published Survey reports, available from the United States Bureau of Soils, Washington, D. C., are the following:

The Reconnoissance Survey of Western Nebraska—

North Platte Area.
Kearney Area.
Grand Island Area.
Stanton Area.
Sarpy County Area.
Lancaster County Area.
Cass County Area.
Otoe County Area.

The following are in preparation. Most of them are to be published this year:

Scott's Bluff County Area.
Gage County Area.
Seward County Area.
Saunders County Area.
Nemaha County Area.
Thurston County Area.
Douglas County Area.

Some of the older reports are too general to be of use to farmers. Those recently published and those in preparation have much detailed accurate information.

FOREST RESOURCES.

Nebraska has more forest than is generally supposed. Early settlers tell us that the timber has, within their memory, thickened in the larger valleys, crowded into the ravines, and upon the uplands. It is evident that the forest is now rapidly increasing by natural reproduction.

A noticeable feature of the forest in much of the state is that it occurs along stream courses. Another natural distribution is on the bluffs lands bordering valleys, and on the rough lands of the western and northwestern counties.

The principal trees of nearly all the valley bottoms of the state are willow, cottonwoods, elms, ashes, and box-elders. The black walnut and sycamore grow in the southeastern counties. The walnut has considerable range, extending to beyond McCook in the Republican valley and across the state along the Missouri. The relative number of cottonwoods and willows increases westward. Birch occurs in the canyons of the Pine Ridge country and extends out along the streams of Hat creek basin in association with the other broadleafed species. Much of the bottom land forest of the state is of merchantable size and quality.

The forest of the rough land differs from that of the bottom lands. The

bluffs of southeastern Nebraska, besides having some of the characteristic bottom land species extending up the lower slopes, have a number of distinctly upland trees. As the elms and ashes, the lowland trees, become less frequent up the slopes, the oaks, basswoods, and hickories become more frequent. Although scattered trees of many other species occur in these formations, they are of little economic importance. The oaks extend well into the state. Some of them, notably the burr oak, form dense stands on some of the rough land. They often extend farther back into the uplands than any other species, in practically pure stands. Growing among the broad-leafed trees are scattered red cedar. Natural growths of cedar occur along the Platte, Loup and Missouri rivers. Probably the most striking grove of these is on Fremont island.

The pine forest of the Niobrara, Pine Ridge, North Platte, and the Lodgepole country occupies an area of at least 500 square miles. Its stand, consisting mostly of western yellow pine and some red cedar, varies greatly. On Pine Ridge the trees are at their best, often being 12 to 24 inches in diameter, and having a height of forty feet or more. The quality of the timber is good and the trees are in a healthy condition. The stand, in the outliers of this forest, is very light. Pines occur in good stands at a number of places on Wildcat Range, and especially so along the Niobrara, as in Schlagel canyon south of Valentine, north of Ainsworth, and in Long Pine canyon. The broad-leafed species from the east and the pines and cedars from the west intermingle along the Niobrara.

The pine country of our state has been run over by many fires in the past, but the trees have persisted in spite of the many drawbacks. As we now see it, there appears no reason why all of this area would not support a thick pine forest if proper care were exercised. This is our most natural timber land and should be so managed.

Tree planting has produced quite favorable results in Nebraska. Under proper care, trees have been grown in every soil province, as throughout the Sandhills and even upon the table lands of the western counties. Planted groves, some of them presenting an imposing appearance, occur throughout the lengths of the Republican, Platte, Lodgepole, Loup, Elkhorn and Niobrara valleys. These have made rapid growths within recent years. Great credit is due the Nebraskans who made the plantings of thirty or more years ago. Monuments to their efforts are the groves of the many farmsteads and ranches. The results are widespread, even on the valleys of the sandhill region, where there are large groves of cottonwood, willow, and ash. A splendid result of tree planting is found at Agate, Nebraska, a point in the Niobrara valley where few trees occur naturally.

The early settlers planted the trees which they could secure. They sought those of rapid growth. In the west, as on the timber claim land, fires and cattle did much damage, and few trees were irrigated. The wonder is that any of the groves survived without care. In many cases, poor selection of species was made for planting. We now know more concerning the adaptability of the different kinds of trees to the various soil types and regions of the state. This will serve as a basis for future planting.

The government experiment, at a station near Halsey, has shown conclusively that certain pines and broad-leafed species can be grown throughout the sandhill region. Many ranchmen, profiting by this experience, have planted trees about their places. This one result is worth more than the expense incurred by the government experiment.

The amount of timber varies greatly in different parts of the state. In some counties less than one per cent of the area is forested. In others, for example in Thurston, the amount is about seven per cent. It is safe to say that fully three per cent of the state is covered with trees, including natural and planted timber. These figures are but estimates. The Conservation Survey will, however, within a few years, have considerable data on the matter from the surveys now under way.

The utilization of our forest resources has been very uneconomical. The burr oak of southeastern Nebraska probably leads the broad-leafed trees in

commercial production. It is used chiefly for posts and to a minor extent for firewood. Cottonwood is sawed into lumber, probably more than all other hardwoods. The yellow pine is used for posts, poles, ties and lumber. The walnut groves are sure to have a high value for lumber.

We are now facing the situation in which the utilization of the forest is the principal problem. We have a mixed stand of trees and no definite market for their products. The people do not understand the use of the axe and saw. The use for firewood is neglected in the presence of cheap coal. The lumber of the state comes largely through dealers who handle the lumber from certain districts. Consequently, the best thought of the state should be directed towards the utilization of the forests and toward future plantings. Our largest uses of the present forest are for shade, windbreaks, and parking.

With the many investigations of the past and the present, there seems to be no reason why trees cannot be economically raised and utilized on such land as is not especially suitable for agriculture. It is probable that before many years our strictly forest land will be used in a definite system of management for the purpose for which it is best suited.

WATER RESOURCES.

These are the rainfall, ground water, springs, lakes and streams. The source of supply is in the rainfall, much of which soaks into the soil, subsoil and bed rock forming the ground water. Most of the state's water is in the ground, not on the surface.

The upper part of the ground is not completely filled with water. This is in part the soil moisture, from which crops are supplied. Soil moisture is one of our most valuable resources and its conservation is of great importance.

Below the water table, the mantle rock and much of the bed rock are completely saturated. The amount of water in this storage would make a lake many feet deep. The water of this zone is of good quality, as a rule. It is the source of springs and well supplies. Shallow wells are 10 to 40 feet deep on the bottom lands and 40 to 250 feet deep on the uplands. The deepest wells of this kind are in the western counties. Probably no state possesses a better domestic water supply, or one freer from pollution. The maintenance of this quality of water will be a problem when the state becomes thickly settled. Its pollution from privies, cesspools, garbage and sewers should be prevented.

Artesian Wells.—Ground water under pressure is artesian. Flowing wells are obtained by tapping it where the pressure is heavy. Elsewhere, the water may rise part way in a well but not flow.

Our state has about 300 flowing wells. The whole of the state is underlain by artesian water, but many wells do not flow. The deep wells at Omaha and Lincoln extend into the Pennsylvanian and older formations. Most of them supply salt water. Much of the artesian water is in sandstone of the Dakota formation. Wells tapping it are in a belt between Nuckolls county and the northeastern part of the state. Such wells occur in Seward, Dodge, Dixon, Cedar and Boyd counties. Their depth ranges between 90 and 1,000 feet. Numerous wells, not flowing, reach this source of supply, as at Lincoln.

The shallow artesian wells in southwestern Holt and southern Brown and Rock, and western Chase counties tap Tertiary sands overlain by thin layers of clay. Most of these are 25 to 100 feet deep.

The artesian water is used for domestic, sanitarium, and city supplies and to some extent for developing power.

Lakes.—The area of the lake surface in our state is not known. In fact, it cannot be definitely determined because the lakes change so much in wet and dry periods.

There are many in the Sandhill region. They occur in districts, located in the southwestern part of Holt county, southwest of Ainsworth, south and southeast of Valentine, at Lakeside, and northwest of Oshkosh. Such lakes as Ender's, Dad's, Reed Deer, Swan, and Blue are quite well known. Most sandhill lakes are shallow. Some are charged with alkali. Those most permanent and least alkalied are stocked with fish. Many lakes supply stock water and are breeding places for water fowl. They afford hunting, fishing and boating.

Numerous wet-weather lakes occur on the Loess plains, Cheyenne table and Box Butte table, but few of them are permanent. Their total area is about 225 square miles. These intermittent lakes have some importance in hunting.

Cut-off lakes occur in the Missouri, Elkhorn, Loup and other valleys of the state. Carter lake at Omaha is a notable example of this kind. These lakes are used for boating, fishing, sources of ice, and locations for recreation clubs. Large artificial lakes for ice production are at Seymour, Ashland, Memphis, and other places. Several irrigation reservoirs have been built, two of which have most importance. They are Lake Alice, north of Scottsbluff and occupying an area of about 700 acres, and Lake Minatare, north of the town from which it was named, and having an area of about 2,500 acres. These lakes are flood waters stored for irrigation.

Many lakes are formed by damming rivers for water power. Such are used as sources of ice and as pleasure resorts. Among the best known locations of these are at Beatrice, Milford, Sargent and Ainsworth.

Springs.—The state has many springs. They feed the small tributaries of most rivers and have use for domestic water supplies.

Streams and Water Power.—Descriptions of these rivers, including their discharges, are found in the reports of the state engineer, the Geography of Nebraska, and in Water Supply Papers 215, 216 and 230 of the U. S. Geological Survey. Most of the rivers fluctuate much in their seasonal flow. This is especially true of the Republican.

Several Republican river projects have been damaged by washouts and hampered because of a lack of water at times in summer. Three powers now operate from water of the trunk stream. They are at Superior, Orleans and Arapahoe. There are several powers in the tributaries of the Republican, most of them being in the Frenchman, Medicine and Beaver-Sappa.

The Platte is used extensively for irrigation in the western part of the state, but not for power. If it ever becomes of advantage to do so, much power could be produced at the "drops" during the irrigation season and from the normal supply of the river at other times. Power is now developed in connection with irrigation at Gothenburg and Kearney. The Pumpkinseed, Rush creek, Blue creek, Birdwood, and the Wood river tributaries have small discharges, yet enough for power development.

Floods are features of the Big Nemaha, Little Nemaha, Salt creek and Logan creek. They hinder water power development. In fact, powers have been removed from Salt creek and the Nemahas because of floods and the interference of dams with drainage.

The streams of our state best developed for power are the Big Blue and the Little Blue. These have fairly uniform flows not much affected by dry times and the cold of winter. The cost of construction is relatively low, and there is a good market for the power. Among the best known developments in these streams are at Seward, Milford, Crete, Wilber, DeWitt, Beatrice, Holmesville, Blue Springs, Fairbury, Hebron and Deweese. They are used in milling and in generating electric current.

Bazile creek, Bow creek and the Elkhorn river have powers. The Elkhorn has a large flow most of the year. Its floods and the changing channel are drawbacks.

The state has more than 100 developed water powers, most of them being small. The largest amount of undeveloped power is in the Niobrara, Loup and lower course of the Platte.

The Niobrara or Running Water.—This heads in Wyoming, but it receives very little water from that source. The drainage area is about 9,000 square miles of High Plain and Sandhill country. The prevailing soils of its basin are fine sandy loams and dune sand, with small areas of clayey soil and stony land. The valley proper is deep and narrow as a rule, especially so in its middle course. Much of the water of this river comes from springs issuing from the sandhills and table lands. The flow is quite uniform with a discharge of about 800 second feet at Valentine and more than 1,000 at Niobrara. The leading tributaries of the Niobrara are Snake river, discharge 200 to 250 second feet; Minnechaduza creek, about 25 second feet; Plum creek, 15 to 75

second feet; Long Pine creek, 50 to 100 second feet; Keyapaha river, 50 to 200 second feet; Eagle creek, 10 to 25 second feet, and the Verdigris, 40 to 100 second feet. These discharges are only approximately correct. Among the powers in operation are those of the Minnechaduza, Plum creek, Eagle creek and the Verdigris. The best development is in Plum creek northwest of Ainsworth.

A large amount of power could be developed in the tributaries and trunk streams of the Niobrara. Some of the most desirable sites are in Snake river. The following sites are now being discussed: Four miles east of Valentine, south of Spencer and near the mouth of the river. These have been talked of for years. The principal drawback is the lack of a market for the power. Some persons thought that industries might be brought to Valentine and other power sites, but practically all hope for such developments has been abandoned. About 80,000 theoretical horse power could be generated in the Niobrara basin, yet there is no economic demand for it. A market may yet be found by long distance transmission. Sioux City wishes to secure power from this source.

The Loup System.—This is in the center of Nebraska. The drainage basin, with an area of about 14,000 square miles, includes sandhills, loess plains, loess hills and broad valley bottoms in which bench lands are a feature. The rivers head in the sandhills, from which they draw a steady water supply. The rainfall soaks into the hills, is thus conserved and doled out to the rivers through thousands of springs. The ground water gives to the rivers a uniform flow, so characteristic of this system. Furthermore, the run-off is larger, compared with the drainage area, than in the other Nebraska rivers. The principal tributaries and their approximate mean discharges are the South Loup, 150 to 300 second feet; Mud creek, no record; Dismal river, 300 to 400 second feet; Middle Loup, about 1,000 or 1,100 second feet; North Loup, about 1,000 second feet, Calamus river, 400 second feet; Spring creek, no record; Cedar creek, 100 to 300 second feet, and Beaver creek, 50 to 150 second feet. Dismal river is a branch of the Middle Loup and Calamus river is a branch of the North Loup. The Loup proper is formed by the junction of the Middle and North branches near St. Paul. The discharge of the Loup at Columbus is rarely below 1,300 second feet in the summer and early fall. It is about 3,000 second feet most of the year. Though the head waters of the Loup are not much affected by floods, the lower courses experience them practically every spring, due to thawing of snow, and rains.

The Loup has valuable power possibilities. There are several developments in the tributaries, but none has been completed in the trunk stream below St. Paul, except that the Babcock project has a small power plant where its canal crosses Beaver creek. The Loup is larger than the Platte at Columbus during much of the year. In fact, the Platte, below that point, carries mostly Loup water in late July, August and September.

Five leading filings and grants have been made along the Loup and lower Platte. They are known as the Boelus, Babcock, Commonwealth, Kountze-Patterson and the Ross. The first named project is to take out of the Middle Loup southwest of Boelus and divert into the South Loup. The grant is for 1,000 second feet; the head is 27 feet, and the theoretical horse power 3,068. This project is to be developed and owned by the Grand Island electric company.

The other projects are larger. Two are to divert from the Loup and two from the Platte, except that the Ross project is granted a part of its supply, five hundred second feet, from the Elkhorn. These projects will be costly because of the nature of their construction, requiring diversion dams, long canals, and transmission lines. The slope or grade of the valley is about six to seven feet per mile. The canals are to be run upon lower gradients, extending across the bottom land and benches to the upland, from which points the water is to be dropped to power houses and returned to the river. Each succeeding project proposes to take out from a point below the return of the one next above in the valley. In this way the water can be used repeatedly. Fortunately, the topography will permit of this. No natural conditions defi-

nitely locate these projects. As a matter of fact, it would be possible to select a number of other locations. The places granted, however, have some advantages, also disadvantages which are sure to show up in the maintenance of canals.

The Babcock Project.—The point of diversion is four miles southwest of Genoa. A canal has been completed to a power house on Beaver creek. The total length of the proposed canal is about 25 miles, extending to the uplands about five miles northwest of Columbus. The tail of the return canal is to be about two miles west of Columbus. This project has been granted 2,700 second feet with which to develop 21,477 horse power over a head of about 70 feet.

The Commonwealth Project.—This project taps the Loup west of Columbus, just below the return of the Babcock. A canal about 19 miles long is to extend to the upland north of Schuyler, from which a return canal, about four miles long reaches the Platte southeast of Schuyler. Some work has been done on this project where it is to take out of the river. The grant is for 2,000 second feet. Fifteen thousand horse power is the contemplated development over a head of about 66 feet.

The Fremont Canal and Power Company Project.—This is known also as the Richards, Kountze-Patterson and as the Central service corporation. The point of the proposed diversion is from the south side of the Platte, southeast of Schuyler. A canal more than 30 miles long is to lead eastward across the bottom lands, along the Bluffs and onto the upland to a reservoir site east of Cedar Bluffs and southwest of Fremont. The grant is 2,000 second feet; and development of about 34,000 horse power is proposed over a head of 150 feet. Some work has been done on this project.

The Ross Project.—This is to take out of the east side of the Platte, southeast of Yutan and from the Elkhorn, south of Waterloo. The main canal is to extend across the bench at Melia and upon the bluffs and hills near the State Fish Hatcheries located across the river from South Bend. The total grant is for 3,000 second feet, and the proposed development is 10,000 to 15,000 horse power with a head of about 70 feet. The total theoretical horse power would be about 23,868. Some work has been done on this project.

Just what is to be done on these projects is a problem. It is evident that they cannot meet the conditions of the grants, within the time allowed. Furthermore, the amount of power which could be developed in all the projects, about 100,000 horse power, is more than would be utilized under present conditions. The promoters find it difficult to secure funds for development. In this they have a great drawback. It is plainly evident that very little progress is being made. The state is permitting a few individuals to speculate on its rights.

In view of the conditions herein reviewed, it seems that definite steps should be taken in the near future to bring about a better understanding, and a definite solution of these water power problems. Let everyone having responsibility in this matter view it in the light of state welfare. The following facts should be kept in view:

1. That there are large power possibilities in Nebraska awaiting development.

2. That one of the state's greatest needs is cheap power.

3. That, under present conditions, no progress is being made.

Much has been said about the conservation of water power. This does not mean withholding from utilization. A better conception is that conservation is development for the most beneficial use. Thus far, much of the water of Nebraska has gone to waste. It is now running from the state without utilization. This should not be, for Nebraska is practically without a fuel supply, except for what is brought in from other states. Nebraska produces abundantly of farm and ranch products which go to power centers for milling. The state is rich in agriculture, but relatively weak in manufacture and commerce. This condition is well known, hence it needs no further discussion. Admitting this, we should realize that greater effort must be made for an "all-round" development of the state. But industry follows power. It must have cheap power. Let us be encouraged in the fact that the state has the water resources with which to develop power in its most desirable form.

Certain advancements of recent years make sure the utilization of such rivers as the Loup and lower Platte. They are concrete construction, canalization, and long distance transmission. These conditions enhance the value of power sites. It should be recognized, however, that most of our streams are too small for use in long distance transmission. They are better suited for local use.

The conservation of the Loup and the lower Platte deserves attention at this time. These rivers are well located with respect to the state's largest cities. The power, if developed, could be carried to an urban population of fully 300,000 people. It could be used to light both city and country, to drive the machinery of special industries, and to draw the cars of city and interurban railways. These things are desirable and attainable, but there is not much doing in the way of constructive effort. Policies are being advocated. The public is interested in the matter in a general way, but there is no definite basis upon which to decide in favor of any given plan. Those who administer the law, and all who have anything to do with the subject, receive more or less criticism, whether justly so or not. The discussion is from two points of view—of the state, and of private interests. This makes it interesting and attractive in politics. It seems that we have now reached a point where this problem should be considered in its proper relationship to industry and to the public welfare, and more upon a fact basis.

The leading policies for the conservation of water power are:

1. Private ownership and state supervision.
2. District ownership and state supervision.
3. State ownership and control.
4. State guaranty and popular subscription.

I do not wish to enter upon a discussion of the merits and weak points involved in each of these policies.

Certain grants for power development have been made in Nebraska. The state and the grantees are bound under the law affecting these cases. The public utility corporations are subject to public control as regards rates and service. But it is quite possible that not more than one or two of the large projects can complete development within the time prescribed in the grants. We should distinguish between private concerns and public utility corporations. Private individuals are not bound so closely under the law. It is evident that perpetual water power rights have been conveyed in practically all projects now developed, and that the only thing that can annul them is nonuse. Among the things which have been discussed and quite generally agreed upon as being best in water power development are the following:

1. That the state owns and should control the intra-state streams not navigable. The Loup is strictly a Nebraska river and the Niobrara can be regarded as such. Neither river is navigable, and there will not be much interference on account of the use of water for domestic and irrigation purposes. The lower Platte is fed by the Loup, and no complications should arise because of its development for power.
2. That perpetual power rights should not be granted. This is against the present practice in Nebraska.
3. That there should be no speculative holdings of undeveloped power sites, and no transfer or assignments of grants without authority from the state. This is necessary to prevent large combinations, and to protect the state.
4. That the state should survey its power producing streams and sites thereof, and perfect a system for the administration of these resources. The state engineer of Nebraska is gaging the rivers in cooperation with a federal department. The Conservation Survey has charge of water resource investigation, but is without funds for this work.
5. That franchises should be granted upon terms which insure:
   A. Prompt development.
   B. Good returns upon capital invested, allowing for risks involved.
   C. Good service and a fair charge to the consumer.
   D. Protection in the courts in case of dispute.

   There is no definite agreement concerning the tenure of franchises—

whether fixed-term or indeterminate. Operators favor the indeterminate franchise. Some favor a clause permitting renewal at the end of a fixed period, and others not. In case renewal is refused, the state should provide to take over plants at their fair value. It would seem that the general practice in business should prevail in these leases, especially so, because the projects will differ greatly in thir value and desirability. The matter of rental or annual charge is one of dispute. Some favor a nominal charge and the cheapest power possible for the consumer.

6. That the monopolistic control of water power should be guarded against. That accomplishment of this will be difficult for water powers are most efficiently managed when in large holdings. By such combinations, the load is equalized and the danger of breakdowns is reduced. So from the nature of the case, we may expect to see the powers of each Nebraska river, such as the Big Blue and the Little Blue, brought together under a single organization or control within a few years. Such a development need not be monopolistic.
7. That the policy favoring state ownership and control of water powers is gaining favor. Just what is to be done in this line in Nebraska is a problem. The policy is right in principle, yet it should not be inaugurated without a stronger sentiment in its favor. State ownership has its strong points and its pitfalls. It requires an administration of permanence, and free from political influences. The construction of projects should not be started until there is a sure market for power.

Let me say, in closing this article, that I am not here favoring any given policy. There is more or less merit in each of them. Our principal effort should be directed in the line of bringing about results, but we should not go too far in this respect. If private capital can be interested in these projects by a leasing system fair both to the operator and the consumer, then well and good, but if not, we should undertake the development of approved projects under state management.

ANIMALS, BIRDS AND INSECTS.

THE BIRDS AND MAMMALS OF NEBRASKA.

By Myron H. Swenk, Assistant State Entomologist.

On the following pages is presented in very condensed form a complete list of the native birds and mammals occurring in the state of Nebraska, as the fauna is understood at the present time (November, 1914). The nomenclature has been revised to date, and all additions, eliminations and modifications which have been established since the appearance of the lists of these two vertebrate groups, namely, the "Birds of Nebraska" in 1904 and the "Mammals of Nebraska" in 1908, have been incorporated. The arrangements of the higher groups remains for the sake of convenience as in these longer and more fully annotated lists, i. e., the arrangements of the American Ornithologists' Union committee for the birds and of Elliot's modification of Flower and Lydekker for the mammals. The necessarily brief annotations of the present list allude to the primary status of the animal as regards the state as a whole, and are inadequate only in that they sometimes do not reflect the exact status of the animal for any given part of the state when considered for that part alone.

In the "Birds of Nebraska" the writer, in collaboration with Professors Lawrence Bruner and Robt. H. Wolcott, listed 399 native species and subspecies of birds from the state. Subsequently the A. O. U. committee dropped the red-legged black duck and the Alma thrush from recognition, which reduced the number of local forms by two, but the addition of the Iceland gull, cackling goose, northern hairy woodpecker, western crow (this erroneously), Nelson sparrow, western chipping sparrow and Swainson warbler brought the number to 404, as listed in a "Field Check-list of Nebraska Birds" prepared by the writer in 1908, and published by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union. The following year, 1909, Professor Wolcott in his "Analysis of Nebraska's Bird Fauna" (Proc. N. O. U., iv, pp. 25-55) also lists 464 native species, but in this list he quite properly dropped the western crow and Montana junco, as well as the northern hairy woodpecker (which is entitled to a place in our list), while he also quite properly added the alder flycatcher and pileolated warbler, but incorrectly retained the red-legged black duck. The present list includes 418 native species and subspecies, the writer having again dropped the red-legged black duck and reinstated the northern hairy woodpecker, as well as dropping the field sparrow and western robin, and adding the red phalarope, western sandpiper, western mourning dove, Rocky Mountain screech owl, California cuckoo, western evening grosbeak, Rocky Mountain pine grosbeak, Cassin, purple finch, house finch, pink-sided junco, gray-headed junco, mountain song sparrow, lutescent warbler, Townsend warbler, Connecticut warbler and Greenland wheatear. The basis of inclusion of all of these has been already published, except for the western sandpiper, western mourning dove, Rocky Mountain screech owl, California cuckoo, house finch and Connecticut warbler, which are here listed as Nebraska birds for the first time. Eventually it may be necessary to reinstate the field sparrow and western robin but at the present time there is no valid basis for their inclusion. In the above enumeration no account is taken of our introduced species of brds, e. g., the English sparrow, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, etc.

The following list of the birds of this state is an unusually large one, and is probably exceeded by only two states in the Union. California, with its great length north and south, its highly varied physiography and climate and its proximity to the Pacific, boasts of 530 species and subspecies of birds (Grinnell, 1912), while the vast state of Texas, also much varied in countour and near the Gulf, probably has a somewhat larger list than Nebraska. Colorado, inland like Nebraska but of much more varied countour, has only 397

birds (Cooke, 1911), Kansas has 379 (Bunker, 1913), Missouri 383 (Widmann, 1907) and Iowa 354 (Anderson, 1907). East of Mississippi river the largest list seems to be that of New York with 411 (Easton, 1910-14), while Maine has 327 (Knight, 1908), Connecticut 329 (Sage and Bishop, 1913), West Virginia 246 (Brooke, 1913), Michigan 326 (Barrows, 1912), Illinois and Wisconsin combined 398 (Cory, 1909), Arkansas 255 (Howell, 1911) and Alabama 275 (Oberholser, 1909), Westwardly, Washington has 372 (Dawson and Bowles, 1909) and Arizona 362 (Swarth, 1914).

In the "Mammals of Nebraska" the writer listed 93 native species and subspecies for the state, while the present list includes 94 forms. From the old list the New Mexico spotted groundsquirrel, Nebraska harvest mouse, mountain wood rat and eastern muskrat have been dropped, while the Coues pocket gopher, plateau lynx, sandhill mole, Mexican free-tailed bat and little brown bat have been added. As with the birds, introduced species, such as the house mouse and brown rat, have been excluded. The Nebraska list compares favorably with 80 species for Kansas (Lantz, 1905) and 150 species listed for Colorado (Cary, 1911).

Undoubtedly the following list will be increased for both the birds and mammals as the animals of the state are more thoroughly collected and studied in the future. Eventually the writer hopes to expand this brief list into a fuller account in book form.

CLASS AVES—BIRDS.

Order Pygopodes—Diving Birds.

Suborder Colymbi—Grebes.

Family Colymbidae—Grebes.

1. Western Grebe—Aechmophorus occidentalis (Lawrence). Rare migrant.
2. Holboell Grebe—Colymbus holboelli (Reinhardt). Rare migrant.
3. Horned Grebe—Colymbus auritus Linnaeus. Uncommon migrant and rare breeder.
4. Eared Grebe—Colymbus nigricollis californicus (Heerman). Common migrant and local breeder.
5. Pied-billed Grebe—Podilymbus podiceps (Linnaeus). Abundant migrant and common breeder.

Suborder Cephi—Loons.

Family Gaviidae—Loons.

6. Loon—Gavia immer (Brunnich). Uncommon migrant.
7. Black-throated Loon—Gavia arctica (Linnaeus). Very rare migrant.
8. Red-throated Loon—Gavia stellata (Pontopiddan). Very rare migrant.

Order Longipennes—Long-winged Swimmers.

Family Stercorarlidae—Skuas and Jaegers.

9. Pomarine Jaeger—Stercorarius pomarinus (Temminck). Rare migrant.
10. Parasitic Jaeger—Stercorarius parasiticus (Linnaeus). Rare migrant.

Family Laridae—Gulls and Terns.

Subfamily Larinae—Gulls.

11. Iceland Gull—Larus leucopterus Faber. Accidental visitor.
12. Great Black-backed Gull—Larus marinus Linnaeus. Very rare migrant.
13. Herring Gull—Larus argentatus Pontoppidan. Uncommon migrant.
14. Ring-billed Gull—Larus delawarensis Ord. Common migrant.
15. Laughing Gull—Larus atricilla Linnaeus. Rare summer visitor.
16. Franklin Gull—Larus franklini Richardson. Abundant migrant.
17. Bonaparte Gull—Larus philadelphia (Ord). Uncommon migrant.
18. Sabine Gull—Xema sabini (J. Sabine). Rare migrant.

Subfamily Sterninae—Terns.

19. Caspian Tern—Sterna caspia Pallas. Rare migrant.
20. Forster Tern—Sterna forsteri Nuttall. Common migrant and local
21. Common Tern—Sterna hirundo Linnaeus. Uncommon migrant.
breeder.
22. Least Tern—Sterna antillarum (Lesson). Common migrant and local
breeder.
23. Black Tern—Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis (Gmelin). Abundant
migrant and common breeder.

Order Steganopodes—Totipalmate Swimmers.

Family Phalacrocoracidae—Cormorants.

24. Double-crested Cormorant—Phalacrocorax auritus auritus (Lesson). Uncommon migrant.

Family Pelecanidae—Pelicans.

25. White Pelican—Pelecanus erythrorhynchos Gmelin. Common migrant.
26. Brown Pelican—Pelecanus occidentalis Linnaeus. Accidental visitor.

Order Anseres—Lamellirostral Swimmers.

Family Anatidae—Ducks, Geese and Swans.

27. American Merganser—Mergus americanus Cassin. Common migrant.
28. Red-breasted Merganser—Mergus serrator Linnaeus. Uncommon migrant.
29. Hooded Merganser—Lophodytes cucullatus (Linnaeus). Common migrant and local breeder.
30. Mallard—Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus. Abundant migrant and common local breeder.
31. Black Duck—Anas rubripes Brewster. Uncommon migrant.
32. Gadwall—Chaulelasmus streperus (Linnaeus). Common migrant and occasional local breeder.
33. European Widgeon—Mareca penelope (Linnaeus). Accidental migrant.
34. Baldpate—Mareca americana (Gmelin). Common migrant.
35. Green-winged Teal—Nettion carolinense (Gmelin). Abundant migrant and probably rare breeder.
36. Blue-winged Teal—Querquedula discors (Linnaeus). Abundant migrant and common breeder.
37. Cinnamon Teal—Querquedula cyanoptera (Vieillot). Uncommon migrant.
38. Shoveller—Spatula clypeata (Linnaeus). Abundant migrant and common breeder.
39. Pintail—Dafila acuta (Linnaeus). Abundant migrant and occasional local breeder.
40. Wood Duck—Aix sponsa (Linnaeus). Rare summer resident and breeder.
41. Redhead—Marila americana (Eyton). Abundant migrant and probably rare breeder.
42. Canvas-back—Marila valisneria (Wilson). Common migrant and rare breeder.
43. Scaup Duck—Marila marila (Linnaeus). Rare migrant.
44. Lesser Scaup Duck—Marila affinis (Eyton). Abundant migrant and probably rare breeder.
45. Ring-necked Duck—Marila collaris (Donovan). Common migrant and probably rare breeder.
46. Golden-eye—Clangula clangula americana Bonaparte. Uncommon winter visitor.
47. Barrow Golden-eye—Clangula islandica (Gmelin). Rare winter visitor.
48. Buffle-head—Charitonetta albeola (Linnaeus). Common migrant.
49. Old-squaw—Harelda hyemalis (Linnaeus). Uncommon winter visitor.
50. Harlequin Duck—Histrionicus histrionicus (Linnaeus). Rare migrant.
51. Scoter—Oidemia americana Swainson. Uncommon winter visitor.

52. White-winged Scoter—Oidemia deglandi Bonaparte. Common winter visitor.
53. Surf Scoter—Oidemia perspicillata (Linnaeus). Uncommon winter visitor.
54. Ruddy Duck—Erismatura jamaicensis (Gmelin). Abundant migrant and common breeder.
55. Snow Goose—Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus (Pallas). Common migrant.
56. Greater Snow Goose—Chen hyperboreus nivalis (J. R. Foster). Uncommon migrant.
57. Blue Goose—Chen caerulescens (Linnaeus). Uncommon migrant.
58. White-fronted Goose—Anser albifrons gambeli Hartlaub. Common migrant.
59. Canada Goose—Branta canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus). Abundant migrant and rare local breeder.
60. Hutchins Goose—Branta canadensis hutchinsi (Richardson). Common migrant.
61. Cackling Goose—Branta canadensis minima Ridgway. Uncommon migrant.
62. Brant—Branta bernicla glaucogastra (Brehm). Rare migrant.
63. Whistling Swan—Olor columbianus (Ord). Rare migrant.
64. Trumpeter Swan—Olor buccinator (Richardson). Rare migrant; formerly common and a local breeder.

Order Herodiones—Herons, Ibises, etc.

Suborder Ibides—Ibises.

Family Ibididae—Ibises.

65. Glossy Ibis—Plegadis autumnalis (Linnaeus). Accidental summer visitor.
66. White-faced Glossy Ibis—Plegadis guarauna (Linnaeus). Accidental summer visitor.

Suborder Herodii—Herons, Egrets, Bitterns, etc.

Family Ardeidae—Herons, Egrets, Bitterns, etc.

Subfamily Botaurinae—Bitterns.

67. Bittern—Botaurus lentiginosus (Montagu). Common migrant and breeder.
68. Least Bittern—Ixobrychus exilis (Gmelin). Common migrant and occasional breeder eastwardly.

Subfamily Ardeinae—Herons and Egrets.

69. Great Blue Heron—Ardea herodias herodias Linnaeus. Common summer resident and breeder.
70. Egret—Herodias egretta (Gmelin). Occasional summer visitor.
71. Snowy Egret—Egretta candidissima candidissima (Gmelin). Occasional summer visitor and rare breeder.
72. Little Blue Heron—Florida caerulea (Linnaeus). Occasional summer visitor.
73. Green Heron—Butorides virescens virescens (Linnaeus). Very common breeder eastwardly.
74. Black-crowned Night Heron—Nycticorax nycticorax naevius (Boddaert). Common migrant and local breeder.
75. Yellow-crowned Night Heron—Nyctanassa violacea (Linnaeus). Occasional summer visitor.

Order Paludicolae—Cranes, Rails, etc.

Suborder Grues—Cranes.

Family Gruidae—Cranes.

76. Whooping Crane—Grus americana (Linnaeus). Formerly common migrant, now very rare.
77. Little Brown Crane—Grus canadensis (Linnaeus). Rare migrant.

78. Sandhill Crane—Grus mexicana (Muller). Formerly abundant migrant and common breeder, now uncommon.

Suborder Ralli—Rails, Gallinules, and Coots.

Family Rallidae—Rails, Gallinules, and Coots.

79. King Rail—Rallus elegans Audubon. Uncommon breeder eastwardly.
80. Virginia Rail—Rallus virginianus Linnaeus. Common migrant and breeder.
81. Sora—Porzana carolina (Linnaeus). Abundant migrant and eastwardly a common breeder.
82. Yellow Rail—Coturnicops noveboracensis (Gmelin). Rare migrant.
83. Black Rail—Creciscus jamaicensis (Gmelin). Very rare migrant.
84. Purple Gallinule—Ionornis martinicus (Linnaeus). Accidental summer visitor.
85. Florida Gallinule—Gallinula galeata (Lichtenstein). Uncommon local breeder eastwardly.
86. Coot—Fulica americana Gmelin. Abundant migrant and common breeder.

Order Limicolae—Shore Birds.

Family Phalaropodidae—Phalaropes.

87. Red Phalarope—Phalaropus fulicarius (Linnaeus). Very rare migrant.
88. Northern Phalarope—Lobipes lobatus (Linnaeus). Rather common migrant.
89. Wilson Phalarope—Steganopus tricolor Vieillot. Abundant migrant and uncommon local breeder.

Family Recurvirostridae—Avocets and Stilts.

90. Avocet—Recurvirostra americana Gmelin. Uncommon migrant and rare local breeder.
91. Black-necked Stilt—Himantopus mexicanus (Muller). Very rare migrant.

Family Scolopacidae—Snipes, Sandpipers, etc.

92. Woodcock—Philohela minor (Gmelin). Rare migrant and breeder eastwardly.
93. Wilson Snipe—Gallinago delicata (Ord). Common migrant.
94. Dowitcher—Macrorhamphus griseus griseus (Gmelin). Rare migrant.
95. Long-billed Dowitcher—Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus (Say). Common migrant.
96. Stilt Sandpiper—Micropalama himantopus (Bonaparte). Common migrant.
97. Knot—Tringa canutus Linnaeus. Rare migrant.
98. Pectoral Sandpiper—Pisobia maculata (Vieillot). Very common migrant.
99. White-rumped Sandpiper—Pisobia fuscicollis (Vieillot). Very common migrant.
100. Baird Sandpiper—Pisobia bairdi (Coues). Abundant migrant.
101. Least Sandpiper—Pisobia minutilla (Vieillot). Abundant migrant.
102. Red-backed Sandpiper—Pelidna alpina sakhalina (Vieillot). Uncommon migrant.
103. Semipalmated Sandpiper—Ereunetes pursillus (Linnaeus). Abundant migrant.
104. Western Sandpiper—Ereunetes mauri Cabanis. Rare migrant.
105. Sanderling—Calidris leucophaea (Pallas). Uncommon migrant.
106. Marbled Godwit—Limosa fedoa (Linnaeus). Rare migrant.
107. Hudsonian Godwit—Limosa haemastica (Linnaeus). Rare migrant.
108. Greater Yellow-legs—Totanus melanoleucus (Gmelin). Common migrant.
109. Yellow-legs—Totanus flavipes (Gmelin). Abundant migrant.
110. Solitary Sandpiper—Helodromas solitarius solitarius (Wilson). Common migrant.
111. Western Willet—Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus (Brewster). Common migrant and formerly a local breeder.

112. Upland Plover—Bartramia longicauda (Bechstein). Common migrant and breeder.
113. Buff-breasted Sandpiper—Tryngites subruficollis (Vieillot). Uncommon migrant.
114. Spotted Sandpiper—Actitis macularia (Linnaeus). Abundant migrant and common breeder.
115. Long-billed Curlew—Numenius americanus Bechstein. Uncommon migrant and breeder westwardly.
116. Hudsonian Curlew—Numenius hudsonicus Latham. Rare migrant.
117. Eskimo Curlew—Numenius borealis (J. R. Forster). Very rare migrant; almost extinct.

Family Charadriidae—Plovers.

118. Black-bellied Plover—Squatarola squatarola (Linnaeus). Common migrant.
119. Golden Plover—Charadrius dominicus dominicus (Muller). Uncommon migrant.
120. Killdeer—Oxyechus vociferus (Linnaeus). Abundant migrant and common breeder.
121. Semipalmated Plover—Aegialitis semipalmata (Bonaparte). Common migrant.
122. Piping Plover—Aegialitis meloda (Ord). Common migrant and local breeder.
123. Snowy Plover—Aegialitis nivosa Cassin. Rare migrant.
124. Mountain Plover—Podasocys montanus (J. K. Townsend). Rare migrant.

Family Aphrizidae—Surf-birds and Turnstones.

125. Ruddy Turnstone—Arenaria interpres morinella (Linnaeus). Common migrant.

Order Gallinae—Gallinaceous Birds.

Suborder Phasiani—Pheasants, Grouse, Quails, etc.

Family Odontophoridae—Bob-whites, Quails, etc.

126. Bob-white—Colinus virginianus virginianus (Linnaeus). Common to abundant resident.

Family Tetraonidae—Grouse, Partridges, etc.

127. Ruffed Grouse—Bonasa umbellus umbellus (Linnaeus). Formerly rare breeder eastwardly.
128. Prairie Chicken—Tympanuchus americanus americanus (Reichenbach). Common to abundant resident.
129. Lesser Prairie Chicken—Tympanuchus pallidicinctus Ridgway. Formerly uncommon, now extinct in the state.
130. Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse—Pedioecetes phasianellus campestris Ridgway. Common resident westwardly.
131. Sage Hen—Centrocercus urophasianus (Bonaparte). Uncommon resident westwardly.

Family Maleagridae—Turkeys.

132. Wild Turkey—Meleagris gallopavo silvestris Vieillot. Formerly abundant eastwardly; now extinct in the state.

Order Columbae—Pigeons and Doves.

Family Columbidae—Pigeons and Doves.

133. Passenger Pigeon—Ectopistes migratorius (Linnaeus). Formerly common eastwardly; now extinct.
134. Mourning Dove—Zenaidura macroura carolinensis (Linnaeus). Abundant eastwardly; resident.

135. Western Mourning Dove—Zenaidura macroura marginella (Woodhouse). Abundant over most of state, especially westwardly; resident.

Order Raptores—Birds of Prey.

Suborder Sarcorhamphi—American Vultures.

Family Cathartidae—American Vultures.

136. Turkey Vulture—Cathartes aura septentrionalis Wied. Uncommon summer resident and breeder.
137. Black Vulture—Catharista urubu (Vieillot). Accidental visitor.

Suborder Falcones—Falcons, Hawks, Eagles, Kites, etc.

Family Buteonidae—Hawks, Eagles, Kites, etc.

138. Swallow-tailed Kite—Elanoides forficatus (Linnaeus). Uncommon summer resident and breeder.
139. Marsh Hawk—Circus hudsonius (Linnaeus). Common resident.
140. Sharp-shinned Hawk—Accipiter velox (Wilson). Common resident.
141. Cooper Hawk—Accipiter cooperi (Bonaparte). Very common resident.
142. Goshawk—Astur atricapillus atricapillus (Wilson). Uncommon winter visitant.
143. Red-tailed Hawk—Buteo borealis borealis (Gmelin). Common resident eastwardly.
144. Krider Hawk—Buteo borealis krideri Hoopes. Common resident westwardly.
145. Western Red-tail—Buteo borealis calurus Cassin. Uncommon migrant.
146. Harlan Hawk—Buteo borealis harlani (Audubon). Uncommon southern visitor.
147. Red-shouldered Hawk—Buteo lineatus lineatus (Gmelin). Uncommon resident eastwardly.
148. Swainson Hawk—Buteo swainsoni Bonaparte. Common resident over state.
149. Broad-winged Hawk—Buteo platypterus (Vieillot). Uncommon breeder eastwardly.
150. Rough-legged Hawk—Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis (Gmelin). Common winter visitor.
151. Ferruginous Rough-leg—Archibuteo ferrugineus (Lichtenstein). Common resident.
152. Golden Eagle—Aquila chrysaetos (Linnaeus). Uncommon resident, breeding westwardly.
153. Bald Eagle—Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus (Linnaeus). Uncommon migrant, formerly a rare breeder.
154. Prairie Falcon—Falco mexicanus Schlegel. Common resident westwardly.
155. Duck Hawk—Falco peregrinus anatum Bonaparte. Rare migrant.
156. Pigeon Hawk—Falco columbarius columbarius Linnaeus. Uncommon migrant.
157. Richardson Pigeon Hawk—Falco columbarius richardsoni Ridgway. Rare migrant.
158. Sparrow Hawk—Falco sparverius sparverius Linnaeus. Abundant migrant, uncommon breeder eastwardly.
159. Desert Sparrow Hawk—Falco sparverius phalaena (Lesson). Common breeder westwardly.

Family Pandionidae—Ospreys.

160. Osprey—Pandion haliaetus carolinensis (Gmelin). Uncommon migrant and formerly rare breeder.

Suborder Striges—Owls.

Family Aluconidae—Barn Owls.

161. Barn Owl—Aluco pratincola (Bonaparte). Uncommon resident.

Family Strigidae—Horned Owls, etc.

162. Long-eared Owl—Asio wilsonianus (Lesson). Common resident.
163. Short-eared Owl—Asio flammeus (Pontopiddan). Common resident.
164. Barred Owl—Strix varia varia Barton. Uncommon resident eastwardly.
165. Great Gray Owl—Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa (J. R. Forster). Rare winter visitor.
166. Richardson Owl—Crytoglaux funerea richardsoni (Bonaparte). Rare winter visitor.
167. Saw-whet Owl—Cryptoglaux acadica acadica (Gmelin). Uncommon resident.
168. Screech Owl—Otus asio asio (Linnaeus). Very common resident.
169. Rocky Mountain Screech Owl—Otus asio maxwelliae (Ridgway). Resident in extreme west.
170. Great Horned Owl—Bubo virginianus virginianus (Gmelin). Uncommon resident eastwardly.
171. Western Horned Owl—Bubo virginianus pallescens Stone. Uncommon resident westwardly.
172. Arctic Horned Owl—Bubo virginianus subarcticus Hoy. Rare winter visitor.
173. Snowy Owl—Nyctea nyctea (Linnaeus). Uncommon winter visitor.
174. Hawk Owl—Surnia ulula caparoch (Muller). Rare winter visitor.
175. Burrowing Owl—Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea (Bonaparte). Common resident.

Order Psittaci—Parrots, Paroquets, etc.

Family Psittacidae—Parrots, Paroquets, etc.

176. Carolina Paroquet—Conuropsis carolinensis (Linnaeus). Formerly common eastwardly, now extinct in the state.

Order Coccyges—Cuckoos, Kingfishers, etc.

Suborder Cuculi—Cuckoos.

Family Cuculidae—Cuckoos.

177. Yellow-billed Cuckoo—Coccyzus americanus americanus (Linnaeus). Common breeder eastwardly.
178. California Cuckoo—Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Ridgway. Common migrant westwardly.
179. Black-billed Cuckoo—Coccyzus erythropthalmus (Wilson). Uncommon breeder over state.

Suborder Alcyones—Kingfishers.

Family Alcedinidae—Kingfishers.

180. Belted Kingfisher—Ceryle alcyon alcyon (Linnaeus). Common over state, breeding.

Order Pici—Woodpeckers, etc.

Family Picidae—Woodpeckers.

181. Hairy Woodpecker—Dryobates villosus villosus (Linnaeus). Common resident eastwardly.
182. Northern Hairy Woodpecker—Dryobates villosus leucomelas (Boddaert). Uncommon winter visitor northwardly.
183. Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpecker—Dryobates villosus monticola Anthony. Common resident westwardly.
184. Batchelder Woodpecker—Dryobates pubescens homorus Cabanis & Heine. Uncommon resident westwardly.
185. Downy Woodpecker—Dryobates pubescens medianus (Swainson). Very common resident eastwardly.
186. Arctic Three-tied Woodpecker—Picoides arcticus (Swainson). Rare winter visitor.

187. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—Sphyrapicus varius varius (Linnaeus). Rare migrant eastwardly.
188. Northern Pileated Woodpecker—Phloeotomus pileatus abieticola (Bangs). Formerly uncommon eastwardlly, now extinct in the state.
189. Red-headed Woodpecker—Melanerpes erythrocephalus (Linnaeus). Common breeder over the state.
190. Lewis Woodpecker—Asyndesmus lewisi Riley. Common breeder westwardly.
191. Red-bellied Woodpecker—Centurus carolinus (Linnaeus). Uncommon and local breeder eastwardly.
192. Northern Flicker—Colaptes auratus luteus Bangs. Abundant to common resident over the state.
193. Red-shafter Flicker—Colaptes cafer collaris Vigors. Common resident, especially westwardly.

Order Macrochires—Goatsuckers, Swifts, Hummingbirds, etc.

Suborder Caprimulgi—Goatsuckers.

Family Caprimulgidae—Goatsuckers.

194. Whip-poor-will—Antrostomus vociferus vociferus (Wilson). Uncommon breeder eastwardly.
195. Poor-will—Phalaenoptilus nuttali nuttali (Audubon). Common breeder westwardly.
196. Nighthawk—Chordeiles virginianus virginianus (Gmelin). Common breeder southeastwardly.
197. Western Nighthawk—Chordeiles virginianus henryi Cassin. Uncommon breeder in extreme west. This is really the form C. v. howelli Oberholser, not yet accepted by the A. O. U., and consequently provisionally referred as above.
198. Sennett Nighthawk—Chordeiles virginianus sennetti Coues. Abundant to common breeder westwardly.

Suborder Clypseli—Swifts.

Family Micropodidae—Swifts.

Subfamily Chaeturinae—Spine-tailed Swifts.

199. Chimney Swift—Chaetura pelagica (Linnaeus). Abundant breeder eastwardly.

Subfamily Micropodinae—Typical Swifts.

200. White-throated Swift—Aeronautes melanoleucus (Baird). Common breeder in cliffs westwardly.

Suborder Trochili—Hummingbirds.

Family Trochilidae—Hummingbirds.

201. Ruby-throated Hummingbird—Archilochus colubris (Linnaeus). Common breeder eastwardly.
202. Broad-tailed Hummingbird—Selasphorus platycercus (Swainson). Uncommon summer resident westwardly.

Order Passeres—Perching Birds.

Suborder Clamatores—Songless Perching birds.

Family Tyrannidae—Tyrant Flycatchers.

203. Scissor-tailed Flycatcher — Muscivora forficata (Gmelin). Accidental visitor.
204. Kingbird—Tyrannus tyrannus (Linnaeus). Abundant breeder over the state.
205. Arkansas Kingbird—Tyrannus verticalis Say. Abundant breeder westwardly, uncommonly eastwardly.

206. Crested Flycatcher—Mylarchus crinitus (Linnaeus). Common breeder eastwardly.
207. Phoebe—Sayornis phoebe (Latham). Abundant breeder eastwardly.
208. Say Phoebe—Sayornis sayus (Bonaparte). Common breeder westwardly.
209. Olive-sided Flycatcher—Nuttallornis borealis (Swainson). Uncommon migrant.
210. Wood Pewee—Myiochanes virens (Linnaeus). Common breeder eastwardly.
211. Western Wood Pewee—Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni (Swainson). Common summer resident westwardly, probably breeds.
212. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher—Empidonax flaviventris (W. M. & S. F. Baird). Rare migrant eastwardly.
213. Acadian Flycatcher—Empidonax virescens (Vieillot). Uncommon migrant, breeding eastwardly.
214. Traill Flycatcher—Empidonax trailli trailli (Audubon). Common breeder.
215. Alder Flycatcher—Empidonax trailli alnorum Brewster. Uncommon migrant.
216. Least Flycatcher—Empidonax minimus Baird. Common migrant, breeding eastwardly.

Suborder Oscines—Song Birds.

Family Alaudidae—Larks.

217. Horned Lark—Otocoris alpestris alpestris (Linnaeus). Uncommon winter visitor eastwardly.
218. Prairie Horned Lark—Otocoris alpestris praticola Henshaw. Common to abundant resident eastwardly.
219. Desert Horned Lark—Octocoris alpestris leucolaema (Coues). Abundant resident westwardly.
220. Hoyt Horned Lark—Otocoris alpestris hoyti Bishop. Common winter visitor.

Family Corvidae—Crows, Jays, Magpies, etc.

221. Magpie—Pica pica hudsonia (Sabine). Common resident westwardly.
222. Blue Jay—Cyanocitta cristata cristata (Linnaeus). Abundant to uncommon resident.
223. Black-headed Jay—Cyanocitta stelleri annectens (Baird). Rare visitor westwardly.
224. Canada Jay—Perisoreus canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus). Very rare winter visitor eastwardly.
225. Rocky Mountain Jay—Perisoreus canadensis capitalis Ridgway. Uncommon winter visitor westwardly.
226. Raven—Corvux sinuatus Wagler. Formerly frequent, now very rare if not extinct in the state.
227. White-necked Raven—Corvus cryptoleucus Couch. Formerly uncommon, now very rare in state.
228. Crow—Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos Brehm. Abundant to common resident.
229. Clarke Nutcracker—Nucifraga columbiana (Wilson). Uncommon resident in northwest.
230. Pinon Jay—Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus (Wied). Common resident westwardly.

Family Icteridae—Blackbirds, Orioles, etc.

231. Bobolink—Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Linnaeus). Abundant to common local breeder.
232. Cowbird—Molothrus ater ater (Boddaert). Abundant over the state.
233. Yellow-headed Blackbird—Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus (Bonaparte). Abundant to common migrant and local breeder.
234. Red-winged Blackbird—Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus (Linnaeus). Abundant breeder eastwardly.

235. Thick-billed Redwing—Agelaius phoeniceus fortis Ridgway. Abundant breeder westwardly.
236. Meadowlark—Sturnella magna magna (Linnaeus). Common migrant and local breeder.
237. Western Meadowlark—Sturnella neglecta Audubon. Abundant breeder over the state.
238. Orchard Oriole—Icterus spurius (Linnaeus). Common breeder eastwardly.
239. Baltimore Oriole—Icterus galbula (Linnaeus). Very common breeder eastwardly.
240. Bullock Oriole—Icterus bullocki (Swainson). Common breeder westwardly.
241. Rusty Blackbird—Euphagus carolinus (Muller). Common migrant eastwardly.
242. Brewer Blackbird—Euphagus cyanocephalus (Wagler). Common breeder in northwest.
243. Bronzed Grackle—Quiscalus quiscula aeneus Ridgway. Abundant breeder over the state.

Family Fringillidae—Finches, Sparrows, etc.

244. Evening Grosbeak—Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina (W. Cooper). Rare fall visitor eastwardly.
245. Western Evening Grosbeak—Hesperiphona vespertina montana Ridgway. Uncommon winter resident westwardly.
246. Pine Grosbeak—Pinicola enucleator leucura (Muller). Rare winter visitor eastwardly.
247. Rocky Mountain Pine Grosbeak—Pinicola enucleator montana Ridgway. Uncommon winter resident westwardly.
248. Purple Finch—Carpodacus purpureus purpureus (Gmelin). Uncommon migrant eastwardly.
249. Cassin Purple Finch—Carpodacus cassini Baird. Uncommon winter visitor westwardly.
250. House Finch—Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis (Say). Uncommon westwardly.
251. Crossbill—Loxia curvirostra minor (Brehm). Common winter resident eastwardly.
252. Mexican Crossbill—Loxia curvirostra stricklandi Ridgway. Common winter resident westwardly; this is really the unrecognized form L. c. bendirei Ridgway.
253. White-winged Crossbill—Loxia leucoptera Gmelin. Rare winter visitor.
254. Gray-crowned Rosy Finch—Leucosticte tephrocotis tephrocotis Swainson. Uncommon winter resident westwardly.
255. Redpoll—Acanthis linaria linaria (Linnaeus). Uncommon to abundant winter resident.
256. Goldfinch—Astragalinus tristis tristis (Linnaeus). Abundant resident eastwardly.
257. Pale Goldfinch—Astragalinus tristis pallidus (Mearns). Common resident northwestwardly.
258. Pine Siskin—Spinus pinus (Wilson). Irregular winter resident and breeder.
259. Snow Bunting—Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis (Linnaeus). Uncommon winter resident.
260. Lapland Longspur—Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus (Linnaeus). Common winter resident eastwardly.
261. Alaska Longspur—Calcarius lapponicus alascensis Ridgway. Abundant winter resident westwardly.
262. Smith Longspur—Calcarius pictus (Swainson). Uncommon migrant.
263. Chestnut-collared Longspur—Calcarius ornatus (J. K. Townsend). Common migrant and breeder northwardly.
264. McCown Longspur—Rhynchophanes mccowni (Lawrence). Common migrant and breeder northwestwardly.
265. Vesper Sparrow—Pooecetes gramineus gramineus (Gmelin). Very common migrant and rare breeder eastwardly.

266. Western Vesper Sparrow—Pooecetes gramineus confinis Baird. Abundant migrant and common breeder westwardly.
267. Savannah Sparrow—Passerculus sandwichensis savanna (Wilson). Abundant migrant eastwardly.
268. Western Savannah Sparrow—Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus Bonaparte. Common migrant westwardly.
269. Baird Sparrow—Ammodramus bairdi (Audubon). Uncommon migrant.
270. Grasshopper Sparrow—Ammodramus savannarum australis Maynard. Uncommon migrant eastwardly.
271. Western Grasshopper Sparrow—Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus Swainson. Abundant migrant and common breeder over the state.
272. Western Henslow Sparrow—Passerherbulus henslowi occidentalis (Brewster). Rare migrant.
273. Leconte Sparrow—Passerherbulus lecontei (Audubon). Very common migrant.
274. Nelson Sparrow—Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni (Allen). Uncommon migrant.
275. Lark Sparrow—Chondestes grammacus grammacus (Say). Very common breeder eastwardly.
276. Western Lark Sparrow—Chondestes grammacus strigatus Swainson. Abundant breeder westwardly.
277. Harris Sparrow—Zonotrichia querula (Nuttall). Abundant migrant.
278. White-crowned Sparrow—Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys (J. R. Forster). Common migrant eastwardly.
279. Gambel Sparrow—Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli (Nuttall). Common migrant westwardly.
280. White-throated Sparrow—Zonotrichia albicollis (Gmelin). Common migrant eastwardly.
281. Tree Sparrow—Spizella monticola monticola (Gmelin). Abundant winter resident eastwardly.
282. Western Tree Sparrow—Spizella monticola ochracea Brewster. Abundant winter resident westwardly.
283. Chipping Sparrow—Spizella passerina passerina (Bechstein). Abundant breeder eastwardly.
284. Western Chipping Sparrow—Spizella passerina arizonae Coues. Common breeder northwestwardly.
285. Clay-colored Sparrow—Spizella pallida (Swainson). Abundant migrant.
286. Brewer Sparrow—Spizella breweri Cassin. Common breeder westwardly.
287. Western Field Sparrow—Spizella pusilla arenacea Chadbourne. Abundant migrant and common breeder over the state.
288. White-winged Junco—Junco aikeni Ridgway. Abundant to common resident northwestwardly.
289. Slate-colored Junco—Junco hyemalis hyemalis (Linnaeus). Abundant winter resident.
290. Shufeldt Junco—Junco hyemalis connectens Coues. Common winter resident eastwardly, abundant westwardly.
291. Pink-sided Junco—Junco hyemalis mearnsi Ridgway. Common winter resident westwardly.
292. Gray-headed Junco—Junco phaeonotus caniceps (Woodhouse). Rare migrant.
293. Song Sparrow—Melospiza melodia (Wilson). Abundant migrant.
294. Mountain Song Sparrow—Melospiza melodia montana Henshaw. Uncommon winter visitor westwardly.
295. Dakota Song Sparrow—Melospiza melodia juddi Bishop. Common migrant.
296. Lincoln Sparrow—Melospiza lincolni lincolni (Audubon). Abundant migrant.
297. Swamp Sparrow—Melospiza georgiana (Latham). Common migrant and local breeder eastwardly.
298. Fox Sparrow—Passerella iliaca iliaca (Merrem). Common migrant eastwardly.

299. Slate-colored Fox Sparrow—Passerella iliaca schistacea Baird. Uncommon migrant westwardly.
300. Towhee—Pipilo erythropthalmus erythropthalmus (Linnaeus). Common breeder eastwardly.
301. Arctic Towhee—Pipilo maculatus arcticus (Swainson). Abundant breeder westwardly.
302. Cardinal—Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis (Linnaeus). Very common resident eastwardly.
303. Rose-breasted Grosbeak—Zamelodia ludoviciana (Linnaeus). Abundant breeder eastwardly.
304. Black-headed Grosbeak—Zamelodia melanocephala (Swainson). Very common breeder westwardly.
305. Western Blue Grosbeak—Guiraca caerulea lazula (Lesson). Common local breeder.
306. Indigo Bunting—Passerina cyanea (Linnaeus). Common breeder eastwardly.
307. Lazuli Bunting—Passerina amoena (Say). Common breeder westwardly.
308. Dickcissel—Spiza americana (Gmelin). Abundant to uncommon breeder.
309. Lark Bunting—Calamospiza melanocorys Stejneger. Abundant breeder westwardly.

Family Tanagridae—Tanagers.

310. Western Tanager—Piranga ludoviciana (Wilson). Common breeder northwestwardly.
311. Scarlet Tanager—Piranga erythromelas Vieillot. Common breeder eastwardly.
312. Summer Tanager—Piranga rubra rubra (Linnaeus). Rare summer visitor southeastwardly.

Family Hirundinidae—Swallows.

313. Purple Martin—Progne subis subis (Linnaeus). Common to abundant breeder eastwardly.
314. Cliff Swallow—Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons (Say). Common local breeder.
315. Barn Swallow—Hirundo erythrogastra Boddaert. Abundant breeder.
316. Tree Swallow—Iridoprocne bicolor (Vieillot). Common breeder northwardly.
317. Northern Violet-green Swallow—Tachycineta thalassina lepida Mearns. Common breeder northwestwardly.
318. Bank Swallow—Riparia riparia (Linnaeus). Common local breeder.
319. Rough-winged Swallow—Stelgidopteryx serripennis (Audubon). Common breeder eastwardly.

Family Ampelidae—Waxwings.

320. Bohemian Waxwing—Bombycilla garrula (Linnaeus). Irregular winter visitor.
321. Cedar Waxwing—Bombycilla cedrorum Vieillot. Common migrant and uncommon breeder eastwardly.

Family Laniidae—Shrikes.

322. Northern Shrike—Lanius borealis Vieillot. Common winter resident.
323. White-rumped Shrike—Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides Swainson. Common breeder westwardly.
324. Migrant Shrike—Lanius ludovicianus migrans W. Palmer. Common breeder eastwardly.

Family Vireonidae—Vireos.

325. Red-eyed Vireo—Vireosylva olivacea (Linnaeus). Common breeder.
326. Philadelphia Vireo—Vireosyiva philadelphica Cassin. Uncommon migrant.

327. Warbling Vireo—Vireosylva gilva gilva (Vieillot). Common breeder eastwardly.
328. Western Warbling Vireo—Vireosylva gilva swainsoni (Baird). Common breeder westwardly.
329. Yellow-throated Vireo—Lanivireo flavifrons (Vieillot). Uncommon breeder eastwardly.
330. Blue-headed Vireo—Lanivireo solitarius solitarius (Wilson). Uncommon migrant eastwardly.
331. Plumbeous Vireo—Lanivireo solitarius plumbeus (Coues). Common breeder northwestwardly.
332. Black-capped Vireo—Vireo atricapillus Woodhouse. Accidental summer visitor.
333. White-eyed Vireo—Vireo griseus griseus (Boddaert). Common breeder southeastwardly.
334. Bell Vireo—Vireo belli belli Audubon. Abundant breeder eastwardly.

Family Mniotiltidae—Wood Warblers.

335. Black and White Warbler—Mniotilta varia (Linnaeus). Common migrant and local breeder.
336. Prothonotary Warbler—Protonotaria citrea (Boddaert). Uncommon breeder eastwardly.
337. Swainson Warbler—Helinala swainsoni (Audubon). Rare straggler.
338. Worm-eating Warbler—Helmitheros vermivorus (Gmelin). Uncommon summer resident.
339. Blue-winged Warbler—Vermivora pinus (Linnaeus). Common breeder eastwardly.
340. Golden-winged Warbler—Vermivora chrysoptera (Linnaeus). Rare migrant eastwardly.
341. Virginia Warbler—Vermivora virginiae (Baird). Rare migrant westwardly.
342. Nashville Warbler—Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla (Wilson). Common migrant and rare breeder eastwardly.
343. Orange-crowned Warbler—Vermivora celata celata (Say). Abundant migrant.
344. Lutescent Warbler—Vermivora celata lutescens (Ridgway). Common migrant.
345. Tennessee Warbler—Vermivora peregrina (Wilson). Very common migrant eastwardly.
346. Northern Parula Warbler—Compsothlypis americana usneae Brewster. Uncommon migrant eastwardly.
347. Cape May Warbler—Dendroica tigrina (Gmelin). Rare migrant.
348. Yellow Warbler—Dendroica aestiva aestiva (Gmelin). Abundant breeder over the state.
349. Black-throated Blue Warbler—Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens (Gmelin). Uncommon migrant.
350. Myrtle Warbler—Dendroica coronata (Linnaeus). Abundant migrant.
351. Audubon Warbler—Dendroica auduboni auduboni (J. K. Townsend). Common breeder westwardly.
352. Magnolia Warbler—Dendroica magnolia (Wilson). Uncommon migrant eastwardly.
353. Cerulean Warbler—Dendroica cerulea (Wilson). Common breeder eastwardly.
354. Chestnut-sided Warbler—Dendroica pensylvanica (Linnaeus). Common migrant eastwardly.
355. Bay-breasted Warbler—Dendroica castanea (Wilson). Rare migrant eastwardly.
356. Black-poll Warbler—Dendroica striata (J. R. Forster). Very common migrant eastwardly.
357. Blackburnian Warbler—Dendroica fusca (Mueller). Rare migrant eastwardly.

358. Sycamore Warbler—Dendroica dominica albilora Ridgway. Rare migrant eastwardly.
359. Black-throated Green Warbler—Dendroica virens (Gmelin). Rare migrant eastwardly.
360. Townsend Warbler—Dendroica townsendi (J. K. Townsend). Uncommon migrant westwardly.
361. Pine Warbler—Dendroica vigorsi (Audubon). Rare migrant eastwardly.
362. Palm Warbler—Dendroica palmarum palmarum (Gmelin). Uncommon migrant eastwardly.
363. Prairie Warbler—Dendroica discolor (Vieillot). Uncommon migrant eastwardly.
364. Oven-bird—Seiurus aurocapillus (Linnaeus). Common breeder.
365. Grinnell Water-Thrush—Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis Ridgway. Common migrant, breeding westwardly.
366. Louisiana Water-Thrush—Seiurus motacilla (Vieillot). Uncommon breeder eastwardly.
367. Kentucky Warbler—Oporornis formosus (Wilson). Common breeder eastwardly.
368. Connecticut Warbler—Oporonis agilis (Wilson). Rare migrant eastwardly.
369. Mourning Warbler—Oporornis philadelphia (Wilson). Uncommon breeder eastwardly.
370. Macgillivray Warbler—Oporonis tolmiei (J. K. Townsend). Common migrant westwardly.
371. Maryland Yellow-throat—Geothlypis trichas trichas (Linnaeus). Abundant breeder eastwardly.
372. Western Yellow-throat—Geothlypis trichas occidentalis Brewster. Abundant breeder westwardly.
373. Yellow-breasted Chat—Icteria virens virens (Linnaeus). Common breeder eastwardly.
374. Long-tailed Chat—Icteria virens longicauda Lawrence. Common breeder westwardly.
375. Hooded Warbler—Wilsonia citrina (Boddaert). Rare breeder southeastwardly.
376. Wilson Warbler—Wilsonia pusilla pusilla (Wilson). Common migrant eastwardly.
377. Pileolated Warbler—Wilsonia pusilla pileolata (Pallas). Common migrant.
378. Canada Warbler—Wilsonia canadensis (Linnaeus). Uncommon migrant eastwardly.
379. Redstart—Setophaga ruticilla (Linnaeus). Very common breeder over the state.

Family Motacillidae—Wagtails.

380. Pipit—Anthus rubescens (Tunstall). Common migrant.
381. Sprague Pipit—Anthus spraguei (Audubon). Uncommon migrant.

Family Cinclidae—Dippers.

382. Dipper—Cinclus mexicanus unicolor Bonaparte. Accidental visitor northwestwardly.

Family Mimidae—Thrashers, Mockingbirds, etc.

383. Sage Thrasher—Oreoscoptes montanus (J. K. Townsend). Uncommon migrant westwardly.
384. Mockingbird—Mimus polyglottos polyglottos (Linnaeus). Common breeder eastwardly.
385. Western Mockingbird—Mimus polyglottos leucopterus (Vigors). Uncommon breeder westwardly.
386. Catbird—Dumetella carolinensis (Linnaeus). Abundant to common breeder over the state.
387. Brown Thrasher—Toxostoma rufum (Linnaeus). Abundant breeder over the state.

Family Troglodytidae—Wrens.

388. Rock Wren—Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus (Say). Abundant local breeder westwardly.
389. Carolina Wren—Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus (Latham). Uncommon resident southeastwardly.
390. Bewick Wren—Thryomanes bewicki bewicki (Audubon). Rare breeder southeastwardly.
391. Western House Wren—Troglodytes aedon parkmani Audubon. Abundant breeder over the state.
392. Winter Wren—Nannus hiemalis hiemalis (Vieillot). Uncommon winter resident.
393. Short-billed Marsh Wren—Cistothorus stellaris (Naumann). Uncommon breeder eastwardly.
394. Prairie Marsh Wren—Telmatodytes palustris iliacus Ridgway. Common local breeder.

Family Certhiidae—Creepers.

395. Brown Creeper—Certhia familiaris americana Bonaparte. Very common winter resident eastwardly.
396. Rocky Mountain Creeper—Certhia familiaris montana Ridgway. Uncommon winter resident northwestwardly.

Family Sittidae—Nuthatches.

397. White-breasted Nuthatch—Sitta carolinensis carolinensis Latham. Very common resident eastwardly.
398. Rocky Mountain Nuthatch—Sitta carolinensis nelsoni Mearns. Very common resident westwardly.
399. Red-breasted Nuthatch—Sitta canadensis Linnaeus. Uncommon winter resident.
400. Pygmy Nuthatch—Sitta pygmaea pygmaea Vigors. Rare winter visitor northwestwardly.

Family Paridae—Titmice.

401. Tufted Titmouse—Baeolophus bicolor (Linnaeus). Common resident eastwardly.
402. Chickadee—Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus (Linnaeus). Uncommon resident eastwardly.
403. Long-tailed Chickadee—Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis (Harris). Abundant resident over the state.

Family Sylviidae—Kinglets, Gnatcatchers, etc.

404. Golden-crowned Kinglet—Regulus satrapa satrapa Lichtenstein. Common migrant.
405. Ruby-crowned Kinglet—Regulus calendula calendula (Linnaeus). Very common migrant.
406. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher—Polioptila caerulea caerulea (Linnaeus). Common migrant and rare breeder eastwardly.

Family Turdidae—Thrushes.

407. Townsend Solitaire—Myadestes townsendi (Audubon). Common resident, breeding northwestwardly.
408. Wood Thrush—Hylocichla mustelina (Gmelin). Abundant to common breeder over the state.
409. Willow Trush—Hylocichia fuscescens saliciola Ridgway. Uncommon migrant.
410. Gray-cheeked Thrush—Hylocichla aliciae aliciae (Baird). Common migrant.
411. Olive-backed Thrush—Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni (Tschudi). Abundant migrant.

412. Audubon Hermit Thrush—Hylocichla guttata auduboni (Baird). Uncommon migrant.
413 Hermit Thrush—Hylocichla guttata pallasi (Cabanis). Uncommon migrant eastwardly.
414. Robin—Planesticus migratorius migratorius (Linnaeus). Abundant breeder over the state.
415. Greenland Wheatear—Saxicola aenanthe leucorhoa (Gmelin). Accidental visitor.
416. Bluebird—Sialia stalis stalis (Linnaeus). Abundant breeder over the state.
417. Chestnut-backed Bluebird—Sialia mexicana bairdi Ridgway. Accidental visitor.
418. Mountain Bluebird—Sialia currucoides (Bechstein). Common breeder westwardly.

CLASS MAMMALIA—MAMMALS.

Order Marsupialia—Marsupials.

Family Didelphidae—Opossums.

1. Opossum—Didelphis virginianus virginianus Kerr. Eastern part of the state.

Order Ungulata—Hoofed Mammals.

Family Cervidae—Deer, Elk, Moose, etc.

2. Wapiti—Cervus canadensis canadensis (Erxleben). Formerly whole state, now extinct in our borders.
3. Plains White-tailed Deer—Odocoileus americanus macrourus (Rafinesque). Formerly in wooded part of whole state, now extinct except northwestwardly.
4. Black-tailed Deer—Odocoileus hemionus hemionus (Rafinesque). Formerly whole state, now only a few remaining in the sandhills.

Family Antilocapridae—Pronghorn Antelope.

5. Prong-horn Antelope—Antilocapra americana americana (Ord). Formerly whole state, now extinct, except a very few westwardly.

Family Bovidae—Cattle, Sheep, Goats, etc.

6. Bad Lands Mountain Sheep—Ovis canadensis auduboni Merriam. Formerly in northwestern part of state, now extinct in our borders.
7. American Bison—Bison bison bison (Linnaeus). Formerly most of the state, now nearly extinct everywhere, except in captivity.

Order Glires—Rodents.

Family Sciuridae—Squirrels and Marmots.

8. Black Hills Red Squirrel—Sciurus hudsonicus dakotensis Erxleben. Rare northwestwardly.
9. Southern Gray Squirrel—Sciurus carolinensis carolinensis Gmelin. Uncommon southeastwardly.
10. Western Fox Squirrel—Sciurus niger rufiventer (Geoffrey). Abundant eastwardly.
11. Gray Striped Chipmunk—Tamias striatus griseus Mearns. Rare eastwardly.
12. Pale Chipmunk—Eutamias pallidus pallidus (Allen). Abundant northwestwardly.
13. Bad Lands Chipmunk—Eutamias pallidus cacodemus Cary. Common in Bad Lands northwestwardly.
14. Sandhill Groundsquirrel—Citellus obsoletus (Kennicott). Uncommon westwardly.

15. Striped Groundsquirrel — Citellus tridecemlineatus tridecemlineatus (Mitchell). Abundant eastwardly.
16. Pale Striped Groundsquirrel—Citellus tridecemlineatus pallidus (Allen). Abundant westwardly.
17. Franklin Groundsquirrel—Citellus franklini (Sabine). Very common eastwardly.
18. Southern Flying Squirrel—Pteromys volans volans (Linnaeus). Rare eastwardly.
19. Prairie-dog—Cynomys ludovicianus (Ord). Abundant westwardly in "towns."
20. Eastern Woodchuck—Marmotta monax monax (Linnaeus). Very rare eastwardly.
21. Black Hills Woodchuck—Marmotta flaviventer dacota (Merriam). Very rare eastwardly.

Family Castoridae—Beavers.

22. Sonoran Beaver—Castor canadensis frondator Mearns. Formerly common over the state, now rare and local.

Family Muridae—Rats and Mice.

23. Short-eared Grasshopper Mouse—Onychomys leucogaster breviauritus Hollister. Uncommon eastwardly.
24. Plains Grasshopper Mouse—Onychomys leucogaster arcticeps Hollister. Common westwardly.
25. Nebraska Deer Mouse—Peromyscus maniculatus osgoodi Mearns. Abundant northwestwardly.
26. Buffy Deer Mouse—Peromyscus maniculatus nebrascensis (Coues). Abundant westwardly.
27. Prairie Deer Mouse—Peromyscus maniculatus bairdi (Hoy and Kennicott). Abundant eastwardly.
28. Eastern Deer Mouse—Peromyscus leucopus noveboracensis (Fischer). Abundant eastwardly.
29. Plains Deer Mouse—Peromyscus leucopus aridulus Osgood. Abundant northwestwardly.
30. Pallid Harvest Mouse—Reithrodontomys albescens albescens Cary. Very common westwardly.
31. Little Gray Harvest Mouse—Reithrodontomys albescens griseus Bailey. Common southeastwardly.
32. Prairie Harvest Mouse—Reithrodontomys megalotis dychei Allen. Abundant over the state.
33. Nebraska Wood Rat—Neotoma floridana baileyi Merriam. Common northwestwardly.
34. Bad Lands Wood Rat—Neotoma cinerea rupicola (Allen). Abundant northwestwardly.
35. Meadow Vole—Microtus pennsylvanicus pennsylvanicus (Ord). Common eastwardly.
36. Sawatch Vole—Microtus pennsylvanious modestus (Baird). Uncommon northwestwardly.
37. Prairie Vole—Microtus ochrogaster ochrogaster (Wagner). Abundant eastwardly.
38. Hayden Vole—Microtus ochrogaster haydeni (Baird). Abundant westwardly.
39. Woodland Vole—Pitymys nemoralis (Bailey). Common southeastwardly.
40. Plains Muskrat—Fiber zibethicus cinnamomina Hollister. Abundant over the state.

Family Geomyidae—Pocket Gophers.

41. Coues Pocket Gopher—Thomomys clusius clusius Coues. Uncommon in extreme west centrally.
42. Black Hills Pocket Gopher—Thomomys talpoides nebulosus Bailey. Uncommon northwestwardly.

43. Prairie Pocket Gopher—Geomys bursarius (Shaw). Abundant eastwardly.
44. Plains Pocket Gopher—Geomys lutescens (Merriam). Abundant westwardly.

Family Heteromyidae—Kangaroo Rats and Pocket Mice.

45. Maximilian Pocket Mouse—Perognathus fasciatus fasciatus (Wied). Rare northwestwardly.
46. Plains Pocket Mouse—Perognathus flavescens flavescens (Merriam). Common westwardly.
47. Baird Pocket Mouse—Perognathus flavus flavus Baird. Rare westwardly.
48. Kansas Pocket Mouse—Perognathus hispidus paradoxus (Merriam). Common westwardly.
49. Richardson Kangaroo Rat—Peroidipus montanus richardsoni (Allen). Abundant eastwardly.

Family Zapodidae—Jumping Mice.

50. Prairie Jumping Mouse—Zapus hudsonius campestris Preble. Uncommon eastwardly.

Family Erethizontidae—Porcupines.

51. Yellow-haired Porcupine—Erethizon epixanthum epixanthum Brandt. Rare westwardly, formerly extending much further east.

Family Leporidae—Rabbits and Hares.

52. White-tailed Jackrabbit—Lepus campestris campestris Bachman. Common over the state, especially northwardly.
53. Black-tailed Jackrabbit—Lepus californicus melanotis (Mearns). Abundant southwardly.
54. Prairie Cottontail—Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi (Allen). Abundant eastwardly.
55. Nebraska Cottontail—Sylvilagus floridanus similis Nelson. Common westwardly.
56. Plains Cottontail—Sylvilagus auduboni baileyi (Merriam). Abundant westwardly.

Order Ferae—Flesh-eaters.

Family Felidae—Cats.

57. Rocky Mountain Puma—Felis oregonensis hippolestes (Merriam). Formerly common, now rare or extinct northwestwardly.
58. Canada Lynx—Lynx canadensis canadensis Kerr. Very rare northwardly, probably extinct in the state.
59. Bay Lynx—Lynx ruffus ruffus (Guldenstaedt). Rare eastwardly.
60. Plateau Lynx—Lynx baileyi Merriam. Uncommon westwardly.

Family Canidae—Dogs.

61. Gray Wolf—Canis occidentalis (Richardson). Formerly abundant over the state, now rare.
62. Dusky Wolf—Canis nubilus (Say). Formerly common eastwardly, now very rare or extinct.
63. Eastern Coyote—Canis latrans Say. Uncommon eastwardly.
64. Plains Coyote—Canis nebracensis nebracensis Merriam. Common to abundant westwardly.
65. Red Fox—Vulpes fulva (Desmarest). Rare southeastwardly.
66. Plains Fox—Vulpes macrurus Baird. Formerly over most of the state, now very rare westwardly.
67. Swift Fox—Vulpes velox velox (Say). Common westwardly.
68. Northern Gray Fox—Urocyon cinereo-argenteus ocythous Bangs. Formerly very rare eastwardly.

Family Ursidae—Bears.

69. Black Bear—Ursus americanus americanus Pallas. Formerly rare, now almost if not quite extinct, even northwestwardly.

Family Procyonidae—Raccoons.

70. Raccoon—Procyon lotor lotor (Linnaeus). Common along watercourses over the state.

Family Mustelidae—Weasels, Skunks, Badgers, Otters, etc.

71. Badger—Taxidea taxus taxus (Schreber). Common westwardly.
72. Northern Plains Skunk—Mephitis hudsonica (Richardson). Common northwestwardly.
73. Long-tailed Texas Skunk—Mephitis mesomelas varians (Gray). Common over the state.
74. Prairie Spotted Skunk—Spilogale interrupta (Rafinesque). Very common eastwardly.
75. Wolverine—Gulo luscus (Linnaeus). Formerly rare northwestwardly, now extinct in the state.
76. Marten—Martes americana americana (Turton). Formerly rare northwestwardly, now extinct in the state.
77. Southern Mink—Mustela vison letifera Hollister. Common along watercourses over the state.
78. Black-footed Ferret—Mustela nigripes (Audubon and Bachman). Rare westwardly.
79. Long-tailed Weasel—Mustela longicauda longicauda Bonaparte. Common over the state.
80. Least Weasel—Mustela rixosa campestris Jackson. Rare northeastwardly.
81. Sonoran Otter—Lutra canadensis sonora (Rhodes). Formerly common, now rare, over the state.

Order Insectivora—Insect-eaters.

Family Soricidae—Shrews.

82. Masked Shrew—Sorex personatus haydeni (Baird). Uncommon northwardly.
83. Short-tailed Shrew—Blarina brevicauda brevicauda (Say). Common over the state.
84. Small Brown Shrew—Cryptotis parva (Say). Common eastwardly.

Family Talpidae—Moles.

85. Garden Mole—Scalopus aquaticus machrinoides Jackson. Abundant eastwardly.
86. Sandhill Mole—Scalopus aquaticus caryi Jackson. Common westwardly.

Order Chiroptera—Bats.

Family Molossidae—Free-tailed Bats.

87. Mexican Free-tailed Bat—Nyctinomus mexicanus (Saussure). Very rare southwardly.

Family Vespertilionidae—Typical Bats.

88. Long-eared Bat—Myotis evotis (H. Allen). Rare northwestwardly.
89. Little Pale Bat—Myotis californicus ciliolabrum (Merriam). Common westwardly.
90. Little Brown Bat—Myotis lucifugus lucifugus (Le Conte). Uncommon eastwardly.
91. Silver-haired Bat—Lasionycteris noctivagans (Le Conte). Common over the state in migrations.
92. Big Brown Bat—Eptesicus fuscus fuscus (Beauvois). Common over the state.

93. Red Bat—Nycteris borealis borealis (Muller). Common over state, especially eastwardly.
94. Hoary Bat—Nycteris cinerea (Beauvois). Very common migrant over the state.

SOME NOTES ON NEBRASKA INSECTS.

By Lawrence Bruner, State Entomologist.

Insects are quite prominent among the animal forms to be met with in our state. Exactly how many distinct species are native here we do not know. We are sure, however, that we have our share of them. We know, too, that they are quite generally distributed, and that representatives of both beneficial and harmful ones occur. We also know that each year they exact a toll amounting to from $12,000,000 to $15,000,0000, much of which could be prevented. A very large percentage of this loss is directly due to the ravages of introduced rather than to the attacks of native or indigenous kinds. These exotic insects are continually being augmented by others against which the State Entomologist is attempting to quarantine by means of a system of inspection of foreign seed, bulbs, plants, etc., as they arrive within our borders.

Several years ago when writing about Nebraska birds I used the following argument to account for the comparatively large list for the state: "Nebraska appears to be well fitted as a home for many distinct forms of birds, just as it is for the other kinds of animal life. * * * If, however, we take into consideration the variations in altitude above sea level, the differences in surface configuration, climate, etc., that pertain to our state, its location and the relation which it bears to the country at large, the wonderment will become less. Our southeastern corner is only about 800 feet, our western border almost 6,000 feet above tide water. The state is divided into timbered, prairie and plains regions. We lie nearly in the middle of the United States, with a high mountain chain to the west and a giant waterway along our eastern boundary. In fact in Nebraska meet eastern, western, southern and northern faunas; while we also have a fauna of our own. We find forms belonging to low and high altitudes, to wet and dry climates, to timbered and prairie countries, as well as to semi-desert and alkali regions." Even to a greater degree are the above mentioned characteristics conducive to a very large insect fauna.

Only a few localities in the state thus far have been at all carefully studied in connection with our insect fauna. These are Lincoln and the immediate surroundings, Omaha and vicinity, West Point, Sioux and Dawes counties along the Pine ridge, Halsey near the Dismal river, and McCook and Haigler in the southwestern part of the state. To a less extent collecting has been done at South Bend at and about the fish-hatcheries, Weeping Water, Nebraska City and Platte River junction near Fremont. Some specimens have also been taken in Dakota county across the Missouri river from Sioux City, at Long Pine and along the Niobrara river between the last named point and its junction with the Missouri. At Mitchell in the North Platte valley where one of the substations of the Nebraska agricultural experiment station is located some insects have also been taken.

Before we know our insect fauna thoroughly one can readily see that much additional, very careful work remains to be done within the state. The minute and inconspicuous forms and many of the rarer, larger ones can only be taken by special and very careful and often tedious methods followed throughout the year by carefully trained persons. This kind of work has been almost entirely out of the question during the past twenty-five or twenty-six years, owing to the time and energies required of the entomologist and his assistants for instructural work in the University and School of Agriculture, for experiments with destructive forms and insect control problems in connection with the agricultural and commercial activities of the commonwealth. If the services of a suitable additional person could be secured chiefly for the accumulation of a

complete collection of our insects we would not need remain much longer in so complete ignorance on this particular subject.

Practically all of the recognized orders of the class Insecta occur here, as do also many of the allied forms such as Myriapods, Arachnids and certain Crustaceans which are usually relegated to the care of the entomologist.

All told these various creatures very likely comprise a list of about 15,000 distinct species made up approximately as follows:

The Thysanura or Bristletails number only 5. They are of but little economic importance.

The Collembola or Springtails, snow-fleas and podurids include about 50 species. These are also of but little importance economically except when certain species increase excessively and accumulate in springs and wells where their dead bodies decay and pollute the water.

Ephemerida or Mayflies—do not exceed 50 species. Their nymphs live in ponds and streams and form an important item among the food of certain fishes.

Odonata or Dragonflies, as they are popularly called, number at least 100 species which are well distributed over the state and act as a control for mosquitoes and certain other troublesome gnats, flies, etc., of which they are excessively fond and capture and devour large numbers.

Plecoptera or stone flies, include about 30 species. These too, are chiefly fish food. Their diet consists largely of minute and other aquatic plants.

Of Isoptera or termites—"white ants"—only a single species is found here. It sometimes causes injury to wooden foundations, fence posts, tree hearts, roots of seedlings in nurseries, etc.

The order Corrodentia or "book-lice" contains about 15 species which are of no special importance economically. They are to be met with both in dwellings and outside, and seem to be most abundant in groves where they occur on tree trunks, among lichens and mosses, and among fallen leaves on the ground. They are largely herbivorous in food-habit.

Mallophaga or biting lice, also called bird lice, are common. There are about 400 species in our fauna. These insects are troublesome pests on our fowls and some of our other domestic animals, as well as on the wild creatures of the same classes. They feed on feathers, hair and dandruff or scales of the skin of their hosts.

Orthoptera, as cockroaches, walking sticks, praying mantis, locusts, long-horned grasshoppers, katydids, crickets, etc., are plentiful. Approximately 325 distinct species are found in the state. Nearly all of these are herbivorous and hence injurious. The mantids alone are carnivorous as well as predaceous and do some good by destroying harmful insects. Several of the cockroaches which are considered omnivorous infest our homes and are reported as assiting in spreading certain disease germs. The phasmids or "stick-insects" are all herbivorous and at times do considerable harm to vegetation, both grasses and trees. The locusts or short-horned grasshoppers, known to everybody, are enemies of all kinds of vegetation, both cultivated and wild. Each year much injury is done by them. The migratory species, of which we have four or five, in past years have been great pests. The long-horned grasshoppers and crickets too, both assist in devouring the general herbage of the country. They also attack crops. For this injury the latter mentioned forms compensate to a certain extent by the music which they make and which renders our summer nights so enjoyable. Without it we would feel lonesome.

The Euplexoptera or Dermoptera—earwigs—are very poorly represented, there being but 3 species present in the state, and in such small numbers that they are of no economic importance, even though they are herbivorous in food-habit.

The Thysanoptera or thrips are represented by about 50 species. Some of them are very common and quite destructive to vegetation. We have forms that injuriously attack the onion, tobacco, greenhouse plants and various blossoms, as well as others that are grass enemies causing blasted tops as in bluegrass.

The order Heteroptera or true bugs number at least 500 species. Among

these are such well known forms as the chinch-bug, squash-bug and bed-bug. Some species of the group are predaceous and capture and destroy harmful insects of other orders, as for example, grubs of the Colorado potato beetle and different injurious caterpillars. A couple of them occasionally even attack human beings for a feast of blood. Various others of these true bugs attack various kinds of vegetation from which they suck the sap and cause the plants to shrivel and die. The chinch-bug is one of our chief grain pests and often causes losses to our farmers amounting to millions of dollars in a single year.

The Parasita are blood-sucking lice that live upon wild and domesticated mammals and even upon man. There are at least 25 kinds of these lice to be found within the borders of Nebraska. Some human diseases are said to be spread by these insects; besides, the mere thought of being lousy is disgusting to most persons.

The order Homoptera is made up of such well known forms as cicadas, tree-hoppers, leaf-hoppers, spittle insects, jumping plant-lice, aphids, white-flies and coccids or scale insects. There are at least 1,000 forms or species within our borders, and all attack vegetation, the sap of which is fed upon. The group contains the seventeen-year cicada, buffalo tree-hopper, corn-root louse, green-bug of wheat, the green-fly of greenhouses and gardens, the San Jose scale, the oyster-shell bark-louse, etc. Some are grain enemies, others fruit-tree destroyers and still others attack and injure garden and ornamental plants as well as shade and forest trees.

Coleoptera or Beetles are both numerous and varied as to size and habits. We can safely estimate at least 3,500 species for the state. Among the injurious kinds are leaf-beetles, May-beetles, boring beetles—several families, weevils, blister beetles, etc. We also have the tiger and ground beetles and lady birds, which capture and devour many injurious insects of varied sorts as well as their eggs. Still other forms by feeding on decaying animal and vegetable matter act as scavengers, while some even attack and destroy weeds. In fact, this order contains representatives with such varied habits as to provide forms for all kind of contingencies, even to attacking carpets, cigarettes, drugs, stored grains, dried fruits, plants in herbaria and insects in the museums, while at least one species lives as a parasite among the fur of the beaver. Quite a number of others also live in ant nests much as dogs, cats and other pets do about our dwellings.

The small order known as Strepsiptera, the twisted-wing insects, are all parasitic upon other insects, such as bees, wasps, leaf-hoppers and the like, within the bodies which they live and are to be found. In this manner they may be beneficial, at least where their attacks are upon harmful kinds. Possibly as many as 10 or 12 species occur within our State.

The order Neuroptera is made up of insects like the Dobsonflies, aphislions, antlions, mantispas, etc., and contains at least 50 or 60 species within the state. They are chiefly beneficial since most of the forms are predaceous and destroy many injurious insects. The lace-wing flies or aphislions are especially so on account of the large number of plant-lice and other soft-bodied injurious forms which they destroy.

Related to the Neuroptera on the one side and to the Lepidoptera on the other is a small order of predaceous insects called Mecoptera or scorpion flies. Their larvae, which occur in damp localities, are caterpillar-like in general appearance and like their parents prey upon other insects. At least a half dozen forms occur in Nebraska.

The Trichoptera or caddis-flies are represented here by possibly 30 or 40 kinds. Some of them are carnivorous and others herbivorous in food-habit. The young are found in water where they live. They make cases in which to protect themselves from certain enemies. They comprise a considerable item in the food of certain fishes, especially of trout and other game varieties.

The Lepidoptera, better known as butterflies and moths, are practically all vegetable feeders in their larval or caterpillar stage. About 1,500 species will be found to inhabit the state. Their distribution is general, and both diurnal and nocturnal forms are to be met with at every locality within our borders. Many of our worst insect enemies as cutworms, armyworms and the codling

moth belong here. Some of the leaf-mining and seed-infesting species are very minute and veritable gems in color, while others are real giants and spin strong silken cocoons in which the chrysalids pass the long, cold winters. Several kinds are noted for their attacks on our shade trees which they frequently defoliate, while the web-worms destroy sugar beets, corn, alfalfa and garden truck.

The insects which form the order Diptera include the gnats, mosquitoes and many different forms of two-winged flies. This is also an extensive group made up of insects of varied forms and sizes with divers habits. At least calculation 1,500 species are to be found. The house-fly, blowflies, robberflies, sunflies, rootflies, mosquitoes, gall gnats and a host of others are to be met with in every part of the state. The Hessian-fly among the gall gnats is a very destructive wheat enemy, while the house-fly and certain of the mosquitoes are carriers of deadly or troublesome disease germs. The "green-heads" or horse-flies, the horn-fly, stable-fly and botflies are very troublesome enemies of stock. Many forms of the Tachina and flesh flies which occur here are enemies of destructive insects within the bodies of which they live as parasites. Robberflies and the maggots of sunflies prey upon various harmful insects many of which are destroyed by them. Numerous others of the flies are well known scavengers.

The fleas or Siphonaptera of which we possibly have 40 or 50 species infest various of our domestic and wild animals. These insects too, are not averse to attacking human beings. They also have the reputation of being germ carriers and disease spreaders.

Lastly, but by no means of least importance among our insects, is the order Hymenoptera, which contains at least 5,000 species in the state. To this group belong the horntails which are wood borers, the sawflies and gallflies which in various ways attack vegetation, and the several families of ichneumon wasps and smaller parasitic forms which attack and destroy nearly every other kind of insect. Some of these parasites are so small that several individuals are known to have been reared on the contents of a single moth or butterfly egg, or from a flaxseed of the Hessian fly. It is largely due to the presence and activities of these different parasitic hymenoptera that our plant-attacking forms are held in check. To the representatives of the order already mentioned should be added the ants, and several families of paper making, mud-daubing and dipper wasps, which also are to be considered beneficial because of their predaceous habits. All of our wild bees, too, are to be included among useful insects because they act as pollinators of fruit tree, clover, alfalfa and other blossoms.

The members of the class Myriapoda which includes the millipedes and centipedes is represented by at least 50 or 60 distinct species. The forms bearing two pairs of legs on each abdominal segment are herbivorous, while those with but a single pair to the segment are predaceous. The latter contain the poisonous centipedes. Occasionally several of the former increase in such numbers as to be present in armies and are then termed "army-worms." The predaceous forms do some good by destroying injurious insects. One of these frequents human dwellings and is a destroyer of "vermin."

The class Arachnida contains the spiders, mites, chelifers, harvestmen, and scorpions. Altogether there must be nearly or quite 1,000 distinct species. Most of the spiders and many of the mites are predaceous, hence should be considered beneficial, while the rest are herbivorous and must be counted as injurious. Our scorpions, chelifers and allied forms which are predatory, while more or less poisonous, are generally the smaller species and need not be considered dangerous.

A few land crustaceans and also several aquatic representatives of the group —possibly all told not over 25 species—are included among insects by the average person. They are herbivorous and might be classed as harmful provided they were present in rather large numbers and their food consisted of economic plants.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND INSTITUTIONS.

EDUCATION.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school legislation in Nebraska territory is contained in an act approved March 16, 1855. This act stipulated that the librarian of the territory was also to be superintendent of public instruction. As librarian he was to receive an annual salary of $100, and as superintendent an additional $200. He was required to "have a general supervision of all the district schools of the territory, and to see that the school system should be "as early as practicable put into uniform operation," and to recommend to the several school districts a uniform series of text books. He was to prepare the necessary blanks and forms for reports required by the act, to make all necessary rules, regulations, and recommendations, and to report annually to the legislature.

County superintendents of schools were to be elected at the biennial county elections. The county superintendent was required to distribute to the several school districts the blanks and circulars sent by the state superintendent, to apportion the county school tax and other county funds for education, to establish school districts, to examine teachers and issue certificates to those found to be qualified to teach, to visit schools—and he was empowered to dismiss teachers whom he found to be incompetent. An annual report to the state superintendent was required.

District boards of school directors, consisting of a president, secretary and treasurer, were chosen by the qualified electors of the districts at annual school meetings. In addition to the usual functions of locating and building the school house, buying supplies and books, employing teachers, the directors were required to examine teachers in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States and English grammar, and to levy, collect and expend the district school taxes. An annual report to the county superintendent was to include information as to the number of white persons of school age (five to twety-one years), number of schools and branches taught, pupils, teachers and their compensation, cost of buildings, amount and sources of funds expended and number of volumes in the library.

The county superintendent was empowered to levy the annual county school tax of not less than three mills nor more than five mills on the total assessed valuation of the county, to be collected as other county taxes were collected, except that it was receivable only in cash. These funds, together with the proceeds of fines collected for breach of the penal laws, the sale of water craft, lost goods and estrays were apportioned annually among the several districts in proportion to the school census—provided that the districts participating in this apportionment had raised locally a tax of not less than three mills for school support. The county superintendent paid over these funds to the several district treasurers. THE FUNDS FROM WHICH TEACHERS WERE PAID WERE NO PART OF THE COUNTY OR DISTRICT TAXES, BUT WERE RAISED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION AMONG SCHOOL PATRONS.

This early school law was incorporated with slight additions in the code of Nebraska in an act approved January 26, 1856. These added provisions related to the sale of school lands, which were to be valued and sold by the county superintendents. Another act of this same date provided that county superintendents should have $2.50 for each quarter section of land sold and two dollars for each day devoted to the duties of the office. A report of the standing committee on education of the territorial council on January 11, 1856, stated that "as yet, no provision has been made for the support of free common schools within the territory, except a defective school law, and consequently no such institutions have been established." Governor Cuming's message of December 9, 1857, said: "In many, if not all the counties, no districts have been formed,

no taxes levied, no teachers employed and no steps taken in respect to school laws."

An act approved November 4, 1858, repealed the existing school law, and substituted an elaborate system which made the township the administrative unit for schools, except for purely local matters, such as the employment of teachers, and maintenance of the school and school buildings, subject to such regulations as the township board of education might impose. This act provided for the establishment of township high schools, and school libraries. A county board of examiners was to be appointed by the probate judge. They were empowered to examine and certificate teachers.

The territorial school fund was obtained from the proceeds of a levy of two mills on the grand assessment roll of the territory, and an additional one-tenth of a mill was levied for the purchase and equipment of school libraries. The school fund was apportioned to the counties by the territorial treasurer, and by county clerks to the several school districts.

This act created the office of territorial commissioner of common schools with a salary of $1,000. The salary was reduced to $600 by a statute of January 9, 1861.

A joint memorial to Congress, approved November 4, 1858, asked for the right to control and lease the school lands given by the federal government.

An amendment to the school law of 1858 was approved on January 13, 1860. This amendment limited the territorial school fund levy to one mill on the grand assessment roll of the territory, and stipulated that funds so raised were "for the purpose of affording the advantage of a free education to all the white youth of the territory."

The duties of territorial school commissioner were given to the territorial auditor by an act of February 15, 1864. An elaborate law of the same date authorized the "town council of Nebraska City to raise money to erect a central or high school building." This act was further amplified by an act approved February 12, 1866.

A law governing the registry, disposition and control of the common school, university and agricultural college lands was approved June 24, 1867. The state normal school was established at Peru by an act of June 20, 1867.

At the first session of the state legislature, the school law was completely revised by an act approved June 24, 1867. This act granted school suffrage to "every inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years, residing in the district and liable to pay a school district tax therein." The township or precinct system was abandoned and county superintendents provided for.

An act of February 12, 1869, endowed the state normal school at Peru with twenty sections of state land. The general school law was amended by this same legislature by making specific provisions concerning the conduct of schools in incorporated municipalities, by levying a common school fund tax of two mills on the grand assessment roll of the state to be in addition to the "funds derived from the sale of school lands and interest thereon, and fines and forfeitures as provided by statutes," by describing in greater detail the duties of county superintendents, and by providing for the election of a state superintendent of public instruction. The state superintendent was required to organize teachers' institutes, to visit schools and teachers' institutes, to name the text books to be used in all the schools, and to apportion the state school fund among the several counties. The act establishing the University of Nebraska was approved February 15, 1869.

The issuance of bonds to build a high school building in Omaha was authorized by an act approved February 7, 1871. Similar legislation for certain districts in Washington, Johnson, Gage, Saunders, Pawnee, Cuming and Lancaster counties was passed by the legislature of 1871, and succeeding legislatures passed many such acts. An act regulating the public schools in cities of the first class was passed by the legislature of 1873. A curious act of this legislature empowered the common council of Nebraska City upon petition of a majority of the taxpayers to employ teachers to give instruction in the German language in the public schools.

The legislature of 1875 limited the school suffrage to "every male citizen and

unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years, residing in the district and owning property therein which is taxable for school purposes in such district." The school levy was limited to twenty-five mills. An institution for the blind was provided for at this session. An act regulating public schools in cities of the second class was also passed.

Upon the adoption of the constitution of 1875, the legislature of 1877 passed laws concerning the disposition of educational lands and funds. The office of the superintendent of public instruction became constitutional in 1875.

The origin of the present school code is found in an act approved March 1, 1881. By this istrument, school suffrage was limited to residents of the school district having either property within the district taxed in their own names at the last election, or children of school age. Since this act was approved it has been amended and added to. Certification of teachers is directly under the control of the state superintendent, who prepares all questions for teachers' examinations. Since 1891 a free text book law has been in force. In 1901 a compulsory education law was approved, and in 1907 this was supplemented by a child labor law, which depends upon school authorities chiefly for its enforcement. Provision is now made by law for free high school education, rural high schools, county high schools, normal training and instruction in agriculture, manual training and home economics in high schools.

A house resolution of 1913 created a school code commission to revise the school laws, and report their findings to the legislature of 1915.

Higher education has not been neglected in Nebraska. The records of the early territorial legislatures contain many acts of incorporation of colleges—most of which never materialized, and none of which now survive. Permanent provision for higher education was made by the state in the establishment of a university and four normal schools. Numerous denominational and other schools and colleges have been founded.

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES CHARTERED BY ACTS OF TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES.

Simpson university at Omaha.....March 9, 1855
Nebraska City collegiate and preparatory institute, Fontenelle....March 15, 1855
Nebraska university .....February 28, 1855
Memorial to congress for 15,000 acres of land for Simpson university, March 14, 1855
Nemaha university at Archer, Richardson county.....January 25, 1856
Washington college at Cuming City.....January 26, 1856
Western university, Cassville, Cass county.....January 26, 1856
Plattsmouth preparatory and collegiate institute.....January 26, 1856
Memorial to congress for 10 sections of land and $5,000 for Nebraska university, January 25, 1856
University of St. John in Dakota county.....February 13, 1857
Rock Bluffs seminary, Rock Bluffs, Cass county.....February 10, 1857
Dakota City collegiate and preparatory institute.....February 12, 1857
Brownville college .....February 9, 1857
Omadi college, Omadi, Dakota county.....February 12, 1857
Salem collegiate institute.....February 10, 1857
University of Nebraska, Saratoga.....February 11, 1857
St. Mary's female academy at St. John, Dakota county. Catholic. Compliance with external forms of worship required.....February 12, 1857
Memorial to congress for 10,000 acres of land each for Simpson university, and Nebraska City collegiate and preparatory institute.....February 10, 1857
Peru seminary, Methodist Episcopal Church.....January 11, 1860
University of Columbus, at Columbus. Catholic.....January 12, 1860
Florence seminary .....January 13, 1860
All-Souls college, Bellevue.....February 15, 1864
Nemaha Valley seminary and normal institute, Pawnee City...February 15, 1864
Johnson county seminary (control of county commissioners)....February 9, 1865
Peru seminary and college (Methodist Episcopal Church).....February 12, 1866
Institute for deaf and dumb, Omaha, incorporated.....February 12, 1867

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Name of School	Location	President or Principal
Bellevue College	Bellevue	W. E. Nicholl, Acting
Brownell Hall	Omaha	Euphemia Johnson
Chadron State Normal	Chadron	Joseph Sparks
Cotner University	Bethany	Willlam Oeschger
Creighton University	Omaha	F. X. McMenamy
Dana College	Blair	C. X. Hansen
Doane College	Crete	W. O. Allen
Franklin Academy	Franklin	G. W. Mitchell
Fremont College	Fremont	W. H. Clemmons
Grand Island College	Grand Island	Elias F. Starr
Hastings College	Hastings	R. B. Crone
Hebron Academy	Hebron	P. H. Buehring
Immaculate Conception Academy	Hastings	Sr. M. Louis
Kearney Military Academy	Kearney	Geo. G. Ware
Kearney State Normal	Kearney	George S. Dick
Luther College	Wahoo	L. Bonander
Lutheran Teachers' Seminary	Seward	Geo. Weller
Mt. St. Mary's Seminary	Omaha	Sr. Mary Michael
Martin Luther Academy and Normal	Sterling	G. Bergstraesser
Nebraska Central College	Central City	E. H. Perisho
Nebraska Military Academy	Lincoln	B. D. Hayward
Nebraska School of Agriculture	Curtis	C. V. Willams
Nebraska Wesleyan University	University Place	Clark A. Fulmer
Peru State Normal	Peru	D. W. Hayes
St. Catherine Academy	Jackson	Sr. M. Walburga
St. Francis Academy	Columbus	Cyriac Stempel
St. Francis School	Humphrey	Florentius Kurzen
St. Mary's Academy	O'Neill	Mother M. Leonie
Sacred Heart Academy	Falls City	Sr. M. Helen
Spalding Academy	Spalding	Sr. Clara
Union College	College View	Harvey A. Morrison
University of Nebraska	Lincoln	Samuel Avery
University of Omaha	Omaha	Daniel E. Jenkins
Wayne State Normal	Wayne	U. S. Conn
York College	York	M. O. McLaughlin

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1869-1913.*

Years	No. of Counties	Number of Districts	Number of Schoolhouses	Number of Children Age 5 to 21 Years	Number of Children Enrolled in School	Number of Graded Schools	Number of Male Teachers	Number of Female Teachers	Total Wages Paid	Average Monthly Wages, Males	Average Monthly Wages, Females
1869	32	377	.....	30,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	32	797	298	32,589	12,719	20	267	269	$57,738.00	$28.00	$33.00
1871	35	1,028	558	41,072	23,265	20	560	520	147,257.00	39.24	36.64
1872	48	1,410	787	51,123	28,786	24	773	739	201,496.00	38.50	33.40
1873	59	1,863	1,138	63,108	37,872	21	1,046	1,176	289,852.00	39.36	33.90
1874	60	2,215	1,516	72,991	47,718	32	1,252	1,483	342,806.00	37.98	32.12
1875	60	2,405	2,018	80,122	55,423	38	1,504	1,587	433,743.00	38.60	33.10
1876	60	2.513	2,195	86,191	59.996	56	1,468	1,893	449,560.00	37.14	32.84
1877	61	2,496	2,212	92,161	56,774	61	1,571	2,153	457,047.00	35.46	31.80
1878	62	2,690	2,231	104,017	62,785	47	1,609	2,121	444,500.00	34.65	25.75
1879	63	2,776	2,409	123.555	76,956	60	1,607	2,221	466,701.00	33.25	29.55
1880	64	3,132	2,701	142,348	92,549	70	1,670	2,430	549,200.00	36.12	31.92
1881	64	3,271	2,930	153,125	100,776	70	1,866	2,964	627,717.00	34.30	29.10
1882	64	3,401	3,038	165,550	115,546	90	1,862	3,507	710,252.00	37.99	28.50
1883	64	3,521	3,258	185,542	126,129	114	1.788	3,802	802,213.00	38.90	29.60
1884	68	3,834	3,351	209,387	137,618	128	1,845	3.891	954,383.00	39.50	32.90
1885	71	4,266	3,881	233,060	163,348	168	2,575	6,344	1,535,795.14	43.74	37.74
1886	71	4,667	4,267	252,006	180,059	188	2,605	5,884	1,323,297.24	42.68	34.70
1887	76	5,218	4.590	279,550	194,661	206	2,529	6,346	1,474,268.87	43.72	35.72
1888	80	5,664	5,187	298,006	215,886	231	2,752	7,134	1.699,784.61	43.18	35.54
1889	87	6,069	5,748	331,828	232,344	260	2,751	7,593	1,940,948.82	43.38	39.94
1890	89	6,243	5,937	332,243	240,300	250	2,861	7,694	2,076,790.05	43.00	37.92
1891	90	6,417	5,885	333,115	247,320	305	2,409	6,392	2,116,668.58	44.81	39.30
1892	90	6,510	6,234	343,629	252,658	316	2,335	6,750	2,305,383.07	45.20	39.20
1893	90	6,630	6,499	352,175	261,152	357	2,133	7,231	2,446,335.47	47.59	38.06
1894	90	6,641	6,593	362,729	271,198	373	2,393	7,080	2,593,372.21	46.74	39.52
1895	90	6,698	6,687	351,846	274,282	393	2,548	6,943	2,435,342.56	44.17	38.66
1896	90	6,731	6,720	348,528	272,310	386	2,700	7,368	2,436,602 43	44.53	37.58
1897	90	6,741	6,695	354,929	267,724	391	2,514	6,833	2,340,228.23	42.57	36.14
1898	90	6,703	6,676	366,069	273,919	415	2,433	7,175	2,359,807.10	42.61	36.04
1899	90	6,705	6,710	372,764	277,769	415	2,038	7,155	2,498,181.03	45.05	36.56
1900	90	6,708	6,733	377,791	289,250	448	2,062	7,401	2,624,712.90	46.26	36.90
1901	90	6,675	6,773	377,069	286,718	453	1,840	7,645	2,719,898.31	47.54	38.23
1902	90	6,666	6,813	375,340	290,543	465	1,862	7,767	2,828,048.94	49.15	38.51
1903	90	6,669	6,748	376,868	278,651	483	1,490	7,819	3,018,107.96	52.03	40.84
1904	90	6,667	6,767	379,014	279,884	484	1,389	8,325	3,094,345.79	55.24	41.40
1905	90	6,656	6,796	376,898	279,928	484	1,310	8,370	3,211,189.73	58.85	41.81
1906	90	6.671	6,780	373,829	279,532	492	1,240	8,399	3,403,647.09	60.78	43.49
1907	90	6,783	6,874	372,648	276,464	492	1.281	8,778	3,627,476.49	66.01	46.16
1908	90	6,858	6,930	371,800	280,581	504	1,242	9,113	4,032,610.91	68.37	49.32
1909	92	6,938	7,057	373,067	281,375	536	1,322	9,357	4,357,529.37	71.14	51.36
1910	92	7,071	7,157	376,477	278,936	534	1,312	9,787	4,568,423.38	73.43	52.73
1911	92	7,005	7,151	379,028	283,602	542	1,306	9,662	4,849,133.28	78.00	54.51
1912	92	7,150	7,365	381,194	285,220	550	1,470	9,469	5,096,770.80	79.02	55.31
1913	92	7,154	7,455	380,610	284,766	557	1,663	10,094	5,609,317.52	80.51	58.62

*Excerpted from the report of the superintendent of public instruction.

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1869-1913—Concluded.

Years	Value of School Property	Receipts	Expenditures	Indebtedness	State Funds Apportioned	Total Population of State
1869					$57,983.00	
1870	$177,082.00	$167,597.00	$143,535.00	$31,657.00	138,841.00	133,993
1871	420,936.00	371,888.00	365,520.00	73,469.00	157,489.00	
1872	817,163.00	537,680.00	534,095.00	176,075.00	211,699.00	
1873	1,167,103.00	901,189.00	751,904.00	649,307.00	176,450.00	
1874	1,553,926.00	988,740.00	875,356.00	918,955.00	292,471.00	
1875	1,848,239.00	928,188.00	1,054,817.00		241,207.00	247,280
1876	1,585,736.00	1,093,275.00	1,098,974.00	1,048,058.00	188,025.00	
1877	1,862.385.00	1,026,583.00		1,039,546.00	169,281.00	
1878	1,805,466.00	849,300.00		1,036,245.00	205,622.00	
1879	1,810,288.00	1,102,488.00	1,100,926.00	1,010,607.00	208,408.00	
1880	2,064,768.00	1,294,137.00	1,249,793.00	1,008,799.00	257,623.00	
1881	2,054,048.00	1,320,449.00	1,127,669.00	969,747.00	278,074.00	
1882	2,234,474.00	1,540,952.00	1,331,000.00	898,959.00	316,929.00	
1883	2,503,109.00	1,753,819.00	1,504.417.00	972,515.00	382,480.00	
1884	2,786,387.00	2,065,126.00	1,802,321.00	1,069,726.00	468,209.20	
1885	3,251,402.00	3,172,677.25	2,877,496.06	1,189,586,00	480,629.84	740,645
1886	3,821,317.00	2,366,335.54	2,472,633.40	1,326,432.00	510,319.69	
1887	4,779,416.32	2,695,326.54	2,635,444.62	1,529,397.56	542,268.53	
1888	5,123,179.81	3,550,468.78	3,238,441.89	2,069,598.92	521,040.48	
1889	6,127,340.31	3,368,079.68	3,570,541,75	2,434,961.81	600,044.47	
1890	6,613,464.25	3,639,116.94	3,499,300.26	2,648,224.89	586,270.17	1,058,910
1891	6,959,607.72	3,426,616.08	3,390.517.14	2.687,296.91	511,113.72	
1892	8,058,626.73	3,787,922.05	3,820.269.58	3,105,432.06	677,410.10	
1893	8,212,556.16	4,458,293.01	4,254,219.09	3,314,177.33	661,692.85	
1894	8,570,887.23	3,909,641.68	4,165,087.81	3,416,593.34	519,258.99	
1895	8.889,841.55	4,241,231.24	3,766,216.55	3,462,229.58	473,332.75	
1896	8,779,759.84	3,787,639.86	3,375,794.59	3,486,875.49	492,368.42	
1897	8,822,340.40	3,782,158.28	3,342,265.94	3,285,019.22	594,184.33	
1898	8,943,924.19	4,385,358.28	3,712,016.98	3,157,955.39	808,061.88	
1899	9,215,219.98	4,488,653.60	3,815,592.82	3,365,434.58	632,927.78	
1900	9,591,134.63	5,073,147.68	4.403,222.07	3,373,691.01	693,205.58	1,066.300
1901	9,870,683.79	5,070,099.40	4,324,125.28	3,288.203.36	658,683.97	
1902	10,281,548 36	5,320,227.56	4,445,338.45	3.241,782.82	734,362.31	
1903	10,455,044.81	5,360,136.63	4,518,229.46	3,245,158.88	645.355.92	
1904	10,919,921.84	6.072,986.67	4,890,197.04	3,284,996.56	698,770.82	
1905	11,309,208.36	6,620,419.33	5,543,550.11	3,174,535.92	701,492.84	
1906	12,076,569.06	6,485,464.70	5,452,289.06	3,312,164.80	719.276.94	
1907	12,755,384.59	7,139,427.29	5,759,222.98	3,296,413.69	756,598.88	
1908	13,951,699.31	7,769,637.48	6,416,342.47	3,482,126.77	623,922.21	
1909	15,239,382.71	8,689.352.47	7,160,304.79	4,336,913.00	637,458.73	
1910	16,290,412.15	8,971,991.92	7,454,215,48	4,640,590.00	692,357.08	1,192,214
1911	17,266,334.09	9,807,197.34	8,045.027.63	5,279,263.21	757,375.12	
1912	18,934,024.29	10,461,719.85	8.757,288.04	5,643,812.96	684,528.84	
1913	20,623,819.49	11,025,871.39	9.220,977.51	6,276,784.20	744,040.14	1.192,214

LIBRARIES.

The earliest library in Nebraska was the military post library at Fort Atkinson (now Fort Calhoun, Washington county). Several hundred dollars were invested in books and magazines, as shown by the post records. This library was removed when the post was abandoned and the Sixth regiment transferred to Fort Leavenworth in 1827.

Among the early acts of the Nebraska territorial legislatures were several incorporating library and literary associations. The first of these was the Otoe county lyceum and literary association, approved January 26, 1856. Its object was declared to be "the promoting of the general interest of education and the establishment of a library and reading room." The Brownville lyceum, library and literary association was incorporated February 9, 1857, and the Falls City library association on December 21, 1861.

The oldest library in Nebraska is the state library, which dates from the Kansas-Nebraska act of May 30, 1854. The libraries at the University of Nebraska, Peru normal school and Doane college were presumably, historically coincident with the establishment of these schools in 1869, 1869 and 1872, respectively.

Public, though probably not free, tax-supported libraries, were established at Lincoln in 1875, at Omaha in 1877, and at Crete in 1878. About that time a temperance movement was being conducted, chiefly by women. Libraries were regarded as counter attractions to the saloons.

In 1878 the Nebraska state historical society was organized, and its library started.

The first public library act was approved on February 25, 1875. It applied only to the "city of Brownville." The act under which most of the public libraries of the state have been organized was approved February 17, 1877. It remained on the statute books without change until 1901, when the word "free" was inserted in one paragraph, and the maximum levy changed from one to two mills. Meantime certain municipal charter legislation, in fact, amended the general library law as applied to cities of the metropolitan class, and the upper two divisions of the first class cities. It thus occurs that the Lincoln city library retains the board of membership of nine which the original law provided for, but has had, until a recent change in the charter, a fixed appropriation of $9,700 a year, while the Omaha public library is assigned to the control of one of the departments of the city government, which consents to the appointment of a library board of five members.

In 1911 the general library law was amended to provide for the establishment of township and county libraries. A maximum levy of three mills was established by this act. There are now nearly one hundred libraries in the state.

The Nebraska public library commission was established in 1901.

TAX-SUPPORTED LIBRARIES.

These statistics are excerpted from the biennial report of the Nebraska public library commission, 1914.

Place	Population	Levy	Income	Volumes	Patrons	Circulation	Per Capita Circulation	Librarian
Ainsworth	1,045	2	$300.00	1,657	342	5,859	5.6	Anna T. Toliver.
Albion	1,584	1½	600.00	2,500	780	8.510	5.3	Mrs. Jennie Gradon.
Alliance	3,105	2	1,300.00	2,464	2,449	12,911	4.1	Mrs. Nellie Wilson.
Alma	1,066	3	543.00	2,000	692	3,860	3.6	Mrs. Jennie Taylor.
Ashland	1,379	2	600.00	2,010	810	7,170	5.2	Emma Laughlin.
Auburn	2,729	1	600.00	1,100	915	4,884	1.8	Lillian Scofield.
Aurora	2,630	1½	1,400.00	5,003	1,800	21,600*	8.2	Lillian Moore.
Beatrice	9,356	2	3,000.00	13,866	2,650	38,997	4.1	Frances Morton.
Bloomfield	1,264	3	500.00	800	150	†		Mrs. L. G. Crosby.
Broken Bow	2,260	3	1,100.00	2,450	300	9,360*	4.1	Emily Robertson.
Burwell	915	3	500.00	750	569	6,240*	6.8	Ruth Holson.
Carroll	382	1	80.00	300	35	†		Mrs. J. H. Melick.
Cedar Rapids	576					‡		Edith L. Melvin.
Central City	2,428	2	1,000.00	2,372	1,312	7,098	2.9	Margaret Anderson.
Chadron	2,687	3	1,230.00	2,124	518	2,236	4.5	Mrs. Eliz. O. L. Smith.
College View	1,508	3	750.00	1,412	948	2,012	1.3	Elsie Peterson.
Columbus	5,014	1 7-20	2,000.00	3,573	1,221	17,540	3.2	Clara Howard.
Crawford	1,323	2	430.00	925	240	2,895	2.1	Mrs. Nelle Shumway.
Crete	2,405	2	1,000.00	4,850	375	8,021	3.3	Christian Dick.
David City	2,177	1	425.00	3,619	650	7,000	3.2	Lillian Simpkins.
De Witt	675	2	350.00	1,200	470	5,000*	7	Marie Carmichael.
Fairbury	5,294	2	2,000.00	4,642	1,332	27,175	5.1	Mary McQuaid.
Fairfield	1,054	3	600.00	1,199	336	‡		Emily Fowler.
Falls City	3,255	1½	1,800.00	7,000	925	30,791	9.4	Mary Hutchings.
Fremont	8,718	1¼	2,500.00	8,002	1,624	35,000*	4	Florence Wells.
Friend	1,261	3	700.00	694		†		Sadie Mosier.
Fullerton	1,538	2	600.00	1,807	452	13,943	8.5	Mrs. Maude Johnson.
Geneva	1,741	3	1,000.00	2,812	657	7,137	4.1	Nellie Williams.
Genoa	1,376	2	250.00	907	165	†		Mrs. C. H. Shields.
Gibbon §	1,251	2	1,000.00	1,331	626	7,172	5.4	Mattie Pierce.
Grand Island	10,326	⅞	2,200.00	6,729	2,051	22,477	2.1	Daisy Houck.
Hartington	1,413	3	1,000.00	1,250	232	‡		Mrs. C. L. Culler.
Hastings	9,338	1	1,500.00	6,145	4,000	31,387	3.3	Mrs. Ida Capps.
Havelock	2,680	2	1,200.00	2,371	1,404	9,581	3.6	Mrs. Susie Smith.
Holdrege	3,030	2	1,288.00	3,275	1,026	12.490	4.1	Mrs. H. E. Bush.
Hooper	741	2	480.00	338	276	‡		Joel Warner.
Humboldt	1,176	2	600.00	2,500	1,000	8,600*	6.5	Mrs. J. K. Liggett.
Kearney	6,202	2	2,350.00	10,000	3,840	48,000	7.7	Mrs. Pauline Frant.
Laurel	514	3	400.00	562	500	2,600*	5	R. L. Lathrop.
Lincoln	43,972		9,700.00	36,696	11.335	199,091	4.5	Lulu Horne.

Louisville	778	1	170.00	768	300	2,577	3.3	Edith Shyrock.
McCook	3,765	2	1,100.00	5,416	4,197	10,962	2.9	Grace Willett .
Madison	1,708	3	1,000.00	1,949	1.231	9,854	5.7	Anna Baas.
Minden	1,559	2	600.00	2.760	1,050	9,781	6.2	Mrs. Helen Slusser.
Nebraska City	5,488	1¾	1,600.00	6,809	1,088	15.000*	2.7	Anna Stevenson.
Neligh	1,566	1½	500.00	2,400	646	10,177	6.4	Mrs, Carrie M. Jones.
Norfolk	6,125	2½	1,800.00	2,554	1,650	14,851	2.4	Helen Lobdell.
North Bend	1,105	3	720.00	1,553	600	6,375	5.7	Laura Roump.
North Platte	4,793	1½	1,300.00	3,040	1,850	14,400*	3	Mrs. Mary Jones.
Omaha	124,096	8-10	30,000.00	97,515	20,313	287,174	2.3	Edith Tobitt.
O'Neill §	2.853	1	500.00	500	.....	‡	.....	Mayme Coffey.
Osceola	1,105	½	250.00	890	215	†	.....	Martha Herrmann.
Pawnee City	1,610	3	1,068.00	2,249	1,000	11,022	7.6	Myrtle Parkinson.
Pierce	1,200	2½	600.00	1,211	200	2,354	1.9	Mrs. Belle Cate.
Plainview	941	3	500.00	1,300	427	6,010	6.3	Bertha Weingartner.
Plattsmouth	4,287	1¾	950.00	5,141	1.700	17,146	4	C. Olive Jones.
Ponca	1,000	3	450.00	1,800	820	8,485	8.4	Mrs. M. Lipe.
Schuyler	2,152	2½	1,100.00	2,775	1,781	20,368	9.4	Eleanor Wheeler.
Scribner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seward	2,106	1¾	1,092.00	3,572	1,397	8,104	3.8	M. Belle Schick.
Shelton §	1,462	2	1,200.00	2,654	356	5,885	4	.....
Sidney	1,185	3	.....	1,063	150	†	.....	Mrs. Constance Corbett.
South Omaha	26,259	.....	5,000.00	9,234	2,767	37,801	1.4	Mrs. Grace Pinnell.
Spalding	637	1	100.00	400	275	†	.....	Vera Lee.
Stanton	1,342	.....	800.00	1,397	63	†	.....	Elsie Strable.
Sterling	704	2	300.00	982	200	4,105	5.8	Mrs. Rhoda Rice.
Superior	2,106	.....	700.00	4,570	1,652	23,528	11	Mrs. Lucy Conn.
Sutton	1,702	2	650.00	2,008	786	9,136	5.3	Ida Rolland.
Syracuse	842	1	200.00	1,620	506	1,500	1.9	Grace Barbee.
Talmage	461	2	200.00	883	559	2,077	4.5	Mrs. C. Titzell.
Tecumseh	1,748	2	600.00	2,747	695	5,942	3.2	Mrs. Mary Appelget.
Wakefield	861	1	150.00	1,702	574	4,547	5.2	Mrs. Sina Hypse.
Wayne	2,140	3	1,100.00	2,600	1,171	11,357	5.3	Mrs. Eva Davies.
Winside	450	3	.....	1,100	300	4,050	9.4	Mrs. Emma Dysart.
Wisner	1,081	1	235.00	1,590	.....	†	.....	Jessie Kay.
Wood River	796	1	650.00	2.174	401	4,962	6.2	Anna Horn.
York	6,235	2	2,278.68	6,719	3,459	24,156	3.8	Lorena Wilson.

Benson, Dundee and Ralston have all voted a library tax and will contract with t..e Omaha Public Library for its privileges.
Gothenburg and Harvard have passed library ordinances and have each made a three-mill levy but have not yet organized their libraries.

*Estimated. † Failed to report. ‡Organized less than a year. § Township.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

School	Location	Volumes	Librarian
Bellevue	Bellevue	6,500	Lida Churchill.
Brownell Hall	Omaha	1,130	Ethel Deitrich.
Cotner University	Bethany	3,340	Josie Sommers.
Creighton University	Omaha	46,000	W. T. Kinsella.
Doane College	Crete	13,014	Christian Dick.
Grand Island College	Grand Island	7,200	Harriet Craig.
Hastings College	Hastings	5,000	
Nebraska Wesleyan	University Place	7,749	May Ingles.
Union College	College View	5,000	Leo Thiel.
York College	York	2,000	Helen Sailing.
Chadron State Normal	Chadron	2,063	Mabel Harris.
Kearney State Normal	Kearney	10,435	Anna V. Jennings.
Peru State Normal	Peru	22,663	Elva Rulon.
Wayne State Normal	Wayne	3,995	Mrs. Anna Bright.
University of Nebraska	Lincoln	116,008	Malcolm G. Wyer.

STATE LIBRARIES

Department	Location	Volumes	Head of Department
State Library	Lincoln	69,480	H. C. Lindsay.
Public Library Commission	Lincoln	13,479	Charlotte Templeton.
Legislative Reference Bureau	Lincoln	1,250*	A. E. Sheldon.
State Historical Society	Lincoln	51,700	C. S. Paine.

*The library of the Legislative reference bureau is composed chiefly of pamphlets and clippings.

LIBRARIES NOT SUPPORTED BY TAXATION.

Town	Population	Volumes	Patrons	Librarian
Beaver Crossing	542			
Blair	2,584	1,200	25	Edith Schmaling.
Bridgeport	541	632	60	Mrs. Rose Jeffords.
Clay Center	1,065	700	500	Kathryn Epperson.
Creighton	1,373	300	200	
Decatur*	782			
Edgar*	1,060			
Exeter	916	485	399	Mrs. J. B. Klotz.
Lexington	2,059	800	35	E. C. Newland.
Murray	183	297	265	Pauline Oldham.
Nelson	978	1,203	409	Dora Mauck.
Oak	237	500		
Ogalalla	643	170	118	Hester Welpton.
Orleans	942	850	60	Mrs. Geo. Wallace.
Palmyra	334	222		Mrs. Kate Burton.
Pender	804	1,000	50	Elenora Murray.
Randolph	1,137	1,027	105	Nella A. Thorndike.
Salem	391	357	60	Irene Spurlock.
Shubert	311	140		
Waterloo	402	575		Lillian Coats.
Wayside	39	139	19	Mrs. F. S. Baird.

*Did not report.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

In a pioneer society, little attention is paid to the subject of public health. The portion of the Iowa criminal code adopted by the territorial legislature March 16, 1855, contained a brief chapter on offenses against public health, and another on nuisances and their abatement. Very light penalties for the sale of diseased, unwholesome or adulterated food, drink, or drugs, or of poisons without the prescribed labels, were fixed. A much more serious offense was thus described: "If any person inoculate himself or any other person, or suffer himself to be inoculated with the small pox within this territory, or come within the territory with intent to cause the prevalence or spread of this disease, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than three years, or by fine not exceeding $1,000 and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year." Not quite so serious was the maintenance of certain types of nuisances which menaced public health.

On March 2, 1855, an act to establish the Nebraska medical society was approved. This was the first crude effort at regulation of medical practice, for it provided that no physician would be allowed to practice medicine and surgery who was not a member of this society, and had its license to practice. The society was empowered to appoint an inspector of drugs and to bring sellers of adulterated drugs to justice.

The first act looking to protection from contagious diseases referred to live stock and was approved June 20, 1867. From that time until 1901, the only contagious diseases that excited the interest of the legislature were those of domestic animals.

The early special municipal incorporation acts almost uniformly conferred upon the city authorities power to make all necessary ordinances in relation to cleanliness and public health. The first general municipal incorporation act, approved February 15, 1864, made no specific mention of the subject of public health. The general municipal incorporation acts of February 8 and 15, 1869, provided definitely for the establishment of municipal boards of health with necessary powers. Cities of the second class were given specific power to "establish cemeteries or burial places contiguous to, but without the limits of the city, and to provide for the sanctity of the dead" and "to remove persons having infections or pestilential diseases outside the city limits."

Subsequent municipal legislation has always recognized the necessity of local health departments.

A census and vital statistics law was passed by the legislature of 1869. County commissioners were required to cause the precinct assessors in the several counties to make an annual enumeration of population and also a complete return of all births and deaths for the preceding year. These facts were to be transmitted to the secretary of state, and he was required to tabulate the statistics and have them printed in pamphlet form. This law was repealed by the legislature of 1885.

A new criminal code enacted on February 27, 1873, contained a chapter on offenses against public health and safety. Its provisions related chiefly to the sale of deleterious food and drugs, the pollution of waters, and the cleanliness of distilleries.

The second effort to regulate the practice of medicine is found in an act approved March 3, 1881. This act required persons who wished to practice medicine in the state to file statements of their qualifications with county clerks, who, upon presentation of the required evidence were to register the candidates' names. A person to be entitled to registration must have graduated from a legally chartered medical college having authority to grant the degree of doctor of medicine, or have attended a full course of lecturs in such an institution, and have practiced medicine continuously for three years, the last one of these years in Nebraska, or have been practicing medicine for a livelihood for ten years, the last two of them in this state. Persons convicted of practicing medicine without having complied with the provisions of this

act were to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than twenty or more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Itinerant vendors of medicines who claimed to cure diseases were considered much more serious offenders.

An act approved March 24, 1887, made similar requirements for the practice of dentistry within the state.

The act creating the state board of health was approved March 27, 1891. The board was composed of the governor, attorney general, and state superintendent whose chief duty was to appoint four medical secretaries to perform the duties of the board. These duties consisted in granting certificates to candidates for permission to practice medicine. These certificates were granted only to persons possessing diplomas from recognized medical colleges according to the rules prescribed by the board. At this same session a city of the metropolitan class was required to have a board of health of which the mayor should be chairman. The commissioner of health and city physician was given large powers. Cities of less than 25,000 population were also given power to regulate the introduction of contagious diseases and to enforce quarantine laws within five miles of the city.

The legislature of 1895 conferred upon cities of the second class and villages definite powers and duties concerning public health, and placed the regulation of the practice of dentistry under the control of the board of health.

The legislature of 1899 created a board of examiners for embalmers to be appointed by the state board of health; a board of examiners for barbers, and a food commission. An appropriation of $1,500 to be used by the state board of health in suppressing contagious diseases was also made.

The legislature of 1901 authorized county boards to make and enforce regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases and to establish boards of health. This legislature also provided for the certification of osteopathic practitioners by the state board of health.

An act of February 20, 1903, authorized the appointment of county boards of health whose jurisdiction should include the unincorporated parts of the several counties. Another important act passed by the same legislature enlarged the powers and duties of the state board of health and created the office of health inspector whose duty is to assist local authorities in enforcing the health laws. Still another act, approved April 3, 1903, requires the state board of health to examine all applicants for certification as physicians—this in addition to the earlier requirement of a diploma.

A new Omaha charter act approved March 9, 1905, provided that a board of health should not be created except in case of a general epidemic. At this same session an act requiring applicants for license to practice osteopathy to pass examination given by the board of health, and another creating a board of dental secretaries to be appointed by the state board of health were approved. Another important act, approved February 16, 1905, provided for a system of vital statistics with the state board of health as state registrar, and various designated local authorities as local registrars. An act regulating maternity homes and boarding homes for infants was passed at this session, and the hospital for deformed, ruptured and crippled children now known as the orthopedic was established. A law providing for the examination, care and treatment of dipsomaniacs, inebriates and victims of the drug habit was also included in the work of this session.

The legislature of 1907 enacted a complete pure food law as a substitute for existing laws, and a law regulating the practice of optometry and creating a board of examiners in optometry.

The legislature of 1909 provided for the collection of marriage statistics by the state board of health, transferred from the board of health to the governor the power to appoint the secretaries of this board, created a board of examiners in osteopathy to be appointed by the governor, and a board of examiners of nurses to be appointed by the state board of health.

The legislature of 1911 made it obligatory upon county and village boards, if no local board of health exists, to enforce the quarantine rules and regulations of the state board of health. A new act regulating maternity homes, re-

quiring their licensing by the state board of health was also passed, and a state hospital for indigent tuberculous patients established.

The legislature of 1913 authorized the state board of health to prohibit the use of common drinking cups, provided for the annual registration of dentists and established a bacteriological laboratory for the state board of health.

The foregoing laws are supplemented by many statutes concerning sanitation and abatement of nuisances, protection of water supply, drainage, the establishment of hospitals and other institutions for the care of sick or insane people.

Since the organization of the state board of health applications for license to practice medicine have been granted or refused as follows:

Year	Number Granted	Number Granted Without Diplomas	Number Refused
1891	1111	127	78
1892	207	24	21
1893	160	2	22
1894	113	0	16
1895	100	1	12
1896	101	0	4
1897	124	0	9
1898	140	0	13
1899	136		11
1900	151		6
1901	179		1
1902	212		6
1903	491		14
1904	132		7
1905	117		28
1906	125		25
1907	120		14
1908	203		19
1909	195		7
1910	212		2
1911	125		11

Total number of applications		4,933
Total number of applications refused		325
Total number of applications on diploma, examined and without diploma		4,608
Total number of certificates with diploma	4,454	
Total number of certificates without diploma	154	
		4,608
Total number of licences revoked	6	
Total number of physicians removed	1,221	
Total number of physicians having died	210	
		1,437
Total number of certificates in force		3,171
Total number of regulars in force		2,327
Total number of electics		473
Total number of homeopaths		371
Total number of inhabitants per physician		375

There were 151 physicians without diplomas who availed themselves of the privilege to register with the state board within six months after the law went into effect. Three certificates since that time have been issued without diplomas, two in 1893 and one in 1895.

Since 1903, 830 have taken the examination, of which 114 have failed, making the failures 13.6 per cent, which indicates due diligence has been exercised.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS REPORTED, 1911-1913.

County	1911		1912		1913	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Adams	222	205	285	233	237	218
Antelope	140	127	133	119	104	95
Banner		3		3		2
Blaine	23	35	13	16	14	18
Boone	124	125	133	101	135	136
Box Butte	96	91	74	64	90	65
Boyd	147	100	98	61	92	73
Brown	48	41	62	56	64	62
Buffalo	264	283	273	261	269	245
Burt	175	190	173	194	179	153
Butler	193	176	182	175	188	168
Cass	162	190	199	192	163	164
Cedar	215	176	231	197	219	170
Chase	55	45	59	48	50	38
Cherry	44	31	91	76	62	55
Cheyenne	50	39	66	50	59	58
Clay	239	223	154	169	208	183
Colfax	174	137	167	158	141	134
Cuming	178	173	194	163	171	186
Custer	295	293	312	315	313	268
Dakota	69	70	64	59	68	54
Dawes	50	45	84	62	52	80
Dawson	216	240	183	181	204	169
Deuel	18	14	23	15	15	25
Dixon	157	153	195	158	108	128
Dodge	284	275	273	268	271	264
Douglas	1,868	1,681	1,820	1,733	1,972	1,844
Dundy	60	38	48	37	42	59
Fillmore	202	140	169	177	166	151
Franklin	157	180	172	153	142	167
Frontier	80	58	79	91	81	96
Furnas	168	179	145	121	121	131
Gage	258	285	263	284	230	290
Garden	26	27	34	40	38	35
Garfield	64	45	58	48	56	42
Gosper	30	12	49	37	48	43
Grant	1	9	14	5	12	9
Greeley	175	159	95	95	93	79
Hall	262	258	266	258	267	237
Hamilton	190	148	178	149	169	156
Harlan	121	106	117	119	115	104
Hayes	24	36	30	39	21	23
Hitchcock	53	52	41	41	53	55
Holt	163	136	162	154	178	156
Hooker	23	19	8	9	17	6
Howard	95	82	127	105	113	93
Jefferson	240	168	223	191	178	195
Johnson	145	130	142	123	122	107
Kearney	111	123	93	103	104	93
Keith	27	34	41	35	42	34
Keya Paha	7	7	3	2	26	19
Kimball	21	13	8	3		1
Knox	255	211	151	131	203	202
Lancaster	880	830	951	932	879	840
Lincoln	128	98	121	114	160	125
Logan	2		19	6	24	17
Loup	17	12	14	17	25	23
McPherson			2	1	6	6
Madison	327	290	228	242	233	214
Merrick	154	121	135	127	133	113
Morrill	23	24	49	44	30	40
Nance	143	114	132	115	139	100
Nemaha	152	142	162	157	136	134
Nuckolls	148	148	193	164	144	139
Otoe	207	186	205	198	219	169
Pawnee	141	116	141	106	146	114
Perkins	25	18	12	8	6	11
Phelps	133	99	119	118	111	108
Pierce	129	131	136	137	179	134
Platte	258	205	227	243	228	206
Polk	136	107	144	113	167	119
Red Willow	101	107	103	104	137	94
Richardson	235	213	243	223	239	214
Rock	43	40	46	38	34	30
Saline	197	208	193	181	194	153

BIRTHS REPORTED, 1911-1913—Concluded

County	1911		1912		1913	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sarpy	60	59	59	47	53	51
Saunders	254	242	212	185	203	168
Scott's Bluff	137	107	124	131	112	111
Seward	154	172	159	179	176	161
Sheridan	75	54	80	76	102	69
Sherman	126	126	110	102	111	116
Sioux	24	17	29	26	9	10
Stanton	74	63	95	85	179	88
Thayer	200	200	197	162	157	145
Thomas	17	11	9	19	8	2
Thurston	122	116	140	131	163	158
Valley	147	126	83	99	110	94
Washington	136	128	148	125	150	135
Wayne	113	103	107	127	130	123
Webster	123	117	170	150	172	162
Wheeler	7	8	11	9	17	24
York	175	158	210	190	172	165
Totals	13,987	12,832	13,783	12,914	13,651	12,502

DEATHS REPORTED, 1911-1913.

* Specific diseases of the various regions and organs should be looked for under the names of the diseases.

Cause	Year		
	1911	1912	1913
Abscess	62	12	8
Accidents	222		
Animals, Injuries by	27	19	16
Automobiles			28
Bee stings		1	
Burns, Accidental	57	39	67
Choking	21		
Cold, Excessive	2	7	26
Drowning, Accidental	42	57	41
Electricity, Accidental		1	8
Fires			3
Gas			1
Gunshot wounds	48	39	55
Heat, Excessive	7	6	13
Homicide	6	24	30
Lightning	8	3	9
Machinery		9	
Poisoning, Accidental	53	38	25
Railroads and other vehicles (except automobiles)	101	115	66
Starvation		1	
Suicide	142	161	149
Tornado			138
Other forms of violence		159	214
Addison's disease		2	4
Alcoholism	36	45	56
Amputations			2
Anemia	78	82	80
Anæsthesia	1		
Chloroform narcosis		1	
Aneurism, Aortic	3		
Angina pectoris	8	53	54
Apoplexy, Cerebral hæmorrhage	356	515	572
Appendicitis	100	161	143
Arteries, Diseases of		211	257
Arteries, sclerosis	233		
Asthma	56	64	57
Auto-intoxication			3
Bladder, Diseases of *		19	24
Boils		2	2
Bones, Diseases of (non-tuberculous)*		7	6
Brain fever	68		
Brain, Softening of		12	18
Bright's disease	179	535	556
Bronchitis	153	88	98
Bronchopneumonia		162	154
Cancer	521	668	615
Cholera morbus			3
Chorea		2	
Circulatory system, Diseases of*			1
Cirrhosis	85		
Croup	14		
Cystitis (acute)	2		
Convulsions		10	17
Debility, Congenital (Icterus, sclerema, etc.)		1,138	1,292
Diabetes	130	122	166
Diarrhœa and enteritis		242	332
Digestive system, Diseases of *		6	10
Diphtheria	67	71	91
Dropsy	60		
Dysentery	30	23	15
Ear, Diseases of		1	2
Embolism and Thrombosis	36	36	50
Emphysema	1		
Pulmonary		5	7
Encephalitis		18	29
Endocarditis		47	13
Entero-colitis	118		
Epilepsy	68	53	51

DEATHS REPORTED, 1911-1913—Continued.

*Specific diseases of the various regions and organs should be looked for under the names of the diseases.

Cause	Year		
	1911	1912	1913
Erysipelas	54	33	27
Gall stones		7	20
Gangrene		18	19
Gastritis	98		
General diseases		11	5
Goitre	10		
Exophthalmic		14	14
Graves' diseases	1		
Grippe	101		
Haemorrhage	1		4
Heart, Diseases of*	1,110		907
Hernia	22	133	145
Hodgkin's disease	1		2
Hydrocephalus			1
Hydrophobia			1
Infantile diseases	1,843		
Insanity			
Paralysis	25	39	36
Mental alienation	5	63	51
Intestines, Diseases of*		37	54
Obstruction	152		
Parasites			1
Influenza		49	52
Jaundice	15		
Joints, Diseases of*			1
Kidneys, Diseases of*		44	30
Landry's disease	1		
Larynx, Diseases of*		7	2
Leucaemia	4	20	10
Liver, Diseases of*	62		
Acute yellow atrophy			2
Cirrhosis		74	71
Other diseases		105	80
Locomotor ataxia	13	14	14
Lungs, Diseases of*			
Pulmonary congestion		54	39
Lymphatic system, Diseases of*		3	1
Malaria		2	3
Malnutrition	1		
Measles	63	4	23
Meningitis	188	126	94
Tuberculous		21	15
Mycosis		1	1
Nervous system, Diseases of*		22	19
Nephritis	358	37	90
Neuralgia and neuritis			4
Neurasthenia	1		
Nose and throat, Diseases of*		3	4
Œsophagus, Diseases of*		2	6
Operation	36		
Organic diseases, Ill defined		10	26
Pancreatitis, Cystic	1		
Paralysis		192	188
Paresis	276		
Pellagra		1	
Pericarditis		8	6
Peritonitis	223	48	86
Pharynx, Diseases of*		8	2
Pleurisy	17	18	20
Pneumonia	1,258	726	855
Poisoning—			
Acute		3	1

DEATHS REPORTED, 1911-1913—Concluded.

* Specific diseases of the various regions and organs should be looked for under the names of the diseases.

Cause	Year		
	1911	1912	1913
Poisoning—Concluded.			
Chronic		3	19
Food		2	1
Ptomaine			9
Poliomyelitis			11
Potts' disease			2
Pregnancy, Accident in	19	50	45
Prostate, Diseases of		36	24
Puerperal state	77		
Accidents		34	26
Albuminuria and convulsions		8	6
Hæmorrhage		26	24
Septicæmia		48	39
Pulmonary edema	1		
Purpura hæmorrhagica	1		
Quinsy	1		
Respiratory system, Diseases of *		13	9
Rheumatism	66		
Acute		30	16
Chronic		33	37
Salpingitis, etc.	1	10	8
Sarcoma	58		
Scarlet fever	53	39	55
Senility	944	577	694
Septicæmia	214		77
Skin, Diseases of *		1	3
Smallpox	4	1	8
Spinal cord, Diseases of *		43	17
Spleen, Diseases of *		2	3
Still births		438	418
Stomachs, Diseases of * (non-cancerous)		125	
Ulcer	26	30	27
Syphilis	14	16	20
Tetanus	16	10	12
Thrombosis. See Embolism.			
Thyroid, Diseases of *		2	4
Tuberculosis	544		
Pulmonary		360	340
Other organs		155	163
Tumors	18	22	11
Ovarian	1	7	7
Typhoid	174	126	107
Urinary passages, Diseases of *			1
Uterus, Diseases of * (non-cancerous)		27	22
Veins, etc., Diseases of *		3	5
Whooping-cough	40		34
Unknown	83	31	54
Ill defined		38	64
Total	11,499	10,402	11,254

SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH STATISTICS, 1911-1913.

Year	Births			Deaths
	Male	Female	Total	
1911	13,987	12,832	26,819	11,499
1912	13,783	12,914	26,697	10,402
1913	13,651	12,502	26,153	11,254

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following diseases are quarantinable: Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, leprosy, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and poliomyelitis. The following diseases are made reportable to the board of health but not quarantinable: Measles, typhus fever, typhoid fever, ophthalmia neonatorum, whooping cough, tuberculosis, and chickenpox.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED, 1911

County	Smallpox		Scarlet Fev.		Diphtheria		Cer. S. Men.		Typhoid Fever		Tuberculosis	
	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Rptd.	Died	Rptd.	Died
Adams	1		17	3			2	1	1	4	1	20
Antelope	1			1	2			2	1	3		3
Boone								1				1
Box Butte						3		2				4
Boyd	3			1								2
Brown			2	2				3				2
Buffalo				6	1			5		1		8
Burt	41		6		17			1	1	1		6
Butler								1	1			12
Cass	15		9		10	1	1	1	3	3	2	4
Cedar			4		2		1	1		1		2
Chase						1						2
Cherry			21	4	3	1				3		2
Cheyenne	2		2	2	1			1	1			1
Clay	5		4	1	1	1		4	1	2		3
Colfax	2		14	2	2	1		1		1		4
Custer	3		2					3		1		12
Cuming	3		1	1					1	1		5
Dakota	4				1	2		1		1		4
Dawes	4								4	2		3
Dawson	38	1	3	1					2	1		1
Deuel						2						
Dixon	8					1		1				4
Dodge	11		11		23	5	1	3	6	3	2	14
Douglas				9	7	23		37	2	24		152
Dundy						1						1
Fillmore	19		1	1					1	2		5
Franklin	1		4					3	2			4
Furnas			1		1		1	1		3		1
Gage	44		5		9			6		15		14
Garden	9									1		1
Garfield								1				
Gosper	29	1								1		1
Greeley							1					2
Hall	3		2			2		1		2		13
Hamilton	3				3			2				6
Harlan								1		1		1
Hayes												1
Hitchcock			2		11					2		3
Holt	9		1		5			2	5	3	1	3
Hooker												1
Howard					1			1	1	1		2
Jefferson	2		7	3	6		1	1	5	1	1	10
Johnson	60		6		2			1				5
Kearney	6		7					1				2
Keith								1		3		1
Kimball			1									
Knox	6				5	1		2	2	7		10
Lancaster	150	1	51	3	36	4	5	10	166	16	3	40
Lincoln	27		2		4	2			1	2		9
Logan	3				5							
Loup												1
McPherson												1
Madison	13		2		2	3	1	1		1		5
Merrick	13		23		1	2	1	3		3		1
Morrill									4			
Nance	2		3		1					2		5
Nemaha	67		6			1		4	1			2
Nuckolls	13		2		1		3	3		1		3
Otoe	30		4		1		14	2	5	3	6	6
Pawnee	17		30		2		1		7			2
Phelps	15		23	1				2	17	1	1	
Pierce	1		7							1		2
Platte						1		4	1			5
Polk	2							2	2			3
Red Willow			1	1		1				2		1

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED, 1911—Concluded.

County	Smallpox		Scarlet Fev.		Diphtheria		Cer. S. Men.		Typhoid Fever		Tuberculosis	
	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Rptd.	Died	Rptd.	Died
Richardson	3	1	9	1	6	1	1	2	1	4		16
Rock								1		1		
Saline	16		1			2		2		2		8
Sarpy			6	1								4
Saunders	3		7		1			3	9	3		4
Scott's Bluff			6	1		2		1	1	2		1
Seward	14		16	1	5	3				2		9
Sheridan	10					1				1		4
Sherman	6		1			1			1			2
Stanton	2		1		4							
Thayer	10		3						6	2	2	4
Thurston	22				2	2	3	1	37	9		16
Valley	2			1								1
Washington	27		3		3					2		4
Wayne				1	1	2				2		2
Webster	1				11			1	2			2
York	11		9					1				1
Total	812	4	349	48	199	74	37	136	301	146	19	522

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED, 191_

County	Smallpox		Scarlet Fev.		Diphtheria		Cer. S. Men.		Typhoid Fev.		Tuberculosis	
	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Rptd.	Died	Rptd.	Died
Adams			1		1				1	1		20
Antelope	2		4			1		4				4
Blaine					6	1						
Boone			3	2						1		4
Box Butte					4	2				1		4
Boyd					1							3
Brown					1							2
Buffalo	18		6		1	1	1	2				14
Burt	5		8		2		2	1	8	3		5
Butler			7	2	12	2						3
Cass					8	2	3	2		1	1	7
Cedar			1		3			1		2		6
Chase	5											
Cherry			26	2	4	2			1	1		1
Cheyenne												4
Clay	19		10	2				5	1	1		2
Colfax	10		2	2								5
Cuming			3			1		1	3			6
Custer			1	1						4		5
Dakota	1							1				3
Dawes	6			2						1		2
Dawson	17		2					1		1		3
Deuel										1		
Dixon	6		9	1	1					1		5
Dodge	4		32		8	3	1	5	3	2		5
Douglas				6		15		28	2	23		131
Dundy												2
Fillmore	2		1	1				1		2		2
Franklin			1							1		
Frontier												1
Furnas			11			1				4		4
Gage					2		3	8	1	12		24
Garden												22
Garfield				2								1
Greeley			2									2
Hall				2				1		3		11
Hamilton				3						1		1
Harlan						2						1
Hayes												1
Hitchcock	1				1							
Holt	1				1	1		1		1		3
Hooker												2
Howard					2							2
Jefferson			5							3		8
Johnson			1		5	1		2		1		3
Kearney			10	1					1			5
Keith								1				1
Knox	4		4		1		1	1	1			10
Lancaster	16		29	3	39	7	3	6	325	21	9	50
Lincoln	1									1		5
McPherson			3	1		2						
Madison										3		5
Merrick			3		1	1				2	2	4
Morrill										1		
Nance										1		4
Nemaha	3		3	2	5	1		1		1		4
Nuckolls	2		1		10			3	2	2		3
Otoe	8				6	1		3	7		2	7
Pawnee			2		1			1				5
Phelps			1		1				2			1
Pierce			20		3	1						3
Platte						1		2		2		9
Polk			24					1				2
Red Willow			3						3	3		4
Richardson			1	1			4	17		2		11
Rock								1				1
Saline			4		1	4			1			3
Saunders	1		16	2	4			2		4		3
Scott's Bluff					2	2		1		2		3
Seward	9		6			1		2		1		3
Sheridan										1		1
Sherman			7	1						1		
Sioux												1
Stanton						1				1		
Thayer			3		1	1	1			2		4
Thurston			1		3			3	6	3		4

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED, 1912—Concluded.

County	Smallpox		Scarlet Fev.		Diphtheria		Cer.S.Men.		Typhoid Fev.		Tuberculosis	
	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Rptd.	Died	Rptd.	Died
Valley	.....	.....	19	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	.....	1
Washington	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4
Wayne	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Webster	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Wheeler	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3
Total	145	.....	298	42	153	62	20	114	371	132	14	484

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED, 1913.

County	Smallpox		Scarlet Fev.		Diphtheria		Cer. S. Men.		Typhoid Fev.		Tuberculosis	
	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Rptd.	Died	Rptd	Died
Adams			2					1	2	6		18
Antelope	55		5		2			2				1
Blaine												3
Boone	2		2	1								3
Box Butte	91	3	34	8	8			1		1		
Boyd												1
Brown						1						1
Buffalo			11			1		3	1	1		19
Burt	8		14	1	6		1		1		2	8
Butler												12
Cass	8		1		18	9			1	1	5	
Cedar			4		4	1						1
Chase				1								1
Cherry			1		2					2		
Cheyenne			4	1			3	2				2
Clay			3					1	2			3
Colfax	1		19	2	3							3
Cuming			2	2					1			2
Custer	7		8		1			1			2	5
Dakota								3	1			
Dawes				1			1		1	2		
Dawson								1	1	5		6
Dixon	40		1					2				1
Dodge			5	1	2	1	1	5		1		8
Douglas			1	16		21		17		9		112
Dundy								1				1
Fillmore			9	1		1				1		6
Franklin			1			1						1
Frontier										1		
Furnas												
Gage	5		4		2		1			2	1	15
Garden			1		1							1
Garfield										1		1
Gosper												
Greeley							2					
Hall			1	1				2		2	2	6
Hamilton					1							9
Harlan						1						3
Hayes												1
Hitchcock												
Holt										1		5
Jefferson	16		3							1		5
Johnson	1		4		9	2				1		2
Kearney					1			1		2		2
Keith										2		
Keya Paha												1
Kimball			1									
Knox	39		7		10	2						3
Lancaster	25		66	2	155	11	6	5	20	6	3	42
Lincoln			1		1		1		2			5
Loup							1					
Madison	1	1				1		2		4		9
Merrick			1							2		
Morrill			1		1							1
Nance						5		1	1	2	1	4
Nemaha						1						
Nuckolls				1	1			1				3
Otoe	5		2		4	1		1	13	3	1	3
Pawnee			16							1		3
Phelps			5				1			1		1
Pierce	6		1		1	1	3	1				2
Platte					1			2				2
Polk	3		6				1	1	1	1	2	2
Red Willow			2									4
Richardson			2					3	1		2	8
Rock						1						
Saline	6		21	1	1				7			2
Sarpy												1
Saunders	1		18	1				1		1	1	3
Scott's Bluff	1							1				2
Seward	2		27		5	1		1	2	2		2
Sheridan			5	3	1			1				1
Sherman	1	1	22		1	1						1
Stanton				1	1							3
Thayer												5
Thurston	24		3	1	1				7			9

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED, 1913—Concluded.

County	Smallpox		Scarlet Fev.		Diphtheria		Cer S.Men.		Typhoid Fev.		Tuberculosis	
	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Quar.	Died	Rptd.	Died	Rptd.	Died
Valley	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	5
Wayne	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2
Webster	.....	.....	4	1	14	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
York	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Total	358	5	372	48	260	69	22	66	66	73	17	404

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, 1910-1912.

MARRIAGES REPORTED.

Counties	1910	1911	1912	Counties	1910	1911	1912
Adams	286	264	279	Johnson	89	99	100
Antelope	107	126	140	Kearney	77	66	71
Banner	12	2	10	Keith	34	28	38
Blaine	13	9	15	Keya Paha	22	17	22
Boone	30	51	108	Kimball	29	24	66
Box Butte	143	.....	121	Knox	132	108	138
Boyd	74	58	61	Lancaster	961	980	1,091
Brown	72	80	39	Lincoln	150	134	146
Buffalo	220	226	219	Logan	12	1	1
Burt	82	83	80	Loup	30	25	20
Butler	121	107	115	McPherson	9	12	14
Cass	121	131	138	Madison	161	127	147
Cedar	125	109	131	Merrick	87	100	10
Chase	32	29	30	Morrill	33	40	60
Cherry	85	62	90	Nance	69	90	66
Cheyenne	98	113	130	Nemaha	104	137	120
Clay	141	112	108	Nuckolls	103	123	117
Colfax	14	91	121	Otoe	184	180	177
Cuming	125	135	116	Pawnee	75	99	93
Custer	192	182	188	Perkins	24	26	22
Dakota	141	184	205	Phelps	122	98	88
Dawes	113	99	101	Pierce	116	108	110
Dawson	152	117	141	Platte	193	192	170
Deuel	22	8	12	Polk	62	71	56
Dixon	60	61	65	Red Willow	138	113	127
Dodge	248	253	274	Richardson	120	180	196
Douglas	2,249	2,132	2,372	Rock	34	29	47
Dundy	68	32	44	Saline	151	137	154
Fillmore	132	132	195	Sarpy	75	50	94
Franklin	80	91	80	Saunders	101	145	163
Frontier	66	53	62	Scott's Bluff	100	78	109
Furnas	81	58	74	Seward	133	136	146
Gage	251	251	228	Sheridan	72	79	79
Garden	19	.....	27	Sherman	70	71	69
Garfield	30	31	30	Sioux	30	40	48
Gosper	43	34	44	Stanton	64	74	78
Grant	17	16	16	Thayer	130	119	108
Greeley	71	63	38	Thomas	15	33	14
Hall	318	319	386	Thurston	37	80	90
Hamilton	118	113	119	Valley	90	90	93
Harlan	73	95	80	Washington	98	98	118
Hayes	14	15	14	Wayne	98	109	102
Hitchcock	35	31	34	Webster	118	99	119
Holt	26	129	126	Wheeler	9	8	4
Hooker	12	16	28	York	184	184	165
Howard	102	92	84				
Jefferson	187	169	192	Total	11,556	11,400	12,373

DIVORCES REPORTED.

Counties	1910*	1911	1912	Counties	1910*	1911	1912
Adams		48	36	Johnson		4	5
Antelope		16	20	Kearney		19	13
Banner			1	Keith		2	1
Blaine		2	1	Keya Paha		1	5
Boone		4	6	Kimball		4	3
Box Butte		12	37	Knox		13	22
Boyd		10	9	Lancaster		277	288
Brown		14	5	Lincoln		25	26
Buffalo		53	44	Logan		1	1
Burt		10	23	Loup		1	1
Butler		15	9	McPherson			1
Cass		24	12	Madison		33	38
Cedar		4	6	Merrick		4	7
Chase		3	2	Morrill		4	11
Cherry		11	21	Nance		2	6
Cheyenne		9	15	Nemaha		23	23
Clay		8	11	Nuckolls		11	10
Colfax		8	5	Otoe		30	35
Cuming		15	5	Pawnee		6	5
Custer		26	26	Perkins			2
Dakota		9	7	Phelps		7	13
Dawes		12	26	Pierce		10	7
Dawson		12	14	Platte		21	22
Deuel		3	1	Polk		4	10
Dixon		7	5	Red Willow		15	14
Dodge		38	37	Richardson		14	14
Douglas		549	553	Rock		7	11
Dundy		3	5	Saline		19	21
Fillmore		9	20	Sarpy		16	15
Franklin		3	13	Saunders		22	15
Frontier		3	9	Scott's Bluff		12	14
Furnas		11	25	Seward		15	20
Gage		50	28	Sheridan		16	14
Garden		2	5	Sherman		6	3
Garfield		6	8	Sioux		6	7
Gosper		3	4	Stanton		5	14
Grant			2	Thayer		12	15
Greeley		1	5	Thomas			2
Hall		39	51	Thurston		26	29
Hamilton		20	15	Valley		2	8
Harlan		10	8	Washington		4	14
Hayes		1	2	Wayne		3	9
Hitchcock		4	2	Webster		11	16
Holt		22	27	Wheeler		1	1
Hooker			2	York		10	11
Howard		12	10				
Jefferson		16	20	Total	1,714	1,861	2,020

*No detailed statistics published for this year—total only.

SUMMARY.

Year	Marriages	Divorces
1910	11,556	1,714
1911	11,400	1,861
1912	12,373	2,020

CAUSE OF DIVORCE ACTION BROUGHT.

Year	Cruelty	Desertion	Nonsupport	Drunkenness	Adultery
1910	732	465	280	108	129
1911	821	367	361	159	153
1912	937	417	341	189	136

Year	Divorces Granted	Suits Discontinued	Suits Pending
1910	No detailed statistics.		
1911	1,352	186	323
1912	1,383	192	445

POLITICAL INFORMATION.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PLATFORMS ADOPTED BY THE VARIOUS POLITICAL PARTIES OF NEBRASKA, 1914.

COMPILED BY WM. E. HANNAN.

Attitudes of Party Platforms on National Policies.

PREAMBLE.

DEMOCRAT.

We, the representatives of the democratic party of the state of Nebraska, in convention assembled, with pride in the tenets of our party, unfalteringly assert that the democratic party has reached its highest service under the leadership of President Woodrow Wilson and Secretary of State William J. Bryan.

REPUBLICAN.

The republican party, in convention assembled, reaffirms its faith in doctrines of republicanism as expounded by the great men who led the party to triumph and victory during the last half century. Now as ever the party stands for those ideals of government which move for justice, equality and fair dealing among men.

PROGRESSIVE.

Progressives of Nebraska, inspired by the example of Abraham Lincoln, who had the moral courage to break with the old order and join the new party of his time, adopt the following declaration of principles:

The new age in which we live justifies and requires the organization of the national progressive party in the south, as well as in the north, as the permanent political home of all progressive citizens, and we pledge allegiance to its national platform of fundamental democracy adopted in Chicago in 1912.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

The people's independent party of the state of Nebraska, in state convention assembled, at Hastings, Neb., on this 28th day of July, A. D. 1914, looks back on a quarter century of steady development, of scientific political reformation. We congratulate ourselves without egotism and without remorse upon the unselfish stand taken by our party and by its great leaders, whereby, for the sake of principles, our party organization in the nation has been almost effaced and many of our great leaders retired to the obscurity of private life by steadfast adherence to principle and an independent disregard of public office and personal remuneration. The state of Nebraska, in the twenty-four years that have elapsed since the nomination of John H. Powers for governor, has reaped a rich reward from the loyal service and persistent endeavor of our party, its leaders and adherents, and has succeeded in impressing upon the public conscience and the rank and file of all parties alike the absolute soundness of the principles for which we have labored so long, and we may therefore look backward with just pride upon the past and here renew our fealty, allegiance and faith in all of the cardinal principles and doctrines that have ever characterized the platforms of the people's independent party.

SOCIALIST.

We, the socialist party of the state of Nebraska, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to the national socialist platform and international socialist program.

The capitalist class, by virtue of its ownership of the social means of production and distribution, controls the lives of the workers. Through this economic power they also control the executive, legislative and judicial departments of government. They constantly use these powers to the detriment of the working class.

In order to emancipate the working class, we demand that the social means of production and distribution shall be owned and administered by all the people. The primary purpose of the socialist party is the education and organization of the workers in order that they take over and operate the social means of production for the benefit of collective humanity.

The struggle against capitalist exploitation produces the class war for the control of political and economic power, and this war will never end until the capitalist system ceases, thereby automatically destroying class government.

PROHIBITION.

We, the prohibitionists of Nebraska, in state convention assembled, in the city of Lincoln, Neb., this twenty-eighth day of July, 1914, do adopt and publish the following as our platform:

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

DEMOCRAT.

That the new currency law is the greatest example of constructive financial legislation ever enacted by our government. That this law, together with tariff revision downward, the Alaskan railway, the settlement without war of the Mexican difficulty and the peace treaties signed, are the greatest achievements of the greatest president and secretary since Jackson, and extend to our president and cabinet assurance of our unyielding confidence, unvarying esteem and devotion.

We commend the services of our democratic senator, the Hon. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, the first democrat ever elected from Nebraska to serve in that exalted body, where he has reflected luster upon our state, and we extend to him assurance of our confidence in his ability and integrity of purpose, which have distinguished him as one of the leading members of the United States senate.

We extend to our congressmen, Hon. Dan V. Stephens, Hon. C. O. Lobeck and Hon. John A. Maguire, our congratulations and appreciation of the fidelity of purpose and consistent support of democratic principles and pledges which have marked their service in the congress of the United States.

REPUBLICAN.

We condemn the present democratic national administration for its repeated violation of plighted faith with the people.

PROGRESSIVE.

We declare that the republican party and the democratic party are burdened with such large reactionary elements that efficient and coherent governmental action on their part as to the vital problems of our day is impossible.

The republican party is a sectional party and is still dominated by the element that usurped control at Chicago. It is "standpat" in the nation and has nominated Penrose in Pennsylvania and Burke in South Dakota. It is proposing Foraker in Ohio and Cannon in Illinois, and the control of the party in Nebraska is rapidly passing back to the reactionaries who dominated it prior to the reform legislation of 1907. The republican party offers no solution of the trust question. Lawsuit regulation through the courts has failed. The democratic party as a state rights party fears power, and national business cannot be controlled without national power.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

We renew the faith, expressed by our party in this state two years ago, in Wilson and Marshall and commend the peace policies and official acts of our

great fellow citizen, William Jennings Bryan, in the administration of the difficult and arduous duties of his office.

We commend Nebraska's senior senator, Hon. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, for the numerous votes he has cast on legislation pending in the senate of the United States, wherein he supported many of the cardinal doctrines of our party.

TARIFF.

REPUBLICAN.

We reassert our faith in the republican policy of protection, which aims not only to preserve without excessive duties that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-earners of this country who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system.

We condemn the present democratic national administration for its repeated violation of plighted faith with the people. It promised a revision of the tariff that would not disturb business. It has enacted a sectional tariff measure which has depressed and prostrated business to an extent unknown since the last democratic administration, twenty years ago. It has discriminated against every product from the fertile lands of Nebraska and from the factories and shops of the different towns of the state and has opened our markets to the manufacturers of India, China and other foreign countries, and the wheat, oats, corn and cattle of Canada and Argentina, thereby bringing hardship to our interests, want and destitution to worthy and willing employes and an unnecessarily short price to the farmer for the products of the farm.

PROGRESSIVE.

We are for a tariff policy which shall equalize trade and labor conditions between the United States and foreign countries and protect alike the interests of the farmer, the wage worker and the manufacturer. The present democratic law has not reduced the cost of living and is unfair to the American farmer and wage worker. Business should not be disorganized by a complete change in all tariff schedules at one time. Prosperity cannot be maintained by changing back and forth between such tariff policies as the Payne-Aldrich bill on the one hand and the present democratic law on the other. Tariff making should be removed from partisanship.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

REPUBLICAN.

Realizing that a tariff too low brings on destructive foreign competition and that a tariff too high may in certain instances afford a shelter for monopoly, we favor a non-partisan tariff commission which shall be authorized to make tariffs, to the end that all duties shall be adjusted to the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad.

PROGRESSIVE.

A permanent, scientific, non-partisan tariff commission should be created, with power to propose revision of tariff rates, schedule by schedule, treating each case on its merits.

COLOMBIA TREATY AND PANAMA CANAL.

REPUBLICAN.

We believe Colombia has no shadow of claim on this nation for the acquisition by the United States of the Panama canal zone, and we condemn the administration for its proposal to yield to Colombia's unwarranted demand for the payment of $25,000,000, as set forth in the treaty now pending. If this treaty shall be consummated, it will say to the world that we have built the Panama canal upon stolen land, and it will add another humiliating act to the record of the present administration.

PROGRESSIVE

We approve the course of President Roosevelt in 1903 which assured the completion, without delay, of the Panama canal, the greatest work of modern times, and we condemn the democratic administration in its advocacy of the proposed treaty with Colombia which provides for the payment to that nation of $25,000,000 of indemnity by the United States government.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

PROGRESSIVE.

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a social and economic evil. The organized liquor interests must be eliminated from politics, both state and national, and as part of the new national platform for which we contend we take our stand for national constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout the United States and all places subject to federal jurisdiction.

PROHIBITION.

We earnesly request our senators and representatives in congress to support the Hobson prohibition bill now pending in congress. Also the uniform marriage and divorce bill.

CHILD LABOR.

PROGRESSIVE.

We stand for a national child labor law.

SOCIALIST.

We demand the abolition of all child labor.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

REPUBLICAN.

Approval is hereby given to the proposed change in rules of the national committee relating to representation in national conventions.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

PROGRESSIVE.

We favor the creation of a strong federal industrial, non-partisan, trade commission, with adequate and plenary power to investigate, to prohibit unfair trade practices, to remove the economic basis of monopoly and to enforce the orders of the commission when announced.

RURAL CREDIT AND COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION.

PROGRESSIVE.

The problems of the farm are fundamental to our state and national welfare, and a system of rural and industrial credits should be developed which will afford our farmers and wage workers better facilities for borrowing money on long time at low rates of interest. The Country Life commission appointed by President Roosevelt should be re-established.

MINIMUM WAGE.

PROGRESSIVE.

We stand for a national minimum wage law.

CIVIL SERVICE.

PROGRESSIVE.

We stand for national civil service, and we denounce the recent assaults of the democratic party on the merit system.

Attitude of Party Platforms on State Policies.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

DEMOCRAT.

The able business administration of Governor Morehead and the wisdom displayed by our present democratic legislators in their redemption of promises and pledges made to the voters meets our approval and warrants us in appealing to the citizenship of Nebraska for their continued confidence and support of our party and its principles, and we congratulate the democracy of Nebraska in having three men of such sterling character and personal worth as John H. Morehead, Richard L. Metcalfe and George W. Berge from whom to select a candidate for governor.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

We commend Nebraska's governor, Hon. John H. Morehead, who was our candidate in the general election two years ago, for the economies and retrenchments which he has brought about in his management of state affairs and in the supervision of our state institutions under the board of control.

PROHIBITION.

We charge the present administration and its predecessors with laxity in the enforcement of laws against drunkenness, Sunday desecration and child labor, and pledge ourselves to enforce the said laws.

Reforms by Constitutional Amendments.

TAX REFORM.

DEMOCRAT.

We favor the adoption of the proposed amendments to the constitution providing for uniform and progressive taxation.

REPUBLICAN.

We believe the present state revenue laws operate inequitably, and that they should be so revised that all property shall bear its just burden of taxation, and to that end we call the attention of voters at the coming primary to the proposed amendment to the constitution concerning taxation and revenue.

PROGRESSIVE.

With the aroused interest in economic problems, taxation is attracting an increased interest in politics of city, state and nation, and Nebraska's awkward and unjust fiscal system should be superseded by a new method which will distribute the burdens in accordance with privileges and benefits received.

We endorse the proposed amendment to our state constitution giving the legislature latitude in framing a taxation system. We favor a progressive inheritance tax and a graduated state income tax, discriminating sharply in favor of earned as compared with unearned incomes. Municipal home rule should be granted to cities in the important matter of taxation.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

We hereby endorse and recommend to the voters of our party the adoption of a constitutional amendment known as the "Norton Amendment" permitting progressive, modern, equitable methods of taxation, including income, corporation and other graded and classified forms of taxation.

In the interest of economy and to prevent evasion of taxation and to secure uniformity in valuation, we favor the establishment by constitutional amendment or otherwise, if possible, of a permanent tax commission to consist of three members, to have the greatest possible jurisdiction and authority and to

be constituted along lines similar to the commissions which are so successfully dealing with tax matters in Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other states.

SOCIALIST.

We demand that no taxes shall be levied on real estate improvements.

That personal property to the amount of $1,000.00 shall be exempt from taxation.

That all corporations shall be allowed to return their own assessed valuation, the state to retain the right to buy these corporations at their assessed value.

SALARY OF CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS.

DEMOCRAT.

We favor the adoption of the proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the term of office and salary for governor and executive officers.

PROGRESSIVE.

We specifically endorse the proposed constitutional amendment for adequate executive salaries.

FIVE-SIXTHS JURY VERDICT.

DEMOCRAT.

We favor the adoption of the proposed amendment to the constitution providing that in all civil cases and in criminal cases less than felonies five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict.

PROGRESSIVE.

We specifically endorse the proposed constitutional amendment for five-sixths verdict in civil cases.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

We also favor the adoption of the proposed amendment to constitution, permitting juries in civil cases and criminal cases below the grade of felonies, to return verdicts upon a finding by five-sixths of the jury.

PROHIBITION.

Our present jury system is unsatisfactory and expensive; it retards and often overthrows justice, and creates neighborhood dissensions; in its stead we advocate a jury, composed of three persons learned in the law; and suggest a constitutional amendment to that effect.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

PROGRESSIVE.

As a further and necessary step in the popular control of public affairs, we are for political rights irrespective of sex, and therefore for equal suffrage, both state and national. We specifically endorse the equal suffrage plank in our national platform and the proposed suffrage amendment to our state constitution.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

We hereby endorse and recommend to the voters of our party the adoption of the constitutional amendment permitting women to vote.

SOCIALIST.

We demand unrestricted and equal suffrage for every citizen of Nebraska, without distinction as to sex, race or color, such franchise to be unconditioned by property qualifications, and to be granted as a principle of democracy and not as a matter of expediency.

PROHIBITION.

"Equality before the law" is a beautiful sentiment, and we demand an extension of its practice by giving women the same rights at the ballot box that men have, and to this end we pledge our support to the proposed constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to the women of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the November election.

Constitutional Convention and Proposed Amendments.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

REPUBLICAN.

We favor action by the next legislature giving the voters of the state an opportunity to pass upon the question of holding a convention to revise our present constitution.

PROGRESSIVE.

Questions of judicial and court reform, short ballot, the improvement of our legislative department, the elimination of unnecessary offices and a new form of county government, emphasize the necessity of many changes in our fundamental law and we favor a constitutional convention.

ELECTION OF SUPREME JUDGES.

DEMOCRAT.

We favor an amendment to the constitution of the state providing for the election of supreme judges by districts.

REDUCED MEMBERSHIP OF LEGISLATURE.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

We favor the reduction by constitutional amendment of the membership of our state legislature so that the senate shall comprise but fifteen members and the house of representatives but forty-five members.

SOCIALIST.

We favor the abolition of the state senate.

Reforms by Statute.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE AND STATE BUDGET.

DEMOCRAT.

We realize the need of reform in legislative procedure. And we hereby recommend the democratic members of the next legislature to work for such reforms.

REPUBLICAN.

We favor reform of legislative procedure and budget in Nebraska, such reform to be carried out along lines similar to those suggested by the report of the joint committee of the house and senate of the 1913 legislature.

PROGRESSIVE.

We are for a state scientific budget of proposed revenues and expenses and oppose logrolling legislation and appropriations.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

We favor such rules of procedure as will permit the house and senate to sit together in committee of the whole when considering the salaries bill,

revenue and taxation measures, the general appropriation, the deficiencies bill and such other measures as are of sufficient importance to warrant the joint consideration of the two houses and demand that the state be so redistricted in senatorial and representative districts as will give representation strictly upon the basis of population.

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

REPUBLICAN.

We believe the state to be the greatest business enterprise within its borders, and that its affairs should be regulated with the same efficiency and economy that characterizes the management of private industry.

We hereby commend the last republican state administration for its efficiency, economy and attention to the people's interests, calling the attention of the people to the fact that the last republican adminisration cost the state of Nebraska nearly $2,000,000 less than the present democratic administration.

PROGRESSIVE.

Waste and extravagance defraud taxpayers as much as graft and theft and we favor business-like methods and strict economy in governmental administration.

State commissions, overlapping boards and bureaus should be either eliminated or merged into one of the state departments when the short form ballot is adopted.

The option should be given to counties to abolish unnecessary county offices and to establish a new form of county government giving counties efficient and modern administrative machinery.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

We demand economy, retrenchment and safe business methods in the conduct of the affairs of our state and are opposed to legislative extravagance and unnecessary appropriations of the people's money.

PROHIBITION.

The high cost of the administration of the state of Nebraska is unwarranted, and we pledge ourselves to reduce the same by eliminating useless appropriations, and by reducing the office force of counties and state to numbers where each official shall labor the same number of hours as is required of clerical help generally.

SUPREME COURT AND PROCEDURE.

DEMOCRAT.

We favor remedial legislation to relieve the present congested condition of the supreme court of Nebraska.

REPUBLICAN.

We favor a reformation of the laws pertaining to court procedure in such a way as to lessen the expense of maintaining courts and to insure the prompt disposition of litigation both in the trial court and the appellate court.

SOCIALIST.

We favor the abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court to pass upon the constitutionality of legislative enactments.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSE.

DEMOCRAT.

We pledge our candidate for governor and members of the legislature to support a public warehouse law. This will enable the Nebraska farmer to store his grain as soon as harvested, receiving a negotiable warehouse receipt therefor.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

We favor a public warehouse system.

SOCIALIST.

We demand public ownership of grain elevators and warehouses for the storage of farmers' produce.

IRRIGATION.

DEMOCRAT.

We recognize the importance of the work planned by the citizens of the southwestern part of our state, whereby it is proposed that the United States government construct a system of ditches so that the floods and waste waters of the Platte river shall be used upon the soil, thereby greatly increasing the productiveness of that portion of the state, and at the same time helping to save the annual expenditure by the United States government of millions of dollars in guarding against the ravages of the same flood waters if permitted to reach the lower Mississippi valley.

We urge upon all officers whose official position enables them to assist, that they give all possible help to this proposed work that it may be carried into successful operation.

We believe that the flood waters of interstate streams stored in reservoirs in excess of what is actually used for beneficial purposes should be released and be made subject to the control of the state board of irrigation, especially during the irrigation season, and we recommend our representatives in congress to work for legislation to accomplish such purposes.

REPUBLICAN.

We believe that the irrigation and water problems of western Nebraska vitally affect the prosperity of the whole state.

We approve the federal reclamation act under which the Pathfinder reservoir was constructed to irrigate government lands in Nebraska and Wyoming, and urge the federal government to complete this project and reclaim to agriculture the large tract of land in Nebraska under the proposed Laramie canal.

We further urge the federal government to release as much as may be necessary of the more than 700,000 acre feet of the surplus waters of the North Platte river, which is now held in the Pathfinder reservoir, to the end that the Nebraska irrigators may have sufficient water for their ditches.

We believe that the state through its legal department should by proper legal procedure cause to be determined the respective rights of the citizens of Nebraska on the interstate streams as against the claims of the states of Colorado and Wyoming.

PROGRESSIVE.

The problem of irrigation is of vital importance. We are opposed to the holding of undeveloped water sites by individuals or corporations and favor the cancellation of water power appropriations where grants are held for speculation.

UTILIZATION OF WATER POWER.

REPUBLICAN.

We believe that individuals should be encouraged to unite their energies and their capital in legitimate business and industrial enterprises. We favor a policy which would invite large investments of capital in this state for the construction of transportation lines, electric railways, power canals, irrigation projects and manufacturing enterprises.

PROGRESSIVE.

Public utilities should be owned by the public and operated by the public at actual cost.

The importance of water power in the immediate future challenges the serious attention of our people. The public should not alienate its fee title to the water power of the state. The people should have a monopoly on the sale of all energy generated by water power. The nation and the state within their several spheres should by immediate legislation and constitutional amendment keep the fee of the water power, permitting its use only for a reasonable length of time on terms that will secure the interest of the public.

SOCIALIST.

We demand that publicly owned power plants shall be erected on state water power sites, for the purpose of furnishing electric current to the people of the state, at minimum rates.

GOOD ROADS.

REPUBLICAN.

We believe good roads are one of the most potent civilizing influences of this day, and we advocate the enactment of legislation that will foster the construction and maintenance of better highways, and that will insure the more economic expenditure of funds raised for the purpose.

PROGRESSIVE.

We stand for good roads.

PROHIBITION.

"Good roads and permanent bridges are not only a pleasure but an economical necessity; therefore we commit ourselves to the improvement of highways and byways of the state."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

DEMOCRAT.

We recognize the right to submit the workmen's compensation law under the referendum, and if said submission results in the defeat of the pending measure we pledge a democratic legislature to the enactment of a law meeting the just demands of labor.

PROGRESSIVE.

We stand for an adequate employers' liability law.

STATE INSURANCE.

PROGRESSIVE.

We stand for state social insurance.

SOCIALIST.

We favor state, life, health, accident and unemployment insurance.

EDUCATION.

DEMOCRAT.

We favor a non-partisan, non-political selection of the state superintendent and of all county superintendents.

REPUBLICAN.

Agriculture is the dominant business interest of Nebraska and the soil of the state the potential factor supporting the same. We heartily favor a more generous financial support to our central experiment station at the university and substations that adequate means will be provided to carry on properly agricultural research which will be of advantage to the farmers of the state.

PROGRESSIVE.

We pledge our party to an educational policy looking to greater practical efficiency of instruction, industrial, agricultural and vocational training, fitting young people to make a living and building up character as well as affording intellectual culture. We favor rural high schools and giving counties the option to change to the county unit as the unit of school administration. Schoolhouses should be used as social centers, and state and county superintendents chosen at non-partisan elections.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

We renew our doctrine heretofore declared in favor of a revival of the good old country school system, to the extent, at least, that pupils may receive instruction in the country schools as high as the tenth grade, before being compelled to leave their homes at a tender age, in order to complete their education in the high schools of the city.

SOCIALIST.

We demand the complete education of all children up to a full academic course at the expense of the state, if necessary.

We demand medical and dental attention for all school children, at the expense of the state.

We demand the enlargement of the educational sphere of our schools and the consolidation of rural schools where practical.

We demand increased administrative powers for our school boards.

We demand a rewriting of the school histories, basing them upon historical facts.

ELECTION REFORM.

PROGRESSIVE.

We declare our faith in "ultimate justice of the people" and will pledge ourselves to work for:

1. Presidential primaries and the popular election of the president.
2. Majority votes on all measures submitted under our state initiative and referendum.
3. The short form ballot.
4. The recall of all elective officers.
5. The recall of judicial decisions.
6. The retention of our state-wide primary simplified under the short form ballot.
7. Preferential voting at primary elections.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

As all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and as that consent is given by the votes of the electors, we demand that the consent be expressed in a more just and scientific manner than now obtains under our primary law, to the end that equitable representation shall be accorded in proper proportion to every ward, village, township and precinct in the primary election. We also favor a non-voting poll tax as a reasonable and proper exercise of the police power of the state to secure attendance of all able-bodied voters in the primaries and elections.

SOCIALIST.

We demand that the initiative, referendum and recall shall be made more easily operative by reduction of the per cent of petitioners required.

We favor proportional representation, abolition of the veto power.

PROHIBITION AND RESTRICTION OF NARCOTICS.

PROGRESSIVE.

A drastic law should be passed prohibiting the traffic in opium, morphine,

cocaine and other narcotic drugs, and we demand a rigid enforcement of the present anti-cigarette statute.

SOCIALIST.

We recognize the serious evil incident to the manufacture and sale for profit of alcoholic and adulterated liquors. We hold that any excessive use of liquors by members of the working class is a serious obstacle to the triumph of our class since it impairs the vigor of the fighters in the political and economic struggle and we urge the members of the working class to avoid any indulgence that might hinder the progress of the movement for their emancipation.

On the other hand, though the evils of alcoholism may be alleviated, we do not believe they can be cured by an extension of the police powers of the state.

Alcoholism is a disease of which capitalism is the chief cause and the cure lies rather in doing away with underfeeding, overwork and overworry resulting from the wage system.

PROHIBITION.

"Drunkenness or sobriety is the most vital issue in the state of Nebraska. We are opposed to drunkenness and to any system that produces it; therefore we pledge ourselves to abolish the manufacture, importation, exportation and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage in the state of Nebraska. We indorse the prohibition national platform of 1912 and commend it as a model and concise platform.

LABOR.

PROGRESSIVE.

We endorse the planks on social and industrial justice in our national platform and in this state stand:

First—For the prohibition of injunctions in labor disputes when injunctions would not apply if no labor disputes existed.

Second—For compulsory arbitration in disputes between labor and capital.

Third—For minimum wage laws, both national and state.

SOCIALIST.

We demand the abolition of government by gunmen. No private armies, police forces, guards or prisons to be allowed any person, persons, corporation or institution.

We demand the acknowledgment of the right of our workers to organize for the purpose of bettering their conditions.

We demand the legalizing of the boycott and of peaceful picketing.

We demand the eight-hour day in all industries and favor the further constant reduction of the hours of labor and increase in pay for all workers.

WHITE SLAVE LAW.

PROGRESSIVE.

We are for a state white slave law, supplementary to the national act, prohibiting under heavy penalty the transportation of women for immoral purposes within the state of Nebraska.

PROHIBITION.

We are opposed to the traffic in women and advocate the enactment of drastic measures in suppressing this unlawful business.

STATE EMPLOYMENT OF UNEMPLOYED.

SOCIALIST.

We demand the relief of the unemployed by the extension of useful public works, such as public highways, irrigation systems, reforestation, etc. All per-

sons employed on such work to be engaged by the state directly, under union labor conditions as to hours and wages.

PROHIBITION.

"We advocate state employment for the worthy who cannot find employment elsewhere."

Miscellaneous.

PROGRESSIVE.

CONVICT LABOR.

We favor work-houses and work-farms, where practicable, the application of prisoners' earnings to the support of their dependent families, convict labor on the roads and in prison production for governmental consumption only, the abolition of the prison contract labor system. We urge the passage of a national law prohibiting interstate traffic in convict made goods.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES.

The well crystallized demand in this state for freight rate reduction has been checkmated by seven years of delay on the part of the railway commission. We demand the elimination of discriminating preferentials, and that the commission report at the earliest possible date the result of its recent investigation, and make a reasonable reduction in freight rates in this state, even to a comparative basis with the existing rates in Iowa on like commodities.

PHYSICAL VALUATION.

As a basis for just rates, there should be a physical valuation of the Union Stock Yards at South Omaha and of other private utilities.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We stand for more effective means of conserving the public health.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We stand for state and national civil service and we denounce the recent assaults of the democratic party on the merit system.

DIVORCE EVIL.

We are opposed to the immorality flowing from the increasing divorce evil in this state. We favor uniform marriage and divorce laws and public notice in advance before the granting of marriage licenses.

CO-OPERATION.

We stand for a strong, yet constructive policy. We affirm that the business world must change from a competitive to a co-operative basis, and that co-operation among business men and among farmers and among wage workers is legitimate and desirable and any effort to return to bygone conditions must fail.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

INSURANCE CODE.

We are opposed to the administration of the insurance code in the interest of the old line eastern insurance companies and the resulting concentration of wealth in the eastern states, to the detriment and damage of our home insurance companies, and hereby endorse such amendments to the insurance code of the state of Nebraska as will give local companies at least an equal chance with outside old line companies.

SOCIALIST.

RURAL CREDIT.

We favor state loans at nominal interest, to build homes for working men and women and to farmers for the purpose of assisting them in producing and marketing their crops.

PUBLIC DOMAIN.

We demand the retention and constant enlargement of the public domain:
By retaining all water power sites.
By retaining all school lands.
By purchasing of all tax titles to real estate.

INSPECTION PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

We demand state inspection of all reformatories, hospitals, and educational institutions.

SOCIAL CENTERS.

We demand that all public buildings such as court houses and school buildings be thrown open to the public for discussion of all public questions, and for the establishment of social centers.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

We denounce the present mothers' pension law as an inadequate makeshift, and favor a law that will give each dependent mother $15.00 a month for herself and $10.00 a month for each of her children.

Appeal to Voters.

REPUBLICAN.

SUPPORT REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

Looking with pride upon the achievements of the republican party in the past and with equal confidence for work yet to be done by it, we hereby invite the support of the citizens of the state of Nebraska to the principles set forth in this platform, to the end that the republican candidates may be elected and these principles be carried into effect.

PROGRESSIVE.

SUPPORT PROGRESSIVE PLATFORM.

We recognize in Theodore Roosevelt the greatest constructive statesman of modern times and we summon all real progressives, regardless of past political affiliations, to the support of this program of social, economic and moral reform in firm reliance upon the fact that our cause is just, our important principles inflexible, our ultimate victory certain.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PARTY.

In conclusion, we rejoice that in one generation we have seen the adoption, with the sanction and approval of all parties and the public at large, of the following cardinal doctrines of our party, to-wit:

Free rural delivery of mail.

Free delivery of mail in comparatively small cities.

The extension of the means of communication and traffic by telephone and parcel post.

The direct election of United States senators.

The almost universal adoption of the initiative and referendum.

The adoption by more than a majority of states of the inheritance tax.

The experimental adoption by Wisconsin, Oklahoma and other states of the income tax law.

The adoption of a federal income tax law.

The establishment of postal savings banks.

The universal adoption of the Australian or secret ballot in voting.

We are opposed to corrupt practices, the intimidation of voters and coercion by corporations and big interests in primaries, conventions and elections.

The conservation of public resources, the protection of the public domains and forests and dozens of other kindred reforms, all of which have been nurtured in their inception by the people's independent party, and we hope and look forward confidently for the direct election of the president of the United States by the people and the abolition of the electoral college at an early date.

It is a subject of congratulation that our party is united, free from dissensions and having for its object not so much the securing of public office as good government.

CELEBRATE QUARTER-CENTENNIAL.

Whereas, The first national people's party convention held in Omaha, July 4, 1892, is now recognized as one of the great historic events in the life of this nation, and

Whereas, The program of political and social progress there declared has furnished the rallying points for reformers of all parties since that date and there still remains to be achieved the most important parts of that program; therefore

Resolved, That the movement to celebrate the quarter-centennial of this historic event by a reunion of all populist and especially delegates to the national convention of 1892, at Omaha, July 4, 1917, has the cordial support of the people's independent party of Nebraska.

Resolved, That our state committee be authorized to appoint an advisory committee of as many members as shall seem desirable from Nebraska and other states to further this celebration and the co-operation of the citizens and Commercial club of Omaha be solicited in this enterprise.

SOCIALIST.

SUPPORT SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

We call the attention of the voters to the fact that all socialist candidates are required to sign written resignations, undated, before accepting the nomination.

All these immediate demands are made to ameliorate the condition of the workers and to strengthen them in their fight for the final overthrow of capitalism and the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth.

"Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

PROHIBITION.

SUPPORT PROHIBITION PROGRAM.

"We invite the co-operation at the ballot box of all voters of Nebraska, who indorse the above platform, and especially those of any other party who may be dissatisfied with the attitude of their party upon the liquor question."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The first appeal to the men of Nebraska to grant the ballot to the women of Nebraska was made by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer of Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the evening of January 8, 1856, in the hall of the house of representatives in the territorial capitol at Omaha. This address was made before the members of the legislature and others, and was in response to an invitation signed by the Hon. William Larimer, Jr., and twenty-four other members of the second territorial legislature. The tangible result of this address was House File No. 79 "An Act describing the qualifications of electors and electees." This bill was introduced in the house by Representative Hoover on January 16, 1856 and on January 25, 1856, passed the house by a vote of 14 for to 11 against. The bill then went to the council. The following day, January 26, Representative Decker moved to reconsider the vote by which H. F. No. 79 was passed. The motion passed, ayes 16, nays 5. Representative McDonald immediately moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. This was carried, ayes 16, nays 3. At once there was despatched to the council the following message:

"Mr. President: I am instructed to inform your Honorable Body, that the House have rescinded the vote by which H. F. No. 79, An Act describing the qualifications of electors and electees was passed, and have indefinitely postponed the further consideration of the same, and request the council to return said bill to the House. I. L. GIBBS, Chief Clerk."

To this request the council evidently gave no heed as the bill was read a first and second time and referred to the committee on elctions which brought in majority and minority reports. The majority recommended the passage of the bill; the minority made no recommendation. No action was taken by the council upon either report so that the bill failed to pass. The failure of this measure to reach a vote in the council was due to several influences, one of which was that it was the last day of the session, the other because of legislation which was felt to be of more importance. The fact that stands out in this first contest of the women of Nebraska for the right of the ballot is that the granting of this privilege was met by strong opposition. This is evidenced in the closeness of the vote by which the measure passed the house and by the later vote which reconsidered and then indefinitely postponed it.

The interest thus early aroused on this question manifested itself again at Omaha on November 15, 1867, at which time addresses upon the question of woman suffrage were made by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony and George Francis Train. The next most important step was that taken in 1871 when the women of the state petitioned the legislature to grant them the ballot. This petition was accompanied by a special message from Governor David Butler. On February 4 (1871), the same day that the petition and message was presented Representative Quinby, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution requesting the attorney general to give his opinion "whether by accepting the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution of the United States we grant the right of suffrage to women." On February 6 the attorney general replied. This reply, together with the petition of the women of the state and the accompanying message of the governor, was referred to the house judiciary committee. This committee made the following report:

"Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition and memorial of the women of Nebraska praying the Legislature of this State to so amend the election laws that women may hereafter exercise the right of the elective franchise in this State; also, the special message of his Excellency, the Governor, and the opinion of the Attorney-General of this State relating thereto, have had the same under consideration, and herewith respectfully report a preamble and resolution recommending that the same be adopted.

"Whereas, The constitution of the State of Nebraska prohibits the women of said State from exercising the right of the elective franchise; and,

"Whereas, Taxation without representation is repugnant to a republican

form of government, and applies to women as well as all other citizens of this State; and,

"Whereas, All laws which make any distinction between the political rights and privileges of males and females are unbecoming the people of this State in the year 1871 of the world's progress, and tend only to deprive the latter of the means necessary for their own protection in the various pursuits and callings of life, therefore be it

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska, That the Constitutional Convention to be begun and holden on the day of May, 1871, for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution of this State, are hereby most respectfully and earnestly requested to draft such amendment to the constitution of this State as will allow the women thereof to have and exercise the right of the elective franchise, and afford to them such other and further relief as to that honorable body may be deemed wise, expedient, and proper; and,

"Be it further resolved. That said convention is hereby most respectfully and earnestly requested to make such provision—when said amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the people of this state—as will enable the women of Nebraska to vote at said election for the adoption or rejection of the same.

"Resolved further. That the Secretary of State is hereby instructed to present a copy of this resolution to said convention, so soon as the same shall be convened and organized for the transaction of business."

The motion to adopt the resolution carried, ayes 19, nays 17, absent and not voting 3. The peculiar feature of this resolution was its request that the women of Nebraska be permitted to vote for the adoption or rejection of the proposed suffrage amendment.

The question of women suffrage was as strenuously debated and commanded as much attention as any one question before the constitutional convention of 1871. This convention finally agreed to submit the following proposition as a separate amendment:

"The legislature may extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election."

The electors rejected this proposition by a vote of 3,502 for to 12,668 against.

Immediately following this defeat and until 1879 the cause of woman suffrage languished in the state. But on January 30, 1879, Mr. E. M. Correll, editor of the Hebron Journal, offered the women a column in his paper to be wholly devoted to their interests and to be edited by them. The women of Thayer county at once appropriated this unique offer. As a result of this new interest Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was secured to address the women of Thayer county on the question of suffrage and at the same time, April 15, 1879, she effected the "first Woman's Suffrage Association in the state, namely: The Thayer County Woman's Suffrage Association, with a membership of 15." By 1881 the membership had increased to 61.

In 1880 there were elected to the legislature E. M. Correll, representative, and C. B. Coon, senator, both from Hebron, Thayer county, and members of the Thayer County Woman's Suffrage Association. Mr. Correll introduced H. R. No. 59, but later withdrew this bill and substituted H. R. No. 162 a joint resolution embodying the proposition to submit the question of woman suffrage. This bill passed the house by the following vote: ayes 51; nays, 22; absent 11; and the senate ayes 22; nays 8. This joint resolution was signed by the governor February 26, 1881, and was as follows:

"Section 1. That the following amendment to article VII, section 1, entitled "Rights of Suffrage," of the constituion of the state of Nebraska shall be submitted to the electors of this state for their adoption or rejection in accordance wih the provisions of section one, article XV of said constitution, and an act entitled 'An act to provide the manner of proposing amendments to the constitution, and submitting the same to the electors of this state,' approved Feb. 13, A.D. 1877.

"Sec. 1. Every person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes who shall have resided in this state six months, and in the county, precinct or ward for the term 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. The ballots at the election at which said amendment shall be submitted, shall be in the following form: 'For proposed amendment to the constitution, relating to rights of suffrage.' 'Against proposed amendment to the constitution relating to rights of suffrage.'

"Approved February 26, A.D. 1881."

This proposed amendment was defeated November 7, 1882, by the following vote: 25,756 for and 50,693 against.

While this amendment was in the making other events connected with the question were going forward. On January 26, 1881, a mass convention of women was held in the opera house at Lincoln for the purpose of effecting a permanent state organization and on January 27, 1881, The Nebraska Woman's Suffrage Association was organized by the election of the following officers:

"President, Harriet S. Brooks, Omaha, Neb.; Vice-President at Large, Mrs. C. B. Colby, Beatrice; Vice-President, First Judicial District, Mrs. B. J. Thompson, Hebron; Second, Mrs. E. L. Warner, Roca; Third, Mrs. P. Nicholls, Omaha; Fourth, Mrs. J. S. Burns, Scribner; Fifth, Mrs. C. C. Chapin, Riverton; Sixth, Mrs. D. B. Slaughter, Fullerton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. M. C. Bittenbender, Osceola; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. B. McDowell, Fairbury; Treasurer, Mrs. L. Russell, Tecumseh; Executive Committee, Mrs. M. J. De Long, Tecumseh; Mrs. Dr. Dinsmore, Omaha; Mrs. J. C. Roberts, David City; Mrs. C. B. Parker, Mrs. J. B. Finch, Lincoln; Mrs. E. M. Correll, Hebron; Mrs. J. H. Bowen, Hastings."

In order that this newly formed organization might have a proper medium through which to express its views and also for the purpose of defending the recently proposed amendment, Mr. E. M. Correll established at Lincoln in April, 1881, the Western Woman's Journal. Because of Mr. Correll's interest in and labors and sacrifices for the cause of woman suffrage he was elected to the presidency of the American Woman Suffrage Association at their 11th annual meeting held in Louisville, Ky., October 26 and 27, 1881.

After the signal defeat of the suffrage amendment in 1882 the question rested again. Signs of revival, however, made their appearance on January 6, 1887, when the first state convention of the woman suffrage association was held. This convention was addressed by Miss Susan B. Anthony. A bill, S. F. No. 253, was introduced by Senator Snell during the legislative session of 1887. This bill was an "Act to enable women possessing the necessary qualifications to vote on certain questions." The qualification necessary was ownership of real estate and the exercise of the franchise was limited to questions submitted to a vote of the people for any county or municipal purpose. The women were barred from voting for any officer. This bill did not pass the senate. It was again introduced as S. F. No. 87 in the legislative session of 1889 by Senator J. L. Linn. It also failed to pass the senate. The question again came up from a different angle and from the house end in the session of 1891. Representative J. W. Faxon introduced H. R. No. 43. "An Act conferring upon woman the right to vote at city and village elections." This proposed law required no property qualifications and would permit women to vote for municipal officers and upon questions affecting municipal government. This bill failed to pass by a narrow margin, the vote standing: ayes 44; nays 49; absent 7. The persistence of the subject is again noted in the legislature of 1893. Two bills were introduced in the senate, S. F. No. 30 and S. F. No. 195, and two in the house, H. R. No. 100 and H. R. No. 212. All four failed to pass their respective houses.

The insistence of the supporters of the program for the granting of suffrage to the women of the state kept manifesting itself in similar attempts to obtain

favorable legislation by statute or constitutional means from 1893 to 1913. It was not until the principle of the initiative and referendum was adopted as part of the constitution of the state in 1912 that an opportunity was afforded the women of the state to obtain an expression of opinion from the voters on the question of woman suffrage. An initiative petition for the purpose of submitting the question at the general election in 1914 was circulated in every county in the state during the spring and summer of 1913, and the names of 48,035 voters appended thereto. With the required number of signatures secured which assured the submission of the question to the voters the women turned to the labor of a state wide campaign. National as well as local workers were enlisted both for and against the principle. The features that stood out in the campaign were: (1) The well organized campaign methods of the women; (2) the utility of the automobile; (3) the "Omaha Manifesto" signed by 29 leading business and professional men of Omaha against suffrage; (4) the activity of the Women's Anti-Suffrage League and German Alliance in opposition. Despite the ability with which the campaign was conducted and the influence exerted by nearby states which had already adopted the principle the proposition for woman suffrage again met defeat.

An act approved June 24, 1867, granted school suffrage to "every inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years, residing in the district and liable to pay a school district tax therein." The legislature of 1875 limited the school suffrage to "every male citizen and unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years, residing in the district and owning property therein which is taxable for school purposes in such district." The present law relating to school suffrage was approved March 1, 1881. School suffrage was limited to residents of the school district having either property within the district taxed in their own names at the last assessment or children of school age.

The table appended gives the results of the three attempts:

VOTE BY YEARS ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR EXTENSION OF SUFFRAGE.

County	1914		1882		1871	
	Vote For	Vote Against	Vote For	Vote Against	Vote For	Vote Against
Adams	1,650	1,650	643	952	.....	.....
Antelope	1,312	1,188	251	573	.....	.....
Arthur	111	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banner	155	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blaine	196	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone	1,129	1,198	374	442	.....	.....
Box Butte	655	487	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boyd	617	573	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	622	427	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	1,918	1,908	735	514	4	22
Burt	987	1,094	609	811	38	289
Butler	1,085	1,675	550	1,150	39	118
Cass	1,378	2,123	973	1,962	312	690
Cedar	829	1,388	92	337	9	144
Chase	316	298	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry	1,005	839	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	457	584	16	308	8	40
Clay	1,518	1,432	668	972	.....	.....
Colfax	657	1,031	242	868	34	190
Cuming	575	1,630	203	1,026	55	340
Custer	2,615	1,955	346	190	.....	.....
Dakota	375	461	304	325	9	298
Dawes	704	460	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dawson	1,453	1,159	260	186	4	.....
Deuel	167	114	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dixon	717	906	260	365	38	153
Dodge	1,642	1,830	602	1,813	118	584
Douglas	9,486	10,654	1,326	4,085	371	1,872
Dundy	328	299	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fillmore	1,382	1,609	688	1,073	34	8
Franklin	777	1,208	320	431	.....	.....
Frontier	662	699	77	55	.....	.....
Furnas	994	1,041	262	499	.....	.....

VOTE BY YEARS ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR EXTENSION OF SUFFRAGE—Concluded.

County	1914		1882		1871	
	Vote For	Vote Against	Vote For	Vote Against	Vote For	Vote Against
Gage	2,401	2,519	893	1,667	73	328
Garden	444	313	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garfield	335	286	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gosper	323	441	64	140	.....	.....
Grant	116	133	.....	.....	....	.....
Greeley	718	753	173	147	.....	.....
Hall	1,431	1,840	489	1,189	33	114
Hamilton	1,097	1,237	678	737	.....	.....
Harlan	847	730	295	417	.....	.....
Hayes	240	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hitchcock	395	382	51	120	.....	.....
Holt	1,266	1,316	491	404	.....	.....
Hooker	95	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard	773	946	170	573	.....	.....
Jefferson	1,250	1,607	429	753	57	129
Johnson	840	1,146	729	770	181	406
Kearney	767	959	246	408	.....	.....
Keith	381	266	6	24	.....	.....
Keya Paya	362	272	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kimball	306	142	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	863	1,581	170	537	.....	29
Lancaster	6,117	5,227	1,471	2,697	543	848
Lincoln	1,531	1,101	147	235	42	191
Logan	183	161	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loup	191	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
McPherson	169	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	1,275	1,591	287	821	27	132
Merrick	957	956	389	513	37	106
Morrill	498	356	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nance	771	766	193	144	.....	.....
Nemaha	1,026	1,422	556	1,390	173	1,019
Nuckolls	1,321	1,283	266	522	.....	.....
Otoe	1,335	1,639	657	2,160	265	885
Pawnee	932	1,021	508	849	107	468
Perkins	273	218	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phelps	951	810	178	287	.....	.....
Pierce	490	1,030	84	212	14	16
Platte	958	1,876	259	1,251	15	327
Polk	1,025	906	244	892	.....	.....
Red Willow	869	637	302	153	.....	.....
Richardson	1,479	2,009	747	2,121	244	1,130
Rock	318	285	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saline	1,163	1,830	579	1,667	60	282
Sarpy	611	794	274	698	79	319
Saunders	1,430	1,985	636	1,708	198	383
Scott's Bluff	974	479	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seward	1,067	2,129	636	1,135	151	201
Sheridan	701	541	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman	637	773	53	292	.....	.....
Sioux	395	319	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanton	376	775	23	346	2	114
Thayer	926	1,694	510	657	.....	.....
Thomas	193	143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thurston	502	512	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley	862	858	274	203	.....	.....
Washington	873	1,120	518	1,176	94	419
Wayne	661	853	101	97	7	18
Webster	1,105	1,146	430	620	....	.....
Wheeler	217	144	111	73	.....	.....
York	1,652	1,859	638	951	27	56
Total	90,738	100,842	25,756	50,693	3,502	12,668

PRIMARIES AND ELECTION STATISTICS.

THE PRIMARY VOTE OF 1914.

The table which follows was compiled by Mr. Thorne A. Browne of the Nebraska State Journal. It is inserted here because it furnishes still further comparison of the vote at the general election and at the primary election in this year. It will be noted that Deuel county achieved the distinction of casting 93 per cent of her vote at the general election in the primary. Lancaster cast 59 per cent in the primary; Douglas, 74 per cent. The counties which made a small showing were Colfax with 37 per cent, Garfield with 33 per cent, Holt with 30 per cent.

County	Total Vote, Nov. 3, 1914	Total Vote at Primary, Aug. 18, 1914	Percentage of Total Vote in November Cast at the Primary in August
Adams	4,334	2,092	48
Antelope	3,089	1,249	40
Arthur	284	203	71
Banner	331	145	44
Blaine	495	350	71
Boone	2,991	2,025	67
Box Butte	1,406	713	51
Boyd	1,731	1,179	68
Brown	1,353	732	54
Buffalo	4,579	2,317	51
Burt	2,779	1,931	69
Butler	3,459	2,169	63
Cass	4,413	2,587	59
Cedar	3,317	1,956	59
Chase	908	723	80
Cherry	2,729	1,722	63
Cheyenne	1,346	890	66
Clay	3,628	1,838	51
Colfax	2,111	791	37
Cuming	2,776	1,827	65
Custer	5,738	3,342	58
Dakota	1,667	1,248	75
Dawes	1,678	1,077	64
Dawson	3,372	2,242	66
Deuel	433	404	93
Dixon	2,301	1,029	45
Dodge	4,246	1,924	45
Douglas	25,638	18,947	74
Dundy	912	644	71
Fillmore	3,615	2,406	57
Franklin	2,427	1,289	53
Frontier	1,786	1,080	60
Furnas	2,603	1,360	56
Gage	6,264	3,603	58
Garden	1,060	738	70
Garfield	835	273	33
Gosper	975	701	72
Grant	346	157	45
Greeley	1,840	1,471	80
Hall	3,938	1,534	39
Hamilton	2,946	1,581	54
Harlan	2,069	1,266	61
Hayes	583	450	77
Hitchcock	1,069	693	65
Holt	3,557	1,079	30
Hooker	327	209	64
Howard	2,318	1,681	72
Jefferson	3,335	1,661	50
Johnson	2,374	1,743	73
Kearney	2,061	1,294	62

THE PRIMARY VOTE OF 1914—Concluded.

County	Total Vote, Nov. 3, 1914	Total Vote at Primary, Aug. 18, 1914	Percentage of Total Vote in November Cast at the Primary in August
Keith	966	774	80
Keya Paha	853	471	55
Kimball	626	567	91
Knox	3,792	1,835	48
Lancaster	13,145	7,785	59
Lincoln	3,458	2,089	60
Logan	502	329	66
Loup	494	221	45
McPherson	309	247	85
Madison	3,621	1,952	53
Merrick	2,422	1,597	66
Morrill	1,088	425	40
Nance	2,043	1,157	56
Nemaha	2,975	2,107	71
Nuckolls	3,010	1,411	47
Otoe	4,045	2,315	57
Pawnee	2,384	1,419	59
Perkins	648	464	72
Phelps	2,196	1,308	59
Pierce	2,199	1,476	67
Platte	3,653	1,892	52
Polk	2,490	1,239	50
Red Willow	1,972	1,102	56
Richardson	4,516	4,096	91
Rock	927	669	72
Saline	3,811	2,287	60
Sarpy	2,012	1,402	70
Saunders	4,513	2,456	54
Scott's Bluff	1,890	1,408	75
Seward	3,564	1,821	51
Sheridan	1,689	1,025	61
Sherman	1,946	1,038	53
Sioux	985	544	55
Stanton	1,588	966	61
Thayer	3,309	1,260	38
Thomas	425	266	62
Thurston	2,063	1,563	75
Valley	2,233	1,416	64
Washington	2,835	1,470	52
Wayne	2,124	740	35
Webster	2,746	1,803	66
Wheeler	463	288	62
York	4,039	2,780	69
Total	246,941	146,957	59.5

PREFERENTIAL VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1880-1906.

The preferential vote for the office of United States senator in Nebraska dates from the adoption of the constitution of 1875 and was first taken advantage of in the general election of November 2, 1880, and seven times thereafter. The legislative act of 1909, known as the "Oregon Law," made it mandatory upon the legislators to vote for the individual receiving the highest vote cast by the electors for the office of United States senator. This law is now superseded by the seventeenth amendment to the United States constitution requiring election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

CHOICE OF ELECTORS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN NEBRASKA.

Year	Name	Vote
November 2, 1880	E. S. Dundy	19
	R. W. Furnas	1
Nebraska House Journal, 1881, pp. 38, 39, 252.	Jas. Laird	169
	L. C. Pace	29
	A. S. Paddock	92
	Alvin L. Saunders	1
	Chas. H. Van Wyck	4
	A. J. Weaver	39
	F. E. White	2

The joint session of the legislature, on the seventeenth ballot, elected Chas. H. Van Wyck United States senator, 68 votes being cast for him. Mr. A. S. Paddock received 36 votes, Albinus Nance 4 votes, J. F. Kinney 4 votes. Deciding vote cast on the seventeenth legislative day.

Year	Name	Year
November 2, 1886	Amasa Cobb	305
	A. S. Paddock	2,326
Ibid, 1887, pp. 50, 314, 315.	Chas. H. Van Wyck	46,107
	A. J. Weaver	340
	Scattering	1,372

The legislature on the third ballot chose A. S. Paddock, 93 votes being cast for him. John A. McShane received 32 votes, Chas. H. Van Wyck 4 votes. Deciding vote cast on the twelfth legislative day.

Year	Name	Vote
November 6, 1888	Geo. W. Burton	1
	O. M. Kem	32
Ibid, 1889, pp. 46, 47, 252-254.	J. M. Lord	1
	C. F. Manderson	2
	W. G. Olinger	4,129
	R. H. Robr	1
	Chas. H. Van Wyck	9
	No name	6

The legislature on the first ballot chose Chas. F. Manderson, 103 votes being cast for him. John A. McShane received 27 votes, J. Sterling Morton 1 vote. Deciding vote cast on eleventh legislative day.

Year	Name	Vote
November 6, 1894	C. E. Bentley	25,594
	Wm. J. Bryan	80,472
Ibid, 1895, pp. 64-66, 249, 250.	Lorenzo Crounse	25
	Silas A. Holcomb	12
	Church Howe	36
	Chas. F. Manderson	41
	J. Sterling Morton	43
	Jno. M. Thurston	1,866
	Scattering	224

The legislature on the first ballot chose John M. Thurston, 97 votes being cast for him. Wm. J. Bryan received 17 votes, W. A. Jones received 18 votes. Deciding vote cast on the twelfth legislative day.

Year	Name	Vote
November 8, 1898	Wm. V. Allen	365
	Monroe L. Hayward	1
Ibid, 1899, pp. 120-123, 898.	Chas. F. Manderson	2
	John M. Thurston	20
	John L. Webster	6
	Scattering	43

The legislature on the forty-third ballot chose Monroe L. Hayward, 74 votes being cast for him. Wm. V. Allen received 58 votes. Deciding vote cast on the forty-eighth legislative day.

Year	Name	Vote
November 6, 1900	Wm. V. Allen	3,319
	W. E. Andrews	141
Ibid, 1901, pp. 68-73, 1237.	A. E. Cady	50
	John C. Cowan	26
	Lorenzo Crounse	148
	F. M. Currie	398
	Allen W. Field	141
	C. J. Green	200
	E. J. Hainer	103
	M. F. Harrington	64
	E. H. Hinshaw	474
	G. M. Hitchcotk	3,882
	Silas A. Holcomb	47
	M. P. Kinkaid	5
	G. M. Lambertson	286
	Thomas Majors	8
	Chas. F. Manderson	40
	Geo. D. Meikeljohn	947
	David Mercer	15
	Geo. W. Norris	15
	M. B. Reese	54
	Samuel Rinaker	39
	W. M. Robertson	126
	Edward Rosewater	45,838
	R. D. Sutherland	78
	D. E. Thompson	1,934
	W. H. Thompson	363
	Jno. M. Thurston	429
	J. H. Van Dusen	50
	Jno. L. Webster	483
	Scattering	3 291
	Aguinaldo	1

The legislature on the fifty-fourth ballot chose Chas. H. Dietrich to fill the unexpired term of M. L. Hayward, 70 votes being cast for him. J. H. Millard received 70 votes for full term; W. V. Allen, to fill vacancy, 58 votes; G. W. Berge, to fill vacancy, 2 votes; G. M. Hitchcock, for full term, 8 votes; W. H. Thompson, for full term, 52 votes. Deciding vote cast on sixty-fourth legislative day.

Year	Name	Vote
November 8, 1904	Elmer J. Burkett	107,595
	Scattering	2,577
Ibid, 1905, pp. 62, 167, 168.		

The legislature on the first ballot chose Elmer J. Burkett, 118 votes being cast for him. Richard L. Metcalfe received 9 votes, Alfred Sorenson 1 vote, J. A. Douglas 1 vote. Deciding vote cast on tenth legislative day.

Year	Name	Vote
November 6, 1906	Norris Brown	98,374
	J. P. Roe	3,543
Ibid, 1907, pp. 60-63, 149, 150.	Wm. H. Thompson	83,851
	Scattering	53

The legislature on the first ballot chose Norris Brown, 95 votes being cast for him. W. H. Thompson received 36 votes. Deciding vote cast on the tenth legislative day.

PRIMARY ON UNITED STATES SENATOR, AUGUST 16, 1910.

Counties	Republican					Democrat			People's Independent				Prohibition	Socialist
	Chas. O. Whedon	Elmer J. Burkett	Alfred Sorenson	O. E. Adams	T. McBirmingham	Gilbert M. Hitchcock	Willis E. Reed	Richard L. Metcalfe	Willis E. Reed	Gilbert M. Hitchcock	Richard L. Metcalfe	T. McBirmingham	T. McBirmingham	Thos. Lippincott
Adams	158	188	7	65	7	528	103	262		33	21	3	14	
Antelope	43	263	30	46	21	218	49	108	3	33	22	9	3	
Banner	7	29	1	8	5	6	1	5			1		1	
Blaine	9	50	3	13	2	36	10	20		7		1		
Boone	88	172	15	39	11	282	77	137	4	13	20	3	2	
Box Butte	35	141	6	9	4	132	33	43		2	3			
Boyd	98	240	35	36	28	165	32	58	4	9	9	1	2	
Brown	39	135	10	30	10	96	7	29			1			
Buffalo	175	483	37	80	33	469	106	220	11	32	31	10	7	
Burt	105	282	43	33	16	265	31	67	1	8	9		3	
Butler	125	249	14	33	32	712	133	228		5	14	1	4	
Cass	192	526	12	26		620	43	146	1	6	2			
Cedar	62	194	50	26	22	375	77	167	1	1	2	1		
Chase	31	86	3	32	25	52	20	54	1	5	8	1	7	
Cherry	36	162	17	35	18	231	67	118			3			
Cheyenne	79	115	22	39	23	63	14	30	1	3			1	
Clay	142	196	29	92	23	312	44	178	15	42	57	6	5	
Colfax	38	70	6	21	10	263	71	116		3	2	1	2	
Cuming	31	117	19	15	11	482	162	139		4	1			
Custer	200	543	61	108	53	353	106	253	39	118	76	21	4	
Dakota	42	79	8	1	2	94	48	34	1	2				
Dawes	36	193	7	9	3	144	73	57	4	9	4			
Dawson	128	332	44	52	22	346	56	164	5	30	49	7	8	
Deuel	57	85	8	16	3	21	5	8						
Dixon	99	136	47	42	44	189	62	102	2	14	16	3	7	
Dodge	64	428	27	52	22	613	117	180		9	5	1	10	
Douglas	720	2,409	497	581	252	6,762	527	773	2	23	13	5	10	15
Dundy	38	50	5	44	11	71	32	90	2	3	5	1	1	
Fillmore	129	239	11	90	17	415	98	183	2	24	9	2	4	
Franklin	56	123	15	65	2	335	44	156	4	29	14	7	10	
Frontier	111	99	3	70	2	110	17	59	1	23	27		4	
Furnas	141	147	19	53	11	270	71	296	14	32	75	10	7	

Gage	413	739	61	151	69	768	190	372	4	4	6	1	16	6
Garden	35	50	3	4	5	46	11	14						
Garfield	17	43	6	9	11	36	7	22	2	6	3	3	1	
Gosper	33	30	6	11	4	107	28	75	6	14	7	2	2	
Grant	11	44	3	4	1	12	1	11						
Greeley	38	68	13	12	5	174	47	71	4	17	6	1		
Hall	114	409	40	73	22	401	108	162	3	26	10	1	12	9
Hamilton	89	158	24	27	13	222	33	259	5	17	43	3	14	
Harlan	134	142	8	103	9	205	37	151	13	15	38	2	11	17
Hayes	27	51	9	20	8	43	14	21	1	2	4	1	1	1
Hitchcock	75	80	13	25	10	73	16	55	1	34	20	2		
Holt	55	300	26	27	19	260	80	161	9	32	22	5	20	
Hooker	15	30	9	9	9	11	1	5		1		1		
Howard	43	154	22	26	23	233	46	100	23	53	27	8	3	
Jefferson	220	382	34	78	34	444	110	183	2	8	10	1	7	8
Johnson	101	500	15	38	11	200	66	225	1	7	11		1	
Kearney	99	136	15	40	11	200	38	159	7	47	56	5	4	
Keith	46	68	6	15	3	101	16	24	11	6			1	
Keya Paha	20	54	8	23	17	37	13	27	3	12	6	2		
Kimball	11	37	7	19	5	22	3	15		2		1	3	
Knox	61	222	33	18	55	394	120	187	8	33	13	5	5	
Lancaster	1,466	2,029	47	145	74	1,251	289	1,207	2	8	31	1	45	40
Lincoln	88	272	28	47	21	199	76	128	2	11	10		14	11
Logan	9	15	1	10	10	23	4	9	1	3	3			
Loup	16	31	8	7	8	21	2	10		2	3			
McPherson	20	60	10	13	9	25	4	18	1		1		1	
Madison	76	241	23	29	32	156	371	111	7	2	3			
Merrick	138	284	19	77	15	271	47	81		5	8		14	
Morrill	22	179	16	20	14	75	6	35						
Nance	102	149	13	18	6	183	34	51	2	6	5		4	
Nemaha	143	466	23	58	25	333	62	330		19	37	2	5	
Nuckolls	65	107	17	470	4	202	27	99	2	23	26	3		
Otoe	175	823	41	77	35	475	83	190		3	4	1	8	
Pawnee	101	377	7	27	12	140	28	115		2	2		11	
Perkins	9	61	10	10	4	38	9	47	1	11	20	2		
Phelps	107	113	34	52	20	186	22	117	4	42	52	8	7	
Pierce	35	108	16	24	11	221	79	100	1	1	3	1		
Platte	70	135	18	36	3	742	292	294	7	6	7	2	9	
Polk	78	97	12	17	13	276	37	133	6	62	34	10	23	
Red Willow	304	113	16	70	15	168	56	151	3	9	7		5	
Richardson	117	358	29	31	22	625	106	337	1	5	2		7	
Rock	15	94	8	18	13	53	6	17		1			1	
Saline	188	396	28	116	45	524	122	234	2	17	22	4	8	
Sarpy	39	125	13	29	6	571	45	73		2	2		2	
Saunders	164	321	41	42	33	549	124	181	4	40	35	3	7	
Scott's Bluff	46	175	16	35	10	85	8	85	1	1		1	3	
Seward	125	293	21	47	17	559	111	204	1	17	8	3	4	
Sheridan	43	171	16	57	19	137	21	65	8	23	19	4	1	
Sherman	90	114	15	18	13	117	27	51	5	22	12	6	2	
Sioux	32	120	6	15	2	95	11	16	1	2			2	

PRIMARY ON UNITED STATES SENATOR, AUGUST 16, 1910—Concluded.

Counties	Republican					Democrat			People's Independent				Prohibition	Socialis
	Chas. O. Whedon	Elmer J. Burkett	Alfred Sorenson	O. E. Adams	T. McBirmingham	Gilbert M. Hitchcock	Willis E. Reed	Richard L. Metcalfe	Willis E. Reed	Gilbert M. Hitchcock	Richard L. Metcalfe	T. McBirmingham	T. McBirmingham	Thos. Lippincott
Stanton	24	82	6	23	7	134	66	123			2	1	3	
Thayer	148	269	13	93	38	351	41	179	1	8	15	2	2	
Thomas	7	31	1	1	3	32	4	14		1			1	
Thurston	32	109	5	13	37	329	50	118		1			3	
Valley	59	165	17	30	9	101	21	76	6	21	23	3	4	
Washington	105	250	17	37	19	463	22	49		9	2	1	2	
Wayne	82	118	11	12	14	96	55	70		2	2		1	
Webster	141	108	33	186	32	100	35	82	5	20	25	8	12	
Wheeler	9	25	1	4	10	20	1	25	3	8	4	1	3	
York	146	440	27	54	21	352	74	210	3	11	19	2	12	
Totals	9,607	21,682	2,155	4,661	1,796	29,387	5,799	12,217	301	1,284	1,229	207	435	107

PRIMARY ON UNITED STATES SENATOR, APRIL 19, 1912.

Counties	Republican		Democrat				People's Independent			Socialist	Prohibition
	Norris Brown	G. W. Norris	W. H. Thompson	A. C. Shallenberger	Willis E. Reed	Robert F. Smith	Willis E. Reed	A. C. Shallenberger	W. H. Thompson	John C. Chase	D. B. Gilbert
Adams	353	913	326	441	55	39		3	2	1	2
Antelope	415	431	62	332	72	20	3	14	1		
Banner	38	59	8	15					1		
Blaine	78	61	22	32	5	3					
Boone	313	447	103	431	61	31	2	16	7		
Box Butte	203	76	50	119	16	5		1			1
Boyd	234	340	62	134	44	26	3	5	12		
Brown	156	183	27	146	28	7		1		2	
Buffalo	1,005	486	160	469	55	24	3	6	1		
Burt	426	381	61	207	47	29	1	3	1		
Butler	367	392	217	644	113	71					
Cass	482	575	195	508	76	74		2	2		
Cedar	324	390	152	432	121	84	1				
Chase	85	201	29	134	6	6		5			
Cherry	341	181	59	290	30	8		2	1		
Cheyenne	175	145	56	82	22	21					
Clay	215	843	228	426	22	31	8	31	18		1
Colfax	175	109	45	299	50	27		1			
Cuming	291	256	131	427	131	89					
Custer	703	872	409	384	62	26	8	25	18	14	
Dakota	144	116	48	125	27	15					
Dawes	267	180	38	140	14	5		1	1		
Dawson	645	560	143	518	79	35	3	20	7		
Deuel	80	51	16	40	8	2					
Dixon	226	436	66	226	38	33	1	5	1		4
Dodge	707	456	183	559	99	57				8	3
Douglas	4,703	4,725	1,288	1,849	1,126	870	9	18	13	21	3
Dundy	43	247	31	88	12	5	2	5	1		
Fillmore	537	423	193	545	50	40		1	2	5	
Franklin	137	485	73	469	23	15	1	20	3		
Frontier	80	511	62	176	6	17	1	11	1		
Furnas	141	692	82	538	27	20	1	31	8		1

PRIMARY ON UNITED STATES SENATOR, APRIL 19, 1912—Concluded.

Counties	Republican		Democrat				People's Independent			Socialist	Prohibition
	Norris Brown	G. W. Norris	W. H. Thompson	A. C. Shallenberger	Willis E. Reed	Robert F. Smith	Willis E. Reed	A. C. Shallenberger	W. H. Thompson	John C. Chase	D. B. Gilbert
Gage	1,196	1,385	105	653	59	36	1	4	1		2
Garden	120	83	44	39	4	5					
Garfield	94	63	43	35	3	3		3	1	21	
Gosper	47	232	33	218	13	17	2	17	2		
Grant	44	28	24	18	1	1					
Greeley	191	115	153	309	60	10	1	12	2		
Hall	495	747	730	127	17	48	1	4	12		
Hamilton	367	511	237	358	25	14	4	16	9		
Harlan	179	499	43	464	14	13	2	2	2	8	
Hayes	33	177	12	84	3	8		3			
Hitchcock	69	247	64	154	11	9		11	7		
Holt	422	454	93	429	77	40	2	29	9		2
Hooker	42	40	11	17	1	3	1	1			
Howard	226	210	387	190	25	18	3	15	30		1
Jefferson	425	517	112	394	38	20		1		8	
Johnson	450	389	59	343	27	16		4			
Kearney	173	513	94	396	20	13	1	19	9		
Keith	165	110	62	101	9	5			1		
Keya Paha	97	63	12	43	11	3		11		12	
Kimball	102	70	12	22	13	4		1			
Knox	375	369	137	550	89	43	2	9	2		
Lancaster	2,597	2,511	616	1,090	144	72	5	11	7	25	23
Lincoln	484	586	114	303	37	25		1			
Logan	27	44	11	29	3	2		5			
Loup	74	40	14	24	2	1		2	1	1	
McPherson	63	143	14	37	16	10					
Madison	590	479	67	249	346	28					
Merrick	445	494	231	225	23	8		1		1	5
Morrill	190	120	43	98	25	17				1	2
Nance	449	249	95	177	25	4		3	1		
Nemaha	382	457	159	430	74	33		6	3		
Nuckolls	242	517	184	260	16	16		10	3		

Otoe	504	513	160	508	108	45			1		
Pawnee	299	425	92	240	19	13		2			
Perkins	29	117	32	67	7	2		6	2		
Phelps	207	730	71	342	8	2	2	40	12		
Pierce	271	177	82	336	104	49		1			
Platte	360	466	237	715	334	73					4
Polk	343	288	176	214	33	10	4	23	22		1
Red Willow	140	766	66	373	15	13		2	1		
Richardson	470	475	250	738	74	60					
Rock	130	137	17	89	5	3	1	1		2	
Saline	533	569	278	492	102	129	2	1	1		1
Sarpy	243	258	135	275	111	44				1	
Saunders	520	551	201	541	87	38	5	23	10		
Scott's Bluff	349	314	24	111	18	7				1	
Seward	482	478	228	514	39	64		2			
Sheridan	207	214	54	157	16	8	1	11	2	10	
Sherman	408	195	180	132	15	26	7	7	1		
Sioux	84	159	67	82	12	6					
Stanton	140	138	38	177	89	13					
Thayer	414	478	102	487	19	29		1		14	
Thomas	74	61	26	33	6	5					
Thurston	189	163	140	254	45	29				2	
Valley	305	219	128	154	23	2	1	11	7		1
Washington	351	399	105	406	35	32					
Wayne	284	368	84	204	90	20					
Webster	205	576	101	356	28	23	1	19	5		
Wheeler	54	62	23	43	6	10	2	6	4	8	
York	617	822	256	449	40	24	1	2	1	5	
Totals	33,156	38,893	11,993	27,581	5,244	3,061	99	582	271	172	58

NEBRASKA CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1908.

Year 1908

First District			Second District			Third District		
Name	Party	Vote	Name	Party	Vote	Name	Party	Vote
E. M. Pollard	Rep.	7,285	T. W. Blackburn	Rep.	2,060	J. F. Boyd	Rep.	7,837
A. P. Fitzsimmons	Dem.	1,882	A. W. Jefferis	Rep.	3,716	Edgar Howard	Dem.	3,038
A. P. Fitzsimmons	P. I.	76	Chas. L. Saunders	Rep.	2,671	Edgar Howard	P. I.	260
J. A. Maguire	Dem.	2,556	Gilbert M. Hitchcock	Dem.	4,834	Jas. P. Latta	Dem.	4,559
J. A. Maguire	P. I.	49	F. H. Alexander	Soc.	26	Jas. P. Latta	P. I.	104
		11,848	Geo. C. Porter	Soc.	38	J. M. Woodcock	Soc.	30
					13,345			15,828

Fourth District			Fifth District			Sixth District		
C. H. Aldrich	Rep.	3,860	Geo. W. Norris	Rep.	6,936	M. P. Kinkaid	Rep.	6,816
E. H. Hinshaw	Rep.	7,919	Fred W. Ashton	Dem.	3,825	Robt. G. Ross	Rep.	589
Wm. F. Cramb	Dem.	1,535	Fred W. Ashton	P. I.	1,303	Robt. G. Ross	Dem.	327
Wm. F. Cramb	P. I.	130	J. J. Laikey	Soc.	81	C. A. Sibley	Rep.	1,281
Chas. F. Gilbert	Dem.	2,110				Walter Johnson	Dem.	957
Chas. F. Gilbert	P. I.	228			12,145	Walter Johnson	P. I.	328
W. B. Jones	Dem.	1,025				Walter B. McNell	Dem.	763
W. B. Jones	P. I.	314				Walter B. McNell	P. I.	163
S. L. Mains	Dem.	822				H. G. Stewart	Dem.	282
S. L. Mains	P. I.	43				H. G. Stewart	P. I.	107
T. M. Birmingham	Pro.	208				W. H. Westover	Dem.	1,401
		18,194				W. H. Westover	P. I.	310
						Lucien Stebbins	Soc.	118
						Geo. H. Hornby	Pro.	78
								13,520

Year 1910	First District			Second District			Third District		
	Name	Party	Vote	Name	Party	Vote	Name	Party	Vote
	Wm. Hayward	Rep.	5,474	T. W. Blackburn	Rep.		Lawson A. Brian	Rep.	2,062
	Geo. E. Tobey	Rep.	2,573	A. L. Sutton	Rep.	3,346	J. F. Boyd	Rep.	3,447
	John A. Maguire	Dem.	5,828	Chas. L. Saunders	Rep.	1,740	Jas. P. Latta	Dem.	8,470
	John A. Maguire	P. I.	123	David H. Christie	Rep.	324	Jas. P. Latta	P. I.	317
	C. R. Oyler	Soc.	99	S. A. Lewis	Dem.	570	H. F. J. Hockenberger	Pro.	58
			14,097	C. O. Lobeck	Dem.	2,778			14,354
				L. J. Quinby	Dem.	1,151			
				W. F. Stoecker	Dem.	1,639			
				H. B. Fleharty	Dem.	2,585			
				Peter Mehrens	Soc.	132			
						14,265			
	Fourth District			Fifth District			Sixth District		
	Chas. H. Sloan	Rep.	6,120	Geo. W. Norris	Rep.	5,649	F. E. Beeman	Rep.	2,061
	S. L. Mains	Dem.	1,084	C. E. Harman	Dem.	1,952	M. P. Kinkaid	Rep.	5,903
	S. L. Mains	P. I.	42	C. E. Harman	P. I.	199	Robt. A. Ross	Rep.	566
	Chas. F. Gilbert	Dem.	1,300	R. D. Sutherland	Dem.	4,130	Robt. A. Ross	Dem.	457
	Chas. F. Gilbert	P. I.	108	R. D. Sutherland	P. I.	778	Robt. A. Ross	P. I.	75
	B. F. Good	Dem.	2,613	J. D. Stoddard	Pro.	73	Robt. A. Ross	Pro.	49
	B. F. Good	P. I.	230				W. J. Taylor	Dem.	2,229
	S. M. Bailey	Dem.	1,812			12,781	W. J. Taylor	P. I.	449
	S. M. Bailey	P. I.	61				G. L. Shumway	Dem.	1,293
	Matt Miller	Dem.	1,647				G. L. Shumway	P. I.	165
	Matt Miller	P. I.	48				J. R. Dean	Dem.	2,234
	A. H. Martin	Soc.	99				J. R. Dean	P. I.	323
			15,164				H. H. Wendt	Dem.	379
							F. G. Chase	Soc.	188
									16,371

NEBRASKA CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY, APRIL 19, 1912.

Year 1912	First District			Second District			Third District		
	Name	Party	Vote	Name	Party	Vote	Name	Party	Vote
	Paul F. Clark	Rep.	5,616	T. W. Blackburn	Rep.	1,833	J. C. Cook	Rep.	10,005
	Wm. A. Selleck	Rep.	4,453	Benj. S. Baker	Rep.	3,959	Dan V. Stephens	Dem.	9,177
	Jno. A. Maguire	Dem.	5,816	H. H. Baldrige	Rep.	4,952	Dan V. Stephens	P. I.	20
	Jno. A. Maguire	P. I.	41	W. F. Stoecker	Dem.	1,448	N. H. Nye	Soc.	83
	O. R. Oyler	Soc.	132	C. O. Lobeck	Dem.	4,191	W. D. Gibson	Pro.	12
	N. A. Carracker	Pro.	14	C. O. Lobeck	P. I.	29			19,297
			16,072	S. A. Lewis	Dem.	545			
				J. N. Carter	Soc.	199			
						17,156			
	Fourth District			Fifth District			Sixth District		
	Chas. H. Sloan	Rep.	11,120	S. R. Barton	Rep.	6,109	M. P. Kinkaid	Rep.	13,299
	Chas. M. Skiles	Dem.	7,115	W. A. Prince	Rep.	2,459	Jesse Ga dy	Dem.	1,337
	Chas. M. Skiles	P. I.	128	R. L. Keester	Rep.	1,334	J. A. Donohoe	Dem.	2,849
	L. A. White	Pro.	100	P. A. Caldwell	Rep.	1,487	J. A. Donohoe	P. I.	119
	E. E. Elmstead	Soc.	24	R. D. Sutherland	Dem.	7,223	W. J. Taylor	Dem.	4,435
			18,482	R. D. Sutherland	P. I.	342	W. J. Taylor	P. I.	199
				W. C. Eliott	Soc.	43	Fred J. Warren	Soc.	625
				Geo. W. Porter	Pro.	6	Robt. Dehartz	Pro.	5
						19,003			22,868

PRIMARY VOTE ON GOVERNOR, SEPTEMBER 1, 1908

Counties	G. L. Sheldon, Republican	G. W. Berge, Democrat	G. W. Berge, People's Independent	Jas. C. Dahlman, Democrat	A. C. Shallenberger, Democrat	A. C. Shallenberger, People's Independent	Roy R. Teeter, Prohibition	C. H. Harbaugh, Socialist	J. W. Walker, Socialist
Adams	592	109	42	114	369	42	14	6	11
Antelope	600	81	71	83	104	48	16	1	
Banner	72	4		1	2				
Blaine	73	18		6	9		1	1	
Boone	691	173	116	141	98	30	5		
Box Butte	198	45	1	38	33	1			
Boyd	523	109	23	75	28	5	1	3	1
Brown	284	52	4	29	32		3	8	3
Buffalo	953	112	51	113	113	8	5	4	1
Burt	860	130	9	162	161	3	1	2	
Butler	704	312	25	299	218	7	12	2	
Cass	648	203	7	117	248	1	22		1
Cedar	402	195	1	154	222	2		2	
Chase	136	7	8	8	47	26	5		
Cherry	353	43	2	82	48	1	4	2	5
Cheyenne	296	27	1	86	33		4	1	
Clay	782	136	95	82	312	90	22	6	3
Colfax	210	66	4	146	124	1	3	3	3
Cuming	413	154		212	339	2	1		
Custer	746	136	128	76	112	51	9	12	9
Dakota	137	51	1	75	53		3	1	
Dawes	290	29	16	76	27	1	1	2	1
Dawson	711	98	44	69	122	18	11	3	
Deuel	137	17		17	16				
Dixon	353	129	28	58	97	2	3		2
Dodge	713	247	1	428	350	2	4		1
Douglas	6,686	389	7	3,289	1,296	5	8	20	35
Dundy	168	14	11	12	32	22	1		
Fillmore	690	123	51	83	228	25	8	3	1
Franklin	417	43	10	20	203	38	5	2	3
Frontier	308	22	14	12	78	20	8	1	6
Furnas	717	116	64	17	228	46	10	2	
Gage	2,834	205	5	131	381	6	22	2	1
Garden									
Garfield	88	24	13	23	20	4		5	3
Gosper	89	11	29	1	39	53	3		
Grant	23	7		4	11		1		
Greeley	216	136	34	98	83	10		2	1
Hall	666	75	27	115	183	10	8	4	3
Hamilton	457	227	85	61	113	31	44	1	
Harlan	437	39	25	15	351	103	28	12	5
Hayes	108	11	4	7	47	13		3	4
Hitchcock	186	33	31	30	74	32	8	1	1
Holt	391	60	71	78	77	32	13	6	2
Hooker	21	8		20	5	1			1
Howard	255	104	90	47	74	33	8	3	1
Jefferson	930	149	4	76	124	5	14	1	2
Johnson	674	195	11	42	158	2	4	2	
Kearney	466	41	44	36	146	68	15	1	1
Keith	105	30	13	25	19	1	1		
Keya Paha	175	34	23	24	7	5		4	1
Kimball	91	11	1	3	10	1			
Knox	380	178	41	109	136	25	8	3	4
Lancaster	4,312	998	46	253	320	5	67	5	4
Lincoln	446	87	4	89	85	3	8	14	12
Logan	19	9	5	9	3	2	1		
Loup	40	7	4	1	6	4		5	
McPherson	57	1		4	2			2	1
Madison	959	89	8	113	200	4	3	1	1
Merrick	466	125	24	78	107	8	13		
Morrill									
Nance	385	122	12	39	142	4	6		
Nemaha	751	280	45	97	168	8	14	10	1
Nuckolls	348	69	30	52	84	9	1		1
Otoe	568	314	7	171	204	2	5	3	1
Pawnee	533	110	2	30	77		8		1
Perkins	63	22	25	8	20	5		2	1
Phelps	410	82	77	36	251	155	28	2	2
Pierce	397	122	6	66	99		2		

PRIMARY VOTE ON GOVERNOR, SEPTEMBER 1, 1908—Concluded.

Counties	G. L. Sheldon, Republican	G. W. Berge, Democrat	G. W. Berge, People's Independent	Jas. C. Dahlman, Democrat	A. C. Shallenberger, Democrat	A. C. Shallenberger, People's Independent	Roy R. Teeter, Prohibition	C. H. Harbaugh, Socialist	J. W. Walker, Socialist
Platte	427	250	4	190	633		3	2	1
Polk	456	126	179	36	21	21	48	3	2
Red Willow	823	72	4	24	252	8	9	13	7
Richardson	599	231		97	319	1	4	1	1
Rock	210	24	1	10	26	1	2		
Saline	967	200	22	178	321	20	15	1	1
Sarpy	335	131		259	198		6	4	1
Saunders	776	242	120	248	215	41	23	3	1
Scott's Bluff	355	52	1	27	22		7	1	4
Seward	940	246	35	225	182	6	4	1	
Sheridan	312	42	37	55	30	8	7	6	1
Sherman	222	34	76	45	23	24		7	4
Sioux	97	27		23	16	2			1
Stanton	340	50	2	47	113	1	1		
Thayer	888	112	10	47	207	7	6	2	2
Thomas	38	28		7	23		1		
Thurston	169	80		71	147		3		1
Valley	398	70	54	36	34	26	4		
Washington	600	97	4	118	112	1	5	7	1
Wayne	494	92	3	74	159	1	1	2	1
Webster	480	32	45	24	103	32	15	1	1
Wheeler	50	30	12	7	9	7	1	4	
York	1,097	221	27	138	153	6	23	1	1
Totals	50,282	9,894	2,317	10,157	12,526	1,354	711	240	172

PRIMARY VOTE ON GOVERNOR, AUGUST 16, 1910.

Counties	C. H. Aldrich, Republican	W. E. Low, Republican	A. E. Cady, Republican	J. C. Dahlman, Democrat	A. C. Shallenberger, Democrat	A. C. Shallenberger, People's Independent	Geo. I. Wright, Prohibition	C. J. Wright, Socialist
Adams	317	26	93	500	541	58	13	14
Antelope	194	57	146	125	309	75	3	1
Banner	27	11	12	3	10	1	1	2
Blaine	34	10	35	19	53	8		3
Boone	236	23	76	242	332	43	2	
Box Butte	149	11	32	106	154	5	1	5
Boyd	258	63	112	135	142	23	2	7
Brown	160	24	45	30	118			3
Buffalo	392	54	387	427	520	86	7	16
Burt	244	34	201	119	286	20	3	
Butler	441	19	25	673	521	21	3	3
Cass	467	54	236	472	423	9	10	8
Cedar	192	38	118	418	288	8		
Chase	99	23	59	23	118	15	7	
Cherry	126	53	73	238	283		16	20
Cheyenne	83	40	165	49	65	3		6
Clay	296	52	137	217	435	123	3	2
Colfax	36	14	97	290	255	4	3	7
Cuming	72	26	97	627	362	5		2
Custer	411	137	398	231	533	272	4	46
Dakota	75	26	28	157	84	3	7	
Dawes	174	40	38	166	174	17		9
Dawson	216	68	305	245	404	86	8	8
Deuel	73	16	76	10	24		1	
Dixon	184	59	118	147	255	37	7	

PRIMARY VOTE ON GOVERNOR, AUGUST 16, 1910—Concluded.

Counties	C. H. Aldrich, Republican	W. E. Low, Republican	A. E. Cady, Republican	J. C. Dahlman, Democrat	A. C. Shallenberger, Democrat	A. C. Shallenberger, People's Independent	Geo. I. Wright, Prohibition	C. J. Wright, Socialist
Dodge	180	47	348	594	505	17	10	1
Douglas	891	218	3,738	7,356	1,918	43	9	124
Dundy	88	21	29	52	191	11	1	2
Fillmore	323	35	97	459	364	36	5	8
Franklin	146	51	62	164	451	62	10	7
Frontier	200	26	58	85	126	50	4	12
Furnas	217	41	105	148	572	141	6	5
Gage	940	117	391	777	723	16	15	24
Garden	77	16	56	27	61		2	5
Garfield	33	9	41	28	46	14	2	4
Gosper	49	10	27	80	160	29	2	
Grant	27	13	25	9	17		1	
Greeley	42	10	96	86	234	29		10
Hall	206	22	499	561	314	37	10	23
Hamilton	234	25	52	202	368	76	14	6
Harlan	268	38	80	109	332	71	11	26
Hayes	76	13	22	21	68	8	1	4
Hitchcock	138	18	41	51	111	50		3
Holt	158	41	218	177	400	72	19	8
Hooker	39	17	14	11	11	2		2
Howard	32	4	244	185	234	107	1	5
Jefferson	423	97	212	308	544	23	6	36
Johnson	394	68	178	147	385	18	1	3
Kearney	219	30	51	116	307	116	4	5
Keith	70	25	41	57	99	13	1	7
Keya Paha	56	22	43	20	62	23	2	12
Kimball	38	7	31	6	34	4	3	1
Knox	204	57	131	404	447	63	8	5
Lancaster	2,131	298	1,188	1,896	1,365	42	43	82
Lincoln	191	48	220	233	276	28	8	28
Logan	21	8	16	9	27	8		
Loup	37	13	18	15	19	5		10
McPherson	45	38	29	18	33	2	1	2
Madison	226	35	155	385	354	14		2
Merrick	380	35	191	224	234	13	13	
Morrill	85	41	79	36	85		3	1
Nance	184	14	88	144	180	15	4	
Nemaha	375	108	227	330	493	60	5	8
Nuckolls	275	79	131	108	247	60		1
Otoe	444	122	528	438	433	10	8	7
Pawnee	330	58	115	98	217	5	12	2
Perkins	60	10	28	16	84	33		1
Phelps	195	31	105	76	280	111	6	6
Pierce	97	27	73	298	218	6	1	
Platte	142	17	103	610	918	28	9	4
Polk	179	15	27	229	300	122	21	12
Red Willow	330	57	115	98	314	19	5	38
Richardson	351	79	120	419	765	10	7	8
Rock	66	31	51	10	83	1	1	3
Saline	490	55	230	643	413	44	8	3
Sarpy	119	18	90	430	339	3	2	3
Saunders	362	55	203	543	509	90	7	5
Scott's Bluff	144	38	96	30	156	4	2	11
Seward	385	48	80	603	434	31	3	
Sheridan	176	54	77	116	146	54	1	11
Sherman	90	20	135	126	91	47	2	11
Sioux	118	27	22	31	106	3	1	3
Stanton	39	13	94	200	210	5	3	
Thayer	370	51	141	222	454	29	2	15
Thomas	20	12	8	9	41	2	1	2
Thorston	114	15	54	153	403	1	2	2
Valley	102	16	165	75	146	57	4	6
Washington	238	31	155	265	290	12	2	17
Wayne	112	38	85	122	127	4	1	1
Webster	317	81	89	110	233	63	11	17
Wheeler	21	15	12	4	43	17	3	
York	442	31	234	310	448	37	12	9
Totals	20,627	3,868	15,616	27,591	27,287	3,148	463	841

PRIMARY VOTE ON GOVERNOR, APRIL 19, 1912.

Counties	C. H. Aldrich, Republican	J. E. Newton, Republican	J. H. Morehead, Democrat	R. L. Metcalfe, Democrat	R. L. Metcalfe, People's Independent	J. H. Morehead, People's Independent	Nathan Wilson, Prohibition	C. J. Wright, Socialist
Adams	962	297	363	508	3	2	8	44
Antelope	609	257	277	195	7	9	4	6
Banner	70	27	4	12				4
Blaine	118	25	33	32			1	15
Boone	571	212	396	239	10	15	4	3
Box Butte	224	64	101	88		1	3	15
Boyd	408	180	131	131	13	8	1	9
Brown	258	91	91	117	1		2	8
Buffalo	977	468	318	374	6	2	3	31
Burt	552	279	205	139	4	1	3	2
Butler	578	210	629	406	2		3	4
Cass	609	441	547	326	1	3		10
Cedar	578	154	555	265		2	2	
Chase	215	77	82	94	4	1	5	4
Cherry	395	133	243	141	2	1	3	39
Cheyenne	220	90	84	101	1		1	11
Clay	777	285	279	429	43	12	10	6
Colfax	256	120	225	186				12
Cuming	339	194	544	185				1
Custer	1,139	478	373	523	35	23	15	74
Dakota	236	37	113	108			1	
Dawes	333	137	82	99	2		1	4
Dawson	838	396	335	429	22	11	7	8
Deuel	87	42	25	42				1
Dixon	499	171	157	205	4	4	1	1
Dodge	784	415	497	424			12	38
Douglas	5,388	4,040	3,487	1,874	28	18	3	187
Dundy	228	53	78	58	4	2	6	26
Fillmore	700	283	404	424	3		6	14
Franklin	497	122	278	279	13	10	3	4
Frontier	408	179	123	138	9	10	5	15
Furnas	551	256	252	404	28	13	9	19
Gage	1,546	1,186	515	349	1	3	15	19
Garden	158	52	39	54			3	5
Garfield	116	50	36	50	2	2	3	41
Gosper	182	88	153	127	12	10	2	
Grant	45	28	15	28				
Greeley	196	119	353	190	4	10	3	10
Hall	826	444	553	359	10	8	11	36
Hamilton	565	312	189	437	19	5	6	10
Harlan	457	212	191	315	4	5	13	38
Hayes	157	47	31	77	3			10
Hitchcock	231	76	135	114	15	13	1	8
Holt	633	277	343	299	26	17	15	45
Hooker	59	23	11	20	1	1	1	1
Howard	304	125	219	390	32	17	3	18
Jefferson	716	244	334	219	1		8	47
Johnson	490	354	227	229	1	3	1	8
Kearney	477	188	215	303	18	17	4	12
Keith	192	75	85	79		1		15
Keya Paha	101	58	35	32	4	7	2	22
Kimball	137	35	21	30	1			2
Knox	533	203	458	351	5	8		6
Lancaster	3,490	1,659	668	1,306	21	2	102	93
Lincoln	696	388	223	246	1	3		82
Logan	56	14	23	21		1		
Loup	71	44	14	26	2	1	2	17
McPherson	137	70	23	49	1		2	8
Madison	691	407	393	285			1	10
Merrick	649	301	226	258	1		20	4
Morrill	243	59	56	134			3	10
Nance	514	205	136	166	2	2	4	2
Nemaha	573	266	412	311	7	7	10	6
Nuckolls	532	209	161	312	9	4	2	17
Otoe	624	411	494	348		1	6	11
Pawnee	560	171	233	128			14	5
Perkins	124	22	44	66	8			9
Phelps	479	454	161	255	41	15	2	9
Pierce	327	113	390	171	1			

PRIMARY VOTE ON GOVERNOR, APRIL 19, 1912—Concluded.

Counties	C. H. Aldrich, Republican	J. E. Newton, Republican	J. H. Morehead, Democrat	R. L. Metcalfe, Democrat	R. L. Metcalfe, People's Independent	J. H. Morehead, People's Independent	Nathan Wilson, Prohibition	C. J. Wright, Socialist
Platte	624	219	983	391			5	2
Polk	448	190	195	230	30	21	40	14
Red Willow	632	207	246	226	2	1	4	38
Richardson	748	183	1,080	230			1	10
Rock	195	76	42	69	2		1	10
Saline	732	381	493	506	2	2	6	3
Sarpy	241	259	349	221			2	10
Saunders	750	338	549	342	19	19	8	6
Scott's Bluff	531	115	48	141			1	32
Seward	662	331	550	296	1	1	1	6
Sheridan	292	135	141	93	2	12	1	33
Sherman	412	192	129	212	9	7	1	17
Sioux	173	73	100	67			1	6
Stanton	206	75	197	167				
Thayer	616	293	351	303	1		2	31
Thomas	81	47	34	35	1			4
Thurston	267	101	306	154			3	12
Valley	416	126	122	186	12	8	7	23
Washington	515	265	295	275			4	10
Wayne	507	158	223	165	1			2
Webster	571	212	247	257	13	13	8	15
Wheeler	79	44	40	38	10	3	1	11
York	992	451	427	352	3	1	12	13
Totals	48,981	23,673	26,279	22,065	606	399	490	1,559

PREFERENTIAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, NEBRASKA PRIMARY, APRIL 19, 1912.

Counties	Republican				Democrat				People's Independent	Prohibition	Socialist
	Theodore Roosevelt	W. H. Taft	R. M. La Follette	R. G. Ross	Woodrow Wilson	Judson Harmon	Champ Clark	R. G. Ross	Woodrow Wilson	E. W. Chafin	E. V. Debs
Adams	672	192	480	6	447	99	301	19		8	6
Antelope	551	217	161	6	179	120	188	8		4	
Banner	67	6	33		10		14	1			1
Blaine	90	36	31	2	12	4	51	1		1	
Boone	549	105	172	4	250	169	217	11		4	
Box Butte	199	50	48	1	22	10	169			3	6
Boyd	409	69	129	7	99	37	125	11		1	2
Brow	245	48	90	7	118	22	63	10		2	6
Buffalo	779	334	419	6	232	178	313	5		4	
Burt	559	226	103	7	47	100	199	11		4	1
Butler	472	148	197	8	210	432	397	17		3	2
Cass	698	188	238	15	311	218	301	52		7	
Cedar	554	159	68	3	216	333	247	20		1	
Chase	197	66	41	5	38	43	89	4		6	2
Cherry	338	113	117		122	43	212	9		3	
Cheyenne	210	55	86	6	43	26	104	22			
Clay	657	61	407	7	183	128	391	11		11	
Colfax	236	82	79	1	122	148	135	17			1
Cuming	326	151	99	4	208	310	250	15			
Custer	941	182	590	11	395	65	412	26		14	27
Dakota	193	62	42	1	48	37	138	2		1	
Dawes	222	91	95	3	55	25	110	6		1	1
Dawson	737	127	374	13	299	92	365	34		7	4
Deuel	91	21	24	2	9	4	52	2			
Dixon	542	102	94	6	104	99	167	9		5	1
Dodge	757	382	118	8	228	369	308	31		13	3
Douglas	5,622	2,691	1,638	61	1,416	2,537	1,422	89	30	3	29
Dundy	234	34	28	4	22	5	110	4		6	12
Fillmore	557	210	261	3	212	314	306	7		5	6
Franklin	454	67	135	1	116	132	308	9		3	1
Frontier	361	59	193	1	105	15	143	2		6	8
Furnas	539	88	222	4	177	40	446	12		9	12

Gage	1,854	424	545	23	210	240	411	16		15	5
Garden	177	20	27	1	38	3	54	3		3	4
Garfield	110	28	31	6	39	10	31	7		3	23
Gosper	170	20	101	6	126	41	107	6		2	
Grant	39	12	26	2	5	9	35	4			
Greeley	221	57	55		121	80	326	10		4	
Hall	829	243	247	3	239	327	330	17		13	7
Hamilton	539	57	338	5	176	109	333	7		9	6
Harlan	393	96	220	10	142	47	373	6		13	12
Hayes	145	16	51	5	32	7	57	10			1
Hitchcock	234	33	63	3	76	23	145	12		3	4
Holt	644	184	153	8	261	111	243	10		12	16
Hooker	56	17	19	1	6	2	25			1	
Howard	351	58	74	2	255	120	236	17		4	4
Jefferson	732	151	133	13	146	85	328	15		8	4
Johnson	568	154	176	11	81	50	315	5		1	2
Kearney	370	66	275	3	228	75	211	4		3	5
Keith	197	37	58		65	8	98	2			9
Keya Paha	104	50	25	1	26	13	30	1		2	17
Kimball	145	10	30	1	10	6	30	4			1
Knox	494	207	109	9	238	242	347	7			1
Lancaster	2,715	1,023	1,720	18	618	232	1,080	26		108	25
Lincoln	639	102	402	12	166	58	240	16		4	
Logan	43	12	20		17	2	24	1			
Loup	73	25	24	2	18	4	20			2	12
McPherson	156	16	53	3	32	4	35	1		1	3
Madison	654	366	181	11	214	260	219	16		2	1
Merrick	706	125	173	15	157	87	218	30		21	5
Morrill	191	45	82	2	35	16	120	11		3	4
Nance	564	114	96	10	90	71	143	11		4	
Nemaha	584	149	171	2	189	105	397	13		8	4
Nuckolls	493	151	139	8	148	41	266	27		3	10
Otoe	659	173	263	6	242	232	360	18		8	4
Pawnee	514	121	147	6	144	76	145	8		13	1
Perkins	104	15	35		48	11	49	1			1
Phelps	523	73	388	14	227	30	153	3		4	2
Pierce	271	161	48	3	109	202	234	31			
Platte	722	86	104	4	289	871	207	30		5	2
Polk	502	57	99	7	211	91	133	5		38	1
Red Willow	589	87	251	9	89	24	359	6		3	10
Richardson	745	154	128	7	154	241	783	23		7	2
Rock	159	41	71	3	53	16	64	1		1	7
Saline	606	236	310	17	200	268	443	103		5	
Sarpy	341	89	97	12	158	201	192	12		2	2
Saunders	826	151	161	12	218	244	416	17		9	5
Scott's Bluff	474	109	112	5	53	5	138	2		1	13
Seward	655	157	234	9	196	194	428	30		1	
Sheridan	260	90	101	9	95	16	115	5		2	19
Sherman	403	92	161	13	85	86	124	52		1	6
Sioux	195	26	41	1	58	5	91	10			

PREFERENTIAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, NEBRASKA PRIMARY, APRIL 19, 1912—Concluded.

Counties	Republican				Democrat				People's Independent	Prohibition	Socialist
	Theodore Roosevelt	W. H. Taft	R. M. La Follette	R. G. Ross	Woodrow Wilson	Judson Harmon	Champ Clark	R. G. Ross	Woodrow Wilson	E. W. Chafin	E. V. Debs
Stanton	165	95	34	2	97	124	153	5		1	2
Thayer	616	143	203	14	128	147	340	33		2	12
Thomas	73	19	42	1	16	6	42	3			1
Thurston	272	70	72	8	221	95	119	22		4	2
Valley	349	100	140	4	95	59	153	3		7	10
Washington	574	134	100	12	224	216	130	12		4	4
Wayne	508	131	78	5	176	76	135	14			
Webster	583	107	175	5	114	170	224	11		6	6
Wheeler	89	8	29	1	40	7	32	3		1	9
York	770	226	532	7	290	99	385	10		13	2
Totals	46,795	13,341	16,785	605	14,289	12,454	21,027	1,271	30	525	439

PRIMARY LIMITING SUFFRAGE OF FOREIGN BORN PERSONS TO THOSE WHO ARE FULLY NATURALIZED, AUGUST 16, 1910.

Counties	Republican		Democrat		People's Independent		Prohibition		Socialist	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	276	34	380	140	28	5	7		1	2
Antelope	135	76	101	82	23	18	2		1	
Banner	14	9	2	3	1		1			2
Blaine	23	14	21	7	4				4	
Boone	93	65	113	136	22	3	1	1		
Box Butte	86	43	91	63	3	2	1		3	
Boyd	88	83	51	69	9		4	1	5	1
Brown	100	65	46	38					1	1
Buffalo										
Burt	143	122	115	112	11	3	2	1		
Butler	174	76	276	254	11	3			1	
Cass	30	22	38	18			1	1	1	1
Cedar	96	56	112	186		2				
Chase	64	38	33	21	10	2	3	2		
Cherry	75	66	102	137	5	2	1	1	16	7
Cheyenne	81	59	21	21		2	1		3	1
Clay	234	101	178	171	58	29	3		1	1
Colfax	37	31	79	128	4		3		5	
Cuming										
Custer	253	126	169	149	82	42	2		28	3
Dakota										
Dawes	124	80	71	54	5				6	
Dawson	164	107	136	98	32	9	5		4	
Deuel	51	36	9	14			1			
Dixon	81	53	73	80	11	4	4			1
Dodge	217	116	236	272	5	2	8	1	1	1
Douglas	773	775	1,073	1,529	11	4	6	1	57	12
Dundy	54	34	63	51	4				3	
Fillmore	171	61	151	164	20	4	3		3	
Franklin	87	36	130	99	21	6	5	2	6	
Frontier	130	43	43	45	20	13	2	2	7	
Furnas	102	86	160	170	42	32	5		2	2
Gage	421	224	187	381	5	2	11	1	9	8
Garden	32	29	19	22	1			2	3	
Garfield	31	20	20	16	8	3	1	1	3	
Gosper	24	14	54	49	7	9				
Grant	20	16	4	6			1			
Greeley	39	24	50	73	11	8			4	2
Hall	234	150	181	256	21	8	8		13	4
Hamilton	96	61	159	148	34	11	11	1	2	2
Harlan	149	87	106	114	27	10	9	2	9	5
Hayes	32	15	15	13	1	3				2
Hitchcock	69	40	43	40	20	15			1	
Holt	157	140	166	192	27	22	14	4		3
Hooker	15	13	1	2	1	1			2	
Howard										
Jefferson	384	267	229	263	11	2	5		23	2
Johnson	210	160	126	172	8	2			3	
Kearney										
Keith	36	21	35	25	5	3	1		5	
Keya Paha										
Kimball	21	10	10	4	1		2			
Knox	182	100	236	304	23	29	5	3	3	2
Lancaster	1,368	579	694	812	25	3	38	2	41	6
Lincoln										
Logan	8	6	8	11	2	2				
Loup	13	21	6	7	3					7
McPherson	25	12	15	8					1	
Madison	152	122	129	261	5	5			1	
Merrick	188	106	71	109	10	1	9			
Morrill										
Nance	94	52	63	50	4	1	3			
Nemaha	182	108	135	176	19	6	3	2	6	2
Nuckolls	140	23	86	27	18	1				
Otoe	324	177	177	194	5	2	5		5	
Pawnee	142	81	48	38	2		3	1	1	
Perkins	21	15	22	13	8	3			3	
Phelps	85	65	51	85	39	29	3		4	2
Pierce	97	58	118	164	2	1				
Platte	73	51	245	263	11		5	1	3	
Polk	75	37	128	63	52	18	11	1	8	1
Red Willow	197	80	167	90	10	3	4	1	25	3

PRIMARY LIMITING SUFFRAGE OF FOREIGN BORN PERSONS TO THOSE WHO ARE FULLY NATURALIZED, AUGUST 16, 1910—Concluded.

Counties	Republican		Democrat		People's Independent		Prohibition		Socialist	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Richardson	247	119	263	416	1	3	4		3	2
Rock	61	42	24	34	1				3	
Saline	318	179	210	410	24	12	4	2		2
Sarpy	89	74	203	202	1	1	2		2	
Saunders	250	130	252	283	38	20	5		4	
Scott's Bluff	66	31	40	24	1	2	3		6	
Seward	172	88	172	267	11	9	2			
Sheridan	94	57	81	46	16	12	1		6	
Sherman	68	29	38	23	13	4			7	
Sioux	60	28	42	24	1		1			
Stanton	43	26	70	81			2	1		
Thayer	241	149	195	222	15	4	2		7	
Thomas	13	12	12	8						
Thurston	35	21	85	148		1		1	1	
Valley	86	38	42	49	25	6	3		3	
Washington	122	101	118	144	3	2			11	1
Wayne	79	56	55	95		1			1	
Webster	152	140	85	107	26	14	7	2	13	1
Wheeler	13	16	13	18	4	4	2			
York	278	103	185	161	16	4	2	7	8	
Totals	11,779	6,936	10,062	11,524	1,064	489	263	48	412	92

COMPARISON OF VOTES CAST AT PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1907-1912, INCLUSIVE.

Counties	1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912	
	Primary	General Election	Primary	General Election	Primary	General Election	Primary	General Election	Primary	General Election	Primary	General Election
Adams	1,644	3,607	1,299	4,597	2,160	3,720	1,636	4,225	2,164	3,975	2,359	4,245
Antelope	852	2,526	1,100	3,245	899	2,454	1,034	2,915	1,157	2,874	1,493	3,267
Banner	105	263	106	283	129	270	83	250	172	283	136	289
Blaine	168	334	108	404	219	401	181	389	327	427	251	459
Boone	829	2,744	1,380	3,328	1,455	2,628	1,016	2,971	1,090	2,855	1,554	3,061
Box Butte	478	1,162	336	1,353	461	1,073	575	1,149	681	1,197	536	1,332
Boyd	715	1,719	903	1,961	960	1,517	886	1,622	910	1,652	963	1,887
Brown	380	887	466	1,193	483	1,054	425	1,133	420	928	672	1,389
Buffalo	1,432	4,055	1,609	5,330	2,261	4,035	2,070	4,738	2,617	4,444	2,369	4,859
Burt	807	2,194	1,544	3,239	530	2,064	990	2,862	899	2,332	1,293	3,108
Butler	1,172	3,300	1,730	3,654	1,608	3,106	1,809	3,589	2,400	3,228	1,983	3,434
Cass	1,565	4,288	1,290	5,148	1,053	4,140	1,794	4,359	1,877	3,918	2,039	4,516
Cedar	1,042	2,966	1,061	3,472	801	2,795	1,179	3,000	1,528	2,716	1,676	3,484
Chase	357	677	246	788	456	691	404	756	507	863	521	819
Cherry	555	1,534	634	2,211	846	1,661	884	2,175	512	2,141	1,045	2,751
Cheyenne	538	1,558	490	1,791	475	918	535	962	825	1,133	672	1,011
Clay	968	3,406	1,673	4,004	910	3,491	1,399	3,851	970	3,284	1,908	3,769
Colfax	913	2,193	595	2,542	592	1,746	771	2,035	1,115	2,021	871	2,229
Cuming	1,337	2,379	1,246	3,112	1,136	2,491	1,280	2,924	1,391	2,518	1,412	2,891
Custer	1,326	5,434	1,396	6,063	2,038	5,898	2,352	5,974	3,186	5,122	2,763	5,985
Dakota	631	1,228	357	1,545	430	1,404	393	1,197	971	1,499	551	1,514
Dawes	548	1,347	547	1,648	944	1,455	709	1,641	1,034	1,582	741	1,653
Dawson	879	2,727	1,253	3,820	1,090	3,095	1,473	3,411	1,761	3,307	2,153	3,511
Deuel	231	480	233	962	574	1,009	266	396	351	367	225	397
Dixon	953	2,120	720	2,485	515	1,994	916	2,132	1,383	2,389	1,169	2,564
Dodge	1,355	4,105	1,953	5,347	2,187	4,023	1,930	4,545	2,794	4,199	2,322	4,772
Douglas	8,530	17,824	13,486	31,164	8,383	18,273	15,413	28,726	14,989	24,806	16,465	30,836
Dundy	302	789	278	932	637	824	467	839	655	813	498	929
Fillmore	1,098	3,364	1,260	3,845	1,478	3,250	1,389	3,661	1,897	3,309	1,950	3,701
Franklin	842	2,141	834	2,516	787	2,122	1,046	2,399	1,213	2,214	1,317	2,435
Frontier	566	1,641	512	2,092	830	1,697	603	1,731	1,044	1,586	952	1,799
Furnas	863	2,580	1,311	3,162	1,321	2,480	1,399	2,638	1,578	2,377	1,599	2,656
Gage	2,887	4,873	4,556	7,218	3,417	5,258	3,305	6,124	3,370	5,167	3,073	6,578
Garden							246	694	330	737	383	886
Garfield	101	661	194	777	329	666	203	715	322	701	328	835
Gosper	327	895	232	1,193	512	911	372	970	772	941	619	1,009
Grant	48	184	49	199	137	238	96	196	210	259	132	260
Greeley	249	1,061	582	1,849	1,057	1,233	536	1,599	1,106	1,600	927	1,820

COMPARISON OF VOTES CAST AT PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTION, 1907-1912, INCLUSIVE—Concluded.

Counties	1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912	
	Primary	General Election	Primary	General Election	Primary	General Election	Primary	General Election	Primary	General Election	Primary	General Election
Hall	981	3,061	1,170	4,767	1,038	3,660	1,775	4,273	1,667	3,699	2,382	4,598
Hamilton	942	3,061	1,107	3,484	1,321	2,992	1,033	3,264	1,925	3,086	1,664	3,160
Harlan	684	2,087	1,105	2,453	813	1,943	1,037	2,103	1,241	2,066	1,338	2,153
Hayes	245	579	214	700	262	596	226	538	502	612	334	609
Hitchcock	484	1,199	434	1,321	850	1,196	460	1,155	848	1,011	652	1,061
Holt	786	3,122	762	3,529	658	3,095	1,156	3,210	862	3,450	1,793	3,725
Hooker	41	158	65	221	138	168	125	226	194	288	135	316
Howard	1,007	2,155	673	2,540	1,388	2,054	812	2,200	1,302	2,090	1,228	2,332
Jefferson	447	2,590	1,542	3,890	1,733	3,021	1,861	3,358	2,017	3,293	1,719	3,627
Johnson	1,008	2,249	1,205	2,589	1,051	2,168	1,343	2,296	1,130	2,217	1,406	2,348
Kearney	896	2,064	890	2,377	1,008	2,008	1,008	2,121	1,289	1,954	1,318	2,167
Keith	252	624	199	703	437	774	348	711	750	869	509	864
Keya Paha	271	728	308	863	232	704	232	687	318	708	296	839
Kimball	32	283	131	362	216	456	144	359	346	516	244	456
Knox	563	3,234	972	4,210	1,305	3,212	1,444	3,626	2,041	3,674	1,727	4,008
Lancaster	5,638	7,759	6,893	16,646	6,042	8,765	7,614	13,974	6,859	10,370	7,808	14,356
Lincoln	1,124	1,907	1,006	3,247	1,345	2,333	1,105	2,883	2,283	3,082	1,798	3,352
Logan	60	221	51	320	74	263	89	319	222	377	124	397
Loup	74	398	70	467	135	320	132	463	179	472	192	482
McPherson	153	242	72	440	339	475	191	462	289	444	319	602
Madison	912	3,247	1,586	4,157	1,511	3,044	1,267	3,614	1,403	3,390	1,996	4,146
Merrick	1,057	2,087	912	2,446	905	2,122	1,138	2,390	1,338	2,099	1,539	2,423
Morrill					177	773	233	837	575	918	515	1,019
Nance	542	1,815	815	2,101	1,175	1,819	679	1,854	361	1,627	1,124	1,419
Nemaha	1,532	2,841	1,518	3,408	1,324	2,743	1,789	2,886	1,125	2,588	1,722	3,105
Nuckolls	836	2,331	637	3,102	544	2,504	1,047	2,869	1,246	2,819	1,344	3,099
Otoe	1,402	3,645	1,323	4,801	838	3,827	2,287	4,322	3,073	3,586	2,014	4,196
Pawnee	875	2,172	822	2,702	1,222	2,127	924	2,359	1,212	2,214	1,188	2,415
Perkins	98	450	155	530	261	560	250	525	402	587	291	604
Phelps	547	1,959	1,155	2,877	1,221	2,434	886	2,448	1,295	2,132	1,536	2,492
Pierce	492	1,874	803	2,235	1,154	1,840	732	2,005	1,014	1,967	1,138	2,231
Platte	2,108	3,552	1,619	4,225	1,503	2,813	1,970	3,879	2,749	3,352	2,458	4,046
Polk	603	2,374	948	2,687	948	2,254	960	2,480	1,132	2,252	1,250	2,571
Red Willow	1,137	2,147	1,329	2,723	1,273	2,046	1,120	2,200	1,534	2,042	1,500	2,267
Richardson	1,328	3,602	1,331	4,525	1,210	3,738	1,911	4,080	863	3,860	2,410	4,531
Rock	481	808	315	846	497	599	288	695	671	846	433	906
Saline	889	3,726	1,979	4,486	996	3,491	2,042	4,147	2,084	3,609	2,408	4,133
Sarpy	1,132	1,886	1,015	2,098	459	1,455		1,886	1,184	1,775	1,175	1,896
Saunders	1,351	4,446	1,835	5,113	1,672	4,221	1,892	4,795	2,276	4,482	2,112	4,770

Scott's Bluff	582	967	502	1,457	676	1,327	529	1,410	919	1,630	966	1,798
Seward	1,208	3,349	1,822	4,055	1,375	3,145	1,672	3,622	1,588	3,412	2,059	3,660
Sheridan	426	1,220	583	1,551	653	1,235	705	1,482	526	1,358	766	1,744
Sherman	440	1,530	506	1,817	385	1,473	581	1,691	1,131	1,541	1,106	1,943
Sioux	171	581	177	1,034	225	616	340	880	615	902	443	1,074
Stanton	382	1,397	634	1,662	556	1,556	591	1,441	689	1,378	701	1,617
Thayer	816	2,768	1,452	3,548	1,365	2,856	1,391	3,243	1,463	3,281	1,703	3,393
Thomas	73	154	110	234	81	181	109	221	268	343	213	408
Thurston	446	1,272	561	1,701	580	1,558	881	1,524	1,474	1,850	895	1,923
Valley	413	1,693	689	2,182		1,876	615	2,030	1,050	2,010	987	2,157
Washington	1,438	2,687	1,054	3,205	513	2,479	1,120	2,638	1,207	2,456	1,429	2,897
Wayne	446	1,901	915	2,419	607	1,633	549	2,021	1,410	1,929	1,160	2,252
Webster	863	2,393	822	2,958	1,338	2,578	1,104	2,742	1,765	2,754	1,423	2,894
Wheeler	70	412	128	532	203	415	120	354	254	459	249	507
York	1,631	3,589	1,828	4,423	1,829	3,950	1,614	4,099	1,935	3,890	2,434	4,196
Totals	79,008	203,934	98,318	271,491	93,394	207,575	108,081	243,390	128,623	225,380	133,813	259,124

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MALES OF VOTING AGE VOTING AT PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS IN NEBRASKA.

Year	Number Males of Voting Age*	Primary†	Per Cent at Primary	General Election	Per Cent at General Election
1900	Males of voting age, 301,091.				
	Males of voting age voting			251,005	83.37
	Males of voting age not voting			50,086	16.63
1907	Males of voting age, 337,862.				
	Males of voting age voting	79,008	23.38	203,934	60.36
	Males of voting age not voting	258,854	76.62	133,923	39.64
1908	Males of voting age, 343,115.				
	Males of voting age voting	98,318	28.65	271,491	79.13
	Males of voting age not voting	244,797	71.35	71,624	20.87
1909	Males of voting age, 348,368.				
	Males of voting age voting	93,394	26.80	207,575	59.58
	Males of voting age not voting	254,974	73.20	140,793	40.42
1910	Males of voting age, 353,626.				
	Males of voting age voting	108,081	30.56	243,390	68.83
	Males of voting age not voting	245,545	69.44	110,236	31.17
1911	Males of voting age, 358,879.				
	Males of voting age voting	128,623	35.84	225,380	62.80
	Males of voting age not voting	230,256	64.16	133,499	37.20
1912	Males of voting age, 364,132.				
	Males of voting age voting	133,613	36.69	259,124	71.16
	Males of voting age not voting	230,519	63.31	105,008	28.84
1914	Males of voting age, 374,638.				
	Males of voting age voting	146,957	39.23	246,834	65.89
	Males of voting age not voting	227,681	60.77	127,804	34.11

*The U. S. Censuses for 1900 and 1910 give the number of males of voting age found in Nebraska. The average yearly increase between these dates is used in computing the number of males of voting age for the other years.

†Dates on which primary elections were held in Nebraska: September 3, 1907; September 1, 1908; August 17, 1909; August 16, 1910; August 15, 1911. Amendment to primary law in 1911 provided for a presidential preference primary to be held on the forty-fifth day before the first Monday in June, 1912, and every four years thereafter. This primary was held April 19, 1912. Primary last held August 18, 1914.

TABLE SHOWING COST OF PRIMARY, GENERAL ELECTIONS, AND COUNTY ASSESSMENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF NEBRASKA FOR THE YEARS 1907-1912. ALL COUNTIES SOLICITED FOR THIS DATA. COUNTIES OMITTED MADE NO RETURNS.

Counties	Cost of	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Totals
Adams[1]	Primary						$1,471.32	$1,471.32
	General election	$1,836.27	$2,125.49	$2,113.97	$2,211.07	$2,185.35		10,472.15
	County assessment	2,836.79	3,683.73	3,006.10	3,401.20	3,100.47		16,028.29
Antelope	Primary	834.15	756.22	809.61	824.89	891.29	950.34	5,066.50
	General election	691.78	702.38	858.03	717.89	853.29		3,823.37
	County assessment	2,718.89	2,954.26	2,654.59	2,671.34	3,141.27	3,169.25	17,309.60
Banner[2]	Primary	157.95	156.25	159.55	162.35	161.20	207.50	1,004.80
	General election	139.85	142.35	137.95	140.00	137.65		697.80
	County assessment	342.32	566.36	419.94	505.17	482.32	598.00	2,914.11
Blaine	Primary	320.00	320.00	360.00	400.00	360.00	410.00	2,170.00
	General election	300.00	300.00	300.00	350.00	320.00		1,570.00
	County assessment	350.00	350.00	350.00	600.00	600.00	650.00	2,900.00
Boone[3]	Primary	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	5,100.00
	General election	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00		4,000.00
	County assessment	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	18,000.00
Brown	Primary			320.50	321.55	402.20	429.20	1,473.45
	General election			423.70	295.70	479.40		1,198.80
	County assessment							
Buffalo[4]	Primary	916.30	898.15	899.25	933.30	971.60	1,011.40	5,630.00
	General election	965.30	958.75	954.15	975.10	1,006.40		4,859.70
	County assessment	2,804.64	3,339.43	2,879.03	2,890.31	2,494.75	3,275.69	17,683.85
Butler	Primary	800.00	850.00	850.00	900.00	950.00	1,000.00	5,350.00
	General election	750.00	750.00	800.00	850.00	900.00	950.00	5,000.00
	County assessment	2,700.00	2,850.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,850.00	3,000.00	17,000.00
Cass	Primary					1,062.65		1,062.65
	General election					997.35		997.35
	County assessment						3,484.04	3,484.04
Chase	Primary					600.00		600.00
	General election					600.00		600.00
	County assessment					900.00		900.00
Cheyenne	Primary	543.40	662.95	452.15	425.29	403.70	500.45	2,987.94
	General election	532.65	478.60	377.01	379.00	387.24		2,154.50
	County assessment	1,837.20	2,682.50	1,625.32	1,897.69	1,877.00	2,214.34	12,134.05

TABLE SHOWING COST OF PRIMARY, GENERAL ELECTIONS, AND COUNTY ASSESSMENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF NEBRASKA FOR THE YEARS 1907-1912. ALL COUNTIES SOLICITED FOR THIS DATA. COUNTIES OMITTED MADE NO RETURNS—Continued.

Counties	Cost of	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Totals
Clay	Primary	$950.00	$950.00	$950.00	$950.00	$950.00	$950.00	$5,700.00
	General election	950.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	5,700.00
	County assessment						3,600.00	3,600.00
Colfax	Primary	650.00	650.00	680.00	680.00	780.00	750.00	4,190.00
	General election	675.00	675.00	700.00	700.00	810.00		3,560.00
	County assessment		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,073.00	5,803.00	25,876.00
Cuming[5]	Primary	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	6,300.00
	General election	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00		6,000.00
	County assessment							
Custer[6]	Primary	1,003.00	1,040.00	1,092.00	1,061.00	1,099.00	1,289.00	6,584.00
	General election	1,099.00	1,087.00	1,291.00	1,189.00	1,383.00		6,049.00
	County assessment	2,467.81	3,935.44	2,731.91	3,121.59	3,266.02	4,383.65	19,906.42
Dakota[7]	Primary General election					691.60		691.60
	County assessment						1,802.31	1,802.31
Dawson	Primary						1,500.00	1,500.00
	General election							
	County assessment						2,500.00	2,500.00
Deuel[7]	Primary General election					250.00		250.00
	County assessment						800.00	800.00
Dodge	Primary						955.00	955.00
	General election						945.00	945.00
	County assessment						5,465.00	5,465.00
Douglas[7]	Primary General election		10,191.92	12,459.11	12,950.90	22,853.04		58,454.97
	County assessment					18,995.65		18,995.65
Fillmore	Primary		873.25	868.75	855.06	657.75		3,254.81
	General election		865.10	846.05	778.45	766.25		3,255.85
	County assessment	1,982.30	2,250.02	1,859.45	2,123.50	2,278.37		10,493.64
Frontier	Primary	1,050.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,150.00	1,250.00	6,750.00
	General election	900.00	950.00	925 00	1,000.00	1,000.00		4,775.00
	County assessment	1,400.00	1,825.00	1,500.00	1,550 00	1,650.00	2,100.00	10,025.00

Gage[8]	Primary	1,800.00	1,800.00	2,100.50	2,000.47	1,826.91	2,247.85	11,775.73
	General election	1,800.00	2,000.00	1,700.40	1,623.03	1,671.15		8,794.58
	County assessment	4,452.67	6,123.33	5,012.68	5,010.25	5,241.57	4,800.00	30,640.50
Garden	Primary				100.00	100.00	100.00	300.00
	General election				100.00	100.00	100.00	300.00
	County assessment					750.00	868.50	1,618.50
Garfield[9]	Primary						425.00	425.00
	General election					330.00		330.00
	County assessment						1,100.00	1,100.00
Gosper	Primary				500.00	530.00	545.00	1,575.00
	General election				570.00	565.00		1,135.00
	County assessment				1,205.00	954.00	962.00	3,121.00
Grant[10]	Primary						135.00	135.00
	General election							
	County assessment						581.50	581.50
Greeley	Primary	555.00	562.00	587.00	590.00	628.00	670.00	3,592.00
	General election	585.00	576.00	582.00	588.00	590.00	654.00	3,575.00
	County assessment	2,320.00	2,450.00	2,285.00	2,260.00	2,312.00	2,480.00	14,107.00
Hall	Primary						1,034.00	1,034.00
	General election						1,058.00	1,058.00
	County assessment						3,550.00	3,550.00
Harlan	Primary	494.05	509.29	505.08	459.10	458.90	453.90	2,880.32
	General election	414.50	414.82	415.57	411.89	408.90	403.90	2,469.58
	County assessment	2,066.35	2,072.00	2,080.13	2,038.75	1,947.25	1,718.75	11,923.23
Hayes[11]	Primary General election						1,000.00	1,000.00
	County assessment						1,000.00	1,000.00
Hitchcock[12]	Primary						1,000.00	1,000.00
	General election					1,000.00		1,000.00
	County assessment							
Hooker	Primary	123.00	147.00	175.00	223.00	345.00	398.00	1,411.00
	General election	78.00	101.00	108.00	156.00	178.00		621.00
	County assessment	400.00	400.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	532.00	2,682.00
Howard	Primary	718.00	680.00	744.00	693.00	850.00	814.00	4,499.00
	General election	714.00	650.00	785.00	754.00	715.00		3,618.00
	County assessment	1,670.00	2,217.00	2,000.00	2,240.00	2,002.00	2,195.00	12,324.00
Jefferson	Primary	909.02	902.85	912.60	1,067.15	997.80	1,149.80	5,939.22
	General election	947.05	929.08	977.45	923,44	974.50		4,751.52
	County assessment	2,117.15	3,038.50	2,634,00	2,478.50	2,613.00	2,755.81	15,636.96

TABLE SHOWING COST OF PRIMARY, GENERAL ELECTIONS, AND COUNTY ASSESSMENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF NEBRASKA FOR THE YEARS 1907-1912. ALL COUNTIES SOLICITED FOR THIS DATA. COUNTIES OMITTED MADE NO RETURNS—Continued.

Counties	Cost of	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Totals
Kearney[7]	Primary General election County assessment		$1,318.10	$1,319.10	$1,367.74	$1,434.43		$5,439.37
Keya Paha	Primary	$300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	$300.00	1,800.00
	General election	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	2,100.00
	County assessment	700.00	800.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	800.00	4,400.00
Kimball	Primary						500.00	500.00
	General election						500.00	500.00
	County assessment				375.00	390.00	480.00	1,245.00
Knox[13]	Primary					1,279.85	1,119.67	2,399.52
	General election					1,066.10		1,066.10
	County assessment			3,100.00	3,200.00	3,150.00	4,300.00	13,750.00
Lancaster	Primary		2,576.62	3,022.80	2,191.80	2,746.51	2,567.71	13,105.44
	General election		2,329.86	2,357.55	2,218.10	2,885.53		9,791.04
	County assessment		8,769.08	7,584.50	8,608.32	7,229.61	9,274.36	41,465.87
Lincoln	Primary	1,055.00	1,152.91	1,408.80	1,579.70	1,747.16	1,931.91	8,875.48
	General election	887.37	930.25	1,379.40	1,206.87	1,580.16		5,984.05
	County assessment	2,126.64	2,981.46	2,635.15	2,805.11	2,808.35	3,815.66	17,172.37
McPherson	Primary	275.00	300.00	300.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2,075.00
	General election	250.00	275.00	275.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2,000.00
	County assessment	300.00	350.00	425.00	750.00	800.00		2,625.00
Madison	Primary	1,136.30	1,107.00	1,151.00	1,025.00	1,011.50	975.00	6,405.80
	General election							
	County assessment							
Morrill	Primary			372.20	360.15	351.70	347.70	1,431.75
	General election			389.00	374.85	398.20		1,162.05
	County assessment			975.00	955.00	985.00	1,000.00	3,915.00
Nance[14]	Primary	584.00	490.00	490.00	490.90	490.00		2,544.00
	General election	584.00	580.00	580.00	580.00	580.00		2,904.00
	County assessment	1,514.10	1,903.20	1,478.00	1,493.34	1,439.50	1,678.00	9,506.14
Nemaha	Primary	790.00	797.00	876.00	913.00	890.00	876.00	5,142.00
	General election	760.00	791.00	779.00	804.00	806.00		3,940.00
	County assessment	1,461.00	1,895.00	1,651.00	1,666.00	1,695.00	2,024.00	10,392.00

Nuckolls	Primary	1,000.00	1,000 00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	6,000.00
	General election	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	6,000.00
	County assessment						6,000.00	6,000.00
Otoe[15]	Primary				1,800.00	1,800.00	2,050.00	5,650.00
	General election				2,000.00	2,000.00		4,000.00
	County assessment							
Perkins	Primary					555.00	570.00	1,125.00
	General election					530.00		530.00
	County assessment				1,000.00	1,080.00	1,100.00	3,180.00
Phelps[16]	Primary						900.00	900.00
	General election					750.00		750.00
	County assessment						1,800.00	1,800.00
Pierce	Primary	873.25	902.10	910.20	1,004.35	1,043.00	1,057.60	5,790.50
	General election							
	County assessment							
Platte[17]	Primary	1,125.00	1,180.00	1,215.00	1,265.00	1,300.00	1,468.00	7,553.00
	General election	315.00	320.00	335.00	350.00	365.00		1,685.00
	County assessment	3,700.00	3,740.00	3,795.00	3,800.00	3,815.00	3,900.00	22,750.00
Polk	Primary						600.00	600.00
	General election							
	County assessment						1,942.00	1,942.00
Red Willow	Primary	833.45	945.98	940.60	891.20	810.00	757.20	5,178.43
	General election	833.50	851.32	840.20	860.45	831.25	720.95	4,937.67
	County assessment	1,872.17	2,253.05	2,235.40	2,146.24	2,192.12	2,070.36	12,769.34
Richardson	Primary	950.65	850.00	875.26	841.65	856.80	876.12	5,250.48
	General election	519.87	686.00	826.00	820.00	818.00		3,669.87
	County assessment	1,541.06	1,934.50	1,483.85	1,693.72	1,579.69	1,885.56	10,118.38
Rock	Primary	308.10	289.20	243.20	505.61	286.55	334.70	1,967.36
	General election	263.35	251.03	243.20	269.60	246.50		1,273.68
	County assessment	1,054.73	964.00	850.00	968.75	813.60	977.00	5,628.08
Saline[7]	Primary					4,000.00		4,000.00
	General election							
	County assessment						4,102.65	4,102.65
Sarpy	Primary	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2,400.00
	General election	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	2,100.00
	County assessment	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	12,000.00
Seward	Primary						865.20	865.20
	General election					865.20		865.20
	County assessment						3,000.00	3,000.00

TABLE SHOWING COST OF PRIMARY, GENERAL ELECTIONS, AND COUNTY ASSESSMENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF NEBRASKA FOR THE YEARS 1907-1912. ALL COUNTIES SOLICITED FOR THIS DATA. COUNTIES OMITTED MADE NO RETURNS—Concluded.

Counties	Cost of	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Totals
Sheridan	Primary				$1,050.00	$1,050.00	$1,050.00	$3,150.00
	General election			$1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		3,000.00
	County assessment				2,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	6,500.00
Sherman	Primary	$440.25	$422.53	435.64	550.15	474.37	733.05	3,055.99
	General election	359.10	453.15	446.82	488.17	411.17		2,158.41
	County assessment	2,625.10	2,261.86	1,828.92	2,367.91	2,125.54	2,314.04	13,523.37
Sioux	Primary	570.80	578.20	580.45	576.30	587.90	582.10	3,475.75
	General election	512.32	518.40	514.25	521.38	530.80	537.60	3,134.75
	County assessment	1,041.00	1,058.00	1,067.00	1,122.00	1,118.00	1,164.00	6,570.00
Stanton	Primary			570.00	625.00	580.00	650.00	2,425.00
	General election	565.00	570.00	570.00	570.00	570.00	570.00	3,415.00
	County assessment	966.00	2,320.00	1,598.00	1,651.00	1,634.00	2,438.00	10,607.00
Thomas	Primary						265.04	265.04
	General election					174.14		174.14
	County assessment						490.40	490.40
Thurston	Primary					93.15	56.65	149.80
	General election					33.00	34.65	67.65
	County assessment					1,611.14	1,799.25	3,410.39
Valley	Primary				520.00	535.00	600.00	1,655.00
	General election				500.00	525.00		1,025.00
	County assessment				1,946.50	1,982.50	2,261.20	6,190.20
Washington	Primary	598.44	609.75	665.59	629.92	635.40	827.80	3,966.90
	General election	543.75	530.15	494.65	558.11	573.30	702.95	3,402.91
	County assessment	1,946.00	2,436.20	1,936.24	2,139.62	2,091.56	2,841.38	13,391.00
Wayne	Primary	593.85	678.95	742.65	669.38	717.75	754.37	4,156.95
	General election	530.10	659.79	605.32	625.58	585.76		3,006.55
	County assessment	1,742.98	2,102.70	1,866.75	2,008.40	1,843.25	2,209.70	11,773.78
Webster	Primary					970.00		970.00
	General election					615.00		615.00
	County assessment							

York	Primary	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	5,100.00
	General election	900 00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	.....	4,500.00
	County assessment	3,775.70	3,199.57	2,935.80	3,982.99	3,244.09	3,542.30	20,680.45

[1] Figures relative to elections are for both the primary and the general election, a separate record not being kept. Figures for 1912 are for primary alone.

[2] In the $566.36 is included $75 to the county clerk for making out real estate assessment books for years 1908 and 1912. In the amount $598 is included $120, estimated expense for compiling tax list for 1912.

[3] These figures estimates for all three items.

[4] Most of the figures estimates.

[5] Approximate figures for primary and general elections.

[6] Figures on county assessment are for the precinct assessors only. County assessor receives $700 per year.

[7] Figures are for both primary and general election, there being no separate record.

[8] The amounts for primary and general election for the years 1907 and 1908 are estimated.

[9] Of the total amount, $1,100, $250 to be credited to county assessor's salary and $150 to the tax list.

[10] Cost of elections about the same for each year.

[11] Cost of elections and assessments about the same each year.

[12] Cost of elections average about $1,000 each per year.

[13] Figures for county assessment are approximate.

[14] Cost of supplies not included in election amounts.

[15] Amounts for elections close estimates.

[16] Amounts herein given represent the average cost of three items for the preceding five years.

[17] The great difference between the election cost is accounted for by the fact that the judges and clerks of election are paid by the county in primary elections, while in general elections these officials are paid by the townships and the townships do not make return of these costs to the county clerk.

Plate I

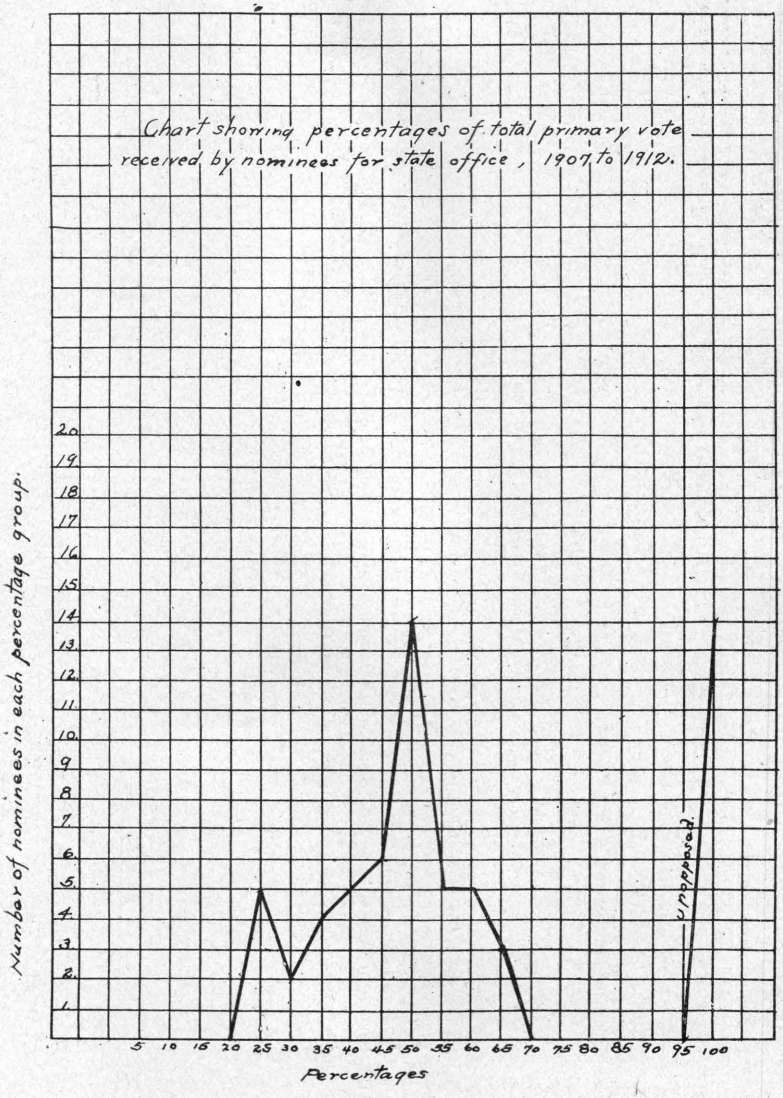

Chart showing percentages of total primary vote received by nominees for state office, 1907 to 1912.
Number of nominees in each percentage group.
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100
Percentages
Unopposed.

Plate II

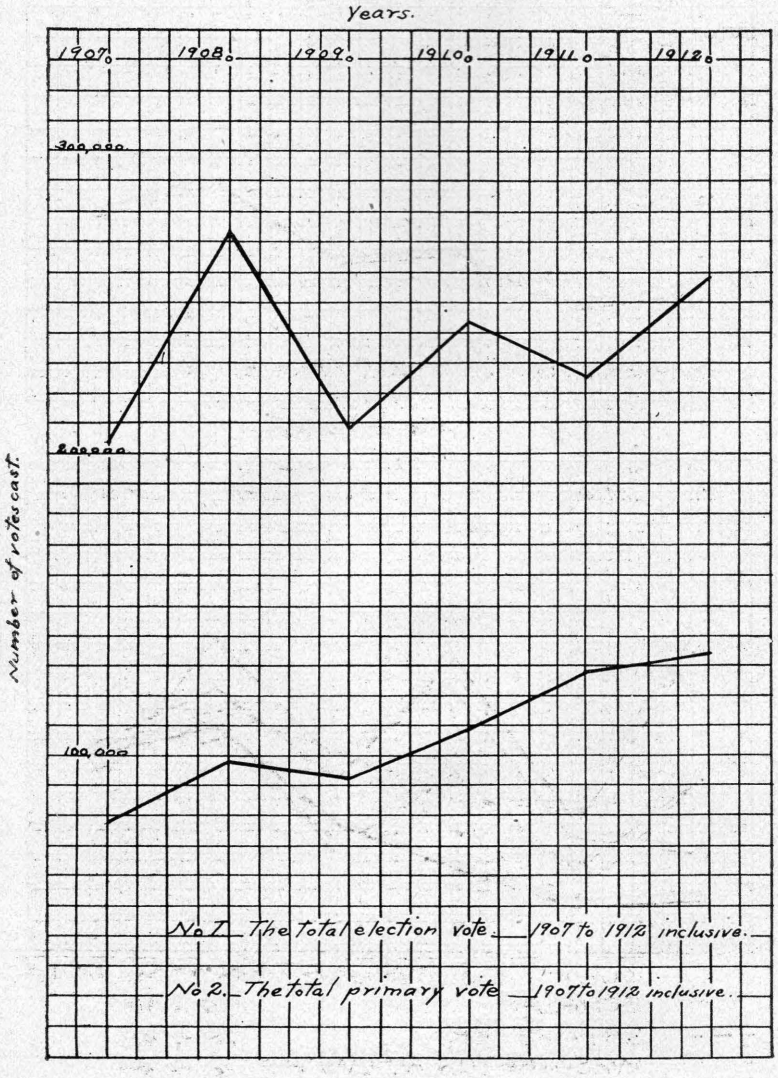

Years.
1907.
1908.
1909.
1910.
1911.
1912.
300,000.
200,000
100,000
Number of votes cast.
No 1. The total election vote 1907 to 1912 inclusive.
No 2. The total primary vote 1907 to 1912 inclusive.

Plate III Curve 1.

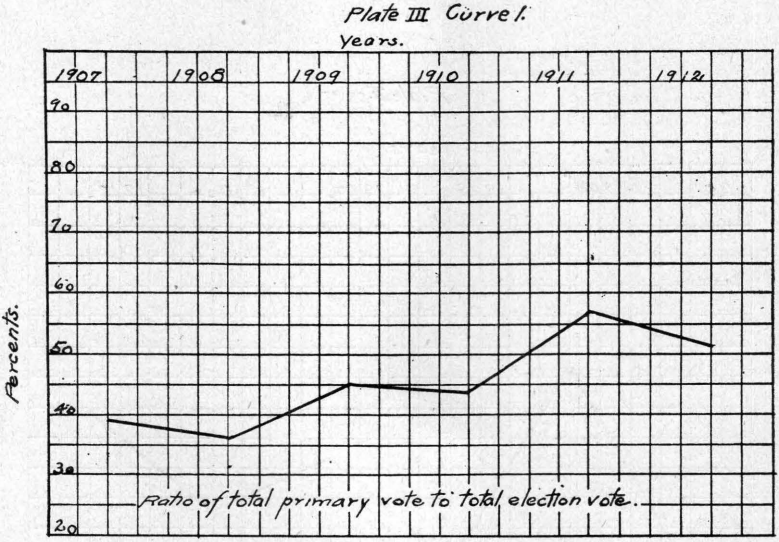
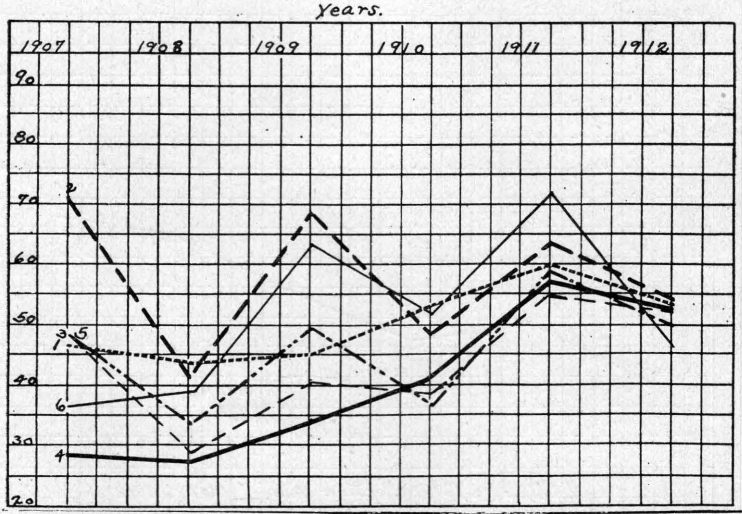


Plate III Curve 2.



COUNTIES.	POPULATION PER SQ. MILE
DOUGLAS.	45 to 90
LANCASTER.	18 to 45
WASHINGTON & HOWARD.	18 to 45
DAWSON & CUSTER.	6 to 18
LINCOLN & BROWN.	2 to 6
THOMAS & HOOKER	0 to 2.

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914

Counties	Congressman First District																	
	Republican									Dem.		Pro.	P. I.	Soc.		Pro'n	
	Wilbur W. Anness	Frank E. Edgerton	Geo. E. Tobey	Chas. Marshall	Crawford Kennedy	James E. Delzell	Mathew Gering	C. F. Reavis	Victor G. Lyford	Wm. B. Price	John A. Maguire	Victor G. Lyford	John A. Maguire	James E. Delzell	Wilbur W. Annes	C. F. Reavis	Geo. E. Tobey
Cass	120	48	86	187	24	51	442	117	54	261	916	6	1	...	...	...	...
Johnson	15	31	100	136	52	82	109	288	33	227	405	15	2	...	...	...	...
Lancaster	319	874	757	468	291	488	744	693	265	816	1,372	160	8	3	...	...	2
Nemaha	113	41	26	79	22	140	96	383	93	227	646	3	6	...	...	1	1
Otoe	430	22	38	331	14	53	147	124	26	230	681	4	2	...	1	...	1
Pawnee	93	20	51	74	34	59	39	548	62	92	313	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richardson	38	18	8	17	16	11	49	1,169	291	460	777	19	2	...	...	...	...
Total	1,228	1,054	1,066	1,292	453	884	1,626	3,322	824	2,313	4,116	207	21	3	1	1	4

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Continued

Counties	Congressman Second District								
	Republican			Democrat		Prog've	P. I.	Soci'list	Prohib.
	Wm. B. Howard	Alfred Sorenson	Thos. W. Blackburn	Anthony Theodore Monohan	Charles O. Lobeck	Nathan Merriman	Anthony Monohan	Fred J. Warren	C. C. Crowell, Jr.
Douglas	3,794	2,013	4,389	1,444	4,672	278	...	177	13
Sarpy	222	114	164	139	567	...	1	2	2
Washington	236	162	149	246	491	5	1	8	1
Total	4,252	2,289	4,702	1,829	5,730	283	2	187	16

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Congressman Third District										
	Republican		Democrat		Progressive		Peo. Ind.			Socialist	Prohibition
	O. A. Spillman	W. H. Avery	Art. J. Koenigstein	Dan V. Stephens	O. S. Spillman	M. R. Gaines	W. H. Avery	Dan. V. Stephens	Art. J. Koeingstein	James M. Woodcock	Geo. C. Fitch
Antelope	307	306	103	341	21	.....	....	1	1	.....	3
Boone	431	326	197	738	3	.....	....	4	....	2	.....
Burt	590	315	105	468	18	1	....	....	....	3	2
Cedar	320	133	349	850	.....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....
Colfax	76	116	137	359	4	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Cuming	245	84	401	866	.....	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....
Dakota	250	180	107	376	1	.....	....	....	....	.....	3
Dixon	305	206	50	269	4	.....	....	1	....	.....	2
Dodge	412	373	188	796	20	.....	....	....	1	.....	5
Knox	471	137	223	792	7	.....	....	3	....	.....	2
Madison	593	451	274	403	6	.....	....	....	....	1	.....
Merrick	377	304	151	525	2	.....	....	....	....	1	12
Nance	455	159	42	314	4	.....	....	....	....	.....	1
Pierce	302	69	321	559	2	.....	....	....	....	1	.....
Platte	199	123	468	762	72	.....	....	....	....	1	2
Stanton	173	110	156	358	1	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Thurston	218	142	210	653	.....	.....	....	....	....	4	.....
Wayne	250	115	65	231	12	.....	....	1	....	.....	.....
Total	5,974	3,390	3,547	9,346	177	2	1	10	2	13	32

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Congressman Fourth District										
	Republican		Democrat	Progressive	People's Independ't		Socialist			Prohibition	
	Charles H. Sloan	John B. Killean	Walter H. Rhodes	Charles H. Sloan	Walter H. Rhodes	Chas. H. Sloan	J. J. Mulkey	B. C. Milliken	E. E. Olmstead	Charles H. Sloan	Walter H. Rhodes
Butler	533	100	1,023	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fillmore	823	96	953	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Gage	1,703	427	769	82	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	394	77	683	59	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	674	233	388	49	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk	422	66	479	4	95	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Saline	484	95	1,050	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saunders	655	....	1,059	30	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Seward	789	176	870	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thayer	520	100	567	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
York	1,297	234	889	16	1	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....
Total	7,505	1,604	8,720	280	246	2	4	12	1	6	3

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Continued

Counties	Congressman Fifth District															
	Republican		Democcat				Progressive			Peo. Ind.			Socialist			Pro.
	Silas R. Barton	Thos. M. C. Birmingham	P. W. Shea	Ashton C. Shallenberger	Bayard H. Paine	Thos. M. C. Birmingham	R. L. Keester	Silas R. Barton	Thos. M. C. Birmingham	Bayard H. Paine	Thos. M. C. Birmingham	A. C. Shallenberger	Thos. M. C. Birmingham	Capt. Francis Houchen	Joseph Perkin	Thos. M. C. Birmingham
Adams	615	91	71	639	252	8	6	67	5	15	7	....	5	....	....	9
Chase	294	62	7	182	72	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Clay	630	100	66	551	218	52	11	27	7	60	27		....	....	....	6
Dundy	260	43	6	127	54	12	1	....	....	12	1	....	2	....	....	2
Franklin	328	45	55	465	105	28	11	91	2	7	9	....	1	....	....	....
Frontier	501	56	59	202	46	21	....	9	....	11	5	....	10	....	7	6
Furnas	613	99	68	391	124	18	....	9	3	35	8	....	1	....	....	8
Gosper	217	46	19	224	78	13	....	2	....	39	8	....	....	....	....	2
Hall	580	47	42	179	477	38	4	11	....	17	2	....	5	....	...	4
Harlan	468	53	193	335	43	20	7	9	2	5	1	....	....	....	....	10
Hayes	188	30	11	97	36	9	1	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hitchcock	265	16	46	194	42	.....	2	40	5	21	7	....	1	....	....	4
Kearney	378	49	30	458	111	28	7	27	3	50	17	....	3	....	....	2
Nuckolls	638	93	57	302	137	19	1	2	....	15	3	....	....	....	....	4
Perkins	120	16	17	149	50	12	1	3	....	14	4	....	1	...	....	....
Phelps	676	85	27	245	34	7	4	51	3	11	12	3	....	....	....	5
Red Willow	389	66	38	320	62	16	9	25	4	....	....	....	9	....	....	4
Webster	646	113	79	467	217	41	6	12	2	16	4	1	4	8	....	10
Total	7,805	1,110	891	5,527	2,158	354	71	391	36	329	115	6	42	8	7	80

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Congressman Sixth District											
	Republican	Democrat		Prog'ye	Peopl's Indep.	Socialist			Prohibition		
	Moses P. Kinkaid	Frank J. Taylor	Abram. L. Covey	Moses P. Kinkaid	Frank J. Taylor	Moses P. Kinkaid	C. B. Chase	Frank J. Taylor	Frank J. Taylor	Moses P. Kinkaid	C. S. Chase
Arthur	96	46	25								
Banner	102	14	2					1			
Blaine	127	93	42	2							
Box Butte	373	166	34	10	2						
Boyd	523	237	92	102	5	1				1	
Brown	414	143	43	18	1						
Buffalo	1,020	611	167	92	27						
Cherry	887	351	120	4	2			2			
Cheyenne	439	171	79								
Custer	1,418	1,072	280	58	33						
Dawes	532	296	71	5	2						
Dawson	975	610	239	12	20						
Deuel	241	30	32								
Garden	384	66	92	1							1
Garfield	226	89	43	5							
Grant	52	46	10	5							
Greeley	96										
Holt	395	284	159	187	38						
Hooker	141	23	12								
Howard	318	757	303	14	106						
Keith	381	183	82	1							
Keya Paha	254	119	64	11	9						
Kimball	413	36	8							1	
Lincoln	1,001	440	160	2	2						32
Logan	161	86	8	5	12						
Loup	135	26	12	1	2						
McPherson	116	29	3	4		3					
Morrill	235	94	50	4	2						
Rock	377	98	39	8	2	1	2				
Scott's Bluff	747	284	53	15	2				1	3	6
Sheridan	443	261	84	6							
Sherman	306	375	151	20	3						
Sioux	176	224	72								
Thomas	92	123	30								
Valley	622	346	156	2	18						
Wheeler	105	74	40	1	13						3
Total	14,323	7,903	2,857	595	195	5	2	3	1	5	42

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Continued

Counties	Total Vote, Republican	Total Vote, Democrat	Total Vote, People's Ind.	Total Vote, Progressive	Total Vote, Prohibition	Total Vote, Socialist	Constitutional Amendments—Republican					
							No. 1—For Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 1—Against Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 2—For Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 2—Against Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 3—For Salary and Term of Office of Governor and other Elective Officers	No. 3—Against Salary and Term of Office of Governor and other Elective Officers
Adams	781	1,170	28	88	12	13	323	143	325	128	282	157
Antelope	720	484	7	31	3	4	313	127	286	117	330	121
Banner	107	21	.....	.....	1	16	44	15	47	14	35	19
Blaine	161	185	.....	2	1	1	51	17	47	15	38	20
Boone	939	1,058	22	3	.....	3	342	181	381	149	280	208
Box Butte	458	238	2	10	1	4	196	33	159	68	181	45
Boyd	629	412	7	124	2	5	270	108	278	112	212	121
Brown	471	235	1	23	.....	2	201	68	197	78	169	82
Buffalo	1,224	919	33	118	5	18	475	261	481	259	449	281
Burt	1,199	698	3	26	2	3	490	257	467	249	414	243
Butler	742	1,407	2	11	2	5	246	126	251	101	177	151
Cass	1,195	1,368	1	6	10	7	384	176	414	145	297	224
Cedar	533	1,416	4	3	.....	.....	266	71	234	93	208	90
Chase	399	319	2	.....	3	.....	122	49	135	64	125	54
Cherry	1,077	596	3	6	4	36	304	129	280	164	260	142
Cheyenne	537	346	.....	.....	1	6	207	97	203	88	188	87
Clay	768	931	96	33	7	3	299	225	291	225	201	282
Colfax	233	553	.....	5	.....	.....	90	32	84	33	80	43
Cuming	368	1,456	.....	3	.....	.....	131	85	136	79	106	100
Custer	1,670	1,529	37	73	12	21	734	344	712	356	604	440
Dakota	596	616	.....	1	3	32	128	46	132	40	111	40
Dawes	615	451	2	6	.....	3	214	44	213	49	182	52
Dawson	1,149	1,037	28	12	5	11	459	228	482	207	379	260
Deuel	304	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	33	96	31	90	31
Dixon	657	359	2	5	3	2	225	93	252	83	108	94
Dodge	812	1,051	2	27	5	27	355	127	353	127	324	147
Douglas	11,489	6,775	37	372	20	254	4,336	1,123	3,812	1,572	3,923	1,307
Dundy	370	246	21	1	2	4	111	71	122	46	80	76
Fillmore	973	1,152	5	7	5	4	388	210	397	192	316	250
Franklin	421	733	24	108	1	2	157	103	174	89	113	120
Frontier	642	379	22	10	6	21	273	129	307	96	211	164
Furnas	758	627	51	13	8	3	298	173	327	160	237	211
Gage	2,481	995	13	96	11	7	871	431	889	430	745	494
Garden	516	219	.....	1	.....	2	121	39	101	45	88	42
Garfield	81	149	1	10	.....	32	89	66	95	57	78	63
Gosper	314	333	49	2	2	1	96	54	123	45	68	75
Grant	72	80	.....	5	.....	.....	24	5	18	16	21	11
Greeley	108	1,358	5	.....	.....	.....	39	20	43	14	28	23
Hall	678	797	21	19	7	12	383	96	371	94	315	126
Hamilton	531	876	99	62	11	2	262	81	217	95	175	114
Harlan	603	609	9	20	9	16	180	149	233	107	136	187
Hayes	261	174	2	11	1	1	58	31	53	39	32	50
Hitchcock	318	286	30	49	5	5	99	50	107	46	76	57
Holt	393	494	47	135	2	8	191	61	190	59	176	60
Hooker	161	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	29	53	32	68	19
Howard	370	1,149	140	16	4	2	119	56	144	42	106	66
Jefferson	1,043	517	7	62	8	24	471	216	437	228	374	231
Johnson	1,050	674	3	15	1	.....	284	212	274	222	214	277
Kearney	476	684	83	45	2	4	184	88	171	81	115	127
Keith	448	310	.....	1	.....	15	200	67	205	66	174	72
Keya Paha	245	189	12	11	.....	14	118	52	118	51	87	65
Kimball	503	62	.....	.....	2	.....	180	60	165	74	144	65
Knox	705	1,096	20	9	2	3	303	130	270	155	249	146
Lancaster	5,171	2,311	15	199	38	51	2,154	827	2,189	863	1,708	963
Lincoln	1,145	829	4	3	11	98	537	236	515	258	472	257
Logan	194	113	18	5	.....	.....	77	25	71	36	61	35
Loup	159	49	3	1	.....	9	58	24	48	33	42	39
McPherson	100	37	.....	4	1	5	59	30	67	28	55	28
Madison	1,205	731	.....	9	5	2	501	185	470	197	363	236
Merrick	819	761	1	2	12	2	324	209	320	203	290	207
Morrill	240	175	2	5	1	2	99	36	99	34	87	41
Nance	748	399	1	7	2	.....	245	136	265	121	215	145
Nemaha	1,110	980	7	3	6	1	327	269	335	244	286	267
Nuckolls	826	559	18	3	4	1	382	157	326	201	278	206

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Total Vote, Republican	Total Vote, Democrat	Total Vote, People's Ind.	Total Vote, Progressive	Total Vote, Prohibition	Total Vote, Socialist	Constitutional Amendments—Republican					
							No. 1—For Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 1—Against Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 2—For Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 2—Against Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 3—For Salary and Term of Office of Governor and other Elective Officers	No. 3—Against Salary and Term of Office of Governor and other ElectiveOff'rs
Otoe	1,297	1,002	2	4	3	7	378	162	370	141	299	185
Pawnee	1,008	405	.....	.....	2	4	287	257	317	204	239	263
Perkins	162	275	20	5	....	2	65	24	57	28	46	27
Phelps	877	318	32	66	5	1	294	159	308	158	190	248
Pierce	408	1,065	.....	2	.....	1	160	56	144	72	138	63
Platte	378	1,423	2	86	2	1	150	72	151	68	134	79
Polk	535	653	123	5	20	3	181	76	182	69	130	97
Red Willow	517	509	.....	41	5	20	196	55	187	71	159	83
Richardson	1,685	1,381	2	20	4	4	322	613	406	544	247	645
Rock	472	177	3	13	.....	4	146	70	144	124	116	74
Saline	635	1,625	8	13	6	.....	203	89	205	90	167	112
Sarpy	567	831	.....	.....	2	2	208	89	199	96	179	89
Saunders	889	1,448	75	35	3	6	286	111	258	126	218	166
Scott's Bluff	868	490	2	16	10	22	398	72	381	113	362	98
Seward	831	985	2	2	.....	1	265	172	283	169	218	199
Sheridan	541	446	4	6	8	20	223	66	190	74	172	72
Sherman	359	623	4	23	1	18	141	84	121	79	114	92
Sioux	183	347	.....	9	1	4	91	26	89	30	80	26
Stanton	353	613	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	67	138	62	120	65
Thayer	688	635	1	15	6	15	256	93	247	97	218	102
Thomas	87	176	.....	2	.....	1	57	12	52	14	39	15
Thurston	507	1,052	.....	.....	.....	4	137	60	105	77	111	64
Valley	803	584	19	2	2	7	280	116	248	119	192	158
Washington	619	827	3	6	3	12	211	112	217	118	182	115
Wayne	410	317	1	12	.....	.....	178	102	212	86	177	106
Webster	856	877	23	23	13	11	301	237	308	228	229	253
Wheeler	120	143	16	1	.....	8	43	22	52	13	26	28
York	1,649	1,080	2	20	12	17	481	518	584	456	432	549
Arthur	118	82	.....	.....	.....	3	40	19	44	15	50	16
Total Vote, 146,957	74,493	67,299	1,396	2,364	379	1,027	27,741	12,662	27,256	12,986	23,020	14,545

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Constitutional Amendments—Democrat						Constitutional Amendments—People's Ind.					
	No. 1—For Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 1—Against Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 2—For Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 2—Against Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 3—For Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 3—Against Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 1—For Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 1—Against Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 2—For Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 2—Against Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 3—For Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 3—Against Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers
Adams	478	224	486	175	363	274	11	7	15	4	8	6
Antelope	219	91	210	91	180	108	5	1	2	4	3	2
Banner	5	7	3	8	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blaine	58	13	53	23	55	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone	376	207	387	205	304	246	8	8	11	6	8	7
Box Butte	125	20	104	33	118	20	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Boyd	198	62	190	71	166	78	3	3	3	2	4	1
Brown	124	36	108	40	107	36	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Buffalo	360	179	348	199	285	238	15	4	2	3	13	6
Burt	260	140	243	139	218	138	3	.....	3	.....	2	1
Butler	500	331	546	274	433	343	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Cass	343	176	354	180	289	206	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cedar	483	248	466	247	444	244	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chase	120	39	102	43	80	67	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Cherry	198	69	188	89	188	58	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Cheyenne	115	65	116	71	124	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay	323	266	316	260	278	277	38	30	39	28	30	40
Colfax	187	85	189	75	150	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuming	467	258	479	223	381	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer	697	318	667	337	566	405	25	4	21	7	14	15
Dakota	119	50	123	43	109	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dawes	146	29	152	35	119	53	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Dawson	370	196	373	201	294	231	13	4	9	6	7	2
Deuel	30	6	29	13	31	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dixon	142	57	135	53	115	61	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Dodge	350	240	389	211	324	240	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Douglas	2,846	730	2,432	1,045	2,557	843	8	4	8	3	9	1
Dundy	66	54	86	42	60	49	5	5	6	5	5	16
Fillmore	363	335	416	293	271	398	1	.....	1	1	.....	2
Franklin	241	186	299	152	180	225	7	3	9	2	5	6
Frontier	155	86	163	88	120	111	14	3	13	4	8	7
Furnas	306	123	291	157	229	179	23	12	26	12	17	18
Gage	330	227	380	196	281	264	4	1	5	1	5	1
Garden	49	20	44	20	41	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garfield	55	33	53	37	50	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gosper	110	67	113	66	90	70	24	6	20	10	15	13
Grant	25	11	26	15	27	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeley	397	256	420	239	359	261	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Hall	341	135	349	121	334	130	12	1	11	2	10	2
Hamilton	365	171	327	200	269	228	49	19	46	21	34	33
Harlan	206	141	252	118	168	188	5	3	4	3	2	5
Hayes	45	25	39	28	22	43	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Hitchcoek	119	49	143	38	94	76	11	5	14	4	11	7
Holt	231	80	247	78	197	101	19	9	28	2	9	12
Hooker	22	7	21	5	21	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard	351	204	369	200	295	243	51	27	52	24	40	31
Jefferson	239	132	243	129	187	168	3	.....	1	2	2	1
Johnson	217	122	223	127	186	164	2	1	3	.....	3	.....
Kearney	227	120	243	100	189	121	20	16	28	13	13	18
Keith	292	51	137	48	122	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keya Paha	103	38	97	35	95	32	9	3	10	3	5	7
Kimball	26	6	24	7	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	456	224	439	219	378	234	8	6	8	7	4	7
Lancaster	1,007	383	1,007	451	839	498	6	2	9	1	8	2
Lincoln	338	166	309	178	288	181	3	.....	2	1	2	1
Logan	43	17	54	14	40	24	4	3	6	2	4	1
Loup	19	12	18	13	18	10	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
McPherson	20	10	21	11	17	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	305	122	265	141	259	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrick	232	227	254	203	182	257	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Morrill	77	33	86	36	65	36	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Nance	155	59	144	65	137	71	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Nemaha	295	221	333	199	233	234	1	4	4	1	3	1
Nuckolls	216	143	217	132	194	145	5	7	5	7	4	9
Otoe	282	124	300	115	224	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Constitutional Amendments—Democrat						Constitutional Amendments—People's Ind.					
	No. 1—For Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 1—Against Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 2—For Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 2—Against Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 3—For Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 3—Against Salary and Term of Office for Governor and Executive Officers	No. 1—For Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 1—Against Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 2—For Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 2—Against Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 3—For Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 3—Against Salary and Term of Office for Governor and Executive Officers
Pawnee	133	122	146	98	109	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perkins	104	50	106	53	93	47	8	3	8	5	5	7
Phelps	136	63	149	61	98	99	13	3	11	4	9	8
Pierce	255	173	267	159	229	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Platte	482	293	554	177	454	206	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Polk	241	76	219	85	177	132	50	11	44	17	37	21
Red Willow	184	68	174	78	141	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richardson	354	514	386	456	272	534	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Rock	69	19	77	17	60	29	1	1	1	.....	1	1
Saline	388	233	453	201	316	255	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Sarpy	285	120	254	134	230	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saunders	411	189	388	179	348	242	25	13	33	10	15	22
Scott's Bluff	221	39	197	72	184	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seward	252	248	269	227	218	263	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sheridan	163	73	176	64	135	82	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Sherman	222	147	204	135	188	157	3	.....	1	1	1	2
Sioux	136	66	161	54	135	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanton	213	101	213	106	190	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thayer	234	114	225	107	200	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas	101	25	87	36	78	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thurston	280	68	236	102	219	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley	227	107	233	99	162	147	12	2	12	3	7	7
Washington	264	135	255	148	221	147	2	1	1	1	2	.....
Wayne	146	69	145	60	124	88	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Webster	266	267	306	239	232	271	7	9	8	8	4	8
Wheeler	54	26	59	24	38	3	10	3	10	3	11	2
York	340	318	425	268	369	383	1	1	1	1	.....	2
Arthur	33	10	37	13	35	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,159	12,295	24,041	12,152	20,219	13,949	569	256	576	250	415	372

Counties	Constitutional Amendments																	
	Progressive						Prohibition						Socialist					
	No. 1—For Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 1—Against Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 2—For Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 2—Against Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 3—For Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 3—Against Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 1—For Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 1—Against Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 2—For Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 2—Against Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 3—For Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 3—Against Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 1—For Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 1—Against Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 2—For Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 2—Against Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 3—For Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 3—Against Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers
Adams	44	16	50	14	39	20	8	1	10	1	4	3	10	.....	8	2	6	5
Antelope	20	4	15	9	19	4	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	3	1
Banner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	2	4	3	4	2
Blaine	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Boone	2	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Box Butte	6	3	5	3	5	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	.....
Boyd	65	14	65	13	53	22	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
Brown	12	4	10	3	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2
Buffalo	46	27	50	23	37	36	3	.....	2	1	1	1	10	2	5	4	5	3
Burt	15	4	12	4	12	4	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	3	.....	.....	3	1	2
Butler	10	.....	8	1	8	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	4	.....	2	2	1	3
Cass	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	3	5	7	2	3	5	5	.....	3	2	3	1
Cedar	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Cherry	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	10	9	11	9	5	8
Cheyenne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	1	3	1
Clay	22	12	22	11	13	16	5	.....	4	1	3	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	2
Colfax	3	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuming	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1
Custer	56	8	49	15	36	23	8	1	3	4	4	3	7	9	6	9	7	10
Dakota	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	1	3	1	16	1	13	3	14	2
Dawes	5	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dawson	10	2	8	4	5	6	3	1	4	1	2	1	9	.....	8	1	6	2
Deuel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dixon	4	1	5	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
Dodge	25	6	27	4	24	5	5	.....	4	1	3	2	10	1	8	3	6	2

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Constitutional Amendments																	
	Progressive						Prohibition						Socialist					
	No. 1—For Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 1—Against Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 2—For Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 2—Against Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 3—For Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 3—Against Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 1—For Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 1—Against Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 2—For Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 2—Against Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 3—For Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 3—Against Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 1—For Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 1—Against Uniform and Progressive Taxation	No. 2—For Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 2—Against Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict	No. 3—For Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers	No. 3—Against Salary and Term of Office of Governor and Executive Officers
Douglas	227	19	191	47	193	41	7	6	7	6	9	4	139	12	97	45	106	42
Dundy	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Fillmore	3	3	4	2	1	6	2	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	2
Franklin	64	20	62	19	44	33	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Frontier	2	1	3	.....	2	4	5	.....	4	.....	4	.....	17	1	15	5	8	8
Furnas	7	2	8	1	5	3	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	.....	2	.....	1	1
Gage	60	18	58	18	43	33	7	2	7	4	6	3	3	.....	1	2	4	.....
Garden	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garfield	1	2	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gosper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	16	8	17	6	10	10
Grant	4	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Greeley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hall	12	2	17	1	11	2	5	1	6	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Hamilton	42	7	34	13	21	20	8	.....	6	2	7	1	7	3	6	5	5	5
Harlan	12	4	10	5	7	5	5	4	6	3	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayes	5	3	3	4	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	4	6	6	1	13
Hitchcock	30	6	28	11	14	17	3	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holt	100	17	110	34	81	39	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	2
Hooker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	4	3	3	4
Howard	10	2	9	4	9	3	3	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	40	7	38	9	40	10	6	1	6	1	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Johnson	7	3	7	3	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	7	9	6	10
Kearney	23	6	19	9	10	13	5	.....	4	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keith	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2	1
Keya Paha	7	1	5	3	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	7	2	6	2
Kimball	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	6	3	6	5

Knox	3	2	4	1	2	2	2	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
Lancaster	118	27	118	37	97	31	9	9	17	3	17	5	25	7	17	14	21	6
Lincoln	2	....	2	....	1	2	4	3	6	....	4	2	49	19	35	29	42	22
Logan	5	....	....	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Loup	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	1
McPherson	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	2
Madison	4	4	5	3	2	3	3	....	3	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....
Merrick	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	9	....	6	....	2	....	....	1	2	....
Morrill	3	....	3	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	1	1
Nance	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nemaha	2	....	1	1	2	....	4	....	3	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nuckolls	1	2	3	....	....	3	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....
Otoe	3	....	2	1	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	1	1	1
Pawnee	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	2	....	2	....	1	1
Perkins	4	1	4	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	1
Phelps	29	10	30	10	19	20	1	3	3	1	....	4	....	1	....	1	....	1
Pierce	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Platte	37	12	40	16	26	21	2	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....
Polk	2	1	1	2	....	2	8	2	11	1	10	3	2	....	2	1	1	1
Red Willow	25	6	29	3	22	7	5	....	4	....	4	....	8	2	9	4	6	4
Richardson	5	7	10	5	8	6	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
Rock	11	1	8	....	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	2	2	1
Saline	8	....	10	....	5	5	5	1	4	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sarpy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	1	....
Saunders	26	1	25	4	15	6	2	....	2	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Scott's Bluff	10	....	8	....	6	1	7	1	8	....	5	1	15	2	16	2	14	3
Seward	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Sheridan	6	2	5	3	3	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	7	1	5	2	5	3
Sherman	18	2	19	2	10	8	1	....	....	....	1	....	5	3	4	5	3	5
Sioux	3	5	5	3	3	5	1	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	3	1	2	....
Stanton	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thayer	11	....	9	1	9	2	3	....	2	....	....	2	2	4	3	5	1	6
Thomas	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
Thurston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	1	1	2
Valley	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	4	1	4	2	4	2
Washington	3	....	3	1	4	....	2	....	2	....	1	1	9	1	7	2	8	1
Wayne	8	....	5	2	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Webster	10	5	15	2	7	5	6	1	10	1	7	2	3	3	3	3	1	5
Wheeler	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	4	1	7
York	17	1	14	3	12	6	6	2	6	2	4	3	8	3	4	4	3	6
Arthur	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,402	320	1,350	398	1,049	565	200	61	213	57	163	82	526	131	398	227	364	239

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Governor												
	Republican							Democrat			People's Ind.	
	John O. Yeiser	John Cepleeha	Ross L. Hammond	J. H. Kemp	R. B. Howell	John Stevens	H. E. Sackett	George W. Berge	John H. Morehead	Richard L. Metcalf	George W. Berge	John H. Morehead
Adams	20	19	237	142	225	67	....	195	621	294	6	18
Antelope	13	26	236	113	145	102	....	94	256	93	3	3
Banner	7	1	35	20	13	13	....	8	6	4	.....	.....
Blaine	11	4	38	56	21	17	....	18	127	29	.....	.....
Boone	29	23	151	270	244	103	....	550	502	125	9	14
Box Butte	45	15	133	111	54	19	....	27	181	24	1	1
Boyd	74	33	216	54	92	89	....	41	252	85	2	4
Brown	16	10	163	41	121	47	....	24	137	60	.....	1
Buffalo	49	24	423	227	308	58	....	134	536	199	15	17
Burt	54	40	364	158	312	123	....	62	426	129	2	1
Butler	19	54	212	145	194	39	....	238	811	270	2	.....
Cass	57	32	298	204	454	61	....	271	863	132	.....	1
Cedar	27	14	140	118	88	94	....	133	894	203	2	1
Chase	29	34	137	50	73	36	....	61	167	51	.....	1
Cherry	172	28	282	120	179	96	....	132	290	120	2	1
Cheyenne	34	13	171	60	98	61	....	31	207	65	.....	.....
Clay	14	7	90	96	508	53	....	211	529	191	52	44
Colfax	10	21	98	45	43	26	....	67	323	132	.....	.....
Cuming	13	13	105	71	92	56	....	128	955	232	.....	.....
Custer	93	58	378	224	566	169	....	266	786	409	17	18
Dakota	17	35	191	108	45	84	....	75	359	85	.....	.....
Dawes	66	13	131	168	104	52	....	72	242	102	2	.....
Dawson	40	19	167	430	361	64	....	244	490	225	13	12
Deuel	27	16	59	50	55	32	....	11	54	22	.....	.....
Dixon	29	28	204	83	94	130	....	71	176	87	.....	2
Dodge	19	7	581	76	57	39	....	155	707	132	2	.....
Douglas	657	220	1,555	2,269	5,887	264	....	469	4,539	1,479	1	11
Dundy	14	18	85	41	89	46	....	18	178	33	5	16
Fillmore	21	47	135	319	323	57	....	275	607	194	2	2
Franklin	31	8	73	81	136	57	....	168	433	89	6	13
Frontier	46	20	149	70	191	62	....	39	246	67	10	12
Furnas	39	13	142	94	134	292	....	89	305	210	21	26
Gage	146	60	786	313	603	187	10	92	629	230	3	6
Garden	89	27	112	35	73	61	....	35	137	20	.....	.....
Garfield	13	13	53	59	72	22	....	30	64	40	1	.....
Gosper	14	6	52	40	114	41	....	94	175	41	13	38
Grant	5	5	15	13	14	2	....	7	48	13	.....	.....
Greeley	8	6	29	17	28	4	....	194	780	194	.....	3
Hall	26	18	303	120	135	37	....	73	562	110	8	12
Hamilton	22	8	157	50	195	56	....	169	254	409	44	35
Harlan	46	8	100	153	173	50	....	139	283	159	4	4
Hayes	22	16	55	38	43	49	....	21	117	22	.....	1
Hitchcock	62	1	44	44	104	18	....	28	193	47	11	24
Holt	25	11	179	41	95	42	....	62	305	127	18	29
Hooker	6	9	45	43	20	8	....	6	26	15	.....	.....
Howard	21	24	64	110	93	27	....	216	635	175	46	77
Jefferson	31	9	158	181	420	81	....	102	322	62	1	4
Johnson	39	27	365	187	272	51	....	209	353	90	3	.....
Kearney	24	13	109	77	183	28	....	120	423	104	28	51
Keith	27	16	149	57	82	43	....	45	191	41	.....	.....
Keya Paha	9	26	137	19	39	17	....	29	127	33	4	8
Kimball	21	16	94	145	67	40	....	3	38	11	.....	...
Knox	42	20	185	204	84	115	....	1 7	780	139	4	16
Lancaster	173	82	957	1,431	1,668	279	...	790	1,075	408	9	5
Lincoln	109	28	214	247	270	127	....	90	484	136	2	1
Logan	26	14	57	30	12	21	....	19	66	20	2	12
Loup	13	7	36	18	32	23	....	5	28	13	.....	3
McPherson	7	6	19	19	33	16	...	2	29	6	.....	.....
Madison	47	14	508	215	154	160	....	106	337	230	.....	.....
Merrick	19	15	182	289	168	79	....	146	423	138	.....	.....
Morrill	23	11	66	56	35	32	....	14	98	57	1	1
Nance	5	3	19	619	45	23	....	57	230	84	1	.....
Nemaha	37	36	202	115	532	89	....	210	557	175	3	2
Nuckolls	52	19	137	115	361	48	....	56	375	99	11	8
Otoe	73	18	203	193	480	177	....	252	563	141	1	1

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Governor											
	Republican							Democrat			People's Ind.	
	John O. Yeiser	John Ceplecha	Ross L. Hammond	J. H. Kemp	R. B. Howell	John Stevens	H. E. Sackett	George W. Berge	John H. Morehead	Richard L. Metcalf	George W. Berge	John H. Morehead
Pawnee	43	52	193	215	286	136	....	76	289	59	.....	.....
Perkins	12	5	33	23	44	19	....	79	132	33	10	9
Phelps	46	12	134	83	414	55	....	41	203	77	8	20
Pierce	9	12	145	86	66	45	....	173	610	114	.....	.....
Platte	10	3	99	57	150	45	....	147	916	263	.....	1
Polk	6	8	36	311	122	25	....	289	217	100	69	47
Red Willow	26	13	106	105	148	52	....	45	316	101	.....	.....
Richardson	100	47	308	165	695	116	....	375	755	199	.....	1
Rock	31	12	121	52	97	76	....	15	114	23	.....	3
Saline	31	51	170	57	247	25	....	215	997	272	2	5
Sarpy	38	5	97	56	262	55	....	91	530	115	.....	.....
Saunders	35	36	194	135	350	60	....	213	955	153	33	34
Scott's Bluff	40	9	310	124	185	63	....	44	232	147	1	1
Seward	50	36	328	134	339	71	....	147	837	107	1	1
Sheridan	41	9	146	64	138	64	....	88	241	68	1	3
Sherman	38	14	82	81	66	29	....	97	289	157	1	3
Sioux	15	7	53	22	52	34	....	46	251	50	.....	.....
Stanton	19	12	93	44	89	46	....	107	346	83	.....	.....
Thayer	23	15	192	90	238	60	....	117	442	56	.....	1
Thomas	19	2	27	10	20	9	....	48	90	38	.....	.....
Thurston	23	29	111	66	118	71	....	121	568	159	.....	.....
Valley	22	58	178	172	155	91	....	54	303	177	8	9
Washington	29	6	295	49	163	32	....	77	474	196	1	2
Wayne	17	9	109	72	125	53	....	127	129	53	.....	1
Webster	90	22	127	140	320	68	....	161	521	143	9	14
Wheeler	5	3	29	21	22	15	....	33	72	27	6	9
York	48	7	220	507	482	274	....	361	470	228	2	.....
Arthur	14	9	25	26	12	15	....	8	53	14	.....	.....
Totals	3,954	2,008	17,131	14,374	23,410	6,265	10	11,300	39,264	12,373	545	724

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Governor			Lieutenant-Governor								
				Republican				Democrat			Peo. Ind.	
	Prog.	Proh.	Soc.									
	H. E. Sackett	Nathan Wilson	George C. Porter	L. P. Albright	Walter V. Hoagland	Franklin A. Shotwell	A. J. Vanalstine	James Pearson	George W. Potts	Edgar F. Snavely	James Pearson	George W. Potts
Adams	65	10	11	204	240	161	38	329	342	286	11	9
Antelope	23	3	3	117	245	153	64	175	133	82	2	4
Banner		1	11	17	47	9	17	9	5	4		
Blaine	2			52	41	33	11	76	54	17		
Boone	3		2	160	284	253	65	380	298	181	11	9
Box Butte	10	1	4	154	145	45	15	79	76	40	1	1
Boyd	94	2	5	145	183	128	58	159	100	80	2	2
Brown	19		2	152	105	82	34	74	92	21		1
Buffalo	98	5	18	211	516	215	76	262	276	233	18	10
Burt	25	2	3	243	304	292	117	190	219	113	1	1
Butler	8	2	4	152	203	210	44	473	366	309	1	1
Cass	5	10	7	237	411	352	59	338	241	615		1
Cedar	3			179	126	98	45	445	463	179	2	1
Chase		2	4	95	96	116	45	45	108	41		1
Cherry	3	1	23	375	239	175	55	246	172	59	3	
Cheyenne		1	6	79	270	54	32	90	114	63		
Clay	33	7	3	210	221	203	54	308	335	178	47	43
Colfax	4			48	69	66	25	193	185	70		
Cuming	3		2	88	104	104	39	485	347	320		
Custer	66	10	18	312	546	359	187	426	534	333	20	13
Dakota	1	3	31	173	129	106	44	257	80	75		
Dawes	4		3	177	151	113	50	156	133	66		1
Dawson	10	5	11	102	728	123	45	315	317	158	11	11
Deuel				32	175	23	8	31	17	20		
Dixon	4	3	2	184	142	146	155	144	96	62		2
Dodge	35	5	21	180	243	222	52	316	321	220	1	
Douglas	255	14	216	783	2,595	6,314	559	2,648	1,885	1,088	8	8
Dundy	1	2	4	75	85	58	41	71	90	20	10	5
Fillmore	7	5	3	251	318	200	71	421	384	176	1	4
Franklin	86	1		124	110	74	45	289	225	77	11	7
Frontier	8	5	18	114	232	142	46	230	60	35	8	4
Furnas	11	8	2	192	184	195	63	226	197	116	23	21
Gage	94	10	3	646	644	499	130	249	394	195	3	8
Garden	1		2	39	320	39	9	95	40	35		
Garfield	4		28	43	88	69	18	57	44	25	1	
Gosper	2	2	1	100	61	61	23	172	80	35	36	14
Grant	5			14	23	13	5	27	24	9		
Greeley			1	31	27	27	8	480	324	185	1	
Hall	16	7	9	142	272	152	38	290	217	162	15	3
Hamilton	55	10	2	110	166	128	60	304	276	146	43	40
Harlan	17	9	14	169	132	158	24	199	158	162	4	3
Hayes	10	1	1	64	119	29	15	56	57	33	1	
Hitchcock	45	3	4	113	90	38	18	115	118	23	11	15
Holt	135	2	8	89	155	79	36	207	151	74	20	21
Hooker			2	30	61	24	12	13	9	18		
Howard	15	4	2	69	108	106	22	452	295	159	73	39
Jefferson	53	7	17	253	279	193	83	170	153	78	3	2
Johnson	15	1		241	255	264	95	251	243	80	1	2
Kearney	33	1	5	106	179	96	28	308	199	79	42	25
Keith	1		13	38	261	46	18	108	101	43		
Keya Paha	11		14	75	53	72	43	69	56	43	8	3
Kimball		2		38	270	59	14	12	18	17		
Knox	8	2	3	198	177	169	59	376	403	136	8	7
Lancaster	165	28	43	646	2,607	950	187	513	560	985	5	4
Lincoln	3	11	80	158	763	89	38	300	214	109	3	
Logan	5			49	94	18	7	43	29	17	8	3
Loup	1		3	28	37	38	16	13	13	15	1	1
McPherson	4	1	5	17	64	14	6	16	6	13		
Madison	9	3	2	250	418	216	83	255	212	112		
Merrick		11	2	129	349	168	52	252	212	104	1	
Morrill	5	1	1	28	143	38	11	61	41	47	2	
Nance	5	1		126	283	129	74	174	61	100	1	

ABSTRACT OF VOTE CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 18, 1914—Concluded.

Counties	Governor			Lieutenant-Governor								
	Prog.	Proh.	Soc.	Republican				Democrat			Peo. Ind.	
	H. E. Sackett	Nathan Wilson	George C. Porter	L. P. Albright	Walter V. Hoagland	Franklin A. Shotwell	A. J. Vanalstine	James Pearson	George W. Potts	Edgar F. Snavely	James Pearson	George W. Potts
Nemaha	3	6	1	280	310	259	77	323	319	165	4	1
Nuckolls	3	4	1	220	209	197	44	205	171	108	15	3
Otoe	3	2	6	312	379	263	89	423	256	170	2	
Pawnee		2	4	348	276	178	66	45	338	22		
Perkins	3		2	23	74	30	6	117	77	26	10	8
Phelps	48	5	1	152	352	145	64	129	110	55	19	11
Pierce	2		1	106	100	88	37	321	271	153		
Platte	73	2	1	89	121	100	35	367	400	308	1	
Polk	3	20	3	121	208	112	39	223	256	62	51	53
Red Willow	36	4	14	105	123	154	47	160	142	87		
Richardson	20	4	4	422	436	322	152	482	461	196		1
Rock	9		4	134	85	102	34	73	47	25		3
Saline	12	5		188	204	108	39	372	346	508	1	2
Sarpy				81	135	235	39	286	240	126		
Saunders	31	2	4	160	332	227	53	502	526	143	37	24
Scott's Bluff	13	9	20	153	368	140	35	159	100	67	1	1
Seward	1		1	212	340	294	75	441	356	192	2	
Sheridan	8	6	16	139	114	112	68	143	142	60	1	1
Sherman	21	1	15	64	150	52	29	206	128	149	2	2
Sioux	9	1	4	45	59	52	19	120	123	70		
Stanton	1			82	97	69	41	221	160	90		
Thayer	14	6	11	251	235	85	27	210	190	152		
Thomas	2		1	35	33	13	8	98	36	21		
Thurston			4	95	78	137	56	257	313	133		
Valley	1	2	7	141	219	149	95	229	205	25	8	8
Washington	4	3	10	142	163	196	40	259	234	139	1	2
Wayne	11			135	89	104	32	118	108	45		
Webster	20	12	10	363	151	135	86	267	336	111	14	5
Wheeler	1		8	19	23	41	9	58	31	26	7	7
York	19	12	17	410	448	329	245	485	254	228		2
Arthur			2	23	62	10	5	37	10	19		
Total	1 974	333	852	14,706	23,958	19,213	5,182	22,859	19,659	12,257	659	484

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1914.

Counties	Total Votes Cast	Chief Justice of Supreme Court		Judges District Court			Governor				
				2d Dist.	4th District						
		Manoah B. Reese	Conrad Hollenbeck	James T. Begley	James P. English	John H. Grossman	John H. Morehead, D. and P. I.	H. E. Sackett, Prog.	R. B. Howell, R.	George C. Porter, Soc.	Nathan Wilson, Prohib.
Adams	4,334	1,644	1,749				2,012	63	1,989	90	51
Antelope	3,089	1,439	1,083				1,358	66	1,473	28	45
Arthur	284	92	61				137	14	72	14	4
Banner	331	53	194				109	16	141	22	8
Blaine	495	203	137				229	21	192	12	7
Boone	2,991	825	1,751				1,352	78	1,416	33	31
Box Butte	1,406	503	596				784	35	470	49	16
Boyd	1,731	640	663				740	216	599	38	35
Brown	1,353	545	501				529	65	605	61	17
Buffalo	4,579	1,964	1,696				1,948	166	2,135	112	72
Burt	2,779	974	1,028		1,232	807	1,261	113	1,275	31	17
Butler	3,459	1,419	1,447				1,953	50	1,290	42	26
Cass	4,413	1,883	1,594	3,193			2,223	110	1,831	80	37
Cedar	3,317	1,356	1,207				1,763	88	1,243	20	20
Chase	908	371	282				410	20	391	27	28
Cherry	2,729	1,312	833				1,048	79	1,272	165	35
Cheyenne	1,346	470	586				714	27	434	47	23
Clay	3,628	1,644	1,347				1,712	83	1,670	46	43
Colfax	2,111	354	1,416				1,206	39	735	43	9
Cuming	2,776	775	1,554				1,651	25	976	26	10
Custer	5,738	2,276	2,419				2,312	352	2,576	202	99
Dakota	1,667	484	638				780	35	566	44	19
Dawes	1,678	629	629				752	40	732	57	23
Dawson	3,372	1,398	1,403				1,303	67	1,876	40	32
Deuel	433	96	185				156	12	227	16	4
Dixon	2,301	791	969				947	83	994	28	50
Dodge	4,246	510	3,400				2,254	172	1,374	159	69
Douglas	25,638	9,511	11,003		14,642	7,185	13,710	458	9,862	802	96
Dundy	912	323	335				471	13	336	44	10
Fillmore	3,615	1,485	1,385				1,677	57	1,710	33	37
Franklin	2,427	973	927				1,378	128	869	22	30
Frontier	1,786	654	692				764	28	863	50	27
Furnas	2,603	1,088	943				1,178	52	1,199	53	33
Gage	6,264	2,182	2,289				2,714	1,779	1,427	84	45
Garden	1,060	259	507				458	35	387	62	29
Garfield	835	333	227				299	57	318	99	14
Gosper	975	379	382				415	14	487	14	13
Grant	346	199	66				179	16	115	10	4
Greeley	1,840	528	855				1,158	34	500	44	21
Hall	3,938	1,607	1,404				1,963	97	1,597	106	47
Hamilton	2,946	1,168	1,210				1,171	112	1,488	51	49
Harlan	2,069	793	878				1,000	55	856	78	40
Hayes	583	216	216				293	14	223	23	9
Hitchcock	1,069	430	403				534	35	426	39	15
Holt	3,557	1,239	1,492				1,786	206	1,356	81	37
Hooker	327	179	80				177	12	108	11	3
Howard	2,318	774	1,065				1,375	30	782	44	25
Jefferson	3,335	1,229	1,176				1,534	146	1,434	158	35
Johnson	2,374	985	862				1,148	96	1,052	15	22
Kearney	2,061	775	923				1,012	69	880	26	28
Keith	966	325	400				445	32	358	48	15
Keya Paha	853	295	335				317	39	353	55	29
Kimball	626	217	260				224	23	285	27	10
Knox	3,792	1,306	1,698				2,026	117	1,414	62	38
Lancaster	13,145	7,005	3,951				6,275	533	5,776	256	167
Lincoln	3,458	1,244	1,432				1,477	66	1,492	245	58
Logan	502	229	182				260	14	160	21	11
Loup	494	200	168				156	23	239	42	7
McPherson	309	125	91				122	16	137	21	11
Madison	3,621	1,358	1,506				1,690	95	1,668	29	33

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Total Votes Cast	Chief Justice of Supreme Court		Judges District Court			Governor				
				2d Dist.	4th District						
		Manoah B. Reese	Conrad Hollenbeck	James T. Begley	James P. English	John H. Grossman	John H. Morehead, D. and P. I.	H. E. Sackett, Prog.	R. B. Howell, R.	George C. Porter, Soc.	Nathan Wilson, Prohib.
Merrick	2,422	561	1,480				1,029	60	1,173	38	58
Morrill	1,088	360	530				481	48	471	66	21
Nance	2,043	447	1,279				885	32	1,026	15	21
Nemaha	2,975	1,250	1,135				1,588	71	1,199	35	22
Nuckolls	3,010	1,199	1,226				1,557	48	1,245	52	32
Otoe	4,045	1,795	1,424	2,911			2,199	53	1,560	48	37
Pawnee	2,384	966	874				1,178	65	1,005	33	46
Perkins	648	237	258				299	22	262	27	11
Phelps	2,196	758	1,026				948	81	1,029	48	38
Pierce	2,199	743	886				1,212	43	796	12	18
Platte	3,653	660	2,438				2,012	124	1,327	29	22
Polk	2,490	948	1,041				1,051	47	1,185	48	99
Red Willow	1,972	739	677				885	60	830	109	42
Richardson	4,516	1,897	1,583				2,198	104	2,059	40	30
Rock	927	286	337				326	47	417	34	19
Saline	3,811	1,632	1,263				2,234	71	1,312	27	42
Sarpy	2,012	609	989	1,543			1,196	40	647	29	18
Saunders	4,513	1,798	1,764				2,368	102	1,822	49	55
Scott's Bluff	1,890	869	758				749	61	842	122	41
Seward	3,564	1,366	1,533				1,953	93	1,409	13	23
Sheridan	1,689	679	631				721	42	731	93	24
Sherman	1,946	700	769				1,000	69	696	69	16
Sioux	985	363	431				541	38	308	42	12
Stanton	1,588	554	724				886	22	579	10	15
Thayer	3,309	1,085	1,617				1,755	71	1,294	63	33
Thomas	425	229	130				218	13	160	22	8
Thurston	2,063	602	709				1,054	35	693	31	15
Valley	2,233	747	849				1,007	46	1,004	57	35
Washington	2,835	882	1,368		1,258	970	1,563	107	1,003	47	13
Wayne	2,124	812	807				980	42	978	33	10
Webster	2,746	1,094	1,089				1,262	110	1,181	42	62
Wheeler	463	170	205				225	12	170	29	5
York	4,039	1,866	1,386				1,617	140	2,105	55	52
Total	246,941	93,166	101,977	7,647	17,132	8,962	120,206	8,655	101,229	5,754	2,873

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Lieutenant-Governor					Secretary of State				
	James Pearson, P. I. and D.	G. L. E. Klingbiel, Prog.	Walter V. Hoagland, R.	Glen H. Abel, Soc.	Henry F. J. Hockenberger, Prohib.	Charles W. Pool, D. and P. I.	Charles Skalla, Prog.	Addison Wait, R.	John Ittner, Soc.	Nelson Hald, Prohib.
Adams	2,062	106	1,742	108	80	2,022	118	1,778	106	83
Antelope	1,246	144	1,367	45	62	1,218	125	1,405	34	69
Arthur	87	14	116	13	.....	97	12	114	17	3
Banner	84	22	157	22	8	76	16	164	28	6
Blaine	202	21	199	17	8	201	19	212	18	10
Boone	1,311	124	1,277	49	66	1,322	111	1,301	53	57
Box Butte	629	60	533	60	33	634	62	531	63	32
Boyd	671	214	629	47	58	624	211	676	47	31
Brown	498	82	563	68	22	491	78	576	64	22
Buffalo	1,855	238	1,908	156	111	1,783	221	1,976	166	113
Burt	1,071	162	1,361	40	33	1,019	153	1,365	42	29
Butler	1,875	76	1,242	48	53	1,839	160	1,221	48	47
Cass	2,025	132	1,849	116	73	2,064	123	1,860	111	65
Cedar	1,617	117	1,352	20	30	1,564	95	1,429	19	28
Chase	330	35	420	35	38	321	32	432	36	36
Cherry	999	93	1,174	185	64	1,061	96	1,171	164	49
Cheyenne	512	39	579	49	34	507	49	552	62	33
Clay	1,673	135	1,566	53	56	1,718	113	1,549	47	52
Colfax	1,053	59	755	49	28	1,017	148	724	46	16
Cuming	1,498	53	1,013	31	20	1,478	67	1,010	30	26
Custer	2,226	495	2,303	243	115	2,297	457	2,284	228	129
Dakota	672	44	591	48	24	642	44	623	49	22
Dawes	655	67	720	69	39	643	55	759	69	32
Dawson	1,256	117	1,612	97	83	1,336	107	1,481	105	110
Deuel	123	27	221	14	5	125	15	225	18	7
Dixon	932	118	940	35	58	881	113	994	30	99
Dodge	1,939	249	1,581	189	92	1,971	182	1,666	86	.....
Douglas	10,767	1,070	10,684	1,446	281	10,591	1,086	10,507	1,594	289
Dundy	347	31	364	61	16	316	35	397	66	17
Fillmore	1,698	86	1,599	43	33	1,696	109	1,578	44	39
Franklin	1,260	152	889	33	40	1,250	132	908	32	41
Frontier	770	51	747	77	36	652	67	837	85	42
Furnas	1,200	76	1,088	60	54	1,151	73	1,154	71	49
Gage	2,260	931	2,298	139	123	2,216	675	2,665	134	116
Garden	327	37	490	61	20	346	36	454	63	19
Garfield	269	49	302	120	15	257	51	312	119	12
Gosper	461	26	386	14	20	421	28	424	16	17
Grant	155	17	125	8	5	192	13	113	8	6
Greeley	1,027	56	428	59	34	993	53	518	64	33
Hall	1,769	108	1,622	135	82	1,827	96	1,630	129	73
Hamilton	1,309	151	1,200	60	78	1,258	168	1,227	64	80
Harlan	908	84	823	97	54	862	102	848	104	51
Hayes	241	23	242	31	9	228	38	248	30	6
Hitchcock	489	52	417	37	19	463	70	437	38	16
Holt	1,610	282	1,327	101	74	1,574	307	1,339	96	72
Hooker	130	19	135	8	7	130	15	137	7	9
Howard	1,270	69	772	61	26	1,260	103	706	58	73
Jefferson	1,367	165	1,431	172	47	1,343	161	1,481	182	47
Johnson	956	97	1,135	19	29	1,174	64	1,016	18	20
Kearney	979	82	832	35	42	985	76	834	34	56
Keith	324	30	448	60	14	337	28	421	59	20
Keya Paha	287	45	366	59	30	284	41	376	59	25
Kimball	171	30	308	29	9	165	29	307	31	13
Knox	1,868	149	1,429	75	52	1,806	178	1,479	66	50
Lancaster	5,216	586	6,689	337	302	5,155	474	6,487	307	258
Lincoln	1,036	101	1,831	258	61	1,203	101	1,510	303	72
Logan	195	21	199	25	12	196	19	194	23	20
Loup	143	23	226	47	13	143	26	206	49	7
McPherson	84	15	171	19	11	96	17	158	24	11
Madison	1,563	145	1,627	39	47	1,491	154	1,672	44	54
Merrick	937	64	1,145	52	93	986	69	1,095	46	91
Morrill	393	66	503	76	24	400	55	499	74	27
Nance	772	74	1,027	25	32	738	67	1,057	21	26
Nemaha	1,317	87	1,274	54	52	1,369	86	1,242	54	46
Nuckolls	1,390	70	1,288	68	61	1,316	79	1,367	72	46
Otoe	1,814	95	1,683	74	62	1,625	83	1,953	70	40
Pawnee	952	80	1,094	39	64	1,001	87	1,078	35	49

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Lieutenant-Governor					Secretary of State				
	James Pearson, P. I. and D.	G. L. E. Klingbiel, Prog.	Walter Hoagland, R.	Glen H. Abel, Soc.	Henry F. J. Hockenberger, Prohib.	Charles W. Pool, D. and P. I.	Charles Skalla, Prog.	Addison Wait, R.	John Ittner, Soc.	Nelson Hald, Prohib.
Perkins	275	26	271	29	11	284	23	263	28	8
Phelps	872	164	942	65	80	830	186	936	69	90
Pierce	1,065	52	829	19	27	1,072	48	816	20	34
Platte	1,927	181	1,121	43	154	1,913	176	1,186	47	41
Polk	1,055	75	1,043	69	118	1,075	67	1,033	64	115
Red Willow	786	90	814	131	54	735	219	759	129	51
Richardson	2,009	123	2,066	56	52	1,971	119	2,102	60	57
Rock	290	47	432	44	19	269	47	451	41	21
Saline	1,942	104	1,527	32	60	1,835	212	1,462	34	55
Sarpy	976	59	718	53	29	942	51	739	52	26
Saunders	2,236	185	1,688	82	85	2,085	266	1,748	91	100
Scott's Bluff	677	102	809	138	56	616	72	876	152	48
Seward	1,745	73	1,531	23	38	1,765	84	1,527	25	28
Sheridan	676	75	668	105	37	665	63	687	108	43
Sherman	918	98	680	84	30	859	98	746	82	27
Sioux	478	56	321	51	17	449	45	358	50	17
Stanton	788	41	594	16	18	759	51	605	13	21
Thayer	1,537	115	1,384	77	39	1,478	113	1,462	72	33
Thomas	196	18	158	24	14	208	19	158	29	7
Thurston	802	49	733	40	22	784	68	767	43	22
Valley	910	49	994	77	44	897	83	993	71	39
Washington	1,301	153	1,097	74	22	1,263	108	1,149	65	25
Wayne	864	89	983	20	26	848	80	1,010	22	23
Webster	1,143	137	1,151	64	101	1,140	136	1,181	63	79
Wheeler	203	15	153	36	10	207	15	161	33	5
York	1,637	133	1,969	71	75	1,579	123	2,018	102	55
Total	106,340	10,747	103,090	7,642	4,614	104,925	10,705	104,142	7,744	4,314

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Auditor of Public Accounts					State Treasurer				
	Wm. H. Smith, D. & P. I.	J. F. Hanson, Prog.	W. L. Minor, R.	Guy Phillips, Soc.	Frank W. Miles, Prohib.	George E. Hall, D. and P. I.	W. J. Broatch, Prog.	Franklin C. Hamer, R.	B. J. Baldwin, Soc.	Charles Stoll, Prohib.
Adams	2,005	132	1,722	125	92	2,259	136	1,496	115	86
Antelope	1,280	180	1,276	35	73	1,321	140	1,302	48	54
Arthur	101	16	104	19	4	101	13	108	16	4
Banner	76	24	159	22	8	90	20	147	27	7
Blaine	190	29	202	16	16	196	18	212	15	13
Boone	1,347	165	1,198	63	50	1,418	117	1,215	59	39
Box Butte	558	70	588	65	35	629	58	533	68	34
Boyd	641	277	628	49	40	660	194	655	49	33
Brown	497	88	540	65	35	515	85	535	65	38
Buffalo	1,764	250	1,917	174	139	1,911	238	1,845	173	117
Burt	986	207	1,331	45	32	1,070	156	1,309	51	28
Butler	1,920	92	1,153	54	56	1,918	77	1,206	46	54
Cass	2,038	167	1,827	124	71	2,064	126	1,838	117	65
Cedar	1,583	134	1,354	21	34	1,607	112	1,353	25	28
Chase	325	35	427	36	28	345	26	420	33	35
Cherry	1,003	141	1,148	178	64	1,033	103	1,121	192	59
Cheyenne	506	75	517	65	29	543	55	506	68	25
Clay	1,628	189	1,548	55	53	1,754	133	1,492	56	51
Colfax	1,077	80	701	57	23	1,116	65	701	53	11
Cuming	1,509	68	970	32	23	1,522	54	987	36	18
Custer	2,139	841	2,013	241	154	2,409	511	2,148	251	108
Dakota	621	48	622	46	22	652	45	623	53	20
Dawes	649	67	741	64	31	670	60	720	71	29
Dawson	1,388	186	1,422	67	83	1,718	145	1,234	69	61
Deuel	118	28	221	16	11	134	26	207	15	11
Dixon	892	146	937	31	68	931	110	954	31	57
Dodge	1,804	552	1,414	191	73	1,997	197	1,582	195	85
Douglas	10,160	1,651	10,207	1,640	263	10,188	1,907	9,994	1,668	223
Dundy	305	38	388	65	17	346	37	378	71	16
Fillmore	1,692	109	1,559	52	43	1,732	81	1,570	51	43
Franklin	1,214	175	873	32	46	1,323	140	856	38	37
Frontier	674	88	783	86	41	740	50	773	84	38
Furnas	1,155	83	1,096	74	55	1,186	70	1,113	58	56
Gage	2,156	779	2,471	154	151	2,271	687	2,499	150	152
Garden	338	49	438	67	26	405	45	374	90	17
Garfield	263	50	292	125	16	274	48	293	125	13
Gosper	443	42	372	22	24	493	26	355	18	24
Grant	142	17	132	6	10	158	10	126	12	7
Greeley	983	84	513	54	29	1,039	50	505	53	24
Hall	1,756	150	1,612	133	65	1,841	115	1,567	132	72
Hamilton	1,305	210	1,131	68	82	1,358	154	1,147	67	77
Harlan	889	123	779	106	58	947	83	765	104	59
Hayes	234	38	236	32	10	248	24	241	30	8
Hitchcock	469	69	416	45	23	507	50	396	36	23
Holt	1,586	315	1,280	104	88	1,651	289	1,272	111	73
Hooker	136	16	130	12	11	140	14	131	16	8
Howard	1,280	104	705	60	37	1,333	70	711	54	30
Jefferson	1,302	200	1,428	185	62	1,394	169	1,434	180	51
Johnson	912	91	1,193	26	22	973	74	1,165	24	24
Kearney	956	139	766	38	48	1,019	102	764	35	49
Keith	327	39	410	57	28	345	42	406	62	18
Keya Paha	285	49	359	59	30	290	43	363	58	29
Kimball	156	49	292	32	10	174	41	283	31	11
Knox	1,848	195	1,399	88	48	1,914	140	1,410	73	44
Lancaster	4,907	747	6,188	332	427	5,451	653	5,887	325	280
Lincoln	1,169	183	1,469	308	80	1,303	144	1,479	315	71
Logan	191	24	189	24	19	194	19	192	27	18
Loup	140	34	209	52	14	148	28	211	52	10
McPherson	93	21	144	25	14	96	20	127	26	12
Madison	1,581	161	1,561	44	55	1,575	144	1,611	50	44
Merrick	966	113	1,044	47	98	1,026	64	1,052	51	96
Morrill	364	60	515	75	32	421	61	468	74	31
Nance	741	91	1,004	26	30	771	75	1,005	28	32
Nemaha	1,262	87	1,305	47	52	1,329	78	1,275	58	52
Nuckolls	1,265	115	1,372	72	51	1,414	71	1,261	68	44
Otoe	1,715	125	1,700	89	69	1,837	109	1,644	85	62

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1914—Continued

County	Auditor of Public Accounts					State Treasurer				
	Wm. H. Smith, D. & P. I.	J. H. Hanson, Prog.	W. L. Minor, R.	Guy Phillips, Soc.	Frank W. Miles, Prohib.	George E. Hall, D. & P. I.	W. J. Broatch, Prog.	Franklin C. Hamer, R.	B. J. Baldwin, Soc.	Charles Stoll, Prohib.
Pawnee	884	100	1,126	46	61	934	81	1,136	34	55
Perkins	281	26	253	31	14	289	23	256	31	11
Phelps	818	310	831	72	85	915	196	857	73	87
Pierce	1,072	79	787	22	32	1,094	54	816	27	22
Platte	1,962	232	1,097	56	36	2,031	180	1,093	48	32
Polk	1,043	166	935	70	138	1,121	75	958	68	126
Red Willow	769	104	786	144	60	799	84	787	131	67
Richardson	1,956	135	2,078	60	63	2,181	141	1,917	54	47
Rock	277	63	440	45	20	289	43	442	45	17
Saline	1,917	124	1,440	36	58	2,005	101	1,382	48	54
Sarpy	933	79	715	53	30	963	71	712	57	26
Saunders	2,111	366	1,610	87	88	2,223	207	1,708	99	75
Scott's Bluff	523	67	1,001	121	47	636	107	816	149	56
Seward	2,099	73	1,235	27	30	1,768	84	1,485	32	41
Sheridan	671	84	648	110	36	702	75	645	107	30
Sherman	881	119	671	92	65	900	107	683	93	21
Sioux	398	47	421	44	15	455	59	332	57	14
Stanton	753	43	626	15	21	787	37	598	20	13
Thayer	1,458	167	1,409	82	35	1,515	107	1,390	141	30
Thomas	191	25	153	29	10	205	18	158	28	9
Thurston	801	84	716	38	25	833	63	742	40	13
Valley	944	61	939	81	73	989	56	923	78	51
Washington	1,251	209	1,074	74	24	1,314	140	1,104	80	17
Wayne	835	102	977	29	20	898	86	964	29	19
Webster	1,115	173	1,146	59	96	1,218	133	1,107	72	85
Wheeler	201	18	152	35	10	213	17	150	37	5
York	1,695	177	1,863	71	77	1,648	131	1,923	73	111
Total	103,844	14,233	99,771	8,148	4,900	109,362	11,524	98,636	8,338	4,282

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Superintendent of Public Instruction.					Attorney General				
	P. M. Whitehead D. and P. I.	Willard T. Davis, Prog.	A. O. Thomas. R.	Ethel J. Shafer, S.	Arthur B. Walker, Prohib.	Willis E. Reed, D. and P. I.	W. T. Wills, Prog.	Charles W. Seares, R.	J. R. Burleigh, Soc.	Henry C. Bittenbender, Prohib.
Adams	1,973	121	1,783	140	78	2,051	141	1,646	121	104
Antelope	1,245	144	1,369	58	61	1,315	155	1,311	39	59
Arthur	75	14	128	22	5	98	15	110	18	2
Banner	73	22	161	25	6	81	24	147	26	6
Blaine	185	21	219	18	11	184	28	210	15	13
Boone	1,235	123	1,367	56	40	1,376	139	1,197	54	52
Box Butte	647	67	487	79	35	605	64	535	62	37
Boyd	618	221	654	67	39	640	345	552	46	28
Brown	479	82	572	76	25	505	74	566	59	26
Buffalo	1,422	159	2,459	168	95	1,862	232	1,864	165	110
Burt	990	178	1,342	65	32	1,014	155	1,376	45	28
Butler	1,736	88	1,359	89	40	1,930	78	1,176	52	50
Cass	1,959	129	1,888	133	70	2,024	139	1,812	120	74
Cedar	1,564	121	1,383	30	23	1,592	116	1,372	23	26
Chase	302	43	368	35	35	309	39	428	34	34
Cherry	1,011	114	1,151	201	58	1,015	93	1,164	182	58
Cheyenne	540	54	510	70	26	535	56	513	62	33
Clay	1,577	121	1,640	65	55	1,692	150	1,505	43	52
Colfax	1,029	64	774	58	12	1,095	66	712	54	16
Cuming	1,465	50	1,026	47	26	1,501	59	992	34	18
Custer	2,235	474	2,319	276	118	2,282	563	2,167	245	117
Dakota	630	45	623	54	21	636	38	631	53	23
Dawes	635	54	749	80	25	652	63	732	65	28
Dawson	1,435	97	1,596	60	52	1,311	137	1,582	69	68
Deuel	129	23	214	19	6	116	23	217	15	12
Dixon	875	131	969	34	63	903	115	964	34	67
Dodge	1,855	183	1,687	224	82	1,987	194	1,577	188	81
Douglas	9,867	1,381	10,655	1,740	317	9,742	1,049	11,689	1,505	215
Dundy	317	38	387	70	20	306	51	381	56	22
Fillmore	1,657	103	1,616	52	38	1,733	85	1,552	41	45
Franklin	1,140	148	982	42	51	1,235	150	893	38	40
Frontier	652	79	837	74	36	687	65	798	84	33
Furnas	1,049	83	1,240	71	43	1,183	84	1,091	67	54
Gage	2,153	744	2,556	241	128	2,250	729	2,481	137	133
Garden	348	55	416	81	27	354	51	412	77	27
Garfield	244	51	308	130	14	268	53	298	120	11
Gosper	383	26	460	22	19	437	42	389	17	25
Grant	144	18	138	9	5	146	18	128	13	6
Greeley	995	70	503	67	30	1,035	63	494	55	24
Hall	1,557	103	1,674	142	60	1,775	130	1,616	136	68
Hamilton	1,159	140	1,370	71	69	1,302	66	1,196	60	75
Harlan	791	81	925	111	52	914	92	786	104	55
Hayes	233	25	256	33	10	238	30	243	31	9
Hitchcock	465	55	454	40	15	483	83	398	36	25
Holt	1,576	314	1,292	118	78	1,611	324	1,282	95	73
Hooker	136	17	133	15	10	125	18	134	11	6
Howard	1,256	66	781	.....	.....	1,277	70	749	62	27
Jefferson	1,312	160	1,479	224	47	1,360	188	1,398	169	57
Johnson	915	87	1,181	38	20	915	89	1,164	27	20
Kearney	824	122	957	37	37	969	101	806	37	47
Keith	357	32	410	63	15	361	42	393	60	12
Keya Paha	285	37	382	55	26	317	47	340	57	26
Kimball	165	38	292	37	12	186	44	281	28	6
Knox	1,848	176	1,427	97	47	1,897	181	1,418	73	57
Lancaster	5,068	638	6,143	419	295	5,437	599	5,629	427	418
Lincoln	1,317	134	1,413	320	61	1,228	149	1,453	305	75
Logan	193	14	197	29	13	199	22	183	23	15
Loup	136	25	219	54	9	146	29	206	47	13
McPherson	93	25	150	23	9	93	25	144	22	11
Madison	1,518	159	1,619	54	45	1,889	147	1,342	39	42
Merrick	919	65	1,173	53	72	1,013	62	1,068	46	93
Morrill	400	60	485	85	24	410	66	476	72	31
Nance	698	76	1,078	31	24	775	67	996	22	36
Nemaha	1,293	95	1,260	67	47	1,284	78	1,310	56	56
Nuckolls	1,228	70	1,449	77	54	1,326	64	1,332	72	55
Otoe	1,734	138	1,666	85	54	1,744	109	1,687	83	58

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3d, 3914—Continued

Counties	Superintendent of Public Instruction					Attorney General				
	P. M. Whitehead, D. and P. I.	Willard T. Davis, Prog.	A. O. Thomas, R.	Ethel J. Schafer, S.	Arthur B. Walker, Prohib.	Willis E. Reed, D. and P. I.	W. T. Wills, Prog.	Charles W. Sears, R.	J. R. Burleigh, Soc.	Henry C. Bittenbender, Prohib.
Pawnee	861	82	1,201	50	51	914	88	1,126	43	56
Perkins	280	29	251	31	13	285	29	250	31	10
Phelps	747	191	1,003	91	73	824	204	906	60	85
Pierce	1,064	62	815	28	23	1,035	63	790	16	22
Platte	1,918	174	1,198	55	36	2,049	159	1,067	43	34
Polk	1,008	87	1,072	73	106	1,109	81	944	61	126
Red Willow	690	152	848	134	52	806	105	756	134	55
Richardson	1,966	151	2,041	66	56	1,991	140	2,013	67	63
Rock	280	49	444	44	19	275	51	451	43	19
Saline	1,856	135	1,472	59	56	1,958	97	1,415	46	63
Sarpy	925	67	729	66	31	946	62	717	57	31
Saunders	2,057	219	1,784	82	90	2,226	214	1,632	79	90
Scott's Bluff	653	86	839	158	43	640	98	829	134	56
Seward	1,664	98	1,567	39	33	1,761	70	1,473	26	39
Sheridan	665	81	645	115	33	698	70	640	109	34
Sherman	859	102	725	95	19	881	125	670	110	25
Sioux	469	50	331	50	16	465	63	329	47	15
Stanton	764	41	606	19	15	814	43	573	14	14
Thayer	1,388	115	1,535	86	37	1,497	128	1,412	68	34
Thomas	196	22	155	33	7	189	18	158	27	13
Thurston	806	62	747	56	14	766	55	806	38	14
Valley	923	59	979	83	50	953	59	938	80	51
Washington	1,250	147	1,122	83	21	1,270	137	1,113	81	25
Wayne	825	92	1,023	28	21	889	96	954	17	18
Webster	1,042	111	1,277	84	93	1,133	149	1,131	67	97
Wheeler	215	16	152	30	7	212	20	147	39	7
York	1,588	176	1,991	85	65	1,620	146	1,959	66	79
Total	101,303	11,347	105,312	9,049	4,152	106,167	11,233	100,893	7,936	4,498

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Commissioner of Public Lands and Build'gs					Railway Commissioner			
	William B. Eastham, D. and P. I.	William I. Benedict Prog.	Fred Beckmann, R.	Fred G. Chase, S.	John W. Davis, Prohib.	Will M. Maupin, D. and P. I.	Julius C. Harpham, Prog.	Thomas L. Hall, R.	J. T. Brilhart, Soc.
Adams	2,047	221	1,630	103	.....	2,053	190	1,689	127
Antelope	1,243	190	1,344	62	.....	1,231	164	1,373	45
Arthur	94	13	110	21	.....	96	18	108	16
Banner	82	25	147	30	.....	82	22	151	28
Blaine	201	26	203	18	.....	182	29	213	9
Boone	1,309	148	1,273	63	.....	1,319	161	1,253	50
Box Butte	608	80	542	71	.....	602	76	558	65
Boyd	626	222	665	56	.....	612	225	677	62
Brown	496	85	565	74	.....	493	92	560	65
Buffalo	1,709	318	1,902	216	.....	1,694	315	1,980	181
Burt	984	164	1,370	50	.....	1,005	182	1,347	46
Butler	1,841	94	1,211	64	55	1,822	99	1,274	57
Cass	1,935	131	1,903	128	84	1,973	183	1,873	132
Cedar	1,544	128	1,403	40	.....	1,532	126	1,399	25
Chase	313	34	422	37	37	325	52	415	38
Cherry	993	115	1,164	198	.....	984	125	1,172	182
Cheyenne	485	74	533	80	.....	513	60	533	68
Clay	1,642	173	1,531	58	.....	1,616	179	1,561	55
Colfax	1,049	80	732	62	.....	1,049	70	752	55
Cuming	1,364	76	1,104	41	.....	1,397	67	1,062	43
Custer	2,629	572	1,934	253	.....	2,175	597	2,300	237
Dakota	626	45	631	50	.....	616	318	619	52
Dawes	651	80	704	76	.....	625	76	747	71
Dawson	1,370	200	1,396	118	.....	1,363	228	1,425	105
Deuel	119	28	221	15	.....	117	29	215	15
Dixon	835	163	996	49	.....	852	137	993	35
Dodge	1,860	222	1,658	207	.....	1,916	240	1,619	200
Douglas	10,058	1,528	10,126	1,806	.....	10,544	1,299	9,975	1,828
Dundy	303	54	378	67	.....	312	56	382	63
Fillmore	1,659	136	1,585	57	.....	1,629	142	1,612	58
Franklin	1,216	166	917	38	.....	1,152	179	966	33
Frontier	683	68	787	92	41	673	66	819	91
Furnas	1,162	69	1,067	70	.....	1,158	87	1,144	73
Gage	1,958	671	2,741	160	169	2,174	825	513	148
Garden	346	53	427	86	.....	348	53	429	75
Garfield	245	48	298	126	20	240	50	315	117
Gosper	412	39	408	25	.....	403	49	414	18
Grant	155	17	131	10	.....	139	20	135	16
Greeley	1,000	73	512	60	.....	988	66	521	65
Hall	1,732	133	1,690	143	.....	1,758	136	1,671	151
Hamilton	1,291	193	1,171	81	.....	1,252	208	1,209	74
Harlan	878	117	831	113	.....	882	110	824	109
Hayes	235	30	242	31	11	240	27	247	32
Hitchcock	477	61	424	39	19	474	63	436	37
Holt	1,542	329	1,326	100	79	1,548	349	1,308	104
Hooker	125	15	134	15	10	120	20	140	12
Howard	1,288	70	725	76	.....	1,252	85	777	66
Jefferson	1,272	206	1,492	187	.....	1,298	190	1,507	168
Johnson	889	84	1,215	27	.....	867	117	1,202	40
Kearney	978	120	798	46	.....	929	129	830	38
Keith	319	34	424	68	21	282	48	429	56
Keya Paha	287	44	367	60	30	291	51	369	55
Kimball	182	37	288	11	.....	156	51	292	31
Knox	1,792	177	1,480	74	52	1,817	177	1,489	83
Lancaster	4,594	751	6,604	359	.....	4,329	1,686	6,094	346
Lincoln	1,208	142	1,497	322	.....	1,225	145	1,526	303
Logan	203	19	181	26	15	189	24	194	26
Loup	141	26	218	51	.....	145	33	207	49
McPherson	93	23	138	30	.....	92	23	145	28
Madison	1,457	160	1,595	52	.....	1,528	152	1,637	41
Merrick	939	88	1,282	49	.....	968	105	1,133	49
Morrill	402	59	469	75	35	397	77	484	68
Nance	737	90	1,020	31	.....	748	78	1,039	29
Nemaha	1,259	87	1,355	60	.....	1,228	113	1,362	45
Nuckolls	1,300	98	1,339	76	.....	1,281	100	1,371	66

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Commissioner of Public Lands and Build'gs					Railway Commissioner			
	William B. Eastham, D. and P. I.	William I. Benedict, Prog.	Fred Beckmann, R.	Fred G. Chase, S.	John W. Davis, Prohib.	Will M. Maupin, D. and P. I.	Julius C. Harpham, Prog.	Thomas L. Hall, R.	J. T. Brilhart, Soc.
Otoe	1,704	118	1,735	92		1,748	149	1,677	73
Pawnee	892	106	1,148	69		858	112	1,194	40
Perkins	277	24	251	31	15	279	29	253	32
Phelps	772	171	969	84	95	782	265	961	76
Pierce	1,031	71	848	25		1,019	65	865	23
Platte	1,894	199	1,175	62		1,802	203	1,139	62
Polk	1,067	108	1,029	74		1,076	102	1,049	72
Red Willow	742	100	801	141	63	786	108	802	146
Richardson	1,985	168	2,035	66		1,706	155	2,380	58
Rock	281	51	445	48		276	49	447	46
Saline	1,817	133	1,528	49		1,765	150	1,564	48
Sarpy	926	80	732	62		906	77	732	58
Saunders	2,093	249	1,765	98		2,070	283	1,767	97
Scott's Bluff	630	109	831	160		639	111	836	149
Seward	1,474	83	1,793	28		1,596	108	1,592	35
Sheridan	684	85	646	114		608	80	560	85
Sherman	869	95	711	100		840	128	704	98
Sioux	460	59	333	49	17	439	61	350	59
Stanton	728	51	644	23		756	48	613	17
Thayer	1,337	128	1,593	80		1,350	139	1,565	76
Thomas	216	20	144	25		179	34	162	31
Thurston	787	63	774	54		785	66	770	43
Valley	965	66	946	81		911	75	1,010	85
Washington	1,187	155	1,180	88		1,201	128	1,184	83
Wayne	813	111	1,008	38		807	105	992	30
Webster	1,115	191	1,150	81		1,071	197	1,211	70
Wheeler	188	27	162	45		190	27	162	38
York	1,548	282	1,944	74		1,563	200	1,998	76
Total	101,954	12,925	103,296	8,980	868	101,308	14,223	103,554	8,561

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Regents of the University of Nebraska								
	John E. Miller, D.	G. W. Noble, D. and P. I.	Don L. Love, Prog.	W. H. Miller, Prog.	Edward P. Brown, R.	Peter Jansen, Soc.	C. H. Jones, Soc.	L. C. Gilbert, Prohib.	Mrs. Annetta Nesbitt, Prohib.
Adams	1,698	2,099	200	198	1,542	1,294	131	89	135
Antelope	1,199	807	195	152	1,189	1,044	48	56	105
Arthur	92	63	12	6	96	76	17	5	7
Banner	75	48	25	18	135	109	27	9	16
Blaine	187	135	23	26	185	167	17	12	14
Boone	1,287	1,080	151	140	1,098	1,050	57	49	61
Box Butte	586	400	67	62	504	431	69	27	49
Boyd	631	471	193	182	566	502	52	34	58
Brown	477	350	90	75	512	383	56	25	32
Buffalo	1,863	1,360	310	283	1,680	1,452	181	131	171
Burt	1,019	826	193	171	1,196	1,096	42	28	55
Butler	1,926	1,557	140	109	1,193	943	56	51	81
Cass	2,018	1,859	159	138	1,722	1,518	128	67	103
Cedar	1,564	1,163	114	110	1,282	1,167	31	25	15
Chase	316	256	37	32	369	334	33	26	39
Cherry	981	701	111	95	1,054	836	189	44	74
Cheyenne	521	324	70	63	471	373	68	25	39
Clay	1,634	1,297	182	183	1,412	1,211	51	61	77
Colfax	1,077	796	91	85	662	559	59	14	32
Cuming	1,475	1,161	59	64	950	847	33	.....	25
Custer	2,223	1,674	545	546	2,117	1,771	232	123	202
Dakota	603	439	52	157	554	509	49	19	22
Dawes	612	461	72	89	671	527	67	39	54
Dawson	1,168	1,085	193	186	1,206	1.057	94	100	143
Deuel	120	84	35	32	183	165	14	7	10
Dixon	855	577	119	119	866	676	29	64	71
Dodge	1,860	1,699	232	202	1,492	1,379	197	104	122
Douglas	10,374	10,491	1,485	1,438	9,625	9.270	1502	359	604
Dundy	305	230	49	38	343	279	64	22	25
Fillmore	1,688	1,352	159	100	1,510	1,360	46	36	58
Franklin	1,165	877	187	292	761	671	35	26	47
Frontier	681	526	74	87	733	642	93	46	50
Furnas	1,161	1,017	114	113	997	877	74	51	72
Gage	2,173	1,735	935	688	2,207	2,482	158	131	170
Garden	325	236	43	47	365	318	78	31	32
Garfield	245	188	70	47	259	209	136	9	29
Gosper	408	315	57	52	319	270	25	17	26
Grant	141	96	17	13	121	92	13	6	7
Greeley	946	679	59	77	479	401	55	20	34
Hall	1,762	1,462	162	145	1,527	1,425	145	93	94
Hamilton	1,260	1,103	198	188	1,069	975	60	68	82
Harlan	834	565	114	108	744	582	104	48	72
Hayes	236	176	31	29	230	186	36	7	14
Hitchcock	473	391	69	101	383	327	40	18	27
Holt	1,587	1,323	343	315	1.190	1,046	96	72	124
Hooker	126	86	21	13	113	89	12	5	13
Howard	1,248	992	88	78	675	611	66	27	43
Jefferson	1,296	1,043	214	179	1.299	1,367	174	61	82
Johnson	885	667	115	112	1,121	932	31	17	34
Kearney	911	699	134	141	705	640	43	49	52
Keith	326	257	31	35	387	304	60	12	24
Keya Paha	284	216	42	49	334	264	54	26	28
Kimball	170	125	50	46	259	210	27	11	19
Knox	1,818	1,471	176	186	1,336	1,185	103	49	59
Lancaster	6,254	4,079	1,230	707	6,080	4,686	321	282	417
Lincoln	1,194	877	150	128	1,357	1,226	295	84	123
Logan	193	132	21	52	178	113	22	14	21
Loup	137	96	32	25	183	146	48	8	14
McPherson	90	66	26	21	128	105	24	7	11
Madison	1,481	1,170	168	144	1,573	1,342	52	54	66
Merrick	960	740	99	91	994	838	42	82	86
Morrill	377	303	82	71	443	371	67	32	45

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Regents of the University of Nebraska								
	John E. Miller, D.	G. W. Noble, D. and P. I.	Don L. Love, Prog.	W. H. Miller, Prog.	Edward P. Brown, R.	Peter Jansen, R.	C. H. Jones, Soc.	L. C. Gilbert, Prohib.	Mrs. Annetta Nesbitt, Prohib.
Nance	731	528	70	81	923	842	33	29	47
Nemaha	1,263	853	117	117	1,218	1,007	89	60	83
Nuckolls	1,286	975	95	108	1,237	1,104	73	49	76
Otoe	1,847	1,421	153	151	1,522	1,409	88	58	90
Pawnee	900	665	93	99	1,073	974	51	57	114
Perkins	274	218	29	35	224	186	32	12	22
Phelps	817	622	242	206	818	699	74	91	96
Pierce	1,035	732	80	68	747	632	19	22	35
Platte	1,937	1,576	232	188	989	862	56	35	41
Polk	1,018	888	109	108	938	813	72	99	119
Red Willow	776	628	109	108	731	619	139	67	82
Richardson	2,096	1,736	164	138	1,756	1,608	77	63	88
Rock	284	188	52	33	405	316	42	22	27
Saline	1,910	1,608	228	154	1,341	1,146	42	53	70
Sarpy	940	695	81	80	668	588	58	27	43
Saunders	2,197	1,854	283	363	1,593	1,424	96	92	108
Scott's Bluff	570	437	119	123	799	690	153	58	84
Seward	1,730	1,386	124	98	1,476	1,276	29	38	44
Sheridan	633	535	100	73	586	498	110	32	61
Sherman	862	593	113	89	644	543	93	23	20
Sioux	455	333	62	59	301	253	51	18	29
Stanton	768	593	57	57	578	464	13	16	29
Thayer	1,456	1,104	159	167	1,361	1,148	72	40	54
Thomas	184	116	32	25	153	117	26	13	14
Thurston	757	580	68	66	675	566	43	25	33
Valley	886	718	75	76	871	782	80	40	54
Washington	1,256	935	145	149	1,030	907	84	20	29
Wayne	815	555	99	92	918	795	28	24	39
Webster	1,079	805	179	164	1,022	865	61	77	116
Wheeler	198	140	26	23	145	116	35	10	15
York	1,644	1,226	216	189	1,865	1,697	80	96	104
Total	104,185	83,796	14,226	12,966	93,514	82,263	8,217	4,480	6,382

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Referendum Petitions						University Removal	
	300—For *	301—Against *	302—For †	303—Against †	306—For ‡	307—Against ‡	304—For §	304—Against §
Adams	1,790	1,227	624	2,312	1,650	1,650	1,302	2,409
Antelope	1,478	823	701	1,486	1,312	1,188	1,509	1,246
Arthur	126	31	65	86	111	58	67	103
Banner	124	95	68	151	155	75	93	173
Blaine	212	111	106	211	196	144	166	266
Boone	1,172	748	431	1,656	1,129	1,198	1,230	1,401
Box Butte	570	471	291	725	655	487	263	959
Boyd	705	400	354	709	617	573	753	742
Brown	594	358	261	668	622	427	545	719
Buffalo	1,821	1,931	622	3,016	1,918	1,908	1,010	3,148
Burt	973	924	415	1,414	987	1,094	769	1,662
Butler	1,106	1,445	423	2,120	1,085	1,675	583	2,544
Cass	1,272	2,011	558	2,714	1,378	2,123	774	3,063
Cedar	1,160	956	536	1,525	829	1,388	1,145	1,562
Chase	266	288	123	381	316	298	246	511
Cherry	1,220	556	543	1,131	1,005	839	755	1,648
Cheyenne	552	394	261	680	457	584	443	738
Clay	1,414	1,374	376	2,388	1,518	1,432	664	2,686
Colfax	798	797	395	1,167	657	1,031	672	1,152
Cuming	833	1,231	399	1,638	575	1,630	799	1,668
Custer	2,210	2,089	876	3,380	2,615	1,955	1,542	3,442
Dakota	502	306	260	504	375	461	467	827
Dawes	612	472	328	677	704	460	646	808
Dawson	1,301	1,065	354	2,025	1,453	1,159	758	2,275
Deuel	151	109	65	178	167	114	147	192
Dixon	842	639	386	1,073	717	906	689	997
Dodge	1,832	1,434	779	2,375	1,642	1,830	1,601	2,181
Douglas	9,462	9,116	7,047	10,683	9,486	10,654	10,846	9,265
Dundy	342	200	111	414	328	299	302	508
Fillmore	1,172	1,671	376	2,476	1,382	1,609	546	2,707
Franklin	833	1,015	266	1,559	777	1,208	366	1,957
Frontier	724	543	259	964	662	699	514	1,106
Furnas	882	1,005	252	1,561	994	1,041	312	1,603
Gage	2,406	2,263	807	3,582	2,401	2,519	961	4,515
Garden	489	234	195	505	444	313	255	597
Garfield	323	264	141	427	335	286	214	484
Gosper	299	397	117	560	323	441	202	692
Grant	111	119	50	154	116	133	52	235
Greeley	777	528	374	900	718	753	525	1,031
Hall	1,605	1,383	802	2,152	1,431	1,840	1,332	1,890
Hamilton	1,037	1,139	320	1,872	1,097	1,237	656	1,994
Harlan	751	781	195	1,356	847	730	280	1,644
Hayes	222	157	85	277	240	170	125	416
Hitchcock	410	321	137	572	395	382	163	789
Holt	1,283	1,098	593	1,696	1,266	1,316	1,233	1,730
Hooker	136	75	47	156	95	115	70	218
Howard	747	832	310	1,259	773	946	566	1,474
Jefferson	1,221	1,477	288	2,334	1,250	1,607	431	2,719
Johnson	691	1,119	233	1,576	840	1,146	271	1,892
Kearney	875	826	239	1,448	767	959	384	1,533
Keith	399	195	207	363	381	266	461	333
Keya Paha	315	270	176	390	362	272	227	536
Kimball	269	131	114	266	306	142	215	296
Knox	1,206	1,108	570	1,653	863	1,581	1,330	1,987
Lancaster	6,584	4,192	2,417	7,872	6,117	5,227	3,106	9,065
Lincoln	1,384	1,122	699	1,725	1,531	1,101	1,174	1,922
Logan	170	140	79	228	183	161	88	357

* 1. FOR Employers' Liability Bill and Workmen's Compensation Act. (300.)
AGAINST Employers' Liability Bill and Workmen's Compensation Act. (301.)

† 2. FOR Memorial Armory at Nebraska City. (302.)
AGAINST Memorial Armory at Nebraska City. (303.)

‡ 3. FOR Equal Suffrage to Women. (306.)
AGAINST Equal Suffrage to Women. (307.)

§ 4. FOR Removal of State University. (304.)
AGAINST Removal of State University. (305.)

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Referendum Petitions						University Removal	
	300—For*	301—Against*	302—For†	303—Against†	306—For‡	307—Against‡	304—For§	304—Against§
Loup	164	149	68	241	191	160	110	321
McPherson	138	69	68	116	169	83	82	173
Madison	1,351	1,282	667	1,932	1,275	1,591	1,345	1,852
Merrick	836	933	265	1,452	957	956	957	956
Morrill	501	317	233	577	498	356	330	630
Nance	778	605	365	994	771	766	680	1,125
Nemaha	1,093	1,260	455	1,843	1,026	1,422	343	2,349
Nuckolls	1,288	1,144	374	2,074	1,321	1,283	464	2,297
Otoe	1,502	1,202	1,505	1,343	1,335	1,639	730	2,849
Pawnee	827	982	227	1,554	932	1,021	261	1,968
Perkins	288	168	123	319	273	218	223	329
Phelps	865	786	283	1,355	951	810	555	1,443
Pierce	654	706	307	1,051	490	1,030	608	1,224
Platte	1,251	1,323	620	1,874	958	1,876	973	2,148
Polk	955	734	274	1,358	1,025	906	546	1,679
Red Willow	790	593	262	1,069	869	637	626	1,165
Richardson	1,194	2,039	475	2,719	1,479	2,009	616	3,395
Rock	323	216	152	367	318	285	258	470
Saline	1,244	1,518	439	2,326	1,163	1,830	594	2,867
Sarpy	634	676	341	902	611	794	640	921
Saunders	1,571	1,624	527	2,502	1,430	1,985	1,104	3,102
Scott's Bluff	992	377	419	895	974	479	507	1,144
Seward	1,070	1,947	289	2,764	1,067	2,129	319	3,045
Sheridan	697	452	306	846	701	541	566	941
Sherman	692	668	246	1,061	637	773	393	1,343
Sioux	438	244	192	456	395	319	295	569
Stanton	481	589	306	780	376	775	490	894
Thayer	1,099	1,404	331	2,146	926	1,694	452	2,604
Thomas	209	108	98	225	193	143	144	231
Thurston	525	407	269	611	502	512	630	868
Valley	886	716	279	1,212	862	858	863	1,025
Washington	886	898	421	1,297	873	1,120	963	1,405
Wayne	742	670	360	989	661	853	949	853
Webster	1,024	1,083	319	1,751	1,105	1,146	580	1,985
Wheeler	180	170	56	282	217	144	94	330
York	1,584	1,712	493	2,804	1,652	1,859	748	2,993
Total	92,513	85,777	40,520	133,457	90,738	100,842	66,883	148,110

* 1. FOR Employers' Liability Bill and Workmen's Compensation Act. (300.)
AGAINST Employers' Liability Bill and Workmen's Compensation Act. (301.)

† 2. FOR Memorial Armory at Nebraska City. (302.)
AGAINST Memorial Armory at Nebraska City. (303.)

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AGAINST Equal Suffrage to Women. (307.)

§ 4. FOR Removal of State University. (304.)
AGAINST Removal of State University. (305.)

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Proposed Amendments to Constitution						Congressman, First District		
	No. 1—For *	No. 1—Against *	No. 2—For †	No. 2—Against †	No. 3—For ‡	No. 3—Against ‡	John A. Maguire, D. and P. I.	Victor G. Lyford, Prog.	C. F. Reavis, R.
Adams	1,790	1,227	624	2,312	1,650	1,650	.....	.....	.....
Antelope	1,233	852	1,279	732	1,184	816	.....	.....	.....
Arthur	80	55	80	45	42	53	.....	.....	.....
Banner	91	102	89	78	96	80	.....	.....	.....
Blaine	182	115	194	99	194	112	.....	.....	.....
Boone	1,189	935	1,393	664	1,149	895	.....	.....	.....
Box Butte	570	471	291	725	655	487	.....	.....	.....
Boyd	554	380	620	298	515	377	.....	.....	.....
Brown	473	531	524	249	587	373	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	1,304	2,188	1,956	1,451	1,510	1,897	.....	.....	.....
Burt	999	913	1,184	666	1,083	745	.....	.....	.....
Butler	985	1,343	1,242	1,029	1,050	1,213	.....	.....	.....
Cass	1,396	1,684	1,774	1,239	1,484	1,548	2,257	126	1,831
Cedar	1,121	965	1,290	754	1,191	855	.....	.....	.....
Chase	254	222	286	182	238	244	.....	.....	.....
Cherry	889	700	924	589	945	580	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	354	544	429	408	404	436	.....	.....	.....
Clay	1,196	1,413	1,490	1,021	1,052	1,499	.....	.....	.....
Colfax	809	688	977	481	859	583	.....	.....	.....
Cuming	859	1,103	1,174	731	961	991	.....	.....	.....
Custer	2,231	2,141	2,490	1,695	2,143	2,068	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	399	345	445	266	376	302	.....	.....	.....
Dawes	611	477	753	308	658	373	.....	.....	.....
Dawson	1,026	1,349	1,325	875	1,018	1,242	.....	.....	.....
Deuel	154	92	159	78	138	85	.....	.....	.....
Dixon	616	630	794	448	573	604	.....	.....	.....
Dodge	1,708	1,417	1,977	1,052	1,836	1,180	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	12,626	5,429	13,554	5,315	13,139	4,494	.....	.....	.....
Dundy	222	218	285	167	216	225	.....	.....	.....
Fillmore	1,192	1,533	1,509	1,162	1,215	1,514	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	907	1,023	1,201	694	783	1,043	.....	.....	.....
Frontier	672	502	781	366	623	525	.....	.....	.....
Furnas	285	1,183	1,139	809	834	1,123	.....	.....	.....
Gage	1,699	2,103	2,225	1,526	1,757	1,949	.....	.....	.....
Garden	207	186	226	182	176	243	.....	.....	.....
Garfield	248	304	279	239	248	273	.....	.....	.....
Gosper	265	343	364	251	258	344	.....	.....	.....
Grant	66	128	88	89	72	116	.....	.....	.....
Greeley	591	612	692	483	621	553	.....	.....	.....
Hall	1,684	1,407	1,990	1,012	1,837	1,127	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	1,131	1,040	1,154	863	925	1,089	.....	.....	.....
Harlan	724	743	884	557	651	804	.....	.....	.....
Hayes	183	162	212	127	158	181	.....	.....	.....
Hitchcock	387	309	499	207	363	325	.....	.....	.....
Holt	1,036	1,168	1,294	824	1,062	1,054	.....	.....	.....
Hooker	73	99	98	66	77	82	.....	.....	.....
Howard	613	808	797	550	627	710	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	1,386	1,384	1,777	1,029	1,408	1,366	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	575	1,044	814	804	592	993	983	107	1,163
Kearney	534	925	829	608	584	857	.....	.....	.....
Keith	292	246	371	166	281	211	.....	.....	.....
Keya Paha	267	302	334	209	304	226	.....	.....	.....

* 1. FOR proposed amendment to constitution for Uniform and Progressive Taxation.

AGAINST proposed amendment to constitution for Uniform and Progressive Taxation.

† 2. FOR Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict.

AGAINST Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict.

‡ 3. FOR Term of Office and Salary of Governor and Other Executive Officers.

AGAINST Term of Office and Salary of Governor and Other Executive Officers.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Proposed Amendments to Constitution						Congressman, First District		
	No. 1—For *	No. 1—Against *	No. 2—For †	No. 2—Against †	No. 3—For ‡	No. 3—Against ‡	John A. Maguire, D. and P. I.	Victor G. Lyford, Prog.	C. F. Reavis, R.
Kimball	174	173	204	120	179	136	.....	.....	.....
Knox	904	1,128	1,016	855	882	945	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	6,043	3,521	6,991	2,662	6,191	3,343	5,677	714	6,014
Lincoln	1,442	1,155	1,533	987	1,438	1,068	.....	.....	.....
Logan	89	174	110	123	108	141	.....	.....	.....
Loup	85	203	97	157	80	167	.....	.....	.....
McPherson	91	102	121	67	84	90	.....	.....	.....
Madison	1,541	1,119	1,709	875	1,540	1,072	.....	.....	.....
Merrick	743	1,001	1,003	699	763	921	.....	.....	.....
Morrill	470	296	464	265	410	300	.....	.....	.....
Nance	864	515	931	403	837	492	.....	.....	.....
Nemaha	763	1,463	1,166	975	822	1,358	1,386	126	1,280
Nuckolls	1,279	1,122	1,462	879	1,224	1,103	.....	.....	.....
Otoe	1,499	1,142	1,751	807	1,542	977	2,129	63	1,625
Pawnee	862	975	1,060	751	826	995	1,035	92	1,144
Perkins	224	213	258	164	242	183	.....	.....	.....
Phelps	616	947	789	686	597	905	.....	.....	.....
Pierce	572	617	635	520	565	575	.....	.....	.....
Platte	1,597	1,061	1,841	792	1,664	933	.....	.....	.....
Polk	1,156	608	1,166	517	1,007	722	.....	.....	.....
Red Willow	851	610	980	421	828	567	.....	.....	.....
Richardson	889	1,963	1,354	1,461	957	1,826	1,671	297	2,405
Rock	215	265	250	196	224	228	.....	.....	.....
Saline	1,080	1,461	1,534	964	1,110	1,362	.....	.....	.....
Sarpy	518	626	649	452	571	519	.....	.....	.....
Saunders	1,569	1,547	1,779	1,148	1,524	1,501	.....	.....	.....
Scott's Bluff	948	476	1,052	386	956	434	.....	.....	.....
Seward	1,039	2,089	1,470	1,595	1,174	1,885	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan	480	658	648	421	552	504	.....	.....	.....
Sherman	529	657	610	507	535	605	.....	.....	.....
Sioux	296	322	387	203	311	258	.....	.....	.....
Stanton	673	499	738	375	688	435	.....	.....	.....
Thayer	1,074	1,389	1,317	1,063	1,163	1,237	.....	.....	.....
Thomas	140	135	130	127	122	125	.....	.....	.....
Thurston	490	449	528	326	514	360	.....	.....	.....
Valley	998	610	1,101	470	904	665	.....	.....	.....
Washington	910	885	1,073	639	965	732	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	848	775	996	572	884	658	.....	.....	.....
Webster	646	1,292	946	878	707	1,153	.....	.....	.....
Wheeler	130	222	238	106	156	182	.....	.....	.....
York	1,293	1,578	1,645	1,202	1,147	1,136	.....	.....	.....
Total	88,068	82,136	102,891	63,596	89,385	76,013	15,138	1,525	15,462

* 1. FOR proposed amendment to constitution for Uniform and Progressive Taxation.

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AGAINST Five-sixths of Jury to Render Verdict.

‡ 3. FOR Term of Office and Salary of Governor and Other Executive Officers.

AGAINST Term of Office and Salary of Governor and Other Executive Officers.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Congressman								
	Second District					Third District			
	Charles O. Lobeck, D.	Nathan Merriam, Prog.	Thos. W. Blackburn, R.	Fred J. Warren, Soc.	C. C. Crowell, Jr., Prohib.	Dan V. Stephens, D. and P. I.	O. S. Spillman, R. and Prog.	James M. Woodcock, Soc.	Geo. C. Fitch, Prohib.
Adams									
Antelope						1,565	1,286	34	53
Arthur									
Banner									
Blaine									
Boone						1,650	1,105	60	46
Box Butte									
Boyd									
Brown									
Buffalo									
Burt						1,360	1,234	43	24
Butler									
Cass									
Cedar						1,713	1,368	25	44
Chase									
Cherry									
Cheyenne									
Clay									
Colfax						1,311	577	57	26
Cuming						1,700	884	41	29
Custer									
Dakota						797	541	58	15
Dawes									
Dawson									
Deuel									
Dixon						1,227	775	30	60
Dodge						2,714	1,203	144	51
Douglas	14,070	1,386	7,469	1,180	158				
Dundy									
Fillmore									
Franklin									
Frontier									
Furnas									
Gage									
Garden									
Garfield									
Gosper									
Grant									
Greeley									
Hall									
Hamilton									
Harlan									
Hayes									
Hitchcock									
Holt									
Hooker									
Howard									
Jefferson									
Johnson									
Kearney									
Keith									
Keya Paha									
Kimball									
Knox						2,139	1,384		
Lancaster									
Lincoln									
Logan									
Loup									
McPherson									
Madison						1,761	1,607	38	43
Merrick						1,256	901	55	89
Morrill									

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Congressman								
	Second District					Third District			
	Charles O. Lobeck, D.	Nathan Merriam, Prog.	Thos. W. Blackburn, R.	Fred J. Warren, Soc.	C. C. Crowell, Jr., Prohib.	Dan V. Stephens, D. and P. I.	O. S. Spillman, R. and Prog.	James M. Woodcock, Soc.	Geo. C. Fitch, Prohib.
Nance						926	934	29	35
Nemaha									
Nuckolls									
Otoe									
Pawnee									
Perkins									
Phelps									
Pierce						1,108	939	21	21
Platte						2,149	1,194	51	32
Polk									
Red Willow									
Richardson									
Rock									
Saline									
Sarpy	1,232	70	540	40	17				
Saunders									
Scott's Bluff									
Seward									
Sheridan									
Sherman									
Sioux									
Stanton						871	548	19	23
Thayer									
Thomas									
Thurston						1,167	633	39	17
Valley									
Washington	1,471	160	970	74	35				
Wayne						1,074	894	22	21
Webster									
Wheeler									
York									
Total	16,773	1,616	8,979	1,294	210	26,488	18,007	766	629

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1914—Continued.

Counties	Congressman Fourth District			Congressman Fifth District			Congressman Sixth District			
	Walter H. Rhodes, D. and P. I.	Charles H. Sloan, R. and Prog.	B. Z. Millikin, Soc.	Ashton C. Shallenberger, D. and P. I.	Silas R. Barton, R. and Prog.	Thos. M. C. Birmingham, Prohib. and Soc.	Frank J. Taylor, D. and P. I.	Moses P. Kinkaid, R. and Prog.	C. S. Chase, Soc.	Lucien Stebbins, Petition
Adams				2,138	1,907	100				
Antelope										
Arthur							66	153	5	
Banner							36	250	19	3
Blaine							120	291	13	4
Boone										
Box Butte							579	690	63	8
Boyd							497	1,049	54	15
Brown							390	797	55	6
Buffalo							1,896	2,172	155	37
Burt										
Butler	1,517	1,760								
Cass										
Cedar										
Chase				402	403	48				
Cherry							787	1,635	166	11
Cheyenne							408	728	60	14
Clay				1,794	1,636	71				
Colfax										
Cuming										
Custer							2,450	2,703	201	32
Dakota										
Dawes							436	1,090	45	5
Dawson							1,513	1,574	46	92
Deuel							134	244	15	
Dixon										
Dodge										
Douglas										
Dundy				351	440	51				
Fillmore	1,127	2,386	25							
Franklin				1,348	995	36				
Frontier				674	941	70				
Furnas				1,164	1,937	82				
Gage	2,344	3,331	107							
Garden							237	676	50	4
Garfield							208	441	102	5
Gosper				460	443	25				
Grant							108	204	6	1
Greeley							974	666	58	9
Hall				1,523	2,122	94				
Hamilton	1,254	1,471	50							
Harlan				1,079	825	85				
Hayes				242	290	25				
Hitchcock				481	518	36				
Holt							1,194	2,134	69	17
Hooker							79	221	6	2
Howard							1,255	950	45	6
Jefferson	1,461	1,604	183							
Johnson										
Kearney				1,087	891	41				
Keith							265	544	54	7
Keya Paha							217	514	56	
Kimball							112	439	18	2
Knox										
Lancaster										
Lincoln							986	1,907	255	63
Logan							147	201	14	2
Loup							122	294	40	1
McPherson							68	222	19	
Madison										
Merrick										

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1914—Concluded.

Counties	Congressman Fourth District			Congressman Fifth District			Congressman Sixth District			
	Walter H. Rhodes, D. and P. I.	Charles H. Sloan, R. and Prog.	B. Z. Millikin, Soc.	Ashton C. Shallenberger, D. and P. I.	Silas R. Barton, R. and Prog.	Thos. M. C. Birmingham, Prohib. and Soc.	Frank J. Taylor, D. and P. I.	Moses P. Kinkaid, R. and Prog.	C. S. Chase, Soc.	Lucien Stebbins, Petition
Morrill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	723	59	10
Nance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nemaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuckolls	.....	.....	.....	1,494	1,329	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawnee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perkins	.....	.....	.....	272	296	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phelps	.....	.....	.....	977	1,082	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Platte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk	1,070	1,174	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Willow	.....	.....	.....	901	862	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richardson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	594	36	5
Saline	1,459	2,141	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saunders	1,893	2,302	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott's Bluff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518	1,158	118	12
Seward	1,554	1,817	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	482	1,011	85	8
Sherman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	959	774	84	6
Sioux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	550	36	1
Stanton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thayer	1,621	1,534	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	249	16	2
Thurston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	908	1,107	66	5
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster	1,256	1,237	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	271	25	4
York	1,621	2,191	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	18,177	22,948	770	16,387	16,217	1,056	19,346	29,226	2,214	39

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