

WYOMING

BLUE BOOK

Volume One

WYOMING BLUE BOOK

Edited by

VIRGINIA COLE TRENHOLM

In three Volumes

Volume I

Reprint of Part One

WYOMING HISTORICAL BLUE BOOK

by

Marie Erwin

Wyoming State Archives

and

Historical Department

Archives, Records Management, and
Centralized Microfilm Division

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FOREWORD

The term "Blue Book," regardless of color, is generally applied to the printed collection of facts which many states publish every two years. Although Wyoming became a territory more than a century ago, it has had only one such volume, the *Wyoming Historical Blue Book*, by Marie Erwin. Her momentuous endeavor has stood the test of time and is still of great value to librarians and research scholars though it has not been reprinted in thirty years.

Since so much time has elapsed, it is practical not only to edit and bring this official book up to date, but also to make it available to the public along with its supplement. The original edition, 1,471 pages in length, has been divided into two, easily handled parts: Volume One, Acquisition of Land through Territorial Days; and Volume Two, Statehood until 1943, when Mrs. Erwin concluded her study. Volume Three, the supplement, has been compiled principally from data found in the State Archives and Historical Department. Other sources are noted. The pattern set by the original edition has been followed except for organization.

In the editing process, certain alterations have been made. First, errors that have come to light have been corrected in the "Editor's Notes" or indicated, when possible, in the index. Inaccuracies in names have been resolved through the use of legislative journals; official directories; county clerks' indexes to deeds; county commissioners' minutes; birth and death records; and signatures of reports, letters, oaths, and bonds. Second, Section I (Erwin), relating to the Constitution of the United States, has been deleted. Third, the miscellaneous sections (Erwin, V and XII) have been placed in Volume One, Section VI, and Volume Two, Section V. These sections are followed by the "Bibliography of Biographies," the second part of which completes the reprint of the *Wyoming Historical Blue Book*.

A further revision will be noted in Volume Two, which logically begins with the Constitution of the State of Wyoming, because the structure of the entire governmental system is prescribed therein. The three branches of the government are of equal importance, and their duties do not overlap, but the sequence has been changed from Legislative, Executive, Judicial to Executive, Judicial, Legislative to conform to Volume One.

A compendium, "Historical Highlights," which was screened by Katherine Halverson and John Cornelison of the Research and Publications Division of the State Archives and Historical Department, has been added to Volume I in order to place events in their proper perspective. Also, the volumes have been indexed separately to give the greatest assistance to those desiring specific information.

The Blue Book project, under the sponsorship of the State Archives and Historical Department, William H. Williams, director, was planned and was promoted by Julia Yelvington, division director. Through her efforts, state funds were made available, and the project was included in her budget. She has charge of the Archives, Records Management, and Centralized Microfilm Division.

Acknowledgments must be brief, but they are, nevertheless, sincere; for I am deeply grateful to everyone who helped in making this project a reality. I am especially indebted to Eunice Gerdes, editorial assistant, and Viola McNealey, research assistant. Vivian Shultz checked files and read proof; Joni Peterson typed the copy for Volume III; and Laura Hayes and Paula West had charge of photographic reproductions, which Bob Tarantola, of the University of Wyoming, cropped and scaled for the layout. Other acknowledgments are given in credit lines and notes.

VIRGINIA COLE TRENHOLM
Editor

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Archives and Historical Dept., pp. 326 (a) and (b), 328 (a) and (b), 450A, 472, 502 (a) and (b), 622, 642 (a) and (b), 644, 656 (a) and (b), 665 (a) and (b), 666 (a) and (b); Buffalo Bill Historical Center, Cody, Wyo., p. 470; Fort Laramie National Historical Site, 648 (a) and (b); Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, 642 (a); National Archives, 665 (a); Smithsonian Institution, 2; Union Pacific Photos, Omaha, 450, 450B, 450C, 450D (a) and (b); University of Wyoming, Western Research Center, 452 (a) and (b); Wyoming Travel Commission, Frontispiece, p. xiv, 52, 636 (a) and (b), 665 (b).

Collections:

Bureau of American Ethnology, W. H. Jackson photo, p. 2; J. K. Moore, Jr., p. 472; W. W. Morrison, pp. 450, 450B, 450C, 450D (a) and (b); Northern Natural Gas Co., Omaha, 642 (a); Rainsford, p. 664; Stimson, pp. 326 (a) and (b), 328 (b).



Teton Range with Snake River in Foreground

WYOMING

HISTORICAL BLUE BOOK



A LEGAL AND POLITICAL
HISTORY OF WYOMING
1868-1943



MARIE H. ERWIN, *Author*



PREFACE

IN COMPILING information for the publication of the first "Wyoming Historical Blue Book," I set a goal from which I tried not to deviate. It has been my purpose to provide a complete and accurate reference book of the important legal and political events, as well as statistical material of general and specific interest.

This publication covers not only seventy-five years of political and legal history of Wyoming—but step by step the events which finally led to the creation of the Territory, and of the State.

The general pattern of the work, in a broad sense, is divided into two major divisions: (1) that material which bears directly on the territorial government of Wyoming (1868-1890), and (2) that which concerns the government of the State of Wyoming (1890-1943). The two major divisions are broken down into four subdivisions: the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments, and the Federal Government in Wyoming. Preceding the documentary and statistical information concerning these four branches is a descriptive essay which tells the story of each department, and the growth and development of each office. This compilation includes a biographical sketch of Territorial officers (elected and appointed), State elected officers, Justices of the U. S. District Court and members of the Constitutional Convention; a small photograph is included with each biography; group photographs of the members of both houses of each State Legislature.

In addition to these there is material of general interest, which consists of National and International documents, Territorial and State legal instruments and emblems of the Territory and of the State. The documentary material includes such information as the foreign treaties through which all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific was acquired by the United States, and the gradual evolution of these lands from which Wyoming was carved; comprehensive maps which depict the geographical and civil changes of what is now the State of Wyoming.

The evolution of our State Constitution is traced in the group of legal instruments or "civil liberty" documents, the first being the Magna Charta, and these documents continue through the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States to the present Constitution of Wyoming. The slow growth of our State Constitution is shown by the grouping of these documents. Our State Constitution in this book is in complete form with the history of each amendment, whether accepted or rejected. Among

the emblems of the Territory and State are such as the flag, seals, flower, bird, song, etc.

I desire to express my sincere appreciation to the present Governor, Lester C. Hunt, who sponsored this work, which was in part a Works Progress Administration Project; to Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, who made the Project possible; to Dr. Alfred Larson of the Department of History, University of Wyoming; to Zan Lewis, of the Secretary of State's Office; to the members of the 27th State Legislature (1943), who allowed an appropriation which partly paid for the publication of this book; and to the Board of Trustees of the University of Wyoming who, upon the recommendations of President James L. Morrill, Dr. Laura White, and Dr. Henry J. Peterson of the University of Wyoming, helped finance this publication.

In my historical research, as a historian I am indebted to many persons, in one way or another, and to these I extend my sincerest gratitude.

I also wish to acknowledge the assistance I derived from other State Blue Books. Of these I might mention the Tennessee Blue Book, 1939-1940; New York Legislative Manual, 1940; Pennsylvania Manual, 1939; the Nebraska Blue Book, 1938; and several others from which I have derived ideas as well as other assistance.

In the copied documents and statistics (the greater part of the statistics were copied from original manuscripts), the text, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation have been copied verbatim.

In a work of this kind, there will undoubtedly appear some errors. Every effort has been made to secure accuracy and completeness and eliminate errors, but for such errors as may have crept in, whether of omission or commission, I beg indulgence. "Let critics that may discommend it—mend it."

MARIE H. ERWIN.

INTRODUCTION

WHILE we are in the midst of the greatest period of history making of all time, Wyoming presents to her people the first "Wyoming Historical Blue Book." No doubt it will create for itself a niche in the catacombs of Wyoming history, peculiar to itself and all its own.

The search into the experience of yesterday reveals that the immortal Lincoln, in his message to Congress, December 1, 1862, said, "Fellow Citizens, **we cannot escape history** . . . The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation . . . We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth." Eighty-two years ago these words were spoken, and how applicable they are today.

Is it not true, that which is not recorded will in time be forgotten; written it is preserved? Is it not also true that factual accuracy based on sound historical data has become an accepted responsibility?

Without doubt the greatest importance of history lies in the message it bears in the records of the past, to the present. James Russell Lowell embraced the full meaning of the word "history" in a rather neat way when he wrote, "Time Was unlocks the riddle of Time Is."

A different point of view has been adopted in the preparation of the "Wyoming Historical Blue Book," which consequently departs from the pattern followed by other states, making it an original publication, as no state can claim such an orderly arrangement of events.

The author has abided by the principles of the wisdom in the patient research for facts, and has remained faithful to facts, making this first "Wyoming Historical Blue Book" a valuable, authentic publication to be used in our schools, libraries, educational institutions, and by the citizens of our State.

I know of no one who is better equipped to have done this work than Mrs. Erwin, who has a splendid educational background and who for twelve years was State Document Librarian and is at present our Historian.

Historically informed people are the mainstay of democracy. Comprehensive knowledge of the past contributes greatly to formulating successful programs and policies for today and tomorrow, to shaping public opinion and directing public action.

The term "Blue Book" as applied to government and state manuals is an accepted custom throughout the United States and originally the name was derived from the fact that all such publications, documents and reports had blue paper covers.

It is my hope that future governors will lend the support of their office to the publication of supplemental issues every two years, for only through the continual development in our citizens of the deep appreciation of our State and Country may the objective of the Wyoming Historical Department—the discovery, preservation and dissemination of information on the history of the State—be fully realized.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lester C. Hunt". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the Governor.

Governor of Wyoming.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS



Shoshone Indian Encampment in Wind River Mountains

HISTORICAL DATA ON THE LANDS FROM WHICH WYOMING WAS CARVED*

Before delving into our subject of the diversified Territorial governments within whose authority lay the region which is now the State of Wyoming, it is well to make clear, by way of introduction, the evident rights of possession to the lands claimed by Spain, France, Russia, and England, by reason of discovery and exploration.

England based her claims on continental North America on the discoveries of her explorers along the northeast coast near the close of the 15th century. She granted to the London Company in 1609 the Virginia Charter which included all lands between the 34th and the 40th degrees north latitude "from sea to sea;"¹ in 1620 she granted to the Plymouth Company the Massachusetts Charter which included all lands between the 40th and 48th degrees north latitude "from sea to sea."² (See map 1.) In the last half of the 16th century Spain and France utterly disregarded these English grants and continued their explorations and discoveries.

Spain was the first European nation to lay claim by **actual** discovery and exploration to the basin west of the Mississippi River as well as to the Pacific Coast. France, in 1682, by the same rights, claimed the great basin, both east and west of the Mississippi River. (See map 2.) Thus the claims of these two nations to the lands west of the Mississippi River overlapped for a period of some eighty years, there being no definite boundaries agreed upon up to the year of 1763; "* * * Governments were not disposed to set specific limits to their claims when leaving the limits indefinite better served their purposes. * * *"³

By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, after the French and Indian Wars, France ceded to Spain all the **western** portion of the Mississippi River Basin. (See map 3.) In 1800, by secret treaty between France and Spain, all this territory was ceded back to France.⁴ (See map 2.) In 1803, through the Louisiana Purchase, the United States acquired from France the whole of this territory.⁵ (See map 4.)

*Only the right of possession and the final disposition by foreign powers of the territory between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean from which Wyoming was carved are treated here. The period of transition is not included.

¹Charles O. Paullin, *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States*, Baltimore, Md., 1932, p. 26.

²Francis Newton Thorpe, *American Charters, Constitutions and Organic Laws*, Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1909, Vol. 7, p. 3795.

³*Ibid.*, Vol. 3, p. 1829.

⁴Charles O. Paullin, *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States*, Baltimore, Md., 1932, p. 22.

⁵Binger Herman, United States Land Commissioner's Office, *Louisiana Purchase and Our Title West of the Rocky Mountains*, Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1900, p. 26.

Ibid., pp. 33-34, 39-40.

United States Congressional Documents, Serial 1975, H. R. Ex. Doc. 47, pp. 89-105.

⁶The boundary descriptions of Louisiana, as set forth in the 1803 Treaty were vague and indefinite, but the Rocky Mountains were generally considered the western limit. It was not until the 1818 Treaty with Great Britain that the greater portion of the northern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase was established. The western boundary, south of the 42° north latitude, was fixed by the 1819 Treaty with Spain. (*The Louisiana Purchase and Our Title West of the Rocky Mountains*, U. S. Land Commissioner's Office, pp. 32, 48.)

The Oregon Country, that part of northwest America drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries⁵ was claimed by England, Russia, Spain, and the United States. By treaty with the United States in 1819, Spain relinquished her claims in the Oregon Country to the United States, establishing her northern boundary along the 42° north latitude from the Pacific Coast to about 106°25' west longitude.⁶ (See map 4.) Russia gave up her claims to the lands south of 54°40' north latitude by treaty in 1824 with the United States.⁷ (See map 4.) England's claims in the Oregon Country were relinquished when by treaty with the United States in 1846 she fixed her southern boundary line at 49° north latitude from the crest of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.⁸ (See map 4.)

Texas, a state of the Republic of Mexico, seceding from Mexico in 1835, was by treaty annexed to the United States in 1845.⁹ (See map 5.)

Mexico belonged to Spain until 1821 when she seceded and became the Republic of Mexico. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 Mexico fixed her northern boundary as beginning on the Pacific Coast at approximately the 32° north latitude, thence east to where the Gila River empties into the Colorado River, along the Gila River to about the 109° of longitude west from Greenwich, thence south to about the 31° north latitude, thence east to the Rio Grande River and down this river to the Gulf of Mexico.¹⁰ (See map 4.)

The treaties influencing the acquisition of the lands from which Wyoming was carved are included in this section.

⁵ Travers Twiss, *History of Oregon*, New York, 1846, pp. 105-109-110.

Charles O. Paullin, *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States*, Baltimore, Md., 1932, pp. 36-37.

Oregon Historical Society, Nellie B. Piper, letter to author, June 28, 1941.

⁶ Hunter Miller, *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, Washington, D. C., United States Government Printing Office, 1931, Vol. 3, Doc. 41.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol. 3, Doc. 46.

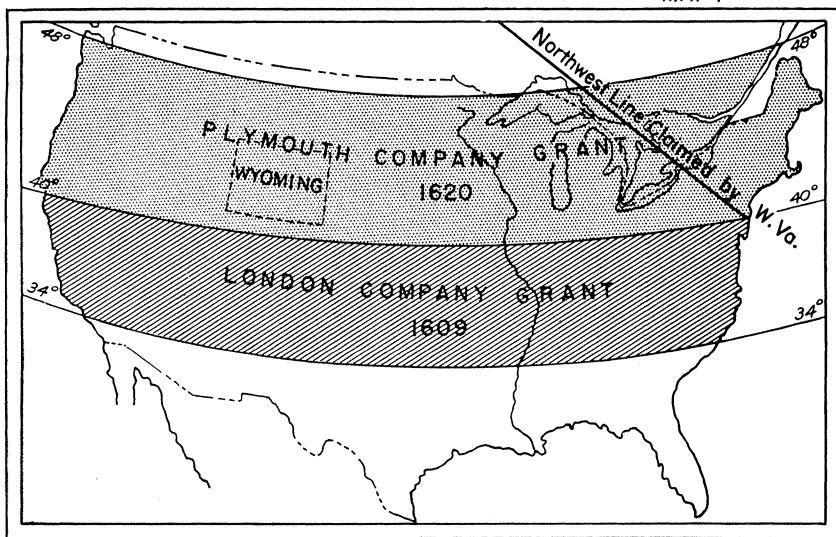
⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol. 5, Doc. 122.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Vol. 4, Doc. 113.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol. 5, Doc. 129.

ENGLISH GRANTS OF 1609 AND 1620

MAP I



The London Company Grant to Virginia, 1609, extended 200 miles north and 200 miles south of Point Comfort (which was practically from the 34th to the 40th parallels) and "from sea to sea."

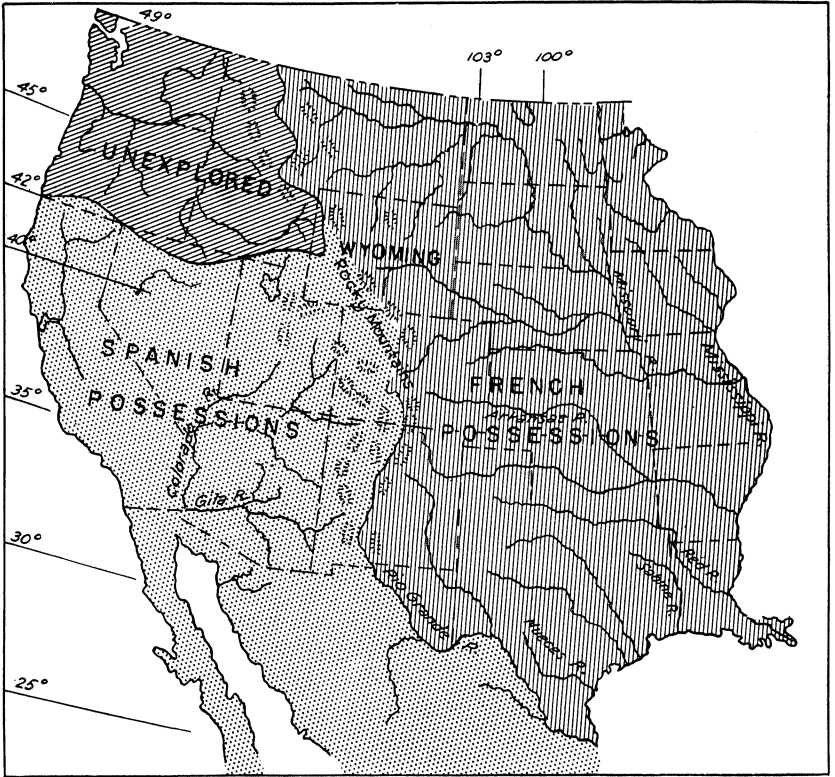
The Council of Plymouth Grant to New England, 1620, included all territory between the 40th and 48th parallels, and "from sea to sea." This was the first civil division of the region from which Wyoming was carved.

Although these English grants extended from "sea to sea" there is no indication that England had any conception of the extent of the vast territory covered by this phrase.

SPANISH AND FRENCH POSSESSIONS 1682-1763

1682 - 1763

MAP 2

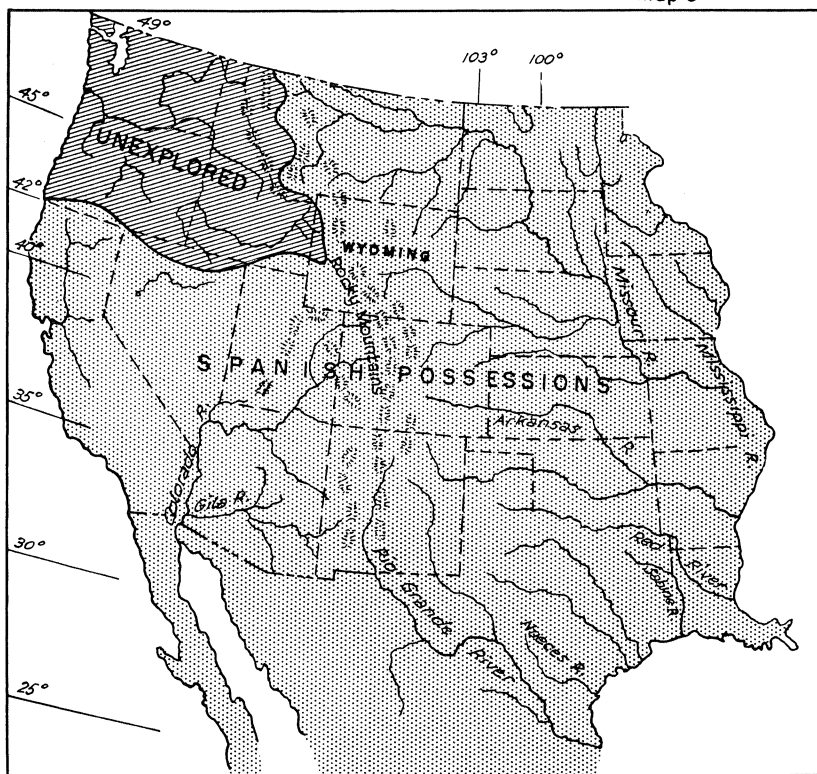


In these early years no definite boundary between the Spanish and French possessions in this region was established, but the Rio Grande River and the watershed of the Rocky Mountains, which formed a natural boundary between the two claims, were generally agreed upon.

SPANISH POSSESSIONS 1763-1800

1763-1800

Map 3

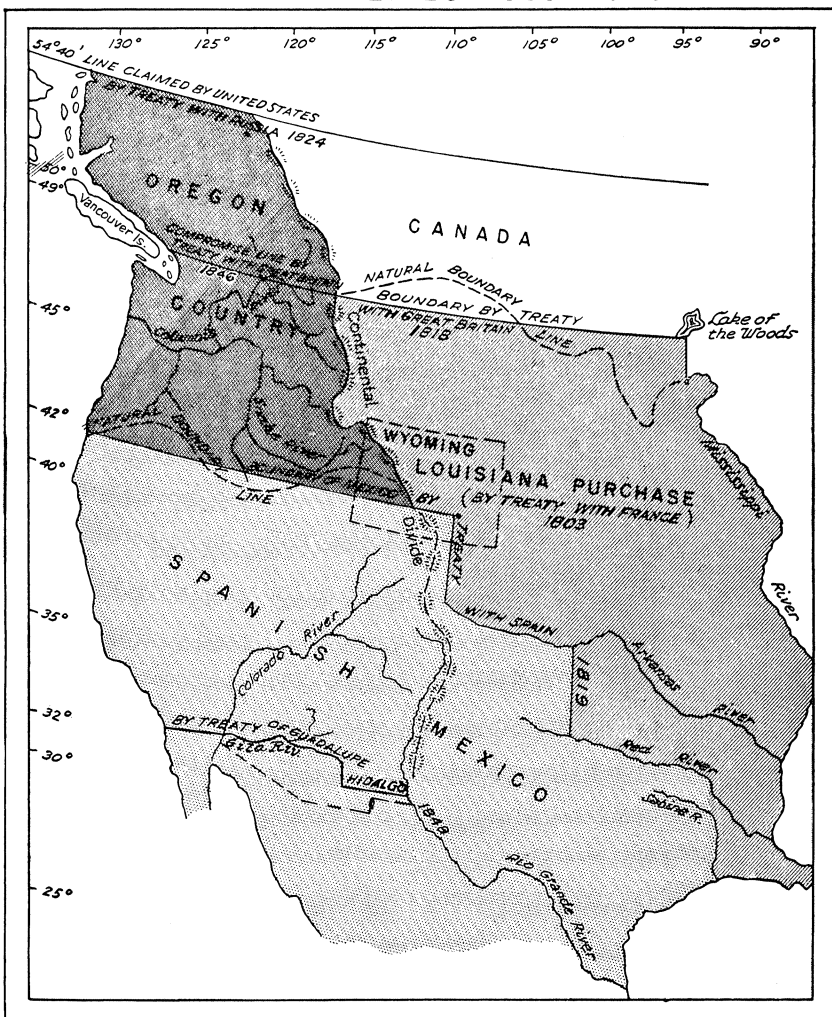


After the French and Indian wars, France, by treaty in 1762 which became effective in 1763, surrendered all her possessions west of the Mississippi River to Spain. (See map 2.)

By secret treaty between France and Spain in 1800, all the territory west of the Mississippi was returned to France. The Louisiana Purchase was supposed to have included all this territory, but the southwestern boundary was not definitely settled until the 1819 Treaty between the United States and Spain. (See map 4.)

TREATY BOUNDARY LINES 1803-1848

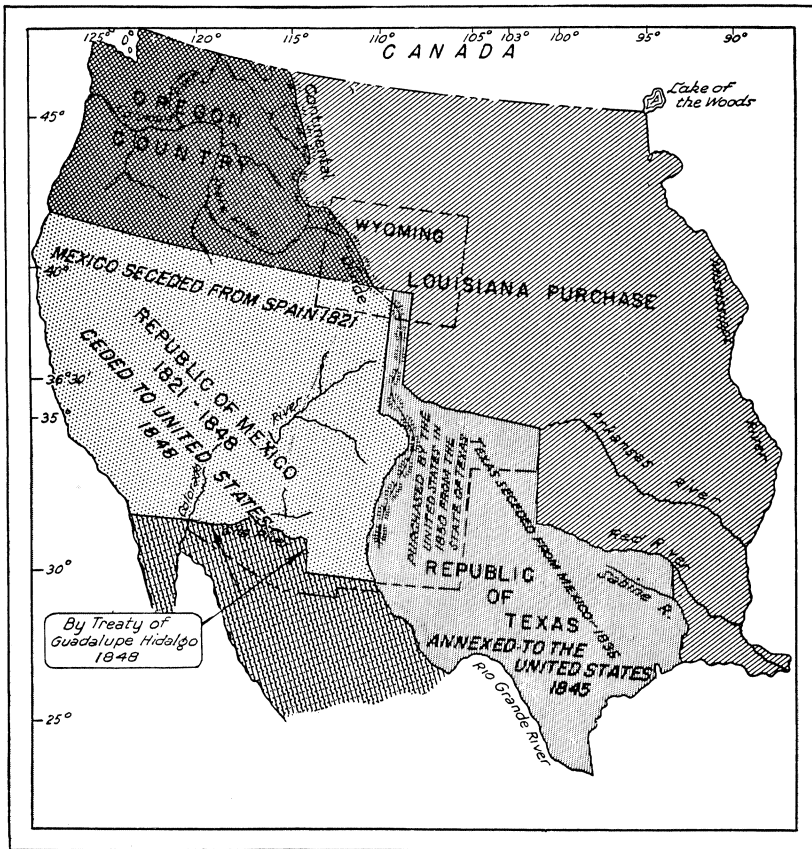
MAP 4



BOUNDARY LINES ESTABLISHED BY TREATY BETWEEN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES

The natural boundary lines created by the watershed of the Mississippi River was accepted as the boundary from the Rocky Mountains to the source of the Mississippi, between the United States and Great Britain, until the Treaty of 1818 between these two countries established the 49° N. Latitude as the northern boundary, extending from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

The same was true of the boundary between the Oregon country and Spanish possessions, the watershed of the Columbia River forming the southern natural boundary line between these two countries; and also the boundary between Louisiana Purchase and Spanish Mexico, the Rio Grande formed the boundary between these two countries, until the Treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain established definite boundary lines, from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.



Texas boundaries as of 1845 upon the annexation of Texas by the United States. Boundary lines of the State of Texas after the purchase of the northern portion of Texas by the United States in 1850.

Boundary line established between Mexico and the United States by the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty in 1848.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC*

APRIL 30, 1803

The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic in the name of the French People desiring to remove all Source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the Second and fifth articles of the Convention of the 8th Vendémiaire an 9/30 September 1800 relative to the rights claimed by the United States in virtue of the Treaty concluded at Madrid the 27 of October 1795, between His Catholic Majesty, & the Said United States, & willing to Strengthen (strengthen) the union and friendship which at the time of the Said Convention was happily reestablished between the two nations have respectively named their Plenipotentiaries to wit The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the Said States; Robert R. Livingston Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States and James Monroe Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy extraordinary of the Said States near the Government of the French Republic; And the First Consul in the name of the French people, Citizen Francis Barbé Marbois Minister of the public treasury who after having respectively exchanged their full powers have agreed to the following articles.

ARTICLE I

Whereas by the Article the third of the Treaty concluded at St Idelfonso the 9th Vendémiaire an 9/1st October 1800 between the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty it was agreed as follows.

“His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part to cede to the “French Republic six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and Stipulations herein relative to his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, the Colony or Province of Louisiana with the Same extent that it “now has in the hands of Spain, & that it had when France possessed it; “and Such as it Should be after the Treaties subsequently entered into between “Spain and other States.”

And whereas in pursuance of the Treaty and particularly of the third article the French Republic has an incontestible title to the domain and to the possession of the said Territory—The First Consul of the French Republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship doth hereby cede to the said United States in the name of the French Republic for ever and in full Sovereignty the said territory with all its rights and appurtenances as fully and in the Same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above mentioned Treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty.

ART: II

In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent Islands belonging to Louisiana all public lots and Squares, vacant lands

* Hunter Miller, *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*. Washington, D. C., U. S. Gov. Print. Off., V. 2, Doc. 28.

and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks and other edifices which are not private property.—The Archives, papers & documents relative to the domain and Sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependances will be left in the possession of the Commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the Magistrates and Municipal officers of Such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

ART: III

The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible according to the principles of the federal Constitution to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the Religion which they profess.

ART: IV

There Shall be Sent by the Government of France a Commissary to Louisiana to the end that he do every act necessary as well to receive from the Officers of his Catholic Majesty the Said country and its dependances in the name of the French Republic if it has not been already done as to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the Commissary or agent of the United States.

ART: V

Immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty by the President of the United States and in case that of the first Consul's shall have been previously obtained, the Commissary of the French Republic shall remit all military posts of New Orleans and other parts of the ceded territory to the Commissary or Commissaries named by the President to take possession—the troops whether of France or Spain who may be there shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession and shall be embarked as soon as possible in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

ART: VI

The United States promise to execute Such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians until by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations other Suitable articles Shall have been agreed upon.

ART: VII

As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on; it has been agreed between the contracting parties that the French Ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or her Said Colonies; and the Ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her Colonies Shall be admitted during the Space of twelve years in (in) the Port of New-Orleans and in all other legal ports-of-entry within the ceded territory in the Same manner as the Ships of the United States

coming directly from France or Spain or any of their Colonies without being Subject to any other or greater duty on merchandize or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States.

During the Space of time above mentioned no other nation Shall have a right to the Same privileges in the Ports of the ceded territory—the twelve years Shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications if it Shall take place in France or three months after it Shall have been notified at Paris to the French Government if it Shall take place in the United States; it is however well understood that the object of the above article is to favour manufactures, Commerce, freight and navigation of France and of Spain So far as relates to the importations that the french and Spanish Shall make into the Said Ports of the United States without in any Sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandize of the United States, or any right they may have to make Such regulations.

ART: VIII

In future and for ever after the expiration of the twelve years, the Ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favored nations in the ports above mentioned.

ART: IX

The particular Convention Signed this day by the respective Ministers having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the Citizens of the United States by the French Republic prior to the 30th Sept^r 1800 (8th Vendémiaire an 9) is approved and to have its execution in the Same manner as if it had been inserted in this present treaty and it Shall be ratified in the Same form and in the Same time So that the one Shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

Another particular Convention Signed at the Same date as the present treaty relative to a definitive rule between the contracting parties is in the like manner approved and will be ratified in the Same form, and in the Same time and jointly.

ART: X

The present treaty Shall be ratified in good and due form and the ratifications Shall be exchanged in the Space of Six months after the date of the Signature by the Ministers Plenipotentiary or Sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have Signed these articles in the French and English languages; declaring nevertheless (nevertheless) that the present Treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto affixed their Seals.

Done at Paris the tenth day of Floreal in the eleventh year of the French Republic; and the 30th of April 1803.

Rob^t R. Livingston
(Seal)

Ja^s Monroe
(Seal)

Barbé Marbois
(Seal)

TREATY BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*

FEBRUARY 22, 1819

Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, signed at Washington February 22, 1819.

Original in English and Spanish.

Submitted to the Senate February 22, 1819. Resolution of advice and consent February 24, 1819. Ratified by the United States February 25, 1819. Ratified by Spain October 24, 1820. The Spanish instrument of ratification was submitted to the Senate February 14, 1821. (Message of February 13, 1821.) Resolution of advice and consent February 19, 1821. Ratified by the United States February 22, 1821. Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 22, 1821. Proclaimed February 22, 1821.

Treaty of Amity, Settlement and Limits between the United States of America, and His Catholic Majesty.

The United-States of America and His Catholic Majesty desiring to consolidate on a permanent basis the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevails between the two Parties, have determined to settle and terminate all their differences and pretensions by a Treaty, which shall designate with precision the limits of their respective bordering territories in North-America.

With this intention the President of the United-States has furnished with their full Powers John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the said United-States; and His Catholic Majesty has appointed the Most Excellent Lord Don Luis de Onis, Gonsalez, Lopez y Vara, Lord of the Town of Rayaces, Perpetual Regidor of the Corporation of the City of Salamanca, Knight Grand-Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella, the Catholic, decorated with the Lys of La Vendée, Knight-Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the Third, Member of the Supreme Assembly of the said Royal Order; of the Counsel of His Catholic Majesty; his Secretary with Exercise of Decrees, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United-States of America.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their Powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles.

Article 1.

There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United-States and their Citizens, and His Catholic Majesty, his Successors and Subjects, without exception of persons or places.

Art. 2.

His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United-States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him, situated to the Eastward of the Mississippi, known by the name of East and West Florida. The

* Hunter Miller, *Op. Cit.* 1933, V. 3, Doc. 41.

adjacent Islands dependent on said Provinces, all public lots and Squares, vacant Lands, public Edifices, Fortifications, Barracks and other Buildings, which are not private property, Archives and Documents, which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said Provinces, are included in this Article. The said Archives and Documents shall be left in possession of the Commissaries, or Officers of the United-States, duly authorized to receive them.

Art. 3.

The Boundary Line between the two Countries, West of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulph of Mexico, at the mouth of the River Sabine in the Sea, continuing North, along the Western Bank of that River, to the 32^d. degree of Latitude; thence by a Line due North to the degree of Latitude, where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Nachitoches, or Red-River, then following the course of the Rio-Roxo Westward to the degree of Longitude, 100 West from London and 23 from Washington, then crossing the said Red-River, and running thence by a Line due North to the River Arkansas, thence, following the Course of the Southern bank of the Arkansas to its source in Latitude 42, North, and thence by that parallel of Latitude to the South-Sea.¹ The whole being as laid down in Melishe's Map of the United-States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January 1818. But if the Source of the Arkansas River shall be found to fall North or South of Latitude 42, then the Line shall run from the said Source due South or North, as the case may be, till it meets the said Parallel of Latitude 42, and thence along the said Parallel to the South Sea:¹ all the Islands in the Sabine and the said Red and Arkansas Rivers, throughout the Course thus described, to belong to the United-States; but the use of the Waters and the navigation of the Sabine to the Sea, and of the said Rivers, Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said Boundary, on their respective Banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both Nations. The Two High Contracting Parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims and pretensions to the Territories described by the said Line: that is to say.—The United-States hereby cede to His Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the Territories lying West and South of the above described Line; and, in like manner, His Catholic Majesty cedes to the said United-States, all his rights, claims, and pretensions to any Territories, East and North of the said Line, and, for himself, his heirs and successors, renounces all claim to the said Territories forever.

Art. 4.

To fix this Line with more precision, and to place the Land marks which shall designate exactly the limits of both Nations, each of the Contracting Parties shall appoint a Commissioner, and a Surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the Ratification of this Treaty, at Nachitoches, on the Red River, and proceed to run and mark the said Line from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River, and from the Red River to the River Arkansas, and to ascertain the Latitude of the source of the said River Arkansas, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated, and the Line of Latitude 42. to the South Sea: they shall make out plans and keep Journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably

¹Or Pacific Ocean.

agree respecting the necessary Articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

Art. 5.

The Inhabitants of the ceded Territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their Religion, without any restriction, and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish Dominions shall be permitted to sell, or export their Effects at any time whatever, without being subject, in either case, to duties.

Art. 6.

The Inhabitants of the Territories which His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United-States by this Treaty, shall be incorporated in the Union of the United-States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights and immunities of the Citizens of the United-States.

Art. 7.

The Officers and Troops of His Catholic Majesty in the Territories hereby ceded by him to the United-States shall be withdrawn, and possession of the places occupied by them shall be given within six months after the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or sooner if possible, by the Officers of His Catholic Majesty, to the Commissioners or Officers of the United-States, duly appointed to receive them; and the United-States shall furnish the transports and escort necessary to convey the Spanish Officers and Troops and their baggage to the Havana.

Art. 8.

All the grants of land made before the 24th of January 1818, by His Catholic Majesty or by his lawful authorities in the said Territories ceded by His Majesty to the United-States, shall be ratified and confirmed to the person in possession of the lands, to the same extent that the same grants would be valid if the Territories had remained under the Dominion of His Catholic Majesty. But the owners in possession of such lands, who by reason of the recent circumstances of the Spanish Nation and the Revolutions in Europe, have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall complete them within the terms limited in the same respectively, from the date of this Treaty; in default of which the said grants shall be null and void. All grants made since the said 24th of January 1818, when the first proposal on the part of His Catholic Majesty, for the cession of the Floridas was made, are hereby declared and agreed to be null and void.

Art. 9.

The two High Contracting Parties animated with the most earnest desire of conciliation and with the object of putting an end to all the differences which have existed between them, and of confirming the good understanding which they wish to be forever maintained between them, reciprocally renounce all claims for damages or injuries which they, themselves, as well as their respective citizens and subjects may have suffered, until the time of signing this Treaty.

The renunciation of the United-States will extend to all the injuries mentioned in the Convention of the 11th of August 1802.

2. To all claims on account of Prizes made by French Privateers, and condemned by French Consuls, within the Territory and Jurisdiction of Spain.

3. To all claims of indemnities on account of the suspension of the right of Deposit at New-Orleans in 1802.

4. To all claims of Citizens of the United-States upon the Government of Spain, arising from the unlawful seizures at Sea, and in the ports and territories of Spain or the Spanish Colonies.

5. To all claims of Citizens of the United-States upon the Spanish Government, statements of which, soliciting the interposition of the Government of the United-States have been presented to the Department of State, or to the Minister of the United-States in Spain, since the date of the Convention of 1802, and until the signature of this Treaty.

The renunciation of His Catholic Majesty extends:

1. To all the inquiries mentioned in the Convention of the 11th of August 1802.

2. To the sums which His Catholic Majesty advanced for the return of Captain Pike from the Provincias Internas.

3. To all injuries caused by the expedition of Miranda that was fitted out and equipped at New-York.

4. To all claims of Spanish subjects upon the Government of the United-States arising from unlawful seizures at Sea or within the ports and territorial Jurisdiction of the United-States.

Finally, to all the claims of subjects of His Catholic Majesty upon the Government of the United-States, in which the interposition of His Catholic Majesty's Government has been solicited before the date of this Treaty, and since the date of the Convention of 1802, or which may have been made to the Department of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty, or to His Minister in the United-States.

And the High Contracting Parties respectively renounce all claim to indemnities for any of the recent events or transactions of their respective Commanders and Officers in the Floridas.

The United-States will cause satisfaction to be made for the injuries, if any, which by process of Law, shall be established to have been suffered by the Spanish Officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of the American Army in Florida.

Art. 10.

The Convention entered into between the two Governments on the 11. of August 1802, the Ratifications of which were exchanged the 21st December 1818, is annulled.

Art. 11.

The United-States, exonerating Spain from all demands in future, on account of the claims of their Citizens, to which the renunciation herein contained extend, and considering them entirely cancelled, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding Five Millions of Dollars. To ascertain the full amount and validity of those claims, a Commission, to consist of three Commissioners, Citizens of the United-States, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; which Commission shall meet at the City of Washington, and within the space of three years, from the time of their first meeting, shall receive, examine and decide upon the amount and validity of all the claims included within the

descriptions above mentioned. The said Commissioners shall take an oath or affirmation, to be entered on the record of their proceedings, for the faithful and diligent discharge of their duties; and in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any such Commissioner, his place may be supplied by the appointment, as aforesaid, or by the President of the United-States during the recess of the Senate, of another Commissioner in his stead. The said Commissioners shall be authorized to hear and examine on oath every question relative to the said claims, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same. And the Spanish Government shall furnish all such documents and elucidations as may be in their possession, for the adjustment of the said claims, according to the principles of Justice, the Laws of Nations, and the stipulations of the Treaty between the two Parties of 27th October 1795; the said Documents to be specified, when demanded at the instance of the said Commissioners.

The payment of such claims as may be admitted and adjusted by the said Commissioners, or the major part of them, to an amount not exceeding Five Millions of Dollars, shall be made by the United-States, either immediately at their Treasury or by the creation of Stock bearing interest of Six per Cent per annum, payable from the proceeds of sales of public lands within the Territories hereby ceded to the United-States, or in such other manner as the Congress of the United-States may prescribe by Law.

The records of the proceedings of the said Commissioners, together with vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims to be adjusted and decided upon by them, shall, after the close of their transactions be deposited in the Department of State of the United-States; and copies of them or any part of them, shall be furnished to the Spanish Government, if required, at the demand of the Spanish Minister in the United-States.

Art. 12.

The Treaty of Limits and Navigation of 1795, remains confirmed in all and each one of its Articles, excepting the 2, 3, 4, 21 and the second clause of the 22^d. Article, which, having been altered by this Treaty, or having received their entire execution, are no longer valid.

With respect to the 15th Article of the same Treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation of 1795, in which it is stipulated, that the Flag shall cover the property, the Two High Contracting Parties agree that this shall be so understood with respect to those Powers who recognize this principle; but if either of the two Contracting Parties shall be at War with a Third Party, and the other Neutral, the Flag of the Neutral shall cover the property of Enemies, whose Government acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

Art. 13.

Both Contracting Parties wishing to favor their mutual Commerce, by affording in their ports every necessary Assistance to their respective Merchant Vessels, have agreed, that the Sailors who shall desert from their Vessels in the ports of the other, shall be arrested and delivered up, at the instance of the Consul—who shall prove nevertheless, that the Deserters belonged to the Vessels that claimed them, exhibiting the document that is customary in their Nation: that is to say, the American Consul in a Spanish port, shall exhibit the Document known by the name of **Articles**, and the Spanish Consul in American Ports, the Roll of the Vessel; and if the name of the Deserter or Deserters, who are claimed, shall appear in the one or the other, they shall

be arrested, held in custody and delivered to the Vessel to which they shall belong.

Art. 14.

The United-States hereby certify, that they have not received any compensation from France for the injuries they suffered from her Privateers, Consuls, and Tribunals, on the Coasts and in the Ports of Spain, for the satisfaction of which provision is made by this Treaty; and they will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their true value, that Spain may avail herself of the same in such manner as she may deem just and proper.

Art. 15.

The United-States to give to His Catholic Majesty, a proof of their desire to cement the relations of Amity subsisting between the two Nations, and to favour the Commerce of the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, agree that Spanish Vessels coming laden only with productions of Spanish growth, or manufactures directly from the Ports of Spain or of her Colonies, shall be admitted for the term of twelve years to the Ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine in the Floridas, without paying other or higher duties on their cargoes or of tonnage than will be paid by the vessels of the United-States. During the said term no other Nation shall enjoy the same privileges within the ceded Territories. The twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty.

Art. 16.

The present Treaty shall be ratified in due form by the Contracting Parties, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged in Six Months from this time or sooner if possible.

In Witness whereof, We the Underwritten Plenipotentiaries of the United-States of America and of His Catholic Majesty, have signed, by virtue of Our Powers, the present Treaty of Amity, Settlement and Limits, and have thereunto affixed our Seals respectively.

Done at Washington, this Twenty-Second day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen.

(Seal) John Quincy Adams

(Seal) Luis de Onís

AN ACT TO DEFINE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That from and after passage of this act, the civil and political jurisdiction of this republic be, and is hereby declared to extend to the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the mouth of the Sabine River, and running west along the Gulf of Mexico three leagues from land, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal branch of said river to its source, thence due north to the forty-second degree of north latitude, thence along the boundary line as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain, to the beginning; and that the president be, and is hereby authorized and required to open a negotiation with the government of the United States of America, so soon as in his opinion the public interest requires it, to ascertain and define the boundary line as agreed upon in said treaty.^a

IRA INGRAM,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

RICHARD ELLIS,

President pro tem. of the Senate.

Approved, Dec. 19, 1836.

SAM HOUSTON.

^aThese boundaries were accepted by the United States after annexation in 1845 and the Mexican War in 1848. Harriett Smither, Archivist, Texas Library and Historical Commission. Letter to author. *Digest of General Statute Laws of the State of Texas 1859*, p. 55. Austin, Texas. John Marshall & Co., Print. 1859.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS—1845^a

(Twenty-eighth Congress, Second Session)

Joint Resolution for Annexing Texas to the United States^b

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. **And be it further resolved**, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit: **First.** Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments, and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before the Congress for its final action on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. **Second.** Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports, and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due and owing said republic, and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas, and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct, but in no event are said debts and liabilities become a charge upon the Government of the United States. **Third.** New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution; and such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire; and in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

Sec. 3. **And be it further resolved**, That if the President of the United States shall in his judgment and discretion deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that republic; then,

^a Statutes at Large, Vol. V, p. 797.

^b This Joint Resolution of Congress was passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 120 against 98, February 25, 1845, and in the Senate, by a vote of 27 against 25, March 1, 1845, and it was approved by President Polk, March 1, 1845.

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission and the cession of the remaining Texas territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the governments of Texas and the United States; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

Approved, March 1, 1845.

CONSENT OF TEXAS TO ANNEXATION—1845

Whereas the Government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees, and conditions on which the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit:

(Here follow the first and second sections of the resolution of the Congress of the United States. See The Annexation of Texas—1845.)

And whereas, by said terms, the consent of the existing government of Texas is required: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the republic of Texas in congress assembled, That the government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees, and conditions set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. **Be it further resolved**, That the proclamation of the president of the republic of Texas, bearing date May fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin, on the fourth day of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receives the consent of the existing government of Texas.

Sec. 3. **Be it further resolved**, that the president of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the Government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention to assemble at Austin, on the fourth of July next, a copy of the same. And the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ORDINANCE

Whereas the Congress of the United States of America has passed resolutions providing for the annexation of Texas to that Union, which resolutions were approved by the President of the United States on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and whereas the Presi-

dent of the United States has submitted to Texas the first and second sections of the said resolution, as the basis upon which Texas may be admitted as one of the States of the said Union; and whereas the existing government of the republic of Texas has assented to the proposals thus made, the terms and conditions of which are as follows:

(Here follow the first and second sections of the resolution of the Congress of the United States. The Annexation of Texas—1845.)

Now in order to manifest the assent of the people of this republic, as required in the above-recited portions of the said resolutions, we, the deputies of the people of Texas in convention assembled, in their name and by their authority, do ordain and declare that we assent to and accept the proposals, conditions, and guarantees contained in the first and second sections of the resolution of the Congress of the United States aforesaid.

Done at the city of Austin, republic of Texas, July 4, 1845.

THO. J. RUSK, **President.**

Attest:

Jas. H. Raymond, **Secretary.**

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*

JUNE 15, 1846

The Oregon Treaty. Treaty Establishing the Boundary in the Territory on the Northwest Coast of America lying Westward of the Rocky Mountains, signed at Washington June 15, 1846. Original in English. Draft treaty proposed by the Government of Great Britain June 6, 1846, submitted to the Senate June 10, 1846. Resolution of advice June 12, 1846. Treaty submitted to the Senate June 16, 1846. Resolution of advice and consent June 18, 1846. Ratified by the United States June 19, 1846. Ratified by Great Britain July 14, 1846. Ratifications exchanged at London July 17, 1846. Proclaimed August 5, 1846.

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable for the future welfare of both countries that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the Territory on the northwest coast of America lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two Parties over the said Territory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement, that is to say: the President of the United States of America has, on his part, furnished with Full Powers, James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has, on her part, appointed the Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, a Member of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and Straits south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude remain free and open to both Parties.

ARTICLE II.

From the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia River, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point

* Hunter Miller, *Op. Cit.* 1937, Vol. 5, Doc. 122.

where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the Ocean, with free access into and through the said River or Rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said River or Rivers, British subjects with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being however always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty.

ARTICLE III.

In the future appropriation of the territory, south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this Treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property, lawfully acquired within the said Territory, shall be respected.

ARTICLE IV.

The farms, lands, and other property of every description belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company on the north side of the Columbia River, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case however the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States' Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole, or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government, at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the Parties.

ARTICLE V.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Seal) James Buchanan

(Seal) Richard Pakenham.

TREATY BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*

FEBRUARY 2, 1848

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement (with additional and secret article which was not ratified), with Map of the United Mexican States^a and with Plan of the Port of San Diego, signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo February 2, 1848. Originals of the treaty and additional and secret article in English and Spanish.

Treaty and additional and secret article submitted to the Senate February 23, 1848. (Message of February 22, 1848.) Map of the United Mexican States and Plan of the Port of San Diego submitted to the Senate March 7, 1848. Resolution of advice and consent, with amendments (including the striking out of the additional and secret article), March 10, 1848. Ratified by the United States March 16, 1848. Ratified by Mexico May 30, 1848. Ratifications exchanged at Querétaro May 30, 1848. Proclaimed July 4, 1848.

In the name of Almighty God:

The United States of America, and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two Republics, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony and mutual confidence, wherein the two peoples should live, as good neighbours, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries: that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed Nicholas P. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said Republic; who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of Peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of places or persons.

ARTICLE II.

Immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, a convention shall be entered into between a Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by the General in Chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be reestablished, as regards the political, administrative, and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

* Hunter Miller, *Op. Cit.* 1937, Vol. 5, Doc. 129.

^a These six words are from the title ascribed to the map in the English version of the Treaty, Article 5; the title of the map is "Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico."

ARTICLE III.

Immediately upon the ratification of the present treaty by the Government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the Commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter, (provided this treaty shall then have been ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic and the ratifications exchanged) immediately to desist from blockading any Mexican ports; and requiring the former (under the same condition) to commence, at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the United States then in the interior of the Mexican Republic, to points, that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the seaports, not exceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the Republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican Government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the same convenient to the troops, on their march and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. In like manner, orders shall be despatched to the persons in charge of the Custom Houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States, requiring them (under the same condition) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican Government to receive it, together with all bonds and evidences of debt for duties on importations and on exportations, not yet fallen due. Moreover, a faithful and exact account shall be made out, showing the entire amount of all duties on imports and on exports, collected at such Custom Houses, or elsewhere in Mexico, by authority of the United States, from and after the day of ratification of this treaty by the Government of the Mexican Republic; and also an account of the cost of collection; and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican Government, at the City of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

The evacuation of the Capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the commander of said troops, or sooner if possible.

ARTICLE IV.

Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places and possessions, which have been taken or occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as about to be established by the following Article, shall be definitely restored to the said Republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this treaty shall be duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this treaty, orders shall be despatched to the American officers commanding such castles and forts, securing against the removal or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions or other public property. The City of Mexico, within the inner line of intrenchments surrounding the said City, is comprehended in the above stipulation, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, &c.

The final evacuation of the territory of the Mexican Republic, by the forces of the United States, shall be completed in three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner, if possible: the Mexican Government hereby engaging, as in the foregoing Article, to use all means in its power

for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this treaty by both parties should not take place in time to allow the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season, at the Mexican Ports on the Gulf of Mexico; in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General in Chief of the said troops and the Mexican Government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to, as comprehending the sickly season, shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following Article, the Government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

ARTICLE V.

The Boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of it's deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence, up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence, westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called **Paso**) to it's western termination; thence, northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then, to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence, across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this Article, are those laid down in the Map, entitled "**Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said Republic, and constructed according to the best Authorities. Revised Edition. Published at New York in 1847 by J. Disturnell:**" of which Map a Copy is added to this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the Undersigned Plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line, drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the Port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port, made in the year 1782 by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the Atlas to the voyage of the schooners **Sutil** and **Mexicana**: of which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the Boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both Republics, as described in the present Article, the two Governments shall each appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the Port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in it's whole course, to the Mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and make out plans of their operations; and the result, agreed upon by them, shall be deemed a part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The Boundary line established by this Article shall be religiously respected by each of the two Republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with it's own constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

The Vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the Gulf of California, and by the River Colorado below it's confluence with the Gila, to and from their possessions situated north of the Boundary line defined in the preceding Article: it being understood, that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the River Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican Government.

If, by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal or railway, which should, in whole or in part, run upon the river Gila, or upon it's right or it's left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the Governments of both Republics will form an agreement regarding it's construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

ARTICLE VII.

The river Gila, and the part of the Rio Bravo del Norte lying below the southern Boundary of New Mexico, being, agreeably to the fifth Article, divided in the middle between the two Republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo below said boundary shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither shall, without the consent of the other, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in whole or in part, the exercise of this right: not even for the purpose of favouring new methods of navigation. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title, be levied upon vessels or persons navigating the same, or upon merchandise or effects transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making the said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such state, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both Governments.

The stipulations contained in the present Article shall not impair the territorial rights of either Republic, within it's established limits.

ARTICLE VIII.

Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please; without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories, may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty: and those who shall remain in the said territories, after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said territories, property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans, not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it, guaranties equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States and be admitted, at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

(One of the amendments of the Senate struck out Article 10.)

ARTICLE XI.

Considering that a great part of the territories which, by the present Treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclusive control of the Government of the United States, and whose incursions within the territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme; it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the Government of the United States, whensoever this may be necessary; and that when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said Government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted: all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within it's own territory against it's own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States, to purchase or acquire any Mexican or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the territory of either of the two Republics, nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle or property of any kind, stolen within Mexican territory by such Indians.

And, in the event of any person or persons, captured within Mexican Territory by Indians, being carried into the territory of the United States, the Government of the latter engages and binds itself in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within it's territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of it's influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican Government. The Mexican Authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the Government of the United States notice of such captures; and it's agent shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives; who, in the mean time, shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the Government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence through any other channel, of the existence of Mexican captives within it's territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent, as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the Government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said Government, when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said territories, or for it's being settled by citizens of the United States; but on the contrary special care shall then be taken not to place it's Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

ARTICLE XII.

In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth Article of the present Treaty, the Government of the United States engages to pay to that of the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen Millions of Dollars.

Immediately after this treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States at the city of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place and in the same coin, in annual instalments of three millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same at the rate of six per centum per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions, from the day of the ratification of the present treaty by the Mexican Government, and the first of the instalments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual instalment, as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such instalment from the beginning shall also be paid.

ARTICLE XIII.

The United States engage moreover, to assume and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and those hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, under the conventions between the two Republics severally concluded on the eleventh day of April eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January eighteen hundred and forty three: so that the Mexican Republic

shall be absolutely exempt for the future, from all expenses whatever on account of the said claims.

ARTICLE XIV.

The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens of the United States, not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this treaty: which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the Board of Commissioners provided for in the following Article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.

ARTICLE XV.

The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceding Article, and considering them entirely and forever cancelled, whatever their amount may be, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and one quarter millions of Dollars. To ascertain the validity and amount of those claims, a Board of Commissioners shall be established by the Government of the United States, whose awards shall be final and conclusive: provided that in deciding upon the validity of each claim, the board shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules of decision prescribed by the first and fifth Articles of the unratified convention, concluded at the City of Mexico on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and in no case shall an award be made in favour of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules.

If, in the opinion of the said Board of Commissioners, or of the claimants, any books, records or documents in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the Commissioners or the claimants, through them, shall, within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, addressed to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican Government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, to cause any of the books, records or documents, so specified, which shall be in their possession or power, (or authenticated Copies or extracts of the same) to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said Board of Commissioners: provided that no such application shall be made, by, or at the instance of, any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records or documents, shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.

ARTICLE XVI.

Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatever point within it's territory, it may judge proper so to fortify, for it's security.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded at the city of Mexico on the fifth day of April A. D. 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, except the additional Article, and except so far as the stipulations of the said treaty may be incompatible with any stipulation contained in the present treaty, is hereby revived for the period

of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, with the same force and virtue as if incorporated therein; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years shall have expired, to terminate the same by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party.

ARTICLE XVIII.

All supplies whatever for troops of the United States in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops, previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to the restoration of the Custom Houses at such ports, shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind: the Government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish, and vigilantly to enforce, all possible guards for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles, other than such, both in kind and in quantity, as shall really be wanted for the use and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico. To this end, it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States to denounce to the Mexican Authorities at the respective ports, any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation, which they may know of or may have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities all the aid in their power with regard thereto: and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

ARTICLE XIX.

With respect to all merchandise, effects and property whatsoever, imported into ports of Mexico whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of either republic, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:

I. All such merchandise, effects and property, if imported previously to the restoration of the Custom Houses to the Mexican Authorities, as stipulated for in the third Article of this treaty, shall be exempt from confiscation, although the importation of the same be prohibited by the Mexican tariff.

II. The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects and property, imported subsequently to the restoration of the Custom Houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following Article for the coming into force of the Mexican tariff at such ports respectively: the said merchandise, effects and property being, however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following Article.

III. All merchandise, effects and property described in the two rules foregoing, shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, or upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt from all duty, tax or impost of every kind, under whatsoever title or denomination. Nor shall they be there subjected to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof.

IV. All merchandise, effects and property, described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior, whilst such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatsoever title or denomination.

V. But if any merchandise, effects or property, described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States, they shall, upon their introduction into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties, which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases, if they had been imported in time of peace through the Maritime Custom Houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican tariff.

VI. The owners of all merchandise, effects or property, described in the first and second rules, and existing in any port of Mexico, shall have the right to reship the same, exempt from all tax, impost or contribution whatever.

With respect to the metals, or other property exported from any Mexican port, whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the Custom House at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican Authorities, whether General or State, to pay any tax, duty or contribution upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to the said Authorities.

ARTICLE XX.

Through consideration for the interests of commerce generally, it is agreed, that if less than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this treaty and the restoration of the Custom Houses, conformably with the stipulation in the third Article, in such case, all merchandise, effects and property whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said Custom Houses, and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the day of the signature of this treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the tariff found in force at such Custom Houses, at the time of the restoration of the same. And to all such merchandise, effects and property, the rules established by the preceding Article shall apply.

ARTICLE XXI.

If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two Republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two Nations, the said Governments, in the name of those Nations, do promise to each other, that they will endeavour in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship, in which the two countries are now placing themselves: using, for this end, mutual representations and pacific negotiations. And, if by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, aggression or hostility of any kind, by the one Republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved, shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighbourhood, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference, or the circumstances of the case.

ARTICLE XXII.

If (which is not to be expected, and which God forbid!) war should unhappily break out between the two Republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, solemnly pledge themselves to each other and to the world, to

observe the following rules: absolutely, where the nature of the subject permits, and as closely as possible in all cases where such absolute observance shall be impossible.

I. The merchants of either Republic, then residing in the other, shall be allowed to remain twelve months (for those dwelling in the interior) and six months (for those dwelling at the sea-ports) to collect their debts and settle their affairs; during which periods, they shall enjoy the same protection, and be on the same footing, in all respects, as the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations; and, at the expiration thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to depart, carrying off all their effects, without molestation or hindrance: conforming therein to the same laws, which the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations are required to conform to. Upon the entrance of the armies of either nation into the territories of the other, women and children, ecclesiastics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, merchants, artizans, manufacturers and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages or places, and in general all persons whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, unmolested in their persons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed; nor their cattle taken, nor, their fields wasted, by the armed force, into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if the necessity arises to take any thing from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries and other establishments for charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be respected, and all persons connected with the same protected in the discharge of their duties and the pursuit of their vocations.

II. In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated, all such practices as those of sending them into distant, inclement or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound, or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty on their paroles, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldiers shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are for it's own troops. But if any officer shall break his parole by leaving the district so assigned him, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual, officer, or other prisoner shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this Article as provides for his liberty on parole or in cantonment. And if an officer so breaking his parole, or any common soldier so escaping from the limits assigned him, shall afterwards be found in arms, previously to his being regularly exchanged, the person so offending shall be dealt with according to the established laws of war. The officers shall be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same articles as are allowed either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in it's own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such ration as is allowed to a common soldier in it's own service: the value of all which supplies shall, at the close of the war, or at periods to be agreed upon between the respective commanders, be paid by the other party, on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners; and such accounts shall not be mingled with or set off against any others, nor the balance due on them be withheld, as a compensation or reprisal for any cause whatever, real or pretended. Each party shall be allowed to keep a Commissary of prisoners,

appointed by itself, with every cantonment of prisoners, in possession of the other; which Commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to receive, exempt from all duties or taxes, and to distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends; and shall be free to transmit his reports in open letters to the party by whom he is employed.

And it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending the solemn covenant contained in this Article. On the contrary the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided; and during which it's stipulations are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations under the law of nature or nations.

ARTICLE XXIII.

This Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the previous approbation of it's General Congress; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington or at the seat of government of Mexico, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, and have hereunto affixed our seals respectively. Done in Quintuplicate at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST (Seal)

LUIS G. CUEVAS (Seal)

BERNARDO COUTO (Seal)

MIG^l. ATRISTAIN (Seal)

AN ACT TO REESTABLISH THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN BOUNDARIES OF TEXAS*

Sept. 9, 1850.—An Act proposing to the State of Texas the Establishment of her Northern and Western Boundaries, the Relinquishment by the said State of all Territory claimed by her exterior to said Boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States.

Propositions offered to Texas, when accepted, to be binding upon her and the United States, PROVISIO:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which, when agreed to by said State, in an act passed by the general assembly shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States, and upon the said State of Texas: PROVIDED, The said agreement by the said general assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Boundary of Texas Defined.

First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of thirty-two degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Cession of Territory to the United States.

Second. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her claim to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.

Texas Relinquishes all Claim upon the United States for Liability of Her Debts or Indemnity, &c.

Third. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, custom-houses, custom-house revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of annexation.

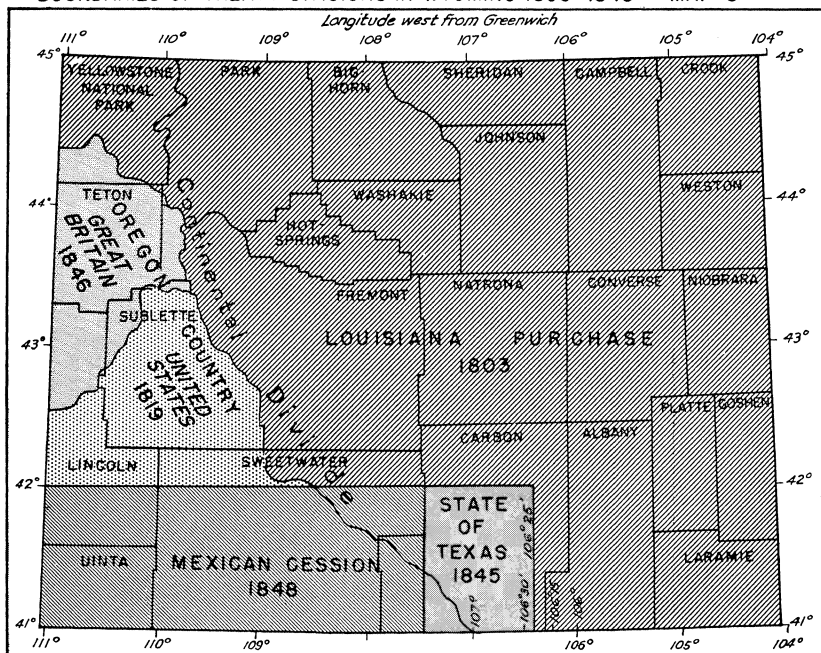
\$10,000,000 in Stock Bearing Five Percent Interest to be Paid to Texas Therefor.

Fourth. The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claim to territory, and relinquishment of claims will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five percent interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

*U. S. Stat. at Large, 9:446.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL CHANGES, BY CONGRESS, OF TREATY DIVISIONS AFFECTING WYOMING, 1803-1868

BOUNDARIES OF TREATY DIVISIONS IN WYOMING 1803-1848 MAP 6



Louisiana—By treaty with France, 1803, included that portion of the Mexican Cession east of the Continental Divide and that portion of the State of Texas east of the Divide.

Oregon Country—By treaty with Spain, 1819; and by treaty with Great Britain, 1846.

State of Texas—By treaty with the Republic of Texas, 1845.

Mexican Cession—By treaty with Mexico, 1848.

There seems to be differences of opinion as to the true source of the Arkansas River among recognized authorities. The 1819 treaty between the United States and Spain (Art. 3) states "the southern bank of the Arkansas to its source," and as we have been influenced by the treaties included in this volume, and their interpretation by the authorities cited below, we are accepting 106° 25' west longitude as the true source of the Arkansas River. This longitude at 41° north latitude does not include Albany County within that portion of the territory which was at one time Texas Republic.

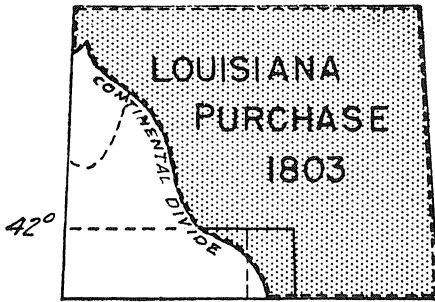
Hunter Miller, *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States*, vol. 3, Doc. 41, p. 55; *Historical Diagram of Texas*, *Ibid.*, vol. 4, Doc. 85, p. 143; Paulin, Charles O., *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States*, Plate 95B-text p. 68.

All treaties between the United States and Spain, 1819; Mexico, 1828; Republic of Texas, 1838; and the purchase of the northern part of Texas, the "Pan Handle," by the United States Government from the State of Texas, 1850, seemed to have accepted 106° 25' west longitude as the recognized northeastern boundary line of that country which later became northeastern Texas. Colorado recognizes 106° 20' west longitude as the true source of the Arkansas; however, even accepting this longitude, Albany County would not be included in that part which had been Texas in Wyoming.

LOUISIANA WITHIN WYOMING

Territorial changes of that portion of the Louisiana Purchase which lay within the present boundaries of Wyoming, with names and terms of the governors of each subsequent territory.

MAP 7

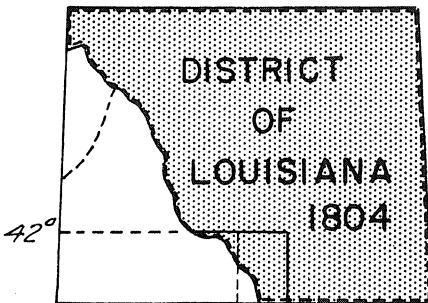


10, as agent of the United States, he took over the upper part of the province from France. Stoddard was relieved of his military command by Major James Bruff on July 1, 1804, but continued as civil commandant until relieved in September.

Louisiana, purchased from France in 1803 (map 2) and formally taken possession of at New Orleans, December 20, 1803,¹¹ included the greater part of what is now Wyoming.

Prior to the Congressional Act of March 26, 1804, and the date it became effective, Amos Stoddard was civil and military commandant of Upper Louisiana. He was a captain in the United States Army and on March 9, 1804, acted as agent of the French Republic in receiving Upper Louisiana from Spain. On March

MAP 8



ally assigned as the beginning of his term of office. Governor Harrison served until July 4, 1805.

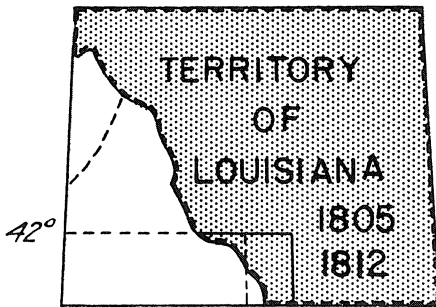
By Congressional Act, approved March 26, 1804,¹² all of that portion of Louisiana lying north of the 33° north latitude was called the District of Louisiana and was, for governmental purposes, attached to the Territory of Indiana. William Henry Harrison was then governor of Indiana Territory and his executive power was thus extended over the District of Louisiana. Harrison and the judges of Indiana Territory drew up the first laws for the District on October 1, 1804, and this is the date usu-

Note: All data on the Governors or Acting Governors for this region from 1803 to 1820 was obtained from the Secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Floyd C. Shoemaker.

¹¹ Binger Herman, United States Land Commissioner's Office, *Louisiana Purchase and Our Title West of the Rocky Mountains*, Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1900, p. 34.

¹² U. S. Stat., 2:283.

MAP 9



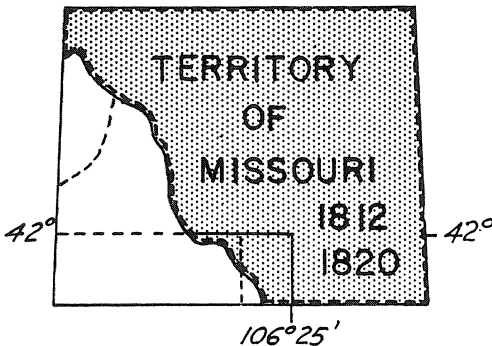
By Act of Congress approved March 3, 1805¹³ (effective July 4, 1805), the District of Louisiana became the Territory of Louisiana and was granted a separate territorial government with a governor appointed by the President. James Wilkinson was appointed Governor, his term being from July 4, 1805, to March 3, 1807. Dr. Joseph Brown, Secretary of the Territory, was Acting Governor for the last half of Governor Wilkinson's administration, and remained Acting Governor until the arrival of the

newly appointed Secretary, Frederick Bates, in April, 1807.

Meriwether Lewis, appointed Governor of the Territory, March 3, 1807, did not arrive in St. Louis until March 8, 1808, Secretary Bates acting as Governor during this period, and again, following the death of Governor Lewis on October 11, 1809.

Benjamin Howard, appointed Governor of the Territory of Louisiana in April, 1810, did not arrive in St. Louis until September 17, 1810; Secretary Bates continued as Acting Governor during the interim and again, after the resignation of Governor Howard, March, 1813.

MAP 10



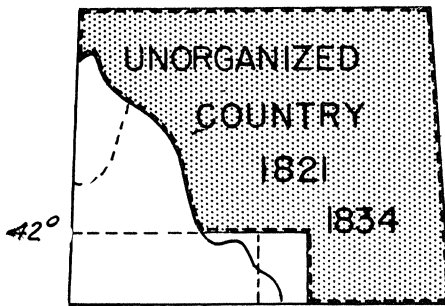
By Act of Congress approved June 4, 1812,¹⁴ the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri.* William Clark, appointed Governor in the spring of 1813, served from July 1, 1813, until September 19, 1820.

*By the 1819 Treaty with Spain the United States ceded to Spain that portion of the Louisiana Purchase which later became Wyoming lying east of the Continental Divide, south of the 42° of north latitude and west of the 106° 25' west longitude.

¹³ Ibid., 2:331.

¹⁴ Ibid., 2:743.

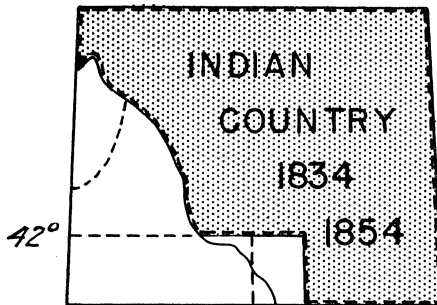
MAP 11



No central governmental organization for this Unorganized Country,¹⁵ covering the period from 1821 to 1834, seems to be on record. During this time the region was under the military supervision of the Western Department of the United States Army. A number of frontier forts were established in this area, the garrisons being particularly concerned with the protection of settlers and traders from Indian attacks.

The administrative authority of an Indian Agency, known as the Upper Missouri Agency, established in 1818 at Council Bluffs, apparently included all the area drained by the Missouri River and its tributaries.

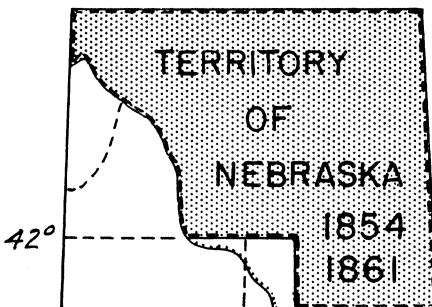
MAP 12



By Congressional Act of June 30, 1834,¹⁶ all lands, both east and west of the Mississippi River not within the boundary of any State or Territory, were deemed Indian Country. Power "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers" was vested in a Commissioner of Indian Affairs^(a) under the auspices of the War Department.

^(a) On the organization of the Department of the Interior, March 3, 1849, this office was made one of the bureaus of that department. (U. S. Stat. 9:395.).

MAP 13



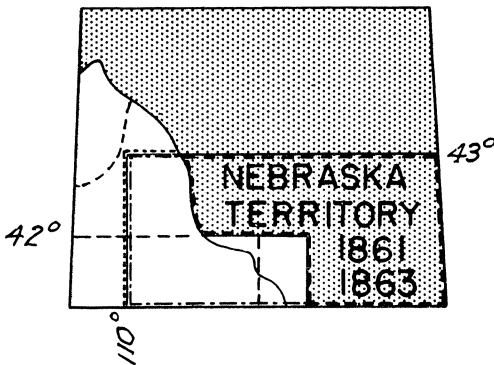
Congress passed an Act, approved May 30, 1854,¹⁷ creating the Territory of Nebraska out of that unorganized territory which had been "deemed" Indian Country, and providing for Nebraska a territorial form of government.

¹⁵ National Archives, Division of Reference, P. M. Hamer, Chief, letter to author, July 3, 1941.

¹⁶ U. S. Stat., 4:729.

¹⁷ Ibid., 10:277.

MAP 14



By an Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1861,¹⁸ creating Dakota Territory, that part of the Territory of Nebraska which lay within Wyoming was cut in half along the 43° north latitude and extended west to the 110° west longitude.

Governors of Nebraska Territory, 1854-1863¹⁹

Terms of Office

Francis Burt ^(b)	Oct. 16, 1854 to Oct. 18, 1854
T. B. Cuming (Acting Governor)	Oct. 18, 1854 to Feb. 20, 1855
Mark W. Izard ^(c)	Feb. 20, 1855 to Oct. 25, 1857
T. B. Cuming (Acting Governor)	Oct. 25, 1857 to Jan. 12, 1858
William A. Richardson ^(d)	Jan. 12, 1858 to Dec. 5, 1858
Sterling J. Morton (Acting Governor)	Dec. 5, 1858 to May 2, 1859
Samuel W. Black ^(e)	May 2, 1859 to Feb. 24, 1861
Sterling J. Morton (Acting Governor)	Feb. 24, 1861 to May 1, 1861
Alvin Saunders	May 1, 1861 to Feb. 21, 1867

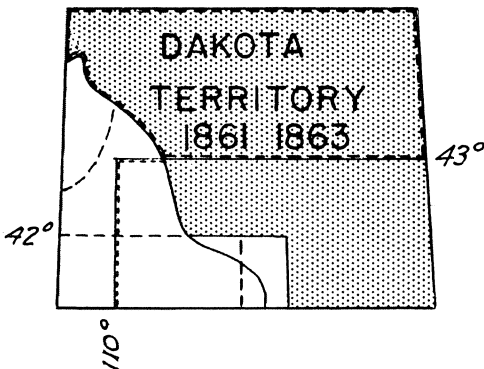
^(b) Died two days after he took office.

^(c) Resigned.

^(d) Resigned.

^(e) Resigned.

MAP 15



By an Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1861, creating Dakota Territory and providing for same a territorial form of government, that part of the Louisiana Purchase within Wyoming, lying north of the 43° north latitude, became a part of the Dakota Territory.

Governor of Dakota Territory, 1861-1863²⁰

Term of Office

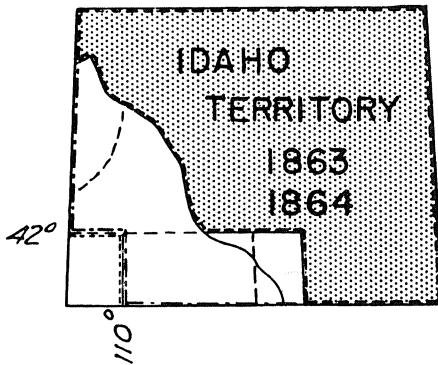
William Jayne	1861-1863
---------------	-----------

¹⁸ Ibid., 12:239.

¹⁹ Addison E. Sheldon (ed.), *Nebraska Blue Book*, Lincoln, Neb., 1918, p. 9.

²⁰ J. M. Berry (comp.) *South Dakota Legislative Manual*, Pierre, S. D., 1939, p. 166.

MAP 16

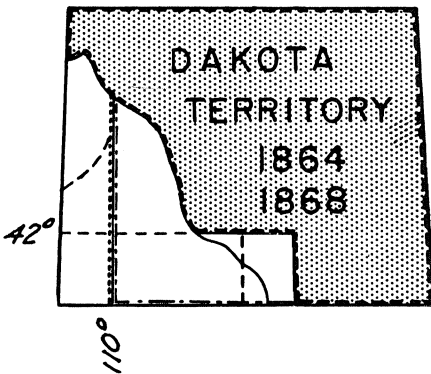


Congress passed an Act, approved March 3, 1863,²¹ creating Idaho Territory and pushing both Dakota and Nebraska from within Wyoming.

Governor of Idaho Territory, 1863-1864²²
 William H. Wallace.....

Term of Office
 1863-1864

MAP 17



Congress passed an Act, approved May 26, 1864,²³ redefining the boundaries of Idaho, and re-establishing Dakota within Wyoming.

Governors of Dakota Territory, 1864-1868²⁴
 Newton Edmond
 Andrew J. Faulk.....

Term of Office
 1863-1866
 1866-1869

²¹ U. S. Stat., 12:808.

²² Idaho State Historical Society, 16th Biennial Report, Boise, Idaho, 1937-1938, p. 28.

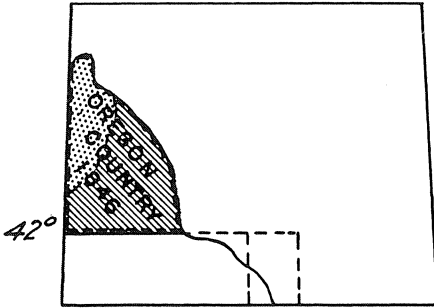
²³ U. S. Stat., 13:92.

²⁴ J. M. Berry (comp.), South Dakota Legislative Manual, Pierre, S. D., 1939, p. 166.

OREGON WITHIN WYOMING

Territorial changes of that portion of the Oregon Country which lay within the present boundaries of Wyoming, with names and terms of the governors of each subsequent territory.

MAP 18



The long disputed claims of the Oregon Country were settled between the United States and Great Britain by the Treaty of 1846²⁵ by which the United States acquired that portion of the Oregon Country lying south of the 49° parallel of north latitude.

Great Britain's early claim to the Oregon Country included the basin of the Columbia River and its tributaries.²⁶ Through these claims a small portion of the Oregon Country extended into

that region which became Wyoming.²⁷ The southeastern boundary of England's claims that reached into what is now Wyoming was the natural boundary lines of the Columbia River basin which formed the boundary between England and Spain. (See map 4.) P. 82.

The 1818 Treaty between the United States and Great Britain for joint occupation of the Oregon Country "Westward of the Stony Mountains" did not affect the claims of either the United States or Great Britain or "the Claims of any other Power or State to any part of the said Country * * *"²⁸

The Adams-Onis Treaty 1819²⁹ (between the United States and Spain) established the 42° parallel north latitude from the Pacific Ocean to about 106° 25' west longitude as the boundary line between the United States and Spain. North of the 42° north latitude, and south of England's claim (Oregon Country) in that region now Wyoming, lay a small parcel of land which by this treaty became United States territory.³⁰

Through successive treaties of joint occupation and through common usage the crest of the Rocky Mountains came to be known as the eastern boundary of the Oregon Country.³¹ In this outline, therefore, we deal with that portion of present Wyoming which lies west of the Continental Divide and north of the 42° north latitude as the Oregon Country.



British Oregon Country, eastern limit of Columbia River basin.

United States Oregon Country through 1819 Treaty with Spain.

²⁵Hunter Miller, *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, Washington, D. C., United States Government Printing Office, 1931, Vol. 5, Doc. 122.

²⁶Travers Twiss, *History of Oregon*, New York, 1846, pp. 105-109-110.

²⁷E. G. Foster, *Forty Maps Illustrating United States History*, Topeka, Kan., 1905, p. 18. United States Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 558.

²⁸Hunter Miller, *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, Washington, D. C., United States Government Printing Office, 1931, Vol. 2, Doc. 40.

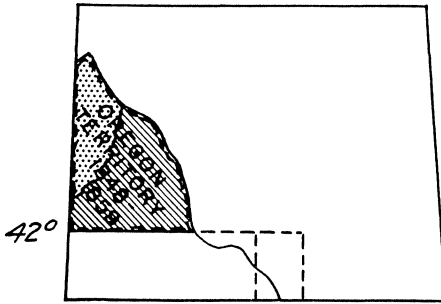
²⁹*Id.*, Vol. 3, Doc. 41.

³⁰E. G. Foster, *Forty Maps Illustrating United States History*, Topeka, Kan., 1905, pp. 11-12-18.

J. Neilson Barry, *Wyoming, the Completed Picture-Puzzle*, from Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, Vol. XXX, No. 3, p. 154.

³¹James Truslow Adams (ed.), *Dictionary of American History*, New York, 1940, Vol. 4, p. 184.

MAP 19



The Oregon Country lay unorganized from 1846 until 1849. In 1843, however, prior to the United States' acquisition of this territory in 1846, the settlers in this region set up a provisional form of government with the executive power vested in a committee of three elected by vote of the people.³² In 1845 George Abernethy was elected first Governor of Oregon, serving from June 3, 1845, until March 3, 1849. Congress passed an Act, approved August 14, 1848,³³ creat-

ing Oregon Territory. The first Governor of Oregon Territory took his oath of office March 3, 1849.

Governors of Oregon Territory, 1849-1859³⁴

Terms of Office

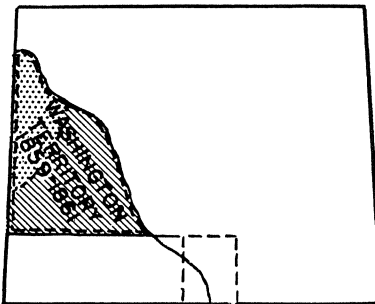
Joseph Lane ^(f)	Mar. 3, 1849 to June 18, 1850
Kintzing Brichett (Acting Governor).....	June 18, 1850 to Aug. 18, 1850
John P. Gaines.....	Aug. 18, 1850 to May 16, 1853
Joseph Lane ^(g)	May 16, 1853 to May 19, 1853
George L. Curry (Acting Governor).....	May 19, 1853 to Dec. 2, 1853
John W. Davis ^(h)	Dec. 2, 1853 to Aug. 1, 1854
George L. Curry (Acting Governor).....	Aug. 1, 1854 to Nov. 1, 1854
George L. Curry.....	Nov. 1, 1854 to Mar. 3, 1859

^(f) Resigned.

^(g) Resigned.

^(h) Resigned.

MAP 20



On the admission of Oregon to the Union, February 14, 1859,³⁵ that part of Wyoming which had been Oregon Territory became the eastern limit of Washington Territory and remained so until 1861.

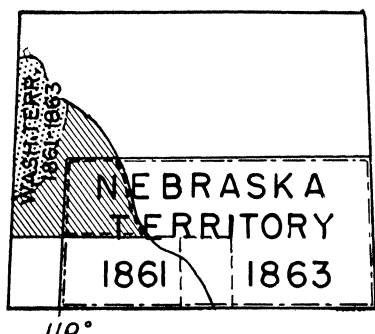
³² Earl Snell, Secretary of State (comp.), *Oregon Blue Book*, Salem, Ore., 1937-1938, p. 120.

³³ U. S. Stat., 9:323.

³⁴ Earl Snell, Secretary of State (comp.), *Oregon Blue Book*, Salem, Ore., 1937-1938, p. 164.

³⁵ U. S. Stat., 11:383.

MAP 21



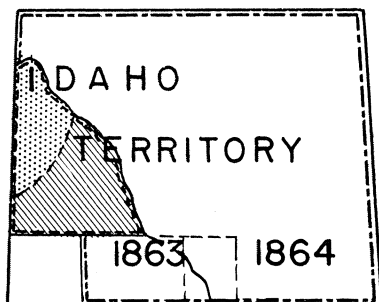
The Act of Congress, March 2, 1861,³⁶ creating Dakota Territory, changed the western boundary of Nebraska to the 110° west longitude, thereby including within Nebraska Territory a portion of the former Oregon Country (Washington Territory).

Governors of Washington Territory, 1857-1866³⁷

Terms of Office

Fayette McMullen.....	1857-1859
R. D. Golson	1859-1861
William Pickering.....	1862-1866

MAP 22



By Act of Congress, March 2, 1863,³⁸ creating Idaho Territory, the whole of the Oregon Country (Washington and Nebraska Territories) within Wyoming was included within Idaho Territory.

Governor of Idaho Territory, 1863-1864³⁹

Term of Office

William H. Wallace.....	1863-1864
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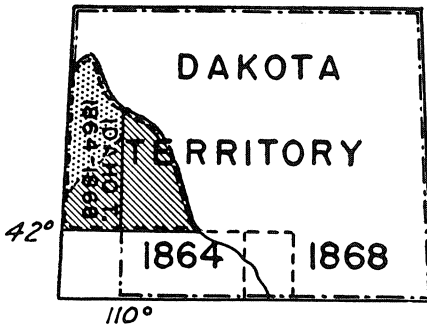
³⁶ Ibid., 12:244.

³⁷ Washington Historical Society, W. P. Bonney, letter to author, May 15, 1941.

³⁸ U. S. Stat., 12:808.

³⁹ State of Idaho Historical Society, Ora P. Hawkins, letter to author, May 14, 1941.

MAP 23



By Act of Congress, May 26, 1864,⁴⁰ redefining the boundaries of Idaho, that part of the Oregon Country east of 110° west longitude became Dakota Territory, while that portion west of the 110° west longitude, from the 42° n. latitude to the crest of the Rocky Mountains remained Idaho Territory. This small portion of the Oregon Country west of the 110° west longitude remained a part of Idaho Territory until the passage of the Organic Act creating Wyoming Territory in 1868.

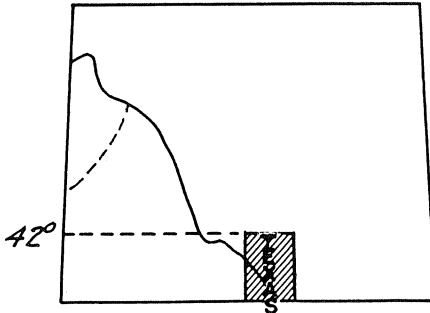
Governors of Idaho Territory, 1864-1870⁴¹

Terms of Office

Caleb Lyon	1864-1866
David W. Ballard	1866-1870

TEXAS WITHIN WYOMING

MAP 24



The independent Republic of Texas, of which a small portion of the northern extension lay within Wyoming, was annexed to the United States, March 1, 1845,⁴² and was admitted to the Union December 29, 1845.⁴³ This northern extremity of the Texas Panhandle was a part of the State of Texas until 1850.

Governors of the State of Texas, 1846-1850⁴⁴

Terms of Office

James Pinckney Henderson.....	1846-1847
George Thomas Wood.....	1847-1849
Peter Hansborough Bell.....	1849 until after 1850

⁴⁰ U. S. Stat., 13:92.

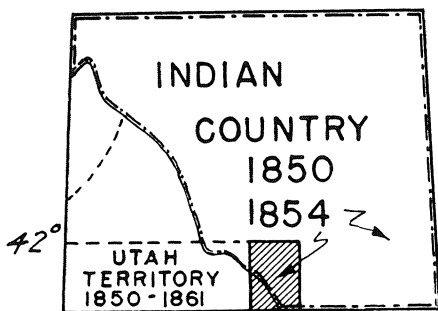
⁴¹ State of Idaho Historical Society, Ora B. Hawkins, letter to author, May 14, 1941.

⁴² U. S. Stat., 5:797.

⁴³ Ibid., 9:108.

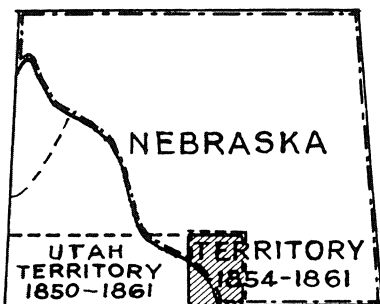
⁴⁴ Library and Historical Commission, State Library, Austin, Texas, Harriet Smither, letter to author, May 17, 1941.

MAP 25



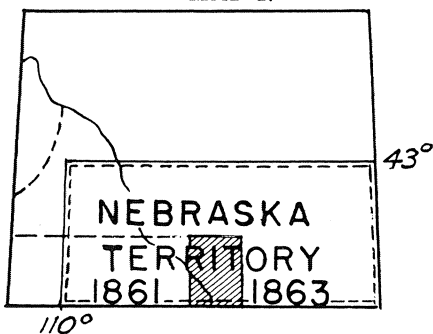
The United States bought the Panhandle from the State of Texas, September 9, 1850.⁴⁵ That part of Texas within Wyoming, east of the Continental Divide, was thrown into the Indian Country, or Unorganized Territory; that part lying west of the Divide was included in Utah Territory.⁴⁶

MAP 26



In 1854,⁴⁷ when by Congressional Act Nebraska Territory was created, that portion of Texas east of the Divide became a part of Nebraska Territory. The region west of the Divide remained a part of Utah Territory.

MAP 27



By the Congressional Act in 1861,⁴⁸ creating Dakota Territory, Nebraska Territory was pushed westward across the Divide to the 110° west longitude, taking in that portion of Texas which had been Utah Territory.

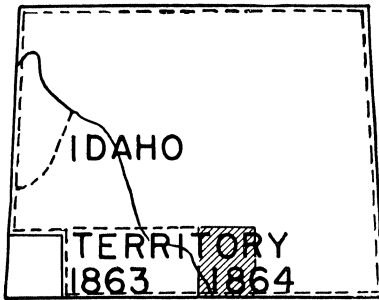
⁴⁵ U. S. Stat., 9:447.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 9:453.

⁴⁷ Ibid., 10:277.

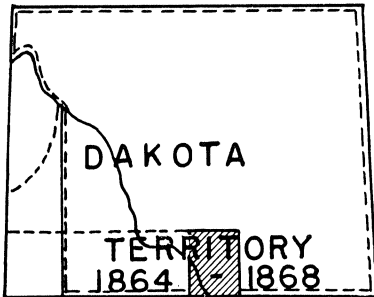
⁴⁸ Ibid., 12:239.

MAP 28



All that part of Texas within Wyoming was included in Idaho Territory by Congressional Act of March 3, 1863.⁴⁹

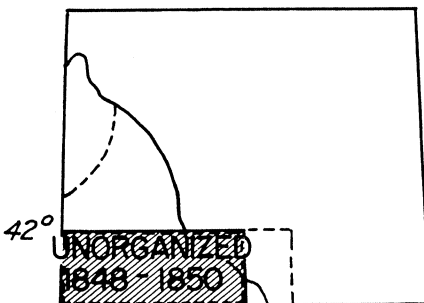
MAP 29



When, by Congressional Act of 1864⁵⁰ the boundaries of Idaho were re-defined and Dakota Territory was reestablished in Wyoming, Texas was included in the Dakota Territory and remained so until absorbed in Wyoming Territory in 1868.

MEXICO WITHIN WYOMING

MAP 30

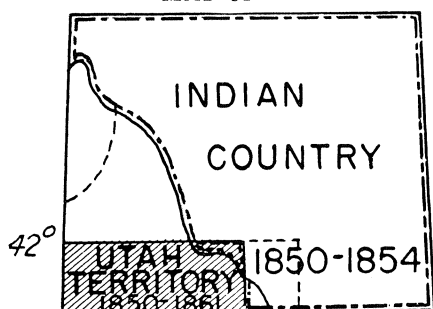


After the treaty between Mexico and the United States in 1848, wherein the northern boundary of Mexico was fixed, as seen in map 4, that portion of Mexico lying within Wyoming lay unorganized until 1850.

⁴⁹ Ibid., 12:808.

⁵⁰ Ibid., 13:92.

MAP 31



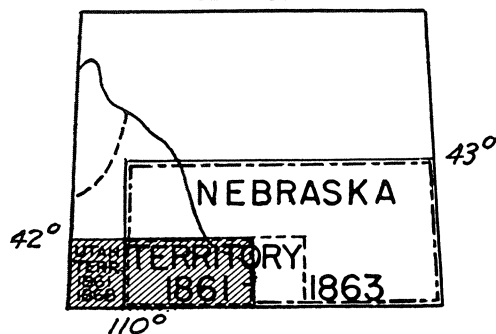
By Congressional Act, approved September 9, 1850,⁵¹ creating Utah Territory, that part of the Mexican cession within Wyoming lying west of the Continental Divide was included in Utah. That portion lying east of the Divide was thrown into the Indian Country.

Governors of Utah Territory, 1850-1861⁵²

Terms of Office

Brigham Young.....	1850-1858
Alfred Cumming.....	1858-May, 1861

MAP 32



By Congressional Act of March 2, 1861, Nebraska Territory being pushed back to the 110° west longitude included all of this part of the Mexican cession east of 110°, and left only that portion west of the 110° in Utah Territory. This small portion of the Mexican cession, west of the 110° west longitude, remained a part of Utah Territory until included in Wyoming Territory by the Organic Act in 1868.

Governors of Utah Territory, 1861-1868⁵³

Terms of Office

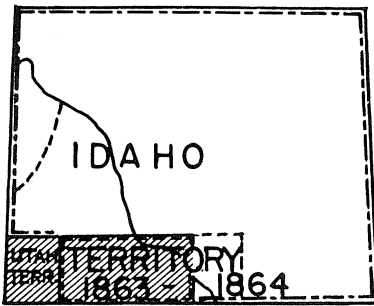
John Dawson.....	Sept. 1861 to Dec. 31, 1861
Stephen H. Harding.....	July 7, 1862 to June 1863
James Duane Doty.....	1863 to June 13, 1865
Charles Durkee.....	Oct. 3, 1865 to 1868 (inclusive)

⁵¹ Ibid., 9:453.

⁵² Utah State Historical Society, Marguerite L. Sinclair, letter to author, May 15, 1941.

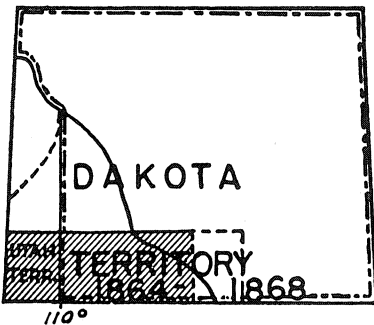
⁵³ Ibid.

MAP 33



In 1863⁵⁴ Congress passed an Act creating Idaho Territory. This part of the Mexican cession in Wyoming lying east of 110° west longitude became a part of Idaho Territory.

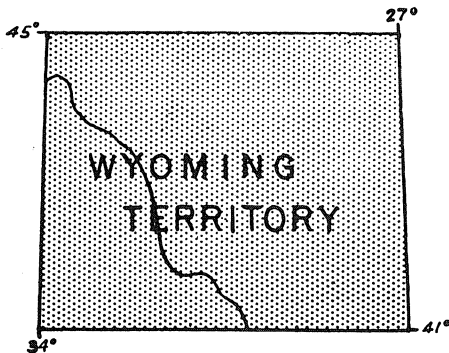
MAP 34



By Congressional Act of May 26, 1864,⁵⁵ redefining the boundaries of Idaho, this part of the Mexican cession in Wyoming, lying east of 110° west longitude, became a part of Dakota Territory and remained so until 1868 when Wyoming Territory was created.

WYOMING TERRITORY AS CREATED BY THE ORGANIC ACT
1868

MAP 35



The Organic Act of July 25, 1868, established the definite boundaries of the new Territory of Wyoming as: 27° to 34° west longitude, Washington Time (which corresponds to 104° 03' 06.276" and 111° 03' 06.276" west longitude, Greenwich Time)⁵⁶ and 41° to 45° north latitude.

⁵⁴ U. S. Stat., 12:239.

⁵⁵ Ibid., 13:92.

⁵⁶ Department of Commerce, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., J. H. Hawley, letter to author, January 29, 1941.

CREATION, ORGANIZATION, GOVERNMENT

WYOMING TERRITORY



Big Horn Sheep in the Mountains of Northwestern Wyoming

CREATION OF THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING

IN ASSEMBLING data of the progressive steps which led to the creation of Wyoming Territory, copies of the two principal bills, H. R. 633, Thirty-eighth Congress, second session, and S. 357, Fortieth Congress, second session, which were introduced before Congress, also a memorial to Congress by the 1867 Dakota Legislative Assembly asking for a new Territory out of the southwestern portion of Dakota Territory, are included in this work.

Other bills introduced, addresses delivered before Congress, and certain activities in behalf of the cause, are listed.

The first proposal to establish a Territory from the southwestern portion of Dakota Territory appeared in 1865 when Congressman James M. Ashley of Ohio, on January 5, 1865, introduced before the Thirty-eighth Congress, second session, H. R. 633, which proposed a "temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming."¹ This bill was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Territories, February 14, 1865, but was not reported out of the committee.²

Congressman William Lawrence of Ohio, on June 4, 1866, introduced a bill, H. R. 647, before the Thirty-ninth Congress, first session, for a "temporary government of the Territory of Lincoln (Wyoming)."³ This bill was referred to the Committee on Territories where it rested, never being reported out of the committee.

Congressman William Lawrence introduced a bill, H. R. 86, to provide for a "temporary government for the Territory of Lincoln (Wyoming),"⁴ before the Fortieth Congress, first session, March 25, 1867. This bill was discharged from further consideration by the Committee on Territories, July 24, 1868. Fortieth Congress, second session.⁵

In October 1867, J. S. Casement was chosen Delegate to Congress at an election which could not be called legal as it was held in the unorganized southwestern portion of Dakota Territory to represent that locality. Mr. Casement arrived in Washington, but as he did not represent an organized Territory he was refused a seat in the House of Representatives. He remained in Washington, however, to plead with members of Congress for a territorial organization for Wyoming.

Hiram Latham, appointed himself "agent of the people of Wyoming,"⁶ addressed members of both Houses of Congress, pleading the cause of the people of southwestern Dakota for a separate territorial government.

In December 1867, Governor A. J. Faulk, of Dakota Territory, in his message to the Dakota Legislative Assembly recommended that the southwestern district of Dakota "be clothed with all the blessings, and protection of a separate organization."⁷

¹ Congressional Globe, Vol. 35, p. 116.

² Ibid., p. 797.

³ Copy of bill secured from Library of Congress, through United States Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney.

⁴ Congressional Globe, Vol. 26, p. 2945.

⁵ Ibid., Vol. 38, p. 334.

⁶ Ibid., Vol. 39, p. 4431.

⁷ Beard's History of Wyoming, Vol. 1, p. 196.

⁸ Ibid.

The Dakota Legislature of 1867-1868 memorialized^a Congress asking for the organization of a new Territory out of the southern portion of Dakota.^{9,10}

Congressman James M. Ashley again introduced a bill, H. R. 540, for a "temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming," on January 27, 1868, before the Fortieth Congress, second session.¹¹ The bill was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Territories but was not reported out of the committee.

On July 23, 1868, W. A. Burleigh, Delegate to Congress from Dakota Territory, addressed the House of Representatives pleading for a temporary government for the "Territory of Wyoming."¹²

On February 13, 1868, Senator Richard Yates of Illinois, introduced a bill S. 357 before the Fortieth Congress, second session, for a "temporary government for the Territory of Lincoln (Wyoming)."¹³ After much discussion, debating and engrossing of amendments, this bill was finally passed by the Senate June 3, 1868.¹⁴ As no roll-call vote is recorded for the Senate, the bill was either passed on unanimous motion or by vive voce vote.^b It passed the House, July 22, 1868, by a vote of 106 yeas, 50 nays, 60 not voting.¹⁵

It was signed by the President pro tempore of the Senate,¹⁶ and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives July 23, 1868,¹⁷ was approved by the President of the United States, July 25, 1868,¹⁸ thereby becoming the Organic Act of Wyoming which created the Territory of Wyoming on that date.

The Ordinance of 1787 is here included as it was the first American Document to set forth the method of establishing a Territorial (temporary) Government.

^a Memorial No. 15 in the Memorials of the Laws of Dakota Territory 1867-1868, passed the Council and House without a negative vote and was signed by the Governor on January 10, 1868. (From letter—South Dakota State Historical Society, October 7, 1941.)

^b Hon. W. A. Burleigh, of Dakota Territory, in a speech before the House of Representatives, Fortieth Congress, second session, July 23, 1868, stated that bill S 357 "passed the Senate without a dissenting vote." [Cong. Globe, Vol. 39, Appendix, p. 467.]

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Laws of Dakota 1867-68, p. 286.

¹¹ Congressional Globe, Vol. 39, Part 1, p. 779.

¹² Ibid., Vol. 39, p. 467, Appendix.

¹³ Ibid., Vol. 39, p. 1143.

¹⁴ Ibid., Vol. 39, p. 802; Appendix, p. 467.

¹⁵ Ibid., Vol. 39, p. 4344.

¹⁶ Ibid., Vol. 39, p. 4352.

¹⁷ Ibid., Vol. 39, p. 4380.

¹⁸ U. S. Stat., 15:178.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

Passed by Congress, sitting under the Articles of Confederation, "for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio,"

July 13, 1787.

1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the said territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts as future circumstances may, in the opinion of congress, make it expedient.

2. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the estate, both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts—the descendant of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share. And there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving, in all cases, to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate, and this law, relative to descent and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws, as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses. And real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

3. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by congress: He shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein in 1,000 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

4. There shall be appointed, from time to time, by congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked: He shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months to the secretary of congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common

law jurisdiction, and reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate, in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

5. The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the districts, and report them to congress from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

6. The governor for the time being shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by congress.

7. Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers, shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not hereinotherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government be appointed by the governor.

8. For the prevention of crimes, and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made, shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

9. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with the time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly; Provided, that for every 500 free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to 25; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature; Provided, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident of the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, 200 acres of land within the same; Provided, also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

10. The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

11. The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner

removed by congress; any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to-wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to congress, five of whom congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to congress, one of whom congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to congress, five of whom congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the general assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

12. The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the governor before the president of congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as the legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house, assembled in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to congress, who shall have a seat in congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

13. And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws, and constitution, are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said territory; to provide, also for the establishment of states, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original states, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

14. It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to-wit:

Art. I. No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

Art. II. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writs of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual

punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements bona fide and without fraud previously formed.

Art. III. Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

Art. IV. The said territory and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in congress assembled, conformable thereto: The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new states, as in the original states, within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new states, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in congress assembled, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

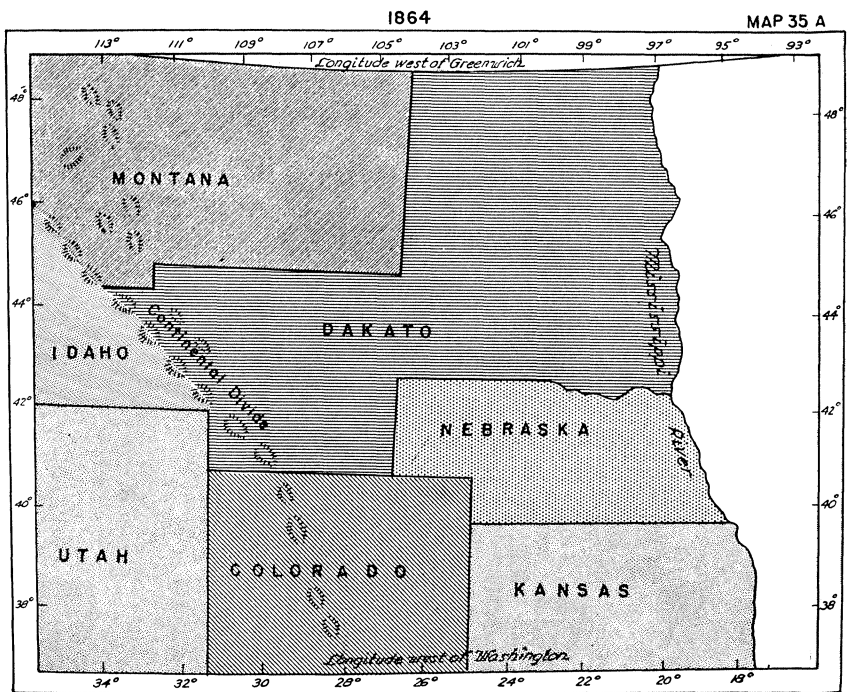
Art. V. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three, nor more than five, states; and the boundaries of the states, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to-wit: The western state in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle states shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line; Provided, however, and it is further

understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said states shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government: Provided, the constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles obtained in these articles, and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than 60,000.

Art. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishments of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the resolutions of the 23rd of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed, and declared null and void.

Done by the United States in congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the 12th.



This map shows that part of the territory west of the Mississippi River which included Dakota Territory and those portions of Idaho and Utah Territories from which Wyoming was carved. The boundary lines of Wyoming Territory were defined by the Wyoming Organic Act, 1868, as, from the 27° to 34° West longitude and from the 41° to the 45° North latitude.

38th CONGRESS, 2d SESSION.

H. R. 633.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Introduced January 5, 1865, by Congressman James M. Ashley.
Mr. Ashley, on leave, introduced the following bill:

A BILL

To provide a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States, included within the limits, to wit: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington, with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due west along said forty-first degree north latitude, to a point formed by its intersection with the thirty-third degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due north along said thirty-third degree of longitude to the crest of the Rocky mountains; thence northwesterly along said crest of the Rocky Mountains to a point formed by its intersection with the forty-fourth degree and thirty minutes of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-fourth degree and thirty minutes of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due north along said thirty-fourth degree of longitude to a point formed by its intersection with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-fifth degree of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said twenty-fifth degree of longitude to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of Wyoming: **Provided,** That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory or changing its boundaries in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other State or Territory of the United States: **Provided, further,** That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribes is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the Territory of Wyoming, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said Territory, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent for the government to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. **And be it further enacted,** That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Wyoming shall be vested in a governor, who

shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia and superintendent of Indian affairs thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieve for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President of the United States can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. **And be it further enacted,** That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And in the case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. **And be it further enacted,** That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of seven members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of thirteen members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, to twenty-six, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters; and the council, in like manner, to thirteen. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county or counties for which they be elected respectively. Previous to the first election the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the governor shall designate and appoint, and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts, respectively, for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly

elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives in each of said representative districts, respectively, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of said house: **Provided**, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: **Provided**, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

Sec. 5. **And be it further enacted**, That all male citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an actual resident of said Territory for thirty days prior to the first election, shall be entitled to vote at said election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: **Provided**, That no person who has served in the rebel army, or has in any manner aided the rebellion; nor any deserter from the army of the United States; nor any person who fled from any State or Territory of the United States, for the purpose of avoiding conscription or draft, shall be a voter at the first election.

Sec. 6. **And be it further enacted**, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law: **Provided**, That whereas slavery is prohibited in said Territory by act of Congress of June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein.

Sec. 7. **And be it further enacted**, That all township, district and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Wyoming. The governor shall nom-

inate and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly, and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

Sec. 8. **And be it further enacted,** That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly. And no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Sec. 9. **And be it further enacted,** That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be limited by law: **Provided,** That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exceptions, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk; and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witnesses, shall exceed one thousand dollars, except that a writ of error or appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writs of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom. And each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary,

shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory the same as in other cases. The said clerks shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Washington Territory now receive for similar services.

Sec. 10. **And be it further enacted,** That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Washington. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States. He shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Washington, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services. There shall also be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a surveyor general for said Territory, who shall locate his office at such place as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time direct, and whose duties, powers, obligations, responsibilities, compensation, and allowances for clerk hire, office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses, shall be the same as those of the surveyor general of New Mexico, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and such instructions as he may from time to time deem it advisable to give.

Sec. 11. **And be it further enacted,** That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, or before the Chief Justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. And any person who has heretofore been appointed chief justice or associate justice of the Territory of Idaho, who has not yet taken the oath of office as prescribed by the act organizing said Territory, may take said oath or affirmation before the Chief Justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the chief

justice and associate justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter yearly from the dates of the respective appointments at the treasury of the United States; but no payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive four dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and four dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled routes; and an additional allowance of four dollars per day shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one engrossing and one enrolling clerk, a sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States; **Provided**, That there shall be but one session of the legislative assembly annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislative assembly together. There shall be appropriated annually the usual sum, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of the clerk of the executive department. And there shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses. And the governor and secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall semi-annually account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriation, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

Sec. 12. **And be it further enacted**, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Wyoming shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible: **Provided**, That the seat of government fixed by the governor and legislative assembly shall not be at any time changed except by an act of the said assembly duly passed, and which shall be approved, after due notice, at the first general election thereafter, by a majority of the legal votes cast on that question.

Sec. 13. **And be it further enacted**, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent

elections the time and places, and manner of holding elections, shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of legal votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution and all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Wyoming as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 14. **And be it further enacted,** That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 15. **And be it further enacted,** That, until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec. 16. **And be it further enacted,** That all officers to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Wyoming, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted by Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 17. **And be it further enacted,** That all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territory embraced within the provisions of this act shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, anything contained in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the location of the office of said agencies or superintendents.

A MEMORIAL TO THE FORTIETH CONGRESS BY THE DAKOTA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 1867-68 ASKING FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW TERRITORY OUT OF THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF DAKOTA.*

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, most respectfully represent, that all that portion of Dakota Territory described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point west of the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains in the Green River Valley, at the intersection of the thirty-third meridian of longitude west from Washington, with the forty-first parallel of north latitude; thence east along said forty-first parallel to the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian near the western base of the Black Hills to the southeast corner of Montana Territory, on the forty-fifth parallel of latitude; thence west along the south boundary of said Territory to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence southwardly along the eastern boundary of Idaho Territory to the aforementioned thirty-third meridian of longitude, and thence south along said meridian to the place of beginning, would be greatly benefited by being detached from the remaining and eastern portion of said Territory of Dakota, and erected by Congress into a new Territory a separate organization.

Your memorialists would further represent, in evidence of the necessity of this our petition, that while the said new Territory is remote from the main line of travel in Eastern Dakota, and is separated therefrom by a broad extent of wild Indian country, yet the Union Pacific railroad traverses the entire length of said proposed new Territory giving it direct and easy communication with Nebraska and the States, by means of which several thousand people have already settled along the line of said road, and have established their towns and cities, at a distance of 600 miles by the nearest traveled route from the capital and courts of the Territory of Dakota.

Your memorialists would further represent, that said portion of Dakota comprises an area of Territory equal to 62,526,528 square acres, or nearly one-half the present Territory of Dakota, and no direct lines of travel or communication will, for many years, be opened across the plains connecting these two remote sections of Dakota, so long as the said Pacific railroad gives to the said proposed new Territory such advantages of trade and travel with the east and the Lower Missouri, as is now possessed by that section of the west.

Your memorialists would further represent, that the present illy-proportioned and extensive area of Dakota demonstrates that a division of this territory by Congress is inevitable, and only a question of time, and sound policy would seem to dictate that all the guards of law and courts

* Laws of Dakota 1867-68, p. 286.

afforded by a separate territorial government should be extended to the already populous settlements of the proposed new Territory. (See map 35a, p. 60.)

Your memorialists would therefore most earnestly petition your honorable bodies to grant to this important and growing section of Dakota, a separate territorial organization at the present session of Congress. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

40th CONGRESS, 2d SESSION.

S. 357.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Introduced February 13, 1868, by Senator Richard Yates.

Reported March 3, 1868, by Mr. Yates with amendments, viz: Strike out the parts in (parentheses) and insert those printed in *italics*.

A BILL¹⁰

To provide a temporary government for the Territory of (Wyoming)
Lincoln.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the (Territory now known as Dakota lying west of the one hundred and fourth degree of west longitude, be, and the same is hereby, organized into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Wyoming) *United States, described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, and running thence west to the thirty-fourth meridian of west longitude, thence south to the forty-first degree of north latitude, thence east to the twenty-seventh meridian of west longitude, and thence north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, organized into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Lincoln:* **Provided**, That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries and constitute no part of the Territory of (Wyoming,) *Lincoln*, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulations respecting said Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent for the government to make if this act had never passed: **Provided further**, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of (Wyoming) *Lincoln* shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief

¹⁰ Copy of bill secured direct from Library of Congress through Senator J. C. O'Mahoney.

of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the legislative assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offenses against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings on or before the first day of December in each year to the President of the United States, and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be appointed to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, which may be increased to thirteen, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall consist of thirteen members, which may be increased to twenty-seven, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue (one) *two* years. An apportionment shall be made as nearly equal as practicable among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and house of representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, (excepting Indians not taxed,) as nearly as may be, and the members of the council and house of representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the districts for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties or districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct, and he shall at the same time declare the number of the members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected, having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be elected members of the house of representatives: **Provided,** That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the

governor shall order a new election, to supply the vacancy made by such tie vote. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: **Provided**, That no one session shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first, which may be extended to sixty days, but no longer.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every (free) male inhabitant of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the said Territory at the time of the passage of this act (and who did not bear arms against the United States during the late rebellion,) shall be entitled to vote at the first and all subsequent elections in the Territory, and shall be eligible to hold any office in said Territory. And the legislative assembly shall not at any time abridge the right of suffrage, or to hold office, on account of the race, color, or previous condition of servitude of any resident of the Territory: **Provided**, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath before a competent court of record their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution and government of the United States (and that they have never borne arms against the United States.)

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents, nor shall any law be passed impairing the rights of private property, nor shall any unequal discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value. *Every bill which shall have passed the council and the house of representatives of said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.*

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory. The governor shall

nominate and by and with the consent of the council appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly, and he shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and the house of representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 8. **And be it further enacted,** That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. **And be it further enacted,** That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice, and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate of the United States. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and said judges shall after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of the justices of the peace shall be as limited by law; **Provided,** That the justices *of the peace* shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction and authority for redress of all wrongs committed against the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the Territory affecting persons or property. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerks, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeal from the final decision of said supreme court shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of said Territory, and the respective judges thereof,

shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Dakota Territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as is now received by the attorney of the United States for the Territory of Dakota. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Dakota, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated and, by and with the consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice, or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths when so taken shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the secretary among the executive proceedings, and the chief justice, and associate justices and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified, and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary to be recorded by him as aforesaid, and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs; the chief justices and the associate justices and the secretary shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be payable quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive (three) *four* dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimating the distances by the nearest travelled route. There shall be appropriated annually the

sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory. There shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 12. **And be it further enacted,** That the legislative assembly of the Territory of (Wyoming) *Lincoln* shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

SEC. 13. **And be it further enacted,** That a delegate to the House of Representatives to the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States in the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the time, place, and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes of the qualified electors as hereinbefore provided, shall be declared by the governor elected, and a certificate thereof shall be accordingly given.

SEC. 14. **And be it further enacted,** That when the land in said Territory shall be surveyed, under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in the State or States hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 15. **And be it further enacted,** That temporarily and until otherwise provided by law the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for the said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts and assign the judges and alter the times and places of holding the courts as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 16. **And be it further enacted,** That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally applicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of (Wyoming) *Lincoln* as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 17. **And be it further enacted,** That the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall be, and he is hereby,

authorized to appoint a surveyor general for (Wyoming) *the said Territory*, who shall locate his office at such place as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time direct, and whose duties, powers, obligations, responsibilities, compensation, and allowances for clerk hire, office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses, shall be the same as those of the Territory of Dakota, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and such instructions as he from time to time may deem it advisable to give him.

SEC. 18. **And be it further enacted**, That the Territory of (Wyoming) *Lincoln* shall be formed into a land district at such time as the President may direct, the land office for which shall be located at such point as the President may direct, and shall be removed from time to time to other points within said district whenever in his opinion it may be expedient.

SEC. 19. **And be it further enacted**, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, a register and receiver for said district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of said office, and who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and receive the same compensation as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land offices of the United States.

ORGANIC ACT

A temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming.²⁰

FORTIETH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

July 25, 1868

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the * * * United States described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, and running thence west to the thirty-fourth meridian of west longitude, thence south to the forty-first degree of north latitude, thence east to the twenty-seventh meridian of west longitude, and thence north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, organized into a temporary government by the name of Territory of *Wyoming*: **Provided**, That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians of said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians * * *: **Provided, further**, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State.

SEC. 2. **And be it further enacted**, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of *Wyoming* shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and approve all laws passed by the legislative assembly before they shall take effect, *unless the same shall pass by a two-thirds vote as provided in section six of this act*; he may grant pardons for offenses against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. **And be it further enacted**, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate; he shall record and preserve all laws and the proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings on or before the first day of December in each year to the President of the United States, and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate

²⁰ Francis N. Thorpe, *American Charters, Constitution and Organic Laws*, Vol. 7, p. 4105.

NOTE.—The Organic Act is the original bill S 357 of Fortieth Congress, second session, as amended.

The asterisks denote omission, and the italics denote the additions to the amended bill.

for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be appointed to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and a house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, which may be increased to thirteen, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall consist of thirteen members, which may be increased to twenty-seven, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one * * * year. An apportionment shall be made *by the governor* as nearly equal as practicable among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and house of representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of *their* population, (excepting Indians not taxed,) as nearly as may be, and the members of the council and house of representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the districts for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties or districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct, and he shall at the same time declare the number of the members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected, having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be elected members of the house of representatives: **Provided,** That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election, to supply the vacancy made by such tie vote. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: **Provided,** That no one session shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first, which may be extended to sixty days, but no longer.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and (including) *persons who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States*, who shall have been a resident of the said Territory at the time of the passage of this act * * *, shall be entitled to vote at the first and all subsequent elections in the Territory, and shall be eligible to hold any office in said Territory. And the legislative assembly shall not at any time abridge the right of suffrage, or to hold office, on account of the race, color, or previous condition of servitude of any resident of the *said* Territory; **Provided,** That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath before a competent

court of record their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution and government of the United States * * *

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, (That) the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents, nor shall any law be passed impairing the rights of private property, nor shall any unequal discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value. Every bill which shall have passed the council and the house of representatives of said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within *five* days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory. The governor shall nominate and by and with the consent of the council appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all such officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly; and he shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate of the United States. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and said judges shall after their appoint-

ments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: **Provided**, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction and authority for redress of all wrongs committed against the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the Territory affecting persons or property. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerks, and every court shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeal from the final decision of said supreme court shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Dakota Territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10. **And be it further enacted**, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as is now received by the attorney of the United States for the Territory of *Dacotah* (Dakota). There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Dakota, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. **And be it further enacted**, That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with *the advice and* consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation, before

the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of the said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice, or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths when so taken shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the secretary among the executive proceedings, and the chief justice, and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary to be recorded by him as aforesaid, and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs; the chief justice and the associate justices *shall each receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars*, and the secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be payable quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive * * * four dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimating the distance by the nearest travelled route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory. There shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Wyoming * * * shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by * * * delegates from the several other Territories of the United States in the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the time, place, and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes of the qualified electors as hereinbefore provided, shall be declared by the governor elected, and a certificate thereof shall be accordingly given.

SEC. 14. **And be it further enacted,** * * * That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to *public* schools in the State or States hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 15. **And be it further enacted,** That temporarily and until otherwise provided by law the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for the said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts and assign the judges and alter the times and places of holding the courts as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 16. **And be it further enacted,** That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Wyoming * * * as elsewhere within the United States * * *. (Secs. 17, 18, 19, of S 357 omitted.)

SEC. 17. **And be it further enacted,** *That this act shall take effect from and after the time when the executive and judicial officers herein provided for shall have been duly appointed and qualified: Provided, That all general territorial laws of the Territory of Dakota in force in any portion of said Territory of Wyoming at the time this act shall take effect shall be and continue in force throughout the said Territory until repealed by the legislative authority of said Territory, except such laws as relate to the possession or occupation of mines or mining claims.*

Signed by President Andrew Johnson, July 25, 1868.

NOTE.—For statutes of an organic nature relating to Wyoming subsequent to 1868 see an act to repeal certain acts of the territorial legislature, July 1, 1870; to repeal an act of territorial legislature apportioning the territory for election purposes, February 21, 1871; to empower legislature to pass general laws for the incorporation of certain companies, June 10, 1872; to limit the duration of legislative sessions and to fix the pay of members, January 23, 1873; to apportion the representatives, March 3, 1873; to apportion for election purposes, June 20, 1874; to fix number of members and compensation of each house of legislature, June 19, 1878; June 27, 1879; to reapportion members of legislature, June 3, 1880; to limit legislature's power to pass special acts of incorporation, March 3, 1885; to legalize election and reapportion members of legislature January 19, 1886*; to prohibit various forms of special legislation, July 30, 1886; to permit the erection of counties, July 19, 1888; to fix time of meeting of legislature, March 2, 1889. (See note 20, p. 151.)

* These members were elected in November, 1884

ORGANIZATION OF WYOMING TERRITORY

While the Organic Act of Wyoming established the three divisions of our Territorial Government, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches, their real origin, pertaining to the governing of Territories in the United States is easily traced to the **Ordinance of 1787** which established the laws "for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio."

This Ordinance established these three main branches in our Territorial Government when it set forth the manner of appointment or election, qualifications, duties, powers, terms and compensation of the governor and secretary of the district for the Executive branch, the three justices for the Judicial branch, and the members of the council and house of representatives for the Legislative branch.

The Organic Act of Wyoming, approved July 25, 1868, created Wyoming Territory defining the boundaries from 27° to 34° longitude,^a west from Washington, and from 41° to 45° north latitude.

According to section 17 of the Organic Act, the Territory could not organize until after the executive and judicial officers were duly appointed and qualified. The Fortieth Congress, third session, failed to confirm the executive and judicial appointments of President Johnson for Wyoming Territory—due, no doubt, to the feud existing between Congress and President Johnson over his impeachment. Therefore, although the Territory was created July 25, 1868, it was not officially organized until May 19, 1869.

The Fortieth Congress, third session, passed an act, approved March 3, 1869,¹ making an appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government of Wyoming Territory for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June 1870.

In a second act, of the same date, March 3, 1869,² Congress authorized an appropriation for expenses of Wyoming Territory from January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. This act fixed a salary for the executive and judicial officers to be paid when the said officers were duly commissioned and qualified. As these officers did not complete their qualifications until May 19, 1869, and the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, (from letters of Secretary of the Territory to the Comptroller of the United States Treasury³) it is evident that appropriations were not made until after the beginning of the following fiscal year, July 1, 1869.

The Territorial Government was formerly inaugurated when the governor, the secretary of the Territory, the chief justice and two associate justices were appointed April 7, 1869 by the newly elected President, U. S. Grant, who took his oath of office March 4, 1869. The official organization

^aThe boundaries of several states and territories (including Wyoming) were defined with reference to the meridian of Washington. The longitude of this meridian, based on the North American Datum now in use, is 77° 03' 06.276". Longitude 27° west from Washington would therefore correspond to 104° 03' 06.276" west from Greenwich; and 34° west from Washington would correspond to 111° 03' 06.276" west from Greenwich. The American meridian, from Washington, and the London meridian, from Greenwich, were used at different times by legislators of different territories in defining county boundaries, etc. According to a Congressional Act of September 28, 1850, "the meridian of the observatory at Washington shall be adopted as the American meridian for all astronomic purposes and—Greenwich for all nautical purposes."

¹U. S. Stat. Vol. 15, Chap. 221, p. 300.

²Ibid., Vol. 15, Chap. 223, p. 313.

³Book of Letters 1869-1872, Secretary of State's Office.

of the Territory was completed when the last of said officers qualified by taking his oath of office, May 19, 1869.^b

At the time the Territorial Government began to function there were four counties in existence in Wyoming. The county divisions of the Territory of Wyoming began in 1867 when Wyoming was still a part of Dakota Territory. All the southwestern portion of Dakota Territory (later Wyoming) though included in Dakota in 1864 was not represented in the politics or legislative procedure of Dakota Territory until 1866.

The Sixth Dakota Legislative Assembly of 1866-1867 created, defined the boundaries and organized the county of Laramie naming Fort Sanders the county seat, January 9, 1867.^c This county included all that region which was Dakota Territory west of the 104° west longitude—practically all the region which represents Wyoming today. (See map 46.)

The Seventh Dakota Legislative Assembly, 1867-1868, on December 27, 1867,^d created Carter County, absorbing one-half of Laramie County, fixing its division line at 107° 30' west longitude and naming South Pass City the county seat. This legislative assembly changed the western boundary of Laramie County, and its county seat from Fort Sanders to Cheyenne on January 3, 1868. (See map 47.)

During the period existing between July 25, 1868, when Wyoming Territory was created, and May 19, 1869, when it completed its official organization, Wyoming continued to participate in the laws, politics and legislative activities of the Dakota Territory.

The Eighth Dakota Legislative Assembly, 1868-1869, on December 16, 1868, carved two more counties out of Laramie County: Albany County,^e naming Laramie City the county seat, and Carbon County,^f naming Rawling's Spring^g the county seat. Carter County remained the same as when created; therefore there were four counties when the Eighth Dakota Legislative Assembly adjourned, January 15, 1869. (See map 48.)

The four county divisions created by the Dakota Laws continued the same all through Wyoming's organization period until the latter part of the first session of the Wyoming Territorial Legislative Assembly. This assembly, on December 1, 1869, created Uinta County, including all the territory between 33° and 34° west longitude, from 41° to 45° north latitude, and named Merrill the county seat. (See map 49.) Uinta was the first new county created by Wyoming Laws.

The process of Territorial Government was set in motion May 19, 1869 when the Governor issued his first proclamation dividing the Territory into three judicial districts, naming the counties in each, assigning the judges to their respective districts and stating the time and place for the first term of court in each.

On May 28, 1869 the Governor by authority of the Organic Act directed the United States marshal to take a census of the population of the Territory

^b Governor Campbell took his oath of office on April 15, 1869, Secretary Lee on April 14, 1869, Chief Justice Howe and Judge Kingman on May 6, 1869, and Judge Jones on May 19, 1869. (Oaths of Office Secretary of State's Office.)

^c Rawling's Spring named after an early day trapper; it was changed to Rawlins in honor of General John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War in 1868.

^d Dakota Laws 1866-1867, Chap. 14.

^e Ibid., 1867-1868, Chap. 7.

^f Ibid., 1868-1869, Chap. 28.

^g Ibid., 1868-1869, Chap. 35.

in order to properly apportion the Territory into legislative districts. This census was completed July 30, 1869.

Those portions of Idaho and Utah^d Territories included within Wyoming Territory by the Organic Act, were included in the third judicial district by the Governor's proclamation of June 9, 1869; in the third council district and in the fifth representative district by the Governor's proclamation of August 3, 1869. This portion of the Territory was also included in the Governor's order for a census, to the United States marshal.

On August 3, 1869 the Governor issued a proclamation calling for an election to be held on Thursday, September 2, 1869, to elect a delegate to Congress and members of the legislative assembly.

This proclamation also divided the Territory into council and representative districts, which were to be proportionately represented according to population; named the counties in each district; designated the election precincts; stated the necessary qualifications of the voters of the Territory; and set forth the manner in which the election was to be held.

On September 22, 1869 the Governor issued a proclamation directing the First Legislative Assembly to convene at Cheyenne^e on Tuesday, October 12, 1869.

The first instance in all proceedings to organize the Territory was granted to the Governor through the Organic Act. **Thereafter** all these privileges, such as time, place, and manner of holding elections, date of regular session for the legislative assembly to convene, the apportioning of the representatives in the counties to the council and house, etc., were prescribed by law. While the legislative assembly was given legislative privileges by the Organic Act, Congress repealed some of the laws the legislative assemblies made as well as some of the privileges prescribed by the Organic Act; Congress also, in certain instances, increased the powers of the legislative assemblies.^f

By the Organic Act, the governor, secretary of the Territory, chief justice and two associate justices, United States marshal, and a United States attorney were appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. A delegate to Congress and members of both branches of the legislative assembly were elected by the voters of the Territory. All other Territorial officers as well as county, precinct and township officers were elected or appointed according to the legal procedure decided upon by the governor and legislative assembly.

The First Territorial Legislative Assembly, 1869, passed election laws by which all county, precinct, and township officers were elected by the qualified voters of each county.

All major offices created by the legislative assemblies, such as territorial auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, etc., were appointed by the governor and confirmed by the council; the governor appointed notaries public as well as other minor officers.

The First Territorial Legislative Assembly going into session, October 12, 1869, completed the organization of the Territorial Government along its regular and permanent channels.

^dThis portion of the Territory was called Green River County, Wyoming Territory, by the settlers. It was Green River County, Utah Territory, prior to the Wyoming Organic Act.

^eCheyenne established as the seat of Territorial Government by the Wyoming Laws of 1869, December 10.

^fSee note with Organic Act, note p. 156.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATIONS WHICH SET THE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONING

FIRST

To The People of Wyoming:

By virtue of authority vested in me as governor of the territory of Wyoming; the following judicial districts are defined, judges assigned, and times and places of holding courts designated.

The county of Laramie will compose the first judicial district, in which district the first term of court will be held at Cheyenne, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1869, chief justice J. H. Howe presiding.

The counties of Albany and Carbon will compose the second judicial district, the first term of court in which district will be held at Laramie, Albany county, on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, 1869, Associate Justice W. T. Jones presiding.

The county of Carter will compose the third judicial district, the first term of court in which district will be held at South Pass City, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of June, 1869, Associate Justice John W. Kingman presiding.

Done at the city of Cheyenne this nineteenth day of May (L. S.) A. D. 1869, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

J. A. CAMPBELL

By the Governor:

Edward M. Lee,
Secretary.

SECOND

By virtue of authority vested in me as governor of the territory of Wyoming, that part of said territory which was detached from the territories of Idaho and Utah, is hereby attached for judicial purposes to the county of Carter and forms a part of the third judicial district of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne this ninth day of June, A. D. 1869, and of the (L. S.) independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

J. A. CAMPBELL

By the Governor:

Edward M. Lee,
Secretary of the Territory.

THIRD

To the People of Wyoming:

In compliance with the provisions of the act organizing the territory of Wyoming, an election will be held in said territory on Thursday, the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1869, for the election of a Delegate to the house of representatives of the forty-first Congress, and for nine members of the council and thirteen members of the house of representatives of the first territorial legislature.

The following election districts are established:

FOR DELEGATE:

The whole territory of Wyoming.

COUNCIL DISTRICTS:

The county of Laramie will constitute the first council district, and will elect three members of the council.

The counties of Albany and Carbon will constitute the second council district, and will elect three members of the Council.

The county of Carter and that portion of the territory which was detached from the territories of Utah and Idaho, will constitute the third council district, and will elect three members of the council.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS:

The territory at large will elect one member of the House of Representatives.

The county of Laramie will elect four members of the House of Representatives.

The county of Albany will elect three members of the House of Representatives.

The county of Carbon will elect one member of the House of Representatives.

The county of Carter will elect three members of the House of Representatives.

That portion of Wyoming detached from the territories of Utah and Idaho, will elect one member of the House of Representatives * * *.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the territory to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Cheyenne this third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

J. A. CAMPBELL

By the Governor:

Edward M. Lee,
Secretary of the Territory.

FOURTH

To the People of Wyoming:

By virtue of authority vested in me, I, J. A. Campbell, governor of the territory of Wyoming, hereby announce and direct that the first session of the first Legislative Assembly of the territory of Wyoming, shall be held in the city of Cheyenne, in said territory, commencing on Tuesday, the twelfth day of October, A. D. 1869.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the territory to be affixed.

Done at the city of Cheyenne, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

J. A. CAMPBELL

By the Governor:

Edward M. Lee,
Secretary of the Territory.

FIRST CENSUS OF WYOMING TERRITORY

1869

Shortly after the completion of the organization of the Territory of Wyoming, May 19, 1869, the Governor, in accordance with section 4 of the Organic Act, instructed the United States Marshal to take a census in order to properly apportion the Territory into legislative districts.

The United States Marshal assigned deputies to each of the four existing counties: Laramie, Albany, Carbon and Carter. That portion of the Territory detached from Utah and Idaho Territories was, for the purpose of obtaining the census, included within Carter County.

Due to the difficult mode of travel over so large a region to the scattered settlements, forts and mining camps, the task of taking the first census of Wyoming Territory was extremely arduous. Although the Governor's order for a census was issued the latter part of May the last of the census returns were not received until late in July.

In a message to the first Wyoming Legislative Assembly, November 20, 1869,¹ the Governor estimated the cost of taking the census to be one thousand five hundred dollars.

Congress passed an act, approved April 20, 1870,² appropriating one thousand five hundred dollars for expenses incurred in taking the 1869 census of Wyoming Territory.

¹H. J. 1869, p. 104.

²U. S. Stat., Vol. 16, Chap. 56, p. 88.

FIRST CENSUS OF WYOMING TERRITORY

1869

County	Precinct or District	Census of Precinct or District	Census of County
Albany County.....			2,027
Cinnabar City in Last Chance Mining District..		50	
Unnamed Districts		1,977	
Carbon County.....			460
Rawlings District.....		460	
Carter County including the Unorganized portion of Wyoming Territory ^a			2,862
Bryan Vicinity and Sweetwater Settlement.....		1,932	
Green River City.....		101	
Hallsville and Vicinity.....		75	
Green River County (included in Carter County)			
Aspen		36	
Bear River Town.....		24	
Black's Fork.....		13	
Bridger Station.....		6	
Carter Station		31	
Church Buttes		16	
Fort Bridger.....		263	
Granger's Station.....		25	
Ham's Fork.....		16	
Henry's Fork		7	
Muddy Creek		16	
Oil Springs		5	
Piedmont		94	
Tie Siding		33	
Rural Vicinities		48	
Name of District Unknown ^b		121	
Laramie County.....			2,665
Camp Carlin and Fort D. A. Russell (Fort F. E. Warren).....		360	
Cheyenne		2,305	
TOTAL CENSUS OF WYOMING TERRITORY.....			8,014

^aThe unorganized portion of the Territory was that region which by the Organic Act was detached from Utah and Idaho Territories and made a part of Wyoming Territory. The Utah section was known as Green River County and the Idaho section as Oneida County. For the purpose of this census these counties were included within Carter County. Carter County later became Sweetwater County and Green River and Oneida Counties became Uinta County. There were no census returns from that section known as Oneida County, Idaho.

^bName of district not known as a number of the sheets of the original Green River County official census returns have been lost. The figure 121 given here is the difference between 754, given as a total on the Green River returns, and the figure 633 which represents the actual count of names listed on the remaining sheets.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING

1869-1890

The Executive Department of the Territory of Wyoming, created by the Organic Act, was composed of a Governor and Secretary of the Territory appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, each for a term of four years. These two offices became elective offices with the adoption of the Wyoming Constitution.¹

By authority of the Organic Act certain offices, created by Wyoming Law, were filled by appointment by the Governor with the consent of the Council. A brief history is given here of three of these offices—Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction—as they by the adoption of the State Constitution became Constitutional Departments.

Other offices created by law during the Territorial period are listed with the year of creation and historical notes.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR

The duties of the Territorial Governors, prescribed in the Organic Act of July 25, 1868, increased with the growth and development of the Territory. By this act he was endowed with all executive power and authority in and over the Territory; was made Commander in Chief of the Militia thereof, and was named Superintendent of Indian Affairs, until 1870, when the Governor ceased to hold that office.² He convened the Legislative Assembly in extraordinary sessions, delivered a message to each Legislative Assembly giving information on the condition of the Territory and recommended such measures as he deemed expedient. All bills passed by the Assembly were submitted to him for approval, he having the power to veto.

In 1878 the Governor made a report to the Secretary of the Interior on the affairs, resources, progress, conditions and special needs of the Territory. This practice was continued each year until Statehood with the exception of the years 1882 and 1884. Prior to 1878 the Governor made occasional reports to the Secretary of State. Similar reports were made to the Department of the Interior by the Surveyor General of the Territory, the first being made October 7, 1870.

The Organic Act fixed the salary for the Governor at two thousand dollars annually and one thousand dollars a year as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. There were various changes in the salary throughout the Territorial period. At the time Wyoming became a State the Governor was receiving an annual salary of two thousand six hundred dollars. The Governor received no other compensation other than that provided by the laws of the United States.³

NOTE.—An appropriation of one thousand dollars a year for the Governor as Superintendent of Indian Affairs continued to be made up to the year 1876. (See Federal Statutes, 1870 to 1876.)

¹State Constitution, Art. 4, Secs. 3-11.

²The National Archives, Washington, D. C., P. M. Hamer, Chief, Division of Reference, letter to author, Dec. 12, 1941.

³Rev. Stat. U. S. 1878, p. 328, Chap. 1, Sec. 1855.

GOVERNORS OF THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING—1869-1890

NAME	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	TERM	
		DATE OF OATH OF OFFICE	TERM EXPIRED
John A. Campbell (R).....	April 3, 1869	April 15, 1869 ^a	Mar. 1, 1875 ^b
John M. Thayer (R).....	Feb. 10, 1875	Mar. 1, 1875	May 29, 1878
John W. Hoyt (R)	April 10, 1878	May 29, 1878	Aug. 22, 1882
William Hale (R).....	Aug. 3, 1882	Aug. 22, 1882	Jan. 13, 1885 ^c
E. S. N. Morgan ^d (R).....	(Acting)	Jan. 13, 1885 ^d	Feb. 28, 1885
Francis E. Warren (R).....	Feb. 27, 1885	Feb. 28, 1885	Nov. 11, 1886
George W. Baxter (D).....	Nov. 5, 1886	Nov. 11, 1886 ^e	Dec. 20, 1886
E. S. N. Morgan ^f (R).....	(Acting)	Dec. 20, 1886	Jan. 24, 1887
Thomas Moonlight (D).....	Jan. 5, 1887 ^g	Jan. 24, 1887	April 9, 1889
Francis E. Warren (R).....	Mar. 27, 1889	April 9, 1889	Oct. 11, 1890

Note.—There were eight Territorial governors—six Republicans and two Democrats; there was one acting governor, a Republican.

^a Nominated governor of Wyoming April 3, 1869; qualified April 15, 1869, in Washington, D. C.. Arrived in Wyoming May 7, 1869.

^b Resigned.

^c Died January 13, 1885.

^d Acting Governor for 45 days (Secretary of the Territory).

^e Resigned December 4, but remained in office until December 20, 1886.

^f Acting Governor for 35 days.

^g Appointed December 9, 1886, but appointment was not confirmed until January 5, 1887.

(R) Republican; (D) Democrat.

BIOGRAPHIES OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS 1869-1890



CAMPBELL, JOHN ALLEN, first Governor of Wyoming Territory, was born in Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, October 8, 1835; received a public school education; a member of the Republican Party; joined the Union Army in 1861, serving as a publicity writer; later became adjutant general on Major General Schofield's staff; brevetted brigadier general in 1864; during the reconstruction period while he and Major General Schofield were in Virginia they apportioned the state into senatorial and representative districts prescribing the time and manner in which the elections should be held; appointed Assistant Secretary of War, May 1868; appointed Governor of Wyo-

ming Territory by President Grant, April 3, 1869, took the oath of office April 15, 1869, served until March 1, 1875; appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, February 24, 1875, resigning as Wyoming Governor, March 1, 1875; appointed American Consul at Basel, Switzerland, on December 3, 1877; resigned on February 4, 1880; died in Washington, D. C. on July 14, 1880.



THAYER, JOHN M., was born in Bellingham, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, January 24, 1820; attended rural school, later studied law at Brown University; came to Nebraska in 1854; affiliated with the Republican Party; took active part in politics; served as delegate to the Convention which organized the Republican Party in that Territory; elected a member of the Nebraska Territorial Legislature in 1860-61; resigned to become a colonel in the First Nebraska Infantry; promoted to brigadier-general in 1862; elected one of the first two United States Senators from Nebraska in 1867, served until 1871; appointed Governor of Wyoming Territory by President Grant, February

10, 1875; took the oath of office March 1, 1875; served until May 29, 1878; returned to Nebraska and resumed his law practice; served two consecutive terms as Governor of Nebraska, January 6, 1887 to January 8, 1891; in 1892 retired from public life to follow literary pursuits; died March 19, 1906.



HOYT, JOHN W., was born in Worthington, Ohio, October 13, 1831; graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1849; studied at the Cincinnati Law School, Ohio Medical College and the Eclectic Medical Institute where he received his Doctor's degree in 1853; Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence at Cincinnati and later became Professor of Chemistry at Antioch College; from 1857-1867 published and edited an agricultural journal in Wisconsin, secretary and manager of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society; a member of the Wisconsin State Railway Commission from 1874-76; founded the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and was

its first president; a member of the Republican Party; appointed Governor of Wyoming Territory by President Hayes, April 10, 1878; took the oath of office May 29, 1878 and served until August 22, 1882; founded the Wyoming Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, and was its first president, 1881-1890; the first president of the University of Wyoming, 1887-1890; a member of the Wyoming Constitutional Convention in 1889; in 1892 published a bulletin on Wyoming Agricultural Resources, and in 1893 served as special representative for Foreign Affairs at the World's Fair in Chicago; in 1897 Commissioner Plenipotentiary of Korea to the Universal Postal Union; three times president of International Juries of Learning, for which services he was Knighted by Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna; died May 23, 1912 in Washington, D. C., where he had made his home since 1891.



HALE, WILLIAM, was born in London, Henry County, Iowa, November 18, 1837; educated in the public schools; studied law and admitted to the bar soon after becoming 21 years of age; practiced law and, affiliating with the Republican Party, became a Presidential elector for Iowa in 1868; appointed Governor of Wyoming Territory by President Arthur, July 18, 1882, taking the oath of office August 3, 1882; served as Governor until his death in Cheyenne, Wyoming, January 13, 1885.



MORGAN, ELLIOT S. N., was the only Acting Governor during the Territorial period, in which capacity he served, upon the death of Governor Hale, from January 13, 1885 until February 28, 1885, a period of forty-six days; again served as Acting Governor from December 20, 1886 to January 24, 1887, thirty-five days, when Governor Baxter resigned from office. These were the only two instances during the Territorial period when there was no governor in office. Mr. Morgan being Secretary of the Territory assumed the official duties of the Governor until a new one was appointed. For detailed biographical data see E. S. N. Morgan, Secretary of the Territory.



WARREN, FRANCIS E., was appointed Territorial Governor of Wyoming by President Chester A. Arthur; served from February 28, 1885 to November 11, 1886. For detailed biographical data see United States Senator, F. E. Warren.



BAXTER, GEORGE W., was born in North Carolina, January 7, 1855; two years later the family moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he attended the university; in 1873 entered West Point Military Academy and graduated in 1877; served three years as a second lieutenant in the Third United States Cavalry; in 1881 came to Wyoming and entered the cattle business; on November 5, 1886 appointed Territorial Governor by President Cleveland; took his oath of office November 11, 1886; resigned December 20, 1886; in 1889 a delegate to the Wyoming Constitutional Convention; 1890 the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor of Wyoming; in 1902

returned to Knoxville, Tennessee and engaged in the banking and cotton business; later moved to New York City where he died in the latter part of December 1929.



MOONLIGHT, THOMAS, was born of Scottish farmer parentage, in Forfarshire, Scotland, November 10, 1833; came to America at the age of thirteen years; enlisted in the Fourth Artillery C. D., May 17, 1853; ordered to Texas in the fall of 1853, serving there until the fall of 1856; served in Florida for one year; mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1858, with the rank of orderly sergeant; settled in Leavenworth County, Kansas about 1860; when the Civil War broke out in 1861, raised a light battery and was mustered in as a captain of artillery; made lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry, September 20, 1862, and colonel, April 25, 1864.

In the spring of 1865, when the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry was ordered to Fort Laramie, the regiment was distributed to various posts and stations throughout the northern subdistricts of the plains, and Colonel Thomas Moonlight was placed in command. The government, finding it costly to feed seven hundred Indians at Fort Laramie, sent them, together with one hundred and eighty-five lodges of Sioux numbering about two thousand, to Julesburg with three cavalry troops, Captain Fouts being placed in charge. The Indians mutinied, killing Captain Fouts and some of the soldiers; a dispatch was sent to Colonel Moonlight; he immediately started in pursuit with a force of troops; when he had gone one hundred and twenty miles, he was attacked in the early morning, at the camp on Dead Man's Fork, by a large force of Indians who, after a sharp engagement, succeeded in stampeding his horses, necessitating the abandonment of the pursuit. Moonlight burned his saddles and took up the weary march back to Fort Laramie on foot.

Jim Bridger, the famed mountain scout, acted as guide to Thomas Moonlight on his expedition from Fort Laramie to Wind River, while he was in command of Fort Laramie.

In 1864 presidential elector on the Republican ticket; appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue in 1867; elected Secretary of State for Kansas in 1868; due to his views on prohibition severed relations with the Republican Party and became a Democrat in 1870; elected State Senator for

Leavenworth County in 1872; appointed Governor of Wyoming Territory by President Cleveland on January 5, 1887; took the oath of office January 24, 1887 and served until April 9, 1889; made Minister to Bolivia by President Cleveland in 1893, holding this position for four years; died February 7, 1899, at Leavenworth, Kansas.



WARREN, FRANCIS E., was appointed Territorial Governor of Wyoming by President Benjamin Harrison; served a second term from April 9, 1889 to October 11, 1890. For detailed biographical data see United States Senator, F. E. Warren.

SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY

The duties of the Secretary of the Territory, as prescribed by the Organic Act, were to record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assemblies and all acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; in case of death, removal, resignation or other necessary absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary was empowered and authorized to be Acting Governor.⁴

An Act of the 1882 Legislative Assembly declared the Secretary of the Territory to be Superintendent of Weights and Measures. This Act was repealed in 1884.

The Secretary received one thousand eight hundred dollars annually.⁵ There were, however, various changes in his salary during this period, 1869-1890. He received no other compensation than that allowed by the laws of the United States.⁶

⁴ Organic Act, Sec. 3.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Rev. Stat., U. S. 1878, p. 328, Chap. 1, Sec. 1855.

SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING—1869-1890

NAME	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	TERM	
		DATE OF OATH OF OFFICE	TERM EXPIRED
Edward M. Lee (R).....	April 7, 1869	April 14, 1869	May 25, 1870
Herman Glafcke (R).....	Mar. 2, 1870	May 25, 1870	May 1, 1873
Jason B. Brown (D).....	Mar. 26, 1873	May 1, 1873	Mar. 17, 1875
George W. French (R).....	Feb. 24, 1875	Mar. 17, 1875	Feb. 25, 1879
A. Worth Spates (R).....	Jan. 7, 1879	Feb. 25, 1879	April 1, 1880
Elliott S. N. Morgan ^b (R).....	Mar. 15, 1880	April 1, 1880	April 8, 1884
Elliott S. N. Morgan ¹ (R).....	Mar. 31, 1884	April 8, 1884	April 25, 1887
Samuel D. Shannon (D).....	April 9, 1887	April 25, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888
Samuel D. Shannon (D).....	Jan. 24, 1888	Jan. 31, 1888	July 1, 1889
John W. Meldrum (R).....	May 20, 1889	July 1, 1889	Jan. 20, 1890
John W. Meldrum (R).....	Jan. 9, 1890	Jan. 20, 1890	Nov. 8, 1890

^b Acting Governor January 13, 1885, to February 28, 1885.

¹ Acting Governor December 20, 1886, to January 24, 1887.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORY, 1869-1890



LEE, EDWARD MERWIN, first Secretary of Wyoming Territory, was born in Guildford, Connecticut, August 23, 1837; received a thorough academic and college education; practiced law in Detroit, Michigan; in 1861 enlisted in Company E, 5th Cavalry, Michigan; made a lieutenant in 1862, and captain on January 1, 1863; taken prisoner by the Confederates October 19, 1863, and confined in Libby Prison, exchanged December 13, 1864; brevetted colonel, March 13, 1865, mustered out of the army, April 20, 1865; a member of the Republican Party and served as a Representative in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1866-67; appointed first Secretary of Wyoming Territory by President

Grant, April 7, 1869, took his oath of office April 14, 1869, and served until May 25, 1870; one of the founders of the "Wyoming Tribune." The last thirty years of his life were spent in private law practice in New York; died January 1, 1913 in New York and was buried in Riverside Cemetery, Guildford, Connecticut.



GLAFCKE, HERMAN, was born in Hamburg, Germany, June 20, 1840; came to the United States in 1857; mustered into army service, May 11, 1861, as a private in Company K, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut Infantry Volunteers; appointed provost marshal at Hartford, Connecticut; received an honorable discharge June 30, 1864; affiliated with the Republican Party; and on March 2, 1870 appointed Secretary of Wyoming Territory by President Grant; took his oath of office May 25, 1870, served until May 1, 1873; publisher of the "Cheyenne Leader" 1870-1887; Postmaster in Cheyenne from 1873 to 1881; at the time of his death, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for the district of Wyoming

and Colorado; died March 25, 1912, in Cheyenne, Wyoming.



BROWN, JASON B., was born in Dillsboro, Dearborn County, Indiana, February 26, 1839; attended Wilmington Academy; admitted to the bar in 1860 and practiced law in Brownstown, Indiana; a member of the Indiana State House of Representatives from 1862 to 1866; Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket of Seymour and Blair in 1868; member of the State Senate of Indiana in 1870; appointed Secretary of Wyoming Territory by President Grant, March 26, 1873, took his oath of office May 1, 1873, and served until March 17, 1875; returned to Indiana in 1875 where he took an active part in Indiana politics; died in Seymour, Jackson County, Indiana, March 10, 1898, inter-

ment in Riverview Cemetery.



FRENCH, GEORGE W., was born in Thomaston, Maine, August 11, 1823; studied law in the office of the Hon. J. Ruggles, and practiced his profession in Thomaston; affiliated with the Republican Party; was appointed Chief Justice of Dakota Territory April 6, 1869, and served until March 17, 1873; returned to Maine in 1874; appointed Secretary of Wyoming Territory by President Grant February 24, 1875, took oath of office March 17, 1875, and served until February 25, 1879, then returned to Maine; died in Orlando, Florida, and was buried in Thomaston, Maine.



SPATES, ALBERTIS WORTH, was born in Howard County, Maryland, February 14, 1847; educated in the private schools, Leesburg, Virginia, and Newton Academy, Baltimore, Maryland; studied law in Washington, D. C., admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and to the Maryland bar; affiliated with the Republican Party and entered politics at the age of eighteen years; campaigned for Horace Greeley and later for President Hayes; appointed Secretary of Wyoming Territory by President Hayes January 7, 1879, took his oath of office February 25, 1879, and served until April 1, 1880.



MORGAN, ELLIOT S. N., was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January, 1832; educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh and Newcastle; spent two years as a clerk in his father's store; a member of the Republican Party; elected to the State Legislature from Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, in 1873; reelected in 1874 and 1876; appointed Secretary of Wyoming Territory by President Hayes March 15, 1880; reappointed March 31, 1884, by President Arthur and held that position until 1887; Secretary Morgan was the only acting Governor during Territorial period in which capacity he served upon the death of Governor Hale from January 13, 1885, until February 28,

1885, a period of forty-six days; again served as acting Governor December 20, 1886, to January 24, 1887, following Governor Baxter's resignation; after the expiration of his term remained in Cheyenne to practice law, being admitted to the Wyoming bar in 1887; a member of the Wyoming Constitutional Convention from Laramie County in 1889; died April 20, 1894, at his home in Cheyenne, Wyoming.



SHANNON, SAMUEL D., was born in South Carolina; affiliated with the Democratic Party; served in the Confederate Army and Lieutenant on the staff of Major General Richard H. Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding division; after the Civil War came to Wyoming; appointed by President Cleveland as Secretary of Wyoming Territory April 9, 1887, took oath of office April 25, 1887, and served until July 1, 1889.

He continually endeavored to make known the great resources of Wyoming, and used his influence at Washington in the interest of the Territory.



MELDRUM, JOHN W., was born September 17, 1843, in Caledonia, New York; educated in the public schools of that State; in 1863 joined the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery; from 1864 to 1867 employed in the Quartermaster Department at Little Rock, Arkansas; came to Cheyenne April 13, 1868; moved to Laramie, Wyoming, early in 1870; a member of the 1879 Legislative Council of Wyoming Territory; in 1884 a delegate to the National Republican Convention; Surveyor General of Wyoming Territory, 1884-1886; appointed Secretary of Wyoming Territory on May 20, 1889, took the oath of office July 1, 1889, and served until November 8, 1890; appointed United States

Commissioner for Yellowstone Park in 1891, which office he held until his retirement June 30, 1935, at the age of 91 years. He died February 27, 1936, in Denver, Colorado.

APPOINTIVE OFFICES TERRITORIAL AUDITOR

The office of "Auditor of the Territory" was created by the Territorial Legislative Assembly of 1869.⁷

The Territorial Auditor was appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Council for a term of two years. He was required to give bond of five thousand dollars. His duties included keeping the public account books, vouchers, documents, and all papers relative to the accounts and contracts of the Territory; making a full and detailed report as to revenue, public debt, expenditures, etc., to the Legislative Assemblies. By the laws of 1869⁸ he was ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction, and received five hundred dollars a year for this service. The 1873 Legislative Assembly relieved the Auditor of this duty. In 1888⁹ the Auditor was made ex-officio Insurance Commissioner; his compensation for this service consisted of fees for issuing certificates of licenses, statements, etc.

By the 1869¹⁰ laws the Auditor received one thousand dollars annually. His salary remained the same until 1886¹¹ when the Legislative Assembly increased his salary to one thousand two hundred dollars a year. It remained so until statehood.

⁷Wyo. S. L. 1869, Chap. 23, p. 313.

⁸Ibid., 1869, Chap. 7, p. 219.

⁹Ibid., 1888, Chap. 64, p. 137.

¹⁰Ibid., 1869, Title VI, p. 323.

¹¹Ibid., 1886, p. 422, Sec. 14.

AUDITORS OF THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING—1869-1890

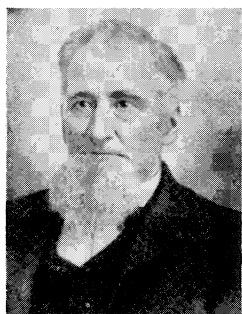
NAME	TERM OF OFFICE	
	DATE OF OATH OF OFFICE	TERM EXPIRED
Benjamin Gallagher (D).....	Dec. 11, 1869	to June. 4, 1870
James H. Hayford (R).....	June 4, 1870	to Feb. 21, 1872
James H. Hayford (R).....	Feb. 21, 1872	to Dec. 10, 1875
Orlando North (R).....	Dec. 10, 1875	to Dec. 17, 1877
Stephen W. Downey (R).....	Dec. 17, 1877	to Dec. 29, 1879
J. S. Nason (R).....	Dec. 29, 1879	to Mar. 31, 1882
Jesse Knight (R).....	Mar. 31, 1882	to Mar. 31, 1884
Perry L. Smith (R).....	Mar. 31, 1884	to April 2, 1886
Mortimer N. Grant (R).....	April 2, 1886	to Nov. 8, 1890

BIOGRAPHIES OF TERRITORIAL AUDITORS 1869-1890



GALLAGHER, BENJAMIN, was born in Pleasant Grove, Iowa, in 1840; appointed post trader at Fort McPherson, near Kearney, Nebraska, about 1864, when the Fort was used as an outpost of defense against the Indians; remained at the Fort a few years, then went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he engaged in the general merchandise business with Sam Megeath, under the firm name of Megeath and Gallagher, the partnership being dissolved upon the death of Megeath, and the stock of goods sold; one of the Committee who met Governor Campbell on his arrival; one of the Grand Jurors summoned to appear Tuesday, May 25, 1869 at the sitting of the first court in the city

of Cheyenne; appeared as a candidate on the People's ticket for the City Council in January 1868; later affiliated with the Democratic Party; appointed as a committeeman on the Democratic Central Committee of five to nominate a candidate to be elected as a delegate to Congress; appointed by Governor Campbell as first Territorial Auditor, taking oath of office December 10, 1869 and serving until June 4, 1870; by virtue of this position, he was the first ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction, serving from December 11, 1869 until June 4, 1870; died in Omaha, Nebraska, March 1900.



HAYFORD, JAMES H., was born in Potsdam, New York, in 1828; educated in the public schools, graduated from the medical school of the University of Michigan; in 1855 moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar; affiliated with the Republican Party; in May, 1860 a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln; in 1867 came to Cheyenne; in 1868 sent as a delegate to Washington, D. C., to urge the organization of Wyoming as a Territory; in May, 1869 moved to Laramie, Wyoming, where he began the publication of the "Laramie Sentinel;" appointed Territorial Auditor, taking oath of office June 4, 1870,

his term expiring February 21, 1872; appointed to a second term, taking oath of office February 21, 1872, this term expiring December 10, 1875; postmaster at Laramie for eight years; Secretary of the first Board of Trustees of the University of Wyoming; one of the six first trustees appointed when the establishment of a State Historical Society was recommended by Governor W. A. Richards; March 7, 1895 named, by Governor Richards, as Judge of the Second Judicial District; serving as justice of the peace, and police judge at the time of his death, which occurred in Laramie, Wyoming, July 30, 1902.



NORTH, ORLANDO, arrived in Evanston, Wyoming, February 21, 1871, to manage a store belonging to a chain financed by Chicago capital; one of the directors of the first Evanston bank, known as the Mutual Exchange, opened in 1873; a member of the Republican Party; held the position of probate judge; appointed Territorial Auditor, taking the oath of office December 10, 1875, and serving until December 17, 1877; had large ranch interests in the West, and spent most of his later years in Nevada; died in 1896.



DOWNEY, STEPHEN W., was appointed Territorial Auditor of Wyoming, taking oath of office December 17, 1877, and serving until December 29, 1879.

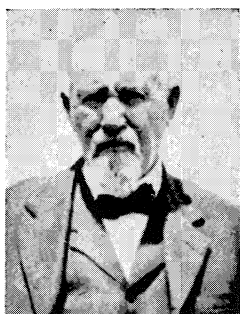
For detailed biographical data see Delegate to Congress, Stephen W. Downey.

NASON, J. H., was born in Somerset County, Maine, in 1839, living in that state until 1856, when he went to California, where he resided for five years, then moved to Portland, Oregon, thence to Idaho, where he remained until 1867; came to Wyoming in 1868, living at Bryan for a while, then settling at Green River, where he engaged in the mercantile business; held important public offices; was postmaster for six years; elected school superintendent in 1876, serving two years; elected county commissioner in 1878; reelected school superintendent in 1880, but resigned, accepting the appointment of Territorial Auditor, took oath of office December 29, 1879, and served until March 31, 1882; affiliated with the Republican Party; passed away about 1906, interment at Green River, Wyoming. Impossible to locate photograph.



KNIGHT, JESSE, was appointed Territorial Auditor of Wyoming, taking oath of office March 31, 1882, and serving until March 31, 1884.

For detailed biographical data see Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory, Jesse Knight.



SMITH, PERRY L., was born in Vermilion County, Illinois, in 1836; his family moved to Iowa in 1839; went to Kansas in 1855; entered into various contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in 1867, and followed the building of the railroad from Nebraska west into Wyoming, and until the east and west tracks were joined in Utah; on completion of this work, in 1869, returned to Rawlins and located; postmaster there for about twenty years; affiliated with the Republican Party; appointed county commissioner in 1869, and elected for two terms, being chairman of the board each term; in 1874 elected county clerk for two years; served in the Legislatures of 1879 and 1881; ap-

pointed as Territorial Auditor, taking oath of office March 31, 1884, and serving until April 2, 1886; purchased a ranch south of Rawlins, where he spent the greater part of his time, after retiring in the early 20's; moved to San Gabriel, California, where he made his home; died September 29, 1928, in San Gabriel, California.



GRANT, MORTIMER N., was born March 2, 1851, in Lexington, Missouri; educated in the public schools and at a local military academy; came to Laramie, Wyoming in the spring of 1870 and accepted employment with a surveying party; in the fall of 1870 began contracting, doing some of the most important surveying ever performed in the Territory; continued this profession until 1876, when he became interested in mining and from that date until 1885 followed this occupation, running the mill in the Centennial Mine and developing the property of the Keystone Mine on Douglas Creek, also serving as mining expert for several concerns within and without the Territory; one of

the original and largest owners of the Douglas Consolidated Placer Mines, selling the property for the Company, in January, 1897; affiliated with the Republican Party; a resident of Laramie at the time of his appointment as Auditor of the Territory, taking oath of office April 2, 1886, and serving until November 8, 1890; in 1889 elected a member of the Constitutional Convention; in 1894 elected Sheriff of Albany County; upon organization of the Laramie Mining and Stock Exchange, chosen President. Died April 1, 1917.

TERRITORIAL TREASURER

The office of "Treasurer of the Territory" was created by the Territorial Legislative Assembly of 1869.¹² The Territorial Treasurer was appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Council for a term of two years. He was required to give bond of ten thousand dollars. His duties included receiving and keeping all moneys of the Territory, disbursing the public moneys upon warrants, etc.

The Territorial Treasurer received a salary of eight hundred dollars for two years, and two per cent of all moneys paid into the Territorial Treasury.¹³ At the time Wyoming became a State he was receiving two thousand eight hundred dollars for salary and commissions for two years.¹⁴

¹² Ibid., 1869, Chap. 23, p. 313.

¹³ Ibid., 1869, Title VI, p. 323.

¹⁴ Ibid., 1886, p. 421, Sec. 11.

TREASURERS OF THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING—1869-1890

NAME	TERM	
	DATE OF OATH OF OFFICE	TERM EXPIRED
John W. Donnellan (D).....	Dec. 21, 1869	to Oct. 26, 1872
Stephen W. Downey (R).....	Oct. 26, 1872	to Dec. 11, 1875
Amasa R. Converse (R).....	Dec. 11, 1875	to Sept. 30, 1876
Francis E. Warren (R).....	Sept. 30, 1876	to Dec. 15, 1877
Amasa R. Converse (R).....	Dec. 15, 1877	to Dec. 10, 1879
Francis E. Warren (R).....	Dec. 10, 1879	to Mar. 2, 1885 ¹
William P. Gannett (R).....	Mar. 2, 1885	to Mar. 31, 1888
Luke Voorhees (R).....	Mar. 31, 1888	to Nov. 7, 1890

¹ Francis E. Warren resigned.

BIOGRAPHIES OF TERRITORIAL TREASURERS 1869-1890



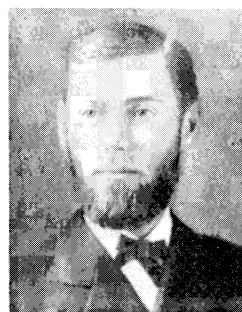
DONNELLAN, JOHN W., was born in County Clare, Ireland, 1841; when ten years old came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Cincinnati, Ohio; attended school at Middletown, Connecticut; a member of the Democratic Party; in 1851 went to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was employed as a bookkeeper; in 1861 joined the Union Army, enlisting in the 83rd Ohio Infantry, Co. C; received commission of Lieutenant Colonel of 27th Infantry, colored troops; had a brilliant war record; came to Cheyenne in 1867 and entered the mercantile business; in 1868 started a private bank in Laramie; appointed Territorial Treasurer December 21, 1869, taking oath of office

the same day, and serving until October 26, 1872; returned to Laramie in 1876, where he held the position of Probate Judge for several years; in 1880, associated with others in the organization of Laramie National Bank, becoming cashier; President of Laramie Board of Trade; member of the Grand Army of the Republic.



DOWNEY, STEPHEN W., was appointed Territorial Treasurer of Wyoming, taking oath of office October 26, 1872, and serving until December 11, 1875.

For detailed biographical data see Delegate to Congress, Stephen W. Downey.



CONVERSE, AMASA R., was born at Hinsdale, Massachusetts, March 26, 1842; received a general education; arrived in Cheyenne in 1867, and engaged in the mercantile business, after five years of successful business he formed a co-partnership with F. E. Warren; in March, 1871, assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Cheyenne of which he was president during his lifetime; had extensive interests in livestock; a strong supporter of the Republican Party; twice appointed Territorial Treasurer, the first being December 3, 1875, taking oath of office December 11, 1875, and serving until September 30, 1876, the second being December 15, 1877, taking oath of office the same day, and serving

until December 10, 1879; a member of the Wyoming Pioneer Association; his name perpetuated in Converse County; died, at the age of 43, June 9, 1885, in New York City. Buried at Three Rivers, Michigan, June 12, 1885.



WARREN, FRANCIS E., was appointed Territorial Treasurer of Wyoming September 22, 1876, taking oath of office September 30, 1876, and serving until December 15, 1877; on December 10, 1879 received a second appointment as Territorial Treasurer, taking oath of office the same day, and serving until March 2, 1885.

For detailed biographical data see United States Senator F. E. Warren.



GANNETT, WILLIAM PAYNE, was born November 25, 1853, in Bath, Maine; had a general education; came to Cheyenne in 1876; entered the employ of F. E. Warren in the furniture business, later becoming a member of the Warren Mercantile Company; affiliated with the Republican Party; from 1879 to 1885 served as Deputy Treasurer of Wyoming Territory; March 2, 1885 was appointed Territorial Treasurer, taking oath of office same day, and serving until March 31, 1888; died in Denver, Colorado, March 27, 1927.



VOORHEES, LUKE, was born in Belvidere, New Jersey, November 29, 1835; educated in the general schools; came to Cheyenne March, 1876, and organized a stage coach and express line operating between Cheyenne and the Black Hills, this being the first from Cheyenne to Deadwood; interested in livestock and mining; a member of the Republican Party; appointed Territorial Treasurer March 9, 1888, taking oath of office March 31, 1888, and serving until November 7, 1890; Treasurer of Laramie County for four years; in 1913 appointed by President Wilson as Receiver of public moneys and disbursing agent of the United States Land Office at Cheyenne, holding that office through

1922; died January 16, 1925, in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

EX-OFFICIO SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Office of "Superintendent of Public Instruction" was created by the Legislative Assembly in 1869.¹⁵ The Territorial Auditor was appointed ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1869 at a salary of five hundred dollars annually.

He had general supervision of all district schools of the Territory; made an equal distribution of the school funds among the several counties; recommended to the district schools a uniform series of textbooks which were used in the schools; recommended the course of studies; made a report as to the condition of district schools to the Governor and the Legislative Assembly. His duties greatly increased with the development of the Territory.

In 1873¹⁶ the Territorial Librarian was appointed ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction at a salary of four dollars a day not to exceed thirty days a year.

By a law of 1886¹⁷ the salary of Territorial Librarian and ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction for two years was one thousand six hundred dollars and remained so until statehood.

¹⁵ Ibid., 1869, Chap. 7, p. 219.

¹⁶ Ibid., 1873, p. 241, Sec. 6.

¹⁷ Ibid., 1886, p. 423, Sec. 17.

EX-OFFICIO SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING—1869-1890

NAME	TERM	
	DATE OF OATH OF OFFICE	TERM EXPIRED
Benjamin Gallagher (D).....	Dec. 11, 1869	to June 4, 1870
James H. Hayford (R).....	June 4, 1870	to Dec. 12, 1873
John Slaughter (R).....	Dec. 12, 1873	to Mar. 14, 1890
Minnie Slaughter (R).....	Mar. 14, 1890 ¹⁸	to Oct. 11, 1890

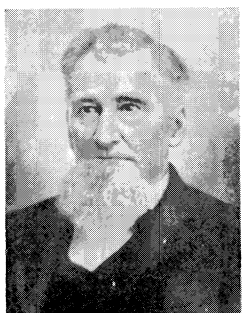
¹⁸ Council Journal, 1890, p. 335.

BIOGRAPHIES OF TERRITORIAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1869-1890



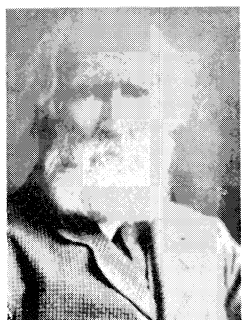
GALLAGHER, BENJAMIN, Territorial Auditor, was by law ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction, serving as such from December 11, 1869 until June 4, 1870.

For biographical data see Territorial Auditor, Benjamin Gallagher.



HAYFORD, JAMES H., Territorial Auditor, was by law ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction, serving as such from June 4, 1870 until December 12, 1873.

For detailed biographical data see Territorial Auditor, James H. Hayford.



SLAUGHTER, JOHN, was born June 28, 1809 in what is now West Virginia; in 1812 moved, with his family, to Pike County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood; attended the University of Albany, Athens County; in 1861 moved to Colorado, where he resided until he came to Cheyenne in the fall of 1867; soon after his arrival was made justice of the peace, also held other minor political positions; in 1873 appointed Territorial Librarian and, by virtue of this position, assumed the office of ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction from December 12, 1873 until March 14, 1890. He resigned, due to ill health, his daughter, Minnie Slaughter, being

appointed Territorial Librarian by the Governor with the consent of the Council, to fill the vacancy and, by virtue of holding this position, she was also ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction until October 11, 1890, when the newly elected Superintendent of Public Instruction took office.

John Slaughter was appointed State Librarian, taking oath of office September 17, 1892, and serving until February 16, 1901, when C. G. Coutant succeeded him. Mr. Slaughter was retained as his assistant; died at the age of 94, on December 5, 1903, outliving all other members of his immediate family.

SLAUGHTER, MINNIE, daughter of John Slaughter, who was Territorial and State Librarian for about thirty years, was appointed State Librarian, serving as such from March 14, 1890 until September 1892, and, by virtue of her position, was ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction from March 14, 1890 until October 11, 1890, the newly elected state officer going into office on this date; born in 1850; a resident of Cheyenne since 1868; died in Denver, Colorado, September 11, 1892, interment in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Unable to obtain photograph.

**TERRITORIAL OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR
WITH THE CONSENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

1869-1890

OFFICE	CREATED BY THE LAWS OF	TERM	HISTORY
Treasurer	1869	Two years	Same to statehood
Auditor	1869	Two years	Same to statehood
Three Commissioners of the Penitentiary	1869	Two years	Same to statehood
Territorial Librarian	1871	Two years	Same to statehood
Territorial Assayer	1877	Indefinite	Abolished in 1882
Territorial Geologist and Mining Engineer	1879	Indefinite	1882 act approved two year term
Territorial Veterinarian	1882	Two years	Same to statehood
Insurance Commissioner	1884	Two years	1888 act made Territorial Auditor ex-officio Insurance Commissioner. Same to statehood.
Water Commissioner.....	1886	Two years	Same to statehood
Attorney General.....	1886	Two years	Same to statehood
Coal Mining Inspector.....	1886	Two years	Same to statehood
Three Commissioners of Pharmacy	1886	Two years	1888 act approved six year term
Five Commissioners of the Capitol Building.....	1886	Two years	1890 act provided that the Ter- ritorial Auditor, Territorial Engineer and the Treasurer of the Territory be ex-officio Capitol Building Commis- sioners.
Three Commissioners of the Uni- versity Building.....	1886	Indefinite	Same to statehood
Three Commissioners of the In- sane Asylum	1886	Two years	Same to statehood
Three Trustees of the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Commission..	1886	Two years	Same to statehood
Territorial Engineer	1888	Two years	Same to statehood
Bank Examiner	1888	Two years	Same to statehood
Live Stock Commissioners.....	1888	Two years	1890 act fixed number of Live Stock Commissioners as five

EX-OFFICIO OFFICE

Superintendent of Public Instruc- tion (Territorial Auditor ex- officio Superintendent of Public Instruction)	1869	Two years	1873 act made Territorial Li- brarian ex-officio Superin- tendent of Public Instruc- tion. Same to statehood.
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THE TERRITORIAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

1869-1890

Prior to the creation of Wyoming Territory, while this region was yet a part of Dakota Territory and under the jurisdiction thereof, the interpretation of the law and its enforcement were far from satisfactory. This circumstance was largely due to the great distance lying between Yankton, then capital of Dakota, and the line of population in what is now Wyoming. The coming of the railroad caused an influx of transients, many of whom were most undesirable characters. Crime spread rapidly. The weak judicial setup being unable to cope with the situation, "Judge Lynch" took command. Therefore, without legal authority, a temporary government was set up in Cheyenne with a "police" court to try all cases not exceeding two thousand dollars, and a "superior" court to handle cases involving sums greater than this amount. These courts represented the first attempt at the arduous task of maintaining order in this newly settled country and they succeeded to a surprising degree.^a

In December of 1867 the Dakota Legislative Assembly convened and mapped out this vast territory into two new counties, Laramie and Carter, to be under the jurisdiction of the second judicial district. A term of court was ordered to be held annually at Cheyenne. The following year Albany and Carbon Counties were defined and placed in the second judicial district with a term of court to be held at Laramie each year.

On July 25, 1868, President Johnson approved the Organic Act of the Territory of Wyoming. According to this Act the judicial power was vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. Because of the bitter fight then taking place between the President and Congress the new Territory was not organized until the following April and May. (The last of the Supreme Court Justices was sworn in on May 19, 1869.)

For the time being, until the legislative body of Wyoming Territory should repeal them, the laws of Dakota Territory (except those pertaining to mining) were to remain in effect. Accordingly, the Dakota laws were repealed by the First Legislative Assembly of Wyoming Territory, December 10, 1869, and the new set of laws became effective on January 1, 1870.

SUPREME COURT

By the Organic Act, the Territorial Supreme Court was set up to consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, appointed by the President, with the consent of the United States Senate, for a term of four years. Any two of the justices constituted a quorum.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

It was the duty of the Supreme Court, at its first session to prescribe the rules of practice for the Supreme Court and for the District Courts. Also, the Supreme Court designated forms of process and regulated the keeping of records and proceedings of the court.

Under the supervision of the chief justice or, in his absence, one of the associate justices, the clerk of the court, at the end of each term of court, made a synopsis of the different decisions reached; when the accumulated

^a The laws of Colorado Territory were used in reaching Judicial decisions, as the circumstances of the embryo Territory of Wyoming were closely identified with those of Colorado Territory.

decisions of the court reached one hundred, it was the delegated duty of the court to appoint a reporter.

The Supreme Court was given the power to allow writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals. The Supreme Court justices had the power to grant writs of **habeas corpus**.

A quorum of the justices had the power to adjourn the court at any time deemed proper.

SALARIES

According to the Organic Act, each of the Supreme Court Justices was to receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. This they received for the years 1869 and 1870, but for 1871 the amount was increased to three thousand dollars and remained at that amount through 1876. For 1877 the justices' salaries were slashed to two thousand six hundred dollars, and this was in effect through 1879. Again, in 1880, the salary of each was fixed by congress at three thousand dollars, and for the remainder of the Territorial period the justices received this amount. These salaries were paid quarter-annually at the Treasury of the United States.

TERMS OF COURT

The Supreme Court met annually at Cheyenne, the capital of the Territory. The first term of court was held at Cheyenne on the first Monday of May, 1870. From 1871 through 1873 the court met on the first Monday in July, but the Third Territorial Assembly, meeting in the fall of 1873, changed the date for convening the court to the first Monday in March, and it remained so until the Legislative Assembly of 1882 again made a change to the first Monday in January. Two years later the Eighth Legislature (1884) fixed the date as the third Monday in January, which continued to be the day of meeting throughout the remainder of the Territorial period.

CLERK OF THE COURT

The clerk of the court was appointed by the justices and remained in office during the pleasure of the court. He received fees (fixed by law) for his services. He took the oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States and the Organic Act of the Territory of Wyoming. It was the duty of the clerk, under the direction of the chief justice or one of the associate justices, to make a synopsis or syllabus of the decisions made during each term of the court and to have these published in Cheyenne.

COURT REPORTER

When the number of decisions made by the Supreme Court reached one hundred it was the duty of the justices to appoint a reporter to prepare and publish the reports. The first volume of the Wyoming Reports covered the decisions reached from the May term of court in 1870 through the March term of 1878.^b Volume two of the Reports included cases reviewed from the March term of 1879 through the March term of 1882.^c The remaining cases which

^bE. A. Thomas compiled Volume I of the Wyoming Reports. This volume was printed in 1878 and contained 84 cases.

^cJ. A. Riner compiled the second volume of the Wyoming Reports. This volume was printed in 1882 and contained 49 cases, including 4 cases omitted in Volume One.

were tried during the Territorial period were first published in the Pacific Reporter. These were scattered through some thirty volumes of the Reporter, and in 1892 they were finally compiled and published to make the third volume of the Reports.^d

COURT SEAL

The seal of the Supreme Court was the same as that of the Territory of Wyoming, but the words "Supreme Court" were substituted in lieu of "Wyoming Territory" around the vignette of the seal.

^dVolume III was edited by the editorial staff of the National Reporter System and contained 57 cases determined by the Territorial Supreme Court. The total number of cases reviewed by the Territorial Supreme Court was 190.

NOTE The first volume of the Supreme Court Reports was paid for entirely by the Territory of Wyoming. The second volume was financed through the cooperation of the Territory and the United States government. Congress appropriated one thousand dollars to which the Territory of Wyoming added four hundred dollars.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT OF WYOMING—1869-1890

John H. Howe (R).....	From April 6, 1869, to Oct. 14, 1871
Joseph W. Fisher (R).....	“ Oct. 14, 1871, to Dec. 18, 1879
James B. Sener (R).....	“ Dec. 18, 1879, to July 5, 1884
John W. Lacey (R).....	“ July 5, 1884, to Nov. 8, 1886
William L. Maginnis (D).....	“ Nov. 8, 1886, to Oct. 1, 1889
Willis Van Devanter (R).....	“ Oct. 1, 1889, to Oct. 11, 1890 ^e

^eTerm continued into State Supreme Court, being elected Sept. 11, 1890.

NOTE: Hon. J. C. Perry was appointed and confirmed Chief Justice of the Territory of Wyoming in 1884, but died at his home in Brooklyn, New York, on the day he was to leave for the Territory—April 14, 1884.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT OF WYOMING

1869-1890

John W. Kingman (R).....	From Apr. 6, 1869 to Mar. 20, 1873
William T. Jones (R).....	“ Apr. 6, 1869 to Feb. 8, 1871
Joseph W. Fisher (R).....	“ Feb. 8, 1871 to Oct. 14, 1871
Joseph M. Carey (R).....	“ Jan. 18, 1872 to Feb. 14, 1876
E. A. Thomas (R).....	“ Mar. 20, 1873 to Dec. 14, 1877
Jacob B. Blair (R).....	“ Feb. 14, 1876 to Apr. 23, 1888
William Ware Peck (R).....	“ Dec. 14, 1877 to Jan. 11, 1882
Samuel C. Parks (R).....	“ Jan. 11, 1882 to Apr. 14, 1886
Samuel T. Corn (D).....	“ Apr. 14, 1886 to June 21, 1890
Micah C. Sautfley (D).....	“ Apr. 23, 1888 to Oct. 11, 1890
Asbury B. Conaway (R).....	“ June 21, 1890 to Oct. 11, 1890 ^f

^fTerm continued into State Supreme Court, being elected Sept. 11, 1890.

PERIODS OF SERVICE OF JUSTICES OF THE TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT OF WYOMING—1869-Oct. 11, 1890

From April 6, 1869 to Feb. 8, 1871

John H. Howe, Ch. J.
William T. Jones, J.
John W. Kingman, J.

From Feb. 8, 1871 to Oct. 14, 1871

John H. Howe, Ch. J.
John W. Kingman, J.
Joseph W. Fisher, J.

From Oct. 14, 1871 to Jan. 18, 1872

Joseph W. Fisher, Ch. J.
John W. Kingman, J.

From Jan. 18, 1872 to Mar. 20, 1873

Joseph W. Fisher, Ch. J.
John W. Kingman, J.
Joseph M. Carey, J.

From Mar. 20, 1873 to Feb. 14, 1876

Joseph W. Fisher, Ch. J.
Joseph M. Carey, J.
E. A. Thomas, J.

From Feb. 14, 1876 to Dec. 14, 1877

Joseph W. Fisher, Ch. J.
E. A. Thomas, J.
Jacob B. Blair, J.

From Dec. 14, 1877 to Dec. 18, 1879

Joseph W. Fisher, Ch. J.
Jacob B. Blair, J.
William Ware Peck, J.

From Dec. 18, 1879 to Jan. 11, 1882

James B. Sener, Ch. J.
Jacob B. Blair, J.
William Ware Peck, J.

From Jan. 11, 1882 to July 5, 1884

James B. Sener, Ch. J.
Jacob B. Blair, J.
Samuel C. Parks, J.

From July 5, 1884 to April 14, 1886

John W. Lacey, Ch. J.
Jacob B. Blair, J.
Samuel C. Parks, J.

From April 14, 1886 to Nov. 8, 1887

John W. Lacey, Ch. J.
Jacob B. Blair, J.
Samuel T. Corn, J.

From Nov. 8, 1887 to April 23, 1888

William L. Maginnis, Ch. J.
Jacob B. Blair, J.
Samuel T. Corn, J.

From April 23, 1888 to Oct. 1, 1889

William L. Maginnis, Ch. J.
Samuel T. Corn, J.
Micah C. Saufley, J.

From Oct. 1, 1889 to June 21, 1890

Willis Van Devanter, Ch. J.
Samuel T. Corn, J.
Micah C. Saufley, J.

From June 21, 1890 to Oct. 11, 1890

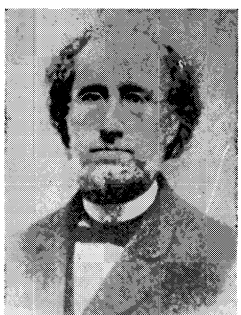
Willis Van Devanter, Ch. J.
Micah C. Saufley, J.
Asbury B. Conaway, J.

BIOGRAPHIES OF JUSTICES OF THE TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT, 1869-1890

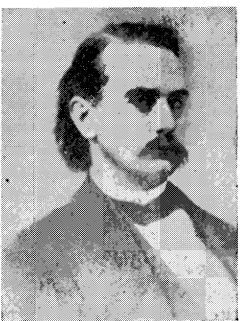


HOWE, JOHN H., first chief justice of the Territory, was born in Monroe County, New York; received a liberal education in Kingsville, Ohio; studied law and admitted to the bar practicing in the Ohio courts; took an active part in politics as a Whig; removed to Kewanee, Illinois in 1854; elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Illinois; joined the Republican Party in 1860; served in the Union Army during the Civil War, rising to the rank of brigadier-general; returned to Kewanee, Illinois, at the close of the war and resumed the practice of law; appointed chief justice for Wyoming Territory by President Grant, on April 6, 1869.

Judge Howe upheld the act giving women the right to vote and hold office; resigned as chief justice for Wyoming October 14, 1871, and later received an appointment by the President as secretary to a boundary commission to adjust a dispute between the United States and Mexico; died at Laredo, Texas, on April 3, 1873, buried in Kewanee, Illinois.



KINGMAN, JOHN W., associate justice of Wyoming Territory, was born January 1, 1821 at Barrington, New Hampshire; attended grade schools at Medbury, New Hampshire; attended Phillips Exeter Academy two years; entered Harvard in 1843; after graduation entered the office of Hon. Daniel Webster in Boston; admitted to the bar; began practice in Dover, New Hampshire in 1847; in 1862 commissioned as colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers; mustered out at Concord, New Hampshire after serving about eleven months; resumed the practice of law; affiliated with the Republican Party; appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory by President Grant; served from April 6, 1869 to March 20, 1873; by proclamation May 19, 1869 assigned to the third Judicial District, serving one term of court; reassigned to the second Judicial District by the Legislative Assembly of 1869; a strong supporter of Woman Suffrage; resigned from the bench in 1873; practiced law in Laramie City; later removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he engaged in manufacturing; died December 21, 1903 at Cedar Falls, Iowa.



JONES, WILLIAM T., was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory by President Grant in 1869; served from April 6, 1869 to February 8, 1871, in the second and third Judicial Districts. For detailed biographical data see Delegate to Congress, William T. Jones.



FISHER, JOSEPH W., chief justice of the Territory, was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1814; received a general education; studied law and admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1842; elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature on the Republican ticket in 1848; enlisted as captain in the Union Army in 1861 and by successive promotions rose to a brigadier-general; appointed associate justice to the third district of Wyoming Territory by President Grant February 8, 1871, serving until October 14, 1871, at which time he was appointed chief justice of the Territory, and remained so until December 18, 1879; appointed United States Commissioner in Cheyenne in 1881

and held this office for the remainder of the territorial period; made Wyoming his home after retiring from the bench, and continued in active law practice until 1890; died at Cheyenne, October 18, 1900.



CAREY, JOSEPH M., was appointed associate justice of Wyoming Territory by President Grant in 1871; served from January 18, 1872 to February 14, 1876 in the third and second Judicial Districts. For detailed biographical data see United States Senator, Joseph M. Carey.



THOMAS, E. A., was born April 27, 1838, in Cayuga County, New York; attended Friends' Academy of Union Springs, which school was established by his uncle, John J. Thomas; practiced law in Auburn, New York, and elected Mayor of that city; a captain in the Union Army; affiliated with the Republican Party; appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory by President Grant, assigned to the second, then to the third Judicial District, serving from March 20, 1873 until December 14, 1877; compiled the first volume of the Wyoming Supreme Court Reports; returned to the East where he devoted some of his time to writing, being the author of several novels,

and of a Comprehensive Dictionary of Biography; died September 2, 1890 at Norristown, Pennsylvania.



BLAIR, JACOB B., associate justice of Wyoming, was born in Parkersburg, Wood County, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 11, 1821; attended the public schools; studied law, admitted to the bar in 1844, and commenced practice at Harrisville, Ritchie County, Virginia (now West Virginia); prosecuting attorney of Ritchie County for several years; returned to Parkersburg in 1856; a representative from Virginia and West Virginia, being elected as a Unionist from Virginia to the Thirty-seventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John T. Carlile, served from December 2, 1861 to March 3, 1863; upon the admission of West Virginia as a state into the Union, elected

to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served from December of 1863 to March 3, 1865; United States minister to Costa Rica 1868-1873; became affiliated with the Republican Party; appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming by President Grant, served from February 14, 1876 to April 23, 1888; moved to Utah in 1888; probate judge for Salt Lake County, Utah, 1892-1895; surveyor general of Utah from 1897 until his death in Salt Lake City on February 12, 1901, interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery.



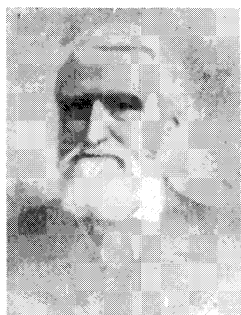
PECK, WILLIAM WARE, was born in 1819 in Burlington, Vermont; affiliated with the Republican Party; spent some time in the California gold fields; appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory by President Hayes, assigned to the third Judicial District, serving from December 14, 1877 until January 11, 1882; practiced law in Cheyenne before returning to New York City, where he continued his profession for a number of years; died in New York City, on October 10, 1899, at the age of eighty years.



SENER, JAMES B., chief justice of Wyoming, was born in Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, May 1837; attended private schools, and graduated from the University of Virginia at Charlottesville in 1859; graduated in law from Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) at Lexington in 1860; admitted to the bar the same year, and commenced practice in Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he also served as sheriff in 1860, and as sergeant from 1863 until 1865; army correspondent of the Southern Associated Press with the army of General Robert E. Lee; became editor of the Fredericksburg Ledger in 1865; delegate to the Republican National Convention at

Philadelphia in 1872 which nominated Grant and Wilson; elected as a Republican Representative to the Forty-third Congress, serving from March 4, 1873

until March 3, 1875; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1874 to the Forty-fourth Congress; resumed the practice of his profession; appointed chief justice of Wyoming Territory by President Hayes, served from December 18, 1879 to July 5, 1884; died in Washington, D. C., November 18, 1903; interment in the Citizens Cemetery of Fredricksburg, Virginia.



PARKS, SAMUEL C., associate justice of the Territory of Wyoming, was born at Middlebury, Vermont, March 25, 1820; graduated from Indiana State University receiving his A.B. degree in 1838; studied law at Bloomington one year with Lieutenant Governor Paris C. Dunning; removed to Springfield, Illinois, 1840; taught school in that vicinity; received degree of A.M. from Illinois College, Jacksonville, 1842; school commissioner of Logan County, Illinois, five years; member of Illinois Legislature 1854 and 1855; delegate to the first National Republican Convention, Philadelphia, 1856; assisted in convention at nomination of Lincoln at Chicago 1860; appointed by him associate

justice of Supreme Court of Idaho Territory, 1862; held the first courts there after its territorial organization; presidential elector for Springfield, Illinois, district, 1868, casting his vote for Grant; member of Illinois Constitutional Convention, 1870; appointed by President Hayes associate judge of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, 1878; transferred at his own request to the third Judicial District of Wyoming, 1882, serving there until 1886; a member of State Board of Pardons of Kansas for several years; removed to Cleveland, Ohio, 1895, where he served as court referee in many important cases; died February 8, 1917 in Kansas City, Missouri.



LACEY, JOHN W., chief justice of the Wyoming Territorial Supreme Court, was born in Randolph County, eastern Indiana, October 13, 1848; attended the public schools; an honored alumnus of Depauw University of Greencastle, Indiana, from where he received his B.A. degree in 1871 and M.A. degree in 1874; a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity; spent several years in educational work; studied law; in 1876 admitted to the bar at Marion, Indiana, where he carried on a general law practice until 1884; appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory by President Arthur in 1884, served from July 5, 1884 to November 8, 1886, when he resigned to

establish a law practice in Cheyenne, which lasted for fifty years; in 1914 Denver University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.; member of the Laramie County, Wyoming State, and American Bar Associations; affiliated with the Republican Party; died February 11, 1936, interment in Lakeview Cemetery, Cheyenne, Wyoming.



CORN, SAMUEL T., associate justice of Wyoming Territory, was born October 8, 1840, in Kentucky; received a general education; took up law; was admitted to the bar in 1863, and practiced law in southern Illinois; appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory by President Grover Cleveland in 1886, served from April 14, 1886 to June 21, 1890; removed to Evanston, where he practiced law; appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Associate Justice Gibson Clark, served from September 22, 1894 to January 7, 1895; elected associate justice to the Supreme Court of Wyoming in the fall of 1896, served from January 4, 1897 to January

5, 1903; chief justice from January 5, 1903 to January 2, 1905; removed to Utah in 1906; died in Utah, January 28, 1925.

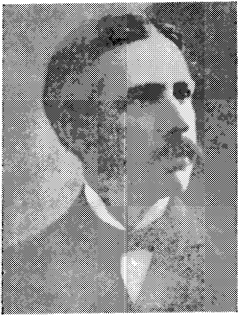


MAGINNIS, WILLIAM L., was born in 1854 in Zanesville, Ohio; educated in the public schools and colleges of Ohio; affiliated with the Democratic Party; appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory by President Cleveland, assigned to the first Judicial District, serving from November 8, 1886 until October 1, 1889; later moved to Utah, settling at Ogden; admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Utah, January 21, 1890; served as assistant United States Attorney of Utah during President Cleveland's second term; died October 26, 1910 at Ogden, Utah.



SAUFLEY, MICAH CHRISMAN, associate justice of Wyoming Territory, was born May 13, 1842 in Wayne County, Kentucky; attended grade school in Monticello and high school in Columbia, Kentucky; enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the Civil War; promoted to the rank of first lieutenant; after the war studied law in Monticello and Louisville, graduating in 1866; removed to Stanford, Kentucky in 1866 and began his most successful career as a lawyer and judge; affiliated with the Democratic Party; an elector for Hancock in the presidential election of 1880; appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory by

President Cleveland in 1888, and served until Wyoming was admitted to the Union in 1890; returned to Stanford, Kentucky and resumed the practice of law; serving his third term as circuit judge of the district at the time of his death, August 12, 1910, in Stanford.



VAN DEVANTER, WILLIS, chief justice of Wyoming Territory, was born in Marion, Indiana, April 17, 1859; received his education in the public schools, in Asbury (now Depauw) University, Indiana, and in the law school of Cincinnati College; received LL.B., Cincinnati Law School, 1881; LL.D., Depauw University, 1911, Universities of Cincinnati and Yale, 1927, University of Wyoming, 1933, College of Charleston, S. C., 1935; practiced law at Marion, Indiana, 1881-1884; then at Cheyenne, Wyoming; commissioner to revise Wyoming Statutes, 1886; city attorney, Cheyenne, 1887-1888; member of the Wyoming Territorial Legislative Assembly, 1888; appointed chief justice of the

Supreme Court of Wyoming by President Harrison in August 1889, served from October 1, 1889 to October 11, 1890; elected chief justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming at the first state election, took the oath of office on October 11, 1890, resigned four days later (October 15, 1890) to resume active practice of law; chairman of the Republican State Committee 1892-1894; member of the Republican National Committee 1896-1900; delegate to the Republican National Convention 1896; assistant attorney general of United States, 1897-1903; was United States circuit judge, eighth Judicial Circuit 1903-1910; associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, December 16, 1910 to June 2, 1937 when he resigned; died February 8, 1941 at his home in Washington, D. C.



CONAWAY, ASBURY BATEMAN, associate justice of Wyoming Territory, was appointed by President Harrison to the Wyoming Territorial Supreme Court, June 21, 1890 to succeed Justice Samuel T. Corn, who resigned as associate justice of the third Judicial District; served as Territorial associate justice until October 11, 1890; elected to the State Supreme Court at the first Wyoming State election, September 11, 1890.

For further biographical data see State Supreme Court Justice, Asbury Bateman Conaway.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE TERRITORY

(Adopted February 8th, 1887.)

Rule 1. The clerk of this court shall reside and keep his office at the capital. He shall not practice as an attorney or counsellor at law in this or any other court of the territory, while he is clerk. He shall not permit any record or paper to be taken from his office without an order of the court or one of the judges for its or his own use. He shall promptly notify by letter one of the attorneys of each side of any decision rendered, when such attorneys are not in attendance upon the court at the time the decision is rendered.

Rule 2. Five days before each term the clerk of the court shall prepare a calendar for the court and one for the bar wherein the cases brought into this court shall be entered in the following order:

First. Cases in which the United States is a party.

Second. Criminal cases arising under the laws of the territory.

Third. All other; each class to be arranged in the order of filing the transcripts.

Rule 3. All motions shall be in writing and subscribed by counsel, and a copy of the same shall be served upon the opposite party or his attorney of record, a reasonable time before the same is heard by the court.

Rule 4. Where the plaintiff in error fails to properly enter his errors in this court, the defendant in error by himself or counsel may apply to the court, on or after the first day of the term, for a rule on plaintiff in error, to be served on him or his counsel of record in the court below, to show cause why the writ or petition in error should not be dismissed and the judgment affirmed. Upon the taking of such rule, the court shall fix a day, during the term, for the return and hearing on the rule; and if no sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, the rule shall be made absolute, and the clerk shall certify the proceedings to the district court, from whence the record came and said certificate, showing the amount of the judgment, including costs, interest, and damages allowed, shall be a sufficient order for the issuance of execution.

Rule 5. No case, except as provided in section thirty-one hundred and twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Wyoming, will hereafter be heard until the plaintiff in error shall deliver to the clerk fourteen printed copies of an abstract of so much of the record as is necessary for a full understanding of all the questions presented to this court for decision; of which, six copies shall be for the court, two for the adverse party, two for the territorial library, two for the reporter and two remain with the clerk; said copies to be delivered to the clerk by the plaintiff in error within sixty days from the issuance of the writ, or the filing of the petition in error, and sixty days prior to the hearing of the cause. The reasonable cost of the printing shall be taxed in favor of the prevailing party. If the defendant in error shall deem the abstract of the plaintiff in error imperfect he may, within twenty days after the delivery of said copies to the clerk, deliver to the latter fourteen printed copies of such further or additional abstract as he shall deem necessary to a full understanding of the questions presented to the court for decision, to be distributed

like the original fourteen copies; and if the court at the hearing shall deem the additional transcript of the record thus furnished necessary, the court shall tax the costs of the same against the plaintiff in error. The printed transcripts required by this rule shall in all cases be paged, numbered and indexed, the index in every case to refer specifically by page, and number of page, to everything that may be deemed material to a proper understanding of such case. The supreme court, or any member of it may excuse a convict, or poor person in a civil cause, from observing the requirements of this rule, on proof of his pecuniary inability to comply with the same; the excuse of a member of the court to be by certificate, filed with the clerk.

Rule 6. The transcript shall contain so much of the record, proceedings, evidence, rulings and exceptions in the district court as the plaintiff shall chose to have incorporated in the transcript; subject to the right of the defendant in error to move for diminution of record; and subject to the power of this court to disallow to the plaintiff in error so much of the expense of the transcript sent up at his entrance, as arises from surplusage therein, and to disallow to the defendant in error so much of the expense of the additional transcript, sent up at his instance under an allowance of his motion for diminution as arises from surplusage therein.

Rule 7. Nothing which could have been alleged as ground for a new trial in the court below will be considered in this court unless it shall appear that the same was properly presented to the court below by motion for a new trial, and that the motion was overruled and proper exception was at the time reserved to the ruling on such motion, all to be embraced in the bill of exceptions. The ruling of the court below upon each matter presented by the motion for a new trial shall be sufficiently questioned in this court by an assignment that the court below erred in overruling the motion for a new trial.

Rule 8. All briefs shall be printed. The plaintiff in error shall serve upon the defendant in error or his attorney of record within sixty days after the filing of the printed abstract and thirty days before the hearing of the cause in this court a copy of his printed brief, and shall also at the same time, deposit with the clerk of this court fourteen copies thereof to be distributed as the copies of the printed transcripts are required to be distributed. The defendant in error, ten days before the hearing of the cause, shall serve upon the plaintiff in error or his attorney of record, a copy of his brief, and shall likewise at the same time deposit with the clerk of this court fourteen copies thereof, to be distributed as the briefs of plaintiff in error are required to be distributed.

Rule 9. In civil causes the errors relied upon shall be separately and distinctly alleged and presented in the brief of the plaintiff in error. Each error not so alleged and presented shall be deemed to be waived.

Rule 10. Counsel for plaintiff in error shall be entitled to the opening and closing. In his opening he shall present all authorities and points on which he relies; counsel opposed shall then be heard and shall present all his authorities and his defense generally, and counsel for plaintiff in error shall conclude. Counsel on either side of the case shall not occupy in argument exceeding ninety minutes, except by leave of the court, obtained before arguments are commenced.

Rule 11. In all cases decided by this court, a certified copy of the order of affirmance, modification or reversal, shall be sent to the court below within

fifteen days after being entered on the journal by the clerk of this court unless otherwise directed, or proceedings be stayed by appeal or writ of error.

Rule 12. On the first day of each term, a committee of three members of the bar of this court shall be appointed, to whom shall be referred all applications during such term, for admission to practice as attorneys of this court. For the information of the court such committee shall ascertain by careful examination and investigation and report upon the moral character and learning of each applicant, such report to be in writing.

Rule 13. All rules of the court, heretofore adopted, are hereby abrogated.

DISTRICT COURTS

The Organic Act of the Territory of Wyoming designated the judicial setup and created three judicial districts. Throughout the Territorial period there remained but three districts; however, the boundaries of these districts were changed several times by the various legislative assemblies. The district courts were presided over by the justices of the supreme court, and the chief justice was always in charge of the first district, the other justices assigned to their districts by law. In a proclamation of Governor Campbell, issued May 19, 1869, the first terms of the district courts were ordered. Prior to the organization of Wyoming Territory, the land now encompassed in the Wyoming boundaries was part of the second judicial district of Dakota. In January, 1868, Laramie and Carter Counties, Dakota Territory, were placed under the jurisdiction of the second judicial district of Dakota and a term of court was ordered to be held annually in Cheyenne. In January, 1869, Albany and Carbon Counties were also added to the second judicial district and a term of court was ordered to be held in Laramie each year. The first permanent definition of the judicial districts under Wyoming Territory was made by the Legislative Assembly November-December of 1869 and became law immediately.

JUDGES

The district courts were presided over by the justices of the Territorial Supreme Court. These justices received their appointments from the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. They were assigned to their respective districts by the Assembly of the Territory.

DUTIES AND POWERS

The judges of the district courts ordinarily held two terms of court at the county seat of each county in their respective districts. A majority of the voters within a district could procure an extra session of the court when deemed necessary. The lengthy duties and powers of the district courts were defined by the legislative assemblies, chiefly the Assembly of 1869. At the first meeting of the Supreme Court justices, the rules of procedure were outlined for the district courts. In 1884, the Legislature gave to the judges the power to hold court in districts other than the ones to which they were assigned in case of the absence of a judge, or, if for some reason a judge should feel unqualified to hear a case.

SALARIES

The salaries of the judges of the district courts were covered by their salaries as justices of the Territorial Supreme Court. In 1877, Judge Fisher was given an additional eight hundred dollars a year to be paid from the treasury of the county of Laramie, so long as he remained judge of the first

district court.⁶ According to the same law, Judge Blair received an additional one thousand dollars per year, paid from the treasuries of Albany, Carbon, Sweetwater and Uinta Counties. The Legislative Assembly of 1882 repealed this law, and awarded each of the judges extra compensation of four hundred dollars each year.

UNITED STATES CASES

According to the Organic Act of Wyoming Territory, the district courts exercised the same jurisdiction over United States cases and cases arising under the Constitution of the United States as that vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States. The first six days of each meeting of the district courts, or so much thereof as necessary, were devoted to these cases. By the Legislative Assembly of 1869 the following terms of court were defined for United States cases. In the first district, terms of court were held alternately at the county seats of Laramie (Cheyenne) and Albany (Laramie) counties; the first to be decided by the Chief Justice. In the second district the terms of court were held alternately at the county seats of Carbon (Rawlins) and Uinta (Evanston) counties—the first term was held in Uinta County. There was no definite setup for the third judicial district. In 1890 the Territorial Legislature designated that United States terms were to be held at the same time as those of the several district courts.

"LAW" TERMS

The Legislative Assembly of 1869 designated the first Monday of every recurring December, March, June and September of each for "law" terms to be held in the third judicial district, at which terms the several district courts had the same jurisdiction and powers of the court at a general term, except there were no juries, petit or grand.

CLERK

By the Organic Act each district court appointed its own clerk, who also acted as register in chancery. The clerk kept his office where the court was held. In a district composed of two or more counties, the clerk could appoint a deputy clerk in each county where court was ordered to be held; the deputy clerk had the power to execute the duties of the clerk within the county for which he was appointed, but all official acts were in the name of the clerk who was liable for all acts done by the deputy.

⁶Judge Fisher resigned December 18, 1879

Note.—The Rules of the Supreme Court for 1887, with Amendments, were the same as the rules from 1869 to 1887. The rules as of 1887 were used until 1890, when upon the adoption of the Constitution the State Supreme Court established its own rules. The same was true of the Rules of the District Court, the 1882 rules, as amended, being used until 1890.

TERRITORIAL DISTRICT JUDGES AND TERMS IN THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT TO WHICH EACH WAS ASSIGNED

May, 1869-October 11, 1890

FIRST DISTRICT

Judge	Term
John H. Howe.....	May 25, 1869 ^h to October 14, 1871
Joseph W. Fisher.....	October 14, 1871 to December 18, 1879
James B. Sener.....	December 18, 1879 to July 5, 1884
John W. Lacey.....	July 5, 1884 to November 8, 1886
William L. Maginnis.....	November 8, 1886 to October 1, 1889
Willis Van Devanter.....	October 1, 1889 to October 11, 1890

SECOND DISTRICT

Judge	Term
William T. Jones.....	June 13, 1869 ^h to December 10, 1869
John H. Kingman.....	December 10, 1869 to March 20, 1873
E. A. Thomas.....	March 20, 1873 to December 31, 1875
Joseph M. Carey.....	December 31, 1875 to February 14, 1876
Jacob B. Blair.....	February 14, 1876 to April 23, 1888
Micah C. Saufley.....	April 23, 1888 to October 11, 1890

THIRD DISTRICT

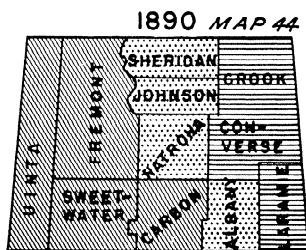
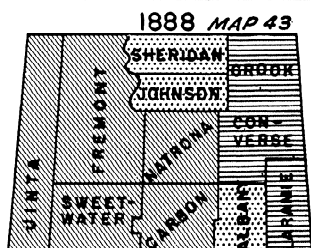
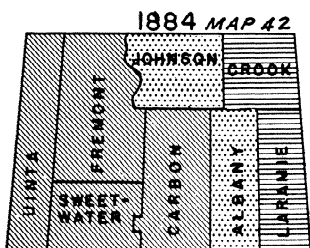
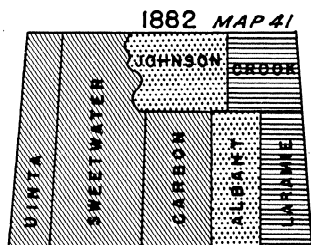
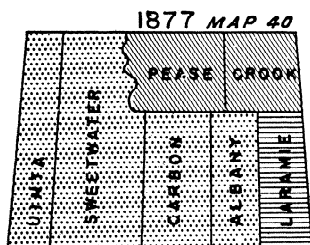
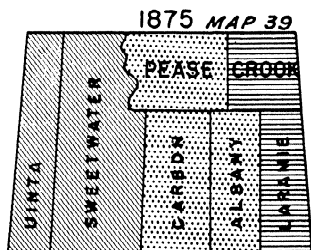
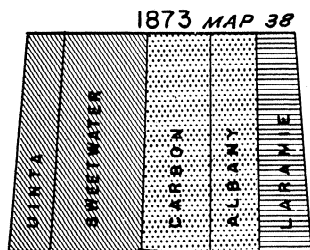
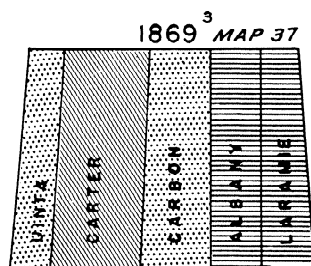
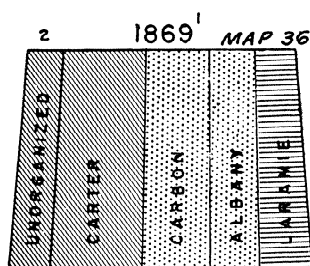
Judge	Term
John H. Kingman.....	June 22, 1869 ^h to December 10, 1869
William T. Jones.....	December 10, 1869 to February 8, 1871
Joseph W. Fisher.....	February 8, 1871 to October 14, 1871*
Joseph M. Carey.....	January 18, 1872 to December 31, 1875
E. A. Thomas.....	December 31, 1875 to December 14, 1877
William Ware Peck.....	December 14, 1877 to January 11, 1882
Samuel C. Parks.....	January 11, 1882 to April 14, 1886
Samuel T. Corn.....	April 14, 1886 to June 21, 1890
Asbury Conaway.....	June 21, 1890 to October 11, 1890

^h By proclamation of Governor Campbell, May 19, 1869. All other assignments were made by the Territorial Assembly.

* Joseph W. Fisher was appointed to fill the vacancy created in the first district by the resignation of Judge Howe. Joseph M. Carey was appointed to succeed Judge Fisher in the third district. From October 14, 1871 until January 18, 1872, the third district was without a judge.

NOTE: The biographies of the district court judges will be found under the Territorial Supreme Court. The members of the Supreme Court acted also as District Court Judges during the Territorial period.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF WYOMING TERRITORY 1869-1890



1st Judicial District.

2nd Judicial District.

3rd Judicial District.



1. By Proclamation of Governor Campbell, May 19, 1869.
2. By Proclamation of Governor Campbell, June 9, 1869. The unorganized portion of the Territory was included in the Third Judicial District.

3. The Judicial Districts for the spring and fall terms of court for 1869 were established by the Governor's Proclamations. The Judicial Districts thereafter were established by law.

Map for 1886 not included as it was the same as 1884.

TERMS OF DISTRICT COURT HELD IN WYOMING UNDER THE DAKOTA TERRITORIAL LAWS

1868

DISTRICT	WHERE HELD	DATE OF CONVENING
Second (Laramie and Carter Counties)	Cheyenne (Laramie)	First Monday of March

1869

Second (Laramie, Albany, Carbon and Carter Counties)	Cheyenne (Laramie) Laramie (Albany)	First Monday of March Fourth Monday of March
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These four counties were under the jurisdiction of the Dakota Courts until June 9, 1869 when the Wyoming Governor issued a proclamation dividing Wyoming into three Judicial Districts.

TERMS OF THE TERRITORIAL DISTRICT COURTS OF WYOMING*

May, 1869-Oct. 11, 1890

1869

First (Laramie County)	Cheyenne	May 25, 1869 September 7, 1869
Second (Albany and Carbon Counties)	Laramie	June 13, 1869 October 12, 1869
Third (Carter County) ^j	South Pass City	June 22, 1869 September 22, 1869

1869-1873

First (Laramie and Albany Counties)	Cheyenne (Laramie County)	Third Monday of March Third Monday of July Third Monday of November
	Laramie (Albany County)	First Monday of March First Monday of September
Second (Carbon and Uinta Counties)	Merril and Evanston (Uinta County) ^k	First Monday of January Fourth Monday of July
	Rawlins Springs (Carbon County)	First Monday of December First Monday of May
	South Pass City	First Monday of June First Monday of October
Third (Carter County) ^l		

* The Judicial Districts for the spring term (May and June) and the fall term (September and October) 1869, were established by the Governor's proclamations. The Judicial Districts and terms thereafter were established by law.

^j That part of Wyoming Territory taken from Utah Territory and Idaho Territory was added to the third judicial district, June 9, 1869.

^k By law, Merrill was to be County Seat until after first election, which took place in September, 1870, at which time Evanston became the permanent County Seat. Two terms of court were held at Merrill, in January and July of 1870.

^l Name changed to Sweetwater, December 13, 1869.

TERMS OF THE TERRITORIAL DISTRICT COURTS OF WYOMING—Continued

May, 1869-Oct. 11, 1890

1873-1875		
DISTRICT	WHERE HELD	DATE OF CONVENING
First (Laramie County)	Cheyenne	Fourth Monday of May First Monday of November
Second (Albany and Carbon Counties)	Laramie (Albany County)	First Monday of February
	Rawlins (Carbon County)	First Monday of August First Monday of April
		Second Monday of September
Third (Sweetwater and Uinta Counties)	Evanston (Uinta County)	First Monday of January First Monday of July
	Green River (Sweetwater) ^m	First Monday of May First Monday of October
1875-1877		
First (Laramie and Crook Counties) ⁿ	Cheyenne (Laramie)	Fourth Monday of May First Monday of November
Second (Albany, Carbon and Pease counties) ^o	Laramie (Albany)	First Monday of February First Monday of August
	Rawlins (Carbon)	First Monday of April Second Monday of September
Third (Sweetwater and Uinta Counties)	Green River (Sweetwater)	First Monday of May and October
	Evanston (Uinta)	First Monday of January and July
1877-March, 1882		
First (Laramie County)	Cheyenne	Fourth Monday of May First Monday of November
Second (Sweetwater, Albany and Carbon Counties)	Laramie (Albany)	First Monday of February First Monday of August
	Rawlins (Carbon)	First Monday of April Second Monday of September
	Green River (Sweetwater)	First Monday of May First Monday of October
	Evanston (Uinta)	First Monday of January First Monday of July
Third (Pease ^p and Crook ^q Counties)	Crook County Pease County	First Monday of July First Monday of October

^m County Seat changed from South Pass City to Green River by 1873 Legislature and a special term of court was held at Green River, fourth Monday of December, 1873.

ⁿ When organized. Not organized until Jan. 22, 1885.

^o When organized. Not organized until 1879. Name changed to Johnson, Dec. 13, 1879.

^p When organized. Not organized until 1879. Name changed to Johnson, Dec. 13, 1879.

^q When organized. Not organized until Jan. 22, 1885.

TERMS OF THE TERRITORIAL DISTRICT COURTS OF WYOMING—Continued

May, 1869-Oct. 11, 1890

March, 1882-March, 1884

DISTRICT	WHERE HELD	DATE OF CONVENING
First (Laramie and Crook ^a Counties)	Cheyenne (Laramie)	Third Monday of April
		Third Monday of November
Second (Albany and Johnson Counties)	Laramie (Albany)	Third Monday of March
	Buffalo (Johnson)	Third Monday of October Second Monday of July
Third (Carbon, Sweetwater, and Uinta Counties)	Evanston (Uinta)	First Monday of February First Monday of September
	Green River (Sweetwater)	Third Monday of February
	Rawlins (Carbon)	Third Monday of September First Monday of March First Monday of October

March, 1884^r-March, 1886

First (Laramie County)	Cheyenne	Fourth Monday of May Second Monday of November
Second (Albany and Johnson Counties)	Laramie (Albany)	Second Monday of March
	Buffalo (Johnson)	Second Monday of October Fourth Monday of June ^a Second Monday of December
Third (Carbon, Sweetwater, Uinta and Fremont Counties)	Evanston (Uinta)	First Monday of February First Monday of September
	Green River (Sweetwater)	Third Monday of February
	Rawlins (Carbon)	Third Monday of September First Monday of March
	Fremont ^t	First Monday of October Special

March, 1886-March, 1888

First (Laramie and Crook Counties)	Cheyenne (Laramie)	Same as 1884-1886
	Sundance (Crook)	First Tuesday of August
Second (Albany and Johnson Counties)	Laramie (Albany)	Same as 1884-1886
	Buffalo (Johnson)	Same as 1884-1886
Third (Carbon, Sweetwater, Uinta and Fremont Counties)	Evanston (Uinta)	Same as 1884-1886
	Green River (Sweetwater)	Same as 1884-1886
	Rawlins (Carbon)	Same as 1884-1886
	Lander (Fremont)	First Monday of July

^rOn March 7, 1884, an act was passed changing the time for court in all the judicial districts, later the same day this act was repealed.

^aTo take effect for Johnson County, July 1st, 1884.

^tWhen organized. Organized April 22, 1884. Lander, county seat.

TERMS OF THE TERRITORIAL DISTRICT COURTS OF WYOMING—Continued

May, 1869-Oct. 11, 1890

March, 1888-March, 1890

DISTRICT	WHERE HELD	DATE OF CONVENING
First (Laramie, Converse, and Crook Counties)	Cheyenne (Laramie)	Same as 1884-1886
	Sundance (Crook)	Same as 1886-1888
	Douglas (Converse)	Special
Second (Albany, Johnson and Sheridan Counties)	Laramie (Albany)	Same as 1884-1886
	Buffalo (Johnson)	Same as 1884-1886
	Sheridan (Sheridan)	Special
Third (Carbon Sweetwater, Uinta, Fremont and Natrona ^u Counties)	Evanston (Uinta)	Same as 1884-1886
	Green River (Sweetwater)	Same as 1884-1886
	Rawlins (Carbon)	Same as 1884-1886
	Lander (Fremont)	Same as 1886-1888
	Casper (Natrona)	Special

March, 1890-October 11, 1890 (State Organized)

First (Laramie, Converse and Crook Counties)	Cheyenne (Laramie)	Fourth Monday of May
		Second Monday of November
	Sundance (Crook)	Second Monday of February
	Douglas (Converse)	Second Monday of August
Second (Albany, Johnson, Sheridan and Natrona Counties)		Fourth Monday of March ^v
		Third Monday of October
	Laramie (Albany)	Second Monday of March
	Buffalo (Johnson)	First Monday of October
	Sheridan (Sheridan)	First Monday of May ^w
Third (Uinta, Sweetwater, Carbon and Fremont Counties)	Casper (Natrona)	First Monday of September
		Third Monday of September
	Evanston (Uinta)	Third Monday of August
	Green River (Sweetwater)	First Monday of April
	Rawlins (Carbon)	First Monday of September
	Lander (Fremont)	Fourth Monday of April
		Fourth Monday of September
		Second Monday of May
		Second Monday of October
		First Monday of July

^uNot organized until 1890.

^vMarch term of court omitted in 1890.

^wMay term of court omitted in 1890.

Note.—After October 11, 1890, the terms of court for the State District Courts were changed.

RULES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS OF THE TERRITORY—1882

OF THE ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

Rule 1.—When any person shall make application for admission to practice in any district court as an attorney-at-law, the court shall appoint a committee of not less than three members of the bar, who shall examine the applicant, and if, after such examination, the committee shall make a favorable report as to the competency of the applicant, including the statutory requirements, he may, in the discretion of the court, be admitted on taking the required oath.

READING THE JOURNAL.

Rule 2.—The clerk shall, immediately after the opening of court on each day, read the journal entries of the preceding day, that any errors occurring therein may then be corrected. The judge presiding shall, as soon after the adjournment of the term as practicable, sign the journal of the term.

OF MOTIONS.

Rule 3.—All motions shall be made in writing, specifying cause for the same, and when founded on matters of fact not appearing in the pleadings, or other proceedings in the case, must be supported by affidavit, which shall be filed with the motion. And no motion will be heard except by order of the court, unless written notice thereof shall be served upon the opposite attorney at least one day prior to the time fixed for such hearing, if the attorney lives in the same county, or at least three days prior thereto if the attorneys live in different counties.

OF AGREEMENTS TO BE MADE IN WRITING.

Rule 4.—No private agreement, stipulation or consent, between parties or counsel, in respect to any matter or proceeding in a cause, shall be alleged or suggested by either party against the other, unless the same is in writing and signed by the party against whom it is so alleged or suggested—or is entered into in open court and noted on the journal of the court.

OF FILING PAPERS.

Rule 5.—Every paper filed in a cause shall have indorsed thereon the name of the paper and the cause to which it belongs, and the name of the attorney filing the same. When not so indorsed the paper may, on motion and in the discretion of the court, be stricken from the files of the court.

OF CONTINUANCE OF CASES.

Rule 6.—All motions for the continuance of cases, whether criminal or civil, shall be presented in writing, supported by affidavit of the party (his agent or attorney), applying therefor, stating the facts on which the motion is founded, unless they appear on the record; but on the hearing of the motion

for a continuance, the affidavit in support thereof will be taken as true; and no contradictory, supplemental or amended affidavit, or statement, will be permitted unless by leave of the court. The court in its discretion may receive an oral or written statement of the prosecuting attorney for the county, or the U. S. district attorney, for a continuance, in lieu of an affidavit.

OF THE ADMENDMENTS OF PLEADINGS.

Rule 7.—A party having obtained leave to amend a pleading, who fails to do so within the time limited, shall be considered as electing to abide by his former pleading. And in no case of amendment shall the original pleading be withdrawn from the files, or obliterated, unless leave be given to substitute the amendment for the original pleading, in which case a certified copy of such original pleading shall be retained by the clerk in the files; nor shall the amendment be made by erasure or interlineation, except by leave of the court.

OF JUDGMENTS BY DEFAULT.

Rule 8.—When a default has been entered for want of an appearance, of a plea, or from any other cause, it will be set aside only upon an affidavit of merit, and of diligence, or explaining satisfactorily the want of diligence.

OF DEPOSITIONS.

Rule 9.—Sec. 1. In all cases when depositions are suppressed, and the court, on examination of the same, shall find them to be material, the cause shall be continued for that term, on the application of the party whose depositions are suppressed, unless the objections to the depositions be waived, but no continuance for defect of the depositions of the same witnesses shall be allowed more than once.

Sec. 2. Depositions to be used in any district court shall not be taken in term time except by consent, unless the court, for good cause shown, shall otherwise order. A motion for leave to take depositions during any term of court shall be in writing, and shall state particularly the reasons for taking them, which application shall be supported by affidavit.

OF IMPANELING JURIES.

Rule 10.—Twelve jurors shall be called to the box and examined on their *voir dire*, if either party desire to so examine them. After the parties have passed for cause, in civil cases, the plaintiff may challenge one juror peremptorily, and the defendant may then challenge one peremptorily, and so on alternately until the jury is accepted or the peremptory challenges exhausted. Either party passing a challenge at the proper time to use it, shall be deemed to have waived the challenge.

In criminal cases punishable capitally, and in other felonies, the right of challenge shall be exercised as follows: First, the prosecution shall have one and the defense three, and so on until the jury be accepted or the challenges exhausted. Either party failing to exercise the challenge at the proper time shall be taken to have waived the challenge. But in either criminal or civil cases, neither party shall be compelled to exercise any challenge unless the number of twelve shall be in the jury box at the time.

ON INSTRUCTION TO JURIES.

Rule 11.—When the court is asked to instruct the jury in any cause, the instructions asked for must be prepared by the counsel of the respective parties, and submitted to the court (legibly and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, so that any one thereof may be detached and withdrawn from the others) before the commencement of the argument in criminal cases or the concluding argument in civil cases, or they will not be considered by the court. If required, the court will allow time before the argument is commenced for the preparation of the instructions asked.

OF COMPUTATION OF JUDGMENT.

Rule 12.—In all cases where no jury trial is had, the clerk of the court, under the direction and subject to the control of the court, shall make all assessments of damages and computations of interest.

CASES NOT DISPOSED OF DURING TERM STAND CONTINUED.

Rule 13.—All cases and matters pending in any district court at any time and not otherwise disposed of during the term, will stand continued as of course.

PROBATE COURTS

The probate courts of the Territory of Wyoming were called for in the Organic Act, which also declared that the jurisdiction of such courts was to be limited by law. Under Dakota Territory, a probate court was set up in each of the four counties: Albany, Carbon, Carter and Laramie. The first probate judge to be appointed for Laramie County was George Wilson, Jr., on January 9, 1867, when Laramie County included all of what is today Wyoming, with the exception of the small portion which included Utah and Idaho.

JUDGES

The probate judges were elected by popular vote to serve a term of two years. Each elected judge also acted as ex-officio county treasurer, and in some instances acted as ex-officio justice of the peace. In 1890 the Assembly delegated the judge to act as his own clerk.

SALARIES

The probate judges received such fees as were allowed by law.

DUTIES AND POWERS

The several probate judges of the Territory had full power and authority to administer oaths and affirmations in all cases where such were required. They were also authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments of writing, and to solemnize marriages.

Records of all proceedings were ordered to be kept, and the courts were delegated to provide and keep a seal of the court.

Each judge kept his office at the seat of the county in which he was elected. All other duties and powers of the probate court were prescribed by law.

TERMS

By the laws of 1871, in each county, the judge was to attend at his office on the second Monday of January, April, July and October and to hold a term of court to last until all the cases on the docket had been determined. The courts were open each day to transact business within its jurisdiction not required by law to be determined during the regular terms.

VACANCIES

A vacancy in the probate courts was filled by appointment made by the board of county commissioners. If the unexpired term exceeded one year, then the commissioners called a special election to fill the vacancy.

BOND

Each probate judge was required to furnish bond of ten thousand dollars with two or more sufficient sureties.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

By section nine of the Organic Act of Wyoming the courts of the justices of the peace were set up. The Organic Act limited the jurisdiction of the justices to cases not exceeding one hundred dollars and further specified that the jurisdiction of these courts should be limited by law. The Dakota Legislature organized justices of the peace and made appointments for the four Dakota counties within the present boundaries of Wyoming. The first justice of the peace appointed by the Dakota Legislature for this part of the territory was Robert Tate who received his appointment on January 9, 1867 to hold court in Laramie County. After Wyoming became a territory the justices were elected by the people.

JUSTICES

In each county there was one or more justices of the peace elected annually by popular vote at a general election in such precincts as the board of county commissioners directed. In 1879, the election was changed to every two years beginning November, 1880, thereby extending the terms of office of the justices. A justice precinct located at the county seat was entitled to two justices of the peace.

DUTIES AND POWERS

The jurisdiction of the justices of the peace was limited to the counties in which they resided. Each justice of the peace kept his office in the precinct in which he was elected but he could issue process in any place in the county. In 1884 the justices were given authority to hold court and try cases in other precincts than their own upon change of place of trial in the court.

According to the Organic Act the justice of peace had jurisdiction in all cases not over one hundred dollars. In 1873, the legislative assembly asked that the Organic Act be amended so that the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace should be extended to include all cases under three hundred dollars in order to better administer justice. This was finally made a law in 1886 with the express stipulation that cases exceeding one hundred dollars could properly be brought originally in the district courts.

It was the duty of the justice of the peace, upon the expiration of his term, to deposit with his successor the dockets and records of his office, papers, laws and statutes which belonged to the office; these were kept as public records and property.

In 1877, the justices of the peace were given jurisdiction to try criminal cases less than felony in which the fine or punishment did not exceed one hundred dollars or six months in the county jail. The defendant was given the right of appeal to the district court.

SALARIES

In precincts where the population exceeded 3,000 the justices were paid a salary of seventy-five dollars a month in all criminal cases. Where the population was under 3,000 they received a salary of fifty dollars a month. In all cases where a salary was provided the justices received no fees for services rendered in criminal cases. In civil cases the justices received fees as provided by law.

VACANCIES

A vacancy in the office of justice of the peace was filled by appointment by the board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurred.

CONSTABLE

The constable acted as ministerial officer in the justices' courts in his respective county in civil and criminal cases. It was the duty of the constable to serve and execute all warrants, writs, precepts, executions and other process directed and delivered to him. The constable had in his power to call the power of the county to his aid and he made due return of all process directed to him. It was also the duty of the constable to apprehend all felons and violators of the criminal code of the Territory; thus, he possessed police powers.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF WYOMING TERRITORIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1890

The Legislative Assembly was composed of the council and house of representatives. The legislative power was vested in the governor and the assembly.

Apportionment

The Governor's proclamation of August 3, 1869, divided the Territory into council and representative districts, which were proportionately represented according to population.

The Wyoming Legislative Assembly of 1869 passed an act¹ apportioning the Territory into legislative districts. This act was repealed by an act of Congress, February 21, 1871², which directed the Governor to apportion the Territory into legislative districts by proclamation. The apportioning of the Territory was by the Governor's proclamation in 1873³, 1875, 1877, and 1879⁴.

By an act of Congress, June 3, 1880⁵, the Territory was apportioned by a Board of Apportionment composed of the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President of the Council of the 1879 Legislative Assembly.

In 1882 the Territory was apportioned according to Congressional Act of June 3, 1880.

In 1884 the Territory was apportioned but not as of the Congressional Act of 1880, so the apportionment had to be legalized by Congress, January 19, 1886⁶, when the legislative assembly convened.

In 1886 the Territory was apportioned by the Governor's proclamation of September 7, 1886; authority was vested in him by the Congressional Acts of January 19, 1886 and June 3, 1880.

In 1888 the Territory was apportioned as of the Congressional Act of January 19, 1886.

In 1890 the Territory was apportioned as of the Congressional Act of January 19, 1886. This apportionment was not used, as Wyoming became a State with the adoption of the Constitution, July 10, 1890.

Election of Members

Members of the legislative assembly were elected by the qualified voters of the Territory.

On August 3, 1869, the Governor issued a proclamation calling for an election to be held on September 2, 1869, to elect the members of the legislative assembly.

The election laws⁷ of 1869 stipulated that members of the assembly were to be elected at the general election of 1871. Members were elected for two years, so that this act brought the election of the members in the uneven years.

¹W. S. L. 1869, c. 32.

²U. S. Stat. 16:29.

³Ibid 17:580.

⁴Ibid. 18:121.

⁵U. S. Sup. R. S. 1:535.

⁶U. S. Stat. 24:2.

⁷W. S. L. 1869, c. 68.

In 1879 the Legislative Assembly passed an act⁸ changing the day of election, which had been set by the 1869 election laws as the first Tuesday of September, to the Tuesday after the first Monday in November 1880, and every two years thereafter, bringing the election for all elected officers in the even years. This was the first time all elected officers, territorial, county, and precinct officers, were elected at one election. This arrangement continued until statehood.

Number of Members

The Organic Act fixed the number of members of the legislative assembly; the council to consist of nine members, which could be increased to thirteen, and the house of representatives to consist of thirteen members, which could be increased to twenty-seven.

This number of members for both branches of the legislative assembly was not changed in 1869, 1871, nor in 1873. The Assembly of 1873⁹ provided for an increase of members, thirteen to the council, and twenty-seven to the house of representatives, to go into effect January 1, 1874. This increased the number of members in the 1875 Legislative Assembly to forty, which number continued until 1879, inclusive.

In 1878, Congress passed an act¹⁰ fixing the number of members of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories, Wyoming included; the council not to exceed twelve members, and the house of representatives not to exceed twenty-four. Beginning with the Legislative Assembly of 1882, this number remained in force until Wyoming became a state in 1890.

Term of Office

By the Organic Act, members of the council were in office two years, members of the house one year. By Congressional Act of March 3, 1869¹¹, the term of members of the house was extended to two years.

Time to Convene

On September 22, 1869, the Governor issued a proclamation fixing the time for the First Territorial Legislative Assembly to convene, Tuesday, October 12, 1869.

The authority of the legislative assemblies to fix the day of convening their regular sessions was vested in the assemblies by the Organic Act.

The day and year set for the legislative assembly to convene were fixed by an act¹² of the 1869 Legislative Assembly as the first Tuesday of November in 1871, and the first Tuesday of November in every second year thereafter.

The Legislative Assembly of 1879¹³ changed the day and year for the assembly to convene to the second Tuesday of January 1882, and on the second Tuesday of January every second year thereafter. By this act the legislative assembly convened in the even years. There was no session of the assembly from the Sixth Assembly in November 1879 until the Seventh Assembly in January 1882. By this act a period of fourteen months elapsed

⁸ Ibid. 1879, c. 34.

⁹ Ibid. 1873, c. 27.

¹⁰ U. S. Stat. 20:193.

¹¹ U. S. R. S., 18 § 1846.

¹² W. S. L. 1869, c. 54.

¹³ Ibid. 1879, c. 52.

between the time when members were elected and the time they took office; this situation continued until 1890. The Eleventh Territorial Assembly of 1890¹⁴ provided for a Twelfth Territorial Legislative Assembly to convene on the second Tuesday of January 1891, and on the second Tuesday in January of every second year thereafter. This law would have done away with the fourteen month difficulty between the time when members were elected and the time they took their seats, but Wyoming became a state July 1890, therefore there was no Twelfth Territorial Legislative Assembly.

An Act of Congress, March 2, 1889¹⁵, provided that each subsequent territorial legislature was to convene on a fixed day in January following the general election, which act corresponded with the Territorial Legislative Assembly Act of 1890.

Length of Session

The Organic Act provided the term of the legislative assembly to be forty days, except the first session which could be extended to sixty days. On November 20, 1869, the legislative assembly adopted a resolution¹⁶ extending this session to sixty days.

By an act of Congress, December 23, 1880¹⁷, the term of the legislative session was extended to sixty days. This went into effect January 1882, and continued until statehood.

Compensation of Members

The Organic Act provided that the members of the legislative assembly were entitled to receive four dollars each per day during their attendance at sessions, and three dollars for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the said sessions.

By an act of Congress January 23, 1873¹⁸, the members of the legislative assemblies each received a compensation of six dollars a day during the sessions, the allowance for traveling to and from the sessions remaining the same.

On June 19, 1878¹⁹, Congress repealed the act of January 23, 1873, changing the compensation of members of the legislative assemblies from six dollars a day to four dollars a day; the traveling expenses remaining the same. The members of the legislative assemblies received four dollars a day from 1882 to 1890, when Wyoming adopted the Constitution in July 1890 and became a state.

The members of different legislative assemblies made attempts, through legislation, to greatly increase their salaries but this was entirely in the control of Congress.^a

Members of the Territorial Legislature were not allowed to receive any compensation other than that provided by the laws of the United States.²⁰

¹⁴W. T. S. L. 1890, c. 29.

¹⁵U. S. Stat. 25:909.

¹⁶W. S. L. 1869, c. 87.

¹⁷U. S. Stat. 21:312.

¹⁸U. S. R. S. 2 Ed. 1878, § 1853.

¹⁹U. S. Stat. 20:193.

²⁰U. S. R. S. 2 Ed. 1878, § 1855.

^aThe 1869 Legislative Assembly passed a law which greatly increased the compensation of members of both houses of the assembly. This bill was vetoed by the Governor, but it was passed over the Governor's veto by a two-thirds vote of each house. Associate Justice Kingman delivered an opinion and declared this law to be unconstitutional.

Officers of Council and House

The president of the council for each assembly was elected by the members of the council. The speaker of the house for each assembly was elected by the members of the house of representatives.

The president of the council and speaker of the house each received eight dollars per day, the rule being to double the pay they received as members of the assembly.²¹

By an act of Congress January 23, 1873²², the president of the council and speaker of the house each received a compensation of ten dollars per day during the sessions.

By an act of Congress June 19, 1878²³, the president of the council and speaker of the house each received six dollars per day during the sessions; this continued until statehood.

Subordinate Officers

Prior to 1873 each house of the legislative assembly was allowed one engrossing clerk, one enrolling clerk, one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one sergeant-at-arms, and one foreman, at three dollars per day each, and one messenger at two dollars per day.^b

By an act of Congress January 23, 1873²⁴, the subordinate officers and their compensations were named for the several Territories, Wyoming included; one chief clerk, eight dollars per day; one assistant clerk, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one sergeant-at-arms, one doorkeeper, one messenger, one watchman, each of the foregoing to receive five dollars per day. This went into effect for the 1873 Legislative Assembly.

By an act of Congress June 19, 1878²⁵, the number of subordinate officers and their compensations for the legislative assemblies were changed: One chief clerk, six dollars per day; one enrolling and engrossing clerk, five dollars per day; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, five dollars per day; and one chaplain, one dollar and fifty cents per day. All officers named by Congress received the same mileage in coming to and returning from the legislative assembly as the members of the assembly, said compensation to be paid only during sessions of legislative assemblies. The compensation of additional officers appointed by the legislative assemblies had to be paid from the funds of the Territorial Treasury.

Special Sessions

There were no special sessions of the legislative assembly during the Territorial period. No special session could be held without the approval of the President of the United States.²⁶

²¹ Book of Letters 1869-1870, pp. 201-207 Secretary of State's Office.

²² U. S. Stat. 17:416.

²³ Ibid. 20:193.

²⁴ U. S. R. S. 18 § 1861.

²⁵ U. S. Stat. 20:193.

²⁶ U. S. Sup. R. S. 1:65.

^b This paragraph quoted by the U. S. Comptroller of the Treasury from a **Circular of General Instructions 1863**, in a letter to the Secretary of the Territory. Book of Letters 1869-1872, p. 201. (Secretary of State's Office.)

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENTS OF WYOMING TERRITORY—1869-1890

1869¹

Council Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	3
Second.....	Albany and Carbon.....	3
Third.....	Carter County and that portion of Wyoming which was detached from the Territories of Utah and Idaho ^a	3

Representative Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	4
Second.....	Albany	3
Third.....	Carbon	3
Fourth.....	Carter	3
Fifth.....	That portion of Wyoming which was detached from the Territories of Utah and Idaho ^a	1
	At Large.....	1

NOTE: By Proclamation of Governor J. A. Campbell, August 3, 1869, in compliance with the provisions of the Organic Act, July 25, 1868.

1871²

Council Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	3
Second.....	Albany	1
Third.....	Carbon	1
Fourth.....	Sweetwater	2
Fifth.....	Uinta	1

Representative Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	3
Second.....	Albany	2
Third.....	Carbon	2
Fourth.....	Sweetwater	3
Fifth.....	Uinta	2

NOTE: By Proclamation of Governor J. A. Campbell, July 22, 1871, on authority of an Act of Congress, February 21, 1871, which repealed an Act (S. L. 1869, ch. 32, P. 371) of the Wyoming Legislative Assembly apportioning Wyoming into council and representative districts. (U. S. Stat. vol. 16, ch. 65, p. 29.)

¹Executive Records, B. 2, p. 32, (Sec. State's Office).

²Cheyenne Daily Leader, August 16, 1871.

^aThis portion of Wyoming became Uinta County December 1, 1869.

1873³

Council Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	3
Second.....	Albany	2
Third.....	Carbon and Sweetwater.....	2
Fourth.....	Uinta	2

Representative Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	4
Second.....	Albany	4
Third.....	Carbon	1
Fourth.....	Sweetwater	2
Fifth.....	Uinta	2

NOTE: By Proclamation of Governor J. A. Campbell, July 18, 1873, on the authority vested in him by an Act of Congress, March 3, 1873. (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 17, p. 580, ch. 242.)

1875⁴

Council Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	4
Second.....	Albany	3
Third.....	Albany and Laramie.....	1
Fourth.....	Carbon	1
Fifth.....	Carbon, Sweetwater, Uinta.....	1
Sixth.....	Sweetwater	1
Seventh.....	Uinta	2

Representative Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	8
Second.....	Albany	6
Third.....	Carbon	3
Fourth.....	Sweetwater	4
Fifth.....	Uinta	6

NOTE: By Proclamation of Governor John M. Thayer, July 14, 1875 on the authority vested in him by an Act of Congress, June 20, 1874. (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 18, part 3, p. 121, ch. 338.)

³ Ibid., August 15, 1873.

⁴ Executive Records, B, 2, p. 105, (Sec. State's Office).

1877⁵

Council Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	5
Second.....	Albany	3
Third.....	Carbon	1
Fourth.....	Carbon and Sweetwater.....	1
Fifth.....	Sweetwater	1
Sixth.....	Uinta	2

Representative Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	9
Second.....	Albany	6
Third.....	Carbon	3
Fourth.....	Carbon and Sweetwater.....	1
Fifth.....	Sweetwater	3
Sixth.....	Uinta	5

NOTE: By Proclamation of Governor John M. Thayer, August 7, 1877, on the authority vested in him by an Act of Congress, June 20, 1874. (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 18, part 3, p. 121, ch. 338.)

1879⁶

Council Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	4
Second.....	Albany	3
Third.....	Carbon	2
Fourth.....	Sweetwater	2
Fifth.....	Uinta	2

Representative Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	9
Second.....	Albany	6
Third.....	Carbon	4
Fourth.....	Sweetwater	4
Fifth.....	Uinta	4

NOTE: By Proclamation of Governor John W. Hoyt, July 14, 1879, on the authority vested in him by an Act of Congress, June 20, 1874. (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 18, part 3, p. 121, ch. 338.)

⁵ Cheyenne Daily Leader, August 10, 1877.

Executive Records, B. 2, p. 115, (Sec. State's Office).

⁶ Cheyenne Daily Leader, August 12, 1879.

1880⁷

Council Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	4
Second.....	Albany	3
Third.....	Carbon	2
Fourth.....	Sweetwater	1
Fifth.....	Uinta	2

Representative Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	8
Second.....	Albany	5
Third.....	Carbon	5
Fourth.....	Sweetwater	3
Fifth.....	Uinta	3

NOTE: By Board of Apportionment composed of the Governor, speaker of the House of Representatives, and the president of the Council of the last session of the Legislature; Act of Congress, June 3, 1880, (Sup. Rev. Stat. U. S., p. 535, ch. 119).

Members were elected in accordance with the above apportionment in November 1880 and took their seats in January 1882.

1882⁸

Council Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	4
Second.....	Albany	3
Third.....	Carbon and Johnson.....	2
Fourth.....	Sweetwater	1
Fifth.....	Uinta	2

Representative Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	8
Second.....	Albany	5
Third.....	Carbon	4
Fourth.....	Johnson	1
Fifth.....	Sweetwater	3
Sixth.....	Uinta	3

NOTE: Apportionment by the Seventh Legislative Assembly as of Congressional Act of June 3, 1880. (Sup. Rev. Stat. of U. S., vol. I, p. 535, ch. 119.)

Members were elected in accordance with above apportionment in November 1882 and took their seats in January 1884.

⁷Executive Records, B. 2, p. 120, (Sec. State's Office).

⁸Laws of Wyoming Territory 1882, p. 10, ch. 2.

1884⁹

Council Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	4
Second.....	Albany	3
Third.....	Carbon and Johnson.....	2
Fourth.....	Sweetwater	1
Fifth.....	Uinta	2

Representative Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	8
Second.....	Albany	5
Third.....	Carbon	4
Fourth.....	Johnson	1
Fifth.....	Sweetwater	2
Sixth.....	Uinta	3
Seventh.....	Fremont	1

NOTE: This apportionment was not made as of Congressional Act of June 3, 1880 (Sup. Rev. Stat. of U. S., vol. 1, p. 535, ch. 119) so had to be legalized by an Act of Congress, January 19, 1886. (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 24, p. 2, ch. 5.)

Members were elected in accordance with the above apportionment in November 1884 and took their seats in January 1886.

1886¹⁰

Council Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	3
Second.....	Laramie and Crook.....	1
Third.....	Albany	2
Fourth.....	Carbon	2
Fifth.....	Johnson	1
Sixth.....	Sweetwater	1
Seventh.....	Fremont and Uinta.....	1
Eighth.....	Uinta	1

Representative Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	7
Second.....	Crook	1
Third.....	Albany	5
Fourth.....	Carbon	3
Fifth.....	Johnson	2
Sixth.....	Sweetwater	2
Seventh.....	Fremont	1
Eighth.....	Uinta	3

NOTE: By Proclamation of Governor Francis E. Warren, September 7, 1886, on the authority vested in him by Acts of Congress, January 19, 1886. (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 24, p. 2, ch. 5.) June 3, 1880. (Sup. Rev. Stat. of U. S., vol. 1, p. 535, ch. 19.)

Members were elected in accordance with the above apportionment in November 1886 and took their seats in January 1888.

⁹ Governor's Report to the Secretary of the Interior 1885, p. 1214.

¹⁰ Executive Records, B. 2, p. 182, (Sec. State's Office).

Council Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	3
Second.....	Albany	2
Third.....	Carbon ^b	1
Fourth.....	Carbon and Natrona ^b	1
Fifth.....	Sweetwater	1
Sixth.....	Uinta	1
Seventh.....	Fremont	1
Eighth.....	Johnson and Sheridan.....	1
Ninth.....	Crook and Converse.....	1

Representative Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	6
Second.....	Albany	4
Third.....	Carbon ^c	2
Fourth.....	Natrona ^c	1
Fifth.....	Sweetwater	2
Sixth.....	Uinta	3
Seventh.....	Fremont	1
Eighth.....	Johnson	1
Ninth.....	Sheridan	1
Tenth.....	Crook	1
Eleventh.....	Converse	1
Twelfth.....	Albany, Converse and Laramie.....	1

NOTE: Apportionment by the Tenth Legislative Assembly as of the Congressional Act of January 19, 1886. (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 24, p. 2, ch. 5.)

Members were elected in accordance with the above apportionment in November 1888 and took their seats in January 1890.

¹¹ Laws of Wyoming Territory 1888, pp. 211, 212.

^bAs Natrona was not organized until April 12, 1890, Carbon constituted the third council district and elected two members to the council.

^cAs Natrona was not organized until April 12, 1890, Carbon constituted the third representative district and elected three members to the house of representatives.

1890¹²

Council Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	2
Second.....	Albany	2
Third.....	Carbon	2
Fourth.....	Sweetwater	1
Fifth.....	Uinta	1
Sixth.....	Fremont	1
Seventh.....	Johnson and Sheridan.....	1
Eighth.....	Crook	1
Ninth.....	Converse	1

Representative Districts	Counties	Members for Each District
First.....	Laramie	5
Second.....	Albany	3
Third.....	Carbon	3
Fourth.....	Albany and Carbon.....	1
Fifth.....	Uinta	3
Sixth.....	Sweetwater	2
Seventh.....	Fremont	1
Eighth.....	Sweetwater and Fremont.....	1
Ninth.....	Johnson	1
Tenth.....	Sheridan	1
Eleventh.....	Crook	1
Twelfth.....	Converse	1
Thirteenth.....	Crook and Converse.....	1

NOTE: Apportionment by the Eleventh Legislative Assembly as of the Congressional Act of January 19, 1886. (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 24, p. 2, ch. 5.)

This apportionment was not used as Wyoming became a state with the adoption of the Constitution, July 10, 1890, and the apportionment for the First State Legislature was as set forth in the Constitution of Wyoming, Art. 3, sec. 50.

¹²Council Journal 1890, pp. 344, 345, 346.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1890*

Year	Number of Members		Convened	Adjourned	Days in Session*	Statutory Limit of Session
	House	Council				
1869	12 ^a	9	Oct. 12	Dec. 10	51 ^f	60
1871	13	9	Nov. 7	Dec. 16	34	40
1873	13	9 ^b	Nov. 4	Dec. 13	35	40
1875	27	13	Nov. 2	Dec. 11	31	40
1877	27	13	Nov. 6	Dec. 15	31	40
1879	27	13	Nov. 4	Dec. 13	32	40
1882 ^c	24	12	Jan. 10	Mar. 10	41	60
1884	23 ^d	12	Jan. 8	Mar. 7	39	60
1886	24	12	Jan. 12	Mar. 12	45	60
1888	24	12	Jan. 10	Mar. 9	45	60
1890	23 ^e	12	Jan. 14	Mar. 14	47	60

*Adjourned Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

By the Organic Act the Territorial Assemblies were to last 40 days except the first which was given Congressional permission to extend to 60 days. On December 23, 1880 Congress extended the subsequent sessions to 60 days.

^aJ. M. Freeman did not take his seat.

^bAn Act of the 1873 Legislative Assembly increased the number of members of the council to thirteen, and of the house of representatives to twenty-seven. This Act went into effect in 1875. This Legislative Assembly also Memorialized Congress asking for a fifteen-day extension of time for the third (1873) Legislative Assembly. It was not granted.

^cThe Forty-fifth Congress (1878) passed an Act fixing the number of members of the legislative assemblies to thirty-six, council twelve, house of representatives twenty-four. This Act went into effect in 1882.

^dU. S. Crocker of Uinta County, disqualified, thereby leaving twenty-three members in the house of representatives.

^eW. A. Carter duly elected from Uinta County in 1888. Moved to Utah one year after election. Being a non-resident, according to Sec. 1846 of Fed. Rev. Statutes, he could not take his seat in the eleventh Territorial Legislative Assembly 1890. This left twenty-three members in the house of representatives.

^fThe first session was in actual session 51 days. The Legislative Journals of 1869, through an error in the numbering of the session days, say 49.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS

There has been a general misconception as to where the early territorial legislative assemblies held their sessions, owing in many instances to the various manners in which historians, writing of this period of Wyoming history, have described the buildings and their locations.

Historians, in stating that the legislative assembly of a certain year convened in this or that building, gave what often seemed contradictory descriptions of the building or its location. Failing to note the specific address, stating that a certain building was located on the corner of such and such streets, without giving which of the four corners of intersecting streets; calling a building by the name of a former or more recent owner: or merely stating that a building was next to such a one's building, have led to much confusion and contradiction.

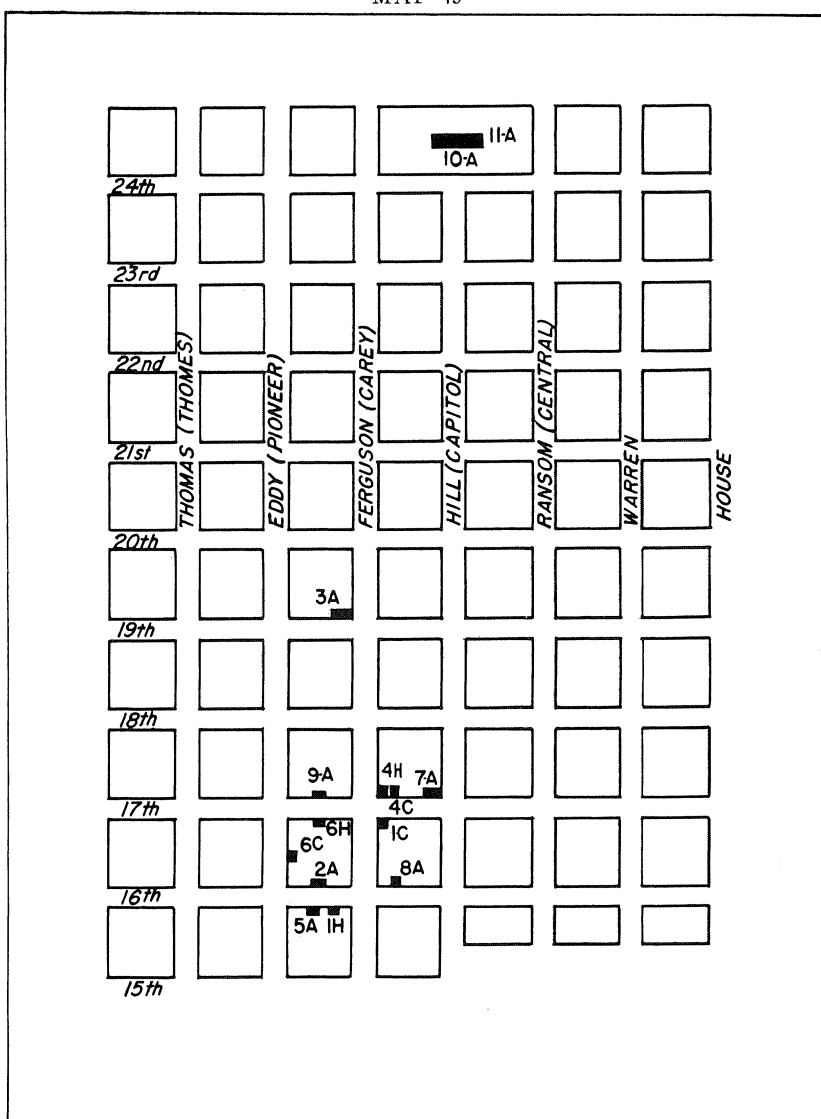
The resultant confusion in the minds of those interested is easily explained by the moving of certain firms from one location to another and the changing hands of certain businesses.

Realizing the difficulty before us in ascertaining beyond a possible doubt the exact location of the buildings in which these early legislative assemblies held their sessions, we systematically collected notes from all available sources, carefully checked one bit of information against the other, taking into consideration the date of writing, etc.; interviewed old-timers; studied the buildings on early pictures of Cheyenne; compared with early Cheyenne directories; and lastly checked early newspapers for announcements of meeting places of the assemblies, addresses of firms, erection of buildings and change of firm names, etc.

This work has required much time and painstaking effort, but we are reasonably assured of the correctness, in the accompanying map of these buildings and their locations.

Partial map of Cheyenne showing the location of buildings where the Wyoming Territorial Legislative Assemblies were held. 1869-1890.

MAP 45



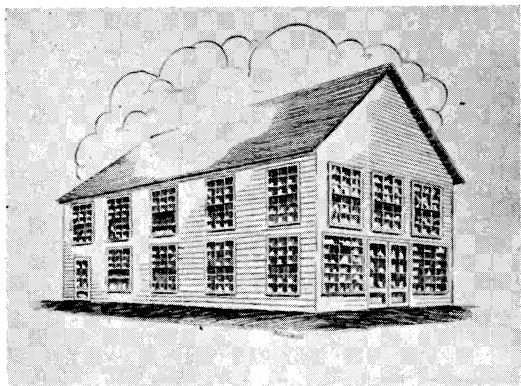
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|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1-H "Arcade" Building (1869) | 5-A Bon Block (1877) |
| 1-C Thomas McLeland's building (1869) | 6-C McDaniel's building (1879) |
| 2-A Rollins House (1871) | 6-H N. J. O'Brien Block (1879) |
| 3-A Court House (1873) | 7-A Opera House Block (1882) |
| 4-H Post & Cassel's building (1875) | 8-A Commercial Block (1884) |
| 4-C Frank Meanea's building (1875) | 9-A Knights of Pythias Hall (1886) |
| | 10-A Capitol Building (1888) |
| | 11-A Capitol Building (1890) |

A—Assembly; C—Council; H—House.

**TERRITORIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES WITH MEMBERS,
OFFICERS AND BUILDINGS—1869-1890**

FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Convened at Cheyenne October 12, 1869 and Adjourned December 10, 1869



The Thomas McLeland Building, southeast corner of 17th and Carey Avenue, where the Council of the First Wyoming Territorial Legislative Assembly met on the second floor. It was in this building, during the First Assembly, that Woman's Suffrage was born.

Members of the Council

Name	County
T. D. Murrin, J. R. Whitehead, T. W. Pool.....	Laramie
W. H. Bright, George Wardman, W. S. Rockwell.....	Carter
Fredrick Laycock, James W. Brady.....	Albany
George Wilson.....	Carbon and Albany

Officers of the Council

Name	Office	County
William H. Bright.....	President	Carter
Edward Orpen.....	Secretary	Laramie
Mark Parrish.....	Assistant Secretary	Albany
Charles H. Moxley.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Laramie
Henry Arnsfeld.....	Foreman	Laramie
Peter Lemmons.....	Messenger	Carbon
J. R. Rockwell.....	Enrolling Clerk	Carter
William B. Rines.....	Engrossing Clerk	Albany
Rev. W. C. Pool.....	Chaplain	Laramie
John Kuykendall.....	Page	Laramie

NOTE: Councilmen—9. Republicans—0. Democrats—9.

The picture of the Thomas McLeland Building was sketched by combining the roof and rear of the Post Office (McLeland Building) as seen in an 1870 picture of Cheyenne, with the front and north side of said building as seen in a pencil sketch made from memory by Governor J. M. Carey. The dimensions of the building were obtained from the Cheyenne Leader of April 21, 1868. Sketch by Frank Lewis.



The "Arcade" Building, 303 W. 16th Street, where the House of the First Wyoming Territorial Legislative Assembly met. It was in this building that Council Bill No. 70, giving to women the right of suffrage, was passed by the House

Members of the House

Name	County
Posey S. Wilson, Howard Sebree, J. C. Abney, Herman Haas.....	Laramie
William Herrick, J. N. Douglas, Louis Miller.....	Albany
J. W. Menefee, John Holbrook, Ben Sheeks.....	Carter
S. M. Curran.....	Carbon
J. C. Strong.....	Representative at Large

Officers of the House

Name	Office	County
S. M. Curran.....	Speaker	Carbon
L. L. Bedell.....	Chief Clerk	Laramie
William C. Stanley.....	Assistant Clerk.....	Albany
William Baker.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Carbon
William C. Perrin.....	Foreman	Laramie
E. McEvena.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Laramie
George E. Tapley.....	Enrolling Clerk	Laramie
Montie Meerholz.....	Page	
William Baker (pro tem).....	Doorkeeper	
John King ^a	Messenger	
Rev. Poole.....	Chaplain	Laramie

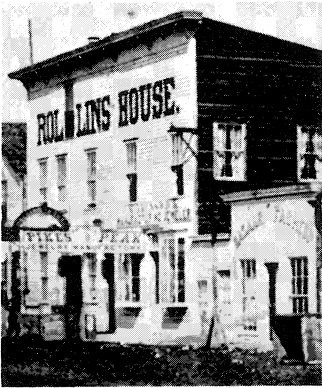
^a Elected on the fifteenth day of the Assembly to replace Willie Logan.

NOTE: J. M. Freeman elected member of the House of Representatives from detached portion of Utah and Idaho, but never took his seat.

Representatives—12. Republicans—0. Democrats—12.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Convened at Cheyenne November 7, 1871 and Adjourned December 16, 1871



The Rollins House, north side of 16th Street, midway between Carey and Pioneer Avenues, where the Council and the House of the Second Wyoming Territorial Legislative Assembly met.

Members of the Council

Name	County
J. E. Gates, S. W. Downey.....	Albany
John Fosher, F. H. Harrison.....	Sweetwater
W. R. Steele, S. F. Nuckolls, W. W. Corlett.....	Laramie
Norman Potter.....	Uinta
E. W. Bennett	Carbon

Officers of the Council

Name	Office	County
S. F. Nuckolls.....	President	Laramie
Thomas J. Street.....	Secretary	Laramie
Alfred G. Lee.....	Assistant Secretary.....	Uinta
Robert Hughes.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Sweetwater
George Seymour.....	Messenger	Laramie
Luke Joyce.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Sweetwater
E. S. Whittier.....	Enrolling Clerk.....	Uinta
Rev. Mayer.....	Chaplain	Laramie
William E. Painter.....	Page	Laramie

NOTE: Councilmen—9. Republicans—3. Democrats—5. People's Party—1.

Members of the House

Name	County
C. E. Castle, E. L. Pease.....	Uinta
H. G. Nickerson, Ben Sheeks, Duncan Blair.....	Sweetwater
Gibson Clark, William L. Kuykendall, John Talbot.....	Laramie
T. J. Dayton, Ora Haley, M. C. Brown.....	Albany
C. E. Wilson, John C. Friend.....	Carbon

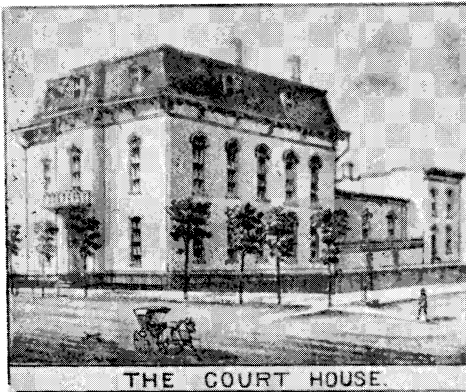
Officers of the House

Name	Office	County
Ben Sheeks.....	Speaker	Sweetwater
Warren Richardson.....	Chief Clerk	Laramie
H. H. Richards.....	Assistant Clerk	Uinta
G. V. Fairbanks.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Uinta
Jonathan Pugh.....	Foreman	Laramie
S. C. Nickerson.....	Messenger	Sweetwater
John Kuykendall.....	Page	Laramie
E. M. Tower.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Carter
W. H. Miller.....	Enrolling Clerk	
Timothy Dacey.....	Doorkeeper	Laramie
Father Byrne.....	Chaplain	

NOTE: Representatives—13. Republicans—4. Democrats—9.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Convened at Cheyenne November 4, 1873 and Adjourned December 12, 1873



The Court House, north-west corner of 19th and Carey Avenue, where the Council and the House of the Third Wyoming Territorial Assembly met.

Members of the Council

Name	County
S. W. Downey, A. Eurgens.....	Albany
J. H. Ellis, E. L. Pease.....	Uinta
J. C. Friend, T. W. Quinn.....	Carbon and Sweetwater
P. McKay, F. E. Warren, I. C. Whipple.....	Laramie

Officers of the Council

Name	Office	County
F. E. Warren.....	President	Laramie
Warren Richardson.....	Secretary	Laramie
H. H. Richards.....	Assistant Secretary	Uinta
Walter Sinclair.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Albany
P. H. McBride.....	Doorkeeper	Laramie
W. W. Sawyer.....	Engrossing Clerk	Uinta
S. H. Winsor.....	Enrolling Clerk	Laramie
Luke Joyce.....	Watchman	Sweetwater
John Kuykendall.....	Messenger	Laramie
John McKay.....	Page	Laramie
Rev. Cooper.....	Chaplain	Laramie

NOTE: Councilmen—9. Republicans—5. Democrats—4.

Members of the House

Name	County
N. L. Andrews, W. H. Holliday, V. R. King, G. W. Ritter.....	Albany
H. Conley, H. Haas, J. Joslin, F. S. Whitney.....	Laramie
A. E. Farley	Carbon
J. E. Ferris, S. H. Wilkinson.....	Sweetwater
C. A. Phipps, C. L. Tisdale.....	Uinta

Officers of the House

Name	Office	County
S. H. Wilkinson.....	Speaker	Sweetwater
Edward Bishop.....	Chief Clerk	Laramie
O. L. Benedict.....	Assistant Clerk.....	Laramie
William Herrick.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Albany
W. B. McAllister.....	Messenger	Laramie
William L. Brandis ^b	Watchman	Laramie
George H. Ferris.....	Doorkeeper	Uinta
J. K. Jeffrey ^c	Engrossing Clerk	Uinta
D. Crandal.....	Enrolling Clerk.....	Uinta
Rev. G. A. England.....	Chaplain	Laramie

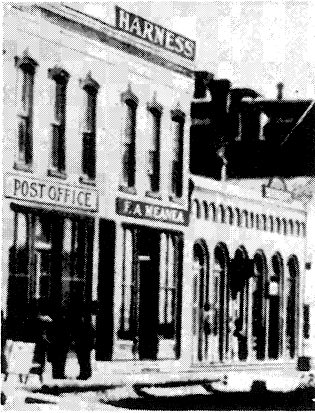
^b Elected on the sixth day of the Assembly to replace T. D. Pearson who resigned.

^c Elected on the fourth day of the Assembly to replace W. G. Tonn who resigned.

NOTE: Representatives—13. Republicans—7. Democrats—6.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Convened at Cheyenne November 5, 1875 and Adjourned December 1, 1875



Frank Meanea's Building, 218 W. 17th Street, where the Council of the Fourth Legislative Assembly met. This building and the Post & Cassel Building joined.

Name	Members of the Council	County
L. R. Bresnahan, W. L. Kuykendall, G. A. Searight, H. B. Kelly.....		Laramie
W. H. Holliday, S. L. Mills, C. W. Bramel.....		Albany
James France.....		Carbon
J. Calhoun.....		Sweetwater
O. North, E. L. Pease.....		Uinta
W. A. Johnson (Member at Large).....	Sweetwater, Carbon and Uinta	
Herman Haas (Member at Large).....	Laramie and Albany	

Officers of the Council

Name	Office	County
E. L. Pease.....	President	Uinta
James R. Whitehead.....	Secretary	Uinta
T. J. Street.....	Assistant Secretary.....	Laramie
Peter McPhee.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Sweetwater
John Kuykendall	Messenger	Laramie
H. Oppenheimer.....	Doorkeeper	
W. G. Provines.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Laramie
E. L. Hollingsworth.....	Enrolling Clerk	Laramie
J. B. Lauck.....	Watchman	
Rev. Hillard.....	Chaplain	Sweetwater
William Berry.....	Page	

NOTE: Councilmen—13. Republicans—2. Democrats—11.



Post & Cassel's Building,
northeast corner of 17th and
Carey Ave., where the House
of the Fourth Legislative As-
sembly met.

Members of the House

Name	County
Charles M. Scribner, Thomas Green, Mike Murphy.....	Carbon
F. M. Foote, C. N. White, Christopher E. Castle, William McDonald, Thomas E. McLelland, Robert Smith.....	Uinta
John E. Davis, John Nealon, A. H. Reel, N. Weeks, Herman Kimme, Peter Hamma, William M. Ward, Peter McKay ^d	Laramie
William Evans, J. K. Watson, Leonard Coates, A. E. Bradbury.....	Sweetwater
N. L. Andrews, L. Abrams, Geo. W. Ritter, A. T. Williams, C. A. Pieronnett, M. H. Murphy.....	Albany

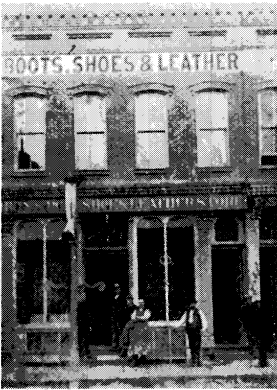
Officers of the House

Name	Office	County
N. L. Andrews.....	Speaker	Albany
H. W. Foglesong.....	Chief Clerk	Laramie
W. F. Hosford.....	Assistant Clerk.....	Laramie
B. F. Northington.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Carbon
William Herrick.....	Doorkeeper	Albany
W. H. Miller.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Carbon
T. J. Webster.....	Enrolling Clerk	
W. P. McAllister.....	Messenger	Laramie
T. Daisey.....	Watchman	Laramie
John McKay.....	Page	Laramie
C. M. Sanders.....	Chaplain	

^dJohn Allan failing to appear the Committee on Elections elected Peter McKay.
Note: Representatives—27. Republicans—9. Democrats—18.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Convened at Cheyenne November 6, 1877 and Adjourned December 15, 1877



The Bon Block, 345 W. 16th Street, where the Council and the House of the Fifth Legislative Assembly met.

Members of the Council

Name	County
W. H. Holliday, S. W. Downey, L. D. Pease.....	Albany
John C. Friend*.....	Carbon
Herman Haas, T. Dyer, J. N. Keller, A. H. Swan, G. A. Draper.....	Laramie
E. F. Cheney.....	Sweetwater
E. L. Pease, Fred Mertsheimer.....	Uinta
L. Hays (Delegate at Large).....	Sweetwater and Carbon

Officers of the Council

Name	Office	County
E. L. Pease.....	President	Uinta
C. W. Bramel.....	Secretary	Albany
B. Southwick.....	Assistant Secretary.....	
E. Coyne.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	
T. E. Caldwell.....	Messenger	Albany
W. S. Bramel.....	Doorkeeper	Albany
Miss Lizzie McNamara.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Laramie
Mrs. Annie St. Clair.....	Enrolling Clerk.....	
Miss Gertrude Patterson.....	Page	Laramie
John McKay.....	Watchman	Laramie
Rev. W. E. Hamilton.....	Chaplain	Albany

*Homer Merrel not entitled to seat because of unfair election. John C. Friend sworn in upon the seventeenth day of the Assembly.

NOTE: Councilmen—13. Republicans—4. Democrats—9.

Members of the House

Name	County
R. H. Homer, John Congdon, I. P. Caldwell, N. L. Andrews, N. F. Spicer, Charles Klingerman.....	Albany
George Ferris, James Ross, D. V. Whitney ^f	Carbon
John E. Davis, Peter Hamma, A. Ryan, D. C. Tracy, P. McKay, R. F. Glover, J. F. Coad, H. H. Helphenstine, G. D. Foglesong.....	Laramie
H. J. Gurney, B. F. Lowe, T. Kinney.....	Sweetwater
J. McGlinchey, Charles Stone, R. H. Carter, M. Farrell, J. H. Hoy.....	Uinta
J. M. Tisdal (Representative at Large).....	Sweetwater and Carbon

Officers of the House

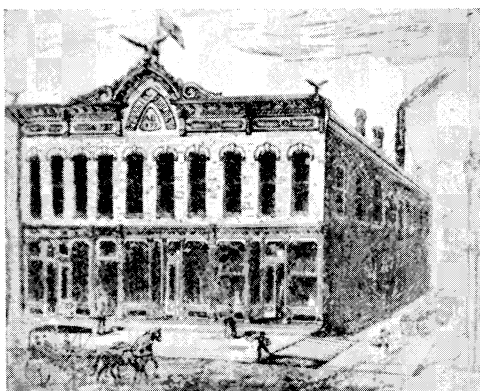
Name	Office	County
N. L. Andrews.....	Speaker	Albany
H. W. Foglesong.....	Chief Clerk	Laramie
Robert Smith.....	Assistant Clerk	
Edward Martin.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Albany
T. D. Pearson.....	Doorkeeper	Laramie
Frank Lowmaster.....	Engrossing Clerk	
W. B. Trufant.....	Enrolling Clerk	Laramie
Edward O'Malley.....	Watchman	
Fred Nash.....	Messenger	Albany
Edward Kerrigan.....	Page	Laramie
Rev. Sanders.....	Chaplain	Laramie

^f Sworn in on the fifth day of the Assembly.

NOTE: Representatives—27. Republicans—6. Democrats—20. People's Party—1.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Convened at Cheyenne November 4, 1879 and Adjourned December 13, 1879



The McDaniels Building,
1615 Pioneer Avenue, where
the Council of the Sixth
Legislative Assembly met.

Members of the Council

Name	County
R. Homer, W. H. Holliday, J. W. Meldrum.....	Albany
P. L. Smith, R. M. Galbraith.....	Carbon
A. H. Reel, M. E. Post, Thomas Swan, H. Glafcke.....	Laramie
W. P. Noble, Archibald Blair.....	Sweetwater
L. G. Christie, H. Garbanatti.....	Uinta

Officers of the Council

Name	Office	County
H. Garbanatti.....	President	Uinta
J. R. Whitehead ^a	Secretary	Laramie
Alf G. Lee.....	Assistant Secretary.....	Uinta
Mrs. F. G. Palmer ^b	Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk.....	Uinta
Mrs. R. B. Pratt ⁱ	Asst. Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk.....	
William Herrick.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Albany
Fred Nash.....	Messenger	Albany
E. S. Smith ^j	Watchman	
Rev. J. Y. Cowhick.....	Chaplain	Laramie

^aElected on the seventh day of the Assembly to replace L. O. Benedict who resigned.

^bResigned. Mr. William G. Provines elected and sworn in to replace her on the twentieth day of the Assembly.

ⁱSworn in on the eighteenth day of the Assembly.

^jElected to replace Joshua Ertley who resigned on the second day of the Assembly.

NOTE: Councilmen—13. Republicans—5. Democrats—8.



The N. J. O'Brien Building, 317 W. 17th, where the House of the Sixth Legislative Assembly met.

Members of the House

Name	County
H. G. Balch, Edwin Brazier, M. C. Jahren, H. L. Myrick, W. S. Phillips, N. F. Spicer.....	Albany
W. J. Hays, W. A. Hocker, Mark Murphy, John McManus.....	Uinta
Thomas Conroy, J. E. Davis, B. F. Deitrick, J. S. Taylor, W. J. Hardin ^k , W. H. Hibbard, W. C. Irvine, E. W. Mann, S. K. Sharpless.....	Laramie
P. P. Dickinson, A. C. Lathrop, Theodore Rice, Thomas Maghee.....	Sweetwater
George Ferris, J. F. Crawford, L. Johnson, J. G. Skiles.....	Carbon

Officers of the House

Name	Office	County
H. L. Myrick.....	Speaker	Albany
H. W. Foglesong.....	Chief Clerk	Laramie
J. C. Horton.....	Assistant Clerk	
W. B. Trufant.....	Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....	Laramie
E. Ruthven.....	Asst. Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....	
J. H. Eardley ¹	Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper	Laramie
William McGinnis.....	Watchman and Janitor.....	Laramie
H. W. Myrick.....	Messenger and Page.....	Albany
Rev. C. M. Sanders.....	Chaplain	

^k The first and only Negro to serve in the Wyoming Territorial Legislative Assemblies. Served in two sessions, 1879 and 1882.

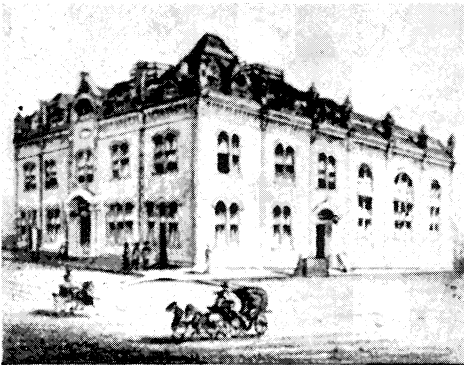
¹ Sworn in to replace John K. Graff who resigned on the second day of the Assembly.

NOTE: Representatives—27. Republicans—16. Democrats—9. People's Party—2.

Picture of the N. J. O'Brien Building as it was in 1879 before the present new front was added. Sketch by Frank Lewis verified by Mrs. T. Joe Fisher, niece of N. J. O'Brien. The number of the building (351) was changed to 317 after the House met in 1879.

SEVENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Convened at Cheyenne January 10, 1882 and Adjourned March 10, 1882



OPERA HOUSE

The Opera House Block, northwest corner of 17th Street and Capitol Avenue, where the Council and the House of the Seventh Legislative Assembly met on the first floor.

Members of the Council

Name	County
Robert Galbraith, Ora Haley, I. P. Caldwell.....	Albany
W. A. Hocker, H. A. Mann.....	Uinta
Perry L. Smith, A. F. Harer.....	Carbon
T. W. Quinn.....	Sweetwater
W. W. Corlett, Thomas Sturgis, W. C. Irvine, A. H. Reel.....	Laramie

Officers of the Council

Name	Office	County
I. P. Caldwell.....	President	Albany
J. R. Whitehead.....	Chief Clerk	Laramie
Henry Lee.....	Assistant Clerk	Uinta
Henry H. Richards.....	Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....	Uinta
William Jeffrey.....	Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....	Laramie
John M. Findley.....	Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper	Laramie
Louis Zollman.....	Messenger	Albany
James Tuttle.....	Page	Laramie
Fred Nash.....	Watchman	Albany
Rev. C. M. Sanders.....	Chaplain	Laramie

NOTE: Councilmen—12. Republicans—4. Democrats—8.

Members of the House

Name	County
J. D. Fraser, W. C. Lane, C. W. Riner, H. Oelrichs, I. S. Bartlett, H. E. Beuchner, A. Gilchrist, W. J. Hardin.....	Laramie
Morris Davis, James Adams, W. W. Alexander, George D. Dean, H. Thayer.....	Albany
J. S. Jones, E. W. Bennett, J. H. Kelly, E. U. Snider, L. C. Briggs.....	Carbon
T. A. McCoy, F. H. Jones, P. J. Hines.....	Sweetwater
A. E. Heald, A. G. Rex, P. J. Downs.....	Uinta

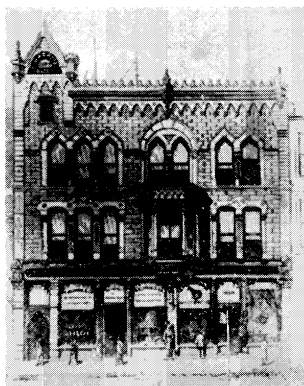
Officers of the House

Name	Office	County
W. C. Lane.....	Speaker	Laramie
W. F. Hosford.....	Chief Clerk.....	Laramie
George Deforest Marshall.....	Assistant Clerk.....	Sweetwater
J. F. Crawford.....	Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk...	Carbon
M. E. Gibbons.....	Asst. Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....	
L. Demson.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Uinta
William Herrick.....	Messenger	Albany
Morton Hamma.....	Page	
William McGinnis.....	Watchman	Laramie
Rev. N. E. Chamberlain.....	Chaplain	Laramie

NOTE: Representatives—24. Republicans—10. Democrats—13. Populist—1.

EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Convened at Cheyenne January 8, 1884 and Adjourned March 7, 1884



The Commercial Block, 218½ W. 16th Street, where the Council and the House of the Eighth Legislative Assembly met.

Members of the Council

Name	County
W. H. Holliday, Robert Homer, John W. Gray.....	Albany
E. W. Bennett, William Daley.....	Carbon
A. T. Babbitt, Philip Dater, F. E. Warren, W. C. Irvine.....	Laramie
P. J. Hines	Sweetwater
A. V. Quinn, E. S. Whittier.....	Uinta

Officers of the Council

Name	Office	County
W. H. Holliday.....	President	Albany
W. L. Kuykendall.....	Chief Clerk	Laramie
J. W. Shriver.....	Assistant Clerk.....	Sweetwater
W. W. Jeffrey.....	Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk.....	Laramie
James Talbot.....	Asst. Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk.....	
Arthur M. Sparhawk.....	Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper	Fremont
Louis Zollman.....	Messenger	Albany
John Nealon.....	Page	
Fred E. Nash.....	Watchman	Albany
Rev. George C. Rafter.....	Chaplain	Albany

NOTE: Councilmen—12. Republicans—4. Democrats—8.

Members of the House

Name	County
O. D. Downey, L. D. Kennedy, C. H. Bussard, H. V. S. Grosbeck, Leroy Grant.....	Albany
L. Quealy, Hiram Allen, D. F. Dudley, W. H. Weaver.....	Carbon
N. N. Craig, John F. Coad, Thomas J. Cahill, D. Miller, F. W. Schwartz, H. E. Teschemacher, J. H. Ford, A. Jackson.....	Laramie
H. G. Nickerson, F. H. Jones, O. C. Smith.....	Sweetwater
R. B. Seaton, Charles Deloney.....	Uinta*
E. U. Snider	Johnson

Officers of the House

Name	Office	County
F. H. Jones.....	Speaker	Sweetwater
W. F. Hosford.....	Chief Clerk	Laramie
Nellis Corthell.....	Assistant Clerk.....	Albany
A. R. Johnson.....	Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk.....	Laramie
H. S. Fowler.....	Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk	Uinta
F. O. Sawin.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Albany
W. H. Hibbard.....	Messenger	Laramie
John Cahill.....	Page	
Jonathan Pugh.....	Watchman	Fremont
Charles Russell.....	Janitor	Uinta
Rev. E. H. Chapman.....	Chaplain	Laramie

*E. S. Crocker, member-elect from Uinta County, disqualified.

NOTE: Representatives—23. Republicans—9. Democrats—13. Populist—1.

NINTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Convened at Cheyenne January 12, 1886 and Adjourned March 12, 1886



The Knights of Pythias Hall, 312 W. 17th Street, where the Council and the House of the Ninth Legislative Assembly met.

Members of the Council

Name	County
Leroy Grant, J. W. Blake, A. S. Peabody.....	Albany
William Daley.....	Johnson and Carbon
John McCormick.....	Johnson
H. E. Teschemacher, C. W. Wright, Joseph Grainger, J. H. Ford.....	Laramie
Joseph E. Cashin, Charles Deloney.....	Uinta
A. T. Chalice.....	Sweetwater

Officers of the Council

Name	Office	County
J. W. Blake.....	President	Albany
W. F. Hosford.....	Chief Clerk.....	Laramie
C. W. Spaulding.....	Assistant Clerk.....	Albany
W. R. Wrightman.....	Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk..	Laramie
C. W. Hobart.....	Asst. Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk.....	
N. E. Dawes.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Uinta
J. M. Finley.....	Messenger	Carbon
Albert Grainger.....	Page	Laramie
Jonathan Pugh.....	Watchman	Fremont
Rev. George C. Rafter.....	Chaplain	Laramie

NOTE: Councilmen—12. Republicans—8. Democrats—4.

Members of the House

Name	County
Addison Turrill, D. B. Dole, N. M. Knight, S. W. Downey, M. M. Towne.....	Albany
John A. Mathews, Frank Williams, E. W. Genter, J. S. Kerr.....	Carbon
James Kimme	Fremont
Isaiah Whitehouse, C. H. Bussey.....	Sweetwater
R. B. Seaton, John L. Russell, William Summers.....	Uinta
A. D. Kelley, C. A. Guernsey, N. J. O'Brien, W. A. Robins, Frank A. Miller, J. M. Tompkins, M. P. Keefe, George Mitchell....	Laramie
J. M. Lobban.....	Johnson

Officers of the House

Name	Office	County
J. S. Kerr.....	Speaker	Carbon
Frank H. Clark.....	Chief Clerk	Laramie
Fred W. Ransom.....	Assistant Clerk.....	Laramie
F. E. Bosworth.....	Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk....	Albany
J. F. Crawford.....	Asst. Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk.....	
W. H. Hibbard.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Laramie
O. P. Yelton.....	Doorkeeper	Albany
Harry Long.....	Messenger	Uinta
Ralph Porter.....	Page	Albany
John T. Cahill.....	Page	Laramie
Joseph Edwards.....	Watchman	Laramie
Charles Russell.....	Janitor	Uinta
Rev. D. L. Rader.....	Chaplain	Laramie

NOTE: Representatives—24. Republicans—14. Democrats—9. People's Party—1.

TENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Convened at Cheyenne January 10, 1888 and Adjourned March 9, 1888



The Capitol Building, where the Council and the House of the Tenth Legislative Assembly met.

Members of the Council

Name	County
Caleb P. Organ, James W. Hammond, J. A. Riner.....	Laramie
William H. Holliday, J. H. Symons.....	Albany
Perry L. Smith, Frank A. Hadsell.....	Carbon
J. D. Loucks.....	Johnson
Charles A. Guernsey.....	Laramie and Crook
Robert Smith.....	Sweetwater
George W. Carlton.....	Uinta
L. C. Bliss.....	Uinta and Fremont

Officers of the Council

Name	Office	County
J. A. Riner.....	President	Laramie
W. F. Hosford.....	Chief Clerk	Laramie
P. J. Hines.....	Assistant Clerk	Sweetwater
Mrs. Francis E. Hale.....	Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk	Laramie
C. W. Spaulding.....	Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk	Albany
N. E. Dawes.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Uinta
Louis Zollman.....	Doorkeeper	Albany
Edward J. Merrill.....	Messenger	Carbon
Frank Bales.....	Watchman	Albany
Rev. A. W. Williams.....	Chaplain	Laramie

NOTE: Councilmen—12. Republicans—8. Democrats—3. People's Party—1.

Picture of the Capitol Building as completed March 29, 1888, in accordance with the specifications of the first contract, let on August 25, 1886. (For further detail on the erection of the Capitol Building see Index. (Sketched by Frank Lewis.)

While the Capitol Building was not entirely completed at the time the Tenth Legislative Assembly convened, the Capitol Building Commission arranged for rooms therein where the Assembly met.

Members of the House

Name	County
Willis Van Devanter, John Roberts, W. S. Weaver, Thomas B. Adams, Edward T. Duffy, F. W. Lafrentz, J. A. Johnston.....	Laramie
Tom Hooper.....	Crook
Leroy Grant, L. D. Pease, A. L. Sutherland, W. C. Sampson, J. W. Blake ^m	Albany
C. E. Blydenburgh, J. M. Kuykendall, W. D. Currier.....	Carbon
Nathaniel Huntington, ⁿ J. C. Rummel.....	Johnson
E. S. Murray, James Scrivner.....	Sweetwater
James I. Patton.....	Fremont
J. B. Cummock, William Summers, O. E. Snyder.....	Uinta

Officers of the House

Name	Office	County
Nathaniel Huntington ⁿ	Speaker	Johnson
Herman Glafcke.....	Chief Clerk	Laramie
W. J. Hills.....	Assistant Clerk	
Miss Lottie Hamma.....	Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk.....	Laramie
Ed Towse.....	Asst. Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk.....	
C. H. Mellor.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Sweetwater
Mark Manley.....	Messenger	Uinta
E. T. Beltz.....	Watchman	Albany
Rev. Rafter.....	Chaplain	

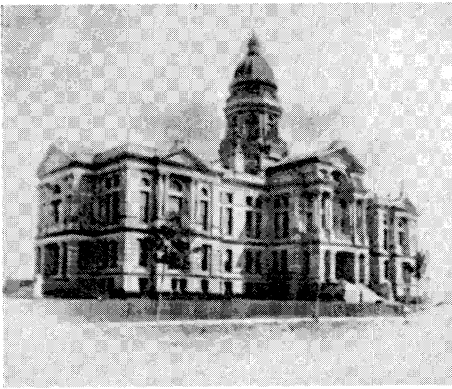
^mTook seat in the House on the twenty-second day of the Assembly, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Howard Clugston.

ⁿResigned as Speaker of the House, January 25, 1888. Retained his seat until his death, February 14, 1888. L. D. Pease elected to replace Huntington as Speaker, January 25, 1888.

NOTE: Representatives—24. Republicans—10. Democrats—14.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Convened at Cheyenne January 15, 1890 and Adjourned March 14, 1890



The Capitol Building, where the Council and the House of the Eleventh Legislative Assembly met.

Members of the Council

Name	County
Colin Hunter, Alexander H. Reel, Charles A. Campbell.....	Laramie
Augustus Trabing, John McGill.....	Albany
R. M. Galbraith, C. W. Burdick.....	Carbon
Andrew B. Liggett.....	Uinta
Mike Murphy.....	Fremont
Joseph L. Stotts.....	Crook and Converse
Tim Kinney.....	Sweetwater
George T. Beck.....	Johnson and Sheridan

Officers of the Council

Name	Office	County
George T. Beck.....	President	Johnson
Herman Glafcke.....	Chief Clerk	Laramie
J. A. Breckons.....	Assistant Clerk.....	Laramie
W. L. Kuykendall.....	Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk.....	Laramie
Mrs. Fannie Ollerenshaw.....	Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk.....	Laramie
Peter Hamma.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Laramie
Charles W. Draper.....	Messenger	Laramie
James McBride.....	Page	Uinta
William Brabazon.....	Janitor	Fremont
Jonathan Pugh.....	Watchman	Fremont
Rev. F. J. Nugent.....	Chaplain	Laramie

NOTE: Councilmen—12. Republicans—5. Democrats—7.

Picture of the Capitol Building as enlarged by the addition of east and west wings, completed April 4, 1890 in accordance with the second contract let on July 25, 1888.

Members of the House

Name	County
William R. Schnitger, Fredrick S. Hebard, Alexander Bowie, William Guthrie, Frank A. Roedel, Thomas Adams.....	Laramie
Stephen W. Downey, Jerome S. Atherly, William Taylor, Jabez B. Simpson.....	Albany
D. L. Rusk, W. L. Evans, J. P. Rankin.....	Carbon
Dave G. Thomas, J. H. Brown.....	Sweetwater
Alexander G. Rex, Thomas Sneddon.....	Uinta*
W. D. Pickett.....	Fremont
Charles H. Burritt.....	Johnson
John McCormick.....	Sheridan
Mortimer Jesurun.....	Converse
O. P. Kellogg.....	Crook
Edward T. David.....	Albany, Converse, Laramie

Officers of the House

Name	Office	County
S. W. Downey.....	Speaker	Albany
John David.....	Chief Clerk	Fremont
E. T. Beltz.....	Assistant Clerk.....	Albany
N. P. Dresser.....	Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk	Sweetwater
Miss Alice Smith.....	Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk.....	Uinta
N. J. O'Brien.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Laramie
C. P. Fleming.....	Messenger	Albany
Jesse McMillen.....	Watchman	
Ollie Galbraith.....	Page	
Rev. S. A. Bright.....	Chaplain	Laramie

*W. A. Carter, of Uinta, elected to House, never took seat, having left Wyoming.
NOTE: Representatives—23. Republicans—17. Democrats—6.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COUNCIL AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE

1869-1890

Session	Year	Presidents of the Council	Speakers of the House
1.	1869	W. H. Bright.....	S. M. Curran
2.	1871	Hon. S. F. Nuckolls.....	Ben Sheeks
3.	1873	F. E. Warren.....	S. H. Wilkinson
4.	1875	E. L. Pease.....	N. L. Andrews
5.	1877	E. L. Pease.....	N. L. Andrews
6.	1879	H. Garbanatti.....	H. L. Myrick
7.	1882	I. P. Caldwell.....	W. C. Lane
8.	1884	W. H. Holliday.....	F. H. Jones
9.	1886	J. W. Blake.....	J. F. Kerr
10.	1888	J. A. Riner	{ Nathaniel Huntington*
			{ L. D. Pease
11.	1890	George T. Beck.....	Stephen W. Downey

SECRETARIES OR CHIEF CLERKS OF THE COUNCIL AND CHIEF CLERKS OF THE HOUSE

1869-1890

Session	Year	Secretaries or Chief Clerks of Council	Chief Clerks of the House
1.	1869	Edward Orpen.....	L. L. Bedell
2.	1871	Thomas J. Street.....	Warren Richardson
3.	1873	Warren Richardson	E. F. Bishop
4.	1875	L. O. Benedict.....	H. W. Foglesong
5.	1877	C. W. Bramel.....	H. W. Foglesong
6.	1879	J. R. Whitehead.....	H. W. Foglesong
7.	1882*	J. R. Whitehead.....	W. F. Hosford
8.	1884	W. L. Kuykendall.....	W. F. Hosford
9.	1886	W. F. Hosford.....	Frank H. Clark
10.	1888	W. F. Hosford.....	Herman Glafcke
11.	1890	Herman Glafcke	John David

*Resigned because of illness, having served 15 days. L. D. Pease appointed to fill the vacancy.

*Title changed from Secretary of the Council to Chief Clerk of the Council.

RULES GOVERNING THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

The proceedings of the Territorial Legislative Assemblies were regulated by the adoption of the rules of parliamentary practice embraced in Cushing's and Jefferson's Manuals; in one or two instances Robert's Rules of Order were adopted. Such rules governed the council and house of representatives in all cases to which they were applicable and in which they were not inconsistent with the standing rules of the council or house, and the joint rules of council and house.

The Rules of the House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska were adopted as the standing rules to govern the House of Representatives until the Committee on Rules had completed and reported the standing rules of the House, which rules were reported and adopted on the fourth day of the session, October 15, 1869.

A motion that the rules governing the Legislative Assembly of Dakota be adopted by the Council until the report of the Committee on Rules was received, failing to carry, the Council was without any established set of rules until the fourth day of the session, October 15, 1869 when the rules presented by the Committee on Rules were adopted.

A copy of the Rules of the Council, Rules of the House and Joint Rules of the Council and House for 1869 are included.

The rules adopted by the Territorial Legislative Assemblies beginning with 1869 were used, with some amendments, throughout the Territorial period.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE COUNCIL AS ADOPTED OCTOBER 15, 1869

First, The president having taken the chair at 10 A. M., and a quorum being present, after prayer by the chaplain, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end, that any mistakes may be corrected that may have been made in the entries.

Second, Every member when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place, and when he has finished shall resume his seat.

Third, No member shall speak more than twice to any one question on the same day without leave of the council. Nor shall any member speak to exceed thirty minutes in duration, except by leave of the council.

Fourth, Any member shall have the right to appeal to the council from a decision of the chair.

Fifth, If a member be called to order by any other member of the council, for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing that the president may be better able to judge of the matter.

Sixth, 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 day certain; to postpone indefinitely; to commit or amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and a motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without election.

Seventh, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.

Eighth, Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by motion for leave; or by giving at least one day's previous notice. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, and any bill may be passed to second reading, immediately upon its introduction.

Ninth, Upon a second reading of a bill or resolution, the president shall state it is ready for commitment or engrossment and if committed, then the question shall be whether to a select or standing committee or a committee of the whole; if to a committee of the whole, the council shall determine on what day. But if the bill be ordered to be engrossed, the council shall appoint the day when it shall be read the third time. No bill or resolution requiring the concurrence of both houses shall be committed or amended, until it shall have been twice read.

Tenth, No member shall absent himself from the council without first obtaining leave, and in case a less number than a quorum of the council shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms or any other person for any or all absent members.

Eleventh, When the reading of a paper or resolution is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the council and without debate.

Twelfth, When a motion or question has been decided in the affirmative or negative, any member having voted with the majority, may move a reconsideration on the same or following day; but when a motion to reconsider shall be laid on the table, a motion to reconsider cannot again be made.

Thirteenth, Before acting on executive business, the council chamber shall be cleared, by direction of the president, of all persons, except members and officers of the council.

Fourteenth, No standing rule or order of the council shall be rescinded or suspended, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Fifteenth, When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, it shall be the duty of the chair to take up such special order, and the council shall proceed to consider it, unless it be postponed by a vote of the council.

Sixteenth, Special orders for a particular day and hour, shall hold for every succeeding day at the same hour, until disposed of.

Seventeenth, Messengers may be introduced in any state of business, except while a question is being put; while the ayes and nays are being called, or while the ballots are being counted.

Eighteenth, When the ayes and nays shall be called for by two of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reason he be excused by the council, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question.

Nineteenth, On the passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the ayes and nays shall be taken.

Twentieth, All bills and joint resolutions after the second reading, shall be printed unless otherwise ordered by the council.

Twenty-first, No bill shall have its second and third reading on the same day, except by a suspension of the rules.

Twenty-second, On questions of sustaining the chair when his decision is appealed to the council, the president cannot vote.

Twenty-third, A majority of all members of the council voting for a resolution to remove the president, shall be sufficient to vacate the chair, and a majority of the votes cast, if a quorum be present, shall be sufficient to sustain an appeal from the decision.

Twenty-fourth, No alteration can be made in the standing committees after they have been appointed, or in any of the standing rules, except by a two-thirds vote of the council.

Twenty-fifth, The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the council in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules or orders of the council, and the joint rules of the council and house of representatives.

Twenty-sixth, Except when otherwise ordered, the members to compose committees, shall be designated by the president of the council.

Twenty-seventh, When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing if desired by the president or any member, delivered at the secretary's table and read before the same shall be debated; and any motion may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without the consent of the council.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

First, Prayer by the chaplain.

Second, Roll call.

Third, Reading of the journal.

Fourth, Petitions, or memorials to be offered.

Fifth, Notice of bills.

Sixth, Introduction of bills.

Seventh, Reports of committees.

Eighth, Resolutions and motions.

Ninth, Communications on President's table.

Tenth, Unfinished business.

Eleventh, The general file of bills and other papers, agreeable to their introduction.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS FOR BOTH HOUSES AS ADOPTED OCTOBER 15, 1869

First, In every case of disagreement between the two houses, if either house requests a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other house shall appoint a committee to confer therewith upon the subject of their disagreement. They shall meet at a convenient time, agree upon their chairman, and having conferred freely, shall report to their respective houses, the result of their conference.

Second, When a message shall be sent from either house to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the house to which it is sent, by the door-keeper thereof, and shall be respectfully communicated to the chair by the person by whom it is sent.

Third, All messages between the two houses shall be communicated by the secretary or chief clerk, or their respective associates, or any messenger that either house may choose to employ.

Fourth, When a bill shall have passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the enrolling clerk of the house in which it originated, and the fact of its origin shall be certified by the indorsement of the secretary or clerk thereon.

Fifth, When bills are enrolled, they shall be engrossed by a joint committee of three from the council and three from the house of representatives, who shall be a standing committee for that purpose, and who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bill as passed in both houses, correct any errors therein, and make report thereof forthwith to their respective houses.

Sixth, After said report, each bill shall be signed, first, by the speaker of the house of representatives, and then by the president of the council, in the presence of their respective houses, and attested by the secretary and chief clerk.

Seventh, After the bill shall have been thus signed in each house, it shall be presented by said committee to the governor, for his approval, and they shall forthwith report the day and hour of presentation, which shall be entered upon the journal of the house in which the bill originated.

Eighth, All joint resolutions and memorials to congress, to the president of the United States, to the heads of departments, or to any other person or persons, after they shall have passed both houses, shall be carefully enrolled, signed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president of the council and attested by the secretary and chief clerk, and before being transmitted to the secretary of the territory for safe keeping, shall be carefully copied by the enrolling and engrossing clerks, and such copies after being attested by the presiding officer of each house and the secretary of the council, and the chief clerk of the house, shall be forwarded by the presiding officer of the house, in which they originated, to the president of the United States or the speaker of the house of representatives of Congress, or to the person or persons to whom they are intended to be sent.

Ninth, When any bill, joint resolution or memorial, which shall have passed one house, is rejected in the other, notice of said rejection shall be given to the house which passed the same.

Tenth, When a bill, joint resolution or memorial, which shall have passed one house is rejected in the other, it shall not be again introduced during the session without five days' notice, and leave of two-thirds of the members voting thereon.

Eleventh, Each house shall transmit to the other, with any bill, resolution or memorial, all papers upon which the same shall be found.

Twelfth, When each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

Thirteenth, When any bill or resolution which may have passed one house is ordered printed by the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than is necessary for the use of the house making the order. When any other bill or resolution shall be ordered printed by either house, a sufficient number of copies shall be printed for both houses.

Fourteenth, It shall be the duty of the chief clerk of the house of representatives and secretary of the council, when any document except bills and resolutions, is ordered to be printed in the respective houses, forthwith to communicate such order to the other house.

Fifteenth, On all questions in joint convention of the two houses, the names of the members shall be arranged in alphabetical order, and they shall be called upon to vote in the order in which they stand arranged.

Sixteenth, There shall be a joint committee on library, to consist of two members from each house, to superintend and direct expenditures for the library, and to perform such other duties as are or may be directed by both houses conjointly.

Seventeenth, After six days from the commencement of a second or subsequent session of the legislature, all bills, resolutions or reports which originated in either house, and at the close of the next preceding session remained undetermined in either house, shall be resumed and acted upon in the same manner as if an adjournment had not taken place.

RULES OF THE HOUSE AS ADOPTED OCTOBER 15, 1869

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

Second, Upon the appearance of a quorum the journal of the preceding day shall be read by the clerk, and any mistake therein may be corrected by the house.

Third, A majority of the members present shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

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

Fifth, The speaker shall vote on all questions taken by yeas and nays, except on appeals from his own decisions, and in all elections or divisions called for by any member.

Sixth, When the house adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the speaker announces the adjournment.

Seventh, Every member, previous to his speaking, shall rise in his seat, and respectfully address himself to the speaker.

Eighth, When two or more members rise at once, the speaker shall designate the member who is first to speak, but in all cases, the member who shall first rise and address the chair, shall speak first.

Ninth, No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject without leave of the house, nor more than once till every member choosing to speak on the question pending shall have spoken, except chairmen of committees upon matters reported by them.

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

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

Twelfth, 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 indefinitely; to postpone to a certain day; to amend or to correct; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged, and a call of the house may be had upon the demand of the two members.

Thirteenth, A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when a member is addressing the chair or a vote is being taken. That and the motion to lay on the table shall be decided without debate.

Fourteenth, The previous question shall be in this form: Shall the main question now be put? It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate and bring the house to a direct vote upon the amendments reported by a committee, if any, upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question, on a

motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the house shall be in order, but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to decision of the main question.

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

Sixteenth, Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the house shall be presented by the speaker, or by a member in his place.

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

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

Nineteenth, If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the question divided.

Twentieth, A member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain, and the house, if appealed to, shall decide the case. If there be no appeal, the decisions of the chair shall be submitted to. On an appeal, no member shall speak more than once without leave of the house, except when a member is called to order for offensive language, in which case there shall be no debate.

Twenty-first, Every bill shall be introduced by a motion for leave, or by an order of the house, on the report of a committee; and one day's notice at least shall be given of a motion for leave to bring in a bill, unless two-thirds of the members present shall vote in favor of its being brought in without such previous notice. Every notice of motion for leave to bring in a bill shall be in writing and shall contain the title of the bill.

Twenty-second, Every bill, before being introduced shall have endorsed thereon the title of the same, and every bill or resolution shall have thereon the name of the member introducing it, and when ordered by a committee, the names of such committee shall be endorsed thereon.

Twenty-third, All bills, memorials or joint resolutions shall be read the first time for information, and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be: Shall this bill be rejected? If no opposition be made, or if the motion to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

Twenty-fourth, All bills, memorials or joint resolutions, on their second reading, shall be read at length, and the question taken upon their commitment, amendment or engrossment, for a third reading.

Twenty-fifth, All bills, memorials or joint resolutions, on their third reading, shall be read at length.

Twenty-sixth, Every bill shall be read on three different days, unless, in case of urgency, two-thirds of the house shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule, and no bill shall be passed unless it shall have been read once at length.

Twenty-seventh, No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment. No bill

or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith, any other bill or resolution pending before the house.

Twenty-eighth, In forming committee of the whole house, the speaker shall appoint a chairman to preside.

Twenty-ninth, Bills committed to the committee of the whole house shall, in committee of the whole thereon, be first read through unless the committee shall otherwise order, and then read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments shall be noted in writing and reported to the house by the chairman.

Thirtieth, All questions, whether in committee or in the house, shall be put in the order they are moved, except in cases of privileged questions, and in filling up blanks, the largest sum and the longest time shall first be put.

Thirty-first, A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed with bills which have originated in and passed the council, as with bills originating in the house.

Thirty-second, No motion for reconsideration shall be in order unless on the same or the day following that on which the decision proposed to be reconsidered took place, nor unless one of a majority shall move reconsideration.

Thirty-third, When a notice of the intention to move the reconsideration of any bill or joint resolution shall be given by a member, the clerk of the house shall retain the said bill or joint resolution until after the time during which said motion can be made, unless the same can be previously disposed of.

Thirty-fourth, Any member who votes on that side of the question which prevailed, may be at liberty to move a reconsideration, and a motion for a reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.

Thirty-fifth, The rules of the house shall be observed in committee of the whole house, so far as may be applicable, except that the yeas and nays shall not be called, the previous question enforced, nor the time of speaking limited.

Thirty-sixth, A motion that the committee rise, shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

Thirty-seventh, Standing committees shall be appointed on the following subjects: Ways and means, judiciary, federal relations, Indian and military affairs, territorial affairs and internal improvements, education and public printing, counties and county lines and incorporations, mines and mining and public lands, agriculture and manufacture, elections, engrossments and enrollments, immigration.

Thirty-eighth, The committee on engrossment shall examine all bills after they are engrossed, and report the same to the house correctly engrossed before their third reading. Said committee may report at any time.

Thirty-ninth, The committee on enrollment shall examine all house bills and joint resolutions which have passed the two houses, and when reported correctly enrolled, they shall be presented to the presiding officers of the house and council for their signatures, and when so signed, to the governor for his approval. Said committee may report at any time.

Fortieth, Select committees, to whom references shall be made, shall in all cases report a state of facts, and their opinion thereon, to the house.

Forty-first, In all cases where a bill, order, resolution or motion shall be entered upon the journal of the house, the name of the member moving the same shall be entered upon the journal of the house.

Forty-second, No person shall be admitted within the bar of the house but the federal officers of the territory, territorial treasurer and auditor, judges of the supreme and district courts, members of congress, those who have been members of congress, and the legislative council.

Forty-third, The speaker shall cause the clerk of the house to make a list of all bills, resolutions, reports of committees, and other proceedings of the house, which are committed to a committee of the whole house, and which are not made the order of the day for any particular day, and to number the same, which list shall be called the general order of the day, and they shall be taken up in the order in which they are numbered, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the house, and the clerk shall also keep a book showing the situation and progress of bills.

Forty-fourth, After calling the house to order, the following shall be the order of business for the day.

1. Prayer by the chaplain.
2. Calling the roll.
3. Reading the journal.
4. Petitions and memorials.
5. Reports of standing committees.
6. Reports of select committees.
7. Resolutions.
8. Motions and notices of bills.
9. Introduction of bills and joint resolutions.
10. Consideration of messages from the council.
11. First reading of council bills, joint resolutions and memorials.
12. Second reading of council bills.
13. Third reading of council bills.
14. Second reading of house bills, joint resolutions and memorials.
15. Third reading of house bills.
16. Special orders of the day.
17. Unfinished business.

Forty-fifth, Whenever the report of any committee of conference contains several modifications or amendments, any member may have the same divided, and the question of concurrence taken separately upon each modification or amendment.

Forty-sixth, When the house have arrived at the general orders of the day, they shall go into committee of the whole upon such orders, or a particular order designated by a vote of the house, and no other business shall be in order until the whole are considered or passed, or the committee rise; and unless a particular bill is ordered up, the committee of the whole shall consider, act upon, or pass the general orders, according to the order of their reference.

Forty-seventh, The speaker may leave the chair and appoint a member to preside, but not for a longer time than one day, except by leave of the house.

Forty-eighth, The rules of parliamentary practice embraced in "Cushing's Manual" shall govern the house in all cases in which they are applicable,

and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules of the house and the joint rules and orders of the council and house of representatives.

Forty-ninth, No rules of the house shall be suspended, altered or amended without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Fiftieth, The hour of the daily meeting of the house shall be 10½ o'clock in the morning, until the house direct otherwise.

Fifty-first, The ayes and nays shall not be ordered unless demanded by two members, except upon the final passage of bills, joint resolutions and memorials, in which cases the ayes and nays shall be had without any demand.

Fifty-second, All house bills of a general nature shall, after their second reading, be printed without a special order from the house, except such bills as are rejected.

Fifty-third, A two-thirds majority of all the members of the house voting for the removal of the speaker shall be sufficient to vacate the chair, and remove any officer of the house, and a majority of the votes cast, if a quorum be present, shall be sufficient to sustain an appeal from the decision of the speaker.

Fifty-fourth, The fees of the sergeant-at-arms shall be for every arrest, two dollars; for each day's custody and releasement, one dollar; and for traveling expenses for himself or a special messenger, going and returning, one-tenth of one dollar per mile.

HISTORICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

of the

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

1869-1890

By law an election was held on the first Tuesday of September in each year from 1869 to 1879; the Legislators being elected in the odd years—the Assembly convened the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the same year. The Legislative Assembly of 1879 changed this so that the elections were held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November 1880 and every two years thereafter, electing a Delegate to Congress, members of the Legislative Assembly, County and Precinct Officers; the Legislative Assembly to convene the second Tuesday of January in the year 1882 and every second year thereafter. By this Act, Legislators were elected fourteen months before taking their seats in the Assembly.

COUNCIL

Members	Party	County	When Elected	Assembly in Which They Served
Babbitt, A. T.	Rep.	Laramie	1882	1884
Beck, Geo. T.	Dem.	Johnson	1888	1890
Bennett, E. W.	Dem.	Carbon	1871	1871
Bennett, E. W.	Dem.	Carbon	1882	1884
Blair, Archibald	Rep.	Sweetwater	1879	1879
Blake, J. W.	Rep.	Albany	1884	1886
Bliss, L. C.	Rep.	Fremont	1886	1888
Brady, James W.	Dem.	Albany	1869	1869
Bramel, C. W.	Dem.	Albany	1875	1875
Bresnahan, L. R.	Dem.	Laramie	1875	1875
Bright, W. H.	Dem.	Carter	1869	1869
Burdick, C. W.	Rep.	Carbon	1888	1890
Caldwell, I. P.	Dem.	Albany	1880	1882
Calhoun, J.	Dem.	Sweetwater	1875	1875
Campbell, C. A.	Dem.	Laramie	1888	1890
Carlton, G. W.	Rep.	Uinta	1886	1888
Cashin, Joseph E.	Dem.	Uinta	1884	1886
Castle, C. E.	Dem.	Uinta	1875	1875
Chalice, A. T.	Dem.	Sweetwater	1884	1886
Cheney, E. F.	Rep.	Sweetwater	1877	1877
Christie, L. G.	Rep.	Uinta	1879	1879
Corlett, W. W.	Rep.	Laramie	1871	1871
Corlett, W. W.	Rep.	Laramie	1880	1882
Dater, Philip	Dem.	Laramie	1882	1884
Daley, William	Dem.	Carbon	1882	1884
Daley, William	Dem.	Carbon	1884	1886
Deloney, Charles	Dem.	Uinta	1884	1886
Downey, S. W.	Rep.	Albany	1871	1871
Downey, S. W.	Rep.	Albany	1873	1873
Downey, S. W.	Rep.	Albany	1877	1877
Draper, G. A.	Dem.	Laramie	1877	1877
Dyer, T.	Dem.	Laramie	1877	1877
Ellis, J. H.	Rep.	Uinta	1873	1873
Eurgens, A.	Dem.	Albany	1873	1873
Ford, J. H.	Rep.	Laramie	1884	1886
Fosher, John	Ind.	Sweetwater	1871	1871
France, James	Rep.	Carbon	1875	1875
Friend, J. C.	Dem.	Carbon	1873	1873
Friend, J. C.	Dem.	Carbon	1877	1877

NOTE: The politics as given here are for the years these persons were in office, as many changed their politics through the years.

COUNCIL (Continued)

Members	Party	County	When Elected	Assembly in Which They Served
Galbraith, R. M.	Rep.	Carbon	1879	1879
Galbraith, R. M.	Rep.	Carbon	1888	1890
Galbraith, Robert	Rep.	Albany	1880	1882
Garbanatti, H.	Dem.	Uinta	1879	1879
Gates, J. E.	Peo.	Albany	1871	1871
Glaefcke, H.	Dem.	Laramie	1879	1879
Grainger, Joseph	Rep.	Laramie	1884	1886
Grant, Leroy	Rep.	Albany	1884	1886
Gray, John W.	Dem.	Albany	1882	1884
Guernsey, C. A.	Rep.	Laramie	1886	1888
Haas, Herman	Dem.	Laramie	1875	1875
Haas, Herman	Dem.	Laramie	1877	1877
Hadsell, F. A.	Rep.	Carbon	1886	1888
Haley, Ora	Rep.	Albany	1880	1882
Hammond, James W.	Dem.	Laramie	1886	1888
Harer, A. F.	Dem.	Carbon	1880	1882
Harrison, F. H.	Dem.	Sweetwater	1871	1871
Hays, L.	Dem.	Carbon	1877	1877
Hines, P. J.	Rep.	Sweetwater	1882	1884
Hocker, W. A.	Dem.	Uinta	1880	1882
Holliday, W. H.	Dem.	Albany	1875	1875
Holliday, W. H.	Dem.	Albany	1877	1877
Holliday, W. H.	Dem.	Albany	1879	1879
Holliday, W. H.	Dem.	Albany	1882	1884
Holliday, W. H.	Dem.	Albany	1886	1888
Homer, Robert	Dem.	Albany	1879	1879
Homer, Robert	Dem.	Albany	1882	1884
Hunter, Colin	Dem.	Laramie	1888	1890
Irvine, W. C.	Dem.	Laramie	1880	1882
Irvine, W. C.	Dem.	Laramie	1882	1884
Johnson, W. A.	Dem.	Sweetwater	1875	1875
Keller, J. N.	Dem.	Laramie	1877	1877
Kelly, H. B.	Dem.	Laramie	1875	1875
Kinney, Tim	Dem.	Sweetwater	1888	1890
Kuykendall, W. L.	Dem.	Laramie	1875	1875
Laycock, Frederick	Dem.	Albany	1869	1869
Liggett, Andrew B.	Dem.	Uinta	1888	1890
Loucks, J. D.	Rep.	Johnson	1886	1888
McCormick, John	Rep.	Johnson	1884	1886
McGill, John	Rep.	Albany	1888	1890
McKay, Peter	Rep.	Laramie	1873	1873
Mann, H. A.	Rep.	Uinta	1880	1882
Meldrum, J. W.	Rep.	Albany	1879	1879
Mertsheimer, Fred	Rep.	Uinta	1877	1877
Mills, S. L.	Dem.	Albany	1875	1875
Murphy, Mike	Dem.	Fremont	1888	1890
Murrin, T. D.	Dem.	Laramie	1869	1869
Noble, W. P.	Dem.	Sweetwater	1879	1879
North, O.	Rep.	Uinta	1875	1875
Nuckolls, S. F.	Dem.	Laramie	1871	1871
Organ, Caleb P.	Dem.	Laramie	1886	1888
Peabody, A. S.	Rep.	Albany	1884	1886
Pease, E. L.	Dem.	Uinta	1873	1873
Pease, E. L.	Dem.	Uinta	1875	1875
Pease, E. L.	Dem.	Uinta	1877	1877
Pease, L. D.	Dem.	Albany	1877	1877
Pool, T. W.	Dem.	Laramie	1869	1869
Post, M. E.	Dem.	Laramie	1879	1879
Potter, Norman	Rep.	Uinta	1871	1871
Quinn, A. V.	Dem.	Uinta	1882	1884
Quinn, T. W.	Dem.	Sweetwater	1873	1873
Quinn, T. W.	Dem.	Sweetwater	1880	1882
Reel, Alexander H.	Dem.	Laramie	1879	1879
Reel, Alexander H.	Dem.	Laramie	1880	1882
Reel, Alexander H.	Dem.	Laramie	1888	1890
Riner, J. A.	Rep.	Laramie	1886	1888
Rockwell, W. S.	Dem.	Carter	1869	1869
Searight, G. A.	Dem.	Laramie	1875	1875
Smith, P. L.	Dem.	Carbon	1879	1879

COUNCIL (Continued)

Members	Party	County	When Elected	Assembly in Which They Served
Smith, P. L.	Dem.	Carbon	1880	1882
Smith, P. L.	Rep.	Carbon	1886	1888
Smith, Robert	Dem.	Sweetwater	1886	1888
Steele, W. R.	Dem.	Laramie	1871	1871
Stotts, Joseph L.	Rep.	Crook	1888	1890
Sturgis, Thomas	Rep.	Laramie	1880	1882
Swan, A. H.	Rep.	Laramie	1877	1877
Swan, Thomas	Rep.	Laramie	1879	1879
Symons, J. H.	Rep.	Albany	1886	1888
Teschemacher, H. E.	Rep.	Laramie	1884	1886
Trabing, Augustus	Rep.	Albany	1888	1890
Wardman, George	Dem.	Carter	1869	1869
Warren, F. E.	Rep.	Laramie	1873	1873
Warren, F. E.	Rep.	Laramie	1882	1884
Whipple, I. C.	Rep.	Laramie	1873	1873
Whitehead, J. R.	Dem.	Laramie	1869	1869
Whittier, E. S.	Rep.	Uinta	1882	1884
Wilson, George	Dem.	Carbon	1869	1869
Wright, C. W.	Rep.	Laramie	1884	1886

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Members	Party	County	When Elected	Assembly in Which They Served
Abney, J. C.	Dem.	Laramie	1869	1869
Abrams, L.	Dem.	Albany	1875	1875
Adams, James	Rep.	Albany	1880	1882
Adams, Thomas B.	Rep.	Laramie	1886	1888
Adams, Thomas B.	Rep.	Laramie	1888	1890
Alexander, W. W.	Rep.	Albany	1880	1882
Allen, Hiram	Dem.	Carbon	1882	1884
Andrews, N. L.	Dem.	Albany	1873	1873
Andrews, N. L.	Dem.	Albany	1875	1875
Andrews, N. L.	Dem.	Albany	1877	1877
Atherly, J. S.	Rep.	Albany	1888	1890
Balch, H. G.	Dem.	Albany	1879	1879
Bartlett, I. S.	Rep.	Laramie	1880	1882
Bennett, E. W.	Dem.	Carbon	1880	1882
Beuchner, H. E.	Rep.	Laramie	1880	1882
Blair, Duncan	Rep.	Sweetwater	1871	1871
Blake, J. W.	Rep.	Albany	1886	1888
Blydenburgh, C. E.	Dem.	Carbon	1886	1888
Bowie, Alexander	Rep.	Laramie	1888	1890
Bradbury, A. E.	Rep.	Sweetwater	1875	1875
Brazier, Edwin	Rep.	Albany	1879	1879
Briggs, L. C.	Rep.	Carbon	1880	1882
Brown, J. H.	Dem.	Sweetwater	1888	1890
Brown, M. C.	Rep.	Albany	1871	1871
Burritt, Charles H.	Dem.	Johnson	1888	1890
Bussard, C. H.	Dem.	Albany	1882	1884
Bussey, C. H.	Rep.	Sweetwater	1884	1886
Cahill, Thomas J.	Dem.	Laramie	1882	1884
Caldwell, I. P.	Dem.	Albany	1877	1877
Carter, R. H.	Dem.	Uinta	1877	1877
Castle, C. E.	Dem.	Uinta	1871	1871
Castle, C. E.	Dem.	Uinta	1875	1875
Clark, Gibson	Dem.	Laramie	1871	1871
Coad, J. F.	Dem.	Laramie	1877	1877
Coad, J. F.	Dem.	Laramie	1882	1884
Coates, Leonard	Dem.	Sweetwater	1875	1875
Congdon, John	Dem.	Albany	1877	1877
Conley, H.	Rep.	Laramie	1873	1873
Conroy, Thomas	Rep.	Laramie	1879	1879
Craig, N. N.	Dem.	Laramie	1882	1884
Crawford, J. F.	Rep.	Carbon	1879	1879
Cummock, J. B.	Dem.	Uinta	1886	1888
Curran, S. M.	Dem.	Carbon	1869	1869
Currier, W. D.	Rep.	Carbon	1886	1888
David, Edward T.	Rep.	Converse	1888	1890
Davis, John E.	Dem.	Laramie	1875	1875
Davis, John E.	Dem.	Laramie	1877	1877

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

Members	Party	County	When Elected	Assembly in Which They Served
Davis, John E.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1879	1879
Davis, Morris	Rep.....	Albany	1880	1882
Dayton, T. J.	Dem.....	Albany	1871	1871
Dean, George D.....	Rep.....	Albany	1880	1882
Deitrick, B. F.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1879	1879
Deloney, Charles.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1882	1884
Dickinson, P. P.....	Peo.....	Sweetwater	1879	1879
Dole, D. B.....	Rep.....	Albany	1884	1886
Downey, O. D.....	Dem.....	Albany	1882	1884
Downey, S. W.....	Rep.....	Albany	1884	1886
Downey, S. W.....	Rep.....	Albany	1888	1890
Downs, P. J.....	Rep.....	Uinta	1880	1882
Douglas, J. H.....	Dem.....	Albany	1869	1869
Dudley, D. F.....	Dem.....	Carbon	1882	1884
Duffy, Edward T.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1886	1888
Evans, W. L.....	Rep.....	Carbon	1888	1890
Evans, William	Rep.....	Sweetwater	1875	1875
Farley, A. E.....	Dem.....	Carbon	1873	1873
Ferrell, M.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1877	1877
Ferris, George.....	Rep.....	Carbon	1877	1877
Ferris, George.....	Rep.....	Carbon	1879	1879
Ferris, J. E.....	Rep.....	Sweetwater	1873	1873
Foglesong, G. D.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1877	1877
Foote, F. M.....	Rep.....	Uinta	1875	1875
Ford, J. H.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1882	1884
Fraser, J. D.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1880	1882
Freeman, J. M.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1869	(Did not serve)
Friend, John C.....	Dem.....	Carbon	1871	1871
Genter, E. W.....	Peo.....	Carbon	1884	1886
Gilchrist, A.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1880	1882
Glover, R. F.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1877	1877
Grant, Leroy.....	Rep.....	Albany	1882	1884
Grant, Leroy.....	Rep.....	Albany	1886	1888
Green, Thomas.....	Rep.....	Carbon	1875	1875
Groesbeck, H. V. S.....	Rep.....	Albany	1882	1884
Guernsey, C. A.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1884	1886
Gurney, H. J.....	Dem.....	Sweetwater	1877	1877
Guthrie, William.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1888	1890
Haas, Herman	Dem.....	Laramie	1869	1869
Haas, Herman	Dem.....	Laramie	1873	1873
Haley, Ora.....	Rep.....	Albany	1871	1871
Hamma, Peter.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1875	1875
Hamma, Peter.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1877	1877
Hardin, W. J.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1879	1879
Hardin, W. J.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1880	1882
Hays, W. J.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1879	1879
Heald, A. E.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1880	1882
Hebard, Frederick S.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1888	1890
Helphenstine, H. H.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1877	1877
Herrick, William	Dem.....	Albany	1869	1869
Hibbard, W. H.....	Peo.....	Laramie	1879	1879
Hines, P. J.....	Rep.....	Sweetwater	1880	1882
Hocker, W. A.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1879	1879
Holbrook, John.....	Dem.....	Carter	1869	1869
Holliday, W. H.....	Dem.....	Albany	1873	1873
Homer, R. H.....	Peo.....	Albany	1877	1877
Hooper, Tom.....	Dem.....	Crook	1886	1888
Hoy, J. H.....	Rep.....	Uinta	1877	1877
Huntington, Nat.....	Dem.....	Johnson	1886	(Died 2-14-1888)
Irvine, W. C.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1879	1879
Jackson, A.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1882	1884
Jahren, M. C.....	Rep.....	Albany	1879	1879
Johnson, L.....	Dem.....	Carbon	1879	1879
Johnston, J. A.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1886	1888
Jones, F. H.....	Rep.....	Sweetwater	1880	1882
Jones, F. H.....	Rep.....	Sweetwater	1882	1884
Jones, J. S.....	Rep.....	Carbon	1880	1882
Joslin, J.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1873	1873
Jesurun, Mortimer.....	Rep.....	Converse	1888	1890
Keefe, M. P.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1884	1886
Kelley, A. D.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1884	1886
Kellogg, O. P.....	Rep.....	Crook	1888	1890
Kelly, J. H.....	Dem.....	Carbon	1880	1882

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

Members	Party	County	When Elected	Assembly in Which They Served
Kennedy, L. D.....	Dem.....	Albany	1882	1884
Kerr, J. S.....	Dem.....	Carbon	1884	1886
Kimme, Herman.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1875	1875
Kimme, James.....	Rep.....	Fremont	1884	1886
King, V. R.....	Rep.....	Albany	1873	1873
Kinney, T.....	Dem.....	Sweetwater	1877	1877
Klingerman, Charles.....	Rep.....	Albany	1877	1877
Knight, N. M.....	Rep.....	Albany	1884	1886
Kuykendall, J. M.....	Dem.....	Carbon	1886	1888
Kuykendall, Wm. L.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1871	1871
Lafrentz, F. W.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1886	1888
Lane, W. C.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1880	1882
Lathrop, A. C.....	Rep.....	Sweetwater	1879	1879
Lobban, J. M.....	Dem.....	Johnson	1884	1886
Lowe, B. F.....	Dem.....	Sweetwater	1877	1877
McCormick, John.....	Rep.....	Sheridan	1888	1890
McCoy, T. A.....	Rep.....	Sweetwater	1880	1882
McDonald, William.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1875	1875
McGlinchey, J.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1877	1877
McKay, Peter.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1875	1875
McKay, Peter.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1877	1877
McLelland, Thomas E.....	Rep.....	Uinta	1875	1875
McManus, John.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1879	1879
Maghee, Thomas.....	Dem.....	Sweetwater	1879	1879
Mann, E. W.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1879	1879
Mathews, John A.....	Rep.....	Carbon	1884	1886
Menefee, J. W.....	Dem.....	Carter	1869	1869
Miller, D.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1882	1884
Miller, Frank A.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1884	1886
Miller, Louis.....	Dem.....	Albany	1869	1869
Mitchell, George.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1884	1886
Murphy, Mark.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1879	1879
Murphy, M. H.....	Dem.....	Albany	1875	1875
Murphy, Mike.....	Dem.....	Carbon	1875	1875
Murray, E. S.....	Dem.....	Sweetwater	1886	1888
Myrick, H. L.....	Rep.....	Albany	1879	1879
Nealon, John.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1875	1875
Nickerson, H. G.....	Rep.....	Sweetwater	1871	1871
Nickerson, H. G.....	Rep.....	Sweetwater	1882	1884
O'Brien, N. J.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1884	1886
Oelrichs, H.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1880	1882
Patton, James I.....	Rep.....	Fremont	1886	1888
Pease, E. L.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1871	1871
Pease, L. D.....	Dem.....	Albany	1886	1888
Phillips, W. S.....	Rep.....	Uinta	1879	1879
Phipps, C. A.....	Rep.....	Uinta	1873	1873
Pickett, W. D.....	Dem.....	Fremont	1888	1890
Pieronnett, C. A.....	Rep.....	Albany	1875	1875
Quealy, L.....	Dem.....	Carbon	1882	1884
Rankin, J. P.....	Dem.....	Carbon	1888	1890
Reel, A. H.....	Dem.....	Albany	1875	1875
Rex, A. G.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1888	1890
Rex, A. G.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1888	1890
Rice, Theodore.....	Rep.....	Sweetwater	1879	1879
Riner, C. W.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1880	1882
Ritter, G. W.....	Dem.....	Albany	1873	1873
Ritter, G. W.....	Dem.....	Albany	1875	1875
Roberts, John.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1886	1888
Robins, W. A.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1884	1886
Roedel, F. A.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1888	1890
Ross, James.....	Dem.....	Carbon	1877	1877
Rummel, J. C.....	Dem.....	Johnson	1886	1888
Rusk, D. L.....	Rep.....	Carbon	1888	1890
Russell, John L.....	Dem.....	Uinta	1884	1886
Ryan, A.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1877	1877
Sampson, W. C.....	Rep.....	Albany	1886	1888
Schnitger, William R.....	Rep.....	Laramie	1886	1888
Schwartz, F. W.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1882	1884
Scribner, Chas. M.....	Rep.....	Carbon	1875	1875
Scrivner, James.....	Dem.....	Sweetwater	1886	1888
Seaton, R. B.....	Rep.....	Uinta	1882	1884
Seaton, R. B.....	Rep.....	Uinta	1884	1886
Sebree, Howard.....	Dem.....	Laramie	1869	1869

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

Members	Party	County	When Elected	Assembly in Which They Served
Sharpless, S. K.	Rep.	Laramie	1879	1879
Sheeks, Ben	Dem.	Carter	1869	1869
Sheeks, Ben	Dem.	Sweetwater	1871	1871
Simpson, J. B.	Rep.	Albany	1888	1890
Skiles, J. G.	Rep.	Carbon	1879	1879
Smith, O. C.	Rep.	Sweetwater	1882	1884
Smith, Robert	Dem.	Uinta	1875	1875
Sneeddon, Thomas	Rep.	Uinta	1888	1890
Snider, E. U.	Pop.	Carbon	1880	1882
Snider, E. U.	Pop.	Johnson	1882	1884
Spicer, N. F.	Dem.	Albany	1877	1877
Spicer, N. F.	Rep.	Albany	1879	1879
Stone, Charles	Dem.	Uinta	1877	1877
Strong, J. C.	Dem.	Albany	1869	1869
Summers, William	Dem.	Uinta	1884	1886
Summers, William	Dem.	Uinta	1886	1888
Sutherland, A. L.	Rep.	Albany	1886	1888
Synder, O. E.	Dem.	Uinta	1886	1888
Talbot, John	Dem.	Laramie	1871	1871
Taylor, J. S.	Rep.	Laramie	1879	1879
Taylor, William	Rep.	Albany	1888	1890
Teschemacher, H. E.	Rep.	Laramie	1882	1884
Thayer, H.	Rep.	Albany	1880	1882
Thomas, D. G.	Rep.	Sweetwater	1888	1890
Tisdale, C. L.	Rep.	Uinta	1873	1873
Tisdal, J. M.	Rep.	Sweetwater	1877	1877
Tompkins, J. M.	Dem.	Laramie	1884	1886
Towne, M. M.	Rep.	Albany	1884	1886
Tracy, D. C.	Dem.	Laramie	1877	1877
Turrill, Addison	Rep.	Albany	1884	1886
Van Devanter, Willis	Rep.	Laramie	1886	1888
Ward, William M.	Dem.	Laramie	1875	1875
Watson, J. K.	Dem.	Sweetwater	1875	1875
Weaver, W. H.	Dem.	Carbon	1882	1884
Weaver, W. S.	Dem.	Laramie	1886	1888
Weeks, N.	Dem.	Laramie	1875	1875
White, C. N.	Rep.	Uinta	1875	1875
Whitehouse, Isaiah	Rep.	Sweetwater	1884	1886
Whitney, D. V.	Dem.	Carbon	1877	1877
Whitney, F. S.	Rep.	Laramie	1873	1873
Wilkinson, S. H.	Rep.	Sweetwater	1873	1873
Williams, A. T.	Dem.	Albany	1875	1875
Williams, Frank	Rep.	Carbon	1884	1886
Wilson, C. E.	Dem.	Carbon	1871	1871
Wilson, Posey S.	Dem.	Laramie	1869	1869

TERRITORIAL ELECTIONS 1869-1890

Changes by Federal and Territorial Laws	General Elections Date	Officers Elected
By Proclamation	Thursday, September 2, 1869	Delegate to Congress Members of the Legislative Assembly
By the 1869 Territorial Laws, first Tuesday of September	September 6, 1870	Delegate to Congress County Officers
	September 5, 1871	Members of the Legislative Assembly
	September 3, 1872	Delegate to Congress County Officers
	September 2, 1873	Members of the Legislative Assembly
	September 1, 1874	Delegate to Congress County Officers
	September 7, 1875	Members of the Legislative Assembly
By the 1875 Territorial Laws the Tuesday after the first Monday in November was set as election day	November 7, 1876 ^{a, c}	Delegate to Congress County Officers
	September 4, 1877 ^b	Members of the Legislative Assembly
	November 5, 1878	Delegate to Congress County Officers
	September 2, 1879	Members of the Legislative Assembly
By the 1879 Territorial Laws all Territorial elective officers were elected at the one general election, in the even years.	November 2, 1880 ^d	Delegate to Congress County Officers Members of the Legislative Assembly
	November 7, 1882	Same as 1880
	November 4, 1884	" " "
	November 2, 1886	" " "
	November 6, 1888	" " "
By Proclamation	September 11, 1890 ^e	State Election of all Officers as of the Constitution

NOTE: The Governor issued a proclamation on August 3, 1869 calling for an election to be held on September 2, 1869, to elect a Delegate to Congress, and Members of the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly of 1869 passed election laws which stipulated that a general election was to be held on the first Tuesday of September each year.

By the 1869 election laws, a Delegate to Congress and the county officers were to be elected in 1870 and every two years thereafter. Members of the Legislative Assembly were to be elected in 1871 and every two years thereafter.

^aThe Legislative Assembly of 1875 passed an act (Compiled Laws of Wyoming 1876, p. 307) fixing the time of holding a general election on Tuesday next after the first Monday

in November 1876 and every two years thereafter, at which time the Delegate to Congress and the county and precinct officers were to be elected.

^bThe Territorial election law of 1875 did not include the Members of the Legislative Assembly, hence Members of the Assembly continued to be elected according to the 1869 election law, therefore an election was held, on the first Tuesday in September in 1877 and 1879, to elect Members of the Legislative Assembly.

^cBy an act of Congress (U. S. Stat. 17:28), which went into effect in 1876, all Delegates to Congress and Members of the House of Representatives were to be elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. This law was in accord with the 1875 Territorial election law.

^dThe 1879 Legislative Assembly changed the election day to the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, at which time the Delegate to Congress, Members of the Legislative Assembly, and county and precinct officers were to be elected. This law took effect November 1880, thereby eliminating an election every year thereafter. This was the first time all Territorial elective officers were chosen at one election.

^eThe Governor issued a proclamation on July 15, 1890 calling for a special election to be held on September 11, 1890, to elect state, legislative, county and precinct officers. At this election a Congressman was also elected, thereby eliminating the November general election for that year for Wyoming.

TERRITORIAL ELECTION STATISTICS

The abstract of votes for Delegates to Congress, Members of the Legislative Assembly, and County Officers for the years 1869 to 1888 inclusive are here set forth for their historical as well as their statistical value.

In most instances the votes by precinct and county for Delegates to Congress are given. The Delegates to Congress and the county officers were elected at the same time, so the precincts are listed only for the Delegates to Congress, the precincts being the same for county officers. The names of all candidates for county officers are given with their total county vote; in a few other instances it was impossible to locate the votes either for county or precinct.

The election returns by precinct and county constitute an index to Wyoming's early history not to be found in any other source: family names of pioneers who helped establish the Territory; unusual names of polling precincts suggesting the varied phases of life that made history in Wyoming; shifting of centers of population, as shown by the variance in the number of votes cast at any one precinct over a period of years; total disappearance from the list of voting places of a given precinct indicating its having become a ghost town; influence of the railroad in the settlement of the Territory during the early years; later, the influence of industry—mining, ranching, sheep and cattle raising—tending to draw the population away from the railroad centers to distant parts of the Territory, despite poor transportation facilities.

What may look like an array of dry and uninteresting statistics may prove a storehouse of information for those persons interested in the early peoples and places of the Territory, in its economic history as well as its legal and political history.

All abstracts of votes, only in a few instances where it was necessary to resort to newspapers, were taken from the original manuscripts which are in the vault of the Secretary of State, or from the county office records.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES 1869-1888

SEPTEMBER 2, 1869

County	Council						House of Representatives						Rep. at Large	
ALBANY	Fred Laycock	James W. Brady	Geo. Wilson, Jr.	F. B. Edmonds	H. H. Richards	H. Wagner	Louis Miller	J. M. Douglas	William Herrick	J. H. Finrock	L. T. Wilcox	N. T. Webber	Robert McAuley	J. C. Strong
PRECINCTS														
Sherman	65	65	65	36	36	36	64	64	62	36	36	39	36	66
Laramie City	286	218	253	225	285	264	295	258	221	246	251	257	242	273
Wyoming	63	85	63	23	1	24	62	63	62	24	23	25	24	63
Cinnabar	15	11	13	3	5	1	13	15	15	1	2	1	3	13
Fort Fetterman .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	106
Total	429	379	394	287	327	325	434	400	360	307	312	322	316	521

County	Council						House of Representatives	Rep. at Large		
CARBON	Fred Laycock	James W. Brady	Geo. Wilson, Jr.	F. B. Edmonds	H. H. Richards	H. Wagner	William C. Wilson	S. M. Curran	Robert McAuley	J. C. Strong
PRECINCTS										
Medicine Bow	20	20	20	9	9	7	8	9	9	20
Percy	57	57	58	3	2	3	3	57	3	57
Carbon	22	22	22	27	27	27	27	....	27	22
St. Mary's	11	9	7	6	4	6	6	....	6	11
Rawlins	119	120	114	87	77	77	98	103	78	121
Fort Fred Steele	55	114	127	128	66	61	41	146	60	125
Separation	27	27	27	4	32	32	32	....	4	29
Total	311	369	375	264	217	213	215	315	187	385

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council							House of Representatives						Rep. at Large	
CARTER	A. B. Conaway	J. Fosher	H. G. Nickerson	William S. Rockwell	William H. Bright	Geo. W. Wardman	William E. Darby	Ben Sheeks	James W. Menefee	John Holbrook	L. N. Colbath	H. H. Sowles	S. L. Ganow	Robert McAuley	J. C. Strong
PRECINCTS															
Washakie .....	....	....	....	11	11	11	....	11	11	11	....	....	....	2	11
Red Desert—(Not Counted)															
Bitter Creek	17	8	8	31	40	40	....	40	40	31	17	8	8	8	40
South Pass City.....	175	148	173	184	209	231	76	254	232	193	186	164	160	166	233
Atlantic City	161	160	169	179	109	130	5	176	184	112	166	208	161	169	178
Miner's Delight	49	51	61	55	48	54	5	57	57	64	49	50	44	51	58
Austin's House on Big Popo Agie.....	32	13	13	3	22	20	....	23	23	1	33	13	13	13	....
Hallville	25	25	25	26	26	26	....	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	6
Point of Rocks.....	71	42	55	74	89	89	....	88	88	72	71	55	55	56	88
Rock Springs	4	4	4	35	35	35	....	34	34	34	6	4	4	4	35
Green River	26	15	18	56	22	57	43	57	57	57	26	26	26	24	58
Bryan	28	26	28	135	136	135	2	132	133	131	28	29	27	18	138
Totals	588	492	554	789	747	828	131	898	885	732	607	582	523	536	845

County	Council						House of Representatives								Rep. at Large	
LARAMIE	Henry J. Rogers	A. R. Converse	J. D. Woolley	T. D. Murrin	J. R. Whitehead	T. W. Pool	Frank Hoyes	Charles R. Buel	William H. Brown	Jervis Joslin	P. S. Wilson	Howard Sebre	Herman Haas	J. C. Abney	Robert McAuley	J. C. Strong
PRECINCTS																
Pine Bluffs	33	33	33	....	....	....	32	32	33	33	1	....	....	....	33	....
Cheyenne	393	388	365	553	549	546	366	375	352	387	588	549	554	580	381	553
Carlin's Camp	201	202	227	134	136	140	202	200	197	201	144	144	144	150	202	144
Fort Laramie	96	96	43	237	181	182	88	97	119	96	192	182	181	162	99	182
Totals	723	719	668	924	866	868	688	694	701	717	925	875	879	892	715	879

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council								House of Representatives					Rep. at Large	
THAT PORTION OF WYOMING DETACHED FROM THE TERRITORIES OF UTAH AND IDAHO	A. B. Conaway	J. Fosher	H. G. Nickerson	William S. Rockwell	Wm. H. Bright	Geo. W. Wardman	Wm. E. Darby	J. M. Flanagan	B. Lane	Henry Simons	S. D. Bradley	J. M. Freeman	L. D. Lane	Robert McAuley	J. C. Strong
PRECINCTS															
Granger	17	18	18	96	78	88	51	116	5	...	...	...	...	19	102
Church Buttes*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carter	7	7	7	47	2	46	45	5	48	1	...	...	...	6	48
Fort Bridger	43	14	35	109	...	117	143	3	118	...	24	...	...	35	117
Piedmont	7	2	2	36	34	44	50	11	...	...	10	31	16	20	38
Aspen	9	4	9	230	...	234	254	...	...	...	...	230	...	7	248
Evanston	35	5	31	118	15	117	133	...	18	69	...	61	...	29	118
Totals	118	50	102	636	129	646	676	135	189	70	34	322	16	116	671

* No election held.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1871

County	Council		House of Representatives			
CARBON	E. Hunt	E. W. Bennett	C. E. Willson	Jno. C. Friend	E. Phillips	Jas. Lang
PRECINCTS						
Rawlins	52	40	64	62	23	28
Carbon	26	26	26	28	24	25
Medicine Bow	8	12	3	10	10	14
Seminole Mines	11	12	17	17	3	7
Fort Fred Steele.....	9	28	18	20	14	14
Percy .....	.....	6	1	3	1	1
Totals	106	124	129	140	75	89

Albany County vote for 1871 not available.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council						House of Representatives					
LARAMIE	Wm. W. Corlett	Geo. W. Corey	George Cassels	Stephen F. Nuckolls	Wm. R. Steele	Daniel McLaughlin	E. P. Johnson	A. M. Appel	E. W. Piper	William L. Kuykendall	Gibson Clark	John Talbot
PRECINCTS												
Cheyenne City	341	295	276	356	349	275	312	306	290	327	314	317
Fort Laramie	52	52	32	82	59	59	54	59	40	68	53	58
Pine Bluffs .....	....	....	....	15	15	15	....	....	....	15	15	15
Granite Canyon	4	3	3	31	31	30	3	3	3	31	31	31
Chugwater Station.....	17	12	8	13	7	2	16	12	10	11	9	2
Totals	414	362	319	497	461	381	385	380	343	452	422	325

County	Council				House of Representatives							
SWEETWATER	Geo. W. Wardman	Dr. F. H. Harrison	John Foshier	A. D. Dibble	Ben Sheeks	Edward Lawn	Duncan Blair	R. K. Morrison	John Kearnes	H. G. Nickerson	Archy McFadden	G. F. Hayward
PRECINCTS												
South Pass City.....	67	71	31	15	74	59	62	26	18	26	....	....
Atlantic City	37	87	67	19	61	60	53	53	41	34	....	....
Miner's Delight	27	35	35	28	31	24	19	34	5	46	26	....
Wind River	18	27	13	2	19	16	11	9	3	9	17	....
Camp Brown	5	5	....	....	4	1	4	1	....	1	....	....
Bryan	6	10	66	71	9	8	73	....	....	67	....	68
Green River	37	38	11	9	38	38	49	....	....	9	....	9
Rock Springs	37	15	75	98	33	14	117	....	....	76	....	99
Totals	234	288	298	242	269	229	388	123	67	268	43	176

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council			House of Representatives			
	Norman Potter	George Stall	E. L. Pease	E. Alton	C. E. Castle	R. Vettman	Russell Thorp, Sr.
UINTA							
PRECINCTS							
Evanston	75	47	72	45	65	56	56
Almy	88	21	105	10	11	1	75
Merrill	9	33	12	16	21	23	...
Aspen	15	1	12	2	2	3	13
Piedmont	19	5	24	24	24	24	24
Totals	206	107	225	97	99	83	88

SEPTEMBER 2, 1873

County	Council				House of Representatives												
ALBANY	S. W. Downey	M. A. Hance	A. Eurgens	L. D. Pease	G. W. Ritter	W. H. Holliday	N. L. Andrews	C. K. Davis	N. T. Webber	D. J. Pierce	Alexander Nevins	V. R. King	J. J. Hines	Eliza S. Boyd	E. Dawson	William T. Tramio	Jack Mapes
PRECINCTS																	
Laramie	346	306	296	292	384	336	312	215	246	216	250	373	83	5	....	....	....
Wyoming	10	....	34	19	29	27	32	19	2	2	....	10	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Creek.....	25	39	100	91	107	105	106	86	16	16	14	60	9	....	....	....	....
Tie Siding.....	44	43	29	28	36	39	35	28	34	12	30	38	24	....	....	....	....
Sherman	28	16	22	9	18	31	23	13	21	....	15	17	11	....	....	....	....
Dawson	31	38	14	15	25	33	14	44	13	8	11	39	....	....	14	3	3
Mandel's	7	3	8	13	12	12	9	1	6	4	3	16	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	491	445	503	467	611	583	531	406	338	258	323	553	127	5	14	3	3

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council			House of Representatives	
CARBON	John C. Friend	Oscar Callister	Thos. W. Quinn	John C. Dyer	Albert E. Farley
PRECINCTS					
Rawlins	131	72	67	73	69
Steele	16	15	1	15	1
Percy	19	19	....	7	12
Medicine Bow.....	32	35	2	17	24
Carbon	5	129	1	17	109
Elk Mountain	1	10	2	10	1
Separation	8	6	3	6	3
Seminole Mines.....	11	18	8	13	5
Ferris	9	9	....	8	1
Totals	232	313	84	166	225

County	Council						House of Representatives							
LARAMIE	Francis E. Warren	Ithaman C. Whipple	Peter McKay	Luke Murrin	J. R. Whitehead	P. S. Wilson	Jervis Joslin	Harry Conley	Francis S. Whitney	Thomas D. DeKay	Herman Haas	L. D. Berry	W. L. Kuykendall	D. C. Tracy
PRECINCTS														
Cheyenne	511	474	465	337	328	368	458	436	479	444	403	369	365	358
Fort Laramie.....	43	58	58	46	64	51	57	58	60	54	44	54	51	48
Granite Canyon.....	17	20	35	38	32	45	17	15	17	17	46	44	47	46
Chugwater	3	7	1	27	31	32	3	3	14	4	30	28	31	21
Pine Bluffs.....	18	29	31	26	15	21	20	23	27	1	27	21	26	47
Horse Creek	18	11	17	11	11	18	17	8	9	8	20	21	14	22
Totals	610	599	507	485	481	535	572	543	606	528	570	537	534	542

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council			House of Representatives			
SWEETWATER	Oscar Callister	J. C. Friend	Thomas W. Quinn	John Dugdale	L. W. Wilkinson	J. P. Hines	John Ferris
PRECINCTS							
Wind River	22	21	13	12	8	7	
Little Popo Agie.....	18	15	9	9	9	9	
Miner's Delight.....	31	28	28	28	4	5	
Atlantic City	36	11	7	11	21	31	
South Pass City.....	25	26	13	15	9	9	
Bryan	33	15	32	13	4	17	
Green River.....	101	95	52	38	64	53	
Rock Springs.....	25	223	249	28	143	117	202
Totals	25	489	460	182	269	236	333

County	Council				House of Representatives			
UINTA	E. L. Pease	H. Garbanati	James A. Ellis	E. Alton	C. A. Phipps	C. I. Tisdale	W. T. Day	Henry Rickard
PRECINCTS								
Almy	49	49	76	77	84	44	46	70
Evanston	294	151	283	104	342	234	47	137
Hilliard	97	106	58	16	67	74	102	33
Aspen	33	34	5	4	3	26	38	4
Piedmont	12	21	25	39	33	12	25	25
Camp Stowe	34	33	4	27	6	41	57	3
Camp Scott.....	14	33	5	35	10	22	54	9
Merrill	59	37	23	21	1	12	70	59
Totals	592	464	479	323	546	465	433	340

County	Council						
ALBANY	R. Galbraith	Luther Fillmore	John McCool	J. H. Hayford	W. H. Holliday	C. W. Bramel	S. L. Mills
PRECINCTS:							
Laramie City.....	697	324	389	376	567	470	557
Sherman.....	79	59	61	47	5	34	46
Tie Siding.....	69	22	52	17	56	42	21
Mandell's Ranch	19	5	12	7	16	9	12
Centennial.....	16	10	10	14	8	2	3
Wyoming.....	24	12	11	7	14	13	16
Rock Creek.....	<u>93</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>87</u>
Totals.....	1,197	529	493	474	755	627	742

County	House of Representatives											
ALBANY	Dr. Wm. Harris	N. F. Spicer	G. W. Fox	A. G. Swain	J. B. Simpson	George Little	L. Abrams	E. Dawson	N. L. Andrews	G. W. Ritter	A. T. Williams	M. H. Murphy
PRECINCTS:												
Laramie City.....	520	392	438	292	405	385	469	359	512	536	538	479
Sherman.....	66	47	57	36	64	45	31	22	44	40	47	35
Tie Siding.....	53	19	22	13	47	21	38	10	29	55	50	50
Mandell's Ranch	12	9	13	9	10	9	10	7	10	12	12	12
Centennial.....	14	11	14	12	12	14	4	2	3	4	4	2
Wyoming.....	13	10	12	9	9	10	15	13	13	16	13	12
Rock Creek.....	<u>22</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>60</u>
Totals.....	700	502	578	387	566	506	622	471	678	730	735	650

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

SEPTEMBER 7, 1875

County	Council		Council at Large				House of Representatives						
CARBON	James France	J. H. Bramer	W. E. Hogan	W. A. Johnson	William Hinton	John Dykens	Thomas Green	Charles M. Scribner	A. I. Peterson	Robert Foot	Mike Murphy	James Beagle	J. H. Barns
PRECINCTS													
Rawlins	179	39	125	80	....	....	127	134	120	67	118	88	....
Fort Steele.....	42	4	42	3	....	....	30	38	28	12	19	12	....
Percy	6	3	6	3	....	....	2	9	....	10	7	....	....
Carbon	54	97	50	16	82	....	131	77	67	10	72	66	1
Medicine Bow.....	24	19	28	15	....	....	42	28	28	1	15	15	....
Johnson's Ranch .....	....	17	10	7	....	....	12	8	10	4	6	5	....
Brower and Cadwell's Ranch	11	....	8	4	....	....	1	11	1	1	11	11	....
Brush Creek	24	28	22	30	....	....	17	48	21	4	36	30	....
Snake River.....	26	7	16	12	....	....	10	14	18	6	18	22	....
Ferris	5	4	3	....	....	6	3	9	....	....	9	6	....
Totals	371	218	310	170	82	6	375	376	293	115	311	255	1

Albany County vote for 1875 not available.

County	Council							
LARAMIE	W. L. Kuykendall	Geo. A. Seabright	L. R. Bresnahan	H. B. Kelley	F. E. Addoms	I. C. Whipple	F. S. Whitney	Thomas Sturgis
PRECINCTS								
Cheyenne	856	853	835	766	415	400	403	410
Pine Bluffs.....	39	43	39	37	9	9	5	9
Granite	26	26	20	24	5	11	7	5
Ft. Laramie.....	95	70	46	98	20	26	98	24
Horse Creek	26	28	23	8	....	1	28	....
Pole Creek.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Freel's Ranch .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1,042	1,020	963	933	449	447	541	448

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	House of Representatives															
LARAMIE	A. H. Reel	John Nealon	W. M. Ward	J. E. Davis	N. Weeks	H. Kimme	Jno. W. Allen	Peter Hanna	H. Conley	J. W. Hammond	L. R. Graves	H. E. Hurlbut	J. H. Durbin	J. W. Ford	G. W. Corey	W. P. Carroll
PRECINCTS																
Cheyenne	888	879	778	780	793	746	754	640	456	521	487	454	388	312	420	389
Pine Bluffs.....	42	39	36	29	37	38	39	27	21	21	9	8	9	6	6	8
Granite	21	24	20	11	27	20	24	5	25	27	8	7	10	6	2	4
Ft. Laramie.....	95	95	95	43	27	94	57	91	71	26	25	25	31	86	36	49
Horse Creek	22	28	27	1	3	9	7	5	8	21	15	2	22	....	23	25
Pole Creek* .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Freel's Ranch*..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1,068	1,065	956	864	887	907	881	768	581	616	544	496	450	410	487	475

* Returns not accepted.

County	Council				Councilmen at Large, Sweetwater and Carbon Counties			
SWEETWATER	James Calhoun	Sam'l Fairfield	S. H. Wilkenson	A. Harvey	Wm. A. Johnson	W. E. Hogan	Wm. Hinton	John R. Murphy
PRECINCTS								
Wind River	20	22	...	...	23	8	10	...
Big Popo Agie	36	38	1	...	51	21	3	...
Miner's Delight	8	14	...	2	14	7	...	2
Atlantic City	10	4	5	12	9	5	4	12
South Pass City.....	12	19	...	...	11	19	...	...
Bryan	31	4	...	...	7	28	...	...
Green River.....	149	11	1	...	148	9	...	...
Blair Town	2	5	60	...	51	14	...	...
Rock Springs.....	35	70	92	...	60	139	1	...
Totals	303	187	159	14	374	250	18	14

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	House of Representatives													
SWEETWATER	William Evans	A. E. Bradbury	Leonard Coutts	J. K. Watson	John Curry	A. G. Overholdt	Thomas Slater	J. L. Patterson	John Fosher	I. W. Quinn	Thomas McAuley	John Morris	Jonathan Pugh	Chris Ranley
PRECINCTS														
Wind River	35	39	3	21	32	15	7	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Big Popo Agie....	58	45	32	22	64	9	8	8	18	19	....	....	....	....
Miner's Delight..	21	17	12	7	18	3	2	2	1	....	2	2	2	2
Atlantic City.....	13	6	7	8	8	3	3	4	6	6	12	12	12	12
South Pass City....	25	30	1	1	22	2	1	2	20	....	....	....	....	....
Bryan	14	34	13	14	2	20	20	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Green River.....	108	155	73	114	52	106	17	17	....	....	....	....	....	....
Blair Town.....	2	4	62	59	3	9	3	9	....	1	....	....	....	....
Rock Springs.....	69	134	124	115	20	95	89	76	9	13	....	....	....	....
Totals	345	464	327	361	221	262	150	143	54	39	14	14	14	14

County	Council				Council at Large	
UINTA	E. L. Pease	O. North	Harry Rickard	R. H. Hamilton	William Hurton	W. A. Johnston
PRECINCTS						
Almy	103	42	42	9	145	3
Evanston	317	285	118	68	246	178
Hilliard	91	39	22	65	49	77
Aspen	5	13	13	7	13	5
Piedmont	8	18	23	3	28	...
Carter	5	4	6	8	4	11
Granger	6	4	1	15	2	17
Ft. Bridger.....	25	3	9	27	10	19
Smith's Fork*.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stoddard's Mill.....	...	18	18	...	18	...
Sublette*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	560	426	252	202	515	310

*No election held at this Precinct.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	House of Representatives														
UINTA	Wm. McDonald	Chas. Wannacott	J. W. Myers	Horace Wheat	Robert Smith	C. E. Castle	Henry Robinson	Frank M. Foote	C. M. White	E. S. Crocker	Thos. E. McLelland	Geo. W. Carlton	William Gunnell	John Banister	Chas. Wooler
PRECINCTS															
Almy	98	19	103	19	116	95	34	79	105	41	40	80	1	...	...
Evanston	168	56	75	175	210	267	67	367	190	171	351	149	42	1	...
Hilliard	88	48	54	70	48	115	26	26	18	15	98	59	...	71	...
Aspen	5	3	11	7	11	4	7	14	13	13	8	11	...	2	...
Piedmont	13	5	4	15	19	7	2	10	23	19	18	27	...	...	...
Carter	5	7	5	12	12	6	1	9	2	4	3	7	...	3	...
Granger	13	15	9	16	13	10	3	15	2	3	3	7	...	...	4
Ft. Bridger.....	...	2	20	20	2	20	9	30	13	30	25	9	...	2	...
Smith's Fork*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stoddard's Mill.....	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	18	18	18	...	...	...	...
Sublette*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	390	155	299	334	449	524	149	568	384	314	564	349	43	79	4

*No election held at this Precinct.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1877

County					Council		House of Representatives																								
ALBANY		Stephen W. Downey	William H. Holliday		L. D. Pease		L. Fillmore		I. P. Caldwell		Robert Homer		John Congdon		Chas. Klingerman		G. B. Grow		E. W. Nye		N. L. Andrews		N. F. Spicer		Fred Bath		J. L. Murphy		Chas. Sodergreen		D. C. Bacon
PRECINCTS																															
Laramie	694	658	421	297	515	683	621	359	231	215	138	357	324	161	223	.....															
Sherman	35	34	16	26	20	35	34	19	3	9	32	22	12	18	20	.....															
Tie Siding.....	45	41	33	13	37	37	41	10	11	11	28	29	30	5	4	.....															
Wyoming	39	40	19	23	24	40	39	22	22	6	28	19	7	16	20	.....															
Rock Creek.....	18	18	5	13	16	18	18	13	11	11	7	5	5	2	2	.....															
Mandel's Ranch.....	39	39	22	17	37	36	35	15	24	14	24	21	24	2	2	.....															
Red Buttes.....	11	11	5	6	9	11	11	8	8	9	3	2	....	2	3	.....															
Big Laramie.....	10	8	6	5	10	9	9	5	6	5	5	4	4	....	1	1	.....														
Totals	891	849	527	400	668	869	808	451	316	280	365	459	406	206	275	1															

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council		Council at Large	House of Representatives													
CARBON	Homer Merrell	John C. Friend	Lawrence Hays	John Dugdale	J. T. Thompson	J. M. Tisdal	George Ferris	W. C. Bangs	D. V. Whitney	Henry F. Errett	James Ross	J. C. McGrath	J. M. Coolbroth	A. N. Bauman	John O'Brien	R. M. Galbraith	
PRECINCTS																	
Rawlins	113	128	243	7	...	244	156	123	84	127	97	...	...	...	1	140	
Separation	5	...	4	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Snake River.....	3	10	15	...	...	3	15	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Warm Springs.....	5	14	19	...	...	18	13	11	6	12	6	...	...	...	...	6	
Percy	11	...	12	...	...	12	12	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	
Carbon	9	119	129	3	...	125	34	42	79	87	113	...	...	...	...	42	
Medicine Bow Crossing.....	5	12	23	...	...	21	21	14	2	6	19	...	...	...	...	5	
Medicine Bow.....	158	23	129	23	...	179	154	6	175	26	176	...	...	1	...	6	
Centennial	24	2	16	...	2	17	22	22	3	2	3	1	22	...	...	2	
St. Mary's.....	...	6	6	...	...	6	5	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	3	
Totals	333	314	626	33	2	630	437	246	351	267	420	1	22	1	1	236	

County	Council										House of Representatives				
LARAMIE	G. W. Corey	Timothy Dyer	J. N. Keller	L. Murrin	S. M. Preshaw	A. H. Swan	J. S. Taylor	G. A. Draper	Herman Haas	J. W. Bowman	Harry Conley	J. F. Coad	J. E. Davis	G. D. Foglesong	
PRECINCTS															
Cheyenne No. 1.....	374	627	765	592	452	517	471	868	643	333	489	560	1,000	525	
Cheyenne No. 2.....	212	136	225	125	231	276	245	293	156	139	244	142	362	128	
Chugwater	31	2	5	5	31	35	28	17	23	21	29	4	20	5	
Egbert	42	48	55	44	14	53	14	19	14	49	14	12	62	12	
Fort Laramie.....	13	44	51	24	16	29	24	54	28	24	22	42	58	36	
Fagan's	9	9	6	4	5	10	8	6	8	9	9	5	9	3	
Granite Canyon.....	5	34	36	32	4	10	4	33	30	7	5	30	37	27	
Hat Creek	16	21	39	18	19	21	21	27	10	42	16	20	31	18	
Hazard	42	123	128	116	6	55	17	76	78	53	5	80	118	73	
Lower Horse Creek.....	6	....	....	....	12	12	12	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	
Negro Gulch*.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Pole Creek.....	8	22	30	16	8	15	9	23	24	30	9	21	29	25	
Pine Bluffs.....	2	42	34	45	5	38	6	41	50	18	6	28	52	33	
Potato Creek*.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Upper Horse Creek.....	12	21	21	21	10	10	9	26	21	3	10	20	30	19	
Totals	772	1,129	1,395	1,042	813	1,081	868	1,495	1,085	728	870	964	1,820	904	

*No Returns.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	House of Representatives													
LARAMIE	R. F. Glover	Peter Hamma	H. H. Helphenstine	Charles Hecht	Herman Kinme	Peter McKay	P. J. McNamara	Andrew Ryan	L. C. Stevens	D. C. Tracey	J. V. Swift	J. P. C. Poulton	N. Weeks	N. R. Davis
PRECINCTS														
Cheyenne No. 1.....	605	896	505	483	511	540	547	609	339	780	270	278	274	...
Cheyenne No. 2.....	150	324	253	246	113	228	114	131	182	239	128	142	141	...
Chugwater	4	36	35	33	1	33	1	2	17	32	14	15	18	1
Egbert	12	62	...	15	9	53	10	47	42	57	9	6	47	...
Fort Laramie.....	45	35	16	28	34	24	42	47	9	51	12	8	9	...
Fagan's	6	10	10	9	3	11	3	8	7	2	1	11	1	...
Granite Canyon.....	31	36	7	3	5	36	25	34	5	36	2	2	5	...
Hat Creek	20	40	20	20	17	22	11	28	23	20	...	18	...	...
Hazard	77	126	54	8	72	67	68	120	57	125	1	4	41	...
Lower Horse Creek.....	...	12	9	9	...	11	...	...	...	12	12	5	12	...
Negro Gulch*.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pole Creek.....	23	25	16	10	19	9	16	22	9	6	6	8	...	...
Pine Bluffs.....	36	40	14	12	34	23	36	48	10	51	4	2	17	...
Potato Creek*.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Horse Creek.....	20	29	9	9	10	20	21	21	3	27	7	3	6	...
Totals	1,029	1,671	948	885	828	1,077	894	1,117	703	1,438	466	502	571	1

*No Returns.

County	Council		Council at Large		House of Representatives						Rep at Large
SWEETWATER and CARBON	E. F. Cheney	W. P. Noble	John Dugdale	Larry Hays	H. J. Gurney	B. F. Lowe	Tim Kinney	Solomon Rouff	H. Brownson	Samuel Fairfield	J. M. Tisdell
PRECINCTS											
North Fork.....	9	37	45	....	35	40	32	10	13	8	6
Lander	42	75	113	....	94	108	59	17	13	39	15
Miner's Delight.....	88	20	83	....	72	82	70	27	25	22	97
Atlantic City.....	15	40	38	....	29	31	29	14	16	9	41
South Pass City.....	16	13	25	2	21	25	13	2	12	12	29
Bryan	3	17	20	....	16	8	9	2	20	4	18
Green River.....	125	66	158	38	180	114	69	72	127	22	165
Blair Town.....	3	23	21	4	22	21	24	4	1	1	25
Rock Springs.....	114	29	14	130	25	11	85	122	31	10	149
Henry's Fork.....	....	9	9	....	9	8	9	....	....	....	8
Fontenelle	21	....	21	....	18	1	4	21	17	2	21
Totals	436	329	547	178	521	449	403	291	275	129	574

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council						House of Representatives											
UINTA	E. L. Pease	J. W. Myers	W. K. Sloan	F. Metzheimer	B. McCall	G. W. Carlton	John McGlinckey	Charles Stone	James Hoy	R. H. Carter	William E. Wheeler	M. Farrell	John Hunter, Jr.	O. R. Singleton	R. H. Parsons	W. E. Weller	P. J. Downs	R. E. Squires
PRECINCTS																		
Smith's Fork.....	21	19	4	2	...	...	22	22	6	18	20	19	5	2	1	...	...	...
Almy	150	1	1	154	...	...	156	156	133	151	15	22	1	3	136	4	...	...
Evanston	398	87	88	398	...	...	445	436	197	278	167	405	177	271	79	...	1	1
Hilliard	7	82	131	2	1	...	121	112	33	115	11	94	115	14	36	...	...	...
Carlton's Camp.....	...	27	27	...	...	3	28	23	19	29	1	10	30	1	6	...	...	...
Stoddard's Mill.....	31	29	2	...	...	...	31	17	4	31	17	25	30	...	...	...	...	...
Aspen	4	3	10	...	...	...	11	11	2	11	6	6	7	...	...	...	...	...
Piedmont	22	8	15	35	...	...	43	15	38	18	25	32	18	22	2	...	...	...
Carter Station.....	12	3	4	23	...	...	13	26	13	24	...	26	21	2	...	...	...	...
Granger	13	2	9	19	...	...	20	21	4	25	7	22	23	3	5	...	...	...
Smith's Fork "East"....	45	3	5	47	...	...	43	...	50	49	11	34	50	4	3	...	...	...
Henry's Fork.....	24	...	2	25	...	...	26	...	26	19	25	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	727	264	298	701	1	3	959	839	525	768	305	695	503	322	268	4	1	1

SEPTEMBER 2, 1879

County	Council							
ALBANY	R. Homer	W. H. Holliday	J. W. Meldrum	J. H. Finfrock	L. D. Pease	M. C. Brown	I. P. Caldwell	James M. Sherod
PRECINCTS								
Laramie	444	429	427	420	371	381	...	1
Red Buttes.....	28	26	6	6	21	...	...	...
Sheep Mountain.....	2	1	1	2	2	2	...	...
Tie Siding.....	27	31	21	16	25	18	...	...
Rock Creek	22	22	19	19	22	19	...	...
Big Laramie.....	1	2	2	4	1	4	1	...
Cooper's Lake.....	15	12	11	18	4	11	...	...
Fort Fetterman.....	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	...
Sherman	53	50	21	16	44	24	...	...
Mandel's Ranch*.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dawson†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	592	573	517	510	490	468	1	1

*No election, judges failed to appear.

†No election.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	House of Representatives												
ALBANY	H. G. Balch	M. C. Jahren	W. S. Phillips	Edwin Brazier	H. L. Myrick	N. F. Spicer	P. F. Gunster	O. P. Yelton	J. W. Booth	J. A. Fischer	C. W. Bramel	Joe Edson	William Boise
PRECINCTS													
Laramie	803	475	450	456	441	401	403	426	353	365	370	11	1
Red Buttes.....	29	7	9	10	5	20	21	4	23	21	22	...	...
Sheep Mountain.....	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
Tie Siding.....	45	21	25	21	20	24	24	16	28	25	20	...	...
Rock Creek.....	41	19	19	19	19	22	19	19	22	21	22	...	...
Big Laramie.....	5	3	1	1	4	...	3	5	1	2	3	...	...
Cooper's Lake.....	25	12	10	10	12	11	12	11	12	15	11	...	...
Fort Fetterman.....	9	9	9	9	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Sherman	61	20	28	17	22	52	46	16	63	49	46	...	...
Mandel's Ranch*.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dawson†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1,021	567	553	544	535	532	530	508	504	500	494	11	1

*No election, judges failed to appear.

†No election.

County	Council				House of Representatives								
CARBON	P. L. Smith	R. M. Galbraith	J. M. Bennett	J. C. Friend	J. F. Crawford	I. G. Skiles	Louis Johnson	George Ferris	C. H. Phillips	Bony Ernest	Peter Pampell	S. T. Lewis	Will H. Harte
PRECINCTS													
Austins*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush Creek*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Centennial	19	18	5	3	19	21	18	20	4	5	1	3	...
Carbon	90	64	75	76	24	71	98	21	73	85	109	76	...
Douglas Creek	72	66	10	11	78	81	72	72	3	9	6	12	...
Ferris	15	11	3	6	11	3	11	12	4	15	4	5	...
La Platte	14	14	1	1	14	14	14	14	1	1	1	1	...
Medicine Bow	22	22	9	7	18	15	14	15	29	10	9	10	...
Medicine Bow Crossing	26	23	13	6	9	20	33	22	11	13	15	13	...
Percy	6	9	6	1	1	6	6	6	9	4	5	5	...
Rawlins	231	232	130	125	223	210	218	232	128	140	128	140	1
St. Mary's	4	5	7	6	8	4	4	11	7	5	1	1	...
Separation	9	10	5	2	12	11	12	11	1	2	1	2	...
Snake River	16	13	11	10	13	2	16	15	11	11	12	24	...
Tremont*	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warm Springs	52	50	10	12	61	48	50	49	5	9	11	15	...
Totals	576	537	285	266	491	506	566	550	286	309	303	307	1

*No election held.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council								House of Representatives				
LARAMIE	E. P. Johnson	M. E. Post	E. A. Slack	Luke Murrin	Thomas Swan	H. Glafcke	Charles Hecht	E. W. Whitcomb	Peter Hamma	J. S. Taylor	J. R. Whitehead	S. K. Sharpless	W. C. Irvine
PRECINCTS													
Bard's Ranch.....	14	17	13	12	5	4	2	...	14	15	15	17	17
Cheyenne No. 1.....	445	608	240	265	417	453	347	...	286	357	307	632	396
Cheyenne No. 2.....	309	487	205	155	291	307	259	...	244	304	232	508	306
Cheyenne Pass.....	...	12	...	...	12	12	12	...	1	7	...	12	11
Chugwater.....	13	21	9	9	10	12	9	...	11	10	11	20	20
Egbert.....	18	26	15	20	14	9	5	...	22	15	12	28	21
Fort Laramie.....	25	36	27	32	4	9	8	11	36	36	32	29	34
Granite Canyon.....	13	59	7	42	53	46	16	...	48	8	6	55	50
Hat Creek.....	...	12	1	...	32	31	21	32	11	...	...	1	11
Laramie River.....	...	...	...	...	10	6	9	10	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Horse Creek.....	...	15	...	...	15	15	15	...	1	2	...	15	...
Pine Bluffs.....	10	18	7	15	12	8	2	...	18	7	7	18	7
Polé Creek.....	12	20	8	9	8	8	12	...	14	8	15	12	18
Rawhide Buttes.....	9	9	7	9	6	8	6	6	9	9	9	9	9
Upper Horse Creek.....	11	10	8	10	1	3	...	...	11	11	11	11	11
Totals	879	1,338	547	578	868	913	702	49	725	782	657	1,355	900

*All black face figures were rejected by the board.

County	House of Representatives													
LARAMIE	E. W. Mann	W. J. Hardin	I. N. Bard	W. H. Hibbard	D. C. Tracy	B. F. Deitrick	F. L. Greene	R. B. Horrie	Milton Taylor	Thomas Conroy	E. Nagle	H. B. Kelly	T. N. Thanks	John E. Davis
PRECINCTS														
Bard's Ranch.....	15	10	17	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	...	...	...	15
Cheyenne No. 1.....	385	477	272	464	351	351	284	295	327	421	...	...	...	473
Cheyenne No. 2.....	275	426	205	343	270	263	207	245	241	274	...	...	...	341
Cheyenne Pass.....	...	...	...	12	12	7	10	12	12	12	...	:	...	...
Chugwater	11	10	4	15	9	9	9	10	10	18	...	...	...	11
Egbert	15	10	23	14	7	14	6	13	2	15	...	...	...	27
Fort Laramie.....	33	6	28	15	12	3	6	3	...	5	3	5	3	32
Granite Canyon.....	7	13	47	51	12	48	10	48	14	50	...	...	...	53
Hat Creek	13	1	11	32	20	18	32	32	1	20	30	32	20	...
Laramie River.....	...	...	...	9	8	9	7	9	...	8	9	10	8	...
Lower Horse Creek.....	...	14	...	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	...	...	...	...
Pine Bluffs.....	6	8	10	12	...	9	8	12	11	12	...	...	...	14
Pole Creek.....	15	9	18	11	7	1	4	11	12	12	...	...	...	9
Rawhide Buttes	9	1	9	10	7	6	6	6	...	6	6	6	6	9
Upper Horse Creek.....	11	3	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Totals	789	988	653	984	713	739	589	692	635	852	39	43	29	995

*All black face figures were rejected by the board.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council				House of Representatives							
SWEETWATER	W. P. Noble	Arch'd. Blair	O. C. Smith	William Hinton	Thos. G. Maghee	P. P. Dickinson	B. F. Lowe	W. T. Harris	Theo. Rice	A. C. Lathrop	H. B. Macomber	John Lee
PRECINCTS												
North Fork.....	27	17	9	19	18	28	24	17	8	11	17	20
Lander	88	82	29	32	73	84	86	77	27	33	38	37
Miner's Delight	18	13	8	12	20	15	11	7	13	8	18	12
South Pass City	3	4	11	16	8	3	4	3	11	12	15	12
Bryan	20	9	10	....	9	4	6	5	12	22	14	9
Fontenelle	5	5	8	9	14	1	3	4	11	10	10	1
La Barge	16	8	2	6	16	15	15	12	6	2	3	3
Sage Creek.....	15	15	1	2	14	14	12	15	6	2	2	2
Henry's Fork	16	6	11	....	....	....	6	....	14	14	11	10
Rock Springs	143	106	111	43	69	60	58	82	132	129	118	128
Green River.....	129	93	55	19	78	78	74	49	118	81	55	67
Totals	480	358	255	158	319	302	299	271	358	324	301	301

County	Council				House of Representatives								
UINTA	F. M. Foote	F. H. Curtis	L. G. Christie	H. Garbanati	John McManus	William J. Hayes	W. A. Hocker	Daniel Levitt	Mark Murphy	Samuel Dickey	David Patterson	C. H. Riche	William Rick
PRECINCTS													
Evanston	158	125	323	208	305	305	240	262	261	161	118	135	....
Almy	15	128	91	103	90	148	157	37	125	100	9	12	3
Cokeville	25	3	....	22	....	....	....	5	20	17	19	19	....
Succor Springs.....	14	....	18	4	6	4	6	18	5	7	3	1	....
Hilliard .....	....	22	24	1	10	26	28	19	....	20	....	1	....
Piedmont	21	14	12	29	28	26	9	21	26	23	11	7	....
Granger	1	1	17	8	17	15	16	14	1	2	1	3	....
Henry's Fork.....	21	....	....	21	....	10	....	20	21	21	1	10	....
Fort Bridger	8	....	15	9	13	14	15	18	3	4	....	....	....
Totals	263	293	500	405	469	548	471	414	462	355	162	188	3

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)
NOVEMBER 2, 1880

County	Council					House of Representatives											
ALBANY	W. H. Holliday	L. D. Pease	D. C. Bacon	Ora Haley	Robt. Galbraith	J. J. Stevens	J. P. Caldwell	John Gunster	E. J. Lehman	J. W. Gray	A. L. Blackburn	Herbert Thayne	W. W. Alexander	Geo. D. Deane	James Adams	Morris Davis	
PRECINCTS																	
Laramie City.....	577	478	528	648	686	643	427	509	477	527	477	610	710	658	691	667	
Sherman	57	52	54	29	38	31	23	59	56	62	40	24	32	32	31	81	
Tie Siding.....	30	25	25	27	30	28	23	25	24	25	19	30	31	30	30	37	
Red Buttes.....	12	4	8	5	13	9	11	27	8	6	6	11	6	9	9	11	
Wyoming	16	11	10	8	14	12	11	11	16	11	13	11	13	12	13	8	
Cooper's Lake.....	12	11	11	15	11	15	11	11	15	11	11	10	15	15	13	15	
Rock Creek	34	31	35	32	31	29	33	27	23	32	11	57	36	31	36	30	
Fort Fetterman.....	36	36	36	16	15	16	36	36	36	35	36	17	16	16	16	16	
Mandel's Ranch.....	19	19	19	18	18	18	19	22	17	21	19	15	18	18	18	16	
Sheep Mountain	6	4	4	9	11	11	4	6	5	4	4	11	10	10	11	10	
Big Laramie.....	9	7	10	4	7	5	10	9	7	8	7	4	7	5	7	6	
Cummin's City	36	41	32	34	32	27	13	34	30	33	37	29	34	36	54	36	
Totals	844	719	772	845	906	844	621	756	714	775	680	829	928	872	929	933	

County	Council				House of Representatives									
CARBON	A. F. Harer	F. D. Delaney	P. L. Smith	George Ferris	J. H. Kelley	E. W. Bennett	L. Quealey	J. S. Jones	L. C. Briggs	C. M. Scribner	F. O. Sawin	E. U. Snider	L. Dibble	A. Patterson
PRECINCTS														
Austin	6	2	8	12	6	6	3	4	10	9	8	8	11	3
Carbon	123	123	145	142	122	127	153	129	122	138	130	133	146	94
Centennial	9	8	20	19	12	9	8	9	9	17	20	18	19	19
Clear Creek	80	80	55	58	57	71	46	77	81	56	60	125	55	59
Douglas Creek	13	1	28	16	9	12	12	23	12	17	6	17	20	16
Ferris	31	28	18	13	33	34	24	33	31	13	18	10	8	11
Fort Casper.....	10	10	....	....	10	9	10	10	10	....	....	....	....	....
Goose Creek	18	18	18	18	14	13	18	17	18	18	18	28	18	18
Medicine Bow Crossing.....	20	18	27	29	14	25	21	43	18	26	17	23	28	19
Medicine Bow Station	7	9	29	30	7	7	7	13	21	31	31	31	31	10
Percy	12	14	18	16	13	11	13	11	13	17	17	19	19	17
Powder River	11	4	8	9	11	3	4	4	10	8	15	18	8	15
Rawlins	282	255	209	169	272	296	256	281	316	194	171	189	181	138
Saint Mary's	5	5	3	3	5	7	5	5	5	3	1	3	3	3
Snake River	49	33	16	7	35	33	35	35	35	20	18	18	18	18
Stockwell's	8	3	12	7	4	12	4	4	4	11	9	11	11	5
Separation	6	7	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Tremont	4	4	....	....	4	4	4	12	15	....	....	....	7	....
Warm Springs.....	44	36	50	56	41	66	33	46	42	59	47	52	43	31
Totals	738	658	670	609	675	751	662	762	778	643	592	709	632	482

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council							
LARAMIE	A. H. Reel	Thos. Sturgis	W. W. Corlett	W. C. Irvine	J. E. Davis	O. P. Goodwin	C. F. Annett	J. L. Taylor
PRECINCTS								
Cheyenne No. 1	462	441	512	496	526	282	353	313
Cheyenne No. 2	440	665	703	430	420	222	543	546
Bard's Ranch.....	27	22	40	33	15	38	26	35
Cheyenne Pass	30	7	11	33	28	20	5	18
Chugwater	60	47	40	57	19	20	23	13
Egbert	17	65	70	15	29	10	72	64
Fort Laramie.....	120	40	28	121	120	100	36	27
Granite Canyon	29	40	43	29	35	11	56	35
Hat Creek.....	24	37	17	27	11	29	13	14
Jenney's Stockade	11	12	1	11	....	11	1	1
Laramie River.....	33	14	27	26	11	11	6	20
Lower Horse Creek.....	28	35	24	21	13	19	20	22
Pine Bluffs.....	20	21	11	18	10	11	21	11
Pole Creek.....	23	13	19	24	20	23	14	13
Rawhide Buttes	41	32	18	32	18	24	24	14
Upper Horse Creek.....	13	29	21	14	9	....	18	19
Totals	1,378	1,520	1,585	1,387	1,284	831	1,231	1,165

County	House of Representatives																	
LARAMIE	D. Fisk	A. W. Haygood	J. D. Fraser	W. Oelrichs	D. C. Lusk	W. J. Hardin	John Talbot	A. Tracy	G. H. Otterbach	B. H. Hart	A. Guilchrist	C. W. Riner	J. W. Lytle	W. C. Lane	H. E. Buechner	I. S. Bartlett	B. F. Deitrick	A. R. Johnson
PRECINCTS																		
Cheyenne No. 1	367	419	566	445	52	419	480	450	343	340	318	422	339	372	387	390	326	124
Cheyenne No. 2	248	348	460	451	74	584	310	342	271	281	629	670	583	650	646	661	529	97
Bard's Ranch.....	18	30	25	30	....	39	20	22	18	17	31	37	41	34	43	42	36	1
Cheyenne Pass	22	34	32	33	....	4	26	27	21	32	13	27	6	13	5	4	5	....
Chugwater	20	27	25	59	....	32	23	36	24	26	46	48	18	48	45	45	41	2
Egbert	11	18	29	37	....	48	25	17	15	13	70	63	42	68	68	68	67	....
Fort Laramie.....	120	126	126	123	5	20	104	128	120	135	25	21	23	35	26	30	26	1
Granite Canyon	25	37	31	37	2	39	24	27	25	26	45	45	24	44	40	43	39	2
Hat Creek	19	29	29	41	....	12	25	31	30	21	14	14	11	38	14	11	5	....
Jenney's Stockade .....	....	11	9	11	....	1	11	11	11	11	2	1	1	12	1	1	1	....
Laramie River	12	13	20	18	....	8	22	12	12	19	25	18	25	15	24	25	24	....
Lower Horse Creek.....	19	21	24	28	3	20	19	28	15	22	20	24	22	34	22	23	21	2
Pine Bluffs.....	8	19	29	28	1	3	20	21	18	12	11	12	2	21	11	12	18	2
Pole Creek.....	20	23	22	26	....	16	23	23	23	23	16	18	12	14	14	15	15	....
Rawhide Buttes	31	31	30	40	2	16	33	34	31	18	15	18	12	34	21	20	17	2
Upper Horse Creek.....	5	10	17	21	....	16	8	10	8	9	21	14	20	29	18	20	21	....
Totals	945	1,196	1,474	1,428	139	1,277	1,173	1,219	985	1,005	1,301	1,452	1,181	1,461	1,385	1,410	1,191	233

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council		House of Representatives					
SWEETWATER	T. W. Quinn	O. C. Smith	P. J. Hines	T. A. McCoy	Geo. DeForest Marshall	F. H. Jones	W. F. O'Neal	Ed. Alton
PRECINCTS								
Rock Springs.....	156	111	180	151	173	150	80	76
Green River.....	127	65	116	145	79	129	65	43
Lander	110	54	70	125	52	95	54	93
North Fork	45	51	59	63	14	74	39	35
Bitter Creek	19	35	41	34	40	24	19	19
La Barge	49	2	15	12	4	49	37	36
Atlantic City.....	16	27	23	35	34	20	2	12
Little Popo Agie	24	9	15	20	10	22	9	21
Henry's Fork	19	2	9	10	5	18	10	9
Sage Creek.....	13	6	14	7	7	12	12	5
Miner's Delight.....	21	14	19	30	16	24	5	9
South Pass City	5	20	19	17	19	12	3	5
Bryan	1	5	6	6	6	....	....	....
Fontenelle	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	1
Totals	606	405	590	659	463	630	336	364

County	Council				House of Representatives							
UINTA	A. J. McConnell	J. K. Fowler	W. A. Hocker	H. A. Mann	P. J. Downs	W. H. Moss	C. B. Wheeler	A. E. Heald	David Johnson	Alf G. Rex	M. L. Hoyt	C. H. Riche
PRECINCTS												
Evanston	308	217	290	236	197	158	170	394	171	209	129	140
Almy	75	68	116	100	43	48	60	131	124	99	28	6
Hilliard	20	25	17	....	5	24	25	30	5	2	1	4
Piedmont	49	21	9	31	19	42	36	37	3	5	9	16
Carter	9	....	10	2	....	9	7	11	....	....	....	....
Granger	7	2	8	21	1	17	4	22	2	13	3	9
Smith's Fork.....	4	10	41	47	41	39	10	36	2	20	....	....
Burnt Fork	2	6	21	28	27	....	10	23	13	6	....	....
Cokeville	16	16	18	18	16	....	....	19	2	13	30	21
Beckwith's Ranch....	5	6	9	9	5	....	....	8	8	8	5	5
Church Buttes.....	10	....	6	4	5	4	6	7	....	....	2	7
Goodman's Ranch ..	....	6	18	12	....	....	....	18	13	18	5	....
Salt River.....	....	....	22	22	....	....	....	22	22	22	....	....
Fontenelle	12	10	....	2	9	9	3	11	....	....	1	1
Totals	517	387	585	532	368	350	331	769	365	415	213	209

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)
NOVEMBER 7, 1882

County	Council						House of Representatives									
ALBANY	W. H. Holliday	Robert Homer	John W. Gray	A. Trabing	J. P. Caldwell	Fred Prahl	O. Downey	C. H. Bussard	A. H. Baker	L. D. Kennedy	J. T. M. Kingsford	Howard Clugston	John D. O'Brien	Leroy Grant	H. V. S. Groesbeck	Oscar Sodergreen
PRECINCTS																
Laramie	961	905	858	799	856	705	952	865	857	879	865	879	833	893	875	805
Sherman	87	70	100	37	29	39	68	67	67	69	65	52	53	57	51	51
Tie Siding.....	45	24	36	25	47	37	21	21	19	21	22	50	51	58	51	51
Red Buttes	6	7	5	11	10	9	6	6	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	10
Wyoming	35	39	35	9	7	10	37	34	35	36	35	10	10	8	9	10
Cooper Lake	10	12	10	12	11	11	72	9	5	9	7	13	11	15	17	11
Rock Creek.....	55	49	47	16	25	22	52	39	49	47	49	25	29	25	25	14
Fort Fetterman.....	37	37	37	49	55	55	37	37	37	33	19	54	77	54	55	54
Cummin's City.....	98	89	59	80	56	37	119	85	55	103	37	47	36	58	102	82
Bussard and Fees.....	49	49	49	4	4	4	49	48	48	48	49	4	4	4	5	4
Big Laramie.....	21	18	19	14	12	11	20	19	17	19	4	13	11	12	14	25
Sheep Mountain	18	19	18	6	7	7	19	17	16	21	18	9	6	7	7	4
Mandel's	14	15	12	23	23	23	25	9	11	10	8	29	23	26	23	23
Totals	1,436	1,333	1,285	1,085	1,142	970	1,417	1,256	1,200	1,301	1,184	1,195	1,154	1,227	1,244	1,144

County	Council					House of Representatives							
CARBON	E. W. Bennett	William Daley	John C. Dyer	J. H. Lewis	L. Quealy	J. E. Osborne	D. F. Dudley	W. H. Weaver	R. B. Connor	John D. Rolland	Wm. M. Strobride	Theron E. Webb	John Irdale
PRECINCTS													
Carbon	247	224	272	256	291	232	241	229	241	251	244	232	1
Centennial .....	....	4	14	10	....	4	4	4	14	10	10	10	....
Douglas Creek	22	22	1	1	18	22	22	22	1	1	1	1	....
Ferris	44	50	29	14	41	50	44	61	39	9	13	14	....
Fort Casper.....	....	14	14	....	14	14	....	14	14	....	....	....	....
Medicine Bow Station....	2	3	18	19	3	2	2	2	18	18	19	19	....
Percy	12	11	3	5	12	12	12	12	5	5	5	5	....
Rawlins	354	379	215	169	334	364	344	360	250	199	212	212	....
St. Mary's.....	13	10	3	6	10	10	10	10	6	6	6	6	....
Snake River.....	33	20	25	28	23	38	27	24	30	28	12	28	....
Stockwell's	7	7	9	15	2	2	2	2	20	20	20	20	....
Separation	6	12	9	3	11	12	11	11	4	4	3	3	....
Tremont	2	3	13	12	3	2	3	3	12	12	12	12	....
Warm Springs.....	74	51	42	21	52	46	43	57	56	43	45	38	....
Nile	46	46	43	43	65	29	74	29	27	37	35	22	....
Medicine Bow Crossing	48	35	31	18	37	38	37	34	32	23	28	31	....
Austin's* .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	910	891	741	620	916	877	876	874	769	666	665	653	1

*No election.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council															
JOHNSON	E. A. Hewes	Felix Rooney	P. McGinnis	Mathew Campfield	Cullen Watt	H. L. Andrews	J. D. Willis	J. O. Willitts	H. E. Willitts	J. C. Dyer	J. C. Davis	J. H. Lewis	John Meldrum	E. W. Bennett	M. E. Post	E. E. Wilson
PRECINCTS																
Upper Tongue River.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bingham	...	...	...	...	11	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheridan	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	1	...	...	...
Big Horn	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	17	2	13	1	8	1	1
Piney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clear Creek	...	1	...	1	11	12	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Crazy Woman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Powder River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...
Upper Powder River.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	2	1	4	1	28	12	12	27	2	26	2	22	2	17	7	3

County	House of Representatives		
JOHNSON	George T. Beck	E. U. Snider	J. Daly
PRECINCTS			
Upper Tongue River.....	22	6	...
Bingham	...	25	...
Sheridan	45	23	...
Big Horn	63	38	2
Piney	15	10	...
Clear Creek	42	122	...
Crazy Woman	...	6	...
Powder River	...	10	...
Upper Powder River.....	10	12	...
Totals	197	252	2

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council							
LARAMIE	F. E. Warren	A. T. Babbitt	G. B. Goodell	George L. Holt	Phil Dater	W. C. Irvine	J. W. Snyder	C. P. Organ
PRECINCTS								
Cheyenne No. 1.....	365	356	248	244	535	540	484	492
Cheyenne No. 2.....	1,066	1,087	879	769	611	656	490	528
Bard's Ranch.....	12	24	12	13	15	5	15	16
Chugwater	17	20	41	27	50	46	25	48
Cheyenne Pass	11	19	19	10	15	22	4	8
Egbert	26	42	23	18	36	16	30	33
Fort Laramie.....	25	103	23	25	133	88	95	135
Granite Canyon	22	21	21	13	28	39	29	31
Hat Creek	6	6	14	7	11	17	10	10
Horse Shoe	7	13	7	4	14	16	14	10
Hartville	66	152	68	97	98	56	37	93
Jenney's Stockade	8	8	14	...	7	7	1	15
Laramie River.....	11	21	19	15	25	12	19	20
Lower Horse Creek.....	3	3	12	5	34	22	29	29
Lance Creek	1	19	22	1	28	28	7	10
Pine Bluffs.....	25	26	13	13	43	30	31	43
Pole Creek.....	5	7	4	4	19	20	20	21
Rawhide Buttes	16	33	18	17	43	47	49	42
Sand Creek.....	10	48	11	10	40	8	36	41
Sun Dance	8	29	8	8	21	19	2	21
Upper Horse Creek.....	18	27	20	3	10	22	4	7
Totals	1,728	2,064	1,496	1,303	1,816	1,716	1,431	1,653

County	House of Representatives															
LARAMIE	J. H. Ford	Milton Taylor	A. Jackson	H. E. Teschemacher	H. Donzelman	J. L. Bartlett	T. W. Chaffee	J. F. Jenkins	J. Y. Cowhick	John F. Coad	F. W. Schwartz	Peter Hamma	N. N. Craig	D. Miller	B. A. Hart	Thomas J. Cahill
PRECINCTS																
Cheyenne No. 1.....	321	240	253	282	266	284	255	246	468	587	554	503	567	563	458	598
Cheyenne No. 2.....	968	729	1,022	939	872	882	878	835	512	736	537	564	741	626	534	683
Bard's Ranch.....	12	6	18	16	15	19	9	13	15	17	19	9	17	15	19	6
Chugwater	24	27	40	40	31	27	23	29	36	39	41	40	43	43	39	27
Cheyenne Pass.....	6	4	23	4	23	5	3	5	11	22	19	16	22	22	7	24
Egbert	25	38	20	24	21	23	38	29	22	31	18	35	32	35	15	39
Fort Laramie.....	28	28	33	58	58	51	25	64	85	114	130	112	130	128	103	89
Granite Canyon.....	22	20	12	19	14	22	18	30	40	32	29	31	28	27	29	33
Hat Creek.....	13	11	10	11	15	6	5	9	7	6	16	8	9	9	9	12
Horse Shoe.....	7	7	7	21	7	11	5	6	5	8	16	14	14	14	14	9
Hartville	82	63	70	79	72	136	69	43	91	92	91	44	102	100	101	102
Jenney's Stockade.....	7	8	8	8	8	8	....	8	7	7	8	7	7	15	7	7
Laramie River.....	16	20	16	32	17	16	6	15	18	20	16	7	19	21	27	19
Lower Horse Creek.....	17	27	18	22	17	14	10	12	7	12	17	13	18	18	27	24
Lance Creek.....	23	20	19	19	19	19	....	19	6	10	9	10	10	29	10	10
Pine Bluffs	26	26	15	30	26	15	26	26	30	29	30	37	30	30	30	41
Pole Creek	4	3	3	4	5	5	4	3	21	21	24	21	20	21	20	21
Rawhide Buttes	18	18	18	19	18	17	18	20	43	40	44	43	43	44	45	44
Sand Creek.....	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	41	41	41	41	41	40	41	41
Sun Dance	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Upper Horse Creek.....	21	17	27	20	22	19	2	20	6	7	18	2	8	18	9	6
Totals	1,659	1,330	1,650	1,665	1,544	1,597	1,412	1,450	1,492	1,892	1,698	1,578	1,922	1,839	1,565	1,856

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council		House of Representatives					
SWEETWATER	Wm. A. Johnson	P. J. Hines	F. H. Jones	W. T. Harris	Robert Hall	H. G. Nickerson	O. C. Smith	D. D. Wolf
PRECINCTS								
Washakie	18	3	18	18	18	3	3	3
Bitter Creek.....	16	20	31	19	19	27	15	27
Rock Springs.....	134	267	147	168	114	228	243	167
Green River.....	165	72	163	125	120	131	89	74
Granger	22	3	19	9	10	16	15	4
Henry's Fork.....	18	8	19	9	22	19	3	3
South Pass City.....	6	16	8	5	....	16	14	21
Atlantic City.....	13	25	20	11	11	28	20	29
Miner's Delight.....	11	20	19	8	10	21	20	10
Little Popo Agie.....	11	23	15	13	10	19	15	29
Lander	125	97	163	106	141	102	65	90
North Fork	41	55	44	40	40	64	51	53
Gooseberry Creek .....	....	8	5	2	1	8	8	....
Sweetwater	9	11	12	7	18	14	7	7
Sage Creek.....	11	5	12	12	13	5	5	1
Salt Wells* .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Totals	610	633	695	552	547	701	573	513

*No polls held.

County	Council			House of Representatives					
UINTA	A. V. Quinn	E. S. Whittier	R. W. Cree	E. S. Crocker	Chas. Deloney	R. H. Hamilton	R. B. Seaton	Justin Pomeroy	Wm. Summers
PRECINCTS									
Evanston	581	391	208	345	381	123	433	293	181
Almy	99	129	199	151	210	11	209	76	22
Hilliard	31	12	28	21	6	2	33	27	23
Goodman's Ranch	30	30	1	30	3	30	29	1	1
Piedmont	52	52	2	16	15	8	37	41	45
Carter Station.....	39	33	6	16	28	6	30	26	5
Smith's Fork.....	41	16	21	34	34	36	10	9	2
Beaver Creek.....	26	4	23	3	5	4	22	22	21
Twin Creek	98	36	66	77	77	60	44	31	29
Cokeville	38	21	54	14	23	29	39	51	39
Fontenelle	19	19	....	8	12	8	7	11	9
La Barge	30	4	26	....	28	29	2	29	....
Big Piney*.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Beckwith-Quinn & Co.'s Ranch.....	11	11	....	10	10	9	1	1	2
Salt River*.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1,095	758	634	725	832	355	896	618	379

*No election held.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

NOVEMBER 4, 1884

County	Council						House of Representatives									
ALBANY	James Sterling	Nellis E. Corthell	H. K. Evans	Leroy Grant	J. W. Blake	A. I. Peabody	C. R. Countryman	Thomas Alsop	Jay H. Donkersley	Charles Rataetter	John Martin	S. W. Downey	N. M. Knight	D. B. Dole	M. M. Towne	Addison Terrill
PRECINCTS																
Laramie	585	672	612	896	964	975	565	624	601	577	593	998	995	996	916	980
Sherman	36	37	33	43	44	47	46	35	38	37	36	38	41	44	40	46
Tie Siding.....	39	13	12	34	56	61	13	14	14	14	13	55	64	59	59	60
Red Buttes	9	9	16	12	14	15	8	7	8	6	7	17	15	21	18	16
Wyoming	49	53	47	20	16	19	46	46	46	46	48	21	21	19	20	22
Cooper's Lake	27	26	26	61	61	61	28	29	26	26	26	61	61	61	59	61
Fort Fetterman	86	71	81	53	51	38	87	86	87	116	87	36	40	19	37	38
Deer Creek .....	....	....	....	10	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	10	10	10
Brown's Springs	22	22	22	3	3	3	21	22	22	22	22	4	3	3	3	3
Mandel's Ranch.....	37	48	45	31	38	23	34	34	33	34	43	40	39	42	40	32
Sheep Mountain	8	5	9	13	15	11	5	5	3	5	6	16	16	18	16	14
Big Laramie.....	17	52	59	26	41	57	15	19	17	20	18	68	65	67	67	65
Cummin's City	24	30	31	48	27	46	23	22	21	21	34	48	48	49	48	35
Dale Creek	4	6	3	10	12	15	....	4	3	3	3	13	15	14	14	14
Rock Creek.....	50	83	52	82	71	71	53	58	53	52	52	87	87	86	81	87
Bussard and Fees.....	9	8	8	12	12	10	8	8	8	8	9	11	12	11	12	12
Totals	1,002	1,135	1,056	1,354	1,435	1,462	952	1,013	980	987	997	1,523	1,535	1,519	1,440	1,495

County	Council				House of Representatives							
CARBON	William Daley	Fred G. Hesse	James France	Jno. McCormick	E. L. Swagy	Ed. Ordway	Jno. M. Finley	Hiram Allen	Jno. A. Mathews	J. S. Kerr	Frank Williams	E. W. Genter
PRECINCTS												
Austin	5	5	10	10	5	7	3	5	10	8	10	11
Carbon	193	194	389	392	218	193	188	205	398	374	384	392
Centennial	...	1	7	6	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6
Ferris	62	52	11	27	53	62	57	51	21	22	15	22
Casper	25	24	15	15	25	27	26	25	13	14	14	15
Lincoln Gulch.....	14	13	2	2	13	13	13	13	3	3	3	3
Medicine Bow Station.....	36	35	31	32	35	35	32	38	31	29	32	35
Medicine Bow Crossing.....	11	15	30	33	14	11	9	12	33	35	33	33
Nile*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pass Creek.....	7	5	31	31	6	5	5	5	32	25	32	32
Percy*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawlins	373	356	360	366	365	382	370	371	360	357	347	375
Saratoga	49	59	90	90	65	64	41	55	75	87	109	77
Snake River.....	39	35	18	22	28	31	39	18	45	15	20	28
Separation	13	11	13	14	11	11	10	11	15	15	15	16
St. Mary's	21	20	4	7	21	18	19	19	7	8	8	4
Tremont	11	11	19	19	14	6	11	11	20	16	20	19
Totals	859	836	1,030	1,066	874	866	824	840	1,069	1,014	1,048	1,068

*No returns.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council		House of Representatives	
FREMONT	Otto Franc	William H. Holliday	James Kime	John Fosher
PRECINCTS				
South Pass City.....	4	...	14	1
Atlantic City.....	...	...	18	19
Miner's Delight.....	1	...	20	2
Little Popo Agie.....	13	...	33	2
Lyons	4	...	8	17
Badwater	7	...	7	...
Rongis	22	...	43	5
Lander	64	1	166	117
North Fork	48	...	81	36
Owl Creek	5	...	13	22
Gooseberry Creek	1	...	6	...
Meeteetse	...	...	30	45
Totals	169	1	439	266

County	Council				House of Representatives		
JOHNSON	F. G. S. Hesse	John McCormick	William Daley	James France	J. M. Lobban	T. M. Cotton	H. S. Elliott
PRECINCTS							
Ohlman	10	22	13	19	10	21	...
Dayton	20	45	37	32	28	40	...
Bingham	17	8	21	5	22	4	...
Milltown	14	25	21	19	11	31	...
Sheridan	56	148	117	85	98	103	...
Big Horn.....	23	142	52	108	49	112	...
Piney	8	56	35	29	35	29	...
Clear Creek	302	263	383	170	381	178	1
Lower Clear Creek	13	5	20	2	19	2	...
Crazy Woman.....	26	20	26	5	13	31	...
Powder River	18	17	29	7	22	14	...
Upper Powder River.....	34	17	17	14	33	11	...
Ten Sleep.....	19	4	19	4	18	5	...
Totals	560	772	790	499	739	583	1

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council							
LARAMIE	J. H. Ford	H. E. Teschemacher	C. W. Wright	Jos. Grainger	Philip Dater	John London	H. T. Goodwin	A. C. Snyder

PRECINCTS

Cheyenne No. 1.....	532	519	529	406	582	428	469	434
Cheyenne No. 2.....	1,194	1,261	1,394	1,126	615	532	601	617
Bard's Ranch.....	32	34	27	28	19	17	12	13
Bear Creek.....	25	23	23	8	27	8	9	11
Bordeaux	17	30	15	15	38	32	31	32
Chugwater	15	25	11	12	24	14	15	29
Cheyenne Pass.....	3	9	8	8	29	23	24	24
Egbert	36	19	39	39	17	17	39	17
Fort Laramie	75	34	22	21	144	91	141	138
Granite Canyon	34	35	38	38	30	30	37	29
Hartville	14	9	21	19	29	26	23	22

Hat Creek	21	4	8	7	27	11	17	28
Horse Shoe	25	26	25	4	22	....	1	....
Inyan Kara.....	12	12	12	12	20	20	20	20
Jenney's Stockade* .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lance Creek.....	14	7	9	7	12	3	10	9
Laramie River.....	10	22	....	15	13	3	13	7
Lower Horse Creek.....	26	43	34	31	54	41	39	35
Pine Bluffs.....	....	15	5	14	18	18	....	33
Pole Creek.....	11	16	10	7	21	13	19	19
Platte River.....	35	32	6	9	38	12	30	6
Rawhide Buttes.....	28	17	13	15	29	14	18	28
Running Water.....	27	26	24	25	13	5	6	6
Sand Creek.....	23	21	21	21	40	38	40	40
Sun Dance	42	43	43	43	20	19	20	19
Upper Horse Creek.....	21	23	20	22	36	32	31	29
Totals	2,272	2,305	2,357	1,952	1,917	1,447	1,665	1,645

*No Returns filled out.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	House of Representatives																
LARAMIE	W. A. Robins	N. J. O'Brien	Chas. Hecht	Jno. H. Gordon	C. A. Guernsey	A. D. Kelley	A. P. Hanson	M. P. Keefe	George Mitchell	A. D. Chamberlin	Frank A. Miller	Daniel Fallen	J. H. Goddard	George W. Jones	Henry Altman	J. M. Tompkins	W. A. Robinson
PRECINCTS																	
Cheyenne No. 1.....	432	589	374	321	441	627	290	412	539	533	647	517	474	414	571	618	7
Cheyenne No. 2.....	1,236	1,268	1,152	1,115	1,339	1,253	1,043	1,173	667	644	664	412	601	638	627	777	....
Bard's Ranch	36	31	21	31	31	33	23	26	21	22	17	21	22	12	11	14	....
Bear Creek.....	22	22	23	23	23	23	21	20	15	14	19	11	11	10	9	10	....
Bordeaux	33	11	13	25	23	15	15	16	41	28	30	29	32	38	38	38	....
Chugwater	23	8	8	15	23	15	10	8	31	31	18	12	20	29	21	16	....
Cheyenne Pass.....	16	8	10	14	9	16	9	8	21	24	17	13	23	17	25	23	....
Egbert	39	39	16	17	37	36	19	22	17	19	37	39	40	17	17	37	....
Fort Laramie.....	32	39	17	26	60	31	22	24	149	149	143	139	141	131	133	100	....
Granite Canyon	42	30	32	34	37	40	26	34	37	30	43	28	36	29	31	30	....
Hartville	21	23	6	21	21	30	22	11	32	14	21	28	21	22	27	23	....

Hat Creek	12	2	20	4	19	6	15	3	29	29	13	7	25	14	25	25	....
Horse Shoe	22	19	4	14	16	16	7	12	20	20	22	6	8	7	7	3	....
Inyan Kara	6	6	6	6	6	6	19	6	14	14	14	13	14	13	14	12	....
Jenney's Stockade* .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lance Creek	7	5	7	7	14	7	7	8	12	13	10	5	11	10	10	11	....
Laramie River.....	12	11	10	18	12	11	10	14	19	14	12	12	11	9	8	12	....
Lower Horse Creek.....	28	26	16	64	25	32	25	24	56	53	42	43	36	40	30	43	....
Pine Bluffs.....	17	15	....	5	13	18	5	19	18	17	25	28	28	26	16	14	....
Pole Creek.....	7	10	8	11	7	10	7	6	23	23	21	21	19	16	21	21	....
Platte River.....	38	35	4	11	20	36	12	4	38	38	30	6	32	22	6	5	....
Rawhide Buttes.....	15	13	15	15	32	16	14	10	30	33	25	13	20	25	25	27	....
Running Water.....	25	26	18	27	29	27	7	16	21	23	7	5	6	6	6	12	....
Sand Creek.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	55	12	31	30	30	30	30	6	30	30	....
Sun Dance.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	44	20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	....
Upper Horse Creek.....	24	13	19	23	19	22	23	16	43	43	33	21	30	29	29	33	....
Totals	2,177	2,281	1,831	1,879	2,288	2,358	1,750	1,924	1,936	1,870	1,952	1,471	1,703	1,592	1,749	1,946	7

*No Returns filled out.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council			House of Representatives				
SWEETWATER	C. L. Sweet	A. T. Challice	A. T. Corlett	Isiah Whitehouse	A. D. Diddle	C. H. Bussey	Robert Hereford	John Irons
PRECINCTS								
Green River City.....	85	111	35	129	127	37	82	88
Rock Springs	77	172	244	369	44	313	115	114
Rock Springs No. 6 Mine.....	28	27	21	68	3	60	9	12
Granger	29	19	3	38	35	3	13	13
Bryan	1	5	....	1	1	....	4	5
Point of Rocks.....	....	8	17	18	....	18	7	7
Washakie	3	8	24	27	3	23	8	8
Mouth of Big Sandy.....	7	13	....	1	7	....	13	13
Baggs .....	....	1	28	1	5	10	14	27
Henry's Fork	3	32	1	3	8	....	34	27
Currant Creek.....	8	6	4	12	4	11	5	3
Sage Creek.....	....	12	....	4	1	....	10	12
Coyote Creek .....	....	....	16	8	....	15	1	8
Totals	241	414	393	679	238	490	315	337

County	Council			House of Representatives					
UINTA	Joseph E. Cashin	Charles Deloney	A. G. Fex	R. B. Seaton	William Summers	John L. Russell	N. E. Dawers	W. D. Johnston	M. L. Smith
PRECINCTS									
Evanston	427	301	333	452	285	402	213	278	112
Almy	289	160	161	269	239	290	74	41	15
Hilliard	33	22	15	24	....	24	13	22	13
Piedmont	52	7	45	46	45	44	6	7	8
Carter Station	29	15	13	10	12	13	19	14	13
Smith's Fork	44	26	19	35	12	34	30	11	13
Beaver Creek	19	2	21	17	11	17	1	11	1
Fontenelle	15	7	8	9	4	12	3	6	8
La Barge	9	....	2	2	3	2	6	7	7
Big Piney	15	4	11	11	11	11	4	4	4
Twin Creeks	88	91	47	54	41	63	74	47	59
Cokeville	57	14	45	30	....	....	36	29	28
Tunnel Road	17	5	12	12	10	11	7	6	5
Beckwith-Quinn & Co.'s Ranch	27	26	1	21	15	16	11	9	9
Goodman's Ranch	9	2	3	8	7	1	8	3	....
Mammoth Hot Springs	55	55	....	....	....	....	55	55	55
Lower Fire Hole Basin	12	12	....	....	....	....	12	12	12
Totals	1,197	749	736	1,000	695	940	572	562	362

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

NOVEMBER 2, 1886

County	Council				House of Representatives									
ALBANY	R. H. Vosburgh	John H. Symons	W. H. Holliday	F. E. Caffey	LeRoy Grant	H. P. Anderson	Howard Clugston	A. L. Sutherland	W. C. Sampson	Henry Breitenstein	L. D. Pease	J. W. Galden	A. T. Holmes	Robert Marsh

PRECINCTS

Laramie	594	858	1,081	765	850	817	886	816	1,559	849	924	786	835	1
Red Buttes.....	16	15	14	7	19	16	17	17	24	9	11	13	9	...
Tie Siding.....	8	27	40	15	16	6	30	31	45	12	11	41	16	...
Sherman	28	19	50	40	30	24	31	33	64	40	37	52	40	...
Dale Creek.....	15	7	13	5	15	10	14	16	17	5	10	8	5	...
Cummin's City	8	16	21	13	15	13	12	14	26	12	21	14	16	...
Big Laramie	10	16	8	3	13	11	15	12	19	6	8	4	6	...
Sheep Mountain	17	18	16	14	20	15	21	17	22	15	18	12	20	...
Mandel's	22	24	27	25	21	22	31	21	45	26	27	24	28	...
Seven Mile.....	9	9	16	16	7	9	10	9	24	16	18	16	16	...
Wyoming	7	11	33	29	10	10	11	11	40	31	29	29	29	...

Lookout	19	30	34	23	29	27	19	27	52	27	29	26	24	....
Rock Creek	44	51	38	33	45	46	51	52	83	32	36	32	36	....
Fort Fetterman.....	39	48	85	111	46	56	57	57	141	89	88	87	88	....
Brown Springs	6	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	7	4	4	4	4	....
Deer Creek.....	6	8	2	2	8	8	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	....
Centennial	14	16	11	7	17	17	17	17	24	8	7	7	7	....
Downey	7	7	4	4	7	7	7	7	11	4	4	4	4	....
Douglas	146	87	93	135	131	126	133	131	235	103	107	102	109	....
Glenrock	92	47	27	72	72	75	75	75	120	39	47	46	46	....
Upper La Prella.....	8	11	7	5	4	13	13	13	14	3	3	3	12	....
La Bonte	17	20	9	6	18	18	22	21	23	5	9	5	9	....
Laramie Peak	5	5	11	11	5	5	5	5	16	11	11	11	11	....
Mountain Home* .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Duck Creek	6	6	....	....	6	6	6	5	6	....	....	....	1	....
Sabille .....	....	7	9	2	9	1	....	1	8	8	....	5	7	....
Richardson's	8	7	....	1	8	8	8	5	8	....	....	....	3	....
Upper Pole Creek.....	2	1	10	11	6	2	2	2	13	10	7	10	11	....
Totals	1,153	1,375	1,660	1,358	1,430	1,371	1,504	1,426	2,654	1,365	1,467	1,342	1,393	1

* No returns.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council				House of Representatives						
CARBON	William Daley	John S. Jones	P. L. Smith	Frank A. Hadsell	Charles E. Blydenburgh	John M. Kuykendall	Lawrence Quealy	I. W. Brewster	F. O. Williams	W. D. Currier	George Wren
PRECINCTS											
Rawlins	397	342	335	288	399	370	350	299	298	306	...
Carbon	225	229	309	372	263	276	230	302	304	330	...
Saratoga	77	65	89	84	82	93	60	70	85	86	...
Swan	38	36	22	24	36	32	36	23	25	26	1
Brush Creek	4	3	19	18	4	4	4	18	18	18	...
Spring Creek	7	7	17	17	6	7	3	16	20	20	...
Pass Creek.....	10	7	18	23	7	7	7	22	22	22	...
Tremont	6	15	1	10	8	12	6	8	3	11	...
Medicine Bow.....	28	21	44	50	30	32	17	47	39	44	...

Shirley Basin.....	5	5	7	6	5	5	4	7	7	8	....
Leo	8	10	3	1	8	8	8	3	3	3	....
Ferris	31	45	32	22	51	50	44	19	23	19	....
Percy	17	21	4	....	17	17	17	4	4	4	....
St. Mary's.....	7	3	2	6	4	4	2	5	5	7	....
Pine Grove.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	....
Baggs	29	25	7	5	27	26	15	18	7	6	....
Dixon	21	20	16	17	29	20	16	21	17	8	....
Savery School House.....	31	31	31	26	34	35	16	38	29	23	....
Willow Springs.....	18	16	5	5	17	17	17	5	5	5	....
Separation	8	8	4	4	8	8	8	4	4	4	....
Tie Camp	12	17	24	35	16	17	12	32	28	26	....
Casper .....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	5	5	5	....
Elk Mountain	21	41	13	21	28	27	26	20	21	19	....
Oil City.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1,005	972	1,012	1,044	1,084	1,080	903	991	977	1,005	1

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council			House of Representatives		
CROOK	Herman Haas	Charles A. Guernsey	Lee Gilliland	David Ogden	Tom Hooper	Levi Melton
PRECINCTS						
Little Thunder	3	24	...	8	19	...
Horse Creek.....	9	9	1	17	4	...
Keystone	2	4	...	6	4	...
Forks	24	19	...	21	21	...
Little Missouri.....	...	11	...	...	11	...
Trail Creek.....	10	17	...	18	10	...
Stockade	...	14	...	...	14	...
Cross Anchor Ranch.....	4	2	...	2	6	...
Sand Creek.....	56	66	...	58	58	...
Oak Creek.....	27	31	...	34	22	...
Inyan Kara	3	33	...	22	15	...
Sundance	177	162	...	146	193	...
Thorns	11	35	...	15	31	...
Skull Creek.....	...	28	...	4	24	...
C. J. Ranch.....	2	22	...	14	12	1
Hulett	17	21	...	22	23	...
Totals	345	498	1	387	467	1

County	Council		House of Representatives			
FREMONT	L. C. Bliss	James Kime	James I. Patten	F. G. Burnett	John Gatlin	Dan Boyd
County Totals.....	563	332	492	365	32	1

The precinct vote was not available; the county vote is given.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council		House of Representatives						
JOHNSON	H. A. Coffeen	J. D. Loucks	Nat Huntington	J. C Rummel	E. W. Copps	John McCormick	R. Atkinson	Elias Whitcomb	Thomas Cotton

PRECINCTS

Clear Creek.....	276	265	310	265	276	244	....	....	....
Big Red.....	15	37	11	11	42	40	....	....	....
Lower Clear Creek.....	10	1	10	10	....	....	....	....	....
Crazy Woman.....	25	32	25	26	31	32	....	....	....
Powder River	16	13	21	19	9	11	....	....	....
Upper Powder River.....	16	11	16	15	7	12	....	....	....
Ten Sleep.....	39	8	43	37	8	5	....	....	....
Painted Rocks.....	33	15	33	33	15	....	15	....	....
Shell Creek.....	1	5	1	1	5	5	....	....	....
Mahogany Buttes.....	7	7	8	7	6	7	....	....	....

Piney	32	45	36	29	48	42	....	....	....
Banner	25	19	30	25	19	16	....	....	....
Big Horn.....	84	64	76	62	73	91	....	....	....
Sheridan	64	147	110	90	102	114	....	....	....
Milltown	19	26	21	29	19	26	....	....	....
Bingham	17	10	21	18	7	8	....	....	....
Dayton	25	39	47	27	25	29	....	....	....
Ohlman	12	13	12	12	10	12	....	1	1
Pass Creek.....	13	20	13	10	21	22	....	....	....
Lower Prairie Dog.....	6	6	11	11	1	1	....	....	....
Totals	735	783	855	737	724	717	15	1	1

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council							
LARAMIE	John A. Riner	Hubert E. Teschemacher	James W. Hammond	George W. Baxter	C. P. Organ	T. W. Peters	Charles A. Guernsey	Herman Haas

PRECINCTS

Cheyenne No. 1.....	517	462	537	612	735	631	479	690
Cheyenne No. 2.....	974	790	878	393	848	381	802	594
Bordeaux	2	7	3	14	15	13	7	11
Chugwater	24	4	26	32	53	29	9	47
Cheyenne Pass.....	2	2	2	12	12	12	2	12
Egbert	42	16	18	34	35	7	17	34
Ft. Laramie.....	92	21	94	57	136	59	100	53
Granite Canyon.....	14	21	22	13	14	21	22	13
Hartville	5	....	5	2	7	2	5	2
Hat Creek.....	5	1	10	7	10	3	11	....
Hawk Springs.....	14	10	16	10	14	10	13	14

Hubert .....	....	6	6	1	8	1	2	6
Iron Mountain	12	18	18	20	23	20	15	23
Lance Creek.....	8	7	8	4	3	3	11	....
Laramie River.....	32	53	32	35	42	22	30	42
Little Bear.....	21	13	23	11	20	13	20	16
Little Horse Creek.....	17	15	18	22	27	24	21	21
Lost Springs*.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lusk	124	120	171	202	210	156	272	56
Moran	4	16	15	5	18	5	15	6
Pine Bluffs.....	34	28	28	25	25	19	28	25
Phillips	5	6	17	7	21	19	18	7
Pole Creek.....	5	6	19	18	31	31	5	32
Paratt & Ferris.....	4	4	8	5	5	1	5	4
Rawhide Buttes.....	20	20	24	16	20	11	24	14
Riverside* .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Silver Crown.....	17	16	18	14	21	16	16	18
Shawnee	12	12	12	....	....	....	12	....
Upper Horse Creek.....	21	13	20	4	12	2	15	9
Van Tassell.....	2	....	4	14	14	7	4	10
Wheatfield	31	26	11	36	24	19	13	36
Totals	2,060	1,713	2,063	1,625	2,403	1,537	1,993	1,795

*No returns received from this precinct.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	House of Representatives														
LARAMIE	Willis VanDevanter	Demerit E. Brown	Charles Cushingberg	John Roberts	Nicholas J. O'Brien	Thomas B. Adams	Edward T. Duffey	F. W. Lafrentz	A. G. Lowrey	J. A. Johnston	W. E. Guthrie	George Mitchell	W. S. Weaver	T. W. Rutledge	

PRECINCTS

Cheyenne No. 1.....	589	491	360	627	465	511	545	692	618	641	645	586	665	660
Cheyenne No. 2.....	1,036	783	579	922	759	981	1,013	775	377	457	537	351	645	481
Bordeaux	2	3	....	2	....	3	4	17	16	18	17	11	17	15
Chugwater	25	3	3	3	7	6	23	53	51	53	45	31	51	31
Cheyenne Pass	4	5	2	6	6	2	2	12	6	12	12	5	12	12
Egbert	17	17	11	48	18	17	48	28	33	33	10	32	5	38
Ft. Laramie.....	107	36	11	94	98	100	37	54	122	120	56	47	136	46
Granite Canyon	22	22	4	29	9	22	25	13	13	33	21	4	13	11
Hartville	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	2	2	....	2	2	6	2
Hat Creek	11	5	....	5	....	5	8	5	12	7	10	2	11	2
Hawk Springs.....	15	27	....	11	10	10	15	10	22	9	10	4	9	1
Hubert	2	6	1	6	....	6	4	1	1	7	7	1	5	1
Iron Mountain	18	18	9	18	14	18	18	20	20	27	24	20	21	21

Lance Creek.....	9	10	1	8	9	8	9	2	3	1	6	3	6	2
Laramie River.....	35	33	3	34	29	31	35	37	52	60	34	35	38	37
Little Bear.....	25	25	7	18	13	22	22	22	24	19	16	10	16	9
Little Horse Creek.....	21	39	10	15	18	15	14	13	14	7	16	15	15	16
Lost Springs*.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lusk	223	164	21	126	102	120	103	167	276	197	206	107	288	150
Moran	9	15	1	5	13	12	5	5	8	7	17	18	17	6
Pine Bluffs.....	28	28	28	34	28	28	40	20	20	25	25	19	25	23
Phillips	5	6	2	17	16	7	20	8	18	8	20	21	20	3
Pole Creek.....	6	6	20	6	5	6	5	31	32	32	31	31	....	31
Paratt & Ferris.....	8	7	7	8	7	8	8	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
Rawhide Buttes	21	20	5	18	19	16	22	17	37	17	16	15	18	17
Riverside* .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Silver Crown.....	18	14	2	14	15	18	16	31	19	20	20	16	20	14
Shawnee	12	12	1	12	12	1	12	....	11	....	....	....	11	....
Upper Horse Creek.....	20	18	10	18	11	22	12	20	4	6	14	4	6	1
Van Tassell.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	14	14	14	11	13	14
Wheatfield	17	10	2	20	12	13	11	47	36	47	37	19	36	35
Totals	2,312	1,828	1,101	2,129	1,700	2,013	2,081	2,117	1,863	1,879	1,869	1,421	2,127	1,680

*No returns received from this precinct.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council		House of Representatives			
SWEETWATER	Robert Smith	O. C. Smith	James Tassie	E. L. Dibble	E. S. Murray	James Scrivner
PRECINCTS						
Green River.....	162	87	56	79	186	182
Rock Springs.....	337	364	287	287	389	409
Granger	8	12	12	5	6	17
Bryan	11	....	1	10	1	5
Point of Rocks.....	22	2	4	1	22	19
Bitter Creek.....	6	15	11	11	10	10
Washakie	4	11	2	2	13	13
Mouth of Big Sandy.....	12	....	....	10	11	2
Henry's Fork.....	34	1	4	2	35	37
Currant Creek.....	15	2	....	....	16	17
Sage Creek.....	7	5	2	....	10	12
Coyote Creek.....	10	12	1	2	18	21
Totals	628	511	380	409	717	744

County	Council				House of Representatives				
UINTA	I. C. Bliss	James Kime	G. W. Carleton	Joseph E. Cashin	H. J. Somsen	J. B. Cummock	Thomas Snedden	William Summers	O. E. Snyder
PRECINCTS									
Evanston	249	241	394	213	285	516	206	376	370
Almy	224	188	235	183	223	408	234	189	179
Hilliard	10	4	15	....	7	12	8	7	5
Goodman's Ranch	2	7	5	4	4	6	3	7	6
Aspen	5	16	19	2	5	21	2	19	16
Piedmont	25	29	50	3	51	25	13	33	42
Carter	1	45	6	40	1	45	3	39	45
Smith's Fork East.....	10	33	20	24	9	42	14	19	33
Beaver Creek.....	6	8	4	8	10	7	....	10	10
Fontenelle	8	5	10	4	10	14	9	5	3
La Barge.....	4	27	5	26	5	31	7	25	23
Big Piney*.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Opal	7	22	9	26	7	31	3	32	32
Fossil	16	65	40	50	26	83	20	60	49
Sillem	1	20	1	20	12	20	1	16	14
Beckwith-Quinn & Co.'s Ranch.....	24	7	24	7	29	24	18	....	7
Cokeville	38	28	38	28	48	53	18	20	44
Tunnel Road .....	....	8	11	19	7	14	....	19	18
Salt River.....	4	31	4	31	13	35	4	22	31
Totals	634	784	890	688	752	1,387	563	898	927

*No election.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

NOVEMBER 6, 1888

County	Council				House of Representatives										
ALBANY	Augustus Trabing	John McGill	Nellis E. Corthell	Lorenzo D. Pease	Stephen W. Downey	Jerome S. Atherly	William Taylor	Jabez B. Simpson	Jethro T. Holliday	George Gearhart	James M. Gilmore	Perry Bickford	Russell Thorp, Sr.	Edward T. David	R. Butler

PRECINCTS

Laramie:

Judge's Office.....	525	567	435	444	518	515	561	584	424	459	420	472	443	556	....
Sheriffs Office.....	587	640	310	332	607	607	610	649	317	315	298	328	313	624	....
Red Buttes.....	17	18	17	18	17	16	17	9	22	19	28	19	18	20	....
Tie Siding	39	44	22	21	37	45	37	12	25	52	19	22	23	42	....
Sherman	35	41	27	24	37	50	34	35	27	30	22	20	27	37	....
Dale Creek.....	11	14	1	2	10	10	14	6	3	15	1	1	1	14	....
Woods	37	33	29	28	44	48	40	47	17	21	21	17	23	40	....
Big Laramie	27	27	7	7	27	27	26	24	11	7	8	6	7	27	....

Sheep Mountain.....	8	11	7	10	8	11	11	12	7	9	7	7	6	11	....
Mandel's Ranch.....	26	28	42	40	28	18	28	28	50	40	39	40	40	28	....
Seven Mile.....	6	10	8	8	5	9	10	10	7	9	8	8	8	10	....
Wyoming	4	7	20	20	5	7	6	7	18	19	18	18	19	7	....
Lookout	17	21	16	16	21	20	17	21	14	15	16	14	13	22	....
Rock Creek.....	26	45	49	29	36	36	67	36	39	40	15	31	40	35	....
Centennial	8	9	9	8	6	8	9	8	8	9	11	9	9	8	....
Downey	10	11	3	4	14	11	11	11	....	3	3	3	3	11	....
Laramie Peak.....	6	1	21	16	6	6	6	6	16	16	16	16	16	6	....
Mountain Home.....	1	3	10	6	4	4	1	4	7	6	9	6	6	4	....
Duck Creek	9	17	9	1	10	10	2	12	17	6	6	9	6	12	....
Sybilie	18	1	7	24	6	11	10	4	21	17	17	11	20	5	....
Richardson	6	9	10	9	10	11	10	8	7	10	6	6	7	10	....
Upper Pole Creek.....	10	8	6	7	10	9	9	9	7	6	7	6	7	9	1
Totals	1,433	1,565	1,065	1,074	1,466	1,489	1,536	1,542	1,064	1,123	995	1,069	1,055	1,538	1

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council				House of Representatives							
CARBON	R. M. Galbraith	C. W. Burdick	I. C. Miller	George R. Caldwell	David L. Rusk	W. L. Evans	J. P. Rankin	C. C. Wright	A. McMicken	H. A. Kirk	A. W. Casservan	William Reader
PRECINCTS												
Casper	67	56	64	57	63	27	61	107	65	45	....	....
Elk Mountain	64	61	24	20	64	56	63	21	21	24	....	....
Baggs	22	28	19	28	24	25	7	25	43	25	....	1
Percy	30	30	4	4	29	29	24	4	4	4	....	....
Ervay	4	4	14	14	3	9	10	15	9	8	....	....
Savery	44	29	13	26	23	32	15	26	44	26	....	....
Dixon	19	14	18	23	12	20	13	19	25	19	....	....
Saratoga	59	65	58	84	79	81	82	49	60	56	....	....
Separation	23	21	12	11	21	24	23	10	12	10	....	....
Tremont	14	14	6	6	14	14	14	6	6	6	....	....
Medicine Bow.....	17	17	28	28	17	21	17	27	26	26	....	....
Carbon	657	656	250	250	665	641	660	252	248	250	....	....

Pine Grove.....	7	5	....	2	4	5	6	2	3	....	....	....
Shirley Basin	2	7	7	14	10	....	2	5	15	13	....	....
Swan	27	6	32	19	26	26	27	19	19	16	....	....
Oil City.....	9	7	8	....	12	12	12	....	....	....	....	....
Brush Creek	22	23	6	3	24	29	24	5	1	6	....	....
Rawlins	373	361	315	296	388	380	371	258	333	282	1	....
Ferris	31	23	38	36	54	30	25	31	33	19	....	....
Leo	5	5	5	5	5	9	5	4	2	5	....	....
Whiskey Gap	7	4	12	9	16	15	1	6	8	....	....	....
Spring Creek.....	15	14	7	6	15	19	16	6	2	5	....	....
Willow Springs.....	4	3	7	8	6	5	8	7	3	4	....	....
Jack Creek.....	4	3	5	6	6	8	6	1	3	3	....	....
Collins	13	14	20	21	13	16	13	19	20	20	....	....
Hat Creek	8	8	7	7	7	12	1	14	7	3	....	....
Bessemer	29	28	12	11	27	36	28	7	11	9	....	....
St. Mary's.....	3	22	27	8	22	22	21	7	7	8	....	....
Pass Creek.....	34	13	28	12	34	34	35	12	12	12	....	....
Totals	1,613	1,541	1,046	1,014	1,683	1,637	1,590	964	1,042	904	1	1

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council		House of Representatives					
CONVERSE	Albert D. Chamberlain	Joseph L. Stotts	Henry R. Fry	Mortimer Jesurum	W. F. Seward	Russell Thorp, Sr.	Edward T. David	Mrs. Mary L. Jenkins
PRECINCTS								
Douglas	281	31	43	270	...	103	206	...
Glenrock	206	31	92	149	...	124	102	...
Tolland	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...
Box Elder Park.....	19	3	5	16	...	17	6	...
Inez	83	6	25	66	...	...	...	...
Fort Fetterman.....	19	4	...	23	...	16	6	...
Brown Springs.....	5	2	5	2	...	5	2	...
Antelope Springs.....	31	2	17	16	...	31	1	...
Lower La Prele.....	15	2	8	14	...	2	10	...
Upper La Prele.....	37	5	12	32	...	3	41	...
Upper La Bonte.....	17	3	...	15	...	...	12	...
Lower La Bonte.....	27	5	9	25	...	13	19	...
Fisher	22	...	5	17	...	14	8	...
Lost Springs	11	...	1	10	...	8	3	...
Manville	69	33	26	76	...	25	74	...
Lusk	99	102	90	103	6	92	98	8
Rawhide Buttes	4	10	8	5	...	4	11	...
Node Ranch.....	10	5	5	10	...	...	...	...
Van Tassel.....	9	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
Hat Creek	27	2	7	22	...	10	19	...
O. W. Ranch.....	20	1	9	12	...	...	...	...
St. Clare.....	9	...	8	1	...	...	...	...
Indian Creek.....	9	3	4	11	...	...	...	...
Cheyenne River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1,029	262	379	916	6	467	629	8

County	Council			House of Representatives	
CROOK	Joseph L. Stotts	N. A. Warner	W. J. McCrea	O. P. Kellog	Tom Hooper
PRECINCTS					
AV Ranch	19	...	...	3	14
Cross Anchor Ranch.....	25	...	...	24	1
Forks	47	...	...	25	22
Hulett	73	1	...	48	26
Inyan Kara	42	...	...	32	9
Key Stone	13	...	...	7	6
Little Thunder	6	...	...	6	1
Little Powder	19	...	...	7	13
Little Missouri	...	...	...	...	...
Oak Creek	59	...	...	39	20
Pelham	55	...	...	41	16
Skull Creek	68	...	...	27	42
Sand Creek	89	...	...	57	34
Sun Dance	467	...	2	226	241
Jenkins	42	...	...	23	17
Fawcett's Ranch.....	26	...	...	9	17
Thorn's	42	...	...	20	22
La Belle	38	...	...	11	24
Tail Creek	8	...	...	5	3
Totals	1,110	1	2	610	528

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council		House of Representatives	
FREMONT	H. G. Nickerson	Mike Murphy	John Lee	W. D. Pickett
PRECINCTS				
Lander	212	227	244	192
Beaver	12	14	17	9
Mason	...	...	...	...
Rongis	...	...	...	...
Lyons	36	12	30	18
South Pass City.....	...	...	...	...
Atlantic City	...	...	...	...
Miner's Delight	...	...	...	...
Red Canyon.....	...	...	...	...
North Fork	...	...	...	...
Shoshone Agency.....	...	...	...	...
Owl Creek	...	...	...	...
Meeteetse	...	...	...	...
Gooseberry Creek.....	...	...	...	...
Totals	260	253	291	214

County	Council		House of Representatives	
JOHNSON	George T. Beck	H. A. Coffeen	Chas. H. Burritt	Chas. E. Buell
PRECINCTS				
Rock Creek	39	...	17	23
Clear Creek	474	4	282	195
Lower Clear Creek	8	...	2	8
Crazy Woman	46	...	41	6
Ona	24	...	17	7
Gilbertson	30	...	26	5
Powder River	26	...	16	10
Upper Powder River	14	...	5	9
Piney	58	12	30	42
Painted Rocks	34	...	30	5
Bonanza	17	...	7	10
Ten Sleep	27	...	16	10
Mahogany Buttes	26	...	12	14
Shell Creek	22	...	9	13
Spring Creek	43	...	30	12
Totals	888	16	540	369

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council					
LARAMIE	James W. Hammond	John A. Riner	Erasmus Nagle	Colin Hunter	Alexander H. Reel	Charles A. Campbell
PRECINCTS						
Cheyenne No. 1.....	413	399	454	637	636	613
Cheyenne No. 2.....	732	786	747	512	551	422
Cheyenne No. 3.....	97	94	98	245	243	243
Arcola	12	12	7	12	12	17
Bordeaux	4	6	4	22	17	22
Chugwater	12	5	10	29	21	22
Collins	18	17	18	8	8	9
Egbert	24	23	25	28	30	29
Fort Laramie.....	36	35	37	50	53	53
Fairbank	7	7	7	24	24	24
Granite Canyon.....	34	34	30	18	14	14
Hartville	12	11	20	19	30	31
Hauphoff	5	5	11	13	17	18

Hawk Springs.....	21	10	14	17	29	33
Hubert	14	6	4	10	9	17
Iron Mountain	23	12	23	6	12	16
Islay	3	3	3	9	9	9
Little Bear.....	26	23	28	13	6	9
Little Horse Creek.....	20	15	10	23	22	37
Moran	11	9	4	10	10	16
Phillips	23	20	25	6	8	2
Pine Bluffs.....	38	38	38	32	32	32
Patrick	5	5	5	10	12	11
Pole Creek.....	21	12	21	8	8	17
Rawhide Buttes	5	5	5	18	18	18
Silver Crown.....	16	17	19	18	17	15
Swedish Home	38	38	38	7	7	7
Upper Horse Creek.....	29	15	23	26	23	21
Uva	28	18	33	25	34	48
Walker	----	----	8	14	13	5
Wendover	17	16	16	26	28	32
Wheatland	8	6	9	17	18	16
Willow Creek.....	7	4	9	8	5	9
Totals	<u>1,759</u>	<u>1,706</u>	<u>1,803</u>	<u>1,920</u>	<u>1,976</u>	<u>1,887</u>

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County		House of Representatives													
LARAMIE		William R. Schnitger	Frederic S. Hebard	Edward T. Duffey	Alexander Bowie	Thomas B. Adams	J. J. Wilson	William E. Guthrie	James M. Newman	Frank M. Watson	Frank A. Roedel	Granville R. Palmer	Frank H. Clark	Edward T. David	Russell Thorp, Sr.
PRECINCTS															
Cheyenne No. 1.....	517	432	397	415	462	556	603	598	610	557	633	501	414	635	
Cheyenne No. 2.....	888	850	836	847	765	358	499	364	357	460	418	835	752	503	
Cheyenne No. 3.....	101	92	98	92	95	270	239	243	238	234	248	95	98	243	
Arcola	12	12	9	12	9	12	14	12	12	12	15	11	12	10	
Bordeaux	3	5	12	8	3	18	22	13	21	22	18	5	3	22	
Chugwater	11	5	27	33	9	21	31	1	22	5	24	9	9	24	
Collins	18	18	16	17	17	8	8	9	8	11	8	18	18	8	
Egbert	24	17	24	26	20	25	33	33	32	34	28	23	24	29	
Fort Laramie.....	37	34	37	36	36	50	53	50	58	52	51	35	35	52	
Fairbank	9	7	5	7	2	23	16	23	31	23	23	5	4	27	
Granite Canyon.....	34	33	23	30	26	19	16	20	14	24	9	34	32	16	
Hartville	13	12	6	5	2	29	26	35	41	33	33	6	6	34	
Hauphoff	11	8	11	14	3	12	18	11	16	18	10	5	8	15	

Hawk Springs.....	13	15	15	20	16	17	27	27	27	31	15	21	25	17
Hubert	12	13	7	16	4	5	7	14	15	16	4	6	8	12
Iron Mountain	14	27	10	23	19	5	11	23	4	10	15	24	25	6
Islay	2	7	4	9	3	3	11	10	5	9	6	2	3	9
Little Bear.....	25	30	24	29	29	5	9	9	7	10	5	28	29	6
Little Horse Creek.....	18	19	19	19	20	20	23	19	23	20	20	24	18	23
Moran	12	8	8	6	8	11	15	13	8	10	6	11	12	8
Phillips	19	17	39	20	10	7	8	18	7	21	7	19	17	11
Pine Bluffs.....	39	38	39	38	36	32	32	31	31	34	33	37	38	32
Patrick	5	5	3	5	5	11	13	11	11	10	11	6	1	15
Pole Creek.....	20	21	11	21	20	8	18	9	8	8	8	21	21	8
Rawhide Buttes	5	5	5	4	5	18	18	18	19	18	18	5	1	22
Silver Crown.....	16	16	17	16	16	17	16	21	17	18	16	16	16	17
Swedish Home	39	39	38	38	38	7	7	7	6	6	7	38	38	7
Upper Horse Creek.....	26	25	29	28	26	14	24	23	14	35	17	13	28	18
Uva	32	33	31	42	27	21	34	27	33	32	20	39	26	36
Walker	8	6	1	5	1	8	13	12	13	9	5	2	3	11
Wendover	14	17	30	22	15	27	26	24	36	23	24	12	10	34
Wheatland	4	12	8	19	6	15	13	18	10	12	16	10	6	19
Willow Creek	5	6	7	4	2	8	7	11	7	7	8	11	6	8
Totals	2,006	1,884	1,821	1,926	1,755	1,660	1,910	1,757	1,761	1,824	1,779	1,927	1,746	1,937

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council			House of Representatives		
SHERIDAN	Henry A. Coffeen	George T. Beck	J. J. Wagner	John McCormick	Henry G. Williams	L. C. Tidball
PRECINCTS						
Sheridan	242	56	1	147	145	17
Big Horn	113	27	...	74	55	13
Dayton	73	26	...	42	48	14
Banner	42	35	...	37	21	22
Beckton	22	21	...	13	11	20
Pass Creek.....	38	21	...	33	24	2
Ohlman	40	...	...	14	23	3
Bingham	17	4	...	10	12	...
Prairie Dog Creek.....	7	15	...	8	13	2
Tongue River	12	...	...	9	4	...
Lower Clear Creek.....	3	10	...	6	7	1
Piney	13	3	...	9	8	...
Totals	622	218	1	402	371	94

County	Council	House of Representatives			
SWEETWATER	Tim Kinney	Dave G. Thomas	James H. Brown	James Keenan	Mike Hansen
PRECINCTS					
Green River.....	313	172	204	133	127
Rock Springs.....	1,195	785	646	558	385
Granger	13	5	9	8	4
Bryan	8	8	8	....	....
Lumbardville	7	4	5	3	2
Piperville	15	7	8	8	7
Point of Rocks.....	46	31	14	31	15
Bitter Creek.....	22	7	14	17	6
Washakie	14	13	13	1	1
Henry's Fork.....	25	28	33	24	2
Currant Creek.....	14	7	12	5	4
Coyote Creek.....	14	11	9	5	3
Totals	1,686	1,078	975	793	556

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—1869-1888 (Continued)

County	Council		House of Representatives				
UINTA	Andrew B. Liggett	George F. Chapman	Alf. G. Rex	Thomas Sneddon	W. A. Carter	H. R. Unks	Jonathon Jones

PRECINCTS

Evanston	336	339	426	550	400	397	213
Almy	320	378	330	538	299	296	414
Hilliard	19	31	16	39	14	42	35
Aspen	31	10	19	41	24	22	17
Piedmont	26	20	41	33	35	29	8
Smith's Fork.....	64	14	63	16	72	11	9
Fontenelle	3	16	3	17	8	12	16
La Barge	14	8	16	20	20	6	2
Big Piney.....	8	18	7	26	8	18	18
Cokeville	30	35	33	61	28	40	32

Beaver Creek.....	29	4	28	30	16	8	8
Goodman's Ranch	11	8	16	13	11	10	3
Carter	31	9	33	35	35	12	5
Beckwith-Quinn & Co.'s Ranch.....	12	3	12	15	13	3	1
Tunnel Road .....	....	6	4	6	....	....	2
Opal	10	12	15	20	16	9	7
Fossil	17	46	13	63	13	50	50
Sillem* .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ham's Fork.....	8	19	8	27	19	19	8
Salt River.....	9	....	9	9	9	....	....
Star Valley.....	56	13	56	69	56	13	13
Totals	1,034	989	1,148	1,628	1,096	997	861

*No election.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

Congress organized territorial governments by reason of exclusive sovereignty which the government of the United States exercises over all territory owned by the United States and the power given by Article 4, Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States.

In such territories it authorized the inhabitants, under certain conditions, to elect a Delegate to Congress.

Provision for territorial representation in Congress first appeared in the "Ordinance of 1787." Through this ordinance each territory of the United States, then existing or to exist in the future, having a temporary government, was authorized to elect a Delegate to Congress. The Delegate was elected by joint ballot of the Council and House of the legislature of the territory. Though the Delegate held a seat in Congress and had the right to debate, he was not given the right to vote.

On March 3, 1817, Congress passed an act stipulating that a Delegate to Congress from a territory was to be elected every second year for the same term of two years for which Members of the House of Representatives were elected. This Delegate was to have a seat in the House of Representatives but he was still limited to the right of debating.

The Organic Act for the Territory of Wyoming was adopted July 25, 1868. According to this Act, a Delegate to Congress was elected by the voters of the Territory who were qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly. The first territorial election for a Delegate to Congress from Wyoming, was held September 2, 1869 by the governor's proclamation.

The first session of the Forty-first Congress convened March 4, 1869 and adjourned April 10, 1869. The second session convened December 6, 1869 and adjourned July 15, 1870. The third session convened December 5, 1870 and adjourned March 4, 1871. Therefore, the first Delegate to Congress for the Territory of Wyoming began his term in Congress with the second session of the Forty-first Congress, which convened December 6, 1869.

On December 10, 1869, the Wyoming Territorial Legislature¹ passed an act which stipulated that hereafter general elections were to be held the first Tuesday in September of each year. The Delegate to Congress was named as one of the officers to be elected at the next general election, which was to be held in September 1870. However, on February 2, 1872, by an Act of Congress, the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November every second year, was fixed as the general election day for Representatives and Delegates to Congress throughout the States and Territories of the United States. This act was to take effect in the year 1876 for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the Forty-fifth Congress.

The election district for the Delegate to Congress from Wyoming was the whole Territory of Wyoming.

Nowhere in the Federal Constitution nor in the Federal Statutes can the intention be found to clothe a territorial Delegate with legislative power. It is apparent that a Delegate to Congress from a territory was not a Member of the House of Representatives but merely given a seat in the House of

¹Wyoming Laws 1869, ch. 68, sec. 1.

Representatives with the power to debate and, though he could make a point of order, he could not vote. A Delegate could make any motion which a Member could make except the motion to reconsider. The rights and prerogatives of a Delegate in parliamentary matters were not limited to legislation affecting his own territory.

A Delegate to Congress received the same compensation as the United States Senators and Representatives to Congress. By an act of 1866², the compensation of the United States Senators and Representatives was fixed at five thousand dollars a year, and mileage of twenty cents per mile, to be estimated by the nearest route usually traveled in going to and returning from each regular session.

By an act of Congress, 1873³, the compensation of Senators and Representatives was increased to \$7,500 per annum. This sum was in lieu of all pay and allowance except actual individual traveling expenses going to and returning from the seat of government. This act was repealed in 1874⁴ and the rates fixed by the act of 1866 were reinstated. Therefore, the salary of five thousand dollars a year and mileage of twenty cents per mile, going to and returning from each regular session, continued until after Wyoming became a state.

² 14 Stat. 323.

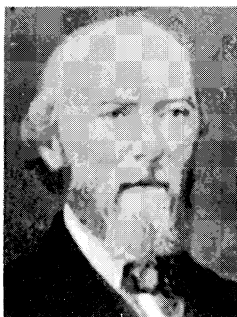
³ 17 Stat. 486.

⁴ 19 Stat. 4.

WYOMING CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES 1869-1890

Name	Politics	Term	Residence
Nuckolls, Stephen F.	D	Dec. 6, 1869-Mar. 3, 1871	Cheyenne, Laramie Co.
Jones, William T.	R	Mar. 4, 1871-Mar. 3, 1873	Cheyenne, Laramie Co.
Steele, William R.	D	Mar. 4, 1873-Mar. 3, 1875	Cheyenne, Laramie Co.
Steele, William R.		Mar. 4, 1875-Mar. 3, 1877	Cheyenne, Laramie Co.
Corlett, William W.	R	Mar. 4, 1877-Mar. 3, 1879	Cheyenne, Laramie Co.
Downey, Stephen W.	R	Mar. 4, 1879-Mar. 3, 1881	Laramie, Albany Co.
Post, Morton E.	D	Mar. 4, 1881-Mar. 3, 1883	Cheyenne, Larimie Co.
Post, Morton E.		Mar. 4 1883-Mar. 3, 1885	Cheyenne, Laramie Co.
Carey, Joseph M.	R	Mar. 4, 1885-Mar. 3, 1887	Cheyenne, Laramie Co.
Carey, Joseph M.		Mar. 4, 1887-Mar. 3, 1889	Cheyenne, Laramie Co.
Carey, Joseph M. ^a		Mar. 4, 1889-July 10, 1890	Cheyenne, Laramie Co.

BIOGRAPHIES OF CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES—1869-1890



NUCKOLLS, STEPHEN FRIEL, a delegate from the Territory of Wyoming; born in Grayson County, Virginia, Aug. 16, 1825; completed preparatory studies; moved to Linden, Atchison County, Missouri in 1846; engaged in mercantile pursuits 1847-1853; moved to the Territory of Nebraska in 1854, and founded Nebraska City; held several local offices; established the Platte Valley Bank in 1855; served in the Nebraska Territorial Legislature in 1859; moved to the Territory of Colorado in 1860, and engaged in banking and mining; moved to New York City in 1864; moved to the Territory of Dakota in 1867 and settled in Cheyenne; engaged in mercantile pursuits; upon the organization of the Territory of Wyoming was elected

Delegate to Congress in 1869 as a Democrat to the Forty-first Congress, and served from Dec. 6, 1869 to March 3, 1871; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1870 to the Forty-second Congress; resumed his mercantile pursuits; member of the Second Legislative Council of Wyoming in 1871, and served as presiding officer; delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1872 which nominated Greeley and Brown, and at St. Louis in 1876 which nominated Tilden and Hendricks; moved to Salt Lake City, Utah in July 1872, and engaged in milling. Died in Salt Lake City, Feb. 14, 1879; interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

^a Upon the adoption of the Constitution July 10, 1890, the office of Delegate to Congress ceased when the Territory of Wyoming became a state. (Precedents of the House of Representatives, vol. 1, sec. 403). Congress was in session until Oct. 1, 1890; therefore Wyoming had no representation in Congress from July 10, until Oct. 1, 1890, when Congress adjourned.



JONES, WILLIAM THEOPILUS, a delegate from the Territory of Wyoming; born in Corydon, Harrison County, Ind., February 20, 1842; received a liberal schooling; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1865, and practiced in Corydon, Ind.; during the Civil war served in the Union Army as Major of the Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; presidential elector on the Republican ticket of Grant and Colfax in 1868; appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wyoming in April, 1869; settled in Cheyenne, Wyoming in 1869; elected as a Republican Delegate to the Forty-second Congress, serving from March 4, 1871 to March 3, 1873; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1872 to the

Forty-third Congress; resumed the practice of law in Corydon, Ind., where he died Oct. 9, 1882; interment in Cedar Hill Cemetery.



STEELE, WILLIAM RANDOLPH, a delegate from the Territory of Wyoming; born in New York City, July 24, 1842; received an academic education; studied law and was admitted to the bar; served in the Second Army Corps during the Civil War from 1861 to 1865; discharged with the rank of lieutenant colonel; moved to the Territory of Wyoming in 1869 and engaged in the practice of law in Cheyenne; elected a member of the Territorial Legislative Council in 1871 and served until March 3, 1873; elected as a Democratic Delegate to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, serving from March 4, 1873 to March 3, 1877; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1876 to the Forty-fifth Congress; moved to Dead-

wood, South Dakota, and resumed the practice of law; mayor of Deadwood 1894-1896; died in Deadwood November 30, 1901; interment in Mount Moriah Cemetery.



CORLETT, WILLIAM WELLINGTON, a delegate from the Territory of Wyoming; born in Concord, Ohio, April 10, 1842; attended the district schools and was graduated from the Willoughby (Ohio) Collegiate Institute in 1861; enlisted in the Union Army in 1862, and served in the Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry a short time; was transferred to the Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was captured with the command at Harpers Ferry, September 15, 1862; paroled and returned to Ohio, where he taught school in Kirkland and Painsville; reentered the Army in the Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery, was later placed on detached service with the Third Iowa Battery Service, and

served until the close of the Civil War; returned to Ohio in 1865; attended the law school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from Union Law College, Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1866; was admitted to the bar the same year; professor in elementary law at the State University and Law College and lecturer at several commercial colleges in Cleveland;

settled in Cheyenne, Wyoming, Aug. 20, 1867, and engaged in the practice of law; unsuccessful candidate for Delegate to the Forty-first Congress in 1869; postmaster of Cheyenne in 1870; member of the Territorial Council in 1871; prosecuting attorney for Laramie County 1872-1876; elected as a Republican Delegate to the Forty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1877-March 3, 1879); was not a candidate for reelection in 1878; resumed the practice of law; declined the appointment of Chief Justice for the Territory of Wyoming in 1879; member of the Legislative Council 1880-1882; died in Cheyenne, Wyoming, July 22, 1890; interment in the Lakeview Cemetery.



DOWNEY, STEPHEN W., a delegate from the Territory of Wyoming; born in Western Port, Allegany County, Md., July 25, 1839; pursued an academic course; during the Civil War enlisted as a private in Company C, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Infantry, October 31, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant January 1, 1862; lieutenant colonel March 1, 1862; colonel September 8, 1862 on tender of resignation; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Washington, D. C., in 1863; moved to the Territory of Wyoming in 1869 and practiced law in Laramie; prosecuting attorney of Albany County in 1869 and 1870; elected a member of the Territorial Council in 1871, 1875 and 1877; treasurer of the

Territory 1872-1875; auditor of the Territory 1877-1879; elected as a Republican Delegate to the Forty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1879-March 3, 1881); declined to be a candidate for renomination in 1880; elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives in 1886 and again in 1890; president of the Board of Trustees of the University of Wyoming at Laramie 1891-1897; member of the State House of Representatives in 1893 and 1895 and served as speaker in the latter year; member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1899; again prosecuting attorney of Albany County from 1899 until his death in Denver, Colo., August 3, 1902; interment in Green Hill Cemetery, Laramie, Albany County, Wyoming.



POST, MORTON EVEREL, a delegate from the Territory of Wyoming; born in West Henrietta (near Rochester), Monroe County, N. Y., December 25, 1840; pursued an academic course in the Albion and Medina Academies, New York; moved to Colorado in 1860 and engaged in the freighting business between the Missouri River and Denver; engaged in mining in Alder Gulch, Mont., in 1864; delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1864; moved in 1867 to that portion of Dakota which is now Wyoming; county commissioner of Laramie County 1870-1876; member of the Territorial Legislative Council in 1878; engaged in banking and stock raising; elected as a Democratic Delegate to the Forty-seventh

and Forty-eighth Congresses (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1885); declined to be a candidate for renomination in 1884; moved to Los Angeles, Calif., in 1895 and engaged in farming and fruit growing; died March 1933, in Alhambra, California.



CAREY, JOSEPH MAULL, was elected as a Republican Delegate to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, serving from March 4, 1885 to July 10, 1890. For further biographical data see United State Senator Joseph M. Carey.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES BY COUNTY FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS 1869-1888

September 2, 1869

County	W. W. Corlett (R)	S. F. Nuckolls (D)
Albany	320	515
Carbon	190	389
Carter	593	862
Laramie	722	886
Uinta*	138	649
Totals	1,963	3,301
Majority	1,338	
Total vote for the territory.....	5,264	

*That portion of Wyoming detached from the Territory of Utah and Idaho which later became Uinta County.

W. W. Corlett and S. F. Nuckolls were both candidates from Laramie County.

September 6, 1870

County	William T. Jones (R)	John Wanless (R)
Albany	428	369
Carbon	150	183
Laramie	401	381
Sweetwater	363	279
Uinta	327	228
Totals	1,669	1,440
Majority	229	
Total vote for the territory.....	3,109	

William T. Jones was a candidate from Sweetwater and John Wanless was a candidate from Laramie County.

September 3, 1872

County	William R. Steele (D)	William T. Jones (R)
Albany	563	359
Carbon	261	79
Laramie	572	518
Sweetwater	186	399
Uinta	351	307
Totals	1,933	1,662
Majority	271	
Total vote for the territory.....	3,595	

William R. Steele was a candidate from Laramie County and William T. Jones was a candidate from Sweetwater County.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES BY COUNTY FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS—1869-1888 (Continued)

September 1, 1874

County	William R. Steele (D)	Joseph M. Carey (R)
Albany	246	123
Carbon	363	282
Laramie	881	667
Sweetwater	406	306
Uinta	610	549
Totals	2,506	1,927
Majority	579	
Total vote for the territory.....	4,433	

William R. Steele and Joseph M. Carey were both candidates from Laramie County.

November 7, 1876

County	W. W. Corlett (R)	W. R. Steele (D)
Albany	1,010	533
Carbon	529	407
Laramie	1,242	940
Sweetwater	496	423
Uinta	587	457
Totals	3,864	2,760
Majority	1,104	
Total vote for the territory.....	6,624	

W. W. Corlett and W. R. Steele were both candidates from Laramie County.

November 5, 1878

County	Stephen W. Downey (R)	E. L. Pease (D)
Albany	1,118	443
Carbon	651	313
Laramie	1,101	1,042
Sweetwater	518	526
Uinta	474	497
Totals	3,862	2,821
Majority	1,041	
Total vote for the territory.....	6,683	

Stephen W. Downey was a candidate from Albany County and E. L. Pease was a candidate from Uinta County.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES BY COUNTY FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS—1869-1888 (Continued)

November 2, 1880

County	M. E. Post (D)	A. H. Swan (R)
Albany	737	927
Carbon	717	643
Laramie	1,416	1,175
Sweetwater	494	533
Uinta	543	482
Totals	3,907	3,760
Majority	147	
Total vote for the territory.....	7,667	

M. E. Post and A. H. Swan were both candidates from Laramie County.

November 7, 1882

County	M. E. Post (D)	J. W. Meldrum (R)
Albany	1,200	1,274
Carbon	805	811
Johnson	335	216
Laramie	2,161	1,148
Sweetwater	605	658
Uinta	707	595
Totals	5,813	4,702
Majority	1,111	
Total vote for the territory.....	10,515	

M. E. Post was a candidate from Laramie County and J. W. Meldrum was a candidate from Albany County.

November 4, 1884

County	Joseph M. Carey (R)	William H. Holliday (D)
Albany	1,424	1,085
Carbon	1,022	884
Fremont	363	290
Johnson	675	637
Laramie	2,448	1,471
Sweetwater	654	412
Uinta	639	807
Totals	7,225	5,586
Majority	1,639	
Total vote for the territory.....	12,811	

Joseph M. Carey was a candidate from Laramie and William H. Holliday was a candidate from Albany County.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES BY COUNTY FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS—1869-1888 (Continued)

November 2, 1886

County	J. M. Carey (R)	T. G. Magee (D)	H. G. Balch (L)	J. M. Lobban (D)	L. Kabis (D)	Scat- tered
Albany	1,524	....	....	....	....	12
Carbon	1,034	25	....	....	....	34
Crook	495	....	371	....	....	2
Fremont	513	5	115	....	....	5
Johnson	822	....	38	69	....	40
Laramie	2,304	....	....	....	46	28
Sweetwater	643	310	....	....	....	....
Uinta	924	....	....	....	....	13
Totals	8,259	340	524	69	46	134

Majority7,735

Total vote for the territory.....9,372

NOTE: Throughout the different counties of the Territory there was no other candidate at large running against Joseph M. Carey.

J. M. Carey was a candidate from Laramie County and Henry G. Balch was a candidate from Albany County.

November 6, 1888

County	Joseph M. Carey (R)	Caleb P. Organ (D)
Albany	1,584	1,024
Carbon	1,701	932
Converse	696	610
Crook	650	500
Fremont	460	586
Johnson	362	554
Laramie	1,928	1,767
Sheridan	480	390
Sweetwater	1,153	594
Uinta	1,437	600
Totals	10,461	7,557

Majority 2,903

Total vote for the territory.....18,018

Joseph M. Carey and Caleb P. Organ were both candidates from Laramie County.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT 1869-1888

September 2, 1869

Albany County	W. W. Corlett	S. F. Nuckolls
Precinct:		
Sherman	39	63
Laramie City	246	267
Wyoming	22	64
Cinnabar	4	13
Fort Fetterman	9	108
Totals	320	515
Majority	195	
Total vote for the county.....	835	

Carbon County	W. W. Corlett	S. F. Nuckolls
Precinct:		
Medicine Bow	9	20
Percy	3	57
Carbon	27	22
St. Mary's	6	11
Rawlins	79	122
Fort Fred Steele.....	63	127
Separation	3	30
Totals	190	389
Majority	199	
Total vote for the county.....	579	

Carter County	W. W. Corlett	S. F. Nuckolls
Precinct:		
Washakie	2	11
Red Desert .....	....	....
Bitter Creek	8	40
South Pass City.....	181	227
Atlantic City.....	171	181
Miner's Delight	54	55
Austin's House on Big Popo Agie.....	13	23
Hallville	39	15
Point of Rocks.....	57	89
Rock Springs	4	35
Green River	25	58
Bryan	39	128
Totals	593	862
Majority	269	
Total vote for the county.....	1,455	

W. E. Darby and William S. Rockwell one vote each for Delegate.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Laramie County	W. W. Corlett	S. F. Nuckolls
Precinct:		
Pine Bluffs	33	....
Cheyenne	393	555
Carlin's Camp.....	197	148
Fort Laramie.....	99	183
Totals	<u>722</u>	<u>886</u>
Majority	164	
Total vote for the county.....	1,608	

Those Portions of Utah and Idaho which later became Uinta County	W. W. Corlett	S. F. Nuckolls
Precinct:		
Granger	84	35
Church Buttes .....	....	....
Carter	8	47
Fort Bridger.....	31	119
Piedmont	2	62
Aspen	8	246
Evanston	5	140
Totals	<u>138</u>	<u>649</u>
Majority	511	
Total vote for the county.....	787	

September 6, 1870

Laramie County	William T. Jones	John Wanless	Thos. D. Murrin
Precinct:			
Pine Bluffs	1	21	8
Granite Canyon.....	5	2	1
Fort Laramie.....	21	31	5
Cheyenne City	374	327	64
Totals	<u>401</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>78</u>
Majority	20		
Total vote for the county.....	860		

The election returns by precincts for Carbon and Albany Counties for 1870 are not available.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Sweetwater County	W. T. Jones	John Wanless	T. D. Murrin
Precinct:			
South Pass City.....	117	82	....
Atlantic City.....	126	75	....
Miner's Delight.....	48	61	....
Wind River Valley....	13	16	....
Bryan .....No Returns			
Green River City.....	10	18	....
Point of Rocks.....	13	4	....
Bitter Creek.....	16	8	1
Rock Springs.....No Returns			
Salt Wells.....No Returns			
Black Buttes.....No Returns			
Strawberry	17	2	....
Little Wind River ...	3	13	....
Totals	363	279	1
Majority			84
Total vote for the county.....			643

Uinta County	W. T. Jones	John Wanless	T. D. Murrin
Precinct:			
Almy	19	93	....
Aspen	43	37	....
Carter	22	9	....
Evanston	55	59	....
Granger	6	2	....
Merrill	149	25	....
Piedmont	33	3	11
Totals	327	228	11
Majority			99
Total vote for the county.....			566

September 3, 1872

Albany County	William R. Steele	William T. Jones
Precinct:		
Laramie	403	207
Wyoming	21	19
Rock Creek.....	22	16
Tie Siding.....	9	40
Sherman	51	38
McGreevey	33	27
Mandel's Ranch.....	No returns	
Bush Ranch.....	24	12
Fort Fetterman.....	No returns	
Totals	563	359
Majority		204
Total vote for the county.....		922

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Carbon County		William R. Steele	William T. Jones
Precinct:			
Rawlins	104		26
Carbon	107		8
Medicine Bow.....	7		8
Percy	0		18
Fort Steele	18		13
Seminole Mines.....	15		3
Ferris Camp.....	10		3
Totals	261		79
Majority		182	
Total vote for the county.....		340	

Laramie County		William R. Steele	William T. Jones
Precinct:			
Cheyenne	476		341
Granite Canyon.....	33		11
Pine Bluffs	13		6
Horse Creek.....	8		6
Chugwater	17		19
Fort Laramie.....	25		135
Totals	572		518
Majority		54	
Total vote for the county.....		1,090	

Sweetwater County		William R. Steele	William T. Jones
Precinct:			
South Pass City.....	18		44
Atlantic City.....	2		60
Miner's Delight.....	22		42
Camp Brown	5		2
Wind River Valley.....	5		28
Bryan	8		54
Green River	89		53
Rock Springs.....	37		116
Totals	186		399
Majority		213	
Total vote for the county.....		585	

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY
COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)**

Uinta County	William R. Steele	William T. Jones
Precinct:		
Almy	96	30
Evanston	175	107
Aspen	11	24
Piedmont	19	32
Camp Stowe.....	40	15
Carter	4	3
Merrill	6	96
Totals	351	307
Majority		44
Total vote for the county.....		658

September 1, 1874

Albany County	William R. Steele	Joseph M. Carey
Precinct:		
Sherman	56	65
Tie Siding	75	35
Laramie	Rejected	
Rock Creek.....	57	9
Wyoming	Rejected	
Mandel's Ranch.....	21	8
Douglas Creek.....	10	5
McGreevey	27	1
Totals	246	123
Majority		123
Total vote for the county.....		369

Carbon County	William R. Steele	Joseph M. Carey
Precinct:		
Medicine Bow	55	6
Carbon	49	92
Percy	17	8
Fort Steele	66	22
Brower and Cadwell's Ranches.....	18	....
Rawlins	135	119
Snake River	12	27
Ferris	1	8
Totals	363	282
Majority		81
Total vote for the county.....		645

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY
COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)**

Laramie County		William R. Steele	Joseph M. Carey
Precinct:			
Cheyenne	548		525
Fort Laramie	95		82
Horse Creek.....	54		4
Upper Horse Creek.....	20		4
Lower Horse Creek.....	30		8
Pole Creek	19		11
Chugwater	34		17
Pine Bluffs	27		15
Granite Canyon	54		11
Totals	881		667
Majority 214			
Total vote for the county.....1,548			

Sweetwater County		William R. Steele	Joseph M. Carey
Precinct:			
South Pass City.....	38		5
Atlantic City.....	34		23
Miner's Delight.....	23		6
Popo Agie.....	43		.....
Wind River.....	25		21
Bryan	52		3
Green River	95		66
Rock Springs 1st.....	13		51
Rock Springs 2nd.....	68		114
Red Desert	17		17
Totals	406		306
Majority		100	
Total vote for the county.....		712	

Uinta County		William R. Steele	Joseph M. Carey
Precinct:			
Hilliard	85		149
Evanston	330		213
Almy	126		28
Moore Camp.....	(*)		(*)
Aspen	(*)		(*)
Piedmont	46		32
Carter	4		29
Bridger	5		79
Granger	(*)		(*)
Smith's Fork	13		....
Sublette Creek	1		19
Totals	610		549
Majority		61	
Total vote for the county.....		1,159	

*Thrown out by order of the Board of Canvassers.

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY
COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)**

November 7, 1876

Albany County	W. R. Steele	W. W. Corlett
Precinct:		
Laramie	422	757
Sherman	27	44
Tie Siding	32	25
Red Buttes	10	42
Wyoming	10	19
Rock Creek.....	10	50
Mandel's Ranch.....	12	26
Sheep Mountain.....	6	18
Dawson's	3	13
Big Laramie	1	16
Totals	<u>533</u>	<u>1,010</u>
Majority		477
Total vote for the county.....		1,543

Carbon County	W. R. Steele	W. W. Corlett
Precinct:		
Separation	21	51
Rawlins	185	139
Carbon	65	128
Centennial	14	47
Douglas Creek.....	2	14
Johnson Ranch.....	8	13
Murphy Ranch.....	5	18
Brush Creek.....	15	27
Snake River	27	4
Brower & Cadwell's.....	13	3
St. Mary's.....	4	13
Percy	5	17
Medicine Bow	35	52
Ferris	18	3
Totals	<u>407</u>	<u>529</u>
Majority		122
Total vote for the county.....		936

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Laramie County	W. W. Corlett	W. R. Steele	No Name Given
Precinct:			
Cheyenne	1,017	608	1
Fort Laramie	51	148	....
Lower Horse Creek..	5	35	....
Upper Horse Creek..	9	22	....
Pole Creek	38	27	....
Chugwater	12	64	....
Granite Canyon	47	21	....
Pine Bluffs	17	7	....
Zack Tomlison.....	No polls held		
Egbert	37	12	....
Fagans	31	38	....
Totals	1,242	940	1
Majority			302
Total vote for the county.....			2,183

All figures in heavy type were rejected and not counted by the Board of Canvassers, November 18, 1876.

Sweetwater County	W. R. Steele	W. W. Corlett	F. J. Roberts
Precinct:			
North Fork.....	14	38	....
Lander City	84	51	....
Miner's Delight	19	24	....
Atlantic City.....	20	34	....
South Pass City.....	10	13	....
Green River	113	126	2
Blair Town.....	36	5	....
Rock Springs	43	142	....
Bitter Creek	28	34	....
Bryan	30	10	....
Henry's Fork	21	11	....
Fontenelle	5	8	....
Totals	423	496	2
Majority			73
Total vote for the county.....			921

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Uinta County	W. W. Corlett	W. R. Steele
Precinct:		
Henry's Fork	9	12
Smith's Fork East.....	36	....
Carter	8	15
Aspen	1	17
Hilliard	107	39
Evanston	349	207
Almy	66	143
Twin Creeks.....	....	5
Smith's Fork "Bear River".....	11	19
Granger Station.....	17	16
Piedmont	38	52
Stoddard's Mill .....	....	44
Carlton's Camp	61	29
Totals	703	598
Vote canvassed by Board ¹	587	457
Majority	130	
Total vote for the county.....	1,044	

¹ Precincts of Stoddard's Mill, Carlton Camp, Piedmont and Granger thrown out by the Board of Canvassers on account of informality.

November 5, 1878

Albany County	Stephen W. Downey	E. L. Pease
Precinct:		
Laramie	820	306
Sherman	47	21
Tie Siding.....	32	29
Red Buttes.....	15	11
Wyoming	12	17
Rock Creek.....	50	20
Mandel's Ranch.....	54	2
Sheep Mountain.....	11	....
Dawson's	20	....
Big Laramie.....	17	2
Fort Fetterman.....	11	30
Cooper Lake.....	29	5
Totals	1,118	443
Majority	675	
Total vote for the county.....	1,561	

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Carbon County	Stephen W. Downey	E. L. Pease
Precinct:		
Brush Creek.....	22	3
Carbon	104	66
Centennial	38	2
Douglas Creek.....	97	4
Ferris	16	20
La Platte.....	13	....
Medicine Bow	25	18
Medicine Bow Crossing.....	23	7
Percy	6	....
Rawlins	227	160
Separation	12	3
Snake River.....	15	20
St. Mary's.....	Thrown out	
Tremont	12	....
Warm Springs.....	41	10
Totals	651	313
Majority		338
Total vote for the county.....		964

Laramie County	Stephen W. Downey	E. L. Pease
Precinct:		
Cheyenne No. 1.....	345	405
Cheyenne No. 2.....	577	314
Hat Creek.....	21	30
Fort Laramie	45	101
Bard's Ranch	8	13
Chugwater	5	49
Pole Creek	8	17
Upper Horse Creek.....	7	21
Cheyenne Pass	5	19
Granite Canyon.....	17	24
Laramie River	27	37
Pine Bluffs	7	11
Egbert	28	31
Lower Horse Creek.....	13	10
Totals	1,101	1,042
Majority		50
Total vote for the county.....		2,143

All figures in bold face were rejected and not counted by the Board of Canvassers.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Sweetwater County	Stephen W. Downey	E. L. Pease
Precinct:		
Rock Springs.....	95	138
Green River	120	116
Sage Creek	16	3
Henry's Fork.....	7	10
Bryan	6	12
La Barge.....	0	37
Fontenelle	6	18
South Pass City.....	24	8
Atlantic City.....	46	18
Miner's Delight.....	49	10
Lander	87	116
North Fork.....	62	40
Totals	518	526
Majority		8
Total vote for the county.....		1,044

Uinta County	Stephen W. Downey	E. L. Pease
Precinct:		
Evanston	293	248
Almy	97	95
Cokeville	15	15
Hilliard	23	57
Aspen	1	5
Piedmont	20	10
Carter	2	9
Granger	9	6
Smith's	5	19
Henry's Fork.....	9	33
Totals	474	497
Majority		23
Total vote for the county.....		971

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

November 2, 1880

Albany County	M. E. Post	A. H. Swan
Precinct:		
Laramie City	499	694
Sherman	58	31
Tie Siding.....	24	30
Red Buttes.....	12	6
Wyoming	16	8
Cooper Lake.....	11	16
Rock Creek.....	21	51
Fort Fetterman.....	34	18
Mandel's Ranch.....	17	21
Sheep Mountain.....	4	11
Big Laramie.....	9	5
Cummin's City.....	32	36
Totals	<u>737</u>	<u>927</u>
Majority		190
Total vote for the county.....		1,664

Carbon County	M. E. Post	A. H. Swan
Precinct:		
Austin's	6	8
Carbon	121	144
Centennial	8	20
Clear Creek.....	97	41
Douglas Creek.....	7	22
Ferris	32	14
Fort Casper.....	.....	10
Goose Creek.....	26	10
Medicine Bow Station.....	8	30
Medicine Bow Crossing.....	14	33
Percy	11	19
Powder River.....	16	4
Rawlins	277	186
Saint Mary's.....	5	3
Snake River	31	22
Stockwell's	10	5
Separation	6	6
Tremont	3	12
Warm Springs.....	39	54
Totals	<u>717</u>	<u>643</u>
Majority		74
Total vote for the county.....		1,360

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY
COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)**

Laramie County	M. E. Post	A. H. Swan
Precinct:		
Cheyenne No. 1.....	476	365
Cheyenne No. 2.....	469	524
Bard's Ranch.....	28	33
Cheyenne Pass.....	22	16
Chugwater	27	44
Egbert	59	24
Fort Laramie	126	24
Granite Canyon.....	50	20
Hat Creek.....	36	7
Jenney's Stockade.....	12	....
Laramie River	14	23
Lower Horse Creek.....	20	26
Pine Bluffs	23	8
Pole Creek.....	23	15
Rawhide Buttes.....	26	20
Upper Horse Creek.....	5	26
Totals	1,416	1,175
Majority		241
Total vote for the county.....		2,591

Sweetwater County	M. E. Post	A. H. Swan
Precinct:		
Rock Springs	107	166
Green River	94	100
Lander	82	83
North Fork.....	43	54
Bitter Creek	30	29
La Barge.....	42	9
Atlantic City.....	18	25
Little Popo Agie.....	22	11
Henry's Fork.....	11	11
Sage Creek.....	12	7
Miner's Delight.....	21	14
South Pass City.....	11	14
Bryan .....	....	6
Fontenelle	1	4
Totals	494	533
Majority		39
Total vote for the county.....		1,027

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Uinta County	M. E. Post	A. H. Swan
Precinct:		
Evanston	270	260
Almy	67	114
Hilliard	16	16
Piedmont	31	25
Carter .....	....	12
Granger	11	14
Smith's Fork.....	48	3
Burnt Fork.....	2	26
Cokeville	19	15
Beckwith's Ranch.....	5	9
Church Buttes.....	4	6
Goodman's Ranch.....	....	18
Salt River .....	....	22
Fontenelle	9	3
Totals	<u>482</u>	<u>543</u>
Majority		61
Total vote for the county.....		1,025

November 7, 1882

Albany County	M. E. Post	J. W. Meldrum
Precinct:		
Laramie	833	910
Sherman	73	51
Tie Siding.....	18	55
Wyoming	35	11
Cooper Lake.....	8	16
Rock Creek.....	52	18
Fort Fetterman	46	46
Cummin's City.....	39	100
Bussards and Fees.....	48	5
Big Laramie.....	20	12
Sheep Mountain.....	13	12
Mandel's	8	30
Red Buttes	7	8
Totals	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,274</u>
Majority		74
Total vote for the county.....		2,474

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY
COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)**

Carbon County	M. E. Post	J. W. Meldrum	Noah Young	Robt. Turner
Precinct:				
Carbon	236	267	1	1
Centennial	4	10	....	....
Douglas Creek.....	0	24	....	....
Ferris	47	21	....	....
Fort Casper.....	14	....	....	....
Medicine Bow Station...	5	17	....	....
Percy	11	6	....	....
Rawlins	304	279	....	....
St. Mary's	11	5	....	....
Snake River	13	40	....	....
Stockwell's	6	16	....	....
Separation	13	2	....	....
Tremont .....	....	15	....	....
Warm Springs	59	37	....	....
Nile	49	39	....	....
Medicine Bow Crossing..	33	33	....	....
Austin's	No election held			
Totals	805	811	1	1
Majority				6
Total vote for the county.....				1,618

Johnson County	M. E. Post	J. W. Meldrum	E. W. Hues
Precinct:			
Upper Tongue River	17	7	1
Bingham	23	15	....
Sheridan	40	27	....
Big Horn.....	62	54	....
Piney	9	17	....
Clear Creek.....	110	88	....
Crazy Woman	8	1	....
Powder River.....	39	3	....
Upper Powder River	27	4	....
Totals	335	216	1
Majority			119
Total vote for the county.....			552

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Laramie County	M. E. Post	J. W. Meldrum
Precinct:		
Cheyenne No. 1.....	610	209
Cheyenne No. 2.....	792	727
Bard's Ranch.....	16	12
Chugwater.....	64	9
Cheyenne Pass.....	20	7
Egbert.....	43	13
Fort Laramie.....	138	20
Granite Canyon.....	35	16
Hat Creek.....	14	9
Horse Shoe.....	19	1
Hartville.....	116	53
Jenney's Stockade.....	6	8
Laramie River.....	31	5
Lower Horse Creek.....	30	5
Lance Creek.....	29	....
Pine Bluffs.....	46	10
Pole Creek.....	20	5
Rawhide Buttes.....	48	15
Sand Creek.....	51	....
Sun Dance.....	28	1
Upper Horse Creek.....	5	23
Totals	2,161	1,148
Majority		1,013
Total vote for the county.....		3,309

Sweetwater County	M. E. Post	J. W. Meldrum
Precinct:		
Washakie.....	15	6
Bitter Creek.....	14	33
Rock Springs.....	139	267
Green River.....	110	130
Granger.....	13	12
Henry's Fork.....	23	3
South Pass City.....	7	15
Atlantic City.....	21	19
Miner's Delight.....	16	15
Little Popo Agie.....	15	19
North Fork.....	51	47
Lander.....	142	87
Goosebury Creek.....	8	....
Sweetwater.....	18	2
Sage Creek.....	13	3
Salt Wells.....	No polls held	
Totals	605	658
Majority		53
Total vote for the county.....		1,263

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Uinta County		M. E. Post	J. W. Meldrum	Scattering
Precinct:				
Evanston	279	328	7	
Almy	138	88	....	
Hilliard	34	8	....	
Goodman's Ranch.....	29	3	....	
Piedmont	43	11	....	
Carter Station	24	15	....	
Smith's Fork East.....	18	25	....	
Beaver Creek	23	4	....	
Twin Creek.....	40	66	....	
Cokeville	38	28	....	
Fontenelle	9	10	....	
La Barge.....	30	....	....	
Big Piney.....	No election held			
Beckwith Quinn & Co.'s Ranch...	2	9	....	
Salt River.....	No election held			
Totals	707	595	7	
Majority	112			
Total vote for the county.....	1,309			

November 4, 1884

Albany County		Joseph M. Carey	Wm. H. Holliday
Precinct:			
Laramie	880	708	
Sherman	26	57	
Tie Siding.....	51	21	
Red Buttes	14	10	
Wyoming	22	45	
Cooper Lake.....	67	21	
Fort Fetterman.....	76	54	
Deer Creek	10	....	
Brown Springs	12	13	
Mandel's Ranch.....	42	32	
Sheep Mountain.....	11	10	
Big Laramie	59	25	
Cummin's City.....	34	35	
Dale Creek	10	4	
Rock Creek.....	108	32	
Bussard and Fees.....	2	18	
Totals	1,424	1,085	
Majority	349		
Total vote for the county.....	2,509		

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Carbon County	W. H. Holliday	J. M. Carey	Ed. Wren
Precinct:			
Austin's	8	5	....
Carbon	191	396	....
Centennial	7	....	....
Ferris	67	10	....
Fort Casper.....	13	27	....
Lincoln Gulch	16	1	....
Medicine Bow Station	34	34	....
Medicine Bow Crossing	24	21	....
Nile	No returns		
Pass Creek	5	30	....
Percy	No returns		
Rawlins	386	352	....
Saratoga	39	105	....
Snake River	40	13	1
Separation	11	15	....
St. Mary's	19	7	....
Tremont	24	6	....
Totals	884	1,022	1

Majority 138

Total vote for the county.....1,907

Fremont County	J. M. Carey	W. H. Holliday	M. E. Post	F. E. Warren	Otto Franc
Precinct:					
South Pass City.....	7	7	....	....	....
Atlantic City.....	20	17	....	....	....
Miner's Delight.....	2	20	....	....	....
Little Popo Agie.....	9	18	....	....	....
Lyons	18	4	....	....	....
Bad Water	7	....	....	....	....
Rongis	4	43	....	....	....
Lander	137	127	7	....	....
North Fork.....	62	37	....	1	2
Owl Creek	31	2	....	....	....
Goosebury Creek.....	64	12	....	....	....
Meeteetse	64	12	....	....	....
Totals	363	290	7	1	2

Majority 73

Total vote for the county.....663

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY
COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)**

Johnson County	W. H. Holliday	J. M. Carey	F. E. Warren	Wm. Daley	Lunn Williams
Precinct:					
Ohlman	11	20	....	....	....
Dayton	36	33	....	....	....
Bingham	19	7	....	....	....
Milltown	19	23	....	....	....
Sheridan	103	100	1	....	....
Big Horn.....	52	111	2	....	....
Piney	37	28	....	....	....
Clear Creek.....	280	282	....	1	....
Lower Clear Creek.....	13	9	....	....	....
Crazy Woman	12	32	....	....	....
Powder River.....	37	9	....	....	....
Upper Powder River.....	28	16	....	....	....
Ten Sleep.....	....	5	....	....	1
Totals	637	675	3	1	1
Majority				38	
Total vote for the county.....				1,317	

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Laramie County	Joseph M. Carey	Wm. H. Holliday
Precinct:		
Cheyenne No. 1.....	576	400
Cheyenne No. 2.....	1,370	470
Bard's Ranch	40	7
Bear Creek	24	12
Bordeaux	25	28
Chugwater	8	29
Cheyenne Pass.....	14	18
Egbert	20	36
Fort Laramie.....	32	136
Granite Canyon.....	37	31
Hartville	18	25
Hat Creek.....	13	18
Horse Shoe.....	20	6
Inyan Kara.....	11	20
Jenney's Stockade.....	(*)	(*)
Lance Creek	9	9
Laramie River	8	17
Lower Horse Creek.....	53	23
Pine Bluffs	5	28
Pole Creek	12	17
Platte River	4	38
Rawhide Buttes.....	12	29
Running Water	29	4
Sand Creek.....	27	34
Sun Dance.....	53	10
Upper Horse Creek.....	28	26
Totals	2,448	1,471

Majority 977

Total vote for the county.....3,919

*Poll book from this precinct received, but no returns filled out.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Sweetwater County	Joseph M. Carey	Wm. H. Holliday
Precinct:		
Green River City.....	104	135
Rock Springs.....	366	129
Rock Springs No. 6 Mine.....	68	11
Granger	40	11
Bryan	...	6
Point of Rocks.....	7	18
Washakie	28	8
Mouth of Big Sandy.....	6	13
Baggs	9	20
Henry's Fork.....	2	37
Currant Creek	5	13
Sage Creek	4	10
Coyote Creek	15	1
Totals	654	412
Majority		242
Total vote for the county.....		1,066

Uinta County	J. M. Carey	W. H. Holliday	Scattering
Precinct:			
Evanston	288	325	...
Almy	80	232	...
Hilliard	16	21	...
Piedmont	5	47	...
Carter Station	13	16	...
Smith's Fork East.....	19	27	...
Beaver Creek	...	23	...
Fontenelle	...	15	...
La Barge.....	2	12	...
Big Piney	...	15	...
Twin Creeks.....	96	18	...
Cokeville	23	34	...
Tunnel Road.....	4	13	...
Beckwith-Quinn & Co.'s Ranch	22	4	1
Goodman's Ranch.....	5	4	...
Mammoth Hot Springs.....	56	1	...
Lower Fire Hole Basin.....	10	...	2
Totals	639	807	3
Majority			168
Total vote for the county.....			1,449

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

November 2, 1886

Albany County	J. M. Carey	West Moyer	Alex. Swan	W. H. Holliday	P. H. May	Ellis Ralston	W. G. Brownlee	William Nuttal
Precinct:								
Laramie	889	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Red Buttes.....	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tie Siding.....	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sherman	31	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Dale Creek	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cummin's City.....	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Big Laramie.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep Mountain....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandel's	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seven Mile	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lookout	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Creek.....	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Fetterman....	55	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Brown Springs.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deer Creek.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Centennial	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Downey	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glen Rock.....	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper La Prella..	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Bonte.....	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laramie Peak.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mountain Home....	No vote							
Duck Creek.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sabille	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Richardson's	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Pole Creek	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1,524	4	1	3	1	1	1	1
Majority	1,524							
Total vote for the county.....	1,536							

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Carbon County	J. M. Carey	T. G. Maghee	John C. Friend	John Kurtz	J. W. Wallace	J. N. McCann	Z. T. Brown	Scattering
Precinct:								
Rawlins	313	21	10	....	....	....	....	....
Carbon	319	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saratoga	92	....	....	3	....	....	....	2
Swan	22	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Brush Creek.....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spring Creek	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pass Creek	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tremont	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Medicine Bow	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Shirley Basin	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leo	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ferris	30	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Percy	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St .Mary's.....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pine Grove	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Baggs	8	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Dixon	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savery School House (Willow Spring)	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sulphur	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Separation	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tie Camp.....	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Casper	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Elk Mountain.....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oil City .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1,034	25	10	3	4	3	8	6
Majority	1,009							
Total vote for the county.....	1,093							

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY
COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)**

Crook County	J. M. Carey	Henry G. Balch	O. S. Gifford	Albert Hoge
Precinct:				
Little Thunder.....	27	1	....	....
Horse Creek.....	10	11	....	....
Keystone	6	4	....	....
Forks	24	17	1	....
Little Missouri.....	....	11	....	....
Trail Creek.....	10	18	....	....
Stockade .....	....	14	....	....
Cross Anchor Ranch.....	6	2	....	....
Sand Creek.....	60	62	....	....
Oak Creek.....	31	27	....	....
Inyan Kara.....	24	13	....	....
Sundance	204	138	....	....
Thorn's	34	12	....	....
Skull Creek.....	6	22	....	....
C Q Ranch.....	19	6	....	1
Hulett	34	13	....	....
Totals	495	371	1	1
Majority			124	
Total vote for the county.....			868	

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Johnson County	J. M. Carey	J. M. Lobban	Chas. Wills	A. W. Kennedy	Henry G. Balch	W. A. Richards	G. M. Cotton	Scattering
Precinct:								
Clear Creek.....	270	46	25	...	...	...	...	...
Big Red.....	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Clear Creek	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crazen Woman....	37	14	...	...	...	...	...	2
Powder River.....	18	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Upper Powder River	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ten Sleep	7	9	...	...	12	...	...	...
Painted Rocks....	15	...	...	...	7	2	...	...
Shell Creek.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahogany Buttes	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Piney	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banner	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Big Horn.....	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sheridan	120	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Milltown	27	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Bingham	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dayton	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohlman	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pass Creek	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Prairie Dog	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Totals	822	69	25	3	38	2	3	7
Majority	753							
Total vote for the county.....	969							

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Laramie County	J. M. Carey	L. Kabis	Scattering
Precinct:			
Cheyenne No. 1.....	539	41	4
Cheyenne No. 2.....	1,059	5	11
Bordeaux	7	....	3
Chugwater	24	....	....
Cheyenne Pass.....	6	....	....
Egbert	17	....	....
Ft. Laramie.....	96	....	5
Granite Canyon.....	23	....	....
Hartville	5	....	....
Hat Creek.....	8	....	....
Hawk Springs	17	....	....
Hubert	6	....	....
Iron Mountain.....	18	....	....
Lance Creek.....	9	....	....
Laramie River	34	....	5
Little Bear	27	....	....
Little Horse Creek.....	18	....	....
Lost Springs*.....	....	....	....
Lusk	220	....	....
Moran	16	....	....
Pine Bluffs	28	....	....
Phillips	18	....	....
Pole Creek	6	....	....
Pratt & Ferris.....	8	....	....
Rawhide Buttes.....	26	....	....
Riverside* .....	....	....	....
Silver Crown	18	....	....
Shawnee	12	....	....
Upper Horse Creek....	20	....	....
Van Tassell.....	3	....	....
Wheatfield	16	....	....
Totals	2,304	46	28
Majority			2,258
Total vote for the county.....			2,378

*No returns received from this precinct.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Sweetwater County	J. M. Carey	Thomas G. Maghee
Precinct:		
Green River City.....	119	19
Rock Springs.....	415	239
Granger	14	4
Bryan	10	....
Point of Rocks.....	11	13
Bitter Creek.....	17	4
Washakie	3	11
Mouth of Big Sandy.....	6	....
Henry's Fork.....	28	....
Currant Creek	8	5
Sage Creek.....	5	....
Coyote Creek.....	7	15
Totals	643	310
Majority		333
Total vote for the county.....		953

The election returns by precincts for Fremont County for 1886 are not available.

Uinta County	Joseph M. Carey	Scattering
Precinct:		
Evanston	369	1
Almy	230	....
Hilliard	11	....
Goodman's Ranch.....	6	....
Aspen	19	....
Piedmont	50	....
Carter	9	....
Smith's Fork East.....	15	....
Beaver Creek	5	....
Fontenelle	12	....
La Barge.....	12	....
Big Piney	No election	
Opal	5	6
Fossil	50	....
Sillem	2	6
Beckwith-Quinn & Co.'s Ranch.....	31	....
Cokeville	47	....
Tunnel Road.....	16	....
Salt River	35	....
Totals	924	13
Majority	911	
Total vote for the county.....	937	

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

November 6, 1888

Albany County

Joseph M. Carey Caleb P. Organ

Precinct:

Laramie

Justice's Office.....	559	439
Sheriff's Office.....	645	301
Red Buttes	20	17
Tie Siding.....	42	22
Sherman	38	27
Dale Creek	14	1
Wood Reservation	45	19
Big Laramie.....	30	4
Sheep Mountain.....	12	6
Mandel	28	40
Seven Mile	11	8
Wyoming	8	18
Lookout	23	12
Rock Creek.....	29	52
Centennial	8	9
Downey	11	3
Laramie Peak.....	6	16
Mountain Home	4	6
Duck Creek.....	14	4
Sybillie	12	13
Richardson's	11	6
Upper Pole Creek.....	14	1
Totals	1,584	1,024

Majority 560

Total vote for the county.....2,608

In Lookout Precinct no clerks appear to have signed Poll Book.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Carbon County	J. M. Carey	C. P. Organ
Precinct:		
Casper	69	54
Elk Mountain.....	66	18
Baggs	20	30
Percy	29	5
Ervay	4	14
Savery	34	23
Dixon	16	21
Saratoga	75	61
Separation	24	11
Tremont	14	6
Medicine Bow.....	19	27
Carbon	677	232
Pine Grove.....	1	6
Shirley Basin.....	1	14
Swan	26	19
Oil City.....	12	0
Brush Creek.....	24	6
Rawlins	386	295
Ferris	31	33
Leo	4	6
Whiskey Gap.....	16	....
Spring Creek	19	2
Willow Springs.....	10	1
Jack Creek	6	3
Collins	19	15
Hat Creek.....	11	3
Bessemer	27	13
St. Mary's.....	29	2
Pass Creek	32	12
Totals	<u>1,701</u>	<u>932</u>
Majority		769
Total vote for the county.....		2,633

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Converse County	J. M. Carey	C. P. Organ	A. D. Chamberlain
Precinct:			
Douglas	160	153	....
Glenrock	107	134	....
Tolland	15	....	....
Box Elder Park.....	6	17	....
Inez	20	69	....
Fort Fetterman	16	4	....
Brown Springs.....	5	2	....
Antelope Springs.....	25	8	....
Lower Laprele.....	14	4	....
Upper Laprele.....	38	5	1
Upper La Bonte.....	13	7	....
Lower La Bonte.....	22	12	....
Fisher	9	15	....
Lost Springs	6	5	....
Manville	69	34	....
Lusk	112	91	....
Rawhide Buttes.....	10	4	....
Node Ranch.....	4	11	....
Van Tassell.....	1	9	....
Hat Creek.....	23	6	....
O. W. Ranch.....	13	8	....
St. Clare.....	1	8	....
Indian Creek	7	4	....
Cheyenne River.....	No election held		
Totals	696	610	1
Majority			86
Total vote for the county.....			1,307

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Crook County	J. M. Carey	C. P. Organ
Precinct:		
AV Ranch.....	1	18
Cross Anchor.....	21	4
Tawcetts Ranch.....	13	13
Hulett.....	47	27
Forks.....	31	16
Inyan Kara.....	32	10
Jenkins.....	23	19
Keystone.....	13	....
Little Thunder.....	6	1
Little Powder.....	16	4
Little Missouri.....	....	....
Oak Creek.....	41	17
Pelhams.....	39	18
Sand Creek.....	65	25
Thorn's.....	18	24
Skull Creek.....	18	51
Sundance.....	249	224
Trail Creek.....	4	4
La Belle.....	13	25
Totals.....	650	500
Majority.....		150
Total vote for the county.....		1,150

Fremont County vote by precinct for 1888 not available.

Johnson County	J. M. Carey	C. P. Organ
Precinct:		
Rock Creek.....	32	9
Clear Creek.....	202	281
Lower Clear Creek.....	8	2
Crazy Woman.....	9	37
Ona.....	6	18
Gilhenson.....	5	25
Powder River.....	10	16
Upper Powder River.....	14	....
Piney.....	38	35
Painted Rocks.....	3	32
Bonanza.....	7	10
Ten Sleep.....	7	19
Mahogany Buttes.....	10	16
Shell Creek.....	7	15
Spring Creek.....	4	39
Totals.....	362	554
Majority.....		192
Total vote for the county.....		916

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Laramie County	J. M. Carey	C. P. Organ
Precinct:		
Cheyenne No. 1.....	482	569
Cheyenne No. 2.....	816	445
Cheyenne No. 3.....	113	228
Arcola	5	19
Bordeaux	4	21
Chugwater	9	24
Collins	16	10
Egbert	24	29
Fort Laramie	31	57
Fairbank	4	27
Granite Canyon.....	30	18
Hartville	13	25
Hauphoff	12	11
Hawk Springs	28	14
Hubert	4	16
Iron Mountain.....	23	8
Islay	9	3
Little Bear	24	10
Little Horse Creek.....	21	22
Moran	17	3
Phillips	20	8
Pine Bluffs	38	31
Patrick	5	11
Pole Creek	21	8
Rawhide Buttes.....	5	18
Silver Crown	16	18
Swedish Home.....	38	7
Upper Horse Creek.....	31	15
Uva	37	26
Walker	1	13
Wendover	19	26
Wheatland	7	18
Willow Creek.....	5	9
Totals	<u>1,928</u>	<u>1,767</u>
Majority		161
Total vote for the county.....		3,695

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY
COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)**

Sheridan County	J. M. Carey	C. P. Organ
Precinct:		
Sheridan	156	157
Big Horn.....	91	55
Dayton	59	43
Banner	49	30
Beckton	18	25
Pass Creek	36	23
Ohlman	27	13
Bingham	11	11
Lower Prairie Dog.....	10	14
Tongue River.....	8	4
Lower Clear Creek.....	6	7
Piney	9	8
Totals	480	390
Majority		90
Total vote for the county.....		870

Sweetwater County	J. M. Carey	C. P. Organ
Precinct:		
Green River	234	103
Rock Springs	794	418
Granger	9	4
Bryan	8	....
Lumbardville	5	2
Piperville	7	8
Point of Rocks.....	22	24
Bitter Creek	16	6
Washakie	15	1
Henry's Fork	24	19
Currant Creek	11	3
Coyote Creek	8	6
Totals	1,153	594
Majority		559
Total vote for the county.....		1,747

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS BY COUNTY AND PRECINCT—1869-1888 (Continued)

Uinta County	J. M. Carey	C. P. Organ
Precinct:		
Evanston	488	198
Almy	449	246
Hilliard	42	8
Aspen	36	5
Piedmont	32	18
Smith's Fork East.....	49	29
Fontenelle	18	1
La Barge.....	14	8
Big Piney	21	4
Cokeville	52	14
Beaver Creek	6	27
Goodman's Ranch.....	19	....
Carter	17	23
Beckwith-Quinn & Co.'s Ranch.....	14	1
Tunnel Road	6	....
Opal	15	9
Sillem	No election	
Ham's Fork	24	3
Fossil	57	6
Salt River	9	....
Star Valley	69	....
Totals	1,437	600
Majority	837	
Total vote for the county.....	2,037	



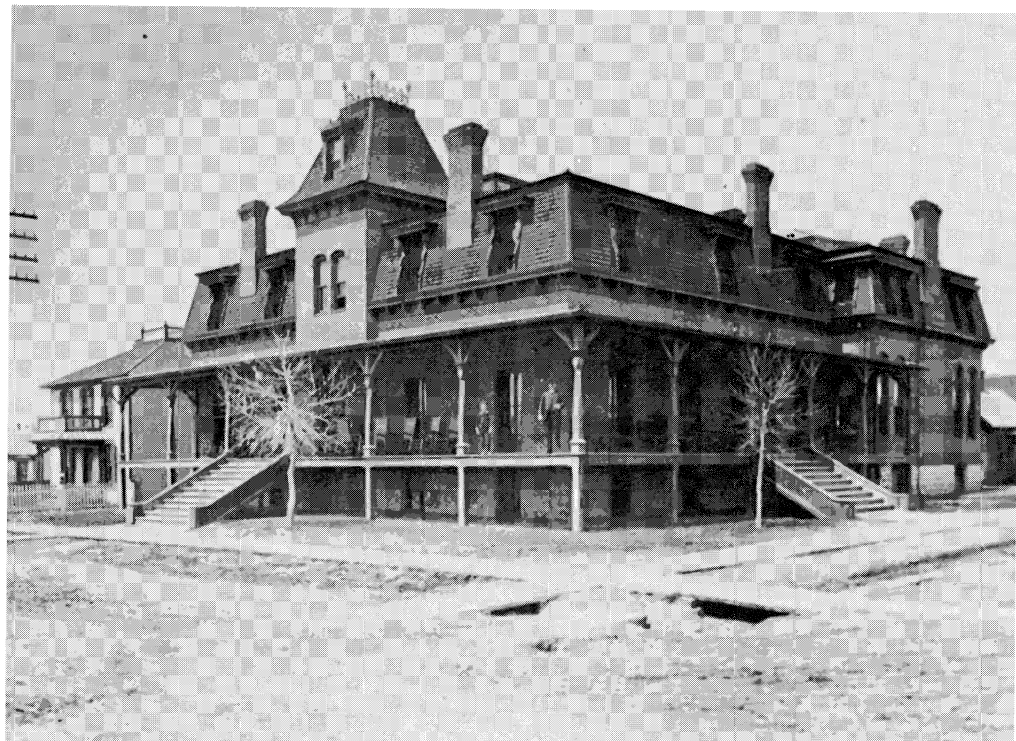
Massacre Hill, Sheridan County

SAGEBRUSH AND WILD FLOWERS

Site of Fort Phil Kearny, Crook County



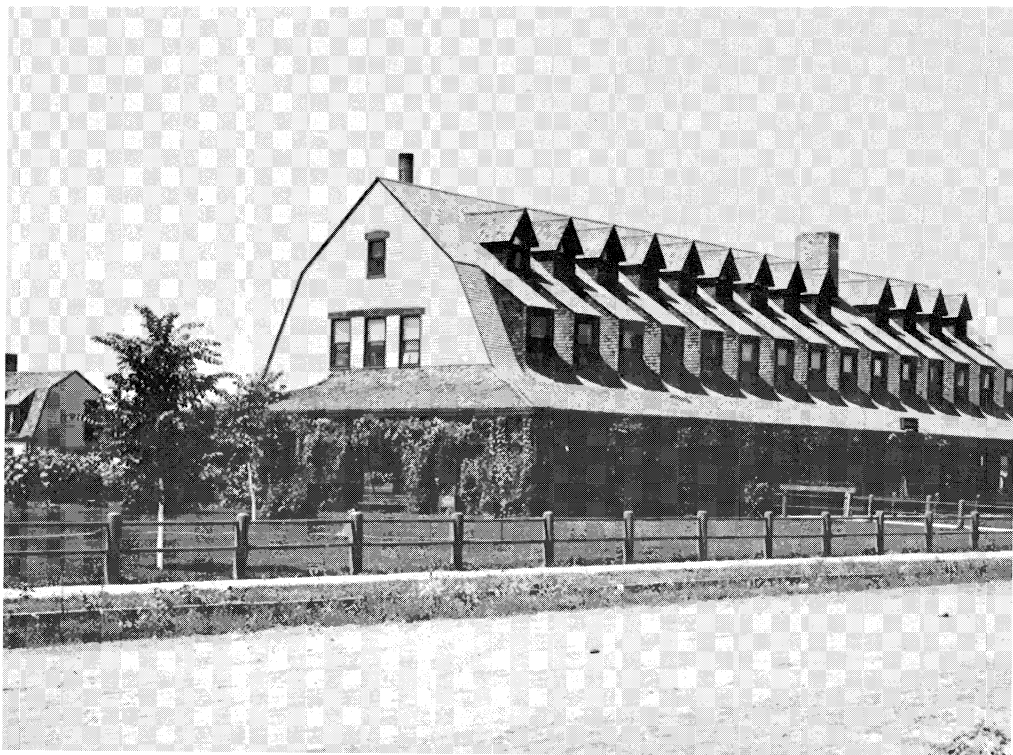
HISTORY OF TERRITORIAL COUNTIES



Cheyenne Club

EARLY DAY SOCIAL CENTERS

Sheridan Inn, made famous by Buffalo Bill



HISTORY OF COUNTIES

1867-1890

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Counties of the Wyoming Territory operated under commission form of local government, each county commission consisting of three elected members, and the legal status of the county was by territorial statute that of "a body corporate and politic."

The county commission form of government in the Wyoming Territory might be said to have been directly inherited, for at the time of the Organic Act of Wyoming, July 25, 1868, two counties, Laramie and Carter, were existent, having been created and organized under the Dakota Territorial Laws. The Dakota Legislative Assembly of 1868-1869 created Albany and Carbon Counties, making four counties at the time the Wyoming Territory completed its organization, May 19, 1869.

With this system of government already existing, it might seem natural that a county form of government would be adopted by the new Territory. There were, however, some who advocated a township form of government, and the pros and cons of such a change were fairly considered by the Legislative Assembly of 1869. It was generally conceded that, owing to the vastness of the Territory and the sparsity of its settlement, a township form of government would hardly be advantageous to the Territory as a whole. It followed that on December 10, 1869 the First Territorial Legislative Assembly passed an act declaring each organized county within the Territory to be "a body corporate and politic."

CREATION AND ORGANIZATION

"The formation or creation of a county is a legislative function, while the organization of a county is an administrative function evolving from the consent of the people of the formed county by administrative or executive officers acting under the general laws." [W. R. S. 1931-29-201—f.n.]

A county was termed "created" when, through legislative procedure, its boundaries were defined and the necessary prerequisites for its organization were set forth.

After a county was created and it was shown to have the mentioned prerequisites, the governor, on petition, appointed three county commissioners whose duty it was to at once call a special election within the county to elect county officers. When these officers were duly elected and had qualified by taking the oath of office the county was said to have completed its organization. The Organic Act of Wyoming did not provide for the creation and organization of counties; it empowered the governor alone in the first instance to appoint all county officers who were to hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly.

The first Wyoming law dealing with the organization of counties, approved December 8, 1875, stipulated that, upon petition of 500 electors residing within the limits of the county desiring organization, the governor should appoint three of said electors as a board of commissioners to organize the

county. On December 13, 1879, an act was approved amending the 1875 law by changing the number of required electors from 500 to 300.

On March 10, 1882 the Seventh Legislative Assembly passed an act providing that after the county commissioners of any and all counties from which a new county was carved had ascertained and made a full report as to the existing indebtedness and property value of their respective counties, the courts should determine the proportion of indebtedness which the new county should bear.

The Tenth Legislative Assembly passed an act, March 9, 1888, providing that to the petition, signed by 300 electors of the county desiring organization, should be attached the affidavits of two or more reputable electors, residents of said county, bearing witness to the bona fide residence of the signers of said petition.

It will be noted in the roster of counties created and organized under Wyoming Territorial Law, which follows this essay, that in a number of instances a period of years elapsed between the date of creation of a county and its date of organization. This was due to the inability of the county to fulfill the prerequisites of organization set by law. Albany, Carbon, Laramie, and Carter (later Sweetwater) Counties were originally created and organized under the Dakota Laws of 1867 and 1868; the boundaries of Albany, Carbon, and Carter were redefined by the First Wyoming Legislative Assembly, 1869; Laramie County boundaries remained the same, except the eastern boundary, which was defined by Wyoming Organic Act. Uinta County, first new county created by Wyoming Law, December 1, 1869, included those portions of the Territory between the 33° and 34° W. longitude from Washington and the 41° and 45° N. latitude. That portion of the territory was part of Oneida County, Idaho, part of Green River County, Utah, and the extreme northwest portion of Carter County, Wyoming. See map 48, p. 408.

COUNTY OFFICERS

The First Wyoming Territorial Legislative Assembly passed an act, December 10, 1869, "creating the several county offices and defining the duties thereof." A board of three county commissioners elected by the people for a term of two years exercised "the power of a county as a body politic and corporate." Other officers elected by the people for a term of two years were judge of probate who was also ex-officio county treasurer, county clerk, sheriff who was also ex-officio county collector, county assessor, coroner, county surveyor, county prosecuting attorney, county superintendent of schools, justice of the peace, and constable.

The First Legislative Assembly, 1869, passed an act, naming the county officers for the four counties, Albany, Carbon, Laramie, and Carter (Sweetwater); the governor vetoed this bill; some controversy between the republican governor and a democratic legislative assembly ensued; Judge Kingman of the Territorial Supreme Court was requested for an opinion, which he delivered in favor of the governor. The county officers appointed by this legislative assembly never took office; the governor either retained those who were in office or appointed new ones; the governor exercised this power until September 6, 1870, when the first regular Territorial election for county officers took place; the county officers elected at this election did not take office until the first day of November, the beginning of the official year. The official year was changed by the 1873 Legislative Assembly to the first Monday of January.

COUNTIES AS CREATED AND ORGANIZED BY DAKOTA AND WYOMING LAWS 1867-1890

County	Date Created	Date Organized
Laramie*	Jan. 9, 1867	Jan., 1867
Sweetwater (Carter).....	Dec. 27, 1867	Early in 1868
Albany.....	Dec. 16, 1868	Jan., 1869
Carbon.....	Dec. 16, 1868	Jan., 1869
Uinta.....	Dec. 1, 1869	Apr. 7, 1870
Crook.....	Dec. 8, 1875	Jan. 22, 1885
Johnson.....	Dec. 8, 1875	May 10, 1881
Fremont.....	Mar. 5, 1884	May 6, 1884
Sheridan.....	Mar. 9, 1888	May 11, 1888
Converse.....	Mar. 9, 1888	May 21, 1888
Natrona.....	Mar. 9, 1888	Apr. 11, 1890
Weston.....	Mar. 12, 1890	May 16, 1890
Big Horn ^a	Mar. 12, 1890	Jan. 4, 1897

^a Big Horn County had no Territorial county officers.

NOTE: Dakota Laws of 1862, also of 1866-67, required a county to obtain at least twenty legal qualified voters before it was entitled to organize.

According to Dakota Laws, 1864-65, county officers, elected or appointed, were required to qualify, by taking oath of office, on or before the first Monday of January, each year, as county officers were elected each year.

* The first four counties were by Dakota laws.

The Sixth Dakota Legislative Assembly, 1866-67, created Laramie County, January 9, 1867, also appointed nine county officers, who were to hold office until their successors were elected at the next general election, and were duly elected and qualified; the Legislative Assembly adjourned January 12, 1867; if the Laramie County officers abided by the provisions of the law, they must have qualified immediately after the county was created.

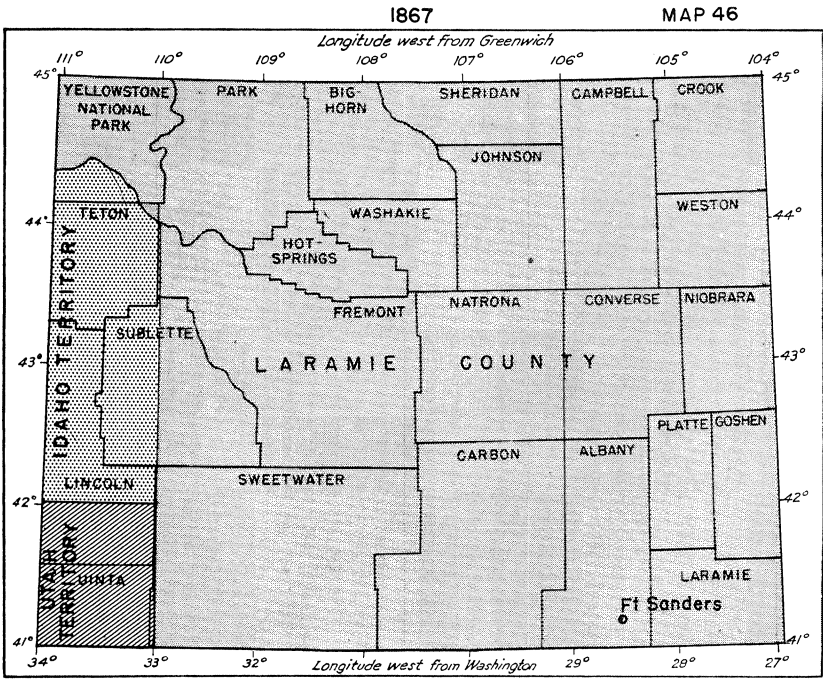
The Seventh Dakota Legislative Assembly, 1867-68, on January 3, 1868, redefined the western boundary of Laramie County, annulled the election held in the fall of 1867 electing county officers for Laramie County, and appointed fourteen county officers to hold office until the next general election, which was held October 13, 1868; the county officers elected in 1868 held office until the governor of Wyoming either retained or appointed county officers who held office from after May 19, 1869, when Wyoming completed its organization, until November 1, 1870, when the county officers elected on September 6, 1870—the first Wyoming election to elect county officers—went into office.

The Seventh Dakota Legislative Assembly, 1867-68, created Carter (later Sweetwater) County, December 27, 1867, appointed nine county officers, and provided for three county commissioners to qualify by the first day of May next (1868).

The Eighth Dakota Legislative Assembly, 1868-1869, created Albany and Carbon Counties, December 16, 1868, also appointed eighteen county officers for Albany County; seven county officers for Carbon County, and left vacancies in the county offices, to be filled by the county commissioners. If they abided by the Dakota Laws, the county officers of these two counties were required to qualify in January 1869. No authoritative specific dates of the original

organization can be located on these four counties, only the day as the law provided.

The First Wyoming Assembly, 1869, appointed county officers for these four counties; these county officers never took office, as the governor vetoed these appointments, his veto being sustained by Judge Kingman.

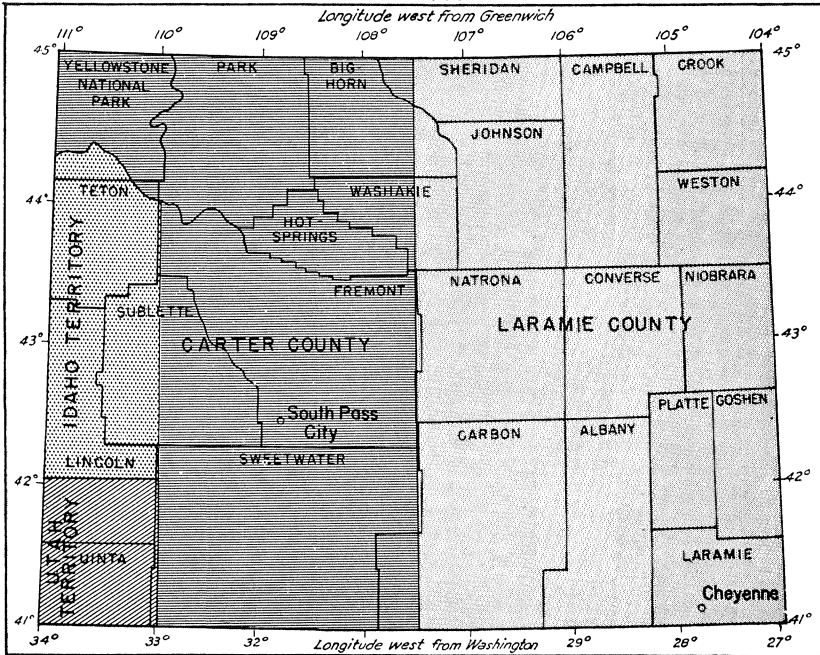


Laramie County was created and boundaries defined as, "That all that portion of the Territory of Dakota west of the one hundred and fourth meridian west * * *" and Fort Sanders named the county seat on January 9, 1867, by the Sixth Dakota Legislative Assembly which convened December 3, 1866, and adjourned January 12, 1867.

The eastern boundary of Laramie County was 104° west from Greenwich until July 25, 1868, when the Wyoming Organic Act defined the eastern boundaries of the Wyoming Territory as 27° west from Washington which corresponds with 104° 03' 06.276" west from Greenwich.

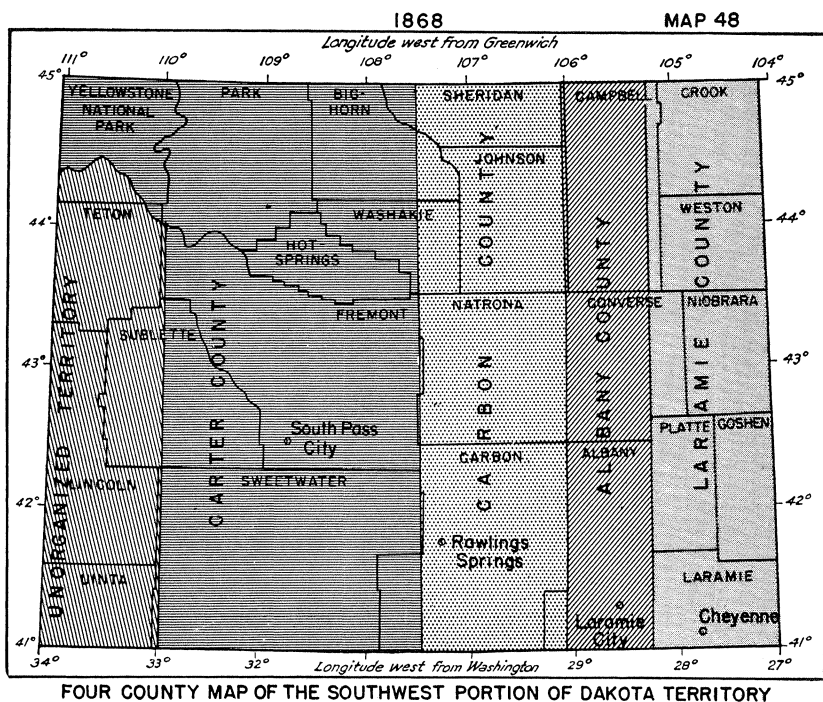
1867-1868

MAP 47



TWO COUNTY MAP OF THE SOUTHWEST PORTION OF DAKOTA TERRITORY

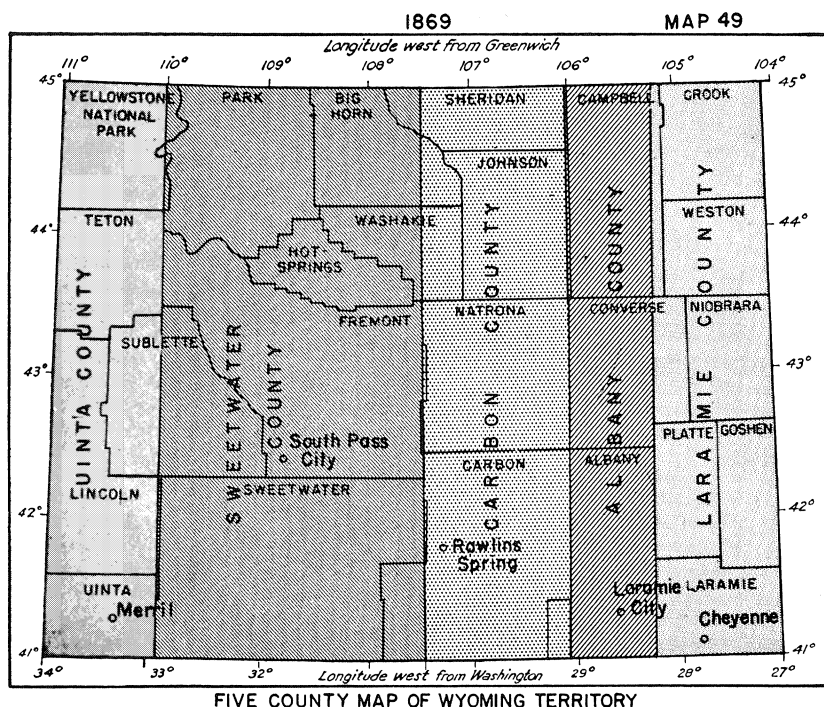
Carter County was created, boundaries defined, and South Pass City named the county seat on December 27, 1867, by the Seventh Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory which convened December 2, 1867, and adjourned January 10, 1868. This Assembly redefined the western boundary of Laramie County and changed the county seat from Fort Sanders to Cheyenne, January 3, 1868. At the time of the passage of the Organic Act, July 25, 1868, creating Wyoming Territory, Wyoming contained two counties, Laramie and Carter.



Albany and Carbon Counties were created, and boundaries defined, December 16, 1868, by the Eighth Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory which convened December 7, 1868, and adjourned January 15, 1869. Laramie City was named the county seat of Albany County, Rawling's Spring the county seat of Carbon County.

At the time the Territory of Wyoming completed its organization, May 19, 1869, it had four counties, Carter, Carbon, Albany and Laramie, created by the aforementioned Dakota Territorial Legislative Assemblies.

Those portions of Utah and Idaho Territories included within Wyoming Territory by the Organic Act were unorganized from July 25, 1868, to December 1, 1869.

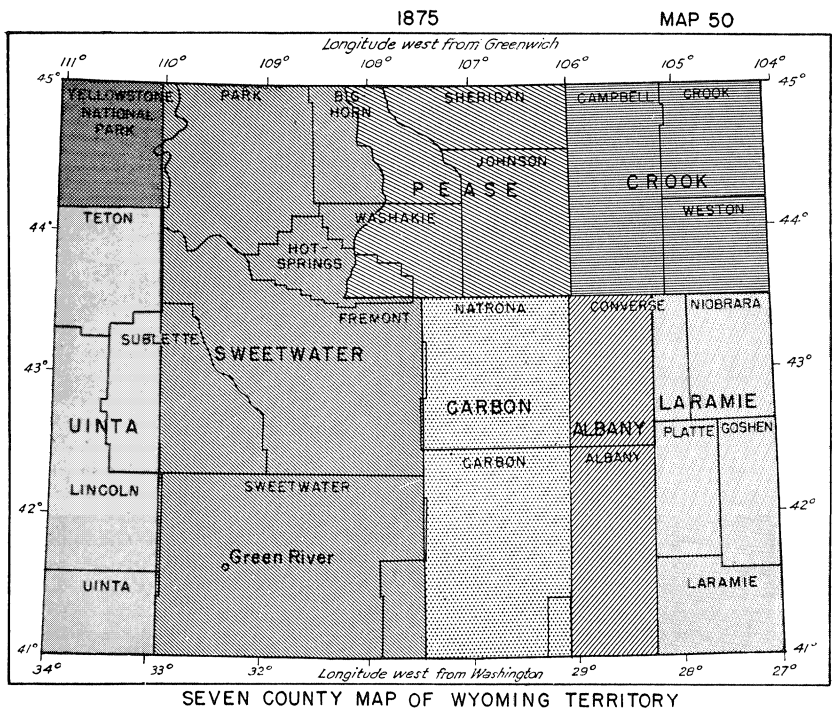


The first Wyoming Legislative Assembly which convened October 12, 1869, and adjourned December 10, 1869, created and defined the boundaries of Uinta County December 1, 1869, to include that portion of the Territory between the 33° and 34° west longitude from Washington and the 41° and 45° north latitude. This included those portions of Utah and Idaho east of the 34° west longitude from Washington and the northwest portion of Sweetwater County. The town of Merrill was named the county seat.

The first Wyoming Legislative Assembly accepted the western boundary of Laramie County as defined by the Dakota laws, but the eastern boundary was changed according to the Wyoming Organic Act to the 27° west longitude from Washington, from the 104° west longitude from Greenwich (Dakota laws) when the Dakota Legislative Assembly created Laramie County in 1867.

The 1869 Wyoming Legislative Assembly changed the name of Carter County to Sweetwater County.

The boundaries of Albany and Carbon Counties, and the eastern boundary of Sweetwater County remained the same.



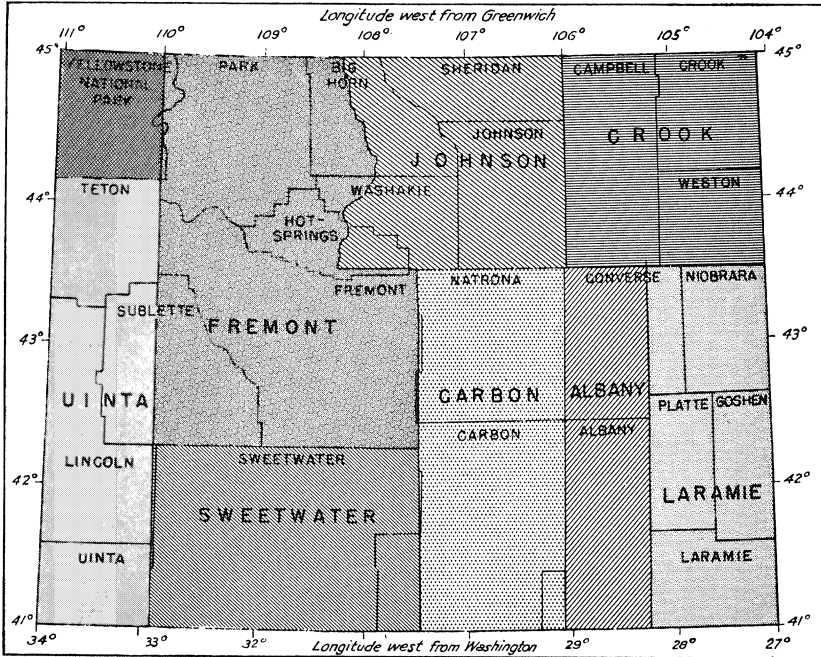
The Fourth Legislative Assembly created and defined the boundaries of Crook and Pease Counties, December 8, 1875, the county seats of said counties to be located at the places having the highest number of votes at the first election of each county. The Sixth Legislative Assembly, on December 13, 1879, changed the name of Pease County to Johnson County.

In 1872 Congress created Yellowstone National Park. This was taken from Uinta County.

The Third Legislative Assembly, 1873, changed the county seat of Sweetwater County from South Pass City to Green River.

1884

MAP 51

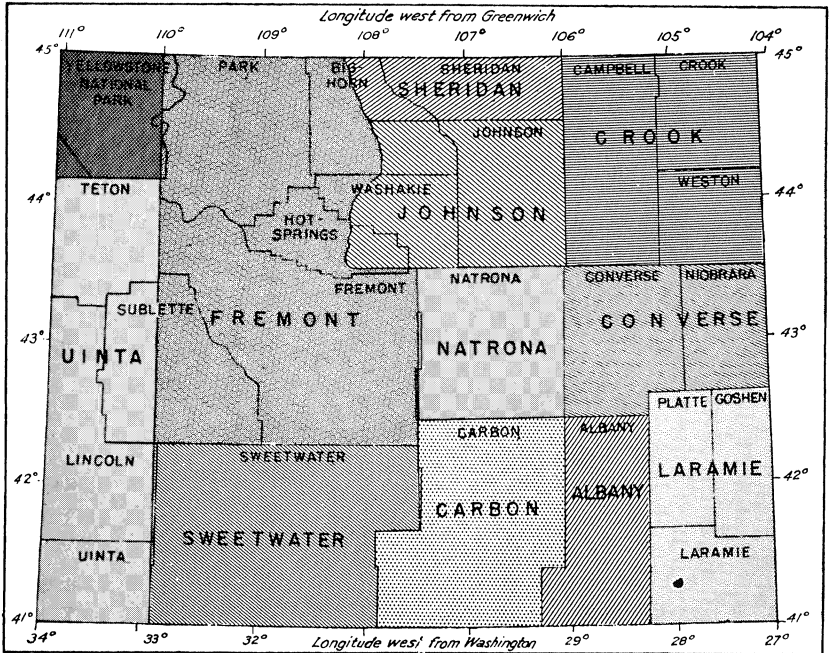


EIGHT COUNTY MAP OF WYOMING TERRITORY

The Eighth Wyoming Legislative Assembly created Fremont County March 5, 1884, defining its boundaries and naming Lander the county seat.

1886 - 1888

MAP 52

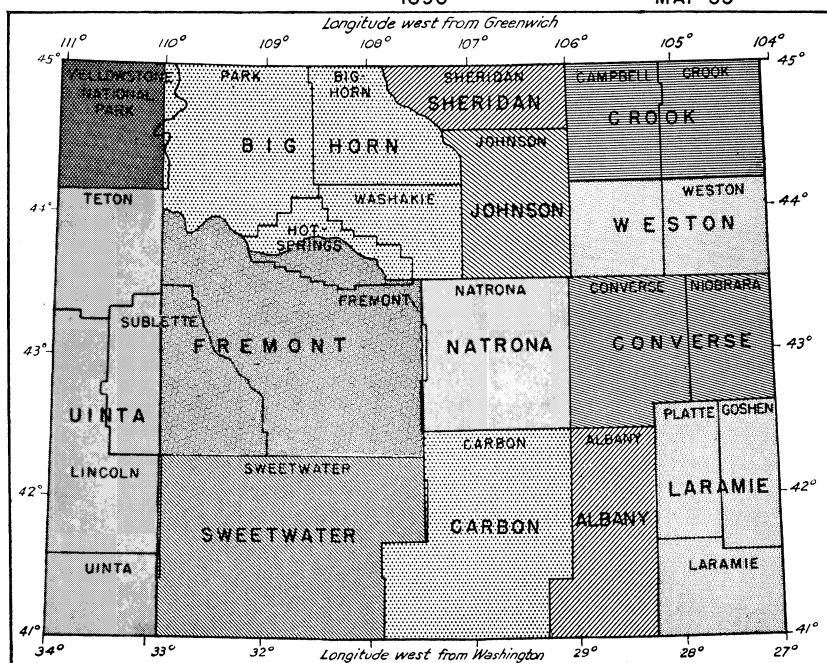


In 1886 the Ninth Wyoming Legislative Assembly changed the southwestern boundary of Albany County, the southeastern and southwestern boundaries of Carbon County, and the southeastern boundary of Sweetwater County.

The Tenth Wyoming Legislative Assembly created and defined the boundaries of Converse, Natrona and Sheridan Counties, March 9, 1888. The county seat of each county was located at the place receiving the greatest number of votes at the organization election.

1890

MAP 53



The Eleventh Legislative Assembly created and defined the boundaries of Weston and Big Horn Counties March 12, 1890.

STATUS OF COUNTIES AT THE END OF THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD

At the time of the Constitutional Convention, September 1889, there were eleven counties, but only ten were organized; at the time of Statehood, July 10, 1890, there were thirteen counties, but only twelve were organized.

There were twelve organized counties whose qualified electors could vote at the first State election, September 11, 1890.

There were three counties created by the Wyoming Territorial Legislative Assemblies which did not take part in the Constitutional Convention: Natrona, created March 9, 1888, organized April 11, 1890, after the Convention; Weston, created March 12, 1890, after the Convention, organized May 16, 1890; Big Horn, created March 12, 1890, did not organize until January 4, 1897.

TERRITORIAL COUNTY OFFICERS BY COUNTIES FROM ORGANIZATION DATE TO 1890

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

LARAMIE COUNTY—1867-1890

All appointments made to county offices in all counties by the Wyoming governor before October 12, 1869, were made before the Legislative Assembly convened. Those made after December 10, 1869, were made after the Legislative Assembly adjourned, and before the September 6, 1870 general election, for the election of county officers. The officers so appointed held office until November 1, 1870, the beginning of the official year.

DAKOTA TERRITORY	
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly Jan. 9, 1867	1874 General Election
Philip Mendell	L. D. Beary
William L. Hopkins	Fred Landon
William L. Kuykendall	G. A. Draper
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly Jan. 3, 1868	1876 General Election
Benjamin Ellinger	A. H. Swan
Roger T. Beal	E. Nagle
Patrick McDonald	John Sparks
Dakota Election Oct. 13, 1868	1878 General Election
William Wise	E. H. Leibey
James J. Brady	George L. Holt
Thomas Tibbets	Charles Hecht
WYOMING TERRITORY	1880 General Election
Appointed by the Governor—1868	Thomas Swan
H. G. Rogers, July 10	H. B. Kelly
Geo. D. Fogelsong, Dec. 12	N. Robertson
A. R. Converse, Dec. 12	1882 General Election
H. G. Rogers, Dec. 15	Thomas Swan
Benj. Gallagher, Dec. 30	G. W. Hoyt
Appointed by the Governor—1870	T. Dyer
L. B. Joseph, Apr. 23	1884 General Election
L. F. Hathaway, Apr. 23	George W. Hoyt
George W. Corey, May 3	I. C. Whipple
1870 General Election	H. B. Kelly
M. E. Post	1886 General Election
J. H. Nichols	Thomas Swan
Timothy Dyer	H. B. Kelly
1872 General Election	John Hunton
M. E. Post	1888 General Election
J. H. Nichols	George W. Hoyt
T. Dyer	John Morrison
	Timothy Dyer

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

SWEETWATER COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1876 General Election
Carter County	W. P. Noble
Appointed by Dakota Legislative As-	William F. O'Neil
sembly Dec. 27, 1867	James Calhoun
James W. Lowry	1878 General Election
William Rose	John Curry
William Misshany	J. S. Nason
General Election Oct. 13, 1868	J. K. Moore
Not recognized*	1880 General Election
WYOMING TERRITORY	John Curry
Sweetwater County	J. G. Truland
Appointed by the Governor—1869	A. Foshier
John Swingle, Dec. 21	1882 General Election
Nathaniel Daniels, Dec. 21	Joseph Yount
John W. Anthony, Dec. 21	Abe Foshier
1870 General Election	George B. Spinner
John Pennoyer	1884 General Election
James Leighton	W. H. O'Donnell
James Kime	George W. Rickards
1872 General Election	R. F. Sun
James Kime	1886 General Election
W. A. Johnson	W. H. Mellor
William Jones	Edward Thorpe
1874 General Election	John McReady
W. P. Noble	1888 General Election
James Calhoun	William P. Hunter
William Evans	John McReady
	H. F. Menough

ALBANY COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	WYOMING TERRITORY
Appointed by Dakota Legislative	Appointed by the Governor 1869
Assembly Dec. 16, 1868	Frederick Laycock, May 25
J. W. Collins	T. D. Abbott, May 25
T. J. Ruth	Henry Wagner, May 25
Fred Laycock	

*The Carter County election for county officers was not recognized by the Dakota Territory Canvassing Board, the Register of Deeds of Carter County refusing to certify this election. The County Commissioners who were appointed on December 27, 1867 by the Dakota Legislative Assembly, appointed several of these county officers until the next general election October 1869, but Wyoming Territory was organized before this election was held and was subject to the Wyoming governor's wishes in this matter. Some of the Dakota appointees remained in office until after the first Wyoming Territorial Assembly adjourned, when the Wyoming governor appointed all county officers for Sweetwater County, the name of this county being changed from Carter.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Appointed by the Governor 1869	1880 General Election
L. T. Wilcox, Dec. 8	H. G. Balch
T. D. Abbott, Dec. 21	Fred Prahl
H. Wagner, Dec. 21	A. S. Peabody
1870 General Election	1882 General Election
William Crawford	H. G. Balch
Henry Wagner	John McGill
Charles H. Bussard	A. S. Peabody
1872 General Election	1884 General Election
Ludolph Abrams	John McGill
W. C. Wilson	John J. Strode
Michael Carroll	J. H. Finfrock
1874 General Election	1886 General Election
Wm. H. Holliday	John J. Strode
Thos. Alsop	Robert Marsh
Simon Durlacher	William B. Suthpin
1876 General Election	1888 General Election
Henry Wagner	G. B. Grow
J. S. McCool	John J. Shore
N. A. Heath	William Maxwell
1878 General Election	
J. W. Meldrum	
G. B. Grow	
James McGibbon	

CARBON COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1870 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative As-	Frank Blake
sembly Dec. 16, 1868	M. Mooney
John D. Dyer	John C. Dyer
S. M. Burr	1872 General Election
G. Frazee	P. L. Smith
WYOMING TERRITORY	O. Collister
Appointed by the Governor 1869	E. W. Bennett
P. L. Smith, Sept. 27	1874 General Election
S. R. Swain, Sept. 27	J. B. Adams
Appointed by the Governor 1869	D. R. Clay
S. R. Swain, Dec. 21	J. H. Brammer
J. C. Dyer, Dec. 21	1876 General Election
P. L. Smith, Dec. 21	James France
Appointed by the Governor 1870	Wm. H. Robson
M. C. Brennan, Feb. 17	James V. Cantlin
James France, June 20	
Charles G. Bingham, June 20	

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

1878 General Election

James France
Wm. Brown
James V. Cantlin

1880 General Election

P. J. Foster
B. F. Hubbs
John McCormick

1882 General Election

A. F. Harer
L. Quealy
Frank Earnest

1884 General Election

William Brauer
John Thode
M. E. Hocker

1886 General Election

John Parker
George Wren
Frank Earnest

1888 General Election

John W. Bennett
J. C. Davis
George F. Brenner

UINTA COUNTY—1869-1890

WYOMING TERRITORY

Appointed by the Governor 1869

Lafayette Granger, Dec. 21
Moses Byrnes, Dec. 21
W. A. Carter, Dec. 21
Fox Diefendorf, Dec. 21

Appointed by the Governor 1870

Fox Diefendorf, Jan. 24
W. A. Carter, Jan. 15

1870 General Election

J. V. A. Carter
Russel Thorp, Sr.
J. L. Atkinson

1872 General Election

A. V. Quinn
E. Alton
William McDonald

1874 General Election

William K. Sloan
Newell Beeman
Charles A. Phipps

1876 General Election

Newell Beeman
C. A. Phipps
F. H. Harrison

1878 General Election

F. H. Harrison
N. Beeman
J. V. A. Carter

1880 General Election

Thomas Blyth
R. V. Brinkley
W. B. Doddridge

1882 General Election

I. C. Winslow
Thomas Blyth
F. Reipen

1884 General Election

I. C. Winslow
P. J. Downs
J. V. A. Carter

1886 General Election

I. C. Winslow
W. A. Harker
John Sims, Sr.

1888 General Election

I. C. Winslow
John Sims, Sr.
J. L. Atkinson

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

JOHNSON COUNTY—1881-1890

Johnson County Clerk's records not available. The names of candidates receiving the highest votes taken from the Abstract of Votes for the general elections 1882-1888, are listed here as the successful candidates.

April 12, 1881, Organization Election

W. E. Hathaway
Henry Devoe
W. E. Jackson

1882 General Election

J. H. Windsor
W. H. Holland
Joe M. Clevenger

1884 General Election

W. Garrard
J. P. Marks
George Brundage

1886 General Election

W. A. Richards
J. O. Willits
A. J. McCray

1888 General Election

J. M. Lobban
H. R. Mann
John N. Tisdale

CROOK COUNTY—1884-1890

December 9, 1884, Organization Election

William J. McCrea
William H. Harlow
Abner C. Settle

1886 General Election

E. C. Hall
A. J. Powell
F. M. Jenkins

1888 General Election

Thomas H. Moore
A. J. Meeks
A. L. Ripley

FREMONT COUNTY—1884-1890

April 22, 1884, Organization Election

A. J. McDonald
R. H. Hall
H. E. Blinn

1884 General Election

R. H. Hall
H. E. Blinn
A. J. McDonald

1886 General Election

Thomas R. Beason
J. M. Hornecker
S. A. Wilson

1888 General Election

William G. Johnson
A. J. Price
John Curry

SHERIDAN COUNTY—1888-1890

May 7, 1888, Organization Election

William E. Jackson
Peter Reynolds
Marion C. Harris

1888 General Election

J. J. Wagner
Jack Dow
W. N. Robinson

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

CONVERSE COUNTY—1888-1890

May 15, 1888, Organization Election	1888 General Election
Frank Wolcott	Charles A. Pollard
G. H. Cross	George Bolln
Edward T. David	John Storrie

NATRONA COUNTY—1890

April 8, 1890, Organization Election

A. McKinney
S. A. Aggers
J. P. Smith

WESTON COUNTY—1890

May 16, 1890, Organization Election

George H. Purmort
A. M. Nelson
H. C. Hensel

SHERIFF

LARAMIE COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1874 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 9, 1867	N. J. O'Brien
Robert Foot	1876 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 3, 1868	T. Jeff Carr
J. L. Laird	1878 General Election
Dakota Election Oct. 13, 1868	George A. Draper
D. J. Sweeney	1880 General Election
WYOMING TERRITORY	S. K. Sharpless
Appointed by the Governor 1869	1882 General Election
S. M. Preshaw, May 19	S. K. Sharpless
1870 General Election	1884 General Election
T. Jeff Carr	N. N. Craig
1872 General Election	1886 General Election
T. Jeff Carr	Seth K. Sharpless
	1888 General Election
	John A. Martin

SHERIFF

SWEETWATER COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1876 General Election
Carter County	John W. Dykins
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Dec. 27, 1867	1878 General Election
John R. Murphy	W. A. Johnson
WYOMING TERRITORY	1880 General Election
Sweetwater County	P. H. McPhee
Appointed by the Governor 1869	1882 General Election
John Body, Dec. 21	G. L. Vickery
1870 General Election	1884 General Election
John McGlinchey	Joseph Young
1872 General Election	1886 General Election
John McGlinchey	Joseph Young
1874 General Election	1888 General Election
P. H. McPhee	Thomas Whitmore

ALBANY COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1876 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Dec. 16, 1868	Daniel Nottage
Thomas D. Sears	1878 General Election
	N. K. Boswell
WYOMING TERRITORY	1880 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1869	N. K. Boswell
N. K. Boswell, May 25	1882 General Election
N. K. Boswell, Dec. 21	Louis Miller
1870 General Election	1884 General Election
N. K. Boswell	W. A. Jameson
1872 General Election	1886 General Election
T. J. Dayton	James Stirling
1874 General Election	1888 General Election
J. R. Brophy	Charles Yund

CARBON COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	Appointed by the Governor 1870
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly Dec. 16, 1868	Smith Foot, Jan. 10
John Gurrell	1870 General Election
	Peter Lemon
WYOMING TERRITORY	1872 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1869	William Hawley
Smith Foot, Sept. 9	

SHERIFF

1874 General Election D. F. Rennie	1882 General Election I. C. Miller
1876 General Election Isaac M. Lawry	1884 General Election James G. Rankin
1878 General Election Isaac M. Lawry	1886 General Election William High
1880 General Election I. C. Miller	1888 General Election F. A. Hadsell

UINTA COUNTY—1869-1890

Appointed by the Governor 1869 R. H. Hamilton, Dec. 28	1880 General Election Samuel Dickey
Appointed by the Governor 1871 ^a John G. Elvaney, March 26	1882 General Election J. J. LeCain
1872 General Election C. E. Castle	1884 General Election J. J. LeCain
1874 General Election William Hinton	1886 General Election John H. Ward
1876 General Election George W. Pepper	1888 General Election John H. Ward
1878 General Election G. W. Pepper	

^a The 1871 appointments were made after Uinta County failed to properly elect those county officers in its first election for county officers Sept. 6, 1870. The county commissioners and county clerk were the only elected county officers who took office in 1870.

JOHNSON COUNTY—1881-1890

April 12, 1881 Organization Election Nat James	1886 General Election E. U. Snider
1882 General Election Frank M. Canton	1888 General Election W. G. Angus
1884 General Election Frank M. Canton	

CROOK COUNTY—1884-1890

Dec. 9, 1884 Organization Election James Ryan	1888 General Election John W. Rogers
1886 General Election James Ryan	

SHERIFF

FREMONT COUNTY—1884-1890

April 22, 1884 Organization Election	1886 General Election
B. F. Lowe	A. M. Sparhawk
1884 General Election	1888 General Election
J. J. Watkins	A. M. Sparhawk

SHERIDAN COUNTY—1888-1890

May 7, 1888 Organization Election	1888 General Election
Thomas J. Keesee	James M. Enochs

CONVERSE COUNTY—1888-1890

May 15, 1888 Organization Election	1888 General Election
Malcolm Campbell	John T. Williams

NATRONA COUNTY—1890

April 8, 1890 Organization Election
J. W. Jaycox

WESTON COUNTY—1890

May 16, 1890 Organization Election
James Swisher

COUNTY ATTORNEY

LARAMIE COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1876 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 3, 1868	William H. Miller
Ed. P. Johnson	1878 General Election
Dakota Election, Oct. 13, 1868	E. P. Johnson
E. J. Kerr	1880 General Election
	C. N. Potter
WYOMING TERRITORY	1882 General Election
Appointed by the Governor, 1869	J. C. Baird
I. W. Cook, Dec. 23	1884 General Election
1870 General Election	Edgar W. Mann
I. W. Cook	1886 General Election
1872 General Election	Walter R. Stoll
W. W. Corlett	1888 General Election
1874 General Election	Walter R. Stoll
W. W. Corlett	

COUNTY ATTORNEY

SWEETWATER COUNTY—1870-1890

WYOMING TERRITORY	1880 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1870	A. B. Conaway
A. B. Conaway, Jan. 14	1882 General Election
1870 General Election	A. B. Conaway
P. L. Williams	1884 General Election
1872 General Election	A. B. Conaway
L. A. Wilkenson	1886 General Election
1876 General Election	J. P. Robinson
A. B. Conaway	1888 General Election
1878 General Election	A. B. Conaway
L. B. Gibson	No 1874 records available

ALBANY COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1876 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative	M. C. Brown
Assembly, Dec. 16, 1868	1878 General Election
E. L. Kerr	M. C. Brown
WYOMING TERRITORY	1880 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1869	J. W. Blake
E. L. Kerr, June 10	1882 General Election
S. W. Downey, Dec. 8	J. W. Blake
1870 General Election	1884 General Election
C. W. Bramel	H. V. S. Groesbeck
1872 General Election	1886 General Election
C. W. Bramel	Nellis Corthell
1874 General Election	1888 General Election
C. W. Bramel	H. V. S. Groesbeck

CARBON COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1870 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative	C. E. Wilson
Assembly, Dec. 16, 1868	1872 General Election
L. P. Corey	C. W. Bramel
WYOMING TERRITORY	1874 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1869	B. F. Northington*
C. E. Wilson, Dec. 21	1876 General Election
	Homer Merrell

*Succeeded by E. P. Johnson who in turn was succeeded by Homer Merrell.

COUNTY ATTORNEY

1878 General Election Homer Merrell	1884 General Election Z. F. Brown
1880 General Election Homer Merrell	1886 General Election J. R. Dixon
1882 General Election Homer Merrell	1888 General Election D. H. Craig

UINTA COUNTY—1871-1890

Appointed by the Governor, Mar. 26, 1871* John G. Elvaney	1880 General Election Henry Garbanate
1872 General Election Peter I. Downs	1882 General Election C. D. Clark
1874 General Election Henry Garbanate	1884 General Election C. D. Clark
1876 General Election Henry Garbanate	1886 General Election H. B. Head
1878 General Election Henry Garbanate	1888 General Election Jesse Knight

*The 1871 appointment was made after Uinta County failed to properly elect a county attorney in its first election of county officers, September 6, 1870.

JOHNSON COUNTY—1881-1890

Organization Election April 12, 1881 N. L. Andrews	1886 General Election E. C. Simpson
1882 General Election Henry S. Elliott	1888 General Election Henry S. Elliott
1884 General Election J. D. Hinkle	

CROOK COUNTY—1884-1890

Organization Election, Dec. 9, 1884 B. F. Fowler	1888 General Election H. A. Alden
1886 General Election B. F. Fowler	

FREMONT COUNTY—1884-1890

Organization Election, April 22, 1884 A. H. Bright	1886 General Election A. H. Bright
1884 General Election A. H. Bright	1888 General Election Charlie Allen

COUNTY ATTORNEY

SHERIDAN COUNTY—1888-1890

Organization Election, May 7, 1888	1888 General Election
William J. Stover	William J. Stover

CONVERSE COUNTY—1888-1890

Organization Election, May 15, 1888	1888 General Election
Frederick H. Harvey	Frederick H. Harvey

NATRONA COUNTY—1890

Organization Election, April 8, 1890
C. C. Wright

WESTON COUNTY—1890

Organization Election, May 16, 1890
R. H. Vosburgh

COUNTY CLERK

LARAMIE COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1876 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 9, 1867	Louis Loeb
James C. Lehmer	1878 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 3, 1868	J. K. Jeffrey
William Morris	1880 General Election
Dakota Election, Oct. 13, 1868	J. K. Jeffrey
W. W. Slaughter	1882 General Election
WYOMING TERRITORY	J. K. Jeffrey
1870 General Election	1884 General Election
L. Kabis	J. K. Jeffrey
1872 General Election	1886 General Election
W. Richardson	J. K. Jeffrey
1874 General Election	1888 General Election
George B. Stimpson	Ira L. Fredendall

COUNTY CLERK

SWEETWATER COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1876 General Election
Carter County	A. McIntosh
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Dec. 27, 1867	1878 General Election
A. G. Turner	A. McIntosh
	1880 General Election
WYOMING TERRITORY	Ed. S. DeWolf
Sweetwater County	1882 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1869	Ed Morris
John O'Donnell, Dec. 21	1884 General Election
1870 General Election	Ed Morris
John O'Donnell	1886 General Election
1872 General Election	Frank Gunnell
Jim McCarthy	1888 General Election
1874 General Election	Frank Gunnell
A. McIntosh	

ALBANY COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1876 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Dec. 16, 1868	J. W. Meldrum
A. W. McClearn	1878 General Election
	Charles H. Clark
WYOMING TERRITORY	1880 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1869	Charles H. Clark
L. D. Pease, May 25	1882 General Election
L. D. Pease, Dec. 21	Charles H. Clark
1870 General Election	1884 General Election
L. D. Pease	George W. Fox
1872 General Election	1886 General Election
L. D. Pease	George W. Fox
1874 General Election	1888 General Election
J. W. Meldrum	Charles W. Spalding

CARBON COUNTY—1869-1890

Appointed by the Governor 1869	1870 General Election
F. B. Edmund, Sept. 27	J. P. Keller
F. B. Edmund, Dec. 21	
Appointed by the Governor 1870	1872 General Election
James France, Feb. 21	J. P. Keller

COUNTY CLERK

1874 General Election P. L. Smith	1882 General Election D. P. Hughes
1876 General Election J. B. Adams	1884 General Election W. L. Evans
1878 General Election J. B. Adams	1886 General Election W. L. Evans
1880 General Election D. P. Hughes	1888 General Election B. S. Ross

UINTA COUNTY—1869-1890

Appointed by the Governor 1869 J. V. A. Carter, Dec. 28	1880 General Election John Stone
1870 General Election Alf. G. Lee	1882 General Election John Stone
1872 General Election Alf. G. Lee	1884 General Election John Stone
1874 General Election Alf. G. Lee	1886 General Election John R. Arnold
1876 General Election Alf. G. Lee	1888 General Election John R. Arnold
1878 General Election Jesse Knight	

JOHNSON COUNTY—1881-1890

April 12, 1881 Organization Election W. E. Holleman	1886 General Election W. A. Evans
1882 General Election N. G. Carrville	1888 General Election W. A. Evans
1884 General Election N. G. Carrville	

CROOK COUNTY—1884-1890

Dec. 9, 1884 Organization Election John S. Harper	1888 General Election Abner C. Settle
1886 General Election Abner C. Settle	

FREMONT COUNTY—1884-1890

April 22, 1884 Organization Election James A. McAvoy	1886 General Election James A. McAvoy
1884 General Election James A. McAvoy	1888 General Election James A. McAvoy

COUNTY CLERK

SHERIDAN COUNTY—1888-1890

May 7, 1888 Organization Election	1888 General Election
Frank McCoy	Frank McCoy

CONVERSE COUNTY—1888-1890

May 15, 1888 Organization Election	1888 General Election
Carl M. Garver	Carl M. Garver

NATRONA COUNTY—1890

April 8, 1890 Organization Election
Peter O'Malley

WESTON COUNTY—1890

May 16, 1890 Organization Election

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

LARAMIE COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1876 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative As-	J. Y. Cowhick
sembly, Jan. 3, 1868	1878 General Election
J. H. Gildersleeve	J. Y. Cowhick
Dakota Election, Oct. 13, 1868	1880 General Election
M. M. McKay	J. Y. Cowhick
	1882 General Election
WYOMING TERRITORY	W. Richardson
1870 General Election	1884 General Election
W. G. Kephart	W. A. Wyman
1872 General Election	1886 General Election
Mrs. M. H. Arnold	W. A. Wyman
1874 General Election	1888 General Election
F. W. Hilliard	Josephine W. Breckons

SWEETWATER COUNTY—1869-1890

WYOMING TERRITORY	1872 General Election
Sweetwater County	John Smith
Appointed by the Governor 1869	1874 General Election
H. G. Nickerson, Dec. 21	C. Washington
1870 General Election	1876 General Election
J. H. Gildersleeve	J. S. Nason

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1878 General Election Ed DeWolf	1884 General Election Mrs. Amanda Tisdell
1880 General Election J. S. Nason	1886 General Election Mrs. J. R. Seacord
1882 General Election E. D. Woodruff	1888 General Election Mrs. S. Sheddon

ALBANY COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1876 General Election G. Johnston
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Dec. 16, 1868 George W. Lancaster	1878 General Election D. J. Pierce
WYOMING TERRITORY	1880 General Election D. J. Pierce
Appointed by the Governor 1870 Stephen W. Downey, Jan. 29	1882 General Election J. H. Finfrock
1870 General Election M. C. Brown	1884 General Election Helen M. Bradshaw
1872 General Election W. C. Wilson	1886 General Election Helen B. Grant
1874 General Election N. L. Andrews	1888 General Election Henry L. Stevens

CARBON COUNTY—1869-1890

WYOMING TERRITORY	1878 General Election Daniel Clay
Appointed by the Governor 1869 John Kendall, Oct. 18	1880 General Election C. E. Blydenburg
1870 General Election R. W. Baxter	1882 General Election Mrs. Lizzie W. Smith
1872 General Election R. S. Kinney	1884 General Election Mrs. Lizzie W. Smith
1874 General Election J. P. Keller	1886 General Election F. P. Shannon
1876 General Election Daniel Clay	1888 General Election George W. Barr

UINTA COUNTY—1870-1890

Appointed by the Governor 1870 E. C. Jacobs, Dec. 5	1872 General Election John Hopkins
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Uinta County failed to properly elect a Superintendent of Schools, Sept. 6, 1870.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1874 General Election L. K. Temple	1882 General Election F. L. Arnold
1876 General Election William E. Wheeler	1884 General Election F. L. Arnold
1878 General Election F. L. Arnold	1886 General Election F. L. Arnold
1880 General Election F. L. Arnold	1888 General Election E. W. Huichman

JOHNSON COUNTY—1881-1890

April 12, 1881 Organization Election J. T. Wolf	1886 General Election Richard McGrath
1882 General Election J. T. Wolf	1888 General Election N. L. Andrew
1884 General Election Mrs. Stella Green	

CROOK COUNTY—1884-1890

Dec. 9, 1884 Organization Election Mrs. A. Pattee	1888 General Election Cora Hill
1886 General Election Maggie Gee	

FREMONT COUNTY—1884-1890

April 22, 1884 Organization Election James I. Patton	1886 General Election Mrs. M. Mason
1884 General Election Mrs. T. F. Cadwell	1888 General Election Mary A. Mason

SHERIDAN COUNTY—1888-1890

May 7, 1888 Organization Election Richard McGrath	1888 General Election Mrs. Dora Hanna
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CONVERSE COUNTY—1888-1890

May 15, 1888 Organization Election Cornelia M. Lusk	1888 General Election Cornelia M. Lusk
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NATRONA COUNTY—1890

April 8, 1890 Organization Election Cordelia M. Cheney

WESTON COUNTY—1890

May 16, 1890 Organization Election Carrie E. Patter
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COUNTY SURVEYOR

LARAMIE COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1874 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 3, 1868	A. J. Parshall
O. H. Winson	1876 General Election
	W. G. Provines
Dakota Election, Oct. 13, 1868	1878 General Election
S. F. Watts	W. G. Provines
	1880 General Election
WYOMING TERRITORY	W. G. Provines
Appointed by the Governor 1869	1882 General Election
S. H. Winsor, July 10	Charles W. Brown
Appointed by the Governor 1870	1884 General Election
S. H. Winsor, Jan. 15	Horace A. Roy
1870 General Election	1886 General Election
L. L. Bedell	John T. Titcomb
1872 General Election	1888 General Election
Richard Blackstone	Frank H. Jones

SWEETWATER COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1874 General Election
Carter County	E. Blanchard
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Dec. 27, 1867	1876 General Election
Nathaniel McDaniels	E. Blanchard
	1878 General Election
WYOMING TERRITORY	P. Quinn
Sweetwater County	1880 General Election
	P. Quinn
1870 General Election	1884 General Election
G. R. McGregor	G. L. Black
1872 General Election	1886 General Election
E. Blanchard	John M. Sights

No records available for 1882 or 1888.

ALBANY COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	WYOMING TERRITORY
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Dec. 16, 1868	1872 General Election
H. H. Richards	George Little

No records available for 1870.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

1874 General Election
W. O. Downey
1876 General Election
W. O. Downey
1880 General Election
M. N. Grant
1882 General Election
W. O. Downey

1884 General Election
W. O. Owen
1886 General Election
W. O. Owen
1888 General Election
W. O. Owen

CARBON COUNTY—1870-1890

Appointed by the Governor 1870
W. M. Masi, June 3
1870 General Election
H. W. Smith
1872 General Election
H. W. Smith
1874 General Election
M. Murphy
1876 General Election
Louis Johnson
1878 General Election
M. N. Grant

1880 General Election
J. L. Jones
1882 General Election
John S. Jones
1884 General Election
W. W. Peay
1886 General Election
C. A. Miller
1888 General Election
J. M. Sterrett

UINTA COUNTY—1869-1890

Appointed by the Governor 1869
W. F. Duvall, Dec. 28
Appointed by the Governor 1871
William Crawford, Feb. 7
1872 General Election
P. H. Tooley
1876 General Election
T. H. Coates
1878 General Election
F. H. Curtiss

1880 General Election
Joseph Shaw
1882 General Election
T. E. Caldwell
1884 General Election
William Hinton
1886 General Election
Roney Pomeroy
1888 General Election
George A. Johnson
No records available for 1874.

The 1871 appointment was made after Uinta County failed to properly elect a surveyor in its first election for county officers, September 6, 1870.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

JOHNSON COUNTY—1881-1890

April 12, 1881 Organization Election	1886 General Election
J. Daw	J. E. Shannon
1882 General Election	1888 General Election
B. Amsden, Sr.	J. E. Shannon
1884 General Election	
J. B. Menardi	

CROOK COUNTY—1884-1890

Dec. 9, 1884 Organization Election	1888 General Election
J. B. Boyden	J. B. Boyden
1886 General Election	
Charles A. Miller	

FREMONT COUNTY—1884-1890

Organization Election Apr. 22, 1884	1886 General Election
Charles N. Syp	N. H. Brown
1884 General Election	1888 General Election
F. S. Wood	F. S. Wood

SHERIDAN COUNTY—1888-1890

May 7, 1888 Organization Election	1888 General Election
Jack Dow	Daniel F. Hickey

CONVERSE COUNTY—1888-1890

May 15, 1888 Organization Election	1888 General Election
A. T. Seymour	A. T. Seymour

NATRONA COUNTY—1890

April 8, 1890 Organization Election
J. P. Bradley

WESTON COUNTY—1890

May 16, 1890 Organization Election
Donnell Miller

COUNTY ASSESSOR

LARAMIE COUNTY—1870-1890

WYOMING TERRITORY	1878 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1870	John T. Chaffin
J. K. Jeffrey, June 2	1880 General Election
1870 General Election	John T. Chaffin
John T. Chaffin	1882 General Election
1872 General Election	William W. Jeffrey
John T. Chaffin	1884 General Election
1874 General Election	W. W. Jeffrey
E. J. Morris	1886 General Election
1876 General Election	T. Joseph Fisher
W. G. Provines	1888 General Election
	T. Joseph Fisher

SWEETWATER COUNTY—1869-1890

WYOMING TERRITORY	1878 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1869	K. McLennan
C. L. Lightburn, Dec. 21	1880 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1870	A. D. Dibble
C. L. Lightburn, Jan. 10	1882 General Election
1870 General Election	Frank E. Coffee
L. D. Beany	1884 General Election
1872 General Election	W. W. Patterson
John Curry	1886 General Election
1874 General Election	W. W. Patterson
W. A. Johnson	1888 General Election
1876 General Election	Wm. W. Patterson
K. McLennan	

ALBANY COUNTY—1869-1890

WYOMING TERRITORY	1874 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1869	M. A. Hance
William Abbott, Dec. 29	1876 General Election
1870 General Election	Lawrence Fee
T. W. DeKay	1878 General Election
1872 General Election	I. P. Caldwell
M. A. Hance	1880 General Election
	George Little

COUNTY ASSESSOR

1882 General Election

Phillip H. Brophy

1884 General Election

Charles Houston

1886 General Election

Jesse F. Jones

1888 General Election

Howard R. Ingham

CARBON COUNTY—1869-1890

WYOMING TERRITORY

Appointed by the Governor 1869

James France, May

P. B. Danielson, December

Appointed by the Governor 1870

H. C. Hall, Feb. 17

1870 General Election

H. N. Roach

1872 General Election

Boney Earnest

1874 General Election

Barton Ryan

1876 General Election

Howard L. Blair

1878 General Election

Howard L. Blair

1880 General Election

Fred F. Hee

1882 General Election

John Ellis

1884 General Election

Jens Hanson

1886 General Election

Fred F. Hee

1888 General Election

W. G. Reader

UINTA COUNTY—1870-1890

Appointed by the Governor 1870

James Manley, Feb. 8

Appointed by the Governor 1871^a

S. Osborne, May 26

1872 General Election

P. H. Tooley

1874 General Election

M. C. Hopkins

1876 General Election

R. M. Ficht

1878 General Election

Joseph J. LeCain

1880 General Election

W. G. Lane

1882 General Election

G. C. L. Goodman

1884 General Election

B. F. Fregen

1886 General Election

J. V. A. Carter

1888 General Election

William Beveridge

^aThe 1871 appointment was made after Uinta County failed to properly elect an assessor in its first election for county officers, September 6, 1870.

COUNTY ASSESSOR

JOHNSON COUNTY—1881-1890

April 12, 1881, Organization Election	1886 General Election
Ken M. Burkett	James T. Wall
1882 General Election	1888 General Election
C. A. Farwell	James T. Wall
1884 General Election	
C. A. Farwell	

CROOK COUNTY—1884-1890

Dec. 9, 1884 Organization Election	1888 General Election
Gus M. Wood	W. J. McCrea
1886 General Election	
George Stotts	

FREMONT COUNTY—1884-1890

Apr. 22, 1884 Organization Election	1886 General Election
J. W. O'Neal	J. W. O'Neal
1884 General Election	1888 General Election
J. W. O'Neal	P. P. Dickenson

SHERIDAN COUNTY—1888-1890

May 7, 1888 Organization Election	1888 General Election
Pulaski Calvert	Jasper Morrow

CONVERSE COUNTY—1888-1890

May 15, 1888 Organization Election	1888 General Election
Sam Slaymaker	Sam Slaymaker

NATRONA COUNTY—1890

Apr. 8, 1890 Organization Election
E. L. McGraugh

WESTON COUNTY—1890

May 16, 1890 Organization Election
George M. Durrett

COUNTY CORONER

LARAMIE COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1874 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 9, 1867	James Talbot
B. J. Walters	1876 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 3, 1868	George P. Goldacker
F. W. Johnson	1878 General Election
Dakota Election, Oct. 13, 1868	W. F. Lee
J. N. Douglas	1880 General Election
WYOMING TERRITORY	W. F. Lee
Appointed by the Governor 1869	1882 General Election
H. E. Harlbut, Dec. 29	John T. Chaffin
1870 General Election	1884 General Election
Dr. H. Hemberger	H. W. Moore
1872 General Election	1886 General Election
J. C. Webb	John T. Chaffin
	1888 General Election
	John T. Chaffin

SWEETWATER COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1874 General Election
Carter County	W. A. Ritchie
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Dec. 27, 1867	1876 General Election
Nathaniel McDaniels	Dave Rathburne
WYOMING TERRITORY	1878 General Election
Sweetwater County	F. W. Conklin
Appointed by the Governor 1869	1880 General Election
W. T. Taylor, Dec. 21	Chris Rawley
Appointed by the Governor 1870	1882 General Election
Harris Hubbell, Jan. 14	Thomas Whitmore
1870 General Election	1884 General Election
L. B. Tripp	O. S. Johnson
1872 General Election	1886 General Election
John Morris	J. G. Treasure
	1888 General Election
	J. G. Treasure

COUNTY CORONER

ALBANY COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1878 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, 1868	J. Warren Dysart
J. H. Finfrock	1880 General Election
	J. F. Guenster
WYOMING TERRITORY	1882 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1869	J. W. Dysart
J. H. Finfrock, May 25	1884 General Election
J. H. Finfrock, Dec. 21	Dr. L. S. Barnes
1872 General Election	1886 General Election
J. Boies	Jeremiah Boies
1874 General Election	1888 General Election
James Vine	James H. Hayford
1876 General Election	
J. W. Dysart	

No coroner elected for 1870. J. H. Finfrock continued in office until the next election.

CARBON COUNTY—1869-1890

WYOMING TERRITORY	1878 General Election
Appointed by the Governor, 1869	Howard L. Bair
Robert Foot	1880 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1870	A. G. Edgerton
H. C. Wilson, Jan. 31	1882 General Election
1870 General Election	A. G. Edgerton
Robert Foot	1884 General Election
1872 General Election	George W. Durant
R. B. Reid	1886 General Election
1874 General Election	S. M. Miller
D. P. Hughes	1888 General Election
1876 General Election	James A. Bennett
Ed. S. Snow	

UINTA COUNTY—1869-1890

Appointed by the Governor 1869	1872 General Election
W. F. Duvall, Dec. 28	William Gunnell
Appointed by the Governor 1871 ^a	1874 General Election
William Crawford, Feb. 7	Thomas Street

^a The 1871 appointment was made after Uinta County failed to properly elect a coroner in its first election for county officers, September 6, 1870.

COUNTY CORONER

1876 General Election

Loyal W. Spencer

1878 General Election

Loyal W. Spencer

1880 General Election

E. S. Bisbing

1882 General Election

E. S. Bisbing

1884 General Election

E. S. Bisbing

1886 General Election

Henry Code

1888 General Election

Henry Code

JOHNSON COUNTY—1881-1890

April 12, 1881 Organization Election

Silas M. Coburn

1882 General Election

Silas N. Coburn

1884 General Election

Dr. J. C. Watkins

1886 General Election

O. I. Menefee

1888 General Election

F. H. Eggleston

CROOK COUNTY—1884-1890

Dec. 9, 1884 Organization Election

Dr. T. C. Sherwood

1886 General Election

Dr. T. C. Sherwood

1888 General Election

Dr. T. C. Sherwood

FREMONT COUNTY—1884-1890

Apr. 22, 1884 Organization Election

Samuel Irames

1884 General Election

Samuel Irames

1886 General Election

James Irwin

1888 General Election

W. A. Feiser

SHERIDAN COUNTY—1888-1890

May 7, 1888 Organization Election

Wilbur F. Green

1888 General Election

Dr. B. F. Kuney

CONVERSE COUNTY—1888-1890

May 15, 1888 Organization Election

W. R. Renwick

1888 General Election

William F. Longer

NATRONA COUNTY—1890

April 8, 1890 Organization Election

A. P. Haynes

COUNTY CORONER

WESTON COUNTY—1890

May 16, 1890 Organization Election

B. B. Kelley

COUNTY TREASURER

LARAMIE COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1874 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 9, 1867	D. C. Tracy
George Wilson, Jr.	1876 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 3, 1868	Charles F. Miller
William L. Kuykendall	1878 General Election
Dakota Election, Oct. 13, 1868	Charles F. Miller
William L. Kuykendall	1880 General Election
	Isaac Bergman
	1882 General Election
WYOMING TERRITORY	Isaac Bergman
Appointed by the Governor 1869	1884 General Election
Daniel McLaughlin, Dec. 22	Isaac Bergman
1870 General Election	1886 General Election
W. L. Kuykendall	Isaac Bergman
1872 General Election	1888 General Election
W. L. Kuykendall	Isaac Bergman

SWEETWATER COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1874 General Election
Carter County	James A. Brennan
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Dec. 27, 1867	1876 General Election
Haney B. Hubble	A. E. Bradbury
	1878 General Election
WYOMING TERRITORY	A. Hanson
Carter County	1880 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1869	G. L. Vickery
A. B. Conaway, Sept. 28	1882 General Election
Sweetwater County	Geo. T. Stringfield
T. W. Wiswell, Dec. 21	1884 General Election
1870 General Election	Alfred Young
James A. Brennan	1886 General Election
1872 General Election	Alfred Young
James A. Brennan	1888 General Election
	Alfred Young

COUNTY TREASURER

ALBANY COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1876 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Dec. 16, 1868	J. W. Donnellan
M. C. Page	1878 General Election
	J. W. Donnellan
WYOMING TERRITORY	1880 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1869	A. G. Dunn
L. B. Chase, Dec. 21	1882 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1870	A. G. Dunn
J. H. Finfrook, May 11	1884 General Election
1870 General Election	Otto Gramm
G. W. Ritter	1886 General Election
1872 General Election	Otto Gramm
G. W. Ritter	1888 General Election
1874 General Election	Otto Gramm
G. W. Ritter	

CARBON COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1876 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Dec. 16, 1868	William L. Ash
F. B. Edmund	1878 General Election
	William L. Ash
WYOMING TERRITORY	1880 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1869	M. E. Hocker
F. B. Edmund, July 12	1882 General Election
F. B. Edmund, Dec. 21	D. C. Kelly
Appointed by the Governor 1870	1884 General Election
E. P. Martin	D. C. Kelly
1870 General Election	1886 General Election
E. P. Martin	M. E. Hocker
1872 General Election	1888 General Election
H. Tuttle	F. Chatterton
1874 General Election	
William L. Ash	

UINTA COUNTY—1869-1890

Appointed by the Governor 1869 ^a	Appointed by the Governor 1870
W. A. Carter, July 10	W. A. Carter
W. A. Carter, Dec. 21	

^aAppointed by the governor before Uinta County was created by the First Territorial Legislative Assembly, December 1, 1869.

COUNTY TREASURER

1872 General Election Orlando North	1882 General Election J. V. A. Carter
1874 General Election Orlando North	1884 General Election F. H. Harrison
1876 General Election Frank M. Foote	1886 General Election F. H. Harrison
1878 General Election F. M. Foote	1888 General Election F. H. Harrison
1880 General Election J. V. A. Carter	

JOHNSON COUNTY—1881-1890

April 12, 1881 Organization Election E. U. Snider	1886 General Election George W. Munkres
1882 General Election James M. Lobban	1888 General Election George W. Munkres
1884 General Election S. T. Farwell	

CROOK COUNTY—1884-1890

Dec. 9, 1884 Organization Election John P. Gammon	1888 General Election T. M. Pettigrew
1886 General Election John L. Baird	

FREMONT COUNTY—1884-1890

Organization Election, April 22, 1884 H. G. Nickerson	1886 General Election M. N. Baldwin
1884 General Election H. G. Nickerson	1888 General Election M. N. Baldwin

SHERIDAN COUNTY—1888-1890

May 7, 1888 Organization Election James P. Robinson	1888 General Election James P. Robinson
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CONVERSE COUNTY—1888-1890

May 15, 1888 Organization Election Edmund J. Wells	1888 General Election Charles E. Clay
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COUNTY TREASURER

NATRONA COUNTY—1890

April 8, 1890 Organization Election
John McGrath

WESTON COUNTY—1890

May 16, 1890 Organization Election
Meyer Frank

PROBATE JUDGE

LARAMIE COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1874 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 9, 1867	D. C. Tracy
George Wilson, Jr.	1876 General Election
	Charles F. Miller
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 3, 1868	1878 General Election
William L. Kuykendall	Charles F. Miller
Dakota Election, Oct. 13, 1868	1880 General Election
William L. Kuykendall	Isaac Bergman
	1882 General Election
WYOMING TERRITORY	Isaac Bergman
Appointed by the Governor 1869	1884 General Election
Daniel McLaughlin, Dec. 22	Isaac Bergman
1870 General Election	1886 General Election
W. L. Kuykendall	Isaac Bergman
1872 General Election	1888 General Election
W. L. Kuykendall	Isaac Bergman

SWEETWATER COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1870 General Election
Carter County	James A. Brennan
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Dec. 27, 1867	1872 General Election
Haney B. Hubble	James A. Brennan
	1874 General Election
WYOMING TERRITORY	James A. Brennan
Carter County	1876 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1869	A. E. Bradbury
A. B. Conaway, Sept. 28	1878 General Election
Sweetwater County	A. Hanson
Appointed by the Governor 1869	1880 General Election
T. W. Wiswell, Dec. 21	G. L. Vickery

PROBATE JUDGE

1882 General Election
Geo. T. Stringfield
1884 General Election
Alfred Young

1886 General Election
Alfred Young
1888 General Election
Alfred Young

ALBANY COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY
Appointed by Dakota Legislative
Assembly, Dec. 16, 1868
M. C. Page

WYOMING TERRITORY
Appointed by the Governor 1869
L. B. Chase, Dec. 21
Appointed by the Governor 1870
J. H. Finfrock, May 11

1870 General Election
G. W. Ritter

1872 General Election
G. W. Ritter

1874 General Election
G. W. Ritter

1876 General Election
J. W. Donnellan

1878 General Election
J. W. Donnellan

1880 General Election
A. G. Dunn

1882 General Election
A. G. Dunn

1884 General Election
Otto Gramm

1886 General Election
Otto Gramm

1888 General Election
Otto Gramm

CARBON COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY
Appointed by Dakota Legislative
Assembly, Dec. 16, 1868
F. B. Edmund

WYOMING TERRITORY
Appointed by the Governor 1869
F. B. Edmund, July 12
F. B. Edmund, Dec. 21

Appointed by the Governor 1870
E. P. Martin

1870 General Election
E. P. Martin

1872 General Election
H. Tuttle

1874 General Election
Wm. L. Ash

1876 General Election
Wm. L. Ash

1878 General Election
Wm. L. Ash

1880 General Election
M. E. Hocker

1882 General Election
D. C. Kelly

1884 General Election
D. C. Kelly

1886 General Election
M. E. Hocker

1888 General Election
F. Chatterton

PROBATE JUDGE

UINTA COUNTY—1869-1890

Appointed by the Governor 1869	1880 General Election
W. A. Carter, July 10	J. V. A. Carter
W. A. Carter, Dec. 21	1882 General Election
Appointed by the Governor 1870	J. V. A. Carter
W. A. Carter	1884 General Election
1872 General Election	F. H. Harrison
Orlando North	1886 General Election
1874 General Election	F. H. Harrison
Orlando North	1888 General Election
1876 General Election	F. H. Harrison
Frank M. Foote	
1878 General Election	
Frank M. Foote	

JOHNSON COUNTY—1881-1890

April 12, 1881 Organization Election	1886 General Election
E. U. Snider	George W. Munkres
1882 General Election	1888 General Election
James M. Lobban	George W. Munkres
1884 General Election	
S. T. Farwell	

CROOK COUNTY—1884-1890

Dec. 9, 1884 Organization Election	1886 General Election
John P. Gammon	T. M. Pettigres
1886 General Election	
John L. Baird	

FREMONT COUNTY—1884-1890

April 22, 1884 Organization Election	1886 General Election
H. G. Nickerson	M. N. Baldwin
1884 General Election	1888 General Election
H. G. Nickerson	M. N. Baldwin

SHERIDAN COUNTY—1888-1890

May 7, 1888 Organization Election	1888 General Election
James P. Robinson	James P. Robinson

PROBATE JUDGE

CONVERSE COUNTY—1888-1890

May 15, 1888 Organization Election	1888 General Election
Edmund J. Wells	Charles E. Clay

NATRONA COUNTY—1890

April 8, 1890 Organization Election
John McGrath

WESTON COUNTY—1890

May 16, 1890 Organization Election
Meyer Frank

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

LARAMIE COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1874 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 9, 1867	A. G. Mead
Robert Tate	John Slaughter
	Thomas M. Fisher
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 3, 1868	1876 General Election
N. J. Bond	John Slaughter
A. B. Moore	Thomas H. Fisher
Lewis Lowerel	1878 General Election
Oct. 13, 1868 Dakota Election	James A. Bean
W. O'Brien	Thomas Fisher
S. W. Curran	1880 General Election
M. H. Hinman	J. A. Bean
	John Slaughter
WYOMING TERRITORY	1882 General Election
Appointed by the Governor, 1869	J. W. Fisher
F. D. Yates, Aug. 23	W. F. Lee
J. W. Hutchinson, Sept. 4	1884 General Election
W. F. Thompson, Dec. 24	J. W. Fisher
John Slaughter, Dec. 30	W. F. Lee
1870 General Election	1886 General Election
James N. Slaughter	J. W. Fisher
William Rowlands	W. F. Lee
1872 General Election	1888 General Election
A. G. Mead	W. F. Lee
John Slaughter	Wesley P. Carroll

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

SWEETWATER COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY

Carter County

Appointed by Dakota Legislative
Assembly, Dec. 27, 1867

Frederick Staples
Francis D. McGovern

WYOMING TERRITORY

Carter County

Appointed by the Governor, 1869
M. C. Page, Aug. 6
Arthur Hussey, Aug. 14
George Rumble, Sept. 10
William Gunnell, Sept. 10
M. J. Boughton, Sept. 28

Sweetwater County

Appointed by the Governor, 1869
James Irwin, Dec. 21
R. S. Barr, Dec. 21

Appointed by the Governor, 1870
Mrs. Esther Morris, Feb. 17
John O'Donnell, Jan. 11

1870 General Election
James W. Stillman
Edward Lawn
William Gunnell

1872 General Election
R. Sherlock
A. Blair
F. Rettich
L. C. Bliss
G. Gravelle
S. I. Fields
W. Wales

1874 General Election
L. A. Wilkenson
C. Melin
J. W. Stillman
W. Tweed
J. Curry
T. Trumble
J. Ludvigsen
E. Lawn
J. Himmelsback
G. Logan
F. E. Coffee

1874 General Election—Cont'd

J. Crisman
J. A. Johnson
J. Robinson

1876 General Election

G. W. Quinn
H. G. Nickerson
C. Washington
L. P. Tripp
J. K. Graff
S. Rouff
S. J. Large
J. Pomeroy

1878 General Election

J. Diamond
J. W. Stillman
W. H. Mass
C. Buckmen
D. B. Rathbun
J. Molson
J. Foster
H. G. Nickerson
E. Dalton
G. E. Stringfield

1880 General Election

A. L. Mark
J. B. Warren
G. Stringfield
H. H. Hale
C. Buckmen
R. M. McAuley
J. G. Ferris
R. E. Son
J. Faulkner
J. Hartley
C. C. Fox

1882 General Election

J. Wise
J. W. Stillman
C. W. Gates
R. Hereford
C. C. Fox
E. Lawn
G. M. McKay
Mrs. W. V. Clark
W. Fredericks
E. P. Cottrell
Len Williams
J. Faulkner

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

1884 General Election

J. W. Stillman
J. Ludvigsen
H. Crofts
F. Hall
B. Lowe
Jennie S. Holden
G. W. Thayer
R. Hereford
R. Washam
J. Faulkner
M. Farley

1886 General Election

J. W. Stillman
J. Ludvigsen
J. B. Warren

1886 General Election—Cont'd

J. W. Chrisman
J. H. Nason
W. Pearson
T. Davis
J. Faulkner
G. F. Potter

1888 General Election

J. McDonald
J. G. Truland
J. Rumble
J. B. Warren
F. J. Lenhart
J. Piper
J. B. Aanson

ALBANY COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY

Appointed by Dakota Legislative
Assembly, Dec. 16, 1868

N. T. Webber
J. C. Walters
B. F. Green
H. C. Hall

WYOMING TERRITORY

Appointed by the Governor 1869

J. S. Giles, May 25
J. S. Giles, July 29

Appointed by the Governor 1870

L. D. Pease, Jan. 29
John S. Brown, Feb. 7

1870 General Election

L. D. Pease

1872 General Election

L. D. Pease

1874 General Election

L. D. Pease

1876 General Election

E. P. Caldwell
J. W. Donnellan

1878 General Election

E. W. Nye
I. P. Caldwell

1880 General Election

M. L. Brandt
George H. Hildreth

1882 General Election

L. D. Pease
H. V. S. Groesbeck

1884 General Election

Charles E. Carpenter
W. L. Murphy

1886 General Election

John Guenster
L. D. Pease

1888 General Election

Mons C. Johnson
Charles E. Carpenter

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

CARBON COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1880 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Dec. 16, 1868	N. L. Andrews
F. B. Edmund	W. L. Kerr
	Oscar Johnson
	E. B. Marsh
	J. F. Crawford
	Arthur Roberts
	Patrick McDermott
	H. T. Snively
WYOMING TERRITORY	
Appointed by the Governor 1869	
F. B. Edmund, July 12	
Chas. Bingham, Dec. 21	
F. B. Edmund, Dec. 21	1882 General Election
E. P. Martin, Dec. 21	R. W. Baxter
Appointed by the Governor 1870	Art Roberts
John W. Hugus, June 3	J. F. Crawford
William E. Chidester, June 20	Frank Boberg
E. P. Martin, June 20	Oscar Johnson
	A. G. Edgerton
1870 General Election	
Oscar Collister	1884 General Election
James Lang	O. J. Ames
R. S. Kinney	Oscar Johnson
E. P. Martin	A. G. Edgerton
James Williams	Thomas M. Martin
1872 General Election	
Milton Lockridge	1886 General Election
J. C. Friend	A. G. Edgerton
Lewis Johnson	A. L. Mauk
L. L. Doolittle	Art Roberts
1874 General Election	J. M. Calvert
L. L. Doolittle	John Q. Brooks
Barton Ryan	J. K. Graff
J. C. Friend	
R. S. Kinney	1888 General Election
E. Crocker	James A. Bennett
James Lang	R. H. Wilbur
L. A. Stinson	John I. Brooks
1876 General Election	W. L. Johnson
J. W. Johnson	George Stockwell
M. E. Hocker	B. F. Emery
H. F. Errett	A. J. Via
1878 General Election	G. H. Reynolds
M. E. Hocker	Arthur Roberts
H. F. Errett	W. M. Strobridge
Alex Patterson	S. G. Clark
Robert Wilson	Vandorn Sparlin
	Alfred Heath
	George W. Johnson

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

UINTA COUNTY—1869-1890

Appointed by the Governor 1869

Edward Alton, Dec. 28
Harry Rickard, Dec. 28
..... Simons

Appointed by the Governor 1870

S. A. Cummings, Feb. 28
Edward C. Jacobs, Aug. 8

Appointed by the Governor 1871*

Norman Potter, Feb. 18
E. P. Brown, May 19
C. M. White, Nov. 24

1872 General Election

A. L. Toy
Wm. V. Clark

1874 General Election

C. M. White
Robert Smith
Robert Hereford
Jesse Knight

1876 General Election

Jesse Knight
C. E. Castle
R. H. Porter
A. B. Gibson

1878 General Election

C. E. Castle
James Bowns
Charles Guild
James Bruce
A. B. Gibson

1880 General Election

C. E. Castle
John Sullivan
J. Pomeroy

1882 General Election

C. E. Castle
James Bowns
David Welsh
John Hunter, Sr.

1884 General Election

C. E. Castle
O. E. Snyder
M. A. Herman
Frank Mason
D. B. Rathbun
M. E. Metcalf

1886 General Election

C. E. Castle
John Smith
Laurance O'Brien
Wm. M. Summers
C. W. Thurman
John C. Stephen

1888 General Election

C. E. Castle
Joseph Shaw
John G. Smith
M. A. Herman
D. C. Hickman
Gustave Lindberg
W. B. Call
S. H. Wright
D. B. Rathbun
Hugh McRay
Maurice Groshon

*The 1871 appointment was made after Uinta County failed to properly elect a justice of the peace in its first election for county officers, September 6, 1870.

JOHNSON COUNTY—1881-1890

April 12, 1881 General Election

S. T. Farwell
H. R. Mann
G. E. A. Moeller
M. L. Sarvin

1882 General Election

George Brundate
J. F. Rowe
S. S. Thompson
E. W. Huson

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

1884 General Election

B. F. Perkins
D. A. Savage
Delos Babcock
C. H. Burritt

1886 General Election

O. I. Menefee
D. A. Savage
B. F. Perkins

CROOK COUNTY—1884-1890

Dec. 9, 1884 Organization Election

J. P. Rogers
A. D. Bishop
J. Pattee
John Pearson

1888 General Election

John H. Gates
S. A. Young
John Baugh
Solomon Bunker
Isaac Derickson
F. J. Cady
A. P. Hanson

1886 General Election

John A. Gates

FREMONT COUNTY—1884-1890

Apr. 22, 1884 Organization Election

James Irwin
Otto Frank
E. A. Signor
H. H. Hale
J. D. McCullough
C. C. Fox
E. E. Adams
T. Lyon
Robert McAuley

1886 General Election

Frank E. Coffey
S. P. Warden
C. E. Bates
S. P. O'Meara
Jas. Irwin
P. J. McIntosh

1888 General Election

S. P. O'Meara
Robert Abby
J. R. McKinney
F. B. Sheldon
John Dyer
Jule A. Mason
S. P. Warden
Ed Wardell
Wm. Blackmore
J. J. Signor

1884 General Election

H. H. Hale
Ed Lawn
James Irwin

SHERIDAN COUNTY—1888-1890

May 7, 1888 Organization Election

John T. Yeakey
James Terrill
R. W. Moline
George Ohlman
B. F. Perkins
B. Amsden, Sr.
P. S. Withington
R. D. Darlington

1888 General Election

J. D. Halvey
M. L. Blake
J. M. Calloway
W. D. Wrighter, Jr.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
CONVERSE COUNTY—1888-1890

May 15, 1888 Organization Election	1888 General Election
Harry Rassman	John S. Warner
John S. Warner	Luke Usher
Frank Wolcott	George W. Thomas
Sam Hill	Harvey Ervine
T. C. Williams	H. L. Higbee
	Frank Wolcott
	Thomas C. Williams

WESTON COUNTY—1890

May 16, 1890 Organization Election
B. W. Valentine
George P. Bissell
James Shively
T. B. Hamilton
W. H. Aughey
Elijah P. Bowman

CONSTABLES

LARAMIE COUNTY—1867-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY	1876 General Election
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 7, 1867	Rufus H. Kipp
Frank Earnest	Thomas F. Talbot
Appointed by Dakota Legislative Assembly, Jan. 3, 1868	1878 General Election
James Masterson	Thomas F. Talbot
	R. H. Kipp
Oct. 13, 1868 Dakota Election	1880 General Election
J. S. O'Sullivan	R. H. Kipp
	P. Nolan
WYOMING TERRITORY	1882 General Election
Appointed by the Governor, 1869	B. H. Smalley
W. H. Brown, Aug. 23	P. J. Nolan
Edward Melanger, Dec. 27	1884 General Election
1870 General Election	B. H. Smalley
A. G. Mead	James M. Whitney
S. L. West Moyer	1886 General Election
	John H. Goddard
1872 General Election	B. H. Smalley
Fred Smith	1888 General Election
Daniel Fallen	Edward S. Smith
	Thomas A. Douglas
1874 General Election	
William Taylor	
Clark Devoe	

CONSTABLES

SWEETWATER COUNTY—1869-1890

WYOMING TERRITORY

Carter County

Appointed by the Governor 1869

A. E. Baugh, Sept. 28

Sweetwater County

Appointed by the Governor 1869

T. W. Kinkland, Dec. 21

Appointed by the Governor, 1870

Stephen Jackson, Jan. 14

Wallace M. Eagan, July 25

1870 General Election

J. P. Flanigan

James Gullinan

A. J. Austin

Peter McPhee

Wall Aaagan

1872 General Election

H. C. Stiner

P. McPhee

D. Brookman

I. Barnard

W. Powers

W. C. Tweed

C. Chaplin

1874 General Election

D. Brookman

W. Powers

A. Johnson

Rock Springs

J. Whalen

H. J. Hammond

B. McCabe

Green River

H. C. Miner

L. B. Tripp

J. Wagner

South Pass City

L. Wilson

B. DeCory

F. Foster

Atlantic City

A. Fogg

1876 General Election

P. Anderson

J. Miller

J. Cassells

A. Burgess

1876 General Election—Cont'd

J. Whalen

J. Diamond

1878 General Election

W. Powers

F. LeMaster

J. Wade

G. Krutch

G. Harnis

N. E. Livingston

D. Mulcasa

F. Sheed

J. Grant

J. W. Byrne

1880 General Election

J. H. Skedd

F. Lenhart

J. K. Moore

A. Spangler

F. Casto

J. Wade

F. Ford

J. Kime

L. B. Tripp

1882 General Election

B. McCabe

G. B. Campbell

E. P. Philbrick

I. G. Heisey

Henry Sherman

D. Dillebaugh

N. Garnett

A. Downey

J. Brown

W. H. Powell

F. Porter

F. Castro and Mrs. E. Lamon

1884 General Election

G. McCollon

J. Carr

J. Smith

O. Roy

J. W. Chrisman

W. Hunt

D. P. Faler

B. VanDusen

W. S. Powell

J. D. Payne

L. Dart

CONSTABLES

1886 General Election

S. Dankowski
G. Pickering
E. P. Philbrick
J. B. Richardson
W. F. Miller
J. Parea
G. Scrivner
R. A. Laird

1888 General Election

S. Dankowski
G. Pickering
T. Jolly
J. W. Chrisman
R. A. Laird
W. P. Francis
J. B. Richardson
J. O'Neil

ALBANY COUNTY—1868-1890

DAKOTA TERRITORY

Appointed by Dakota Legislative
Assembly, Dec. 16, 1868

S. Osborne
A. Trabing
Samuel Douglas
E. Carter

1876 General Election

M. Madson

1878 General Election

Lawrence Fee

1880 General Election

James Sterling

WYOMING TERRITORY

Appointed by the Governor 1869

John Lefavie, May 25
John Lefavie, Dec. 21

Appointed by the Governor 1870

Richard Turpin, Feb. 7

1872 General Election

Lawrence Fee
E. W. Janis (appointed Jan. 12)

1874 General Election

Lawrence Fee

1882 General Election

Lawrence Fee

James Stirling

1884 General Election

William Ganion

1886 General Election

A. J. Eirsman
Andrew F. Seymour

1888 General Election

Oliver P. Yelton
Alexander D. McKay

No election records for 1870 available.

CARBON COUNTY—1870-1890

1870 General Election

John Doty
Lee Rich

1872 General Election

D. F. Rennie
L. Rich

1874 General Election

James Rankin
John H. Doyl

1876 General Election

John Irons
R. McFadden

1878 General Election

John Irons

1880 General Election

P. N. Cantlin
J. M. Finley

1882 General Election

J. M. Finley

CONSTABLES

1884 General Election

Isaac Amos

1886 General Election

Taylor Pannock

1888 General Election

Edwin Liniberger

H. T. Rankin

Robert Anderson

Howard Halverson

Philip Baker

UINTA COUNTY—1869-1890

Appointed by the Governor 1869^a

G. W. Pike, Sept. 27

Edward Alton, Sept. 27

George Stall, Dec. 28

William Crawford, Dec. 28

Appointed by the Governor 1870

William Crawford, Feb. 28

1872 General Election

O. Maltby

M. B. Dunbar

Hugh Morrison

1874 General Election

L. W. Smith

John Olsen

O. Maltby

A. L. Toy

1876 General Election

Samuel Dickey

Thomas Beech

L. W. Smith

Bernard Logsdon

1878 General Election

Samuel Dickey

Charles Rhodes

1880 General Election

James Bruce

James Bowns

1880 General Election—Cont'd

Joseph P. Guild

W. L. Leonard

Benjamin Vanderson

1882 General Election

G. W. Pepper

William Brown

James Mahoney

U. P. Davison

1884 General Election

George W. Pepper

C. B. Scott

Samuel Taff

Trevainon Hale

George Thompson

1886 General Election

George Wingate

William Sneddon

James Gantren

Andrew Lyndon

Lucieus Hale

1888 General Election

George Snyder

G. W. Palmer

Isaac Biglow

William Sneddon

Sylvester Collett

J. H. Eardley

^aAppointed by the governor before Uinta County was created by the First Territorial Legislative Assembly, December 1, 1869.

JOHNSON COUNTY—1881-1890

Apr. 12, 1881 Organization Election

Pat Donnelly

J. H. Dunbar

Richard Kennedy

M. A. Benefield

1882 General Election

George Carroll

L. L. Knapp

J. T. Gasgow

W. M. Nichols

CONSTABLES

1884 General Election

C. H. Thurmond
C. W. Round
J. S. DeWitt
W. G. Angus

1886 General Election

Frank McCue
Harry Holloway
Thomas Farrell
J. E. Atkinson

No records available for 1888.

CROOK COUNTY—1884-1890

Dec. 9, 1884 Organization Election

G. W. Laney
E. L. Benton

1888 General Election

Samuel L. Waddington
G. T. Seabury

1886 General Election

Dan E. Stout
Gorham T. Seabury

FREMONT COUNTY—1884-1890

Apr. 22, 1884 Organization Election

Peter Peralta
H. D. Downey
E. A. Signor
L. B. Tripp
J. D. McCullough
T. Lyon
J. F. Casto
D. D. Wolff
Otto Frank

1886 General Election

J. B. Houghton
C. A. Davis
Laurence Kelly
B. F. Cupp

1888 General Election

Ed M. Rhodes
P. J. McIntosh
R. McAuley
F. W. Lyons
Ed Bouland
Frank E. Coffey
Chas. M. Donnelly
J. A. Myers
Dan Dellabaugh

1884 General Election

Samuel Wooley
Peter Peralta

SHERIDAN COUNTY—1888-1890

May 7, 1888 Organization Election

E. H. Turner
D. M. Ray
R. M. Darlington
Perry Cooper
Frank Jones
Thomas Morris
William H. Wilkerson
Wm. Stanley
Wm. Smith

1888 General Election

J. A. Collins
R. P. Weaver
Wilson Peak

CONSTABLES

CONVERSE COUNTY—1888-1890

May 15, 1888 Organization Election	1888 General Election
J. T. Williams	John Rooney
John W. Overman	John W. Overman
Frank P. Ryan	Wm. H. Close
W. H. Close	
Alex Cooper	

WESTON COUNTY—1890

May 16, 1890 Organization Election
J. H. Freel
A. W. Wright
Charles Bond
John McArthur
Thomas Smith
A. C. Crawford

ROAD SUPERVISOR

LARAMIE COUNTY—1886-1890

1886 General Election	1888 General Election
John A. Martin	G. C. Carlton

ALBANY COUNTY—1886-1890

1886 General Election	1888 General Election
Benjamin W. Towner	Benjamin W. Towner

CARBON COUNTY—1886-1890

1886 General Election	1888 General Election
William Humphreys	John H. Lewis

UINTA COUNTY—1886-1890

1886 General Election
S. H. Wright

JOHNSON COUNTY—1886-1890

1886 General Election	1888 General Election
W. E. Jackson	Davis Foster, Dist. No. 1
	R. A. Waln, Dist. No. 2

ROAD SUPERVISOR

CROOK COUNTY—1886-1890

1886 General Election

Henry Mason

FREMONT COUNTY—1886-1890

1886 General Election

L. B. Chapman

1888 General Election

L. B. Chapman

SHERIDAN COUNTY—1888-1890

May 7, 1888 Organization Election

James T. Glasgow

1888 General Election

George Downer

CONVERSE COUNTY—1888-1890

May 15, 1888 Organization Election

Charles Rice

WESTON COUNTY—1890

May 16, 1890 Organization Election

Thomas P. Sweet (appointed)

GENERAL ELECTIONS

Abstract of Votes by Counties for Territorial County Officers—1870-1888

September 6, 1870

The Delegates to Congress and county officers were elected at the same elections so the election precincts for both are the same. The precincts are listed with the abstracts of votes for delegates to congress 1869-1888, so they are not repeated for the county officers. For precinct vote for county officers for this period see **Wyoming Historical Blue Book** files, Wyoming Historical Department.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
M. Mooney.....	194	A. Hopper.....	265
C. G. Bingham.....	183	W. N. Hinsman.....	318
Frank Blake	184	V. S. Hoy.....	251
LARAMIE COUNTY		John Peenoyer.....	344
M. E. Post.....	509	James Leighton.....	361
J. H. Nichols.....	482	James Kime	382
Timothy Dyer	422	UINTA COUNTY	
J. C. Whipple.....	377	Russell B. Thorpe, Sr.....	560
A. R. Converse.....	360	James Van A. Carter.....	291
Jervis Joslin.....	392	Norman Potter	272
Ida Hamilton.....	1	Moses Byrne	257
Mattie Boone	1	Jesse L. Atkins.....	226
Nellie Pierce.....	1		

Albany County vote for 1870 not available.

The 1870 Uinta County election failed to properly elect its county officers; the county commissioners and county clerk were the only county officers who took office. The governor and the county commissioners appointed the other officers, who held office until the next general election in 1872. The vote for Uinta County officers is given but it was not recognized.

SHERIFF

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
Peter Lemon	172	John Boyd.....	287
		John McGlinchie	353
LARAMIE COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
I. M. Preshaw.....	399	Harvey Booth	272
T. Jeff Carr.....	455	George Stoll.....	267
Nelline Hastings.....	1	Richard Hamilton.....	30
J. McMullen.....	2	George Hall	1

COUNTY CLERK

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
J. P. Keller.....	208	John O'Donnell.....	358
		Tim McCarthy.....	278
LARAMIE COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
Mrs. Phoebe Picket.....	385	Louis B. Scoot.....	287
L. Kabis	438	John Y. Sheddon.....	281
French Joe	1		

COUNTY ATTORNEY

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
Charles E. Willson.....	196	A. B. Conway.....	281
		P. L. Williams.....	363
LARAMIE COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
I. W. Cook.....	427		
H. Garbanati.....	407	Byram Lane.....	236
E. P. Johnson.....	1		
Dick Wilmot.....	1		

COUNTY ASSESSOR

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
P. B. Donaldson.....	128	George H. Lewis.....	282
		L. D. Beany.....	356
LARAMIE COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
John K. Jeffries.....	367		
John T. Chaffin.....	475	James A. Ellis.....	292
Mark Parrish.....	28	Richard Veltman.....	260

COUNTY SURVEYOR

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
H. W. Smith.....	97	G. R. McGregor.....	612
LARAMIE COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
John B. Thomas.....	387	John J. Slosson.....	281
L. L. Bedell.....	480	R. H. Durkee.....	273
L. Murrin.....	1		

PROBATE JUDGE AND COUNTY TREASURER

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
E. P. Martin.....	267	H. G. Nickerson.....	257
		James Brennan.....	385
LARAMIE COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
John Slaughter.....	341		
W. L. Kuykendall.....	507	William A. Carter.....	299
Minnie White.....	1	Ed C. Jacobs.....	263

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
John Kendall.....	198	J. H. Gildersleeve.....	337
		E. D. Strong.....	301
LARAMIE COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
Mrs. M. H. Arnold.....	334		
W. J. Stanton.....	489	Richard H. Carter.....	288
George Shaulk.....	1	James N. Nason.....	281

COUNTY CORONER

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
R. Foote	169	L. B. Tripp.....	243
		F. H. Harrison.....	178
LARAMIE COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
W. D. Pease.....	357	Charles M. White.....	271
Dr. H. Heimberger.....	497		
J. S. M. Hawkins.....	1		
George W. Storey.....	4		

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
Mrs. Thankful Cunningham..	5	Charles Sower.....	256
J. W. Hagus.....	54	James W. Stillman.....	368
William McBride.....	57	William Wilkerson.....	269
		Edward Lawn	371
		William Gunnell	345
		H. S. Parkin.....	178
		A. G. Edgerton.....	1
LARAMIE COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
W. H. Brown.....	353	Marshall L. Turley.....	279
James H. Slaughter.....	363	John B. Slosson.....	300
Williams Rowlands	411	John J. Slosson.....	242
C. F. Alter.....	438	Norman Potter	269
Billy Wise.....	1	George W. Fairbank.....	221
Col. John Talbot.....	48	David Gingel.....	19
B. N. Smalley.....	1	John Glenn.....	4
F. D. Yates.....	48	John Dixon.....	1

CONSTABLES

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY—Cont.	
John Foote	37	Wall Aagan	394
John Garvey.....	55	Peter McPhee.....	313
P. B. Danielson.....	5	J. G. Kieth.....	17
		James Culliman.....	363
LARAMIE COUNTY		John Trent.....	3
John Boyd.....	345	Esther Morris	1
James Martin.....	331	Thomas Ryan.....	1
A. G. Mead.....	421	Jack Morrow	3
A. L. West Moyer.....	425		
B. Cornell	1	UINTA COUNTY	
Bud Sternberger	1	Isaac Giles	67
SWEETWATER COUNTY		William Rane.....	39
J. P. Flanigan.....	260	W. H. Manley.....	3
Ed Boughton	2	Charles Guild.....	264
William Jones	2	Joseph S. Morgan.....	41
Joe Little.....	1	William McDonald.....	273
Ben Sheeks.....	1	Richard Lewis.....	268
A. J. Austin.....	248	Harvey McDonald	1
		Albert R. Dunn.....	1

September 3, 1872

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ALBANY COUNTY

R. Galbraith.....	349
Ora Haley.....	404
A. J. Nash.....	280
Rudolph Adramis.....	596
William C. Wilson.....	457
Michael Carrol.....	660

CARBON COUNTY

E. W. Bennet.....	251
Mike Murphy.....	156
William Granger.....	147
Frank Blake.....	74
P. L. Smith.....	165
Oscar Callister.....	165
A. H. Percy.....	11

LARAMIE COUNTY

M. E. Post.....	953
T. Dyer.....	955
J. H. Nichols.....	953

SWEETWATER COUNTY

James Kime.....	558
Richard Grace.....	340
W. A. Johnson.....	315
J. C. Ferris.....	228
William Jones.....	254

UINTA COUNTY

William McDonald.....	353
A. V. Quinn.....	462
E. Alton.....	400
N. Beeman.....	311
William Hinton.....	15
George Pendergrast.....	274
J. T. Atkinson.....	100
C. F. Andrews.....	1

SHERIFF

ALBANY COUNTY

John Lafever.....	339
Thomas J. Dayton.....	585

CARBON COUNTY

William Hawley.....	256
Robert Foot.....	11
W. M. Masi.....	49
Hebert Thayer.....	2
E. A. Smith.....	1
Charles Bechler.....	1

LARAMIE COUNTY

T. Jeff Carr.....	556
N. J. O'Brien.....	546

SWEETWATER COUNTY

John McGlinchey.....	350
A. D. Debble.....	9
Joseph W. Smith.....	204

UINTA COUNTY

W. T. Day.....	226
C. E. Castle.....	364

COUNTY CLERK

ALBANY COUNTY

J. W. Meldrum.....	434
L. D. Pease.....	480

CARBON COUNTY

J. P. Keller.....	253
B. F. Whitmer.....	79
John Hickey.....	16

LARAMIE COUNTY

W. Richardson.....	599
J. K. Jeffrey.....	503

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Tim McCarthy.....	345
E. F. Cheney.....	224

UINTA COUNTY

R. M. Fitch.....	293
A. G. Lee.....	354

COUNTY ATTORNEY

ALBANY COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
Stephen W. Downey.....	380	A. L. Wilkenson.....	212
C. W. Bramel.....	540		
CARBON COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
K. L. Graham.....	248	William G. Tonn.....	39
T. Ryan.....	76	B. M. Hermans.....	171
LARAMIE COUNTY		Peter J. Dawns.....	301
W. H. Miller.....	521		
W. W. Corlett.....	564		

COUNTY ASSESSOR

ALBANY COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
N. F. Spicer.....	334	John Curry.....	329
Charles Mitchell.....	578	A. E. Bradburry.....	240
CARBON COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
B. Ernest.....	176	P. H. Tooley.....	464
James Williams.....	151	R. Veltman.....	162
LARAMIE COUNTY			
J. T. Chaffin.....	694		
H. B. Henderson.....	397		

COUNTY SURVEYOR

ALBANY COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
N. M. Grant.....	301	E. Blanchard	291
George Little	625		
CARBON COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
H. W. Smith.....	147	John McElman	147
LARAMIE COUNTY		P. H. Tooley.....	296
Richard Blackstone.....	1,091	John Hoyt.....	1

PROBATE JUDGE AND COUNTY TREASURER

ALBANY COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
H. H. Richards.....	270	W. L. Kuykendall.....	1,055
George W. Ritter.....	659	SWEETWATER COUNTY	
CARBON COUNTY		James A. Brennen.....	345
Homer Tuttle.....	223	H. G. Nickerson.....	230
William L. Ash.....	95	UINTA COUNTY	
James L. Ash.....	4	Orlando North.....	325
		F. H. Harrison.....	314

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

ALBANY COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
Eliza Boyd	430	L. J. Fields.....	236
William Wilson.....	468	John Smith.....	320
CARBON COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
R. S. Kinney.....	329	C. S. Tisdale.....	1
LARAMIE COUNTY		R. H. Carter.....	205
M. H. Arnold.....	1,018	John Hopkins.....	218
Peter McKay.....	24	G. W. Carlton.....	159

COUNTY CORONER

ALBANY COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
John A. Wright.....	332	John Morris	306
Jeremiah Boris.....	584	George Gravelle.....	212
CARBON COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
R. B. Reid.....	159	C. F. Andrews.....	2
A. R. Clay.....	63	James E. Ellis.....	2
L. Shaffer	1	Adam Coon.....	10
A. Trabing	14	Horace Greeley.....	1
LARAMIE COUNTY		L. D. Pease.....	41
J. C. Webb.....	556	William Gunnell	329
George H. Russell.....	532		

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

ALBANY COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
J. W. Meldrum.....	385	Richard Sherlock	310
H. H. Richards.....	290	Edward Lawn	304
Thomas Shanks.....	922	George G. Gravelle.....	338
George R. Ritter.....	626	Archibald Blair	328
L. D. Pease.....	525	L. J. Fields.....	213
H. K. Thomas.....	351	W. Wales	222
		T. Rettich.....	253
		L. C. Bliss.....	263
CARBON COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
W. M. Lockridge.....	13	W. Carter	1
James Lang.....	1	Old Gooseberry.....	1
R. S. Kinney.....	16	George Stall.....	1
J. W. Loyus.....	8	R. H. Hamilton.....	199
LARAMIE COUNTY		M. Tarley	195
A. G. Mead.....	548	C. M. White.....	257
W. Rowlands	525	A. L. Foy.....	284
John Slaughter.....	530	David Johnson.....	166
George Cassels.....	516	John Hopkins.....	290
E. E. McCammon.....	446	William V. Clark.....	450
Adolph Cuny	628	M. B. Dunbar.....	1

CONSTABLES

ALBANY COUNTY

J. K. Barton.....	316
Charles Roe	281
John Bush.....	350
Lawrence Fee.....	610
A. B. Crawford.....	605
Frank Lepper.....	539
L. E. Layton.....	40

CARBON COUNTY

No record available for Constable
for 1872

LARAMIE COUNTY

Fred Smith.....	676
Danniel Fallen.....	568
William Taylor	548

SWEETWATER COUNTY

H. C. Miner.....	308
D. Brookman.....	331
Peter McPhee.....	325
J. Barnard.....	240
William Powers.....	231
William Tweed	246
Charles Chapin	234

UINTA COUNTY

Hugh Morrison.....	482
LeRoy White.....	123
A. Eckland	2
H. W. Crossley.....	1
George Brown	144
O. Maltby.....	291
C. T. Deuel.....	1
Old Dan.....	2
M. B. Dunbar.....	436
Peggy Wilks	1
George Stall.....	486
Miss Pampkins	1
Jack Robinson.....	2

September 1, 1874

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ALBANY COUNTY

L. Filmore.....	129
George W. Fox.....	122
H. Bischoff.....	117
William H. Holliday.....	248
Bimin Durlaher.....	244
Thomas Alsop.....	248

CARBON COUNTY

James France.....	298
J. B. Adams.....	370
D. R. Clay.....	300
James H. Brammer.....	340
Ed. W. Bennett.....	288
William Dailey.....	269

LARAMIE COUNTY

J. S. Taylor.....	678
H. N. Orr.....	393
W. B. Trufaut.....	683
L. D. Beary.....	939
Fred Landon	871
G. A. Draper.....	868

SWEETWATER COUNTY

D. Greenbalgh.....	280
W. P. Noble.....	315
James Calhoun.....	311
William Evans.....	430
John Jarvie.....	166
John Robinson.....	196
S. J. Fields.....	218
B. Ferris.....	174

Uinta County vote for 1874 not avail-
able for any of the county offices.

SHERIFF

ALBANY COUNTY

William S. Phillips.....	138
John R. Brophy.....	231

CARBON COUNTY

D. F. Rennir.....	341
William Hawley.....	290
J. A. Gamble.....	1

LARAMIE COUNTY

Charles Filliller.....	731
N. J. O'Brien.....	833

SWEETWATER COUNTY

P. H. McPhee.....	293
John Sheeran.....	191
John Dykins.....	220

COUNTY CLERK**ALBANY COUNTY**

J. W. Meldrum.....	188
L. D. Pease.....	177

LARAMIE COUNTY

George H. Stimpson.....	701
T. Jeff Carr.....	650
W. Richardson.....	161

CARBON COUNTY

P. L. Smith.....	365
D. M. Van.....	271

SWEETWATER COUNTY

A. McIntosh.....	261
L. E. Bliss.....	221
W. E. Hogan.....	218

COUNTY ATTORNEY**ALBANY COUNTY**

M. C. Brown.....	119
C. W. Bramel.....	243

LARAMIE COUNTY

W. H. Miller.....	734
W. W. Corlett.....	811

CARBON COUNTY

Ben F. Northington.....	291
James Long.....	270
H. Allen.....	21
William Granger.....	3

SWEETWATER COUNTY

No records available for County
Attorney for 1874.

COUNTY ASSESSOR**ALBANY COUNTY**

N. K. Boswell.....	132
M. A. Hance.....	227

LARAMIE COUNTY

E. J. Morris.....	845
Isaac Bergman.....	709

CARBON COUNTY

B. T. Ryan.....	304
J. P. Keller.....	283
J. F. Foote.....	33

SWEETWATER COUNTY

W. A. Johnson.....	282
H. G. Overholt.....	239
Peter Ward.....	175

COUNTY SURVEYOR**ALBANY COUNTY**

W. C. Downey.....	365
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LARAMIE COUNTY

A. J. Parshall.....	1,537
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CARBON COUNTY

Louis Johnson.....	294
M. Murphy.....	334

SWEETWATER COUNTY

E. Blanchard.....	696
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PROBATE JUDGE AND COUNTY TREASURER

ALBANY COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
J. E. Gates.....	115	R. Blackstone	633
George W. Ritter.....	254	D. C. Tracy.....	909
CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
Wm. L. Ash.....	407	J. A. Brennan.....	312
Hosmer Tuttle.....	226	Frank Low.....	192
		H. G. Nickerson.....	186

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

ALBANY COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
John McLeod.....	116	N. E. Stark.....	624
M. L. Andrews.....	251	F. W. Hilliard.....	916
CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
R. S. Kinney.....	631	C. Washington.....	291
		E. Clegg	198
		John Jarvie.....	205

COUNTY CORONER

ALBANY COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
J. Boris	112	R. H. Kipp.....	614
James Vine.....	245	James Talbot	923
CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
James Rose.....	280	W. A. Richie.....	294
Thomas Slack	52	John Smith.....	216
		Alf Young.....	178

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

ALBANY COUNTY		CARBON COUNTY	
A. J. McHaffey.....	201	N. A. Baldwin.....	34
		A. Page	4
A. J. Nash.....	166	John Striker.....	8
		A. Morrison	48
J. S. McCool.....	124	Ed. Crocker	86
		B. T. Ryan.....	45
W. S. Bramel.....	242	J. Austin	1
		J. Gregory.....	1
J. W. Meldrum.....	130	L. L. Doolittle.....	110
		J. C. Frand.....	99
L. D. Pease.....	236	S. T. Lewis.....	10
		B. F. Hatch.....	3
J. E. Gates.....	121	S. Shirson.....	2
		Mrs. Ostrander	2
George W. Ritter.....	246	John Porter	16
		G. Lowery.....	21

LARAMIE COUNTY

A. G. Mead.....	523
John Slaughter.....	993
Thomas M. Fisher.....	590
Donald McPhee.....	17
Donald Clark.....	16
J. W. Ford.....	43
Jules E. Coffey.....	33
Isaac I. Pettleyoun.....	59

SWEETWATER COUNTY

H. Wilkenson.....	308
J. W. Stillman.....	293
O. Melvin.....	285
William Tweed.....	285
John Curry.....	492
Tix Trumble.....	489
John Lugrigson.....	387
J. Himmelsbach.....	405
Ed Laun.....	194
Frank E. Coffey.....	216
George Logan.....	203
J. H. Johnson.....	22
John Crisman.....	212
John Robinson.....	192

CONSTABLE

ALBANY COUNTY

Manis Davis.....	96
David R. Daley.....	273
Alex McGregor.....	121
John Kerwin.....	246
M. Madson.....	116
Lawrence Fee.....	248
George B. Boswell.....	125
W. L. Brandes.....	230

LARAMIE COUNTY

Baptiste Poirier.....	71
J. H. Bowman.....	7
William Taylor.....	534
E. O'Malley.....	495
Morgan Warner.....	469
Clark Devoe.....	593

CARBON COUNTY

Henry Beckman.....	9
Thomas Duffy.....	17
William Slater.....	19
Mrs. O'Hern.....	2
P. Thompson.....	2
L. Fitch.....	46
A. Trabing.....	1
T. Haywood.....	27
G. Riley.....	107
J. Jones.....	45
J. S. Cole.....	6
C. M. Scribner.....	3
James Rankin.....	131
Sam Morgan.....	92
James F. Carroll.....	8

SWEETWATER COUNTY

D. Brockman.....	306
W. Powers.....	180
John Whelan.....	280
H. C. Miner.....	283
Lee Wilson.....	691
Ben DeGory.....	489
Charless Fogg.....	694
A. Johnson.....	208
—— McCabe.....	178
L. B. Gripp.....	205
A. Fisher.....	205
A. J. Hammond.....	238
Joseph Wagner.....	159

November 7, 1876

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ALBANY COUNTY

Henry Wagner.....	941
J. S. McCool.....	979
N. A. Heath.....	901
J. A. Fisher.....	631
C. D. Roberts.....	505
Thomas Alsop.....	586

CARBON COUNTY

N. N. Craig.....	337
Joseph Hurt.....	440
John S. Jones.....	387
James France.....	552
W. H. Hobson.....	481
William Bramer.....	569

LARAMIE COUNTY

A. H. Swan.....	1,346
D. K. Smith.....	784
E. Nagle	1,191
Fred Landan	900
John Sparks.....	1,381
John Talbot.....	864

SWEETWATER COUNTY

W. P. Noble.....	464
William F. O'Neil.....	409
John Lee.....	368
James Calhoon	398
S. I. Field.....	301
Dave Greenbalch.....	294
William Evans.....	263
John Jarvie.....	106
J. G. Ferris.....	5

Uinta County vote for 1876 not available for any of the county offices.

SHERIFF**ALBANY COUNTY**

Daniel Nottage	865
J. R. Brophy.....	670

LARAMIE COUNTY

N. J. O'Brien.....	1,067
T. Jeff Carr.....	1,106

CARBON COUNTY

Joseph H. Bremmer.....	441
Isaac M. Lowry.....	485

SWEETWATER COUNTY

John W. Dykins.....	502
P. A. McPhee.....	414

COUNTY CLERK**ALBANY COUNTY**

J. W. Meldrum.....	956
Louis Miller.....	561

LARAMIE COUNTY

George B. Stimpson.....	1,034
Louis Loeb.....	1,130

CARBON COUNTY

John C. Friend.....	428
Joseph B. Adams.....	484

SWEETWATER COUNTY

A. McIntosh.....	611
L. C. Bliss.....	304

COUNTY ATTORNEY**ALBANY COUNTY**

M. C. Brown.....	965
E. V. Price.....	545

LARAMIE COUNTY

E. P. Johnson.....	1,059
William H. Miller.....	1,110

CARBON COUNTY

G. C. Smith.....	418
Homer Merrell	491

SWEETWATER COUNTY

A. B. Conway.....	122
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COUNTY ASSESSOR**ALBANY COUNTY**

Lawrence Fee	1,352
W. Sinclair	3

LARAMIE COUNTY

George R. Thomas.....	826
W. G. Provines.....	1,339

CARBON COUNTY

William Jungquist	454
Howard L. Bair.....	470

SWEETWATER COUNTY

K. McLennan.....	507
Joseph Ansel	411

COUNTY SURVEYOR

ALBANY COUNTY

W. O. Downey..... 1,531

CARBON COUNTY

A. A. Burton..... 422
Louis Johnson 503

LARAMIE COUNTY

George R. Thomas..... 818
W. G. Provines..... 1,339

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Edward Blanchard..... 615

PROBATE JUDGE AND COUNTY TREASURER

ALBANY COUNTY

J. W. Donnellan..... 933
W. H. Holliday..... 591

CARBON COUNTY

R. B. Robinson..... 345
William L. Ash..... 584

LARAMIE COUNTY

Oscar B. Sharpless..... 830
Charles F. Miller..... 1,334

SWEETWATER COUNTY

A. E. Bradbury..... 593
A. Hanson 307
George G. Gravelle..... 8

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

ALBANY COUNTY

Rev. G. Johnston..... 1,536

CARBON COUNTY

M. E. Hocker..... 427
Daniel Clay..... 488

LARAMIE COUNTY

C. M. Sanders..... 831
J. Y. Cowhick..... 1,338

SWEETWATER COUNTY

J. W. Nason..... 458
T. W. Quinn..... 442

COUNTY CORONER

ALBANY COUNTY

J. W. Dysart..... 966
Jeremiah Boies 545
C. D. Mothley..... 5

CARBON COUNTY

H. F. Errett..... 410
Ed. S. Snow..... 516

LARAMIE COUNTY

A. E. Hawes..... 944
George P. Goldacker..... 1,191

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Dave Rathburne 429
Joseph A. Bebow..... 25

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

The Justices of the Peace and Constables were elected by county for their respective districts from 1870 to 1876, inclusive.

The population was too scant in the outlying districts to elect an officer by district. From 1878 to 1888 they were elected by precinct which are given beginning with 1878.

ALBANY COUNTY

E. W. Nye.....	792
I. P. Caldwell.....	884
N. L. Andrews.....	484
Louis Miller.....	506
J. W. Meldrum.....	6
W. N. Gale.....	798
R. R. Sutherland.....	883
Mary Davis.....	10
Mrs. Gabitt.....	2
R. Homer.....	13
P. G. McIntosh.....	49
Lawrence Fee.....	1,164
M. Madson.....	868
Mrs. Pat Keane.....	3
E. Ivanson.....	3

CARBON COUNTY

M. E. Hocker.....	183
James Lang.....	126
H. F. Errett.....	175
L. M. Levy.....	6
S. T. Lewis.....	26
H. W. Smith.....	9
Mrs. Ferris.....	3
Daniel Sleeper.....	11
Thomas Markle.....	8
W. E. Stevenson.....	5
J. W. Johnson.....	90
D. P. Hughes.....	87
G. W. Durant.....	47
A. Page.....	17

LARAMIE COUNTY

John Slaughter.....	815
Thomas Fisher.....	947
Daniel Fallon.....	767
S. H. Wood.....	457
A. S. Emery.....	169
Isaac Battelyoun.....	184
T. C. Dickson.....	19
W. A. Bashe.....	28
O. P. Goodwin.....	3
Henry Chase.....	15
I. N. Bard.....	52

SWEETWATER COUNTY

T. W. Quinn.....	100
James I. Patten.....	26
H. G. Nickerson.....	30
Edward Lawn.....	22
Charles Washington.....	28
E. F. Cheney.....	2
L. B. Tripp.....	13
John Norton.....	1
J. W. Stillman.....	81
J. K. Graff.....	119
A. J. Hammond.....	13
S. Rouff.....	69
W. H. Spafford.....	66
T. Kinney.....	30
S. J. Large.....	1
Justin Pomroy.....	10

CONSTABLE

ALBANY COUNTY

A. J. Nash.....	785
D. C. Cramer.....	15
R. Turpin.....	2
Morris Davis.....	1
G. W. Russell.....	2
J. McGill.....	884
Miss McCarther.....	4
Frank Sargent.....	22
John Brubecker.....	32
Peter Johnson.....	16

CARBON COUNTY

John Irms.....	173
Rich McFadden.....	156

CARBON COUNTY—Cont.

Peter Thomssen.....	120
F. H. Jones.....	2
..... Slossen.....	2
A. J. Roberts.....	9
Mrs. Ferris.....	3
W. B. Goodlett.....	25
A. B. Campbell.....	39
James Daugherty.....	40
D. C. Dutton.....	2
R. Widowfield.....	112
J. V. Purdy.....	56
J. B. Fuhrman.....	47
J. Fisher.....	16
L. Cabert.....	26

LARAMIE COUNTY

Rufus H. Kipp.....	843
James Julian.....	675
Thomas F. Talbot.....	832
Thomas Cahill.....	779
A. W. Means.....	184
A. Martin	20
William English	26
Norman McDeraid.....	13
A. O. Loomis.....	2
George Corson.....	45

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Peter Anderson.....	80
Ed. St. John.....	45
Joe Miller.....	28
John Cassells.....	34
R. Ricketts.....	1
E. S. Snowden.....	15
A. Burgess.....	7
John Johnson.....	3
John Whalen.....	80
Jack Warren.....	51
Eugene Bernard	54
Frank Walker.....	50
John Dramond.....	121

November 5, 1878

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

CARBON COUNTY

John W. Johnson.....	573
B. T. Ryan.....	555
C. T. Justus.....	501
John M. Bennett.....	484
E. W. Hoisington.....	396
Charles Bussard	340

LARAMIE COUNTY

W. G. Bullock.....	1,053
E. H. Leibey.....	1,326
John F. Coad.....	992
George L. Holt.....	1,137
Charles Hetch.....	1,089
John H. Durbin.....	904

SWEETWATER COUNTY

John Curry.....	557
William Tittsworth	457
R. Rickets.....	249
J. H. Mason.....	649
J. K. Moore.....	488
A. Fosher.....	420
William F. O'Neal.....	134
Charles Oldham	50

Albany and Uintah County vote for
1878 not available for any of the
county offices.

SHERIFF

CARBON COUNTY

George Ferris.....	2
James G. Rankin.....	493
William Daley.....	444

LARAMIE COUNTY

George A. Draper.....	1,074
H. H. Helphenstine.....	1,068
T. W. Rutledge.....	2

SWEETWATER COUNTY

W. A. Johnson.....	574
J. M. Tisdell.....	405
John Hartley	57

COUNTY CLERK

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
Joseph B. Adams.....	503	A. McIntosh.....	
N. N. Craig.....	432	A. C. Lathrop.....	
LARAMIE COUNTY			
H. Wood Foglesong.....	896		
J. K. Jeffrey.....	1,222		

COUNTY ATTORNEY

CARBON COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
G. C. Smith.....	411	Wm. H. Miller.....	1,006
C. A. Conwell.....	393	E. P. Johnson.....	1,132
John C. Friend.....	87	SWEETWATER COUNTY	
Louis Barker.....	1	L. B. Gibson.....	426
Homer Merrell.....	14	A. B. Conway.....	243
		J. W. Sleeper.....	44

COUNTY ASSESSOR

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
David Thomas.....	424	K. M. Lennan.....	660
William Junquist.....	517	George McKay.....	375
LARAMIE COUNTY			
John T. Chaffin.....	1,304		
George Wilford.....	832		

COUNTY SURVEYOR

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
M. N. Grant.....	821	P. S. Quinn.....	569
Thomas Quaily.....	418	Ed Blanchard.....	471
LARAMIE COUNTY			
William G. Provines.....	1,210		
A. M. Rogers.....	923		

PROBATE JUDGE AND COUNTY TREASURER

CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
Robert M. Galbraith.....	454	James Cappock.....	392
M. E. Hocker.....	483	A. Hanson.....	655
LARAMIE COUNTY			
C. F. Miller.....	1,329		
F. S. Whitney.....	823		

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

CARBON COUNTY

M. D. Houghton.....	523
T. M. Smith.....	419

LARAMIE COUNTY

J. Y. Cowhick.....	1,107
W. P. Carroll.....	1,016

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Chas. Washington.....	490
Ed DeWolf.....	551

COUNTY CORONER

CARBON COUNTY

Thomas Shotwell	457
T. M. Smith.....	473

LARAMIE COUNTY

George P. Goldacker.....	883
W. F. Lee.....	1,240

SWEETWATER COUNTY

F. W. Conklin.....	556
Theo. Rice	481

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

CARBON COUNTY

No record available for Justice of the Peace for 1878.

LARAMIE COUNTY

Cheyenne 1st and 2nd Districts

John Talbot.....	686
John Slaughter.....	738
James A. Bean.....	786
Thomas M. Fisher.....	932

Hat Creek

W. H. Munro.....	24
John H. Bowman.....	30

Fort Laramie

F. L. Green.....	105
John W. Reed.....	42

Chugwater

F. S. Hambleton.....	39
E. A. Harley.....	15

Granite Canyon

A. W. Hayford.....	13
J. R. Hooper.....	13

Pine Bluffs

A. Tracey	2
W. Rowland.....	5

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Rock Springs

John Daimond.....	176
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Green River

J. W. Stillman.....	171
T. J. Edwards.....	5

Henry's Fork

W. H. Moss.....	19
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Bryan

T. McCarty.....	1
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LaBarge

C. Buckman.....	33
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Fontenelle

J. Pomeroy.....	11
D. B. Rathbum.....	12

South Pass

J. Molsen.....	23
L. B. Tripp.....	2
J. Sherman	3

Atlantic City

John Foshier.....	35
Charles Washington.....	27

Miner's Delight

H. C. Nickerson.....	32
D. Dillabaugh.....	19

Lander

George Stringfield.....	96
T. W. Quinn.....	88

North Park

Ed Alton.....	70
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CONSTABLES

CARBON COUNTY

No record available for Constable
for 1878.

LARAMIE COUNTY

Cheyenne 1st and 2nd Districts

B. F. Smalley.....	731
Thomas F. Talbot.....	775
R. H. Kipp.....	939
John F. Curran.....	726

Hat Creek

Charles Snyder.....	53
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Fort Laramie

S. W. Spencer.....	84
William Fleet.....	44
W. H. Coleman.....	18

Chugwater

D. McPhee.....	51
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Granite Canyon

H. DeLisle.....	23
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Pine Bluffs

John B. Payton.....	8
C. Humphrey.....	1

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Rock Springs

William Powers.....	116
G. McClintic.....	70

Green River

F. Loamaster.....	126
John Warren.....	83

Henry's Fork

John Wade.....	19
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Bryan

M. Loomis.....	1
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LaBarge

T. Krutch.....	33
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Fontenelle

John Holland.....	18
George Hamms.....	6

South Pass

A. Stubo.....	8
W. E. Livingston.....	18

Atlantic City

A. Heyroth.....	16
D. Mulcuir.....	32
W. B. Gratrix.....	4
Junies Drumm.....	4

Miner's Delight

Frank Shedd.....	23
Jos. Miller.....	27
W. Young.....	6

Lander

John Grant.....	181
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North Park

J. W. Byrne.....	41
E. R. Dunham.....	38

November 2, 1880

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ALBANY COUNTY

Simon Durlacher.....	754
H. G. Balch.....	856
J. W. Stryker.....	726
A. S. Peabody.....	923
F. Prahl.....	822
Theodore Bruback.....	810

CARBON COUNTY

P. J. Foster.....	791
B. F. Hubbs.....	701
John McCormick.....	766
Robert Wilson.....	586
L. Stockwell.....	633
E. S. Hall.....	568

LARAMIE COUNTY

J. H. McMinn.....	1,186
N. Robertson.....	1,338
N. N. Craig.....	1,038
H. Housman.....	438

SWEETWATER COUNTY

John Cuny.....	473
C. H. Oldman.....	435
James Calhoun.....	364
Theodore Rice.....	511
J. G. Leland.....	414
A. Fosher.....	823

UINTA COUNTY

E. S. Crocker.....	355
Thomas Blyth.....	447
R. V. Bruickley.....	378
John McMannis.....	136
W. G. Burton.....	352
Thomas Garrick.....	325
W. B. Dodridge.....	382
Newell Beeman.....	284
T. H. Harrison.....	259
A. V. Quinn.....	3
——— McConnell.....	1

SHERIFF**ALBANY COUNTY**

J. T. Holliday.....	747
N. K. Boswell.....	902

CARBON COUNTY

I. C. Miller.....	693
James G. Rankin.....	650

LARAMIE COUNTY

L. K. Sharpless.....	1,680
T. Jeff Carr.....	912

SWEETWATER COUNTY

P. A. McPhee.....	669
E. F. Cheney.....	324
B. F. Lowe.....	25

UINTA COUNTY

Samuel Dickey.....	461
Edward Flannery.....	259
L. N. Lazert.....	189

COUNTY CLERK**ALBANY COUNTY**

C. W. Spalding.....	767
C. H. Clark.....	881

CARBON COUNTY

D. P. Hughes.....	730
H. B. Hall.....	639

LARAMIE COUNTY

J. K. Jeffrey.....	1,580
L. Kabis.....	1,013

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Ed. S. DeWolf.....	632
Tim McCarthy.....	373

UINTA COUNTY

Alf. G. Lee.....	489
John Stone.....	523

COUNTY ATTORNEY**ALBANY COUNTY**

J. P. Caldwell.....	790
J. W. Blake.....	816

CARBON COUNTY

S. T. Lewis.....	584
Homer Merrell.....	760

LARAMIE COUNTY

J. C. Baird.....	1,069
C. N. Potter.....	1,501

SWEETWATER COUNTY

A. B. Conway.....	149
L. B. Gibson.....	94

UINTA COUNTY

W. G. VanHorne.....	235
H. Garbanati.....	422
C. M. White.....	350

COUNTY ASSESSOR

ALBANY COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
James Vine.....	749	E. J. Morris.....	448
George Little	891	A. D. Deffle.....	570
CARBON COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
Fred F. Her.....	739		
L. G. Smith.....	605		
LARAMIE COUNTY		William G. Lane.....	674
J. T. Caffin.....	1,488	R. U. Ficht.....	349
A. G. McGregot.....	1,093		

COUNTY SURVEYOR

ALBANY COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
W. O. Downey.....	785	Wm. G. Provines.....	1,505
M. N. Grant.....	865	C. W. Brown.....	1,089
CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
J. S. Jones.....	736	P. L. Quinn.....	92
R. M. Jones.....	590	UINTA COUNTY	
		Joseph Shaw.....	1,013

PROBATE JUDGE AND COUNTY TREASURER

ALBANY COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
U. C. Jahren.....	759	I. Bergman.....	1,380
A. G. Dunn.....	881	C. F. Miller.....	1,230
CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
		G. L. Vickery.....	569
		Alf Young.....	460
		UINTA COUNTY	
M. E. Hocker.....	788	William H. Tarpe.....	435
J. R. Hawley.....	577	J. Van A. Carter.....	585

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

ALBANY COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
J. McGaughey	755	J. Y. Cowhick.....	1,364
D. J. Pierce.....	895	S. A. Bristol.....	1,234
CARBON COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
		J. H. Mason.....	175
		Ed Lawn.....	99
		UINTA COUNTY	
C. E. Blydenburgh.....	744		
N. W. Chase.....	610	F. L. Arnold	

COUNTY CORONER

ALBANY COUNTY

Dr. P. Gunster.....	855
J. Boies	789

CARBON COUNTY

R. W. Baxter.....	663
A. G. Edgerton.....	686
George Riley	1

LARAMIE COUNTY

William F. Lee.....	1,551
W. W. Crook.....	1,018

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Chris Ranley.....	189
A. McPhadden	84

UINTA COUNTY

E. S. Bisbuig.....	774
F. G. Fiero.....	233
J. B. Wilson.....	15

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

ALBANY COUNTY

Laramie City

H. G. Welch.....	484
James Vine.....	511
E. W. Nye.....	705
M. L. Brandt.....	620

Sherman

Albert Freeland.....	16
C. D. Roberts.....	52

Tie Siding

Leroy Grant.....	15
E. L. Whitmin.....	30
W. Broadhurst.....	1

Cooper's Lake

George Little	23
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Rock Creek

R. B. Wright.....	17
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Fort Fetterman

John O. Ward.....	34
B. F. White.....	1
John D. O'Brien.....	15
G. P. France.....	2

Sheep Mountain

Dave Bruback.....	12
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Cummin's City

George Heldreth.....	64
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CARBON COUNTY

Carbon

Oscar Johnson.....	81
Patrick McDermot.....	96
William West.....	26
John Roberts	20

Centennial

J. H. Kelley.....	11
Thomas Markle.....	13

Clear Water

E. A. Moaller.....	35
A. P. Justy.....	77
N. S. Andrews.....	47
James Justin.....	1
Norman M. Miller.....	4

Douglas

Walter Ackroyd.....	24
G. W. McFarland.....	2
A. A. Benton.....	2

Ferris

Arthur Roberts	34
Howard Bain.....	1

Goose Creek

J. S. Bemfee.....	10
J. T. Wolf.....	32

Medicine Bow Crossing

Samuel Daniels	29
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Percy

W. S. Kerr.....	7
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Rawlins

E. F. Delahanty.....	209
A. G. Edgerton.....	214
H. T. Snively.....	235
F. G. Palmer.....	159

Powder River

W. E. Hathaway.....	10
Dick Fruin	1

CARBON COUNTY—Cont.

Stockwell's	
Joe McMicken.....	29
Separation	
A. Campbell	1
Warm Springs	
J. F. Crawford.....	27
J. S. Harris.....	7
E. B. Marsh.....	36
William March	6

LARAMIE COUNTY

Cheyenne 1st & 2nd Districts	
A. S. Emery.....	485
J. A. Bean.....	963
C. O. Ford.....	141
John Slaughter.....	1,092
George Wilford.....	787
Cheyenne Pass	
Samuel Green.....	3
George B. Dunham.....	5
Chugwater	
David Lannen	18
J. R. Apperson.....	13
Egbert	
Frank S. Hambelton.....	17
Granite Canyon	
A. W. Means.....	15
J. J. Hauphoff.....	12
B. A. Hart.....	116
Hat Creek	
A. F. Morford.....	24
J. R. Keyes.....	25
Jenney's Stockade	
Robert Graham.....	18
Lower Horse Creek	
Al Bowie.....	4
Pine Bluffs	
W. Hodge.....	1
C. M. LaGrange.....	15
Pole Creek	
J. P. Payton.....	5
Rawhide Buttes	
C. E. Atkins.....	26
J. Childs.....	3

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Rock Springs	
A. L. Mauk.....	139
John Gagan.....	96
Ed Clegg.....	15
Green River	
J. W. Stillman.....	80
J. B. Warpin.....	106
Lander	
George Stringfield.....	126
James I. Patten.....	12
J. Grimet.....	18
North Fork	
H. H. Hale.....	70
G. B. Harrison	11
LaBarge	
C. Buckman	42
Atlantic City	
Ed Lawn.....	7
Little Popo Agie	
J. G. Faris.....	19
Henry's Fork	
R. E. Sun.....	19
Sage Creek	
John Falkner	11
Miner's Delight	
John Hartten.....	23
South Pass City	
C. C. Fox	

UINTA COUNTY

Evanston	
C. E. Castle.....	359
Almy	
James Bowns.....	126
Piedmont	
John Sullivan.....	34
A. B. Cameron.....	19
Granger	
Mrs. H. A. Mann.....	18
Smith's Fork	
John Hunter, Sr.....	47
A. H. Johnson.....	1
Burnt Fork	
Robert Hereford	29

UINTA COUNTY—Cont.

Cokeville

S. Collett.....	14
A. Stone.....	20

Goodman's Ranch

George Goodman.....	18
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Salt River

David Robinson.....	20
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Fontenelle

Justing Pomroy.....	11
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CONSTABLE

ALBANY COUNTY

Laramie City

Lawrence Fee.....	1,064
James Sterling.....	1,083

Sherman

Frank Cross.....	44
William L. Keep.....	44

Cooper's Lake

D. A. Hedlin.....	23
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Rock Creek

H. Holloway.....	13
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Fort Fetterman

J. W. Dunn.....	23
J. W. Bridge.....	8

Sheep Mountain

A. M. May.....	12
James Doughty.....	2

Big Laramie

D. C. Bacon.....	1
O. D. Sodergren.....	12

Cummins

Mike Kendal.....	43
Theodore Eaton.....	23

CARBON COUNTY

Carbon

John Smith.....	89
James Rider.....	107

Centennial

Peter Christensen.....	14
J. J. Dean.....	10

Clear Water

Richard Kennedy.....	88
A. M. Banman.....	4

Douglas Creek

I. M. Bird.....	5
T. J. Harvey.....	21

Ferris

P. H. Cantlin.....	34
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Goose Creek

John St. Clair.....	33
L. A. Zane.....	1
G. W. Vic.....	1

Medicine Bow Crossing

C. Burke.....	18
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Percy

A. F. Johnson.....	4
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Rawlins

J. N. Finley.....	241
Howard Blair.....	152

Powder River

W. S. Mead.....	9
F. T. Farwell.....	1
G. W. Metcalf.....	1

Stockwell's

William Humphrey.....	26
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Separation

R. T. Rankin.....	1
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Tremont

J. N. Linley.....	1
J. W. Wallace.....	1

Warm Springs

William Caldwell.....	4
John Baxter.....	7
E. J. Bowen.....	6
B. Thyan.....	2
A. W. Eager.....	46

LARAMIE COUNTY

Cheyenne 1st & 2nd Districts

R. S. Smith.....	787
R. H. Kipp.....	1,016
J. Martin.....	72
P. Nolan.....	892

LARAMIE COUNTY—Cont.

Cheyenne Pass

Samuel Green..... 9

Chugwater

David Lannen 4

I. W. Howard 5

John Adams..... 18

Egbert

Harry Rehmeier..... 18

B. F. Kelly..... 2

Granite Canyon

G. W. Coates..... 58

Hat Creek

P. Walpool 23

L. J. Brown..... 32

Jenney's Stockade

John Barkely 18

Pine Bluffs

S. M. Ankeny..... 8

Pole Creek

J. H. Coughlin..... 16

Rawhide Buttes

Daniel Bohen..... 11

Edward Mayes..... 27

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Lander

Charles Campbell 55

Frank Lewhart..... 116

North Fork

B. Blogg 96

Bitter Creek

J. K. Moore..... 12

Atlantic City

J. Carues 43

Little Popo Agie

William Gratrix..... 9

Sam Spangler

Henry's Fork

Frank Casts 20

Sage Creek

John Wade..... 12

Henry Perry..... 5

Miner's Delight

Ed Falkner 4

Hank Ford 6

South Pass City

James Klein 20

John Robinson..... 5

Bryan

L. B. Tripp..... 20

UINTA COUNTY

Evanston

W. W. Prah..... 125

W. L. Leonard..... 262

Almy

James Bruce..... 124

Piedmont

John Guild..... 28

Mr. Burns 23

Granger

J. W. Holmes..... 17

Smith's Fork

Thomas Manley..... 41

Burnt Fork

Benjamin Vandusen..... 12

W. W. Fallen..... 10

Cokeville

E. W. Holland..... 13

J. J. Stewart..... 20

Goodman's Ranch

Frank Lannon 18

Salt River

Peter Clark..... 20

Fontenelle

C. F. Robinson..... 10

November 7, 1882

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ALBANY COUNTY

H. G. Balch.....	1,271
M. H. Murphy.....	1,192
James Vine.....	1,101
A. S. Peabody.....	1,269
J. W. Collins.....	1,171
John McGill.....	1,276

CARBON COUNTY

Frank Earnest.....	941
William Granger.....	780
William Baier.....	715
George Ferris.....	776
Frank A. Hadsell.....	761
James Cantlin.....	1

JOHNSON COUNTY

C. E. Wilson.....	55
J. H. Windsor.....	447
N. Huntington.....	231
Jasper M. Clevenger.....	91
W. H. Halland.....	480
W. F. Davis.....	103
Thomas J. Foster.....	84
Joseph Clevenger.....	256
J. D. Davis.....	4
N. G. Carrville.....	1

LARAMIE COUNTY

Thomas Swan.....	3,217
A. Gilchrist.....	1,451
G. W. Hoyt.....	1,625
T. Dyer.....	1,893
A. W. Haygood.....	1,603
J. C. Stacey.....	28

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Alf Young.....	673
Joseph Young.....	955
F. G. Burnett.....	623
George B. Spinner.....	705
A. Fosher.....	682

UINTA COUNTY

Orlando North.....	618
Thomas Blythe.....	807
I. C. Winslow.....	1,245
F. Riepen.....	836

SHERIFF

ALBANY COUNTY

Louis Miller.....	1,309
Daniel Nottage.....	1,149

CARBON COUNTY

I. C. Miller	
Isaac Amos	

JOHNSON COUNTY

Frank M. Canton.....	231
Andrew S. Brown.....	88
W. E. Jackson.....	210
Richard Richter.....	60
Jack Farrell.....	4

LARAMIE COUNTY

Hiram B. Kelly.....	1,370
Seth K. Sharpless.....	1,937

SWEETWATER COUNTY

P. A. McPhee.....	625
G. L. Vickery.....	634

UINTA COUNTY

J. J. LeCain.....	800
John McManis.....	499

COUNTY CLERK

ALBANY COUNTY

G. H. Clark.....	1,332
George W. Fox.....	1,144

CARBON COUNTY

D. P. Hughes.....	1,040
William L. Ash.....	560

JOHNSON COUNTY

N. G. Carrville.....	217
Wm. E. Halleman.....	212
H. R. Mann.....	96

LARAMIE COUNTY

John K. Jeffrey.....	1,807
Wm. G. Provines.....	1,489

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Ed Morris.....	738
E. S. DeWolf.....	466

UINTA COUNTY

Thos. E. McLelland.....	528
John Stone.....	714
John Sterling.....	57

COUNTY ATTORNEY

ALBANY COUNTY

C. W. Bramel.....	1,190
J. W. Blake.....	1,254

CARBON COUNTY

Zachary T. Brown.....	590
Homer Merrell.....	816
R. G. Foster.....	1
William Skea.....	1

JOHNSON COUNTY

Henry S. Elliott.....	467
J. D. Louchs.....	97
J. F. Benifill.....	2
N. L. Andrews.....	8
Nat Canfield.....	1
Mrs. Fitzgerald.....	2

LARAMIE COUNTY

J. C. Baird.....	2,054
C. N. Potter.....	1,258

SWEETWATER COUNTY

A. B. Conaway.....	1,246
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UINTA COUNTY

G. D. Clark.....	1,308
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COUNTY ASSESSOR

ALBANY COUNTY

P. H. Brophy.....	1,294
O. P. Yelton.....	1,167

CARBON COUNTY

John Ellis.....	982
F. G. Palmer.....	622

JOHNSON COUNTY

O. P. Hanna.....	104
C. A. Farwell.....	191
Ken M. Burkitt.....	108
Jack Dow.....	182

LARAMIE COUNTY

No records available for County Assessor for 1882.	
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SWEETWATER COUNTY

Frank Auer.....	389
Frank E. Coffee.....	656
Charles Fogg.....	202

UINTA COUNTY

W. H. Moss.....	586
G. C. L. Goodman.....	703

COUNTY SURVEYOR

ALBANY COUNTY

W. O. Downey.....	2,459
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CARBON COUNTY

John S. Jones.....	931
M. N. Grant.....	666

JOHNSON COUNTY

B. Amsden, Sr.....	418
Ed B. Chaplin.....	148

LARAMIE COUNTY

John Apperson.....	1,543
C. W. Brown.....	1,733
W. W. Jeffrey.....	3,299

SWEETWATER COUNTY

No records available for County
Surveyor for 1882.

UINTA COUNTY

T. E. Caldwell..... 759
John Sights..... 529

PROBATE JUDGE AND COUNTY TREASURER**ALBANY COUNTY**

A. G. Dunn..... 1,351
Otto Gramm..... 1,344

CARBON COUNTY

John C. Friend..... 734
D. C. Kelly..... 869

JOHNSON COUNTY

James M. Lobban..... 307
John McCormick..... 101
S. T. Farwell..... 177

LARAMIE COUNTY

Isaac Bergman..... 1,816
Luke Voorhees 1,491

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Robert Smith..... 559
George T. Stringfield..... 685

UINTA COUNTY

J. Van A. Carter..... 1,001
J. N. Adams..... 293

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS**ALBANY COUNTY**

J. N. Finfrock..... 2,453

CARBON COUNTY

Mrs. Lizzie W. Smith..... 1,075
J. F. Crawford..... 525

JOHNSON COUNTY

J. T. Wolfe..... 181
James Clark..... 171
Mrs. E. J. Sturgis..... 131
R. F. Clark..... 31

LARAMIE COUNTY

W. Richardson 1,693
C. M. Sanders..... 1,616

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Charles Washington..... 610
E. D. Woodruff..... 635

UINTA COUNTY

F. L. Arnold..... 668
C. W. Brewer..... 159
W. C. Moss..... 453

COUNTY CORONER**ALBANY COUNTY**

P. T. Guenster..... 1,205
Dr. J. W. Dysart..... 1,265

CARBON COUNTY

E. Stuver..... 795
A. G. Edgerton..... 806

JOHNSON COUNTY

W. M. Phillips..... 173
Silas N. Coburn..... 390
C. Boulware 2

LARAMIE COUNTY

John T. Chaffin..... 1,734
A. C. Recker..... 1,561

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Archie McPhadden..... 590
Thomas Whitmore..... 649

UINTA COUNTY

E. S. Bisbing..... 1,304

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**ALBANY COUNTY****Laramie**

J. H. Hayford..... 841

Sherman

A. L. Rutherland..... 95
L. Grant..... 21
E. L. Whitmyer..... 37

ALBANY COUNTY—Cont.

Wyoming	
J. K. Gleecher.....	27
Bussard's and Fee's	
Terry Fee.....	40
Big Laramie	
James King.....	8
Sheep Mountain	
James D. Bailey.....	12
Mandel's	
M. V. Sutphin.....	27
Cooper's Lake	
George Little	18
Rock Creek	
Harry Holloway.....	24
A. H. Baker.....	24
Fort Fetterman	
John D. O'Brien.....	76
Cummins	
George H. Hildreth.....	129

CARBON COUNTY

Carbon	
E. S. Hall.....	174
Oscar Johnson.....	211
Robert Jordan	2
W. Wright	170
Fred T. Shannon.....	246
Centennial	
Thomas Markle.....	6
A. H. McCune.....	4
J. H. Kelly.....	4
Douglas Creek	
Jay H. Donkersly.....	14
Ferris	
Art Roberts	54
Fort Caspar	
Pat Costello.....	14
Percy	
W. S. Kerr.....	11
Rawlins	
J. W. Knox.....	265
A. W. Baxter.....	301
A. G. Edgerton.....	298
James Sullivan.....	221

Snake River

G. Reader	2
Phil Lepley	12

Stockwell's

John Smiley.....	4
William Smith.....	1
Sam Morgan.....	1
L. Stockwell.....	3
W. McCarly.....	2
Frank Stockwell	2

Tremont

W. A. William.....	14
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Warm Springs

John T. Beagle.....	58
John Kuykendall	1
J. F. Crawford.....	77

Medicine Bow Crossing

John S. Jones.....	51
F. A. Hadsell.....	1

JOHNSON COUNTY

Upper Tongue River

John Gibbon.....	33
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Bingham

R. McGrath	17
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Sheridan

George Brundage	42
S. S. Thompson.....	34
Henry Rye	2

Big Horn

A. D. Hayes.....	16
E. W. Huson.....	77
E. Terrell	1
J. F. Rowe.....	34
R. F. Clark.....	25

Piney

W. J. Sturgis.....	16
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Clear Creek

G. E. A. Noeller.....	20
R. Foote	2
D. Mitchell	1
W. H. Morand.....	12
J. A. Fisher.....	1

Crazy Woman

John R. Smith.....	1
George Harris	6

Powder River

Tom Morgan.....	337
William Clarkson.....	15

LARAMIE COUNTY

Cheyenne

J. R. Whitehead.....	850
James A. Bean.....	938
J. W. Fisher.....	1,299
W. F. Lee.....	1,282

Bard's Ranch

I. N. Bard.....	12
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Chugwater

T. W. Foss.....	49
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Cheyenne Pass

D. Lannen.....	20
J. Stroud.....	1

Egbert

James Hill.....	20
P. A. Young.....	23

Fort Laramie

George Waters.....	55
B. A. Hart.....	101

Granite Canyon

R. B. Anderson.....	19
T. McGee.....	29

Hat Creek

John Groher.....	19
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Horse Shoe

W. L. Waln.....	13
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Hartville

Mark Martin.....	56
J. J. Hauphoff.....	68
H. F. Hooper.....	24
Fred Bohnstead.....	13

Jenney's Stockade

J. C. Spencer.....	15
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Laramie River

A. Teschemacher.....	22
John H. Gordon.....	9

Lower Horse Creek

J. B. Letsch.....	29
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Lance Creek

J. G. Stortz.....	22
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Pole Creek

John Miller.....	1
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Rawhide Buttes

C. H. Atkins.....	15
Martin Iago.....	41

Sand Creek

Gus M. Wood.....	50
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Sundance

S. A. Young.....	29
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SWEETWATER COUNTY

Rock Springs

Joseph Wise.....	208
Ed D. Clegg.....	164

Green River

J. W. Stillman.....	135
Mike Covney.....	102

Granger

Charles W. Gales.....	12
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Henry's Fork

Robert Heneford.....	16
R. E. Sun.....	3

South Pass City

C. C. Fox.....	10
P. Papken.....	2

Atlantic City

Charles Washington.....	12
R. McAuley.....	3
Ed Lawn.....	17

Miner's Delight

George McKay.....	29
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Little Popo Agie

Mrs. W. V. Clark.....	5
Mrs. E. Clark.....	4
John Norton.....	4

Lander

William Frederick.....	117
J. I. Patton.....	100

North Fork

E. P. Collrell.....	37
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Gooseberry Creek

A. B. Wilson.....	8
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Sweetwater

Len Williams.....	20
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Sage Creek

John Faulkner.....	7
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UINTA COUNTY

Evanston	
C. E. Castle.....	409
Almy	
James Bowns.....	149
Phillip Blight.....	65
Hilliard	
Eli S. Sanderson.....	2
John Bannister.....	3
D. Welsh.....	27
Goodman's Ranch	
F. P. Lannon.....	30
Piedmont	
A. B. Cammeron.....	30
J. W. Burne.....	13
Carter Station	
R. H. Silber.....	27

Smith's Fork

John Hunter.....	35
Henry Gregerck	1

Beaver Creek

W. W. Fallon.....	24
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Twin Creek

John Bell.....	2
G. A. Rogers.....	89

Cokeville

O. E. Snider.....	36
John Barratt.....	24

Fontenelle

J. W. Smith.....	12
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La Barge

Charles Buckman	30
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CONSTABLE

ALBANY COUNTY

Laramie	
L. D. Pease.....	865
C. E. Carpenter.....	837
H. V. S. Groesbeck.....	852
James Starting.....	1,702
James S. Bailey.....	27
Sherman	
Lawrence Fee.....	848
Tie Siding	
W. L. Keyes.....	53
Wyoming	
E. W. Sykes.....	26
Rock Creek	
Perry Brown.....	18
Rufus Rhodes.....	10
Fort Fetterman	
Charles Rooster.....	12
Malcolm Campbell	89
Cummins	
A. C. Smith.....	5
W. H. Johnson.....	28
C. W. Eads.....	86
James Vine.....	1
Hugh Kelly.....	16
M. E. Lelton.....	1

Bussard's & Fee's

John Strovs.....	40
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Big Laramie

Fred Lund.....	19
Fred McDonnough.....	23

Sheep Mountain

James H. May.....	12
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Mandel's

W. B. Sutphin.....	2
James Webb.....	22

CARBON COUNTY

Carbon

A. G. Anthony.....	165
Frank Boberg.....	235
Peter Sheffield.....	82
Abe Turner.....	2

Centennial

Peter Christian	1
D. L. Norris.....	6
John Bean.....	4

Douglas Creek

John Hartwell	21
George Glass	41
T. Roberts	21

Fort Caspar

Jacob Hillerman	14
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CARBON COUNTY—Cont.

Percy

Frank Boberg.....

Rawlins

John W. Finley..... 361

Mrs. Shelton..... 1

J. B. Jennings..... 204

Snake River

John Irons.....

Stockwell's

John W. Allen..... 7

J. W. Hujus..... 6

Tremont

A. D. Roberts..... 14

Warm Springs

A. W. Eager..... 66

Fred Gedes..... 16

Medicine Bow Crossing

Fred Herman..... 47

JOHNSON COUNTY

Upper Tongue River

John McGregor..... 25

Jack Ednes..... 1

J. Edwards..... 7

Bingham

P. H. Jones..... 1

Sheridan

George Carroll..... 37

Charles Thurmond..... 1

J. C. Hunter..... 6

Moses Young..... 3

Big Horn

A. Blake..... 1

Dan Brian..... 8

J. O. Williams..... 5

L. L. Knapp..... 27

Albert Baker..... 1

Albert Cooper..... 5

Piney

C. J. Hopp..... 16

Clear Creek

William Nichols..... 69

A. Simpson..... 4

Miss N. Stewart..... 2

R. Kennedy..... 43

H. Bennett..... 2

H. W. Adams..... 1

Crazy Woman

M. Bixby..... 3

John Hintin..... 1

Powder River

George Wellman..... 23

Frank Gregory..... 20

Eli Munden..... 2

O. F. Frames..... 6

LARAMIE COUNTY

Cheyenne

A. F. Smith..... 182

E. S. Smith..... 918

P. W. Carroll..... 914

B. H. Smalley..... 1,127

P. J. Nolan..... 1,213

Bard's Ranch

F. D. Joy..... 17

Chugwater

Al Caines..... 49

Cheyenne Pass

J. W. Howard..... 22

T. A. Douglas..... 17

M. Branegan..... 24

Fort Laramie

H. G. Newcomb..... 104

Joseph Wilde..... 55

Granite Canyon

Thomas Castle..... 30

Hat Creek

W. A. Crabbe..... 19

Horse Shoe

P. Hall..... 13

Hartville

M. W. Stone..... 159

Jenney's Stockade

Thomas Sweet..... 15

Laramie River

R. N. Bader..... 29

Lower Horse Creek

A. J. Perry..... 29

Lance Creek

I. C. Griffith..... 19

John Kendrick..... 3

LARAMIE COUNTY—Cont.

Pine Bluffs

J. H. Coughlin*	34
F. Stevens*	5

*Constable and Justice of the Peace

Pole Creek

David Miller	2
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Rawhide Buttes

Ed Mayes	10
William Guinn	24

Sand Creek

Henry Piking	50
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Sundance

John Kim	29
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SWEETWATER COUNTY

Rock Springs

B. McCabe	261
John Pipes	103

Green River

Geo. B. Campbell	212
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Granger

J. B. Husey	15
B. Vandeusen	8
F. Easlon	3
E. P. Philbrick	17

Henry's Fork

L. B. Tripp	3
Henry Sherman	7

South Pass City

William Frakes	17
R. Ricketts	7

Atlantic City

Dan Dellabaugh	24
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Little Popo Agie

Frank Casto	8
Mrs. E. Lamont	8

Lander

Frank Porter	198
W. H. Jackson	36

North Fork

A. Downey	39
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Gooseberry Creek

N. Yarnell	8
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Sweetwater

James Brown	20
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Sage Creek

W. H. Powell	8
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UINTA COUNTY

Evanston

G. W. Pepper	289
James Code	191

Almy

William Brown	159
George Woodhouse	50

Hilliard

William Young	23
D. Welsh	

Goodman's Ranch

John Spears	29
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Piedmont

M. O. Keis	39
John Byrne	1

Carter Station

D. Ryan	22
B. W. Childs	1

Smith's Fork

Thomas Manley	31
Samuel Pearson	1
W. G. Mellen	3

Beaver Creek

Clark Logan	3
Harry Bullock	12
William Hendrie	9

Twin Creek

James Mahoney	66
John Thompson	29

Cokeville

G. E. Bradford	36
John Bowerne	26

Fontenelle

Aroney Pomeroy	12
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La Barge

U. P. Davidson	30
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November 4, 1884

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ALBANY COUNTY

H. G. Balch.....	1,073
C. H. Bussard.....	853
Lawrence Fee	950
John McGill.....	1,589
J. J. Stooder.....	1,521
J. J. Finfrock.....	1,494

CARBON COUNTY

William Jungquist	935
M. E. Hocker.....	958
C. H. Lane.....	840
William Brauer.....	1,034
C. L. Wells.....	874
John Thode	1,068

FREMONT COUNTY

R. H. Hall.....	334
Jules Lamoreux.....	53
A. J. McDonald.....	412
C. W. Crowley.....	338
H. E. Blinn.....	554
August Laucken	234
Speed Stagner	135
James Brown.....	158

LARAMIE COUNTY

George W. Hoyt.....	2,266
I. C. Whipple.....	2,064
T. W. Chaffee.....	1,756
A. F. Glover.....	1,831
George A. Draper.....	1,824
H. B. Kelly.....	1,961

JOHNSON COUNTY

W. Garrad	697
H. C. Covington.....	597
J. P. Marks.....	708
George Brundage	766
W. W. Pringle.....	624
N. L. Andrews.....	576
W. H. Holland.....	2

SWEETWATER COUNTY

W. H. O'Donnell.....	562
J. H. Nason.....	397
George W. Rickards.....	676
Archibald Blair.....	440
R. E. Sun.....	565
E. H. Campbell.....	447

UINTA COUNTY

J. Van A. Carter.....	1,057
I. C. Winslow.....	973
Charles Strong.....	584
P. J. Downs.....	699

SHERIFF

ALBANY COUNTY

Louis Miller.....	1,097
W. A. Jameson.....	1,391

CARBON COUNTY

Thomas Quealy.....	898
James G. Rankin.....	994
W. M. Quinn.....	1

FREMONT COUNTY

Nelson Yarnell.....	179
J. J. Atkins.....	285
B. F. Lowe.....	247

JOHNSON COUNTY

F. M. Canton.....	779
W. E. Jackson.....	558

LARAMIE COUNTY

W. R. Schnitger.....	1,913
N. N. Craig.....	1,982

SWEETWATER COUNTY

G. L. Vickery.....	277
Thomas Sutton.....	227
Joseph Young	558

UINTA COUNTY

J. J. LeCain.....	754
Fritz Riepen.....	484
William Hinton.....	206

COUNTY CLERK

ALBANY COUNTY

George W. Fox.....	1,533
C. H. Clark.....	963

CARBON COUNTY

C. E. Chrisman.....	909
W. L. Evans.....	990

FREMONT COUNTY

J. A. McAvoy.....	614
Charles N. Syp.....	95
E. F. Cheney.....	1

JOHNSON COUNTY

N. G. Carwile.....	1,225
W. G. Holleman.....	57
Mrs. Fitzgerald.....	2

LARAMIE COUNTY

John K. Jeffrey.....	2,322
W. G. Provines.....	1,579

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Ed J. Morris.....	971
E. B. Dibble.....	81

UINTA COUNTY

John Stone	805
J. Cameron Hays.....	641

COUNTY ATTORNEY

ALBANY COUNTY

I. P. Caldwell.....	936
H. V. S. Groesbeck.....	1,483
William J. McIntyre.....	66

CARBON COUNTY

Michael Henry.....	757
Z. T. Brown.....	1,031

FREMONT COUNTY

A. H. Bright.....	559
H. VanMartin	138
Jack Parker	3

JOHNSON COUNTY

H. L. Elliott.....	509
J. D. Hinkle.....	814
Charles Wild	3

LARAMIE COUNTY

Edgar W. Mann.....	2,033
John C. Baird.....	1,897

SWEETWATER COUNTY

A. B. Conaway.....	684
C. W. Holden.....	370

UINTA COUNTY

C. D. Clark.....	990
L. H. Zastrow.....	447

COUNTY ASSESSOR

ALBANY COUNTY

E. Whiting	960
William O. Owen.....	1,531
P. H. Brophy.....	1,054
Charles Houston.....	1,438

CARBON COUNTY

John Ellis.....	842
Jens Hansen.....	1,062

FREMONT COUNTY

J. W. O'Neal.....	476
Eugene Ketcham	229
William F. O'Neil.....	2

JOHNSON COUNTY

C. A. Farwell.....	864
J. R. Hutton.....	465

LARAMIE COUNTY

H. S. Oliver.....	1,835
W. W. Jeffrey.....	2,086

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Geo. L. Young.....	306
E. P. Philbrick.....	244
W. W. Patterson.....	499

UINTA COUNTY

B. F. Tregea.....	789
William Cligton.....	648

COUNTY SURVEYOR

ALBANY COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
No records available for County Surveyor for 1884.		Horace A. Roy.....	2,412
CARBON COUNTY		John A. Apperson.....	1,507
Charles Damon.....	852	SWEETWATER COUNTY	
W. W. Peay.....	1,054	G. L. Black.....	501
FREMONT COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
F. S. Wood.....	709	J. M. Sights.....	29
Mrs. Caldwell.....	1	Henry S. Lee.....	19
JOHNSON COUNTY		W. G. Daugherty.....	4
J. B. Menardi.....	821		
N. N. Robinson, Jr.....	497		
Jack Dow.....	2		

PROBATE JUDGE AND COUNTY TREASURER

ALBANY COUNTY		JOHNSON COUNTY	
Otto Gramm.....	1,604	F. F. Hersey.....	492
A. G. Dunn.....	893	S. T. Farwell.....	834
CARBON COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
I. C. Miller.....	860	Isaac Bergman.....	2,244
D. C. Kelly.....	1,055	W. L. Kuykendall.....	1,665
FREMONT COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
H. G. Nickerson.....	437	Alfred Young.....	675
Edward Alton.....	238	J. G. Truland.....	383
J. S. Meyer.....	19	UINTA COUNTY	
		F. H. Harrison.....	1,445

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

ALBANY COUNTY		JOHNSON COUNTY	
Sarah W. Pease.....	875	Mrs. Stella Green.....	702
Helen H. Bradshaw.....	1,603	J. T. Wolf.....	355
CARBON COUNTY		J. D. Clark.....	266
Lizzie W. Smith.....	953	G. W. Carroll.....	1
Forence J. Gardner.....	947	Hank Circus.....	1
FREMONT COUNTY		Lizzie Smith.....	1
F. E. Caldwell.....	269	A. J. McCray.....	547
N. H. Brown.....	338	LARAMIE COUNTY	
G. P. Kirkland.....	1	W. A. Wyman.....	2,154
		George C. Rafter.....	1,746

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Amanda B. Tisdell.....	579
Saml. J. Jennings.....	477

UINTA COUNTY

F. L. Arnold.....	802
W. C. Moss.....	630

COUNTY CORONER

ALBANY COUNTY

Henry Smith.....	1,012
L. S. Barnes.....	1,482

CARBON COUNTY

H. Rasmussen.....	840
George W. Durant.....	1,052

FREMONT COUNTY

Samuel Iiams.....	512
Peter Anderson.....	188
R. H. Morse.....	2

JOHNSON COUNTY

Dr. J. C. Watkins.....	778
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LARAMIE COUNTY

H. W. Moore.....	2,278
John F. Chaffin.....	1,624

SWEETWATER COUNTY

S. Dankowski.....	239
W. Stevens.....	386
C. S. Johnson.....	419

UINTA COUNTY

A. H. Bisbing.....	1,432
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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

ALBANY COUNTY

Sherman

J. I. Atherly.....	42
J. F. Cross.....	25

Tie Siding

S. Sage.....	56
Jas. M. Gilmore.....	25

Wyoming

C. B. Sprague.....	6
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Cooper Lake

Robert Fryer.....	15
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Fort Fetterman

Frank Gore.....	107
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Deer Creek

Frank Walcott.....	10
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Brown's Springs

M. Henry.....	16
Frank Muller.....	2

Mandel's Ranch

C. D. Motley.....	14
Phil Mandel.....	23

Big Laramie

P. G. Murphy.....	38
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Cummins

G. H. Hildreth.....	61
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Rock Creek

T. S. Garrett.....	41
Josephine Padgett.....	2
C. E. May.....	1
J. S. Svendsen.....	19
George James.....	42

Bussard's & Fee's

Edward Lewis.....	1
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Laramie

W. L. Murphy.....	896
Charles E. Carpenter.....	961
L. D. Pease.....	583
John Guenster.....	616

CARBON COUNTY

Austin's

Volney M. Street.....	13
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Carbon

Oscar Johnson.....	369
T. M. Martin.....	348
Frank Foster.....	387

CARBON COUNTY—Cont.

Centennial

S. Y. Eilkins.....	7
J. H. Kelly.....	6

Ferris

Art Roberts.....	63
W. W. Peay.....	1
James Granger.....	2

Fort Caspar

J. Strand.....	29
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Lincoln Gulch

D. A. Neal.....	10
H. E. Williams.....	1

Medicine Bow

E. S. Hall.....	49
Lewis Johnson.....	22
A. C. Hanson.....	2
J. S. Jones.....	3

Pass Creek

R. T. Rankin.....	14
F. O'May.....	6

Rawlins

W. J. Smith.....	336
A. L. Mauk.....	277
A. G. Edgerton.....	426
Geo. W. Durant.....	348

Saratoga

M. E. Hocker.....	127
William Brown.....	68
J. F. Crawford.....	57

Snake River

O. James.....	33
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FREMONT COUNTY

South Pass City

Samuel Omera.....	12
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Atlantic City

Robert McAuley.....	18
Charles Fox.....	18

Miner's Delight

George McKay.....	19
William B. Gratrix.....	1

Little Popo Agie

U. P. Davidson.....	
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Lyons

F. W. Lyons.....	16
C. Halstead.....	1
John Rodgers.....	3

Badwater

Wilfred Jevons.....	7
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Rongis

Eli Signor.....	34
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Lander

James Irwin.....	161
Ed Lawn.....	109

North Fork

H. H. Hale.....	71
N. G. Mason.....	1

Owl Creek

George W. Sliney.....	35
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Gooseberry Creek

M. W. Shidy.....	5
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Meeteetse

DeWitt Dye.....	50
Otto Franc.....	1
J. Pain.....	1
Miss Bradford.....	1

JOHNSON COUNTY

Ohlman

Richard McGrath.....	10
B. Amsden.....	4

Dayton's

Richard McGrath.....	1
B. Amsden.....	59

Milltown

W. W. Green.....	33
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Sheridan

B. F. Perkins.....	147
..... Moran.....	6
George Brundage.....	

Big Horn

S. S. Thompson.....	8
Delos Babcock.....	103
Frank Starks.....	1
S. D. Hays.....	39
J. DeWitt.....	1

JOHNSON COUNTY—Cont.

Piney

W. J. Sturgis.....	36
C. H. Burritt.....	1
D. A. Savage.....	1

Lower Clear Creek

D. A. Savage.....	354
Henry Atkinson.....	159
Henry Harris.....	1
..... Pointer.....	3
C. H. Burritt.....	265
N. L. Andrews.....	2
J. A. Fischer.....	129

Crazy Woman

C. E. Wilson.....	2
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Powder River

St. Clair O'Malley.....	32
James Dowlin.....	1
W. Haywood.....	7

Upper Powder River

Horace Brown.....	14
William Hathaway.....	1
George A. Welleman.....	3

Ten Sleep

G. W. Lowry.....	10
C. C. Williams.....	4
Charles Willit.....	13

LARAMIE COUNTY

Cheyenne

J. W. Fisher.....	1,545
James A. Bean.....	856
W. F. Lee.....	1,229
A. D. Adamson.....	19
John F. Crowley.....	1,132
Orrin H. Miller.....	670
Isaac N. Bard.....	18

Bard's Ranch

E. E. Gardner.....	31
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Bear Creek

James H. Houser.....	1
George H. Boswell.....	8

Bordeaux

F. W. Foss.....	33
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Chugwater

Henry O. Schiltz.....	29
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Cheyenne Pass

Daniel Thomas.....	10
William Dolan.....	33

Egbert

B. A. Hart.....	93
J. J. Hauphoff.....	31
J. C. Stacy.....	44

Granite Canyon

W. P. Dinsley.....	4
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Hartville

J. M. West.....	11
W. R. O'Hair.....	32

Upper Horse Creek

J. M. Docherty.....	55
Donald Clark.....	40

Hat Creek

John Storrie.....	13
Charles Partridge.....	18

Horseshoe

John Weston.....	26
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Inyan Kara

Joseph P. Rogers.....	15
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Laramie River

W. Barton.....	9
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Lower Horse Creek

Patrick Mullin.....	13
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Pine Bluffs

Jack Johnston.....	39
J. R. Whitehead.....	19

Pole Creek

John N. Sherer.....	7
T. J. Rutledge.....	6

Platte River

James B. Carhart.....	10
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Rawhide Buttes

H. V. Beeson.....	37
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Running Water

A. G. Lowery.....	27
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Sand Creek

O. J. Demmon.....	5
Roe Kingman.....	26

Sundance

A. W. Holcomb.....	58
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SWEETWATER COUNTY

Green River

J. W. Stillman.....	154
H. C. Dunham.....	70

Rock Springs

John Ludvigson.....	299
H. Crofts.....	38
T. Whitehead.....	18
Richard Hallett.....	4
E. D. Clegg.....	16
William Davis.....	175
Fremont Hall.....	29

Granger

B. Lown.....	5
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Washakie

Jennie Holden.....	19
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Big Sandy

George W. Thayer.....	
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Baggs

Robert Hereford.....	23
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Henry's Fork

Robert Washand.....	6
William Dornwell.....	1

Sage Creek

John Faulkner.....	11
Ed Faulkner.....	1

Coyote Creek

Mike Farley.....	8
George Scrivner.....	1

UINTA COUNTY

Evanston

C. E. Castle.....	457
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Almy

Frank Mason.....	232
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Hilliard

J. G. Bannister.....	21
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Piedmont

W. H. Moss.....	33
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Carter Station

R. H. Carter.....	6
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Cokeville

M. A. Hernon.....	62
William Sutton.....	46

Smith's Fork

O. E. Snyder.....	28
H. J. Somsen.....	27

Beaver Creek

John Hunter.....	34
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Tunnel Road

W. H. Fallon.....	16
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LaBarge

John Bennett.....	13
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Big Piney

Hugh McKay.....	12
N. S. Miller.....	6
T. Kutch.....	6

Fontenelle

D. B. Hathburn.....	13
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Mammoth Hot Springs

M. E. Hall.....	31
M. E. Metcalf.....	56

Lower Fire Hole Basin

M. E. Hall.....	11
M. E. Metcalf.....	13

Beckwith-Quinn & Co.'s Ranch

D. Litchfield.....	2
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CONSTABLE

ALBANY COUNTY

Laramie

William Carrion.....	888
James K. Johnson.....	633
Lawrence Fee.....	644

Sherman

Alexander Anderson.....	36
W. W. Davis.....	28

Tie Siding

W. J. Broadhurst.....	59
William M. Weaver.....	1

Red Buttes

D. A. Livingston.....	25
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Wyoming

F. Askings.....	5
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ALBANY COUNTY—Cont.

Cooper Lake

Malcolm Campbell.....	67
Charles Reed.....	51
B. C. Wheelock.....	8

Fort Fetterman

Frank Ryan.....	10
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Deer Creek

James Rector.....	16
Frank Merrell.....	1

Brown's Springs

J. Hazen.....	26
Phillip Bath.....	20
John Webb.....	1

Mandel's Ranch

Dave McConough.....	54
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Big Laramie

Joseph Steele.....	4
M. Durley.....	4
Charles G. King.....	23
F. C. Armstrong.....	1
George Stokes.....	23

Rock Creek

W. H. Padgett.....	57
Moze Doze.....	23
George James.....	2
Frank Miller.....	3
G. Rhodes.....	22

Bussard's and Fee's

John Strous.....	5
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CARBON COUNTY

Austin's

R. E. Bennett.....	13
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Carbon

Andrew Johnson.....	198
John Jackson.....	375

Centennial

F. L. Dustin.....	7
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Ferris

John Roberts.....	30
C. Jones.....	28

Fort Caspar

Val Whohl.....	26
James Hart.....	2

Lincoln Gulch

John W. Neal.....	5
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Medicine Bow

John D. Cofferin.....	1
Fred Herman.....	23

Pass Creek

A. Croan.....	17
..... Rich.....	5

Rawlins

John M. Finly.....	381
L. E. Simmons.....	328

Saratoga

A. W. Eager.....	42
T. Pennock.....	98

Snake River

E. T. Cowan.....	31
J. C. Harrison.....	1

FREMONT COUNTY

South Pass City

John Johnson.....	12
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Atlantic City

J. M. Drum.....	17
R. M. Ricketts.....	3
D. D. Wolff.....	1

Miner's Delight

S. C. Nickerson.....	19
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Little Popo Agie

Frank Casto.....	18
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Lyons

W. J. Rodgers.....	13
C. Halstead.....	8
G. D. Rodgers.....	1

Badwater

Ed Hill.....	7
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Rongis

A. Rutledge.....	33
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Lander

Samuel Wooley.....	104
Peter Peralto.....	167

North Fork

Len Williams.....	70
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Owl Creek

J. N. Cauffman.....	24
William Burgan.....	10

FREMONT COUNTY—Cont.

Meeteetse

M. B. Draper.....	3
George Martin.....	1
Henry Cheesemen.....	1

JOHNSON COUNTY

Ohlman

L. W. Mitchell.....	14
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Dayton's

L. W. Mitchell.....	42
A. M. Smith.....	1
Dunc McDonald.....	2
John Ruth.....	5
T. Duell.....	4
C. Lewis.....	1

Milltown

S. W. Niveson.....	20
George T. Beck.....	9
Mrs. A. Iden.....	

Sheridan

C. H. Thurmond.....	80
R. H. Reed.....	45
A. W. Cooper.....	36
M. C. Harris.....	5

Big Horn

S. E. Custis.....	68
Aaron Beck.....	1
J. S. DeWitt.....	77
J. H. Sackett.....	2

Lower Clear Creek

J. H. Sturgis.....	20
W. C. Angus.....	316
C. J. Hepp.....	1
C. W. Round.....	151
James Goodburn.....	23
O. J. Westman.....	166
J. R. Babcock.....	2
H. Russell.....	1

Crazy Woman

John McFarland.....	2
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Powder River

George Walker.....	43
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Upper Powder River

H. W. Davis.....	15
Al Pember.....	1
D. M. Henson.....	1
Grant Sells.....	1

Ten Sleep

Dan Anderson.....	9
Jack Nelson.....	1
G. W. Lowery.....	1
Byron Wickwire.....	1
James Paul.....	3
Charles Gunn.....	6

LARAMIE COUNTY

Cheyenne

B. H. Smalley.....	1,823
E. S. Smith.....	771
James Whitney.....	1,613
James H. Magoon.....	352
Joseph McGonigle.....	876

Bard's Ranch

Isaac Yoder.....	13
Ira A. Lowe.....	11

Bear Creek

Dan Conaway.....	13
John S. McWilliams.....	16

Bordeaux

George M. Drake.....	7
David W. Boice.....	1

Chugwater

Dune Grant.....	27
W. L. Clay.....	4

Cheyenne Pass

James H. O'Neil.....	29
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Egbert

James Hill.....	8
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Fort Laramie

H. G. Newcomb.....	85
W. L. Clauser.....	67
William Fleet.....	13

Granite Canyon

W. White.....	4
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Hartville

W. H. Vaughn.....	22
George Pollock.....	21

Hat Creek

J. W. Cunningham.....	24
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Horseshoe

Thomas Freany.....	26
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Inyan Kara

L. T. Kincaid.....	18
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LARAMIE COUNTY—Cont.

Laramie River	
C. L. Pierson.....	9
Lower Horse Creek	
S. L. Sherman.....	15
Pine Bluffs	
H. M. Ingraham.....	41
Pole Creek	
J. H. Coughlin.....	12
Platte River	
Fred Schultz.....	10
Rawhide Buttes	
Lou Davis.....	29
Running Water	
Edward Mayes.....	27
Sand Creek	
W. H. Myers.....	6
W. R. St. Clair.....	26
Sundance	
J. B. Boyden.....	58
Horse Creek	
Joe Doze.....	54
Charles A. Swan.....	34

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Green River	
Gilbert McCollom.....	130
W. A. McCollom.....	91
Rock Springs	
James Carr.....	406
James Smith.....	57
R. Dykman.....	41
Joel Walters.....	2
Granger	
Charles Roy.....	14
Bryan	
J. W. Chrisman.....	6
Big Sandy	
William Hunt.....	18
Baggs	
D. P. Taler.....	25
I. Calvert.....	1

Henry's Fork	
Ben Van Deusen.....	25
W. S. Powell.....	6
Coyote Creek	
J. D. Payne.....	7
Isam Dart.....	8
Daniel Myers.....	2

UINTA COUNTY

Evanston	
Samuel Blackham.....	186
George W. Pepper.....	316
Almy	
William Brown.....	191
Hilliard	
G. H. Kennedy.....	11
Michael Lowham.....	10
Piedmont	
J. W. Byrne.....	17
Carter Station	
Whit Miles.....	15
Cokeville	
H. Wood.....	51
George Thompson.....	56
Smith's Fork	
Samuel Taff.....	39
Beaver Creek	
Thomas Manley.....	29
Tunnel Road	
L. V. Shurtliff.....	17
LaBarge	
Alvin Hill.....	14
Big Piney	
Charles Phillips.....	5
Levi Lohmer.....	9
Fontenelle	
Romey Pomeroy.....	10
Mammoth Hot Springs	
C. B. Scott.....	53
T. Hale.....	52
Beckwith-Quinn & Co.'s Ranch	
James Nelson.....	2

November 2, 1886

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ALBANY COUNTY

John J. Strode.....	1,469
W. B. Sitphin.....	1,510
George Powell.....	1,248
George Berner.....	1,364
Robert Marsh.....	1,522
Thomas Alsop.....	1,311

CARBON COUNTY

John A. Donnell.....	1,042
W. E. Tilton.....	789
Louis Johnson.....	976
Frank Earnest.....	1,150
John Parker.....	1,052
George Wren.....	1,042

CROOK COUNTY

Francis M. Jenkins.....	503
Smith Folson.....	418
Edmund L. Burk.....	387
Edward C. Hall.....	542
Benjamin Eager.....	308
Andrew J. Powell.....	430

FREMONT COUNTY

S. A. Wilson.....	799
J. M. Honicker.....	425
Samuel Spangler.....	375
T. R. Beason.....	386
John Curry.....	328
August Laucken.....	302

JOHNSON COUNTY

W. A. Richards.....	1,381
C. H. Grinnell.....	728
A. J. McCray.....	764
W. H. Holland.....	762
J. O. Willits.....	866

LARAMIE COUNTY

Thomas Swan.....	2,234
I. C. Whipple.....	1,705
A. G. McGregor.....	1,700
H. B. Kelly.....	1,979
T. B. Hord.....	1,572
John Hunton.....	2,115

SWEETWATER COUNTY

W. H. Mellor.....	697
Edward Thorpe.....	685
E. R. Burnett.....	226
John McCready.....	843
F. H. Jones.....	465
Robert Herford.....	391

UINTA COUNTY

John Sims, Sr.....	1,238
E. H. Buchanan.....	291
I. C. Winslow.....	1,256
W. A. Hocker.....	1,195
W. H. Wyman.....	488

SHERIFF

ALBANY COUNTY

John McGill.....	1,235
James Sterling.....	1,579

CARBON COUNTY

J. B. Adams.....	873
William High.....	1,157

CROOK COUNTY

James Ryan.....	530
Lee L. Gilliland.....	332

FREMONT COUNTY

John Lee.....	367
H. M. Sparhawk.....	402
Frank Lowe.....	136

JOHNSON COUNTY

John A. McDermott.....	748
E. U. Snider.....	788

LARAMIE COUNTY

S. K. Sharpless.....	1,963
Luke Murrin.....	1,800

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Joseph Young.....	612
O. A. White.....	548

UINTA COUNTY

John H. Newell.....	533
John H. Ward.....	1,040

COUNTY CLERK

ALBANY COUNTY		JOHNSON COUNTY	
George W. Fox.....	2,785	M. G. Carwile.....	692
CARBON COUNTY		W. A. Evans.....	855
W. L. Evans.....	1,060	LARAMIE COUNTY	
Andrew Johnson.....	967	John K. Jeffrey.....	2,075
CROOK COUNTY		H. Glafcke.....	1,666
John S. Harper.....	382	SWEETWATER COUNTY	
Abner C. Settle.....	487	Frank Gunnel.....	748
FREMONT COUNTY		John Gagan.....	406
J. A. McAvoy.....	598	UINTA COUNTY	
Ben Sheldon.....	300	A. A. Bailey.....	317
Joseph Faris.....	2	John R. Arnold.....	1,249
M. N. Baldwin.....	1		

COUNTY ATTORNEY

ALBANY COUNTY		JOHNSON COUNTY	
H. V. S. Groesbeck.....	1,160	E. C. Simpson.....	787
Nellis E. Corthell.....	1,631	J. D. Hinkle.....	747
CARBON COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
Zachary T. Brown.....	894	Edgar W. Mann.....	1,865
John R. Dixon.....	1,178	Walter R. Stoll.....	1,924
CROOK COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
B. F. Fowler.....	492	A. B. Conaway.....	289
William S. Metz.....	369	J. P. Robinson.....	804
FREMONT COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
A. H. Bright.....	364	J. H. Ryckman.....	558
Charley Allen.....	350	H. B. Head.....	1,007
William Pipkin.....	179		

COUNTY ASSESSOR

ALBANY COUNTY		JOHNSON COUNTY	
Jesse T. Jones.....	1,458	James T. Wall.....	818
Lawrence Fee.....	1,352	J. B. Culver.....	725
CARBON COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
John Carr.....	935	T. Joseph Fisher.....	2,217
Fred F. Hee.....	1,091	L. W. Warlamount.....	1,563
CROOK COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
George W. Scott.....	488	W. W. Patterson.....	523
Gus M. Wood.....	373	Geo. B. Campbell.....	531
FREMONT COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
J. W. O'Neal.....	437	J. Van A. Carter.....	1,518
J. B. Osborn.....	323		
George West.....	136		

COUNTY SURVEYOR

ALBANY COUNTY		JOHNSON COUNTY	
William O. Owen.....	1,473	S. D. Taylor.....	651
Charles Bellamy.....	1,334	J. E. Shannon.....	881
CARBON COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
W. W. Peay.....	960	John T. Titcomb.....	2,008
Charles A. Miller.....	1,116	Robert L. Edwards.....	1,796
CROOK COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
John L. Propst.....	466	John Sights.....	1,150
John B. Boyden.....	402		
FREMONT COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
N. H. Brown.....	458	H. S. Lee.....	889
F. S. Wood.....	422		
J. P. Rosenberg.....	2		

PROBATE JUDGE AND COUNTY TREASURER

ALBANY COUNTY		JOHNSON COUNTY	
Otto Gramm.....	2,792	George W. Munkres.....	902
		S. T. Farwell.....	642
CARBON COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
D. C. Kelly.....	903	Isaac Bergman.....	2,262
N. E. Hocker.....	1,112	Frank E. Bullard.....	1,494
CROOK COUNTY		SWEETWATER COUNTY	
M. W. Pettigrew.....	404	T. A. Francis.....	421
J. L. Baird.....	456	Alf Young.....	736
FREMONT COUNTY		UINTA COUNTY	
H. C. Nickerson.....	428	E. J. Lewis.....	249
M. N. Baldwin.....	477	F. H. Harrison.....	1,325

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

ALBANY COUNTY		JOHNSON COUNTY	
Helen B. Grant.....	2,662	Richard McGrath.....	641
CARBON COUNTY		W. J. Thom.....	582
J. F. Crawford.....	980	Mary S. Watkins.....	316
F. P. Shannon.....	1,045	Minnie Whittington.....	2
Gus Reed.....	1		
CROOK COUNTY		LARAMIE COUNTY	
Miss Maggie Gee.....	620	William K. Wyman.....	2,229
Frank J. Hefsy.....	237		
A. K. Meeker.....	1	SWEETWATER COUNTY	
FREMONT COUNTY		Mrs. J. R. Secord.....	636
N. H. Brown.....	300	Mrs. D. A. Clark.....	519
Mary Mason.....	306		
J. P. Rosenberg.....	288	UINTA COUNTY	
Frank Wood.....	2	F. L. Arnold.....	933

COUNTY CORONER

ALBANY COUNTY

J. Boies	1,403
George P. Haley.....	1,393

CARBON COUNTY

Dr. S. C. Clark.....	981
Dr. Ricketts	7
S. M. Miller.....	1,035

CROOK COUNTY

T. C. Sherwood.....	745
Robert Madison.....	6

FREMONT COUNTY

James Irwin.....	438
P. Anderson.....	399
J. D. Russell.....	18
Samuel Iiams.....	8
Ed Alton.....	2

JOHNSON COUNTY

O. I. Menefee.....	803
J. C. Watkins.....	727

LARAMIE COUNTY

James Hill	1,667
John T. Chaffin.....	2,118

SWEETWATER COUNTY

J. G. Treasure.....	570
Chas. Williams	564

UINTA COUNTY

A. H. Bisbing	375
Henry Code	1,180

ROAD SUPERVISOR

ALBANY COUNTY

S. W. Fowner.....	1,476
M. J. Coughlin.....	1,334

CARBON COUNTY

William Humphries.....	1,065
J. V. Cantlin.....	959

CROOK COUNTY

Charles W. Thorn.....	8
Henry Mason.....	395
James R. Howard.....	14
G. W. Freel	31

FREMONT COUNTY

R. M. Ricketts.....	344
L. B. Chapman.....	390
J. J. Signor.....	70
H. Mealman.....	36
A. M. Bunce.....	10
N. G. Mason.....	7
V. A. Davis.....	2
J. M. Welch.....	1

JOHNSON COUNTY

F. G. Hopkins.....	693
W. E. Jackson.....	830

LARAMIE COUNTY

Emil C. Reinhardt.....	1,587
John A. Martin.....	2,127

SWEETWATER COUNTY

M. Cooney	223
D. Leadbeater	255
Thomas Davis.....	299
I. Whitehouse	48
Joel Waters	147

UINTA COUNTY

B. F. Tregea.....	466
S. H. Wright.....	1,100

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

ALBANY COUNTY

Laramie

C. E. Carpenter.....	760
L. D. Pease.....	983
W. L. Murphy.....	779
John Gunster.....	792

Red Buttes

J. F. Soule.....	20
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Tie Siding

George Shelton.....	34
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Sherman

S. C. Phillips.....	31
N. M. Calman.....	37

Dale Creek

Ales Wagoner.....	14
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Cummins

S. S. Wood.....	12
G. H. Hildreth.....	17

Big Laramie

P. G. Murphy.....	7
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Mandell's

George Mandell.....	17
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Seven Mile

W. F. King.....	19
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Lookout

K. J. Russon.....	28
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Rock Creek

E. C. Forman.....	36
T. S. Garrett.....	42

Fort Fetterman

F. A. Sparhawk.....	111
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Brown's Springs

M. Henry.....	7
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Deer Creek

F. Wolcott.....	9
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Centennial

George Bird.....	14
A. T. Wilkins.....	10

Douglas

W. E. Mecum.....	116
L. Usher.....	99
A. C. Hanson.....	11

Glenrock

M. D. Hershberger.....	44
M. M. Abbott.....	48
F. A. Woodson.....	28

Upper LaPrelle

S. Slaymaker.....	16
M. A. Shanasee.....	5

La Bonte

W. W. Nervell.....	10
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Duck Creek

J. H. Soward.....	6
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Sibylee

F. Langhoff.....	8
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Richardson's

D. Rogers.....	6
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Pole Creek

J. W. Rysinger.....	9
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CARBON COUNTY

Rawlins

John K. Graff.....	314
A. G. Edgerton.....	374
S. M. Miller.....	323
J. R. Hawley.....	311

Carbon

Pat McDermott.....	271
Robert Booth.....	287
J. Q. Brooks.....	275
T. M. Martin.....	274

Saratoga

Joseph B. Maghee.....	34
H. B. Smith.....	104
A. L. Mauk.....	101

Swan

W. T. Peryam.....	17
Foster Kerns.....	27
G. H. Nichols.....	2

Brush Creek

G. H. Reynolds.....	18
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Spring Creek

Milford Hains.....	16
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Pass Creek

W. C. O'Mary.....	12
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CARBON COUNTY—Cont.

Tremont

P. P. Rynders..... 2

Medicine Bow

J. L. Klinkinbeard..... 6

E. S. Hall..... 51

Shirley Basin

W. H. Reed..... 3

Leo

Charles Smith, Jr..... 10

Ferris

Art Roberts 51

St. Mary's

Dan Kenty..... 7

Baggs

J. M. Calvert..... 27

Dixon

C. H. Hughes..... 26

Willow Springs

A. H. Livingston..... 17

A. J. Moore..... 31

Separation

John K. Doty..... 12

Wile Rankin..... 4

CROOK COUNTY

No record for Justice of the Peace
available for 1886.

FREMONT COUNTY

No record for Justice of the Peace
available for 1886.

JOHNSON COUNTY

Clear Creek

O. L. Menefee..... 423

D. A. Savage..... 418

S. C. Crosman..... 8

Big Red

Olin Austin 42

Crazy Woman

St. Clair O'Malley..... 35

J. H. Phillips..... 10

Powder River

Horace Brown..... 13

John Craver 4

O. Jackson 4

Ten Sleep

L. Wain..... 2

Painted Rocks

George McKinzie 43

Mahogany Buttes

William M. Ritchie..... 11

Piney

Delos Babcock..... 48

W. J. Sturgis..... 19

Banner

James Terrill 33

Big Horn

S. S. Thompson..... 55

G. C. Snyder..... 75

Sheridan

B. F. Perkins..... 140

J. C. Hunter..... 40

Milltown

R. W. Moline..... 31

Thom. Carroll, Sr..... 10

John Slater..... 8

Bingham

B. Amsden, Sr..... 30

Sam Harding..... 9

Ohlman

David Deltz..... 26

Mrs. Shipp 1

Pass Creek

Peter Reynolds 5

Sam Church 5

Prairie Dog

Charles Wilson 7

LARAMIE COUNTY

Cheyenne

Joseph W. Fisher..... 1,497

William F. Lee..... 1,683

J. A. Bean..... 951

James Talbot..... 840

Bordeaux

Geo. H. Boswell..... 8

LARAMIE COUNTY—Cont.

Chugwater

Frank W. Foss..... 19

Cheyenne Pass

Henry O. Schiltz..... 8

Egbert

Daniel Thomas..... 18

William Dolan..... 26

Fort Laramie

B. A. Hart..... 99

J. J. Hauphoff..... 50

Granite Canyon

R. B. Anderson..... 3

Hartville

F. A. M. Stuart..... 7

Hawk Springs

T. M. Herrick..... 13

C. M. LaGrange..... 12

Hubert

John Groher..... 8

Iron Mountain

C. H. Edwards..... 16

Lance Creek

Dogy Lee May..... 3

Laramie River

J. M. Whitney..... 30

M. H. Mullin..... 11

Little Bear

I. N. Bard..... 23

Little Horse Creek

James Whitehead..... 26

Lost Springs

John K. McCann..... 136

M. C. Martin..... 184

Lusk

M. Moran..... 17

Moran

Thomas M. Jones..... 29

Pine Bluffs

E. E. Millard..... 21

Pole Creek

V. S. Grout..... 9

Phillips

Fred W. Schwartz..... 5

Pratt & Ferris

Martin Igoe..... 5

Rawhide Buttes

O. D. Holladay..... 13

Riverside

W. M. Ferguson..... 16

Shawnee

D. Clark..... 4

Van Tassell

A. P. Brown..... 10

Wheatland

R. D. Robinson..... 11

A. Dover..... 37

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Green River

A. D. Dibble..... 93

J. W. Stillman..... 144

Rock Springs

John Ludvigson..... 274

James Harrison..... 178

A. O'Donnell..... 145

James Baxter..... 102

Granger

J. B. Warren..... 12

Bryan

James W. Chrisman..... 7

Point of Rocks

Jas. Harrison..... 9

A. O'Donnell..... 14

Bitter Creek

John Ludvigson..... 17

James Harrison..... 3

Wamsutter

Jas. Harrison..... 3

A. O'Donnell..... 6

Big Sandy

J. H. Nason..... 11

Henry's Fork

William Pearson..... 34

SWEETWATER COUNTY—Cont.

Currant Creek

Lon Loomis.....	1
Thomas Davis.....	11

Sage Creek

John Faulkner.....	9
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Coyote Creek

Geo. F. Potter.....	13
Lon Fisher.....	4
E. H. Rige.....	1

UINTA COUNTY

Evanston

C. E. Castle.....	440
John Hunter, Sr.....	161

Almy

John Smith.....	179
Andrew Walwork.....	161
William Crompton.....	56

Piedmont

J. W. Byrne.....	35
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Aspen

L. O. Bruie.....	12
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Carter

Ed. Conway.....	4
R. H. Carter.....	1

Smith's Fork East

Thomas Manley.....	28
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Beaver Creek

W. M. Summers.....	3
W. W. Fallon.....	2

Opal

C. F. Robinson.....	13
Alice Fitzgerald.....	17

Fossil

Edward Jewett.....	44
J. D. Curtis.....	8

Cokeville

John Bourne.....	49
S. Collet.....	7

Fontenelle

D. B. Rathbun.....	11
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LaBarge

C. W. Thurman.....	25
Tilford Kutch.....	4

Big Piney

H. C. Churtliff.....	3
Alvin Hill.....	15

Salt River

John C. Stevens.....	32
Samuel Webster.....	3

CONSTABLE

ALBANY COUNTY

Laramie

T. J. Eirsman.....	914
John C. Hines.....	888
J. P. Alexander.....	755
John H. Bath.....	749

Red Buttes

W. H. Simpson.....	6
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Tie Siding

J. Lindsay.....	30
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Sherman

F. Clark.....	31
J. Isler.....	37

Dale Creek

E. J. Clark.....	14
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Cummins

F. Smith.....	18
J. Lund.....	9

Big Laramie

F. Mulhern.....	8
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Mandell's

J. Webb.....	14
P. Bath.....	4

Seven Mile

Terry Fee.....	16
J. Strous.....	4

Lookout

R. C. Thornhill.....	7
G. W. Nelson.....	4

ALBANY COUNTY—Cont.

Rock Creek	
W. L. Case.....	39
J. Patch.....	3
Fort Fetterman	
M. Campbell.....	134
J. W. Overman.....	1
Brown's Springs	
W. Rodgers.....	7
Deer Creek	
F. P. Ryan.....	9
Centennial	
J. D. Baily.....	1
W. W. Bird.....	13
Douglas	
J. W. Overman.....	225
Glenrock	
A. T. Seymour.....	117
LaPrelle	
H. R. Arrowsmith.....	9
LaBonte	
H. Zingerson.....	5
Mountain Home	
G. Howe.....	9
Duck Creek	
J. D. Dodge.....	6
Sibylee	
R. Henke.....	6
Richardson's	
E. B. Baker.....	6
Pole Creek	
Benjamin Black.....	9

CARBON COUNTY

Rawlins	
J. M. Finley.....	236
William Casto.....	397
William Gardner.....	333
N. T. Rankin.....	328
Carbon	
Victor Salmela.....	233
Isaac Amos.....	3
Matt Benson.....	317
James Finch.....	297
Mike Cummings.....	241

Saratoga	
A. W. Eager.....	131
Taylor Pannock.....	132
Swan	
N. A. Nichols.....	46
Brush Creek	
A. C. Forrester.....	20
Spring Creek	
John M. Douglass.....	18
Pass Creek	
Shelton Allen.....	13
Tremont	
Mrs. Wm. Williams.....	4
C. Evans.....	2
Medicine Bow	
A. N. Warner.....	3
J. D. Craig.....	6
Tom Scott.....	5
Shirley Basin	
A. C. Reed.....	3
F. J. Robinson.....	2
Ferris	
John Roberts.....	41
Clabe Young.....	4
James Averell.....	2
S. H. Cay.....	8
St. Mary's	
Pete Smith.....	5
Baggs	
A. J. Via.....	28
Dixon	
J. M. Riggs.....	22
A. E. Linkletter.....	5
Willow Spring	
James Coolly.....	47
Separation	
L. H. Boner.....	16
Tie Camp	
J. C. Britt.....	7
Hiram Rankin.....	16
George Atkins.....	8
Casper	
Harry Baggs.....	7
B. B. Brooks.....	7

CARBON COUNTY—Cont.**Elk Mountain**

Fred Herman.....	2
Nels Hansen.....	21
Zeph Jones.....	27

CROOK COUNTY

No record for Constable available
for 1886.

FREMONT COUNTY

No record for Constable available
for 1886.

JOHNSON COUNTY**Clear Creek**

Frank McCue.....	238
Thomas Farrell.....	192
C. W. Round.....	2
Harry Holloway.....	235
J. E. Atkinson.....	176

Big Red

Benjamin S. Kidwell.....	41
James Murray.....	2

Crazy Woman

L. L. Steele.....	23
Mrs. Winager.....	21

Powder River

Andy Gibbs.....	4
P. J. Donnelly.....	8

Ten Sleep

W. H. Furguson.....	2
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Painted Rocks

John Hill.....	43
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Mahogany Buttes

Charles Wells.....	11
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Piney

Robert Fullerton.....	49
Charles Hoffman.....	6

Banner

Charles Storey.....	21
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Big Horn

W. F. Watts.....	85
A. J. Coats.....	47

Sheridan

R. H. Reed.....	73
R. P. Weaver.....	102

Milltown

John Blake.....	25
Herman Otto.....	4

Bingham

G. W. Shields.....	15
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Dayton

Charles W. Thorn.....	3
James McGregor.....	2
T. E. Deure.....	9
John Ruth.....	3
Mrs. Stella Green.....	3

Ohlman

Joseph Graff.....	18
Marion Herron.....	4

Pass Creek

Frank Tschirgi.....	2
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Prairie Dog

William Symons.....	7
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LARAMIE COUNTY**Cheyenne**

Benjamin H. Smalley.....	1,353
William Phillips.....	1,134
John H. Goddard.....	1,442
George Merz.....	1,101

Bordeaux

M. Fry.....	5
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Chugwater

Samuel Green.....	18
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Cheyenne Pass

J. H. O'Neil.....	8
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Egbert

Harry Thomas.....	18
Maurice Branegau.....	27

Fort Laramie

T. C. Whitney.....	106
William Vaughn.....	32

Granite Canyon

John H. Morgan.....	2
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Hartville

A. E. Ragan.....	7
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Hawk Springs

H. M. Babbitt.....	7
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Hubert

Henry Shanks.....	7
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LARAMIE COUNTY—Cont.

Iron Mountain

G. O. Latham.....	25
John M. McFarland.....	4

Lance Creek

Jerry Drummond.....	3
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Laramie River

T. F. Storey.....	46
W. H. Ralston.....	6

Little Bear

I. E. Yoder.....	7
L. L. Anderson.....	15

Little Horse Creek

O. G. Mills.....	21
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Lost Spring

C. S. Gunn.....	274
William Quinn.....	47

Lusk

J. Moran.....	13
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Moran

Frank B. Murphy.....	28
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Pine Bluffs

J. Griffin.....	11
E. D. Baley.....	7
J. W. Porter.....	7

Pole Creek

Frank Ross.....	9
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Ferris

John S. Hart.....	9
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Rawhide Buttes

William G. Curtis.....	9
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Riverside

J. D. Sweet.....	14
J. C. Pennington.....	20

Shawnee

Kate Clark.....	3
John M. Laughlin.....	1

Van Tassel

William Bunger.....	9
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Wheatland

James Carroll.....	11
Ezra Westcott.....	36

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Green River

George Pickering.....	571
Wm. Matthews.....	126
W. A. McCollum.....	89
S. Dankouski.....	154

Granger

E. P. Phillbrick.....	9
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Bryan

George Pickering.....	10
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Point of Rocks

George Pickering.....	21
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Bitter Creek

George Pickering.....	10
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Wamsutter

R. A. Laird.....	11
Wm. Hickerson.....	1
Jas. Hickerson.....	6
J. B. Richardson.....	16
B. Vandeusen.....	8

Big Sandy

C. A. Driskell.....	3
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Henry's Fork

Orson Lowder.....	1
William F. Miller.....	12

Currant Creek

John Parea.....	8
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Sage Creek

George Scrivner.....	7
W. Scrivner.....	1

UINTA COUNTY

Evanston

George Wingate.....	320
N. E. Dawers.....	265

Almy

William Sneddon.....	231
W. J. Brown.....	148

Piedmont

John Guild.....	8
-----------------	---

Carter

D. Gamble.....	1
R. R. Wilson.....	5

UINTA COUNTY—Cont.

Smith's Fork

O. L. Barnum.....	14
John Clark.....	17
Del Watson.....	4

Beaver Creek

J. G. O. Barrington.....	6
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Opal

G. W. Gilson.....	7
John Middleton.....	6

Fossil

C. E. Burke.....	8
A. Lyndon.....	45

Aspen

A. K. Stoddard.....	12
T. P. Fitzpatrick.....	5

Sillem

J. R. Richards.....	7
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Fontenelle

Roney Pomeroy.....	10
James Granteran.....	31
S. D. Martin.....	26

LaBarge

Robert Benbrooks.....	11
Louis Denver.....	15

Big Piney

John Tyler.....	18
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Salt River

Lucieses Hale.....	35
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November 6, 1888

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ALBANY COUNTY

Galusha B. Crow.....	1,587
William Maxwell.....	1,504
John J. Shore.....	1,527
Frederick Prah.....	938
Michael H. Murphy.....	1,144
Hartman K. Evans.....	1,053

CARBON COUNTY

J. C. Davis.....	1,687
John W. Bennett.....	1,659
George F. Brenner.....	1,584
J. M. Calvert.....	927
Edward Grout.....	1,056
William Connors.....	1,010

CONVERSE COUNTY

Edmond J. Wells.....	620
George Bolln.....	808
John A. Sheffer.....	486
John Storie.....	833
Charles A. Pollard.....	742
Frank Walcott.....	360

CROOK COUNTY

L. G. Davis.....	529
W. M. F. Smith.....	485
A. L. Ripley.....	727
T. H. Moore.....	625
A. J. Meeks.....	592
F. M. Jenkins.....	487

FREMONT COUNTY

Charles E. Fogg.....	227
William Johnson.....	472
Samuel Iiams.....	247
John Curry.....	313
A. J. Price.....	266

JOHNSON COUNTY

J. M. Loban.....	896
H. R. Mann.....	492
John H. Tisdale.....	491
Ryan St. Clair.....	428
W. H. Sellers.....	5

LARAMIE COUNTY

George W. Hoyt.....	1,861
Ichabod S. Bartlett.....	1,508
John Morrison.....	1,808
Timothy Dyer.....	1,971
George A. Draper.....	1,989
Isaac Cruntree.....	1,831

SHERIDAN COUNTY

J. D. Loucks.....	205
W. H. Robinson.....	603
J. J. Wagner.....	530
Jack Dow.....	458
George Brundage.....	229
T. F. Hursey.....	452
Levi Beans.....	24
Levi Woods.....	83

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Wm. P. Hunter.....	1,122
John McCready	1,576
H. F. Menough.....	1,167
Dennis Watters.....	732
A. Luman	45

UINTA COUNTY

T. C. Winslow.....	1,190
W. A. Hocker.....	1,148
John Sims, Sr.....	1,663
J. L. Atkinson.....	1,214
Peter Downs	804

SHERIFF**ALBANY COUNTY**

Charles Lund.....	1,441
James Stirling.....	1,137

CARBON COUNTY

F. A. Hadsell.....	1,494
James Ross.....	1,127

CONVERSE COUNTY

Malcolm Campbell	552
John T. Williams.....	591
Frank E. Caffey.....	160

CROOK COUNTY

John W. Rogers.....	806
W. H. Sutherland.....	339

FREMONT COUNTY

John Fosher.....	223
Arthur M. Sparhawk.....	298

JOHNSON COUNTY

W. C. Angus.....	505
Delas Babcock.....	383

LARAMIE COUNTY

W. C. Lykins.....	1,641
John A. Martin.....	2,047

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Cameron W. Garbutt.....	370
James M. Enochs.....	386
T. J. Keesee.....	47
G. B. Woods.....	48
J. K. Hardy.....	17

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Thos. Whitmore	1,454
E. P. Phillbrick.....	285

UINTA COUNTY

John H. Ward.....	1,305
Charles Deloney	745

COUNTY CLERK**ALBANY COUNTY**

Charles H. Spalding.....	1,499
Alonzo G. Dunn.....	1,093

CARBON COUNTY

B. S. Ross.....	1,550
Ed B. Hamilton.....	1,023
J. W. Wallace.....	49

CONVERSE COUNTY

Nat Baker.....	555
Carl M. Carver.....	730

CROOK COUNTY

Abner C. Settle.....	692
Charles S. Price.....	447

FREMONT COUNTY

James A. McAvoy.....	277
Franklin B. Sheldon, Sr.....	236

JOHNSON COUNTY

J. T. Martin.....	307
W. A. Evans.....	598

LARAMIE COUNTY

Ira L. Fredendall.....	2,119
William S. Weaver.....	1,561

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Frank McCoy.....	533
L. A. Zane.....	535

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Frank I. Gunnell.....	1,155
Robert Smith.....	574

UINTA COUNTY

John R. Arnold.....	2,051
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COUNTY ATTORNEY**ALBANY COUNTY**

Herman V. S. Groesbeck.....	1,536
W. James Hill.....	1,060

CARBON COUNTY

D. H. Craig.....	1,641
J. M. Finley.....	21

CONVERSE COUNTY

F. H. Harvey.....	725
E. E. Lousbaugh.....	571

CROOK COUNTY

B. F. Fowler.....	541
W. A. Alden.....	586

FREMONT COUNTY

John T. Norton.....	174
Charley Allen.....	289

JOHNSON COUNTY

Henry S. Elliott.....	902
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LARAMIE COUNTY

Walter R. Stoll.....	2,104
Hugo Donzelman.....	1,548

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Thomas M. Cotton.....	389
William J. Storer.....	463
B. F. Perkins.....	1
Mrs. Clara Perkins.....	1
T. A. Powers.....	1
John Crew.....	1

SWEETWATER COUNTY

A. B. Conaway.....	1,141
Louis J. Palmer.....	572

UINTA COUNTY

H. B. Head.....	974
Jesse Knight.....	1,072

COUNTY ASSESSOR**ALBANY COUNTY**

Howard R. Ingham.....	1,481
Charles Hedgewald.....	998
Allen J. Nash.....	115

CARBON COUNTY

W. G. Reader.....	1,625
James V. Cantlin.....	980
P. Johnson.....	12

CONVERSE COUNTY

E. W. Madison.....	496
Sam Slaymaker.....	787
O. D. Brooks.....	4

CROOK COUNTY

George W. Stotts.....	470
W. J. McCrea.....	667

FREMONT COUNTY

James A. Russell.....	250
P. P. Dickinson.....	265

JOHNSON COUNTY

W. P. Keays.....	431
J. T. Wall.....	480

LARAMIE COUNTY

T. Joe Fisher.....	1,838
Herman Glafcke.....	1,834

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Jasper Morrow.....	493
T. W. Hikins.....	335

SWEETWATER COUNTY

William W. Patterson.....	1,382
Charles H. Meller.....	207
George Young.....	132

UINTA COUNTY

J. W. Sammon.....	990
William Beveridge.....	1,027

SURVEYOR**ALBANY COUNTY**

William O. Owen.....	1,482
Charles Bellamy.....	1,105

CARBON COUNTY

J. M. Sterrett.....	1,660
Geo. Haywood.....	961

CONVERSE COUNTY

Byron Bliss.....	346
H. T. Seymour.....	502
Robert A. Greene.....	443

CROOK COUNTY

John B. Boyden.....	612
John L. Propst.....	519

FREMONT COUNTY

Thomas McCoy.....	216
Frank S. Wood.....	349

JOHNSON COUNTY

John E. Shannan.....	912
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LARAMIE COUNTY

Walter D. Pease.....	1,511
Frank H. Jones.....	2,160

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Herman Amsden.....	349
Daniel F. Hickey.....	523
G. Travis.....	1

SWEETWATER COUNTY

No record available for Surveyor for 1888.

UINTA COUNTY

George A. Johnson.....	922
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PROBATE JUDGE AND COUNTY TREASURER

ALBANY COUNTY

Otto Gramm.....	1,732
John Guenster.....	833

CARBON COUNTY

F. Chatterton.....	1,511
M. E. Hocker.....	1,117

CONVERSE COUNTY

Charles E. Clay.....	519
E. P. Champlin.....	496
James H. Bury.....	278

CROOK COUNTY

J. L. Baird.....	495
T. M. Pettigrew.....	648

FREMONT COUNTY

I. C. Wynn.....	234
M. N. Baldwin.....	278

JOHNSON COUNTY

G. W. Munkres.....	585
C. H. Parmelee.....	308

LARAMIE COUNTY

Isaac Bergman	1,888
A. H. Hord.....	1,795

SHERIDAN COUNTY

James P. Robinson.....	515
Horace C. Alger.....	352

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Alfred Young.....	900
Herriot Riddle.....	834

UINTA COUNTY

F. H. Harrison.....	1,193
Thomas Blyth.....	857

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

ALBANY COUNTY

Henry L. Stevens.....	1,353
Mary G. Bellamy.....	1,236

CARBON COUNTY

G. W. Barr.....	1,763
F. P. Shannon.....	3
E. P. Holcombe.....	851

CONVERSE COUNTY

J. C. F. Stowitts.....	607
Cornelia M. Lusk.....	671

CROOK COUNTY

Maggie Gee	566
Cora Hill.....	571

FREMONT COUNTY

Mary A. Mason.....	317
Thos. R. Beason.....	198

JOHNSON COUNTY

Mrs. E. J. Rashwell.....	414
N. L. Andrew.....	489

LARAMIE COUNTY

William A. Wyman.....	1,771
Josephine W. Breckons.....	1,902

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Minnie E. Paxton.....	469
Mrs. Dora Hanna.....	394
Mrs. Curtis.....	1

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Mrs. S. Sheddon.....	941
F. H. Hungerford.....	788

UINTA COUNTY

E. W. Hinchman.....	1,091
William Goodell	957

COUNTY CORONER

ALBANY COUNTY

James H. Hayford.....	1,359
Charles C. Curtis.....	1,226

CARBON COUNTY

J. A. Bennett.....	1,605
S. M. Miller.....	1,016

CONVERSE COUNTY

W. F. Longer.....	670
Dr. F. Tracy.....	603
M. C. Martin.....	3

CROOK COUNTY

Dr. H. N. Baker.....	616
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FREMONT COUNTY

Dr. James Irwin.....	161
William Feiser.....	341

JOHNSON COUNTY

F. H. Eggleston.....	585
John C. Watkins.....	329

LARAMIE COUNTY

James E. Tuttle.....	1,730
John T. Chaffin.....	1,910

SHERIDAN COUNTY

E. D. Darlington.....	250
Dr. B. F. Kuney.....	261
Dr. W. F. Green.....	354

SWEETWATER COUNTY

John T. Treasure.....	1,046
James Syme.....	678

UINTA COUNTY

Henry Code	2,050
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ROAD SUPERVISOR

ALBANY COUNTY

No record available for Road
Supervisor for 1888.

CARBON COUNTY

John Parker.....	406
John H. Lewis.....	687
J. F. Beagle.....	110
E. J. Rochford.....	39
P. P. Wagoner.....	16
George M. Fell.....	2
E. H. Nichols.....	37
William Crout	27
William McCarty.....	4
William Humphreys	2
John Irons	75
William Hays	76
Art Roberts	25
George Birmingham.....	27
William Granger.....	9
John Landon	15
S. A. Aggers.....	11
J. Stroud.....	115
Fred Mathyas	22

CONVERSE COUNTY

No records available for Road
Supervisor for 1888.

CROOK COUNTY

E. Krausse	209
P. Royster.....	5
Sam Clem.....	23
John Dave.....	14
S. Sandusky	31
Henry Aikman.....	11
L. H. Ripley.....	40
William Vore.....	14
John Gardner.....	26
J. D. Pelham.....	2
H. O. Gladhough.....	18
Jack Gamm.....	21
Wm. M. Thorn.....	28
F. B. Sanford.....	13
John Pearson.....	95
George Laney	51
Henry Mason.....	2
T. E. Emigh.....	5
William H. Ross.....	55
Frank Smith.....	67
Edward Willson	43
N. M. DeFord.....	17
J. Storms.....	4
E. Barlow.....	2
James Hutchins	38
James P. Howard.....	8
S. A. Young.....	72

FREMONT COUNTY

I. B. Chapman.....	225
Ed Farlow.....	194
Andrew Larsen.....	19

JOHNSON COUNTY

R. A. Waln.....	522
Davis Faster.....	417
John M. Cook.....	469

LARAMIE COUNTY

George B. Dunham.....	1,528
G. C. Carlton.....	2,150

SHERIDAN COUNTY

George Downer.....	145
W. H. Brundage.....	134
S. N. Hardee.....	4
W. F. Austin.....	18
David Jackins.....	10
A. S. Connelly.....	3
Samuel Dickey.....	1
R. C. Hays.....	8
J. C. Patterson.....	21
William Wagner.....	37
T. R. Dana.....	20
J. S. Davis.....	34
William Timm.....	23

SHERIDAN COUNTY—Cont.

A. H. Addison.....	16
C. B. Stroud.....	25
W. W. Hazen.....	39
Albert Frisbie.....	18
Baxter Zackary.....	54
K. M. Burkitt.....	33
J. K. Reecer.....	87
M. Wood.....	45

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Joel Walters.....	751
Sam Rodda.....	449
T. E. Davis.....	527
H. H. Campbells.....	1

UINTA COUNTY

Edward Burton.....	768
Alma Peterson.....	667
James A. Ellis.....	52
J. D. Curtis.....	31
A. Hansen.....	57
William Sutton.....	34
Victor Forgeon.....	71
W. H. Cazier.....	47
James Jerson.....	38
William Harvey.....	94
John A. Forshey.....	100

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**ALBANY COUNTY**

No records available for Justice of the Peace for 1888.

CARBON COUNTY**Casper**

B. F. Emery.....	57
T. A. DeMorest.....	52

Elk Mountain

John S. Kerr.....	18
P. J. Cough.....	56

Baggs

A. J. Via.....	43
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Percy

E. C. Kinney.....	20
James Finch.....	2

Ervay

E. K. Taylor.....	17
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Savery

William Strobridge.....	52
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Dixon

V. Sparlin.....	21
L. S. Weyand.....	

Saratoga

A. Heath.....	67
W. L. Johnson.....	78
H. B. Smith.....	47
J. F. Crawford.....	39

Medicine Bow

W. H. Thomas.....	13
Charles Fauver.....	13

Carbon

Patrick Fisher.....	342
T. M. Martin.....	29
James Finch.....	621
John Q. Brooks.....	526
Robert Booth.....	224

Piney Grove

C. A. Morrow.....	10
John Sullivan.....	2
C. A. Crowder.....	2

CARBON COUNTY—Cont.

Shirley Basin

H. A. Nichols..... 38

Rawlins

A. L. Mauk..... 213

James Sullivan..... 252

R. H. Wilbur..... 281

J. A. Bennett..... 255

C. E. Dodge..... 122

Herbert Stanley..... 76

Ferris

Art Roberts..... 46

Jack Farrell..... 4

Lydia Gregg..... 2

H. L. Horton..... 3

Leo

S. H. Gar..... 9

Whiskey Gap

T. C. Hays..... 16

Spring Creek

E. J. Foutz..... 11

Willow Springs

J. H. Gritton..... 9

Collins

Foster Kerns..... 26

Bessemer

I. C. Burton..... 15

St. Mary's

Robert Jones..... 3

Geo. W. Johnson..... 36

Pass Creek

Geo. Stockwell..... 36

W. C. O'Mary..... 4

CONVERSE COUNTY

No records available for Justice of the Peace for 1888.

CROOK COUNTY

A. V. Ranch

Bing McKissick..... 11

W. M. Clark..... 3

Cross Anchor

D. H. Sharp..... 3

T. J. Cady..... 12

Forks

Isaac Derrickson..... 23

Oliver Kilgore..... 8

Hulett

W. W. Wood..... 46

H. M. Swartz..... 15

Inyan Kara

S. A. Young..... 36

Keystone

William Cuswell..... 11

Little Missouri

Al Diefenderfer..... 9

Oak Creek

D. H. Sharp..... 2

Isaac Derrickson..... 27

Frank Cady..... 10

Pelham's

C. W. Butterfield..... 28

C. C. Ripley..... 22

Skull Creek

H. T. Turner..... 56

Sand Creek

Sol Bunker..... 43

E. L. Wheeler..... 33

Sundance

S. H. Martin..... 165

P. Royster..... 178

A. P. Hanson..... 209

C. Lytle..... 18

J. H. Gates..... 249

F. T. Compton..... 13

Jenkins

A. L. Hill..... 26

Fawcett's

Frank B. Fawcett..... 9

Thorn's

John Baugh..... 22

Nick Hoffman..... 12

La Belle

Jake Kauffman..... 12

Charles Congleton..... 8

FREMONT COUNTY

Lander

Dr. James Irwin.....	164
Franklin B. Sheldon.....	267
Charles Bate.....	244

Beaver

Frank E. Coffey.....	38
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JOHNSON COUNTY

No records available for Justice of the Peace for 1888.

LARAMIE COUNTY

Cheyenne

Joseph W. Fisher.....	1,311
William Phee.....	1,374
John H. Goddard.....	1,011
Wesley P. Carroll.....	1,444

Chugwater

Alex McDougall.....	10
Frank W. Foss.....	21

Collins

William F. Steinmetz.....	25
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Egbert

Dan Thomas.....	9
Robert Jackson.....	26

Fort Laramie

C. H. Mevisam.....	29
B. A. Hart.....	59

Fairbank

William H. Vaughn.....	16
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Hartville

J. J. Hauphoff.....	25
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Hauphoff

Jas. N. Blackwell.....	8
W. L. Clouser.....	10

Hawk Springs

D. E. Brown.....	13
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Hubert

John Grober.....	4
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Iron Mountain

Charles H. Edwards.....	26
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Islay

J. M. Chadwick.....	9
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Little Bear

Geo. W. Snow.....	22
I. N. Bard.....	7
James R. Johnston.....	24
John H. Gordon.....	11

Little Horse Creek

Michael Moran.....	11
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Moran

T. H. Muzzy.....	20
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Phillips

F. M. Peterson.....	44
E. W. Biggs.....	1

Patrick

William M. Bradley.....	10
Frank Patrick.....	1

Pole Creek

William Blan.....	26
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Rawhide Buttes

Martin Igoe.....	11
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Silver Crown

Wm. Ferguson.....	14
James Adams.....	20

Swedish Home

P. A. Ackerblade.....	17
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Upper Horse Creek

B. P. Mull.....	23
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Uva

R. D. Robinson.....	10
George H. Boswell.....	42

Walker

F. Shives.....	13
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Wendover

Jos. E. Leach.....	21
Frank A. M. Stuart.....	24

Wheatland

Martin R. Johnston.....	10
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Willow Creek

J. L. F. Johnston.....	12
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SHERIDAN COUNTY

Sheridan

M. L. Blake.....	121
J. D. Halvey.....	116
W. D. Wrighter, Jr.....	156
J. M. Calloway.....	151
H. Lollar.....	2
E. Amington.....	3

SHERIDAN COUNTY—Cont.

Big Horn

S. D. Hays.....	69
J. T. Wolfe.....	2

Dayton

B. Amsden.....	47
J. D. Clark.....	30

Banner

James Terrill.....	46
F. F. Newcomer.....	8
Jas. Kilpatrick.....	5

Beckton

Levi Beans.....	38
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Pass Creek

Peter Withington.....	46
Ross Powers.....	1

Ohlman

Robert Niver.....	27
George Ohlman.....	3
Howard Hazzard.....	2

Bingham

Richard McGrath.....	3
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Prairie Dog

S. J. Evans.....	23
Charles Peoples.....	1

Tongue River

J. E. Eychaner.....	4
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Big Piney

C. Ferris, Jr.....	15
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SWEETWATER COUNTY

Green River

John McDonald.....	132
James Rumble.....	174
W. G. Faulkner.....	77
A. D. Dibble.....	104
S. Dankowski.....	181
John O'Neil.....	210

Rock Springs

John G. Truland.....	695
Albert Keirle.....	462

Granger

J. B. Warren.....	11
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Bryan

Frank J. Lambert.....	3
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Lumbardville

John Piper.....	2
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Henry's Fork

John B. Anson.....	33
Clark Logan.....	10

UINTA COUNTY

Evanston

C. E. Castle.....	458
A. W. Sims.....	227
Joseph Shaw.....	380
C. M. White.....	121

Almy

John G. Smith.....	356
Edward Blacker.....	330

Hilliard

George W. Carleton.....	21
L. O'Brien.....	20

Aspen

Wm. Lieshman.....	28
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Piedmont

Samuel Gauf.....	30
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Smith's Fork

Robert Harvey.....	12
M. Groshon.....	55

Fontenelle

D. B. Rathbun.....	19
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LaBarge

Tilford Kutch.....	17
Thornton Day.....	2

Big Piney

Hugh McKay.....	22
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Cokeville

D. C. Hickman.....	31
O. E. Snyder.....	25

Beaver Creek

W. H. Carter.....	27
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Carter

R. R. Wilson.....	10
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Beckwith & Quinn's

W. J. Wilson.....	11
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Opal

S. H. Wright.....	13
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UINTA COUNTY—Cont.

Fossil

T. M. Palin.....	50
E. W. Gordon.....	4
A. Follett.....	8

Ham's Fork

M. A. Hornan.....	18
James M. Wright.....	7

Salt River

Gustave Lundberg	9
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Star Valley

Thomas Yeaman.....	29
A. B. Call.....	38

CONSTABLE

ALBANY COUNTY

No record available for Constable
for 1888.

CARBON COUNTY

Casper

Philip Watson.....	101
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Elk Mountain

Walter Besson.....	53
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Baggs

H. F. Burch.....	39
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Percy

Howard Halverson.....	3
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Ervay

J. J. Holliday.....	17
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Savery

James Gooldy.....	42
James Ellison.....	10

Saratoga

Taylor Pannock.....	89
M. Doggett.....	2
V. C. Fergeson.....	46
A. W. Eager.....	24
Alex Munz.....	2

Dixon

Thos. Livingston.....	22
W. A. Clark.....	11

Medicine Bow

J. D. Craig.....	26
L. N. Hahn.....	5

Carbon

Robert Anderson.....	662
Howard Halverson.....	475
Philip Baker.....	362
Zeph Jones.....	232

Piney Grove

George S. Mead.....	9
F. Sipple.....	4

Shirley Basin

W. F. Chamberlain.....	37
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Swan

John Even.....	8
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Rawlins

M. McMahon.....	254
H. T. Rankin.....	374
Ed Lineberger.....	360

Ferris

A. R. Gates.....	35
Mark Gregg	9
Pete Aulfry.....	2

Leo

E. Vivian	
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Whiskey Gap

Heber C. Ives.....	15
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Spring Creek

George M. Fell.....	4
Samuel E. Gerber.....	7

Willow Springs

John Lantry.....	9
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Collins

D. F. Grout.....	29
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Bessemer

Sumner Beach	15
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St. Mary's

John S. Childs.....	3
James P. Smith.....	34
Enoc Jones.....	2

Pass Creek

G. E. Smiley.....	30
Shelton Atlen.....	5

CONVERSE COUNTY

No record available for Constable
for 1888.

CROOK COUNTY**AV Ranch**

Fred Scholer..... 10
J. B. Crawford..... 4

Cross Anchor

G. L. Waddington..... 24

Forks

Tom Sherwood..... 9
John Farris..... 16
M. Owens..... 3

Hulett

W. H. Croy..... 42

Inyan Kara

W. H. Miller..... 18
G. S. Seabury..... 20

Keystone

G. M. Cleavenger..... 5

Little Missouri

Jerry Davis..... 4

Oak Creek

Tom Sherwood..... 16
David Redding..... 3

Pelham's

Sam Lanning..... 40
Geo. W. Henry..... 8

Skull Creek

C. W. Nettlehorst..... 17
Mart Gilligan..... 47
William Mitchell..... 2

Sand Creek

Thomas Fraweck..... 11
F. Bock..... 46

Sundance

L. Young..... 236
S. A. Pyles..... 211
Jeff English..... 197
James Swisher..... 188

Jenkins

Juan Jenkins..... 24

Fawcett's

J. H. Freel..... 9
R. L. Harper..... 2

Thorn's

George W. Boon..... 34

La Belle

F. DeBelloy..... 5
George Hanver..... 7

FREMONT COUNTY**Lander**

J. B. Houghton..... 240
Delos Babcock..... 145
James Coach..... 204

Beaver

Hugh McKay..... 40

JOHNSON COUNTY

No records available for Constable
for 1888.

LARAMIE COUNTY**Cheyenne**

Dugald McCallum..... 1,271
Thomas A. Doublas..... 1,274
Edward S. Smith..... 1,276
P. J. Burns..... 1,242

Chugwater

Duncan Grant..... 12

Collins

Robert G. Walsh..... 24

Egbert

William Dolan..... 24

Fort Laramie

Joe Wild..... 45
H. Newcomb..... 33

Fairbanks

Abraham E. Ragan..... 18

Hartville

George S. Berry..... 22

Hauphoff

John W. Weber..... 18

Hawk Springs

John G. Bunn..... 13

Hubert

Horace G. Borson..... 4

Iron Mountain

Bradford B. Davidson..... 24

LARAMIE COUNTY—Cont.

Little Bear

Robert Tait.....	8
S. J. Ellingson.....	2
Frank W. Isham.....	12
W. Scott Jenks.....	16
C. M. McCarty.....	2

Little Horse Creek

O. G. Mills.....	19
Thomas Carroll.....	23
James H. Griffen.....	21

Moran

Will Conalogue.....	6
A. P. Wallin.....	32
C. J. Cross.....	16

Phillips

John King.....	12
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Pine Bluffs

John Hirsh.....	26
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Patrick

Thomas O'Haver.....	10
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Rawhide Buttes

W. C. Pollard.....	15
Timothy Farrell.....	19

Silver Crown

Gust Hollinguist.....	42
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Swedish Home

Colin Campbell.....	10
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Upper Horse Creek

Elson Honey.....	32
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Uva

J. W. Howard.....	13
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Wendover

Bernard McGuire.....	15
Ivan Barr.....	25

Wheatland

David Newberry.....	14
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Willow Creek

W. W. Lavell.....	12
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SHERIDAN COUNTY

Sheridan

R. P. Weaver.....	105
J. A. Collins.....	158
Wilson Peak.....	149
W. W. Neeley.....	93
W. W. Babcock.....	1
Jack Jones.....	3
J. M. Enochs.....	1
J. D. Helvey.....	4
S. Dill.....	1
C. E. Wilson.....	1
R. Beck.....	7
W. F. Austin.....	1

Big Horn

E. C. Tuller.....	39
O. P. Hanna.....	1
Mace Yonkers.....	16
Al Berger.....	2
Jennie Wagner.....	2
Jake Hale.....	1

Dayton

Z. Burris.....	38
Del M. Ray.....	26

Banner

Herman Otto.....	21
William Smith.....	19

Pass Creek

Frank Jones.....	27
Isaac Eagle.....	19

Ohlman

Perry Cooper.....	26
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Bingham

August Still.....	10
Harry Nickols.....	1

Lower Prairie Dog

Rash Burns.....	23
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Tongue River

E. H. Turner.....	2
C. W. Adams.....	1

Big Piney

B. S. Kidwell.....	14
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SWEETWATER COUNTY

Green River

J. S. Dibble.....	60
Alf Young.....	1
J. H. Mason.....	1

Rock Springs

George Pickering	1,170
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Granger

Thomas Jolly.....	12
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Bryan

James W. Chrisman.....	6
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Lumbardville

Robert A. Laird.....	3
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Henry's Fork

George Stoll.....	14
J. B. Richardson.....	20
C. A. Driskoll.....	5

UINTA COUNTY

Evanston

T. D. O'Flynn.....	173
George Wingate	207
George Palmer.....	244
George Snider	462

Almy

George Ranson	257
William Sneddon	434

Hilliard

Mike Lowham.....	3
Ed Currie	43
L. O'Brien	2

Piedmont

M. Anderson	25
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Aspen

Albert Byrne.....	28
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Smith's Fork

O. L. Barnum.....	14
R. B. Harvy.....	40

LaBarge

Robert McElvain	13
Roney Pomeroy.....	14

Big Piney

E. C. Swan.....	22
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Cokeville

Sid Collett, Jr.....	60
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Beaver Creek

William M. Duncan.....	5
J. G. Bullock.....	10

Carter

M. Moran	13
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Beckwith & Quinn's

James Badley.....	11
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Opal

H. Capen.....	5
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Fossil

W. I. Porter.....	50
Y. M. Palin.....	8

Ham's Fork

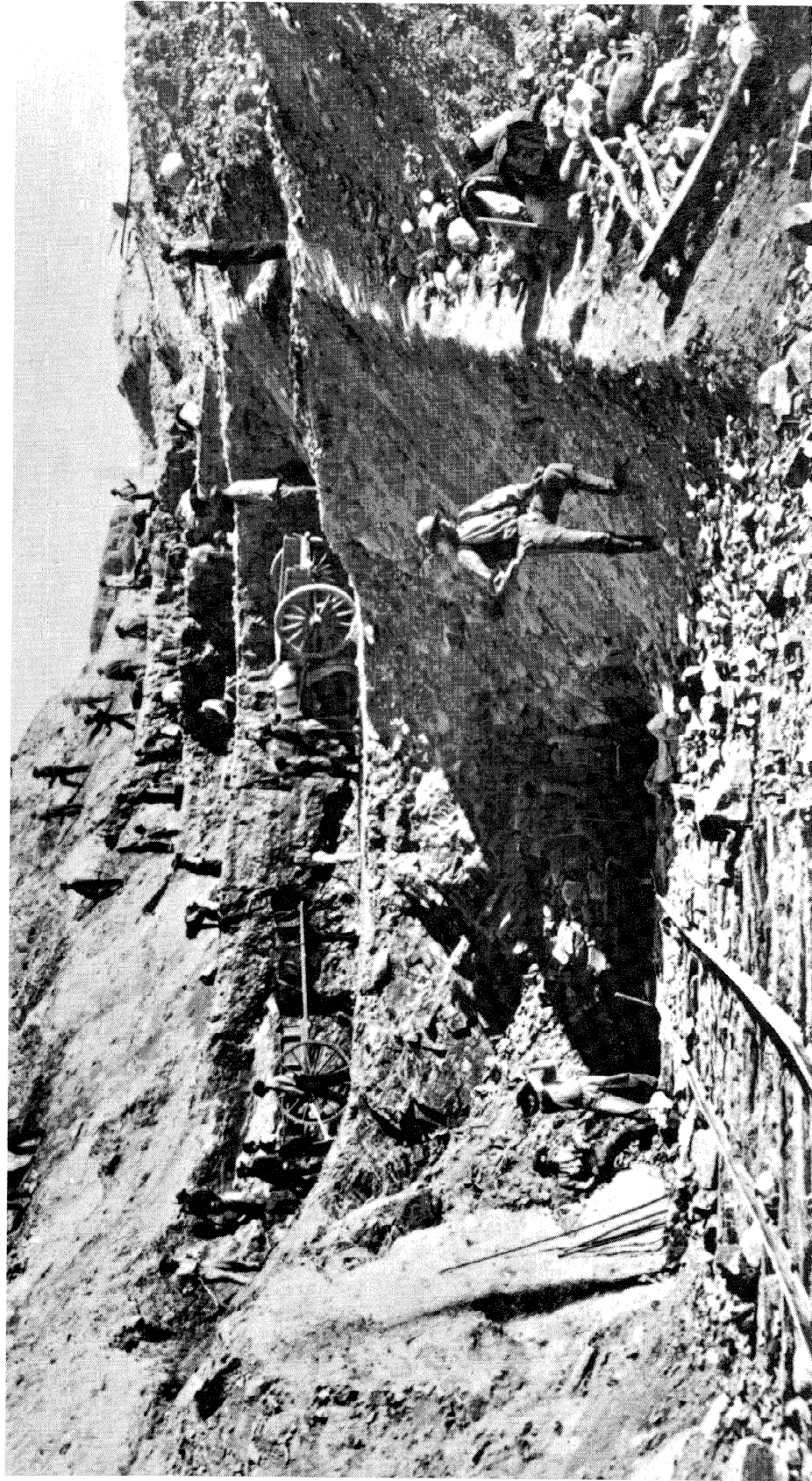
J. D. Curtis.....	7
J. H. Eardley.....	17

Salt River

Wm. Crockstron.....	9
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Star Valley

Isaac Biglow	45
Wm. Henderickson	22



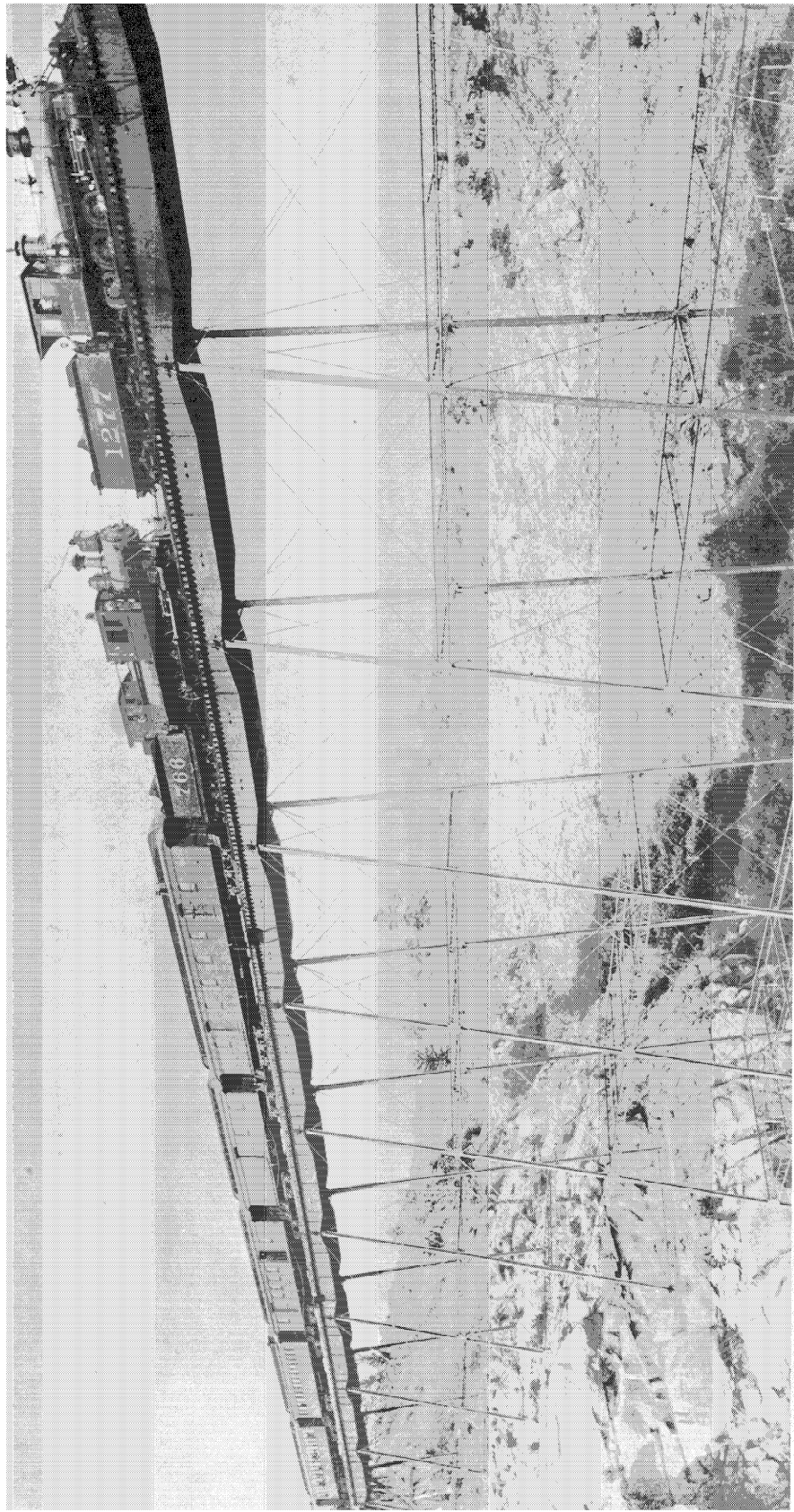
Clearing the way for the Union Pacific west of Green River



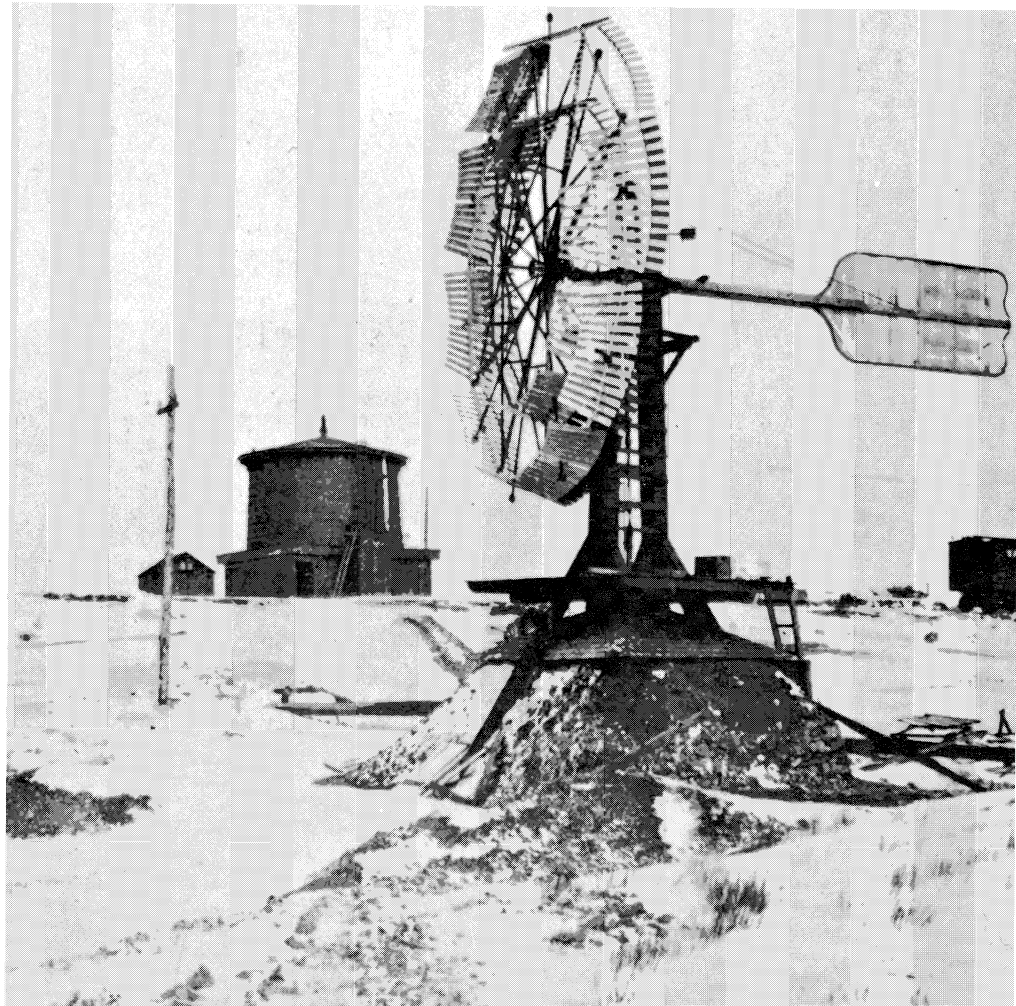
Laying the Union Pacific tracks in open country



Wooden Bridge over Dale Creek, completed spring of 1868

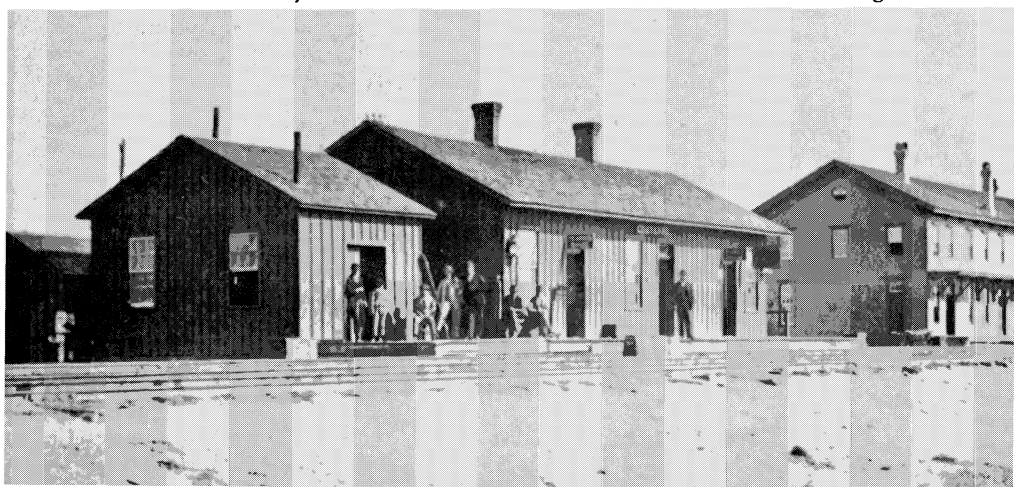


Steel bridge, 1876, replaces wooden bridge over Dale Creek



Union Pacific windmill and water tank at the Summit, 8,240 ft., named Sherman for the tallest general in the Union Army.

Cheyenne Union Pacific Station and U. P. Hotel and Eating House.



TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL OFFICERS



Black Coal, head chief of the Arapahoes, d. 1893, age 50.



Washakie, head chief of the Shoshones 60 years, d. 1900, probable age 100.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT WITH THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE 1869-1890

Office	Authority	Term	History
Territorial Governor	Organic Act 1868	Four Years	Same to statehood
Territorial Secretary.....	Organic Act 1868	Four Years	Same to statehood
Chief Justice.....	{ Supreme Court }	Four Years	Same to statehood
Two Associate Justices.....		Four Years	Same to statehood (Also Judges of the District Court)
United States Attorney.....	Organic Act 1868	Four Years	Same to statehood
United States Marshal.....	Organic Act 1868	Four Years	Same to statehood

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR WITH THE CONSENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1869-1890

Office	Created by the Laws of	Term	History
Treasurer	1869	Two Years	Same to statehood
Auditor	1869	Two Years	Same to statehood
Three Commissioners of the Penitentiary.....	1869	Two Years	Same to statehood
Territorial Librarian.....	1871	Two Years	Same to statehood
Territorial Assayer	1877	Indefinite	Abolished in 1882
Territorial Geologist and Mining Engineer.....	1879	Indefinite	1882 act approved two year term
Territorial Veterinarian	1882	Two Years	Same to statehood
Insurance Commissioner	1884	Two Years	1888 act made Terr. Auditor ex- officio Insurance Comm. Same to statehood
Water Commissioner.....	1886	Two Years	Same to statehood
Attorney General	1886	Two Years	Same to statehood
Coal Mining Inspector.....	1886	Two Years	Same to statehood
Three Commissioners of Pharmacy.....	1886	Two Years	1888 act approved six year term

Five Commissioners of the Capitol Building.....	1886	Two Years	1890 act provided that the Terr. Auditor, Terr. Engineer and the Treasurer of the Terr. be ex-officio Capitol Building Commissioners
Three Commissioners of the University Building....	1886	Indefinite	Same to statehood
Three Commissioners of the Insane Asylum.....	1886	Two Years	Same to statehood
Three Trustees of the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Commission	1886	Two Years	Same to statehood
Territorial Engineer.....	1888	Two Years	Same to statehood
Bank Examiner.....	1888	Two Years	Same to statehood
Live Stock Commissioners.....	1888	Two Years	1890 act fixed number of Live Stock Commissioners as five
EX-OFFICIO OFFICE			
Superintendent of Public Instruction..... Territorial Auditor ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction	1869	Two Years	1873 act made Terr. Librarian ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction. Same to statehood

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF THE TERRITORY 1869-1890

Office	Authority	Term	History
Delegate to Congress.....	Organic Act 1868	Two Years	Same to statehood
Members of the Legislative Assembly.....	Organic Act 1868		
Members of the Council.....	Organic Act 1868	Two Years	Same to statehood
Members of the House.....	Organic Act 1868	One Year	Congressional Act of Mar. 23, 1869 approved two year term
County Officers:			
County Commissioners (three).....	Wyo. S.L. 1869	Two Years	All County Offices created by law in accordance with the Or- ganic Act, sec. 17
Judge of Probate.....	Wyo. S.L. 1869	Two Years	
County Clerk.....	Wyo. S.L. 1869	Two Years	
Sheriff—ex-officio County Collector.....	Wyo. S.L. 1869	Two Years	
County Assessor.....	Wyo. S.L. 1869	Two Years	
Coroner	Wyo. S.L. 1869	Two Years	
County Surveyor	Wyo. S.L. 1869	Two Years	
County Prosecuting Attorney.....	Wyo. S.L. 1869	Two Years	
County Supt. of Schools.....	Wyo. S.L. 1869	Two Years	
Justice of the Peace.....	Wyo. S.L. 1869	Two Years	
Constable	Wyo. S.L. 1869	Two Years	

FEDERAL AND TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY

1869-1890

1869

FEDERAL

Position	Name	From
Governor	John A. Campbell.....	Cleveland, Ohio
Secretary	Edward M. Lee.....	Connecticut
Chief Justice.....	John Howe.....	Kewanee, Ill.
Associate Justices.....	Wm. T. Jones.....	Corydon, Ind.
	John W. Kingman.....	New Hampshire
U. S. Attorney.....	Joseph M. Carey.....	Philadelphia, Penn.
U. S. Marshal.....	Church Howe	Massachusetts
Surveyor General.....	Silas Reed.....	St. Louis, Mo.
U. S. Register of Land Office.....	Charles C. Crowe.....	
U. S. Receiver of Land Office.....	Frank Walcott.....	Kentucky
Assessor of Internal Revenue.....	Edgar P. Snow.....	Laramie County
Collector of Internal Revenue.....	Thomas Harlan.....	Indiana

TERRITORIAL

Delegate to Congress.....	Stephen F. Nuckolls.....	Laramie County
Treasurer	John W. Donnellan.....	Albany County
Auditor	Benjamin Gallagher.....	Laramie County
Commissioners of Penitentiary.....	Frank B. Edmonds.....	Carbon County
	J. H. Hayford.....	Albany County
	Edward Ivinson	Albany County

1871

FEDERAL

Governor	John A. Campbell.....	Cleveland, Ohio
Secretary	Herman Glafcke.....	Connecticut
Chief Justice	Jos. W. Fisher.....	Pennsylvania
Associate Justices	J. W. Kingman.....	New Hampshire
	Jos. M. Carey.....	Laramie County
U. S. Attorney.....	Edward P. Johnson.....	Laramie County
U. S. Marshal.....	Church Howe	Massachusetts
Surveyor General.....	Silas Reed.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Register of Land Office.....	S. H. Winsor.....	Laramie County
Receiver of Land Office.....	F. Walcott	Kentucky
Assessor of Internal Revenue.....	E. P. Snow.....	Laramie County
Collector of Internal Revenue.....	Thomas Harlan.....	Indiana

TERRITORIAL

Delegate to Congress.....	Wm. T. Jones.....	Corydon, Ind.
Treasurer	John W. Donnellan.....	Albany County
Auditor	James H. Hayford.....	Albany County
Commissioners of Penitentiary.....	F. L. Arnold.....	Uinta County
	Charles Hutton.....	Albany County
	Morton E. Post.....	Laramie County
Librarian	Edward P. Johnson.....	Laramie County

1873

FEDERAL

Position	Name	From
Governor	John A. Campbell.....	Cleveland, Ohio
Secretary	Jason B. Brown.....	Indiana
Chief Justice.....	Jos. W. Fisher.....	Pennsylvania
Associate Justices	E. A. Thomas.....	New York
	Jos. M. Carey.....	Laramie County
U. S. Attorney.....	Edward P. Johnson.....	Laramie County
U. S. Marshal.....	Frank Walcott.....	Laramie County
Surveyor General.....	Silas Reed.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Register of Land Office.....	S. H. Winsor.....	Laramie County
Receiver of Land Office.....	George W. Corey.....	Laramie County
Collector of Internal Revenue.....	E. P. Snow.....	Laramie County

TERRITORIAL

Delegate to Congress.....	W. R. Steele.....	New York City
Treasurer	Stephen W. Downey.....	Albany County
Auditor	James H. Hayford.....	Albany County
Commissioners of Penitentiary.....	Herman Hass.....	Laramie County
	James France.....	Carbon County
	W. H. Holliday.....	Albany County
Librarian	John Slaughter.....	Laramie County

1875

FEDERAL

Governor	John M. Thayer.....	Nebraska
Secretary	George W. French.....	Maine
Chief Justice	J. W. Fisher.....	Pennsylvania
Associate Justices	W. W. Peck.....	New York
	J. B. Blair.....	West Virginia
U. S. Attorney.....	E. P. Johnson.....	Laramie County
U. S. Marshal.....	W. F. Sweesy.....	Omaha, Nebraska
Surveyor General.....	E. C. David.....	Iowa
Register of Land Office.....	G. R. Thomas.....	Laramie County
Receiver of Land Office.....	I. C. Whipple.....	Laramie County
Collectors of Internal Revenue.....	H. S. Oliver.....	Laramie County
	E. P. Snow.....	Laramie County
U. S. Commissioners.....	John W. Bruner.....	Laramie County
	S. J. Fields.....	Sweetwater County
	John W. Meldrum.....	Laramie County
	Benjamin M. Smith.....	Laramie County
	William G. E. Town.....	Uinta County

TERRITORIAL

Delegate to Congress.....	W. R. Steele.....	New York
Treasurer	A. R. Converse.....	Laramie County
Auditor	Orlando North.....	Uinta County
Commissioners of Penitentiary.....	F. L. Arnold.....	Uinta County
	Charles Hutton.....	Laramie County
	M. E. Post.....	Laramie County
Librarian	John Slaughter.....	Laramie County

FEDERAL

Position	Name	From
Governor	John M. Thayer.....	Nebraska
Secretary	Geo. W. French.....	Maine
Chief Justice.....	Jos. W. Fisher.....	Pennsylvania
Associate Justices	J. B. Blair.....	West Virginia
	Wm. Ware Peck.....	New York
U. S. Attorney.....	Edward P. Johnson.....	Laramie County
U. S. Marshal.....	W. F. Sweesy.....	Omaha, Nebraska
Surveyor General.....	E. C. David.....	Iowa
Register of Land Office.....	G. R. Thomas.....	Laramie County
Receiver of Land Office.....	I. C. Whipple.....	Laramie County
Collector of Internal Revenue..	E. P. Snow.....	Laramie County
U. S. Commissioners.....	John W. Bruner.....	Laramie County
	S. J. Fields.....	Sweetwater County
	John W. Meldrum.....	Laramie County
	Thomas M. Fisher.....	Laramie County
	Benjamin M. Smith.....	Laramie County
	William G. E. Town.....	Uinta County

TERRITORIAL

Delegate to Congress.....	W. W. Corlett.....	Laramie County
Treasurer	A. R. Converse.....	Laramie County
Auditor	S. W. Downey.....	Albany County
Commissioners of Penitentiary..	L. Murrin.....	Laramie County
	Simon Durlacher	Albany County
	Thos. Lanktree.....	Uinta County
Librarian and Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	J. Slaughter	Laramie County

FEDERAL

Position	Name	From
Governor	John W. Hoyt.....	Madison, Wisconsin
Secretary	A. Worth Spates.....	Maryland
Chief Justice.....	J. B. Sener.....	West Virginia
Associate Justices	J. B. Blair.....	West Virginia
	Wm. Ware Peck.....	New York
Surveyor General.....	E. C. David.....	Iowa
U. S. Attorney.....	C. H. Layman.....	Illinois
U. S. Marshal.....	Gustave Schnitger	Iowa
Register of Land Office.....	E. W. Mann.....	
Receiver of Land Office.....	I. C. Whipple.....	Laramie County
Collector of Internal Revenue..	E. P. Snow.....	Laramie County
U. S. Commissioners.....	Thomas M. Fisher.....	Laramie County
	Franklin L. Greene.....	Laramie County
	John W. Bruner.....	Laramie County

TERRITORIAL

Delegate to Congress.....	S. W. Downey.....	Albany County
Treasurer	F. E. Warren.....	Laramie County
Auditor	J. S. Nason.....	
Commissioners of Penitentiary..	E. Nagle.....	Laramie County
	J. H. Finfrock.....	Albany County
	Thos. Lanktree.....	Uinta County
Librarian and Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	J. Slaughter	Laramie County
Fish Commissioner.....	H. B. Rumsey.....	Albany County

1882

FEDERAL

Position	Name	From
Governor	John W. Hoyt.....	Madison, Wisconsin
Secretary	E. S. N. Morgan.....	Pennsylvania
Chief Justice.....	James B. Sener.....	West Virginia
Associate Justices	Jacob B. Blair.....	West Virginia
	Samuel C. Parks.....	New Mexico
U. S. Attorney.....	M. C. Brown.....	Albany County
U. S. Marshal.....	Gustave Schnitger	Iowa
Surveyor General.....	E. C. David.....	Iowa
Registers of Land Office.....	E. W. Mann.....	
	Chas. H. Priest.....	Uinta County
Receivers of Land Office.....	Wm. M. Garvey.....	Ohio
	E. S. Crocker.....	Uinta County
U. S. Commissioners.....	Joseph W. Fisher.....	Laramie County
	John A. Riner.....	Laramie County
	E. W. Nye.....	Laramie County
	John D. O'Brien.....	Converse County
	N. L. Andrews.....	Johnson County
	M. L. Ash.....	Carbon County
	Homer Merrell.....	Carbon County
	J. K. Moore.....	Fremont County

TERRITORIAL

Delegate to Congress.....	M. E. Post.....	Laramie County
Treasurer	F. E. Warren.....	Laramie County
Auditor	Jesse Knight.....	Uinta County
Commissioners of Penitentiary..	E. Nagle.....	Laramie County
	J. H. Finfrock.....	Albany County
	Thos. Lanktree.....	Uinta County
Librarian and Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	John Slaughter.....	Laramie County
Fish Commissioners.....	M. C. Barkwell.....	Laramie County
	Otto Gramm.....	Albany County
	P. J. Downs.....	Uinta County
	E. W. Bennett.....	Carbon County
	N. L. Andrews.....	Johnson County
	T. W. Quinn.....	Sweetwater County
Stenographer	J. C. S. Richardson.....	Laramie County
Veterinarian	Alexander F. Lieutard.....	New York
Geologist	Samuel Aughey.....	Laramie County

FEDERAL

Position	Name	From
Governor	William Hale.....	Iowa
Secretary	E. S. N. Morgan.....	Laramie County
Chief Justice.....	John C. Perry.....	Laramie County
Associate Justices	Jacob B. Blair.....	Laramie County
	Samuel C. Parks.....	New Mexico
U. S. Attorney.....	J. A. Riner.....	Laramie County
U. S. Marshal.....	Gustave Schnitger	Iowa
Surveyor General.....	E. C. David.....	Iowa
Registers of Land Office.....	E. W. Mann.....	
	Charles H. Priest.....	Uinta County
Receivers of Land Office.....	W. S. Hurlburt.....	Laramie County
	E. S. Crocker.....	Uinta County
Collector of Internal Revenue.....	James S. Wolfe.....	Denver, Colo.
Deputy Collectors.....	H. S. Oliver.....	Laramie County
	J. W. Dykins.....	Uinta County
U. S. Commissioners.....	Joseph W. Fisher.....	Laramie County
	John A. Riner.....	Laramie County
	E. W. Nye.....	Albany County
	John D. O'Brien.....	Converse County
	N. L. Andrews.....	Johnson County
	M. L. Ash.....	Carbon County
	Homer Merrell.....	Carbon County
	J. K. Moore.....	Fremont County
	B. A. Hart.....	Laramie County

TERRITORIAL

Delegate to Congress.....	M. E. Post.....	Laramie County
Treasurer	F. E. Warren.....	Laramie County
Auditor	P. L. Smith.....	Carbon County
Deputy Auditor.....	C. W. Stewart.....	Laramie County
Commissioner of Insurance.....	J. D. Freeborn.....	Laramie County
Commissioners of Penitentiary.....	Luke Murrin.....	Laramie County
	Frank M. Foote.....	Uinta County
	James M. Tisdell.....	Sweetwater County
Librarian and Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	John Slaughter.....	Laramie County
Fish Commissioner.....	Otto Gramm.....	Albany County
Stenographer	Robert C. Morris.....	Sweetwater County
Commission to Revise and Arrange the Statutes of Wyoming Territory.....	William W. Corlett.....	Laramie County
	Isaac P. Caldwell.....	Albany County
	Clarence D. Clark.....	Uinta County
Veterinarian	Dr. James D. Hopkins....	Laramie County
Geologist	Gilbert E. Bailey.....	Nebraska

FEDERAL

Position	Name	From
Governor	Francis E. Warren.....	Laramie County
Secretary	Elliott S. N. Morgan.....	Laramie County
Chief Justice.....	John W. Lacey.....	Laramie County
Associate Justices	Jacob B. Blair.....	Albany County
	Samuel T. Corn.....	Carbon County
U. S. Attorney.....	Anthony C. Campbell.....	Laramie County
U. S. Marshal.....	Thomas J. Carr.....	Laramie County
Surveyor General.....	John C. Thompson.....	Laramie County
Registers of Land Office.....	Edgar S. Wilson.....	Laramie County
	Charles H. Priest.....	Uinta County
Receivers of Land Office.....	William M. Garrard.....	Laramie County
	William T. Shaffer.....	Uinta County
Special Agents of General Land Office.....	Jas. A. George.....	Laramie County
	H. R. Fry.....	Laramie County
	C. D. Ridley.....	Laramie County
Collector of Internal Revenue..	James S. Wolfe.....	Denver, Colo.
Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue	C. C. Fenner.....	Carbon County
U. S. Commissioners.....	Joseph W. Fisher.....	Laramie County
	Fred J. Stanton.....	Laramie County
	N. L. Andrews.....	Johnson County
	M. L. Ash.....	Carbon County
	Homer Merrell.....	Carbon County
	J. K. Moore.....	Fremont County
	C. E. Carpenter.....	Albany County
	Jesse Knight.....	Uinta County

TERRITORIAL

Position	Name	From
Delegate to Congress.....	Joseph M. Carey.....	Laramie County
Attorney General.....	Hugo Donzelmann.....	Laramie County
Treasurer	William P. Gannett.....	Laramie County
Auditor	Mortimer N. Grant.....	Albany County
Commissioner of Insurance.....	Joseph B. Adams.....	Carbon County
Commissioners of Penitentiary..	Luke Murrin.....	Laramie County
	Frank M. Foote.....	Uinta County
	John C. Dyer.....	Carbon County
Librarian and ex-officio Supt. of Public Instruction.....	John Slaughter.....	Laramie County
Fish Commissioner.....	Otto Gramm.....	Albany County
Stenographer	Robert C. Morris.....	Laramie County
Inspector of Coal Mines.....	Newell Beeman.....	Uinta County
Veterinarian	James D. Hopkins.....	Laramie County
Geologist and Mining Engineer.....	Samuel Aughey.....	Laramie County
Board of Trustees of the University of Wyoming.....	John W. Hoyt.....	Laramie County
	J. H. Finfrock.....	Albany County
	Edward Ivinson	Albany County
	W. H. Holliday.....	Albany County
	Samuel Aughey.....	Laramie County
	James H. Hayford.....	Albany County
	M. C. Brown.....	Albany County
Board of Trustees of the In- stitute for the support and education of the blind and dumb	Elias W. Whitcomb.....	Laramie County
	Fred G. Plamer.....	Carbon County
	George C. Rafter.....	Laramie County
Board of Commissioners of the Insane Asylum.....	A. C. Beckwith.....	Uinta County
	William Hinton.....	Uinta County
	C. D. Clark.....	Uinta County
Commissioners of Pharmacy....	E. D. Woodruff.....	Sweetwater County
	A. Richard Troxell.....	Laramie County
	Fred P. Shannon.....	Carbon County
Capitol Building Commission....	Charles N. Potter.....	Laramie County
	Morton E. Post.....	Laramie County
	Nathaniel R. Davis.....	Laramie County
	Erasmus Nagle.....	Laramie County
	Nicholas J. O'Brien.....	Laramie County
University Building Commis- sion	Leroy Grant.....	Albany County
	Robert Marsh.....	Albany County
	John W. Donnellan.....	Albany County
Commission to prepare, edit, and superintend the publi- cation of the Revised Stat- utes of Wyoming.....	Isaac P. Caldwell.....	Albany County
	J. W. Blake.....	Albany County
	Willis Van Devanter.....	Laramie County
Commissioner to select and locate University Lands.....	F. O. Swain.....	Albany County

FEDERAL

Position	Name	From
Governor	Thomas Moonlight.....	Laramie County
Secretary	Samuel D. Shannon.....	Laramie County
Chief Justice.....	William L. Maginnis.....	Laramie County
Associate Justices	M. C. Caufley.....	Albany County
	Samuel T. Corn.....	Uinta County
U. S. Attorney.....	A. C. Campbell.....	Laramie County
U. S. Marshal.....	Thomas J. Carr.....	Laramie County
Surveyor General.....	John C. Thompson.....	Laramie County
Registers of Land Office.....	Edgar S. Wilson.....	Laramie County
	Edwin D. Steel.....	Uinta County
	R. Y. Hardin.....	Johnson County
Receivers of Land Office.....	William M. Garrard.....	Laramie County
	J. C. New.....	Uinta County
	John J. Orr.....	Johnson County
Collector of Internal Revenue..	James F. Benedict.....	Denver, Colo.
U. S. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.....	F. A. Stitzer.....	Laramie County
U. S. Commissioners.....	N. L. Andrews.....	Johnson County
	M. L. Ash.....	Carbon County
	Charles E. Carpenter.....	Albany County
	John Cochran	Laramie County
	Winfield S. Collins.....	Converse County
	Joseph W. Fisher.....	Laramie County
	B. A. Hart.....	Laramie County
	Homer Merrell.....	Carbon County
	J. K. Moore.....	Fremont County
	Fred Stanton.....	Laramie County

TERRITORIAL

Position	Name	From
Delegate to Congress.....	Joseph Carey.....	Laramie County
Attorney General.....	Hugo Donzelmann.....	Laramie County
Treasurer	Luke Voorhees.....	Laramie County
Auditor and ex-officio Insurance Commissioner.....	M. N. Grant.....	Albany County
Commissioners of Penitentiary..	Colin Hunter.....	Laramie County
	Timothy Dyer.....	Laramie County
	Timothy Kinney.....	Sweetwater County
Librarian and ex-officio		
Supt. of Public Instruction..	John Slaughter.....	Laramie County
Territorial Engineer.....	Elwood Mead.....	Laramie County
Fish Commissioner.....	Louis Miller.....	Albany County
Stenographer	Robert C. Morris.....	Laramie County
Inspector of Coal Mines.....	C. G. Epperson.....	Uinta County
Veterinarian	A. A. Holcombe.....	Laramie County
Geologist and Mining		
Engineer	Louis D. Ricketts.....	Laramie County
Board of Trustees of the		
University of Wyoming.....	J. H. Finfrock.....	Albany County
	Edward Ivinson.....	Albany County
	W. H. Holliday.....	Albany County
	A. S. Peabody.....	Albany County
	J. Y. Cowhick.....	Laramie County
	G. W. Seevers.....	Laramie County
	James France.....	Carbon County
Board of Trustees of the Institute for the support and Education of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb.....	George C. Rafter.....	Laramie County
	E. W. Whitcomb.....	Laramie County
	C. A. Campbell.....	Laramie County

TERRITORIAL—Cont.

Position	Name	From
Board of Commissioners of the Insane Asylum.....	A. C. Beckwith.....	Uinta County
	William Crawford	Uinta County
	Charles Stone	Uinta County
Commissioners of Pharmacy....	A. Richard Troxell.....	Laramie County
	Fred P. Shannon.....	Carbon County
	William C. Wilson.....	Albany County
Capitol Building Commission....	L. R. Bresnahan.....	Laramie County
	T. A. Kent.....	Laramie County
	Arthur Poole.....	Laramie County
	J. C. Baird.....	Laramie County
	Andrew Gilchrist.....	Laramie County
Commissioners of Live Stock....	R. F. Glover.....	Laramie County
	C. H. Grinnell.....	Sheridan County
	Dan C. Bacon.....	Albany County
	Frank Earnest.....	Carbon County
	Abner Luman.....	Sweetwater County
	Harvey Booth.....	Uinta County
	R. H. Hall.....	Fremont County
	Fred G. S. Hesse.....	Johnson County
	H. A. Hoffman.....	Converse County
	J. C. Spencer.....	Custer City, Dak.
Penitentiary Building Commission	J. E. Osborne.....	Carbon County
	I. C. Miller.....	Carbon County
	J. P. Wallace.....	Carbon County
Poor Asylum Building Commission	N. Bladwin.....	Fremont County
	J. F. Ludin.....	Fremont County
	E. Amoretti.....	Fremont County

1890

FEDERAL

Position	Name	From
Governor	Francis E. Warren.....	Laramie County
Secretary	John W. Meldrum.....	Laramie County
Chief Justice.....	Willis Van Devanter.....	Laramie County
Associate Justices	M. C. Saufley.....	Albany County
	Clarence D. Clark.....	Uinta County
U. S. Attorney	Benjamin F. Fowler.....	Crook County
U. S. Marshal	Thomas Carr.....	Laramie County
Surveyor General.....	W. A. Richards.....	Laramie County
Registers of Land Office.....	H. R. Mann.....	Johnson County
	E. P. Champlin.....	Laramie County
	F. M. Foote.....	Uinta County
Receivers of Land Office.....	Leroy Grant.....	Laramie County
	A. L. New.....	Uinta County
Collector of Internal Revenue....	J. J. Orr.....	Johnson County
U. S. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.....	J. M. Freeman.....	Denver, Colo.
	F. A. Stitzer.....	Laramie County
U. S. Commissioners.....	Joseph W. Fisher.....	Laramie County
	Erwin F. Choney.....	Fremont County
	James K. Moore.....	Fremont County
	Jesse Knight	Uinta County
	N. L. Andrews.....	Johnson County
	John Gunster.....	Albany County

1890

TERRITORIAL

Position	Name	From
Delegate to Congress.....	Joseph Carey.....	Laramie County
Attorney General.....	Hugo Donzelmann.....	Laramie County
Treasurer	Luke Voorhees	Laramie County
Auditor and ex-officio		
Insurance Commissioner.....	M. N. Grant.....	Albany County
Commissioners of Penitentiary..	Timothy Dyer.....	Laramie County
	John C. Dyer.....	Carbon County
	Henry L. Pascall.....	Albany County
Librarian and ex-officio		
Superintendent of Public		
Instruction	Minnie E. Slaughter.....	Laramie County
Territorial Engineer	Elwood Mead	Laramie County
Fish Commissioner	Louis Miller.....	Albany County
Stenographer	Robert C. Morris.....	Laramie County
Inspector of Coal Mines.....	C. G. Epperson.....	Laramie County
Veterinarian	A. A. Holcombe.....	Laramie County
Geologist and Mining		
Engineer	Louis D. Ricketts.....	Laramie County
Board of Trustees of the		
University of Wyoming.....	J. H. Finrock.....	Albany County
	John Y. Cowhick.....	Laramie County
	G. W. Seevers.....	Laramie County
	A. S. Peabody.....	Albany County
	M. B. Dawson.....	Albany County
	W. H. Holliday.....	Albany County
	J. W. Lacy.....	Laramie County
Board of Trustees of the		
Institute for the Support		
and Education of the		
Blind, Deaf and Dumb.....	George C. Rafter.....	Laramie County
	E. W. Whitcomb.....	Laramie County
Board of Commissioners of		
the Insane Asylum.....	A. C. Beckwith.....	Uinta County
	C. D. Clark.....	Uinta County
	N. Beeman	Uinta County
Commissioners of Pharmacy...	William C. Wilson.....	Albany County
	Fred P. Shannon.....	Carbon County
	A. Richard Troxell.....	Laramie County
Commissioners of Live Stock...	James W. Hammond.....	Laramie County
	John David.....	Park County
	James McGibbon.....	Albany County
	H. E. Teschemacher.....	Platte County
	William C. Irvine.....	
Penitentiary Building		
Commission	John D. Davis.....	Carbon County
	William Daley.....	Carbon County
	James G. Rankin.....	Carbon County
Poor Asylum Building		
Commission	N. Baldwin.....	Carbon County
	J. F. Ludin.....	Carbon County
	E. Amoretti	Carbon County

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST AND CONGRESS OF ROUGH RIDERS OF THE WORLD.



A lithograph poster made by A. Hoen & Co. for Col. Cody just before he took The Wild West Show to England for Queen Victoria's jubilee in 1887.

EVENTS LEADING TO STATEHOOD



Indians at Wind River await the arrival of President Arthur, August, 1883. Arapahoes stand with their chief, Black Coal, far right. Shoshones are seated. Washakie, according to Indian protocol, remains in his lodge to receive the President.

EVENTS LEADING TO STATEHOOD. WYOMING BECOMES THE FORTY-FOURTH STATE IN THE UNION

Statehood is the goal toward which all politically alert people of a territory strive. As early as 1871, just three years after the creation of Wyoming Territory, and two years after the completion of its organization, the people of Wyoming demanded a voice in the general government. The Second Wyoming Territorial Legislative Assembly memorialized¹ Congress requesting that the Territorial Delegate be given a vote as well as an advisory seat in Congress. This request was contrary to law, which states definitely that a territorial delegate shall have a seat in Congress and the right to debate but not to vote; nothing was said about statehood.

In 1885 Francis E. Warren, Governor of Wyoming Territory, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, asked "That the case of Wyoming be considered as to Statehood at the earliest reasonable date."² In 1886 Governor Warren, in his report for that year to the Secretary of the Interior, repeated this recommendation.³

On February 7, 1888,⁴ F. W. Lafrentz introduced before the House of the Tenth Wyoming Legislative Assembly H. J. R. No. 8 requesting Governor Moonlight to take proper steps to obtain from Congress such legislation as would enable the people of the Territory to form a constitution and state government. This memorial, which was the first official step taken toward statehood, was approved by the Assembly on February 28, 1888. H. J. R. No. 8 was included as appendix "A" of the Memorial presented to Congress December 16, 1889.

NOTE: Copies of the more important documents, relative to Wyoming's admission to statehood, are included in chronological order. These documents set forth the procedure by which Wyoming attained statehood. Minor instruments, which lead step by step toward statehood, are mentioned.

¹ W. S. L. 1871, p. 135.

² Rept. of the Gov. of Wyo. to the Sec. of the Int., 1885, p. 1222.

³ Ibid., 1886, p. 29.

⁴ "Territory of Wyoming", Doc. Div. Wyo. State Library. (No paging in this compilation.) Wyo. S. L. 1888, pp. 226-228.

MEMORIAL FOR STATE GOVERNMENT H. J. R. 8*

Introduced February 7, 1888 by Hon. F. W. Lafrentz.

Resolved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Tenth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wyoming, to memorialize the Congress of the United States of America as follows:

MEMORIAL.

The tenth legislative assembly of the Territory of Wyoming, in session assembled, respectfully represents to the congress of the United States of America the following:

The organic act of the territory was approved on the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; the organization was completed on the nineteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; as organized, the territory has existed for nearly nineteen years.

Its coal fields are numerous and extensive, have been much worked, and are seemingly exhaustless; its iron, soda and oil fields are extensive and rich and are seemingly exhaustless; its native grasses are various, abundant and highly nutritious; contrary to former impression, its capacity for vegetable culture is very remarkable, aided by irrigation.

An extensive system of skilled irrigation has been installed, is rapidly increasing and admits of large and indefinite expansion.

In his report to the secretary of the interior for eighteen hundred and eighty-five, the then governor (Warren), stated the number of live stock in the territory, consisting of horned cattle, sheep, horses and mules, at three million one hundred thousand head; and their valuation at seventy-five million dollars; and in his report to the secretary for eighteen hundred and eighty-six, the number as increased; and the value, as exceeding seventy-five million dollars; the two years were periods of exceptional market depression in live stock values, the last much more than the first.

The long, extensive and accurate experience of that governor with the subject, and his sound and practical judgment entitle his statements to especial respect.

The report to the secretary for eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, by the present governor (Moonlight), does not state the number or valuation for that year; but it shows improved methods in the raising of horned cattle are in promising progress; and that horse and sheep cultures have become extensive, are rapidly increasing, are conducted with superior intelligence, and represent large investments and fine breeds. The unmistakable ability and intelligence evinced by the report render it worthy of full confidence.

It is plain to ordinary observation, that nature intends Wyoming for a great railway area of the west division of the continent and a great railroad highway for transcontinental traffic. The Union Pacific railway traverses the southern belt of the territory; another trunk Pacific railway has been

*H. J. R. 8 was enrolled H. J. R. 11 which explains an error in the 1888 laws. This resolution was the first official act toward statehood and was included as appendix "A" to the Memorial presented to Congress, December 16, 1889.

completed partially across the territory; and the construction of a third has nearly reached its eastern boundary.

These lines finished, lateralization will follow according to the inevitable law of trunk line development. Other and important railroads are also operating, and ordinary observation can easily foresee, that, within the next fourth of a century, the territory will be grid-ironed over by a complete railway system.

A free public and compulsory system of education is well advanced here.

The above data are moderately stated, and prepare the mind to accept the estimate of the present population of the territory, which is stated in the governor's report for eighteen hundred and eighty-seven at eighty-five thousand.

This assembly confidently accepts the report as correct on the subject.

The federal census for eighteen hundred and eighty accredited to Wyoming a population of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and three. Treating the present population as being eighty-five thousand, the annual increase for the period, intervening June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, is seven thousand nine hundred and twelve, at which rate the population will be one hundred thousand by June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

It is manifest that the prosperity and welfare of the people of this territory will advance, under state institutions, far beyond what can be realized in a territorial condition.

This legislature respectfully request of congress such legislation, as will enable the people of the territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union of the United States of America on an equal footing with the original states thereof; and that such legislation may embrace ample and gratuitous grants to such state government by the federal government of the lands of the latter, lying within the territory, for the support of common schools, for the erection at the capital of the state of public buildings for judicial and legislative purposes, or to promote the construction of such buildings; also for the erection of a penitentiary or state prison, the donated lands and the proceeds thereof, to be employed as the legislature of such state government may direct, in respect to the support and conduct of schools and the erection or construction of such judicial, legislative and penitentiary buildings, and that such legislation may further provide that a proper percentum of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within said state, which shall be sold by the United States, subsequent to the admission of said state into the Union, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be donated and paid to the said state for the purpose of making and improving public roads, constructing ditches or canals, to effect a general system of irrigation of the agricultural land in the state, as its legislature shall direct.

Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the governor of the territory and that he stand requested to take proper steps to obtain from congress the above desired legislation.

L. D. PEASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN A. RINER,
President of the Council.

On February 27, 1888,⁵ J. M. Carey, Wyoming Delegate to Congress, introduced before the House of Representatives, Fiftieth Congress, first session, a bill, H. R. 7780, to admit Wyoming as a State to the Union. This bill, read the first and second times, was referred to the House Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed. There is no further Congressional history on this bill.

On March 19, 1888⁶ Senator M. Teller of Colorado, introduced before the Senate, a bill, S. 2445, "to Provide for a formation and admission into the union of the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes." This bill was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Territories.

On February 27, 1889,⁷ nearly a year after it had been introduced, the Senate Committee on Territories returned S. 2445 with an amendment. On February 28, 1889⁸ Senator Orville H. Platt from Connecticut submitted Senate Committee on Territories' Report No. 2695⁹ to accompany S. 2445. Although the report was favorable to the bill's passage nothing more was done regarding S. 2445 as Congress adjourned within five days. Report No. 2695 is included as it gives a splendid resume of the economic status of Wyoming at the end of the Territorial period.

The importance of S. 2445 can hardly be over-emphasized. Heartened by the favor with which this bill was received by Congress, statehood enthusiasts of the Territory bent all their efforts to conform to its measures, using it as a guide in each succeeding step toward statehood.

S. 2445, had it passed, would have been a Wyoming "enabling act." Although Wyoming followed the procedure recommended in this bill, she was, strictly speaking, unauthorized by Congress to apply for statehood. By a decision of the Supreme Court in a case applicable to Wyoming Territory it was found to be valid for a Territory, in the absence of an enabling act by Congress, to take the initiative in the matter of statehood.

⁵Cong. Rec., v. 19, p. 1517.

⁶Ibid., p. 2222.

⁷Ibid., v. 20, p. 2370.

⁸Ibid., p. 2427.

⁹Cong. Docs., serial 2619, S. Rept. No. 2695.

SENATE BILL 2445

Introduced by Senator M. Teller from Colorado March 19, 1888

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territory of Wyoming, as at present described, may become the State of Wyoming, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That all persons who are qualified by the laws of the said Territory to vote for representatives to the legislative assembly thereof are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a convention in said proposed State; and the qualifications for delegates to such convention shall be such as by the laws of said Territory persons are required to possess to be eligible to the legislative assembly thereof; and the aforesaid delegates to form said convention shall be apportioned within the limits of the proposed State in such districts as may be established as herein provided, in proportion to the population in each of said districts, as near as may be, to be ascertained at the time of making said apportionment by the persons hereinafter authorized to make the same, upon the basis of the votes cast for Delegate in Congress at the last general election, in each of which districts the number of delegates apportioned to such district shall be elected. That said apportionment shall be made by the Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Secretary of said Territory; and the Governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates aforesaid to be held on the second Monday in July, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which proclamation shall be issued on the first Monday in June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; and such election shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such convention issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of the said Territory regulating elections therein for Delegate to Congress; and the number of votes cast for delegates in each precinct shall also be returned. The number of delegates to said convention shall be fifty-five, and all persons resident in said proposed State who are qualified voters of said Territory as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the election of delegates, and under such rules and regulations as said convention may prescribe, not in conflict with this act, upon the ratification or rejection of the constitution.

SEC. 3. That the delegates to the convention elected as provided in this act shall meet at the seat of government of said Territory on the first Monday in September, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and, after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed State, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said proposed State. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not to be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinances irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State,

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second.--That the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But nothing herein, or in the ordinances herein provided for, shall preclude the said State from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation; but said ordinances shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State so long and to such extent as such act of Congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory shall be assumed and paid by said State.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools which shall be open to all the children of said State and free from sectarian control.

SEC. 4. That if the proposed State shall reject the constitution which may be submitted for ratification or rejection at the election provided therefor, the Governor of the Territory shall issue his proclamation reconvening the delegates elected to the convention which formed such rejected constitution, fixing the time and place at which said delegates shall assemble; and when so assembled they shall proceed to form another constitution or to amend the rejected constitution, and shall submit such new constitution or amended constitution to the people of the proposed State for ratification or rejection, at such time as said convention may determine; and all the provisions of this act, so far as applicable, shall apply to such convention so re-assembled and to the constitution which may be formed, its ratification or rejection, and to the admission of the proposed State.

SEC. 5. That the constitutional convention shall provide in like manner for submitting the constitution formed by it to the people of said proposed State for ratification or rejection, at an election to be held in said proposed State on the first Tuesday in November, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine. At the election provided for in this section the qualified voters of said proposed State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution and for or against any articles or propositions separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made to the Secretary of said Territory, who with the Governor and Chief Justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast shall be for the constitution the Governor shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles

or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances.

SEC. 6. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Representative to the Fifty-first Congress, together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, may be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution; and until said State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of such constitution and the State is admitted into the Union, the Territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in the said Territory.

SEC. 7. That upon the admission of said State into the Union, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of said proposed State, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said State in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character, be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain: Provided, That the act of Congress of August ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act to authorize the leasing of the school and university lands in the Territory of Wyoming, and for other purposes," shall apply to the school and university lands of the said State of Wyoming, so far as applicable.

SEC. 8. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company; and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

SEC. 9. That upon the admission of said State into the Union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, fifty sections of the unappropriated public lands within said State, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in section seven of this act, shall be, and are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State for legislative, executive, and judicial purposes.

SEC. 10. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said State.

SEC. 11. That the lands granted to the Territory of Wyoming by the act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the State of Wyoming if such State is admitted into the Union, as provided in this act, to the extent of the full quantity of seventy-two sections to said State, and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by said Territory of Wyoming may be selected by the said State; but said act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, shall be so amended as to provide that none of said lands shall be sold for less than ten dollars per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund to be safely invested and held by said State and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. The schools, colleges, and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said State, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college or university. The section of land granted by the act of May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, to the Territory of Wyoming for a fish hatchery and other public purposes shall, upon the admission of said State of Wyoming into the Union, become the property of said State.

SEC. 12. That the penitentiary at Laramie City, Wyoming and all lands connected therewith and set apart and reserved therefor and unexpended appropriations of money therefor, are hereby granted to the State of Wyoming.

SEC. 13. That ninety thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in section ten of this act, are hereby granted to said State for the use and support of an agricultural college in said State as provided in the acts of Congress making donations of lands for such purpose.

SEC. 14. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new States by the eighth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which act is hereby repealed as to the State of Wyoming, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said State, under the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain States, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the State of Wyoming, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said State, the following grants of land are hereby made, to-wit:

To the State of Wyoming: For the establishment and maintenance of a scientific school, one hundred thousand acres; for State normal schools one hundred thousand acres; for State charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions, three hundred thousand acres. None of the lands granted by this act shall be sold for less than ten dollars per acre.

SEC. 15. That the State of Wyoming shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act. And the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated, and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislature of the State may provide.

SEC. 16. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections sixteen and thirty-six, or any subdivision or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said State is hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of other

unappropriated lands in said State, in lieu thereof, for the use and the benefit of the common schools of said State.

SEC. 17. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the surveyed, unreserved, and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the State entitled thereto. And there shall be deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said State the number of acres heretofore donated by Congress to said Territory for similar objects.

SEC. 18. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to said Territory for defraying the expenses of the said convention and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the Territorial legislatures. Any money hereby appropriated not necessary for such purpose shall be covered into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 19. That the said State, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute a judicial district, the name thereof to be the same as the name of the State; and the circuit and district courts therefor shall be held at the capitol of the State for the time being, and the said district shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for said district one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of said district shall receive a yearly salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable in four equal installments, on the first days of January, April, July, and October of each year, and shall reside in the district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts in each district, who shall keep their offices at the capitol of said State. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in said district at the place aforesaid on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for said district, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction, and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of said district, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States; and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties in the State of Oregon.

SEC. 20. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of said Territory, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said courts, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the said State from or to the supreme court of such State, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district and State courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successor of the supreme court of the Territory, as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction

of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same, and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Territory mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed State prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

SEC. 21. That in respect to all cases, proceedings, and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territory at the time of the admission into the Union of the State of Wyoming and arising within the limits of such State, whereof the circuit or district courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said Territory; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territory at the time of the admission of such Territory into the Union, arising within the limits of said proposed State, the courts established by such State shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district Territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments and proceedings relating to any such cases shall be transferred to such circuit, district, and State courts respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause, or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of the State shall be pending, in any Territorial court in said Territory shall abate by the admission of such State into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district or State Court, as the case may be: Provided, however, That in all civil actions, causes and proceedings in which the United States is not a party, transfers shall not be made to the circuit and district courts of the United States except upon written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the proper court; and in the absence of such request such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper State courts.

SEC. 22. That the constitutional convention may, by ordinance, provide for the election of officers for full State government, including members of the legislature and Representative in the Fifty-first Congress; but said State government shall remain in abeyance until the constitution framed by said convention and ratified by the people shall have been approved, and said State admitted into the Union by Congress. In case the constitution of said proposed State shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble, organize, and elect two Senators of the United States; and the governor and secretary of state of such proposed State shall certify the election of the Senators and Representative in the manner required by law, and when such State is admitted into the Union the Senators and Representative shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress, and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States; and the officers of the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution as provided by the constitutional convention shall proceed to exercise all the functions of such State officers; and all laws in force made by said Territory, at the time of its admission into the Union, shall be in force in said State, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the State.

SEC. 23. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by legislature of said Territory or by Congress, are hereby repealed.

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES

Submitted by Senator Platt to the 50th Congress, 3d Session

February 28, 1889

SENATE REPORT NO. 2695

(To accompany bill S. 2445.)

The Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2445) "to provide for the formation and admission into Union of the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes," having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report a substitute, and recommend its passage.

The provisions of the bill proposed by the committee differ in no important particulars from the act of Congress passed this session to enable the Dakotas, Montana, and Washington to form State constitutions and governments, except it provides that the constitutional convention of Wyoming shall consist of fifty-five members, instead of seventy-five, as provided by that law; that none of the lands granted shall be sold for less than \$10 per acre; and that the proposed State shall remain in abeyance until the constitution ratified by the people shall have been approved and the State admitted by Congress.

Wyoming Territory was organized in May, 1869, under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 25, 1868, entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming."

Nearly all the area of Wyoming was carved from the Territory of Dakota. The Territory is rectangular in shape, is bounded by Montana on the north, by Dakota and Nebraska on the east, by Colorado and Utah on the south, and by Montana, Idaho and Utah on the west. The Territory contains an area of about 98,000 square miles, equal to 62,000,000 acres. Thus the area of Wyoming is about equal to that of New York, Ohio, New Jersey, and Delaware combined. In point of size Wyoming will be the eighth State in the Union.

RESOURCES—AGRICULTURAL, ETC.

The resources of the Territory are great and very diversified.

But few countries on the face of the globe have resources more varied than those of Wyoming.

From the best estimates made (those of General Powell, the Chief of the United States Geological Survey, and Mr. Mead, the Territorial engineer), it is found that 18 to 20 per cent of the arid lands of the Territory may be reclaimed with the water found in the streams in the Territory, or about 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 acres.

There are 4,000,000 acres that will be cultivated without artificial irrigation.

In most of the counties districts can be found where farming is carried on with great success by irrigation. At least \$3,000,000 have been expended in the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of the lands. In the northern counties of the Territory one may pass miles of well cultivated farms.

The following extracts are from the report of Territorial Engineer Mead, made under the laws of the Territory, to the governor, which covers an examination of about three-fourths of the Territory:

"The soil, wherever examined, is fertile, and wherever irrigated becomes exceptionally productive. Grasses and the hardier grains and vegetables do well in all parts of the Territory, but in some localities the elevation is too great to grow corn and some kinds of vegetables. The eastern and northern portions of the Territory are able to produce nearly all kinds of fruits and vegetables grown in temperate regions, the lower elevation of the northern part (3,500 feet at Sheridan) compensating for the difference in latitude.

"A distinctive feature of Wyoming's irrigation is that it outstrips all the States and Territories of the arid region in the number of its streams available for irrigation. The valleys bordering most streams are narrow, ranging in width from one to five miles. The uplands between these valleys are too high to be watered, and much must remain for grazing land. This contiguity of large tracts of grazing land to that devoted to farming, affording, as it does, free summer pasturage for the farmer's stock, is a material advantage, and is destined to increase the profits of the farmer and greatly increase the value of the irrigated lands.

"The counties of Laramie and Albany furnish the best examples of ditch building, the largest and best constructed ditches being found here. The irrigation works of these two counties also nearly utilize the water of their streams, on a majority of which the aggregate capacity of the ditches, average discharge of the streams during the irrigating season, and the further extension of the irrigating territory can only be accomplished through the construction of reservoirs to store up the surplus water of the spring floods. The fertility of these lands and their nearness to a market for their products make it extremely desirable that such reservoirs should be built.

"The statistics for Carbon and Fremont Counties have not yet been compiled. While the tendency of statements is to exceed the actual facts, the fact that 20 per cent. of the statements failed to give the acreage and about 10 per cent. omitted giving the length, will make the totals rather below than above the truth.

	Number of ditches.	Length.	Capacity.	Acreage.
Albany	228	496	6,042	345,241
Crook	115	198	562	58,937
Johnson	434	729	9,117	303,360
Laramie	590	1,122	4,300	390,803
Sweetwater	21	179	.....	4,350
Uinta	270	482	1,202	107,452
Total	1,658	3,206	21,223	1,210,143

"The future development of our agricultural interests is certain to be rapid and important. As it is, with our agricultural system scarcely established, we have enough land under ditches and ready for the plow to make 20,000 eighty-acre farms and to engage the efforts of a purely agricultural population of more than twice the number of all the people now in the Territory. Many of these ditches have been built under exceptionally unfavorable conditions. The best watered and most extensive agricultural districts are in the central and northern portions of the Territory, and until within the past two years

all the materials and implements required in the construction of ditches, together with a large part of the provisions for men and teams, had to be hauled from stations on the Union Pacific, which traverses the southern border.

"The transportation by wagon of all this material for distances varying from 100 to 300 miles almost doubled the cost of the work and materially lessened the prospect of profitable returns. So, also, the remoteness of a staple market and the difficulty and expense of obtaining the conveniences of life have been serious drawbacks to many of our pioneer farmers. Where it required a three weeks' journey to secure a plow, as it did until recently, there was not much plowing done.

"The Territory still suffers from the lack of adequate railway facilities. There is a surplus of agricultural products in the north for which there is a ready market and good prices in the south. The completion of railways projected to bring these sections together will result in increased prosperity for both.

"In the counties of Johnson and Sheridan alone, the surplus waters of the streams gauged by me this season would irrigate 500,000 acres, and I am reliably informed there is double that extent of land susceptible of being watered. Were it necessary other illustrations of the same character could be given. It is certain that agriculture is destined to be one of the Territory's material interests, and the perfection of the methods and practices on which its success and progress so largely depends should receive the most careful consideration."

GRAZING AND LIVE STOCK.

Much has been said on the grazing fields of Wyoming. There are no finer on the continent. The stock association of the Territory estimated that there are at least 2,000,000 head of live stock, of which about 1,500,000 are neat cattle, owned and pastured in this Territory.

FORESTS.

In the mountains and hills there is sufficient growing timber, if cared for, to afford for all time an abundant supply of lumber for all mining and domestic purposes in the Territory.

COAL.

No country could be better supplied with coal. It is found in every county of the Territory. Professor Ricketts, the Territorial Geologist, estimates that the coal area of Wyoming covers more than 19,000,000 acres. This coal is of excellent qualities, suitable for heating, generating steam, and for all domestic purposes. Though only a few mines, comparatively, have been developed, the coal of Wyoming has become important, as an article of internal commerce, as far east as the Missouri River and as far west as the Pacific coast. The mines will produce this year nearly 3,000,000 tons. The demand is three times greater than the facilities at hand for its transportation.

PETROLEUM.

It is doubtful if the oil fields elsewhere in the United States equal those of Wyoming. This industry has been but little developed, as there is no

demand yet for the product. Oil springs are found hundreds of miles apart, showing that the oil country covers much of the Territory. Several oil wells have been bored, which are producing from five to several hundred barrels of oil every twenty-four hours.

IRON.

The iron deposit of Wyoming is truly wonderful. The quantity may be measured by mountains. The quality of the hematite ores will compare favorably with those discovered elsewhere in the world.

SODA.

The soda deposits cover hundreds of acres, and are said to be the most extensive discovered on the continent.

GOLD AND OTHER MINERALS.

Gold, silver, and copper mines are found in the Territory and are being successfully worked. Marble, granite and sandstone of excellent qualities for building purposes are abundant, and salt, sulphur, gypsum, bismuth, graphite, asbestos, and fire clay are found in various portions of the Territory.

PUBLIC LANDS.

There are three land offices in the Territory. Two of these are maximum offices. The following lands have been disposed of under the land laws. No lands have ever been offered for sale by the Government in this Territory. The following table does not include the lands disposed of under the grant to the Union Pacific Railroad company:

	Acres.
Year ended July 30, 1888.....	317,356
Previous years.....	2,041,730
Since June 30, 1888 (estimated).....	200,000
Grand total	2,559,086

POSTAL STATISTICS.

One of the surest indications of prosperity in a community is found in the statistics of the postal service. The receipts in Wyoming during 1888 were as follows:

The total postal receipts in Wyoming during the last year amounted to \$69,378.07. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards were \$62,378.97; from box rents, \$7,012.07; and from the sale of waste paper, \$1.25. There was paid to postmasters for compensation \$31,254.71; and for clerks in postoffices, fuel and rent, \$3,041.61. The letter carriers received \$1,569.65, and the railway postal clerks, \$477.25.

There are six Presidential postoffices in Wyoming, the aggregate receipts of which are \$36,744.80. The salaries of the postmasters amount to \$9,700.

There are one hundred and seventy-three postmasters in the Territory, an increase of twenty-five for the year, making 14 per cent. increase for the year.

The total number of miles of mail routes is 2,490. Of this the star service takes 1,815 miles.

The decrease in length of star routes was 94 miles, and the increase of railroad service 133 miles.

RAILROADS.

There are nearly 900 miles of operated railroads in the Territory.

The principal railroad companies of the Central West are locating lines and securing rights of way in Wyoming.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company is building a branch line to the fields of coking coal found in northeastern Wyoming.

This company has located a line through the central portion of the Territory from east to west, and also a line from southeastern Wyoming to the central portion of the Territory. This company operates a through line from Cheyenne, the capital of the Territory, to Chicago.

The Northwestern Railroad company has built and is operating a line of road in the central portion of the Territory connecting with its eastern system.

The Cheyenne and Northern Railroad has completed 125 miles of road.

The Union Pacific Railroad traverses the Territory through its entire length from east to west.

FINANCIAL STANDING OF THE TERRITORY.

The indebtedness of the Territory is \$320,000. So high is the credit of the Territory, and so careful has this people been at every step and at every stage in the growth of the Territory that neither the Territory nor any city, county or school district has ever defaulted in the payment of any bond or interest.

None of the bonds of the Territory bear over 6 per cent. interest; none have been sold for less than 5 per cent., and some as high as 12 per cent. premium.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

There are nine national and ten private banks in Wyoming.

The last report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows:

That no national bank has ever suspended or gone into liquidation in that Territory.

That the first institution under the national banking law was organized in 1871.

That there was not in banking capital in the Territory at that time \$150,000.

That the total of the items of resources of the nine national banks of that Territory is now \$3,654,000.

Add to this total the items of resources of ten private banks, and the aggregate reaches nearly \$5,000,000. This is as much or in excess of the banking resources of either of four States, all of which have been in the Union for twenty-five years or more.

These States have respectively one, two, five, and seven representatives in Congress.

The following table shows the steady increase each year in the banking resources and business of the Territory. It will be noted that at no time has there been any retrogression:

**SUMMARY OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES,
AND THE TOTALS, ETC., IN WYOMING TERRITORY**

Date	No. of banks	Loans and discounts	U. S. Bonds	Cash and cash items	Capital	Surplus	Undivided profits	Outstanding circulation	Individual deposits	Totals
1871	1	77*	30*	15*	75*	.....	3*	27*	55*	161*
1872	1	99	30	26	75	.....	5	27	81	188
1873	2	203	60	34	125	.....	23	51	162	363
1874	2	199	60	58	125	10*	26	54	190	412
1875	2	246	60	62	125	16	49	49	297	539
1876	2	198	60	96	125	21	29	50	265	498
1877	2	303	60	89	125	25	62	52	311	580
1878	2	285	60	129	125	25	89	42	369	657
1879	2	385	60	79	125	50	58	53	444	753
1880	2	492	64	109	150	50	39	52	535	841
1881	3	730	94	201	225	50	48	83	856	1,306
1882	4	991	194	219	425	78	71	127	1,185	1,928
1883	4	1,313	219	242	425	103	95	123	1,604	2,436
1884	4	1,604	235	209	525	78	107	138	1,418	2,509
1885	5	1,861	155	309	800	140	152	140	1,744	3,067
1886	6	2,335	180	401	900	167	193	160	1,768	3,398
1887	8	2,527	224	305	1,075	210	180	201	1,697	3,568
1888	9	2,419	249	298	1,175	213	115	221	1,731	3,654

*Figures represent thousands.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND BUILDINGS.

There has been erected a capitol, nearly completed, that will cost nearly \$300,000; a university, nearly completed, \$100,000; a penitentiary, in course of construction, that will cost \$100,000; an insane asylum, at a cost of \$30,000.

The Territory has erected a suitable building for an asylum for the blind, deaf, and dumb.

A fish hatchery is in full operation, which has already accomplished a great work in stocking the streams of the Territory with the better kinds of fish adapted for the waters of that Territory.

SCHOOLS.

The governor of the Territory says these are an honor and a credit to the Territory.

Under a compulsory school system two hundred and twenty-five excellent schools are maintained, employing nearly three hundred teachers. Good graded schools, in substantial school buildings, are supported in all the towns and cities.

A university has been established offering the opportunities of a free higher education for all children of the school age.

The Catholic Church is maintaining good schools in several of the larger towns of the Territory, and under the auspices of this church a large convent is conducted at Cheyenne.

The school property of the Territory has probably cost \$800,000.

Congress has not assisted in school matters to the amount of \$1.

RELIGIOUS MATTER.

In the towns of any size the prominent religious denominations have excellent church structures.

This may be said of the Episcopalians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Catholics.

Wyoming and Idaho form a diocese of the Episcopal Church, which is presided over by Bishop Talbot.

Wyoming forms a diocese of the Catholic Church under the supervision of Bishop Burke.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

Of the ten organized counties in the Territory all but two new counties have substantial court-houses and jails. Several of these have good hospitals in which the poor and unfortunate are cared for.

The cities and towns are well built and well governed.

There are seven cities in the Territory provided with good systems for the supply of water, which also have the streets and private and public buildings lighted by electricity.

The press of the Territory consists of five daily and twenty-four weekly newspapers.

* * * * *

POPULATION.

At the election held in 1888 for Delegate in Congress there were 18,210 votes cast in the Territory, showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in four years.

The growth of the population has been steady. In no year since the Territory was organized has there been a decrease in the population. It is difficult to determine accurately the population of the Territory. On this point Governor Warren, in his official report in 1886 to the Secretary of the Interior, said:

(1) Along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and in the cities and towns a very large number of aliens, who have no vote, are employed in the coal mines and in other industrial pursuits.

(2) In the stock-growing region (and this comprises the large portion of Wyoming) the population is scattered over a very broad area, with comparatively but few voting places, and scarcely one in fifty of those employed on the ranches go to the polls to vote.

(3) The proportion of children in Wyoming is becoming very large in comparison with many localities, the natural result of a largely "medium-age" population.

The governor of the Territory, in his official report in 1887, after going over much of the Territory, estimated the population at 85,000. The recent election indicated an increase in two years of nearly 25 per cent. The population is probably between 100,000 and 120,000. It is safe to say that should the pending bill become a law, by the time Wyoming could become a State there would be the population required for a Representative in Congress.

There is but little illiteracy in Wyoming. The Territory is being settled by a population perhaps as distinctly American as can be found in the Union. They are a homogeneous people. They appear to be almost a unit for State government. The last legislature, elected in 1886, memorialized Congress for an enabling act. The twenty-nine newspapers, five daily and twenty-four weeklies, with one or two exceptions, are advocating State government. Wyoming undoubtedly is a very rich country. The Territory does not have to depend upon one resource. She has great agricultural resources, and that class of minerals that will not for ages be exhausted. Her people have managed their affairs well. What they are doing with little or no Congressional help. Congress does not help Wyoming to the amount of 5 per cent. of the total annual expenditures in the Territory. The Territory expends 5 times as much for school purposes as all that Congress votes for the support of Government therein. The Territory has every qualification for State government, if the precedents of the past are followed. The question of population has never cut much of a figure in the admission of new States. Illinois was admitted with 35,000 people. Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado each with less than 100,000. Dakota will probably have 750,000 by the time her people get into the Union. There have been but few mistakes made in the admission of new States before they were qualified.

"The committee makes the following extract from the remarks of Mr. Carey, the delegate from Wyoming, before the Committee in the Territories in the House of Representatives, believing what he said will be applicable to most of the future new States:

This idea of equality of representation does not amount to very much under this Government. It is largely a theory. Representation has never been

equal in actual operation. Nebraska, with her 1,250,000 people, has but three members of Congress. Mr. Dorsey represents no less than 78,000 voters. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, nearly as many. Judge Symes's State (Colorado) may have gotten in a little while before she was entitled to admission, but that State cast nearly 92,000 votes at the last election. The young States, as a rule, are the ones that have suffered from the want of equal representation, and not the old States. Of all the legislative States, there has been but one admitted too soon. As a matter of fact the people of Wyoming have accomplished much. They have hands willing to work for the good of the Republic. Their legislation has been broad and liberal. There is no question of race. Our first legislature, unanimously Democratic, opened the doors of her public schools to blacks as well as to the white children. Our legislature, has asked you to give us State government. Ninety-nine out of every one hundred people are in favor of State government. They are able and willing to bear the responsibilities of statehood. I believe the American Congress can do no better thing than to say to the people of Wyoming "You are welcome, and you may come into the house of your fathers and in full communion enjoy the blessings of State government."

On January 28, 1889,¹⁰ one month before the Committee on Territories reported on S. 2445, William M. Springer, Representative from Illinois, introduced before the Fiftieth Congress, second session, a bill, H. R. 12411, praying for statehood for Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming. This bill was read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed. There were lengthy debates on this bill but Wyoming did not profit any by it, only to the effect of making Congress Wyoming conscious.

On February 13, 1889,¹¹ Mr. Springer submitted House Committee on Territories' Report No. 4053¹² on H. R. 12411. Nothing more was done on this bill.

On February 26, 1889,¹³ Mr. Springer introduced a second bill, H. R. 12647, for the admission to the Union of Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming. This bill was read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed. There is no further Congressional history on H. R. 12647.

Governor Warren, in his inaugural address delivered at the Wyoming Capitol on April 9, 1889,¹⁴ stressed the advantages of statehood and urged the people to take early action toward that goal.

¹⁰ Cong. Rec., v. 20, p. 1253.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 1879.

¹² Cong. Docs., serial 2674, H. Rept. No. 4053.

¹³ Cong. Rec., v. 20, p. 2335.

¹⁴ "Territory of Wyoming", op. cit.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

BY GOVERNOR WARREN

1889

FELLOW CITIZENS: You have been pleased to induct me into the service of the people of Wyoming, as your chief executive officer, with marked and imposing ceremony; and, for this, I am truly grateful; but, if I understand the genius of this meeting and demonstration, you have assembled less to honor the individual, and more to pay tribute to a principle, and celebrate our material progress—to show our appreciation of home rule, and to hail coming statehood.

As long ago as 1856 an important movement was commenced to establish that of right all legislative, executive and judicial officers of a territory should be selected from actual residents thereof, but like all other reforms, it encountered determined resistance.

It was the young and sparsely settled territories without actual representation against the powerful, populous, and ably represented states. After continued effort and agitation on the part of its advocates there was developed among the people a powerful sentiment that an American should in every section of his country be entitled to home rule.

Recognizing this, in June of last year, the delegates of one of the great political parties of our country in convention assembled declared as an essential part of their platform the following:

“The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only to the end that they become states in the union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted as a right inherent in them to form for themselves constitutions and state governments, and be admitted into the union. Pending the preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve.”

These declarations, thus made, were so emphatic and sincere, and so well received by the American people, that they became mandatory upon congress and both political parties have joined in advancing the territories.

The President has stood firmly upon the platform. He has nominated for officers, in the several territories, only actual residents therein, and has shown a disposition to aid the territories toward statehood. It is evident that the government is willing for Wyoming to enter the union of states, and a bill to that effect has been favorably reported by the committees in both houses and was pending in the last congress at the time of adjournment. The people of this territory cannot too highly commend their representative in congress, whose untiring efforts and valued services have contributed much toward securing this result.

It is now time to inquire: Do we, the citizens of Wyoming, desire statehood? And, if so, shall we, as a people, ask for early admission? To better enable us to reach a conclusion it is necessary to determine whether statehood will be attended by an increase in taxation. This can be readily ascertained by a comparison of the addition to our public revenues resulting from admission

with the amount now paid by the United States toward the territorial government. There need be no increase in the public expenses now annually provided for by our legislature and congress. The surveyor general and other land officers, United States marshal, United States attorney, United States judges, senators and members of congress will, after admission be paid by the United States, so there remains only the state judiciary, governor, secretary and legislative expenses to provide for in addition to those now paid for from the territorial treasury. Taking the last six annual appropriations for Wyoming, which cover the period from 1884 to June 30, 1890, the federal government will have paid to the territory an average of \$25,650 per annum. The expenditure of this amount, even in the entire absence of any additional revenue, would increase our taxation only about eight tenths of a mill on the dollar. During the year 1888 we were assessed for a special purpose—the building of a capitol—two and one-half mills, and for 1889 it will be about the same for similar purposes; but this will be discontinued as unnecessary hereafter, so that without additional income we can have a state government as comprehensive as the territorial system, under which the people will be permitted to govern and regulate their own affairs, and be fully represented in congress with all the resulting benefits, with a tax of one and seven-tenths mills less than that levied last year.

There will be, however, an increased revenue coming with statehood, according to the law providing for admission. The state of Wyoming will, after date of admission, receive five per cent. of the net receipts from all sales of United States lands within her borders, which will continue until all such lands are sold. And the revenue from this source, predicted upon the receipts for the past four years, will amount to something over \$17,000 annually. This will be greatly augmented by the income from 622,000 acres of land, which by the terms proposed is accredited to Wyoming for eventual sale and benefit, and this latter is in addition to the school sections and university lands heretofore set apart. The rental of this state land, together with our percentage from sales of government land, will surely amount to more than the sum we now receive from the United States in aid of the territorial government. Besides this we will receive a large sum as rental from the school and university lands not heretofore available.

The lands granted to us, estimated at the value placed upon them by congress in the proposed law, amount to \$3,500 in special appropriations, \$33,330,000 in school sections, \$460,800 in special university lands, and \$830,400 in school lands now withdrawn in government reservations, making a total of \$38,121,200; the title to all of which passes to the state from the national government upon admission to the union.

It is perhaps true that the valuation in this proposed law is too excessive, but to cover possible shrinkage we have by the terms of the same bill a further grant of the United States penitentiary and the fish hatchery already erected at Laramie, with all lands necessary for their maintenance and a cash appropriation of \$20,000 to defray all expenses of the change from territorial to state government.

If the receipts of this great patrimony, which the general government proposes bequeathing to us, are properly guarded, they will afford ample revenue for all the public institutions, and will educate the children of the state for all time to come. At a yearly rental of 1 per cent. per acre, these lands will produce an annual income of one and one half times, or if rented on the basis of 5 per cent. interest on a valuation of fifty cents an acre, will produce more than three times as much as congress now appropriates for our government.

It being granted then that the law which admits us to statehood will fully provide in revenue for all deficiencies, occasioned by the change, there can be no objection on the score of economy. We surely need have no more officers nor higher salaries as a state than as a territory. Our citizens will be more patriotic in their service for a beloved commonwealth than in their service for a dependency of the national government. They will assume and meet all responsibilities and until growth and a denser population shall make greater expenses necessary, none should be incurred by statehood. In making the foregoing computations, the increased revenues, from a rapid growth and development, which will surely follow admission, have not been considered.

Wyoming will be in area the eighth state in the union. Her broad acres contain the most extensive oil, coal and iron fields of which we have knowledge. Her grazing and farming lands are extensive and her other resources are great and diversified. Excellent educational, charitable, penal and other buildings have been constructed. The moral and financial condition of the territory is good, and there is less illiteracy than in any other political division of the union. Our vote increased about 25 per cent from 1886 to 1888, and we have at present a population larger than many of the legislative states when admitted—more than double that of Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Oregon, Illinois, and other states — and as state government will not increase, but rather decrease taxation, there remains no possible objection to statehood. This being true, and there being many advantages in local government, **let us have statehood!**

Our western neighbor, Idaho, is already moving for a constitutional convention to be held on the 4th of July next, and, if it be your desire that early action be taken for Wyoming I shall be ready to co-operate with you in emerging from dependence and rising to independence.

Whether Wyoming's entrance into the union be hastened by fortuitous circumstances or be retarded by events beyond our control, whether statehood comes in 1890 or be deterred two years hence; in any event there are certain lines of public policy which are essential to the prosperity and advancement of our citizens and should be kept constantly in view. The future of the territory is in a large measure in the hands of those who are already within her borders, and while I cannot outline in detail a policy conducive to our future welfare, there are certain general principles which should be observed.

We have reached a stage in our progress where special legislation and special subsidies should be not deemed necessary to encourage the investment of capital; but instead let us offer strict economy in the management of territorial, county and municipal affairs, moderate taxation, and perfect protection under our laws for every interest.

We should deal fairly with all; the settler who is struggling for a foothold, the stockman who as the pioneer has paid largely of the taxes and has made later settlement of the country possible, and who now divides the lands with the farmer; the railroads which under proper laws and restrictions so largely develop our materials interest, the miner, the manufacturer, the laborer and the capitalist—these each and all of them are alike interested in public economy and in creating a sense of safety and security, such as can be obtained only by the impartial execution of the law.

There will be no difference of opinion among us in these matters except as to the methods of their attainment. It will be my endeavor by all proper means to encourage the settlement of the territory, the development of its

great natural resources and the promotion of all its interests in all its districts, equally and without favor.

As your executive I shall try to enforce the laws enacted by the representatives of the people. This much is incumbent upon me, for I cannot be unmindful of the oath just taken in your presence.—**Delivered at the Capitol, April 9, 1889.**

From the time of Governor Warren's inaugural address until the Constitutional Convention, enthusiasm for statehood grew. Various meetings were held in each of the ten existing counties for the purpose of discussing the pros and cons of statehood. All the newspapers of the Territory carried accounts of these meetings. While some dissenting voices were heard, the greater majority of the people of Wyoming were for statehood.

Fifty members of the Cheyenne Board of Trade in a special meeting on May 4, 1889 drew up and endorsed a set of resolutions favoring statehood. Copies of these resolutions were sent to the Governor, Wyoming's Delegate in Congress and to each of the Territorial newspapers.

The Chairmen and Secretaries of the Democratic and Republican Committees prepared a circular letter on May 13, 1889 expressing their views favoring an early admission of Wyoming as a State. Copies of this letter were forwarded to each member of the Democratic and Republican Central Committees, each County Commissioner and each member-elect of the Eleventh Legislative Assembly.

On May 17, 1889,¹⁵ Uinta County came to the fore with a set of resolutions adopted by their Board of County Commissioners. These Resolutions, which follow, were adopted by several of the Boards of County Commissioners and were included as appendix "B" of the Memorial which was presented to Congress, December 16, 1889.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY SEVERAL BOARDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

WHEREAS, This Board of County Commissioners is satisfied, from an examination of Senate bill No. 2445, as unanimously and favorably reported to the United States Senate by the Committee on Territories, that its provisions are absolutely fair for all sections of the Territory of Wyoming, and

WHEREAS, The board is satisfied that there should be immediate action, as there would be greater probability of success by literally and speedily following the provisions of this bill; therefore be it

Resolved, That this board pledges itself to put into operation the election machinery under the laws of the Territory, for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, and the submission of such constitution as may be presented by the said convention to the people of this county for ratification or rejection, if the Governor, Chief Justice and Secretary of the Territory shall in their wisdom see fit to take the initiatory steps under the provisions of said Senate bill for calling into existence a constitutional convention.

Resolved, That the chairman of this board be instructed to present copies of this resolution to the Governor, Chief Justice and Secretary, with the request that if other counties of the Territory make similar requests they shall

¹⁵ Rept. of the Gov. of Wyo. to the Sec. of the Int., 1889, p. 675.

divide the Territory into districts, apportion the number of delegates to the several districts or counties, and do such other acts as may be necessary for the convening of such constitutional convention in manner and form as is provided by the terms of said Senate bill.

On June 3, 1889¹⁶, Governor Warren issued a proclamation dividing the Territory into delegate districts and apportioning the number of delegates among the several districts. This instrument, which follows, was included as appendix "C" of the Memorial presented to Congress, December 16, 1889.

¹⁶"Territory of Wyoming", op. cit. Governor's Rept. to Sec. of Interior 1889, p. 675.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, The Boards of County Commissioners of seven-tenths of the counties in the Territory of Wyoming have adopted resolutions requesting the Governor, Chief Justice and Secretary to divide the Territory into delegate districts, to apportion the number of delegates among the several districts, and to do such other acts as may be necessary for the convening of a constitutional convention in the manner and form provided by the terms of Senate bill 2,445, as reported with amendments to the Senate of the United States, on February 27th, 1889, by the Committee on Territories; and

WHEREAS, By the terms of said Senate bill it is provided: "The aforesaid delegates to form said convention shall be apportioned within the limits of the proposed State in such districts as may be established as herein provided, in proportion to the population in each of said districts, as near as may be, to be ascertained at the time of making said apportionment by the persons hereinafter authorized to make the same, upon the basis of the votes cast for Delegate in Congress at the last general election, in each of which districts the number of delegates apportioned to such district shall be elected. That said apportionment shall be made by the Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Secretary of the Territory.* * * * The number of Delegates to said convention shall be fifty-five."

NOW, THEREFORE, we, the Governor, Chief Justice and Secretary of the Territory of Wyoming, do certify: that in pursuance of the said resolution and of the aforesaid provisions of said Senate bill, we did convene at the Capitol in the City of Cheyenne, on this third day of June 1889, and did then proceed to divide the Territory into delegate districts, and to apportion the number of delegates among the several districts, in proportion to the population in each of said districts, as near as may be, upon the basis of the votes cast for Delegate in Congress at the last general election, to-wit: on the 6th day of November, 1888. The total number of votes cast for Delegate in Congress at the last general election was 18,010, and the total number of votes cast in each of the counties in the Territory was as follows, to-wit:

Laramie County	3,695
Albany County	2,608
Carbon County	2,633
Sweetwater County	1,747
Uinta County	2,037
Fremont County	1,047
Johnson County	916
Sheridan County	870
Crook County	1,150
Converse County	1,307
Total	18,010

It was deemed best to divide the Territory into ten delegate districts, and to make each county a separate district. On dividing the total number of votes cast at said last general election by the number of delegates to be elected, it was ascertained that one delegate should be accredited to each three hundred and twenty-seven votes, and proceeding upon this basis, the several counties are entitled to delegates as follows: Laramie County, eleven delegates; Albany County, eight delegates; Carbon County, eight delegates; Sweetwater County, five delegates; Uinta County, six delegates; Fremont County, three delegates; Johnson County, three delegates; Sheridan County, three delegates; Crook County, four delegates; and Converse County, four delegates, making a total of fifty-five delegates.

We therefore certify that we have this day divided the Territory into the following delegate districts, and have apportioned the number of delegates among the several districts as follows, to-wit:

1. The County of Laramie shall constitute the First District and shall elect eleven delegates.

2. The County of Albany shall constitute the Second District and shall elect eight delegates.

3. The County of Carbon shall constitute the Third District and shall elect eight delegates.

4. The County of Sweetwater shall constitute the Fourth District and shall elect five delegates.

5. The County of Uinta shall constitute the Fifth District and shall elect six delegates.

6. The County of Fremont shall constitute the Sixth District and shall elect three delegates.

7. The County of Sheridan shall constitute the Seventh District and shall elect three delegates.

8. The County of Johnson shall constitute the Eighth District and shall elect three delegates.

9. The County of Crook shall constitute the Ninth District and shall elect four delegates.

10. The County of Converse shall constitute the Tenth District and shall elect four delegates.

We believe that this Territory is justly entitled to admission as a State, and that it is for the best interests of the Territory and its people that a constitution should be adopted and a State government organized, and application respectfully and earnestly made to the Congress of the United States for the immediate admission of the proposed State of Wyoming.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands at Cheyenne, this third day of June, 1889.

FRANCIS E. WARREN, Governor,
W. L. MAGINNIS, Chief Justice,
S. D. SHANNON, Secretary.

Governor Warren issued a second proclamation on June 3, 1889¹⁷ calling for an election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention and setting the date as September 2, 1889 for the Convention to convene. This proclamation was included as appendix "D" of the Memorial which was presented to Congress, December 16, 1889.

¹⁷ Ibid.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Territory of Wyoming has the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality necessary to ensure a stable local government therein; and

WHEREAS, It has never been deemed a violation of their duties as loyal citizens of the United States, for the people of a Territory to form for themselves a Constitution and State government and to apply to congress for admission to statehood; and

WHEREAS, On the 27th day of February, 1889, a bill with amendments entitled "A bill to provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes," was favorably reported to the Senate of the United States by the committee on Territories; and a bill providing, among other things, for the admission of the proposed State of Wyoming, having been reported favorably to the House of Representatives by a like committee; and many members of the House and Senate having expressed opinions favorable to such admission; and it thus being made evident that Congress is disposed to admit Wyoming as a State whenever a suitable constitution is adopted and a State government is formed preparatory to admission; and

WHEREAS, By the general expression of the citizens thereof, the Executive is convinced that a very large majority of the people of Wyoming are desirous of forming for themselves a Constitution and State government, and of being admitted into the Union, and of exercising the rights and privileges guaranteed to a free and loyal people under the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The Board of County Commissioners of several Counties in the Territory have, by resolution, requested the Governor to call a constitutional convention, and have requested the Governor, Chief Justice and Secretary of the Territory to divide the Territory into delegate districts, to apportion the number of delegates among the several districts, and to do such other acts as may be necessary for the convening of such constitutional convention in the manner and form provided by the terms of the said Senate bill; and

WHEREAS, The Governor, Chief Justice, and Secretary of the Territory, on this third day of June, 1889, did convene at the Capitol in the City of Cheyenne, and did apportion the number of delegates among the several districts so established upon the basis of the vote cast for Delegate in Congress at the last general election, as follows, to-wit:

1. The County of Laramie shall constitute the First District and shall elect eleven delegates.
2. The County of Albany shall constitute the Second District and shall elect eight delegates.
3. The County of Carbon shall constitute the Third District and shall elect eight delegates.
4. The County of Sweetwater shall constitute the Fourth District and shall elect five delegates.
5. The County of Uinta shall constitute the Fifth District and shall elect six delegates.
6. The County of Fremont shall constitute the Sixth District and shall elect three delegates.

7. The County of Sheridan shall constitute the Seventh District and shall elect three delegates.

8. The County of Johnson shall constitute the Eighth District and shall elect three delegates.

9. The County of Crook shall constitute the Ninth District and shall elect four delegates.

10. The County of Converse shall constitute the Tenth District and shall elect four delegates.

NOW THEREFORE, recognizing the superior and material advantages of a State government over our Territorial system, and being desirous of carrying into effect the will of the people, I, Francis E. Warren, Governor of the Territory of Wyoming, do issue this, my proclamation to the people of the Territory, recommending that they take such action on their part as may be necessary to secure the admission of Wyoming into the Union of States; and for this purpose I direct that an election be held throughout the Territory, on the second Monday of July, 1889, for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention to convene at Cheyenne, the capital of the Territory, at twelve o'clock noon of the first Monday of September, 1889, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the State of Wyoming, and for the purpose of submitting such constitution to the people thereof, for their ratification or rejection.

I suggest that, in organizing a State government preparatory to admission, the provisions of the aforesaid Senate bill S. 2445 should be followed, as nearly as may be possible; and in pursuance thereof the following recommendations are hereby made:

First: The number of delegates to such constitutional convention shall be fifty-five, apportioned among the several districts as hereinbefore set forth.

Second. The delegates apportioned to each district shall be elected exclusively in that district.

Third. Persons who are qualified by the laws of the Territory to vote for representatives to the legislative assembly thereof are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to such constitutional convention.

Fourth. The qualifications for delegates to such constitutional convention shall be such as, by the laws of the Territory, persons are required to possess to be eligible to the legislative assembly thereof.

Fifth. Such Election shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such convention issued, in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of the Territory regulating elections therein for Delegate to Congress.

Sixth. Since the advantages to be obtained by statehood will depend somewhat upon the judicious action of the constitutional convention, it is desirable that the delegates should be representative men, of character and ability, whose work will be satisfactory to Congress and beneficial to the people of the proposed State of Wyoming. The character and fitness of the delegates to be chosen is in fact of greater importance than the manner of their selection, and if the citizens of any County generally prefer to elect their delegates by some equitable method other than that hereinbefore prescribed, it is believed that the delegates so chosen will be recognized and admitted to seats in the convention.

Seventh. The constitution formed by such convention shall be submitted to the people of the Territory for ratification or rejection, on the first Tuesday in November, 1889.

Eighth. The convention should fix the per diem and mileage of its members and employes, and certificates of service and expenditure should be made by the officers of the convention and filed with the Secretary of the Territory, as Congress will, without doubt, follow its own precedents in providing for the payment thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory of Wyoming to be affixed at Cheyenne, the Capitol, on this Third Day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Thirteenth.

By the Governor:

FRANCIS E. WARREN.

SAMUEL D. SHANNON,
Secretary of Territory.

The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention was held July 8, 1889. Following is a list, by county, of the delegates elected and their politics.

ALBANY COUNTY

Rep. M. N. Grant, John McGill, John W. Hoyt, Stephen W. Downey, George W. Fox, M. C. Brown, A. L. Sutherland, W. E. Chaplin

CARBON COUNTY

Rep. J. C. Davis, G. C. Smith, C. W. Burdick, Charles Vagner, George Ferris, R. C. Butler, William Strobridge, J. A. Casebeer

CONVERSE COUNTY

Rep. M. B. Camplin, M. C. Barrow
Dem. J. K. Calkins, W. C. Irvine

CROOK COUNTY

Rep. R. H. Scott, Joseph L. Stotts
Dem. Thomas H. Moore, Meyer Frank

FREMONT COUNTY

Rep. H. G. Nickerson
Dem. Maj. Baldwin, D. A. Preston

JOHNSON COUNTY

Dem. H. S. Elliott, John McCandlish, C. H. Burritt

LARAMIE COUNTY

Rep. E. S. N. Morgan, John A. Riner, Henry G. Hay, C. N. Potter, J. K. Jeffrey, H. E. Teschemacher
Dem. A. C. Campbell, George W. Baxter, J. A. Johnston, T. R. Reed, C. P. Organ

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Rep. W. N. Robinson, C. Boulware
Dem. H. A. Coffeen

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Rep. Mark Hopkins, H. S. Menough, A. B. Conaway

Dem. E. J. Morris, Louis J. Palmer

UINTA COUNTY

Rep. F. M. Foote, Jonathan Jones, C. W. Holden, Jesse Knight,
C. D. Clark

Dem. John L. Russell

The Wyoming Constitution was framed by the Constitutional Convention which, by the Governor's proclamation of June 3, 1889, convened September 2, 1889¹⁸ in the Supreme Court room in the Capitol Building in Cheyenne.

The Federal Constitution provides that "new states may be admitted by the Congress into the Union," and also that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

The Ordinance of 1787 sets forth the precedent for the government of territories and outlines certain restrictions as to the qualifications of a territory for statehood. A pertinent stipulation for the admission of a new state to the Union prescribed by the Ordinance of 1787 was that a territory should have a population of at least 60,000. By the 1890 Federal Census, Wyoming had a population of 62,000, therefore Wyoming was fully qualified in this respect.

On September 5, 1889, the fourth day of the Convention, a list of nineteen standing committees prepared by the president to facilitate the work of the Convention, was read and voted to be printed.

On the same day E. S. N. Morgan of Laramie County presented a constitution prepared by Judge J. W. Fisher; this and some state constitutions were studied to aid in the framing of a constitution for Wyoming.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned September 30, 1889. The proceedings of the Convention may be found in the **Journals and Debates of the Constitutional Convention**. Wyoming has had but one Constitutional Convention.

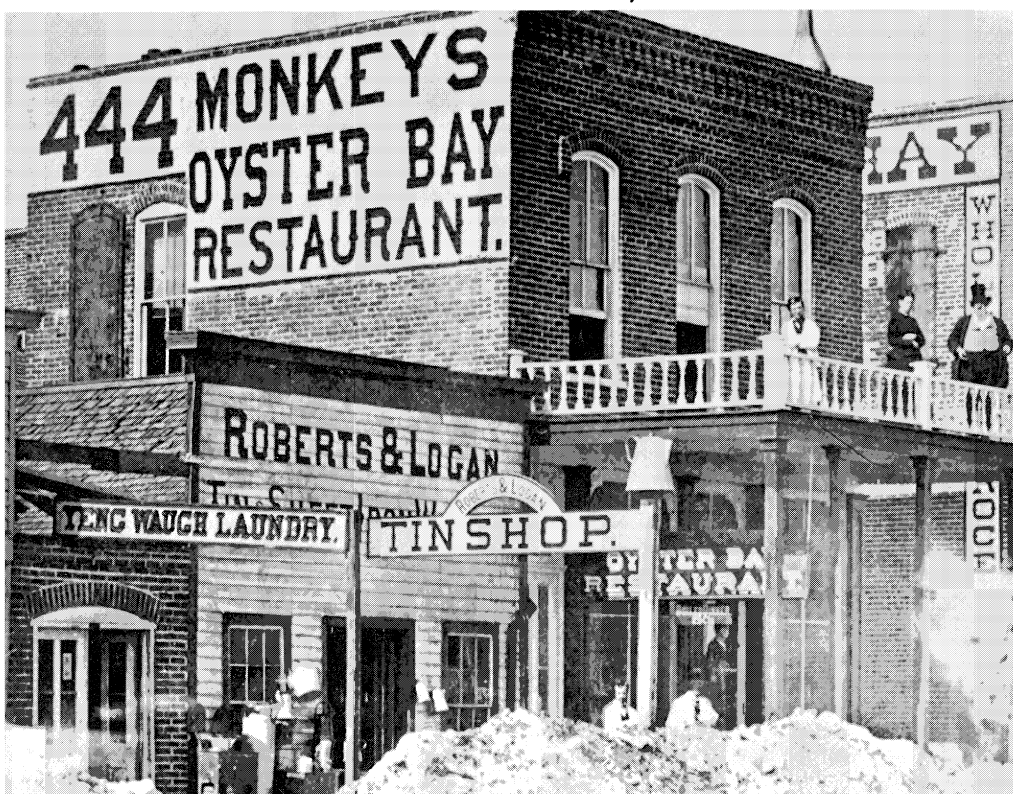
The Constitution, as framed by the Constitutional Convention and presented to the people and Congress, is here included. The copy of the Constitution of 1889 which follows is printed in the very language of the engrossed instrument adopted and signed by the Constitutional delegates, word for word and letter for letter, punctuation and spelling. This instrument was included as appendix "E" to the Memorial presented to Congress, December 16, 1889. The Constitution as of today with amendments is elsewhere in this compilation.

¹⁸Journals and Debates of the Constitutional Convention, 1889.



Headquarters at Fort D. A. Russell, probably 1868

Cheyenne after snow storm in 1878



CONSTITUTION
OF THE PROPOSED
STATE OF WYOMING

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION

AT CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.

CHEYENNE, WYO.
THE CHEYENNE LEADER PRINTING CO.
1889.

Title page of the Wyoming Constitution ratified by the electors
November 5, 1889.

CONSTITUTION
—OF—
THE STATE OF WYOMING

PREAMBLE.

We, the People of the State of Wyoming, grateful to God for our civil, political and religious liberties, and desiring to secure them to ourselves and perpetuate them to our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE NO. I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; for the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.

SECTION 2. In their inherent right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, all members of the human race are equal.

SECTION 3. Since equality in the enjoyment of natural and civil rights is made sure only through political equality, the laws of this State affecting the political rights and privileges of its citizens shall be without distinction of race, color, sex, or any circumstance or condition whatsoever other than individual incompetency, or unworthiness duly ascertained by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SECTION 4. 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 affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched or the person or thing to be seized.

SECTION 5. No person shall be imprisoned for debt except in cases of fraud.

SECTION 6. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SECTION 7. Absolute, arbitrary power over the lives, liberty and property of freemen exists nowhere in a republic, not even in the largest majority.

SECTION 8. All courts shall be open and every person for an injury done to person, reputation or property shall have justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the State in such manner and in such courts as the legislature may by law direct.

SECTION 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate in criminal cases, but a jury in civil cases in all courts, or in criminal cases in courts not of record, may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law. Hereafter a grand jury may consist of twelve men, any nine of whom con-

curing may find an indictment, but the legislature may change, regulate or abolish the grand jury system.

SECTION 10. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to defend in person and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, to have a copy thereof, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process served for obtaining witnesses, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

SECTION 11. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself in any criminal case, nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. If the jury disagree, or if the judgment be arrested after a verdict, or if the judgment be reversed for error in law, the accused shall not be deemed to have been in jeopardy.

SECTION 12. No person shall be detained as a witness in any criminal prosecution longer than may be necessary to take his testimony or deposition, nor be confined in any room where criminals are imprisoned.

SECTION 13. Until otherwise provided by law, no person shall, for a felony, be proceeded against criminally, otherwise than by indictment, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

SECTION 14. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences when the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishment be inflicted.

SECTION 15. The penal code shall be framed on the humane principles of reformation and prevention.

SECTION 16. No person arrested and confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor. The erection of safe and comfortable prisons, and inspection of prisons, and the humane treatment of prisoners shall be provided for.

SECTION 17. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SECTION 18. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall be forever guaranteed in this State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to hold any office of trust or profit, or to serve as a witness or juror, because of his opinion on any matter of religious belief whatever; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State.

SECTION 19. No money of the State shall ever be given or appropriated to any sectarian or religious society or institution.

SECTION 20. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good intent and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense, the jury having the right to determine the facts and the law, under direction of the court.

SECTION 21. The right of petition, and of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to make known their opinions, shall never be denied or abridged.

SECTION 22. The rights of labor shall have just protection through laws calculated to secure to the laborer proper rewards for his service and to promote the industrial welfare of the State.

SECTION 23. The right of citizens to opportunities for education should have practical recognition. The Legislature shall suitably encourage means and agencies calculated to advance the sciences and liberal arts.

SECTION 24. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and of the State shall not be denied.

SECTION 25. The military shall ever be in strict subordination to the civil power. No soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in any house without consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SECTION 26. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, or in 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; nor shall any person be attainted of treason by the legislature.

SECTION 27. Elections shall be open, free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent an untrammelled exercise of the right of suffrage.

SECTION 28. No tax shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their authorized representatives. All taxation shall be equal and uniform.

SECTION 29. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens as to the possession, taxation, enjoyment and descent of property.

SECTION 30. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state and shall not be allowed. Corporations being creatures of the state, endowed for the public good with a portion of its sovereign powers, must be subject to its control.

SECTION 31. Water being essential to industrial prosperity, of limited amount, and easy of diversion from its natural channels, its control must be in the State, which, in providing for its use, shall equally guard all the various interests involved.

SECTION 32. Private property shall not be taken for private use unless by consent of the owner, except for private ways of necessity, and for reservoirs, drains, flumes, or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, mining, milling, domestic or sanitary purposes, nor in any case without due compensation.

SECTION 33. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation.

SECTION 34. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

SECTION 35. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be made.

SECTION 36. The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.

SECTION 37. The State of Wyoming is an inseparable part of the Federal Union, and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

ARTICLE NO. II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundaries of the State of Wyoming shall be as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, and running thence west to the thirty-fourth meridian of west longitude, thence south to the forty-first degree of north latitude, thence east to the twenty-seventh meridian of west longitude, and thence north to place of beginning.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. 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 charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE NO. III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives, which shall be designated "The Legislature of the State of Wyoming."

SECTION 2. Senators shall be elected for the term of four (4) years and representatives for the term of two (2) years. The senators elected at the first election shall be divided by lot into two classes as nearly equal as may be. The seats of senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first two years, and of the second class at the expiration of four years. No person shall be a senator who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-one years, and who is not a citizen of the United States and of this State and who has not, for at least twelve months next preceding his election resided within the county or district in which he was elected.

SECTION 3. Each county shall constitute a senatorial and representative district; the senate and house of representatives shall be composed of members elected by the legal voters of the counties respectively, every two (2) years. They shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. Each county shall have at least one senator and one representative; but at no time shall the number of members of the house of representatives be less than twice nor greater than three times the number of members of the senate. The senate and house of representatives first elected in pursuance of this constitution shall consist of sixteen and thirty-three members respectively.

SECTION 4. When vacancies occur in either house by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term by special election, to be called in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 5. Members of the senate and house of representatives shall be elected on the day provided by law for the general election of a member of congress, and their term of office shall begin on the first Monday of January thereafter.

SECTION 6. Each member of the first legislature, as a compensation for his services, shall receive five dollars for each day's attendance, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government to his residence by the usual traveled route, and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance whatever. No session of the legislature after the first, which may be sixty days, shall exceed forty days. After the first session the compensation of the members of the legislature shall be as provided by law; but no legislature shall fix its own compensation.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at twelve o'clock, noon, on the second Tuesday of January, next succeeding the general election provided by law, and at twelve o'clock, noon, on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter, and at other times when convened by the governor.

SECTION 8. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the State, and no member of congress or other person holding an office (except that of notary public or an office in the militia) under the United States or this State, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 9. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he was elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage under any law passed during that term.

SECTION 10. The senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president; the house of representatives shall elect one of its members speaker; each house shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members.

SECTION 11. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may prescribe.

SECTION 12. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings, and to punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to protect its members against violence or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, and shall have all other powers necessary to the legislature of a free state. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house of the legislature, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar a criminal prosecution for the same offense.

SECTION 13. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and may, in its discretion, from time to time, publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays on any question, shall, at the request of two members, be entered on the journal.

SECTION 14. The sessions of each house and of the committee of the whole shall be open unless the business is such as requires secrecy.

SECTION 15. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 16. The members of the legislature shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respec-

tive houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SECTION 17. The sole power of impeachment shall vest in the house of representatives; the concurrence of a majority of all the members being necessary to the exercise thereof. Impeachment shall be tried by the senate sitting for that purpose, and the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor is on trial, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected.

SECTION 18. The governor and other state and judicial officers except justices of the peace, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases shall only extend to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the laws of the State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 19. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct or malfeasance in office, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SECTION 20. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SECTION 21. The enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming."

SECTION 22. No bill for the appropriation of money, except for the expenses of the government, shall be introduced within five (5) days of the close of the session, except by unanimous consent of the house in which it is sought to be introduced.

SECTION 23. No bill shall be considered or become a law unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom and printed for the use of the members.

SECTION 24. No bill, except general appropriation bills and bills for the codification and general revision of the laws, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title; but if any subject is embraced in any act which is not expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

SECTION 25. No bill shall become a law, except by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, nor unless on its final passage the vote taken by ayes and noes, and the names of those voting be entered on the journal.

SECTION 26. No law shall be revised or amended, or the provisions thereof extended by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended or extended, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SECTION 27. The legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: For granting divorces; laying out, opening, altering or working roads or highways; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys or public grounds; locating or changing county seats; regulating county or township affairs; incorporation of cities, towns or villages; or changing or amending the charters of any cities, towns or villages; regulating the practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction and duties of

justices of the peace, police magistrates or constables; changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry; providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases; declaring any person of age; for limitation of civil actions; giving effect to any informal or invalid deeds; summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries; providing for the management of common schools; regulating the rate of interest on money; the opening or conducting of any election or designating the place of voting; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; chartering or licensing ferries or bridges or toll roads; chartering banks, insurance companies and loan and trust companies; remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; creating, increasing or decreasing fees, per centages or allowances of public officers; changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association or individual, the right to lay down railroad tracks, or any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever, or amending existing charter for such purpose; for punishment of crimes; changing the names of persons or places; for the assessment or collection of taxes; affecting estates of deceased persons, minors or others under legal disabilities; extending the time for the collection of taxes; refunding money paid into the state treasury; relinquishing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liabilities or obligation of any corporation or person to this state or to any municipal corporation therein; exempting property from taxation; restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes; authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens; creating offices or prescribing the powers or duties of offices in counties, cities, townships or school districts; or authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted.

SECTION 28. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislature immediately after their titles have been publicly read and the fact of signing shall be at once entered upon the journal.

SECTION 29. The legislature shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employes of each house, and no payment shall be made from the state treasury, or be in any way authorized to any such person except to an acting officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SECTION 30. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant or employe, agent or contractor, after services are rendered or contract made.

SECTION 31. All stationery, printing, paper, fuel and lights used in the legislature and other departments of government, shall be furnished, and the printing and binding of the laws, journals and department reports and other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing of the halls and rooms used for the meeting of the legislature and its committees shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, below such maximum price and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. No member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in any such contract; and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor and state treasurer.

SECTION 32. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, no law shall extend the term of any public officer or increase or diminish his salary or emolument after his election or appointment; but this shall not be construed to forbid the legislature from fixing the salaries or emoluments of those officers

first elected or appointed under this constitution, if such salaries or emoluments are not fixed by its provisions.

SECTION 33. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose amendments, as in case of other bills.

SECTION 34. The general appropriation bills shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the State, interest on the public debt, and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SECTION 35. Except for interest on public debt, money shall be paid out of the treasury only on appropriations made by the legislature, and in no case otherwise than upon warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance of law.

SECTION 36. No appropriation shall be made for charitable, industrial, educational or benevolent purposes to any person, corporation or community not under the absolute control of the State, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution or association.

SECTION 37. The legislature shall not delegate to any special commissioner, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvements, moneys, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, to levy taxes, or to perform any municipal functions whatever.

SECTION 38. No act of the legislature shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation.

SECTION 39. The legislature shall have no power to pass any law authorizing the State or any county in the State, to contract any debt or obligation in the construction of any railroad, or give or loan its credit to or in aid of the construction of the same.

SECTION 40. No obligation or liability of any person, association or corporation, held or owned by the State, or any municipal corporation therein, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, released or postponed, or in any way diminished by the legislature; nor shall such liability or obligation be extinguished, except by the payment thereof into the proper treasury.

SECTION 41. Every order, resolution or vote, in which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, or relating solely to the transaction of the business of the two houses, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, be re-passed by two-thirds of both houses, as prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 42. If any person elected to either house of the legislature shall offer or promise to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any measure or proposition, pending or to be introduced into the legislature, in consideration or upon condition that any other person elected to the same legislature will give, or promise or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislature, the person making such offer or promise shall be deemed guilty of solicitation of bribery. If any member of the legislature shall give his vote or influence for or against any measure or proposition pend-

ing or to be introduced in such legislature, or offer, promise or assent thereto, upon condition that any other member will give or will promise or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition pending or to be introduced in such legislature, or in consideration that any other member has given his vote or influence for or against any other measure or proposition in such legislature, he shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and any member of the legislature, or person elected thereto, who shall be guilty of either of such offences, shall be expelled and shall not thereafter be eligible to the legislature, and on conviction thereof in the civil courts shall be liable to such further penalty as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 43. Any person who shall directly or indirectly offer, give or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officers or member of the legislature, to influence him in the performance of any of his official duties shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SECTION 44. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust or profit in this State.

SECTION 45. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the legislature or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and the occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers to influence their official action shall be defined by law and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 46. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the legislature shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

APPORTIONMENT.

SECTION 1. One representative in the congress of the United States shall be elected from the State at large, the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1890, and thereafter at such times and places, and in such manner as may be prescribed by law. When a new apportionment shall be made by congress, the legislature shall divide the State into congressional districts accordingly.

SECTION 2. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in the year 1895, and every tenth year thereafter, and at the session next following such enumeration, and also at the session next following an enumeration made by the authority of the United States, shall revise and adjust the apportionment for senators and representatives, on a basis of such enumeration according to ratios to be fixed by law.

SECTION 3. Representative districts may be altered from time to time as public convenience may require. When a representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be contiguous, and the districts as compact as may be. No county shall be divided in the formation of representative districts.

SECTION 4. Until an apportionment of senators and representatives as otherwise provided by law, they shall be divided among the several counties of the State in the following manner:

Albany county, two senators and five representatives.

Carbon county, two senators and five representatives.

Converse county, one senator and three representatives.

Crook county, one senator and two representatives.

Fremont county, one senator and two representatives.

Laramie county, three senators and six representatives.

Johnson county, one senator and two representatives.

Sheridan county, one senator and two representatives.

Sweetwater county, two senators and three representatives.

Uinta county, two senators and three representatives.

ARTICLE NO. IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for the term of four (4) years and until his successor is elected and duly qualified.

SECTION 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor unless he be a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the State, who has attained the age of thirty years, and who has resided five years next preceding the election within the State or Territory, nor shall he be eligible to any other office during the term for which he was elected.

SECTION 3. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at the time and place of choosing members of the legislature. The person having the highest number of votes for governor shall be declared elected, but if two or more shall have an equal and highest number of votes for governor, the two houses of the legislature at its next regular session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. The returns of the election for governor shall be made in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 4. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State, except when they are called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions. He shall at the commencement of each session communicate to the legislature by message, information of the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 5. The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment; but the legislature may by law regulate the manner in which the remission of fines, pardons, commutations and reprieves may be applied for. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case is reported to

the legislature at its next regular session, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence or grant further reprieve. He shall communicate to the legislature at each regular session each case of remission of fine, reprieve, commutation or pardon granted by him, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve with his reasons for granting the same.

SECTION 6. If the governor be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or from mental or physical disease or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of his office or be absent from the State, the secretary of State shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed.

SECTION 7. When any office from any cause becomes vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution or law for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill the same by appointment.

SECTION 8. Every bill which has passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it be approved by two-thirds of the members elected, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill is not returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after its presentation to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law unless he shall file the same with his objections in the office of the secretary of State within fifteen days after such adjournment.

SECTION 9. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items or part or parts of any bill making appropriations of money or property embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items and part or parts disapproved shall be void unless enacted in the following manner: If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items, or part or parts thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the item or parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

SECTION 10. Any governor of this State who asks, receives or agrees to receive any bribe upon any understanding that his official opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or who gives or offers, or promises his official influence in consideration that any member of the legislature shall give his official vote or influence on any particular side of any question or matter upon which he is required to act in his official capacity, or who menaces any member by the threatened use of his veto power, or who offers or promises any member that he, the governor, will appoint any particular person or persons to any office created or thereafter to be created, in consideration that any member shall give his official vote or influence on any matter pending or thereafter to be introduced into either house of said legislature; or who threatens any member that he, the governor, will remove any person or persons from office or position with intent in any manner to influence the action

of said member, shall be punished in the manner now or that may hereafter be provided by law, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit all right to hold or exercise any office of trust or honor in this State.

SECTION 11. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature, a secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and superintendent of public instruction, who shall have attained the age twenty-five years respectively, shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have the qualifications of State electors. They shall severally hold their offices at the seat of government, for the term of four (4) years and until their successors are elected and duly qualified, but no person shall be eligible for the office of treasurer for four (4) years after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. The legislature may provide for such other State officers as are deemed necessary.

SECTION 12. The powers and duties of the secretary of State, of State auditor, treasurer and superintendent of public instruction shall be as prescribed by law.

SECTION 13. Until otherwise provided by law, the governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, the secretary of State, State auditor, State treasurer and superintendent of public instruction shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and the salaries of any of the said officers shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they were elected, and all fees and profits arising from any of the said offices shall be covered into the State treasury.

SECTION 14. The legislature shall provide for a State examiner, who shall be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. His duty shall be to examine the accounts of State treasurer, supreme court clerks, district court clerks, and all county treasurers, and treasurers of such other public institutions as the law may require, and shall perform such other duties as the legislature may prescribe. He shall report at least once a year, and oftener if required, to such officers as are designated by the legislature. His compensation shall be fixed by law.

SECTION 15. There shall be a seal of State which shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Wyoming;" it shall be kept by the secretary of State and used by him officially as directed by law.

SECTION 16. The seal of the Territory of Wyoming as now used shall be the seal of the State until otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE NO. V.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in the senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, in a supreme court, district courts, justices of the peace, courts of arbitration and such courts as the legislature may, by general law, establish for incorporated cities or incorporated towns.

SECTION 2. The supreme court shall have general appellate jurisdiction, co-extensive with the State, in both civil and criminal causes, and shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto and mandamus as to all State officers, and in habeas corpus. The su-

preme court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, review, prohibition, habeas corpus, certiorari and other writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate and revisory jurisdiction. Each of the judges shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state upon petition by or on behalf of a person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or before the supreme court, or before any district court of the State or any judge thereof.

SECTION 4. The supreme court of the state shall consist of three justices who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at a general state election at the times and places at which state officers are elected; and their term of office shall be eight (8) years, commencing from and after the first Monday in January next succeeding their election; and the justices elected at the first election after this constitution shall go into effect shall, at their first meeting provided by law, so classify themselves by lot that one of them shall go out of office at the end of four (4) years and one at the end of six (6) years and one at the end of eight (8) years from the commencement of their term, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the record of the court and signed by them, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. The justice having the shortest term to serve and not holding his office by appointment of election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice and shall preside at all terms of the supreme court, and, in case of his absence, the justice having in like manner the next shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead. If a vacancy occur in the office of a justice of the supreme court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a person to fill the unexpired term occasioned by such vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election. The first election of the justices shall be at the first general election after this constitution shall go into effect.

SECTION 5. A majority of the justices of the supreme court shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION 6. In case a judge of the supreme court shall be in any way interested in a cause brought before such court the remaining judges of said court shall call one of the district judges to sit with them on the hearing of said cause.

SECTION 7. At least two terms of the supreme court shall be held annually at the seat of government at such times as may be provided by law.

SECTION 8. No person shall be eligible to the office of justice of the supreme court unless he be learned in the law, have been in actual practice at least nine (9) years, or whose service on the bench of any court of record, when added to the time he may have practiced law, shall be equal to nine (9) years, be at least thirty years of age and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State or Territory at least three years.

SECTION 9. There shall be a clerk of the supreme court who shall be appointed by the justices of said court and shall hold his office during their pleasure, and whose duties and emoluments shall be as provided by law.

SECTION 10. The district court shall have original jurisdiction of all causes both at law and in equity and in all criminal cases, of all matters of probate and insolvency and of such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The district court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court; and said court shall have the power of naturalization and to issue papers therefor. They shall have such appellate

jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law. Said courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition, injunction and writs of habeas corpus, on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective districts.

SECTION 11. The judges of the district courts may hold courts for each other and shall do so when required by law.

SECTION 12. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the district court unless he be learned in the law, be at least twenty-eight years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State or Territory of Wyoming at least two years next preceding his election.

SECTION 13. There shall be a clerk of the district court in each organized county in which a court is holden who shall be elected, or, in case of vacancy, appointed in such manner and with such duties and compensation as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 14. The legislature shall provide by law for the appointment by the several district courts of one or more district court commissioners (who shall be persons learned in the law) in each organized county in which a district court is holden, such commissioners shall have authority to perform such chamber business in the absence of the district judge from the county or upon his written statement filed with the papers, that it is improper for him to act, as may be prescribed by law, to take depositions and perform such other duties, and receive such compensation as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 15. The style of all process shall be "The State of Wyoming." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Wyoming, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the State of Wyoming."

SECTION 16. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the supreme court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment except as herein provided.

SECTION 17. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive such compensation for their services as may be prescribed by law, which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which a judge shall have been elected, and the salary of a judge of the supreme or district court shall be as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 18. Writs of error and appeals may be allowed from the decisions of the district courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 19. Until otherwise provided by law, the State shall be divided into three judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected at general elections, by the electors thereof, one judge of the district court therein, whose term shall be six (6) years from the first Monday in January succeeding his election and until his successor is duly qualified.

SECTION 20. Until otherwise provided by law, said judicial districts shall be constituted as follows:

District number one shall consist of the counties of Laramie, Converse and Crook.

District number two shall consist of the counties of Albany, Johnson and Sheridan.

District number three shall consist of the counties of Carbon, Sweetwater, Uinta and Fremont.

SECTION 21. The legislature may from time to time increase the number of said judicial districts and the judges thereof, but such increase or change in the boundaries shall not work the removal of any judge from his office during the term for which he may have been elected or appointed; provided the number of districts and district judges shall not exceed four until the taxable valuation of property in the State shall exceed one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000.)

SECTION 22. The legislature shall provide by law for the election of justices of the peace in each organized county within the State. But the number of said justices to be elected in each organized county shall be limited by law to such number as shall be necessary for the proper administration of justice. The justices of the peace herein provided for shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil actions where the amount in controversy, exclusive of costs, does not exceed two hundred dollars, and they shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine cases of misdemeanor as may be provided by law, but in no case shall said justices of the peace have jurisdiction when the boundaries of or title to real estate shall come into question.

SECTION 23. Appeals shall lie from the final decisions of justices of the peace and police magistrates in such cases and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 24. The time of holding courts in the several counties of a district shall be as prescribed by law, and the legislature shall make provisions for attaching unorganized counties or territory to organized counties for judicial purposes.

SECTION 25. No judge of the supreme or district court shall act as attorney or counsellor at law.

SECTION 26. Until the legislature shall provide by law for fixing the terms of courts, the judges of the supreme court and district courts shall fix the terms thereof.

SECTION 27. No judge of the supreme or district court shall be elected or appointed to any other than judicial offices or be eligible thereto during the term for which he was elected or appointed such judge.

SECTION 28. The legislature shall establish courts of arbitration, whose duty it shall be to hear, and determine all differences, and controversies between organizations or associations of laborers, and their employers, which shall be submitted to them in such manner as the legislature may provide.

SECTION 29. The legislature may provide by law, for the voluntary submission of differences to arbitrators for determination, and said arbitrators shall have such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law, but they shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on parties, unless they voluntarily submit their matters of difference and agree to abide the judgment of such arbitrators.

SECTION 30. Appeals from decisions of compulsory boards of arbitration shall be allowed to the supreme court of the State, and the manner of taking such appeals shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE NO. VI.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the State of Wyoming to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this State shall equally enjoy all civil, political and religious rights and privileges.

SECTION 2. Every citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has resided in the State or Territory one year and in the county wherein such residence is located sixty days next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election, except as herein otherwise provided.

SECTION 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election during their attendance at elections, and going to and returning therefrom.

SECTION 4. No elector shall be obliged to perform militia duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SECTION 5. No person shall be deemed a qualified elector of this State, unless such person be a citizen of the United States.

SECTION 6. All idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of infamous crimes, unless restored to civil rights, are excluded from the elective franchise.

SECTION 7. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in the State, by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

SECTION 8. No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of his being stationed therein.

SECTION 9. No person shall have the right to vote who shall not be able to read the Constitution of this State. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person prevented by physical disability from complying with its requirements.

SECTION 10. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person of the right to vote who has such right at the time of the adoption of this constitution, unless disqualified by the restrictions of section six of this article. After the expiration of five years from the time of the adoption of this constitution, none but citizens of the United States shall have the right to vote.

SECTION 11. All elections shall be by ballot. The legislature shall provide by law that the names of all candidates for the same office, to be voted for at any election, shall be printed on the same ballot, at public expense, and on election day to be delivered to the voters within the polling place by sworn public officials, and only such ballots so delivered shall be received and counted. But no voter shall be deprived of the privilege of writing upon the ballot used the name of any other candidate. All voters shall be guaranteed absolute privacy in the preparation of their ballots, and the secrecy of the ballot shall be made compulsory.

SECTION 12. No person qualified to be an elector of the State of Wyoming, shall be allowed to vote at any general or special election hereafter to be holden in the State, until he or she shall have registered as a voter according to law, unless the failure to register is caused by sickness or absence, for which provision shall be made by law. The legislature of the State shall enact such laws as will carry into effect the provisions of this section, which enactment shall be subject to amendment, but shall never be repealed; but this section shall not apply to the first election held under this constitution.

ELECTIONS.

SECTION 13. The legislature shall pass laws to secure the purity of elections, and guard against abuses of the elective franchise.

SECTION 14. The legislature shall, by general law, designate the courts by which the several classes of election contests not otherwise provided for, shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

SECTION 15. No person except a qualified elector shall be elected or appointed to any civil or military office in the State.

SECTION 16. Every person holding any civil office under the State or any municipality therein shall, unless removed according to law, exercise the duties of such office until his successor is duly qualified, but this shall not apply to members of the legislature, nor to members of any board of assembly, two or more of whom are elected at the same time. The legislature may by law provide for suspending any officer in his functions, pending impeachment or prosecution for misconduct in office.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

SECTION 17. All general elections for state and county officers, for members of the house of representatives and the senate of the State of Wyoming, and representatives to the congress of the United States, shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November of each even year. Special elections may be held as now, or as may hereafter be provided by law. All state and county officers elected at a general election shall enter upon their respective duties on the first Monday in January next following the date of their election, or as soon thereafter as may be possible.

SECTION 18. All officers, whose election is not provided for in this constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SECTION 19. No member of congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees or perquisites shall be attached. The legislature may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SECTION 20. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, state and county officers shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election, (or appointment) except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not, knowingly, violated any election law of the State, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

SECTION 21. The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and judges of the supreme court shall be filed in the office of the secretary of State, and in the case of other judicial and county officers in the office of the clerk of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this State. The oath to members of the senate and house of representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the supreme court or a justice of the peace, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE NO. VII.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a complete and uniform system of public instruction, embracing free elementary schools of every needed kind and grade, a university with such technical and professional departments as the public good may require and the means of the State allow, and such other institutions as may be necessary.

SECTION 2. The following are declared to be perpetual funds for school purposes, of which the annual income only can be appropriated, to-wit: Such per centum as has been or may hereafter be granted by congress on the sale of lands in this State; all moneys arising from the sale or lease of sections number sixteen and thirty-six in each township in the State, and the lands selected or that may be selected in lieu thereof; the proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted to this State, where by the terms and conditions of the grant, the same are not to be otherwise appropriated; the net proceeds of lands and other property and effects that may come to the State by escheat or forfeiture, or from unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons; all moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property now belonging to the common school fund.

SECTION 3. To the sources of revenue above mentioned shall be added 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.

SECTION 4. All moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property belonging to a county school fund, except such moneys and property as may be provided by law for current use in aid of public schools, shall belong to and be securely invested and sacredly preserved in the several counties as a county public school fund, the income of which shall be appropriated exclusively to the use and support of free public schools in the several counties of the State.

SECTION 5. All fines and penalties under general laws of the State shall belong to the public school fund of the respective counties and be paid over to the custodians of such funds for the current support of the public schools therein.

SECTION 6. All funds belonging to the State for public school purposes, the interest and income of which only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds in the care of the State, which shall keep them for the exclusive ben-

efit of the public schools, and shall make good any losses that may in any manner occur, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished. None of such funds shall ever be invested or loaned except on the bonds issued by school districts, or registered county bonds of the State, or State securities of this State, or of the United States.

SECTION 7. The income arising from 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 of free schools in every county in the State.

SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by general law for the equitable distribution of such income among the several counties according to the number of children of school age in each; which several counties shall in like manner distribute the proportion of said fund by them received respectively to the several school districts embraced therein. But no appropriation shall be made from said fund to any district for the year in which a school has not been maintained for at least three months; nor shall any portion of any public school fund ever be used to support or assist any private school, or any school, academy, seminary, college or other institution of learning controlled by any church or sectarian organization or religious denomination whatsoever.

SECTION 9. The legislature shall make such further provision by taxation or otherwise, as with the income arising from the general school fund will create and maintain a thorough and efficient system of public schools, adequate to the proper instruction of all the youth of the State, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, free of charge; and in view of such provisions so made, the legislature shall require that every child of sufficient physical and mental ability shall attend a public school during the period between six and eighteen years for a time equivalent to three years, unless educated by other means.

SECTION 10. In none of the public schools so established and maintained shall distinction or discrimination be made on account of sex, race or color.

SECTION 11. Neither the legislature nor the superintendent of public instruction shall have power to prescribe text books to be used in the public schools.

SECTION 12. No sectarian instruction, qualifications or tests shall be imparted, exacted, applied or in any manner tolerated in the schools of any grade or character controlled by the State, nor shall attendance be required at any religious service therein, nor shall any sectarian tenets or doctrines be taught or favored in any public school or institution that may be established under this constitution.

SECTION 13. The general supervision of the public schools shall be entrusted to the state superintendent of public instruction, whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law.

THE UNIVERSITY.

SECTION 15. The establishment of the University of Wyoming is hereby confirmed, and said institution, with its several departments, is hereby declared to be the University of the State of Wyoming. All lands which have been heretofore granted or which may be granted hereafter by congress unto the university as such, or in aid of the instruction to be given in any of its

departments, with all other grants, donations or devises for said university, or for any of its departments, shall vest in said university, and be exclusively used for the purposes for which they were granted, donated or devised. The said lands may be leased on terms approved by the land commissioners, but may not be sold on terms not approved by congress.

SECTION 16. The university shall be equally open to students of both sexes, irrespective of race or color; and, in order that the instruction furnished may be as nearly free as possible, any amount in addition to the income from its grants of lands and other sources above mentioned, necessary to its support and maintenance in a condition of full efficiency shall be raised by taxation or otherwise, under provisions of the legislature.

SECTION 17. The legislature shall provide by law for the management of the university, its lands and other property by a board of trustees, consisting of not less than seven members, to be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and the president of the university, and the superintendent of public instruction, as members ex-officio, as such having the right to speak but not to vote. The duties and powers of the trustees shall be prescribed by law.

CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 18. Such charitable, reformatory and penal institutions as the claims of humanity and the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the State in such manner as the legislature may prescribe. They shall be under the general supervision of a State board of charities and reform, whose duties and powers shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 19. The property of all charitable and penal institutions belonging to the Territory of Wyoming shall, upon the adoption of this constitution, become the property of the State of Wyoming, and such of said institutions as are then in actual operation, shall thereafter have the supervision of the board of charities and reform, as provided in the last preceding section of this article, under provisions of the legislature.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MORALS.

SECTION 20. As the health and morality of the people are essential to their well-being, and to the peace and permanence of the State, it shall be the duty of the legislature to protect and promote these vital interests by such measures for the encouragement of temperance and virtue, and such restrictions upon vice and immorality of every sort, as are deemed necessary to the public welfare.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SECTION 21. All public buildings and other property belonging to the Territory shall, upon the adoption of this constitution, become the property of the State of Wyoming.

SECTION 22. The construction, care and preservation of all public buildings of the State not under control of the board or officers of public institutions by authority of law shall be entrusted to such officers or boards, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 23. The legislature shall have no power to change or to locate the seat of government, the State university, insane asylum, or State

penitentiary, but may, after the expiration of ten (10) years after the adoption of this constitution, provide by law for submitting the question of the permanent locations thereof, respectively, to the qualified electors of the State, at some general election, and a majority of all votes upon said question cast at said election, shall be necessary to determine the location thereof; but for said period of ten (10) years, and until the same are respectively and permanently located, as herein provided, the location of the seat of government and said institutions shall be as follows:

The seat of government shall be located at the City of Cheyenne, in the County of Laramie. The State university shall be located at the City of Laramie, in the County of Albany. The insane asylum shall be located at the town of Evanston, in the County of Uinta. The penitentiary shall be located at the City of Rawlins, in the County of Carbon; but the legislature may provide by law that said penitentiary may be converted to other public uses. The legislature shall not locate any other public institutions except under general laws, and by vote of the people.

ARTICLE NO. VIII.

IRRIGATION AND WATER RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. The water of all natural streams, springs, lakes or other collections of still water, within the boundaries of the State, are hereby declared to be the property of the State.

SECTION 2. There shall be constituted a board of control, to be composed of the State engineer and superintendents of the water divisions; which shall, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, have the supervision of the waters of the State and of their appropriation, distribution and diversion, and of the various officers connected therewith. Its decisions to be subject to review by the Courts of the State.

SECTION 3. Priority of appropriation for beneficial uses shall give the better right. No appropriation shall be denied except when such denial is demanded by the public interests.

SECTION 4. The legislature shall by law divide the State into four (4) water divisions, and provide for the appointment of superintendents thereof.

SECTION 5. There shall be a State engineer who shall be appointed by the governor of the State and confirmed by the senate; he shall hold his office for the term of six (6) years, or until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified. He shall be president of the board of control, and shall have general supervision of the waters of the State and of the officers connected with its distribution. No person shall be appointed to this position who has not such theoretical knowledge and such practical experience and skill as shall fit him for the position.

ARTICLE NO. IX.

MINES AND MINING.

SECTION 1. There shall be established and maintained the office of inspector of mines, the duties and salary of which shall be prescribed by law. When said office shall be established, the governor shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint thereto a person proven in the manner provided by law to be competent and practical, whose term of office shall be two years.

SECTION 2. The legislature shall provide by law for the proper development, ventilation, drainage and operation of all mines in this State.

SECTION 3. No boy under the age of fourteen years and no woman or girl of any age shall be employed or permitted to be in or about any coal, iron or other dangerous mines for the purpose of employment therein; provided, however, this provision shall not affect the employment of a boy or female of suitable age in an office or in the performance of clerical work at such mine or colliery.

SECTION 4. For any injury to person or property caused by wilful failure to comply with the provisions of this article, or laws passed in pursuance hereof, a right of action shall accrue to the party injured, for the damage sustained thereby, and in all cases in this State, whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect or default, such as would, if death had not ensued, have entitled the party injured to maintain an action to recover damages in respect thereof, the person who, or the corporation which would have been liable, if death had not ensued, shall be liable to an action for damages notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and the legislature shall provide by law at its first session for the manner in which the right of action in respect thereto shall be enforced.

SECTION 5. The legislature may provide that the science of mining and metallurgy be taught in one of the institutions of learning under the patronage of the State.

SECTION 6. There shall be a state geologist, who shall be appointed by the governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the senate. He shall hold his office for a term of six (6) years or until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified. His duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law. No person shall be appointed to this position unless he has such theoretical knowledge and such practical experience and skill as shall fit him for the position; said state geologist shall ex-officio perform the duties of inspector of mines until otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE NO. X.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide for the organization of corporations by general law. All laws relating to corporations may be altered, amended or repealed by the legislature at any time when necessary for the public good and general welfare, and all corporations doing business in this State may as to such business be regulated, limited or restrained by law not in conflict with the constitution of the United States.

SECTION 2. All powers and franchises of corporations are derived from the people and are granted by their agent, the government, for the public good and general welfare, and the right and duty of the State to control and regulate them for these purposes is hereby declared. The power, rights and privileges of any and all corporations may be forfeited by wilful neglect or abuse thereof. The police power of the State is supreme over all corporations as well as individuals.

SECTION 3. All existing charters, franchises, special or exclusive privileges under which an actual and bona fide organization shall not have taken place for the purpose for which formed and which shall not have been main-

tained in good faith to the time of the adoption of this constitution shall thereafter have no validity.

SECTION 4. No law shall be enacted limiting the amount of damages to be recovered for causing the injury or death of any person. Any contract or agreement with any employe waiving any right to recover damages for causing the death or injury of any employe shall be void.

SECTION 5. No corporation organized under the laws of Wyoming Territory or any other jurisdiction than this State, shall be permitted to transact business in this State until it shall have accepted the constitution of this State and filed such acceptance in accordance with the laws thereof.

SECTION 6. No corporation shall have power to engage in more than one general line or department of business, which line of business shall be distinctly specified in its charter of incorporation.

SECTION 7. All corporations engaged in the transportation of persons, property, mineral oils, and mineral products, news or intelligence, including railroads, telegraphs, express companies, pipe lines and telephones, are declared to be common carriers.

SECTION 8. There shall be no consolidation or combination of corporations of any kinds whatever to prevent competition, to control or influence productions or prices thereof, or in any manner to interfere with the public good and general welfare.

SECTION 9. The right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the legislature from taking property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals.

SECTION 10. The legislature shall provide by suitable legislation for the organization of mutual and co-operative associations or corporations.

RAILROADS.

SECTION 1. Any railroad corporation or association organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other states. Every railroad shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad, and all railroads shall receive and transport each other's passengers, and tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SECTION 2. Railroad and telegraph lines heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in this State are hereby declared public highways and common carriers, and as such must be made by law to extend the same equality and impartiality to all who use them, excepting employes and their families and ministers of the gospel, whether individuals or corporations.

SECTION 3. Every railroad corporation or association operating a line of railroad within this State shall annually make a report to the auditor of State of its business within this State, in such form as the legislature may prescribe.

SECTION 4. Exercise of the power and right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking by the legislature of property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use the same as property of individuals.

SECTION 5. Neither the State, nor any county, township, school district or municipality shall loan or give its credit or make donations to or in aid of any railroad or telegraph line; provided, that this section shall not apply to obligations of any county, city, township or school district, contracted prior to the adoption of this constitution.

SECTION 6. No railroad or other transportation company or telegraph company in existence upon the adoption of this constitution shall derive the benefit of any future legislation without first filing in the office of the secretary of State an acceptance of the provisions of this constitution.

SECTION 7. Any association, corporation or lessee of the franchises thereof organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines.

SECTION 8. No foreign railroad or telegraph line shall do any business within this State without having an agent or agents within each county through which such railroad or telegraph line shall be constructed upon whom process may be served.

SECTION 9. No railroad company shall construct or operate a railroad within four (4) miles of any existing town or city without providing a suitable depot or stopping place at the nearest practicable point for the convenience of said town or city, and stopping all trains doing local business at said stopping place. No railroad company shall deviate from the most direct practicable line in constructing a railroad for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this section.

ARTICLE NO. XI.

(Transferred to Article No. II.)

ARTICLE NO. XII.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. The several counties in the Territory of Wyoming as they shall exist at the time of the admission of said Territory as a State, are hereby declared to be the counties of the State of Wyoming.

SECTION 2. The legislature shall provide by general law for organizing new counties, locating the county seats thereof temporarily and changing county lines. But no new county shall be formed unless it shall contain within the limits thereof property of the valuation of two million dollars, as shown by last preceding tax returns, and not then unless the remaining portion of the old county or counties shall each contain property of at least three million of dollars of assessable valuation; and no new county shall be organized, nor shall any organized county be so reduced as to contain a population of less than one thousand five hundred bona fide inhabitants, and in case any portion of an organized county or counties is stricken off to form a new county, the new county shall assume and be holden for an equitable proportion of the indebtedness of the county or counties so reduced. No county shall be divided unless a majority of the qualified electors of the territory proposed to be cut off voting on the proposition shall vote in favor of the division.

SECTION 3. The legislature shall provide by general law for changing county seats in organized counties, but it shall have no power to remove the county seat of any organized county.

SECTION 4. The legislature shall provide by general law for a system of township organization and government, which may be adopted by any county whenever a majority of the citizens thereof voting at a general election shall so determine.

SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide by law for the election of such county officers as may be necessary.

ARTICLE NO. XIII.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide by general laws for the organization and classification of municipal corporations. The number of such classes shall not exceed (4), and the powers of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that no such corporation shall have any powers or be subject to any restrictions other than all corporations of the same class. Cities and towns now existing under special charters or the general laws of the territory may abandon such charter and reorganize under the general laws of the State.

SECTION 2. No municipal corporation shall be organized without the consent of the majority of the electors residing within the district proposed to be so incorporated, such consent to be ascertained in the manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. The legislature shall restrict the powers of such corporations to levy taxes and assessments, to borrow money and contract debts so as to prevent the abuse of such power, and no tax or assessment shall be levied or collected or debts contracted by municipal corporations except in pursuance of law for public purposes specified by law.

SECTION 4. No street passenger railway, telegraph, telephone or electric light line shall be constructed within the limits of any municipal organization without the consent of its local authorities.

SECTION 5. Municipal corporations shall have the same right as individuals to acquire rights by prior appropriation and otherwise to the use of water for domestic and municipal purposes, and the legislature shall provide by law for the exercise upon the part of incorporated cities, towns and villages of the right of eminent domain for the purpose of acquiring from prior appropriators upon the payment of just compensation, such water as may be necessary for the well being thereof and for domestic uses.

ARTICLE NO. XIV.

SALARIES.

SECTION 1. All State, city, county, town and school officers, (excepting justices of the peace and constables in precincts having less than fifteen hundred population, and excepting court commissioners, boards of arbitration and notaries public) shall be paid fixed and definite salaries. The legislature shall, from time to time, fix the amount of such salaries as are not already fixed by this constitution, which shall in all cases be in proportion to the value of the services rendered and the duty performed.

SECTION 2. The legislature shall provide by law the fees which may be demanded by justices of the peace and constables in precincts having less than fifteen hundred population, and of court commissioners, boards of arbitration and notaries public, which fees the said officers shall accept as their full compensation. But all other State, county, city, town and school officers shall be required by law to keep a true and correct account of all fees collected by them, and to pay the same into the proper treasury when collected, and the officer whose duty it is to collect such fees shall be held responsible, under his bond, for neglect to collect the same. Provided, that in addition to the salary of sheriff they shall be entitled to receive from the party for whom the services are rendered in civil cases such fees as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. The salaries of county officers shall be fixed by law within the following limits, to-wit: In counties having an assessed valuation not exceeding two millions (\$2,000,000) of dollars, the sheriff shall be paid not more than fifteen hundred dollars per year. The county clerk shall not be paid more than twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars per year. The county and prosecuting attorney shall not be paid more than twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars per year. The county treasurer shall not be paid more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars per year. The county assessor shall not be paid more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars per year. The county superintendent of schools shall not be paid more than five hundred (\$500) per year.

In counties having an assessed valuation of more than two millions (\$2,000,000) of dollars and not exceeding five millions (\$5,000,000) of dollars, the sheriff shall not be paid more than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars per year. The county clerk shall not be paid more than eighteen hundred (\$1,800) dollars per year. The county treasurer shall not be paid more than eighteen hundred (\$1,800) dollars per year. The county assessor shall not be paid more than twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars per year. The county and prosecuting attorney shall not be paid more than fifteen hundred (\$1,500) dollars per year. The county superintendent of schools shall not be paid more than seven hundred and fifty (\$750) dollars per year.

In counties having more than five millions (\$5,000,000) dollars assessed valuation, the sheriff shall not be paid more than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars per year. The county clerk shall not be paid more than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars per year. The county treasurer shall not be paid more than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars per year. The county assessor shall not be paid more than fifteen hundred (\$1,500) dollars per year. The county and prosecuting attorney shall not be paid more than twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars per year. The County superintendent of schools shall not be paid more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars per year. The county surveyor in each county shall receive not to exceed eight (\$8.00) per day, for each day actually engaged in the performance of the duties of his office.

SECTION 4. The legislature shall provide by general law for such deputies as the public necessities may require, and shall fix their compensation.

SECTION 5. Any county officers performing the duties usually performed by the officers named in this article shall be considered as referred to by Section 3 of this article, regardless of the title by which their offices may hereafter be designated.

SECTION 6. Whenever practicable the legislature may, and whenever the same can be done without detriment to the public service, shall consolidate offices in State, county and municipalities respectively, and whenever so consolidated, the duties of such additional office shall be performed under an ex-officio title.

ARTICLE NO. XV.

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

SECTION 1. All lands and improvements thereon shall be listed for assessment, valued for taxation and assessed separately.

SECTION 2. All coal lands in the State from which coal is not being mined shall be listed for assessment, valued for taxation and assessed according to value.

SECTION 3. All mines and mining claims from which gold, silver and other precious metals, soda, saline, coal, mineral oil or other valuable deposit, is or may be produced shall be taxed in addition to the surface improvements, and in lieu of taxes on the lands, on the gross product thereof, as may be prescribed by law; provided, that the product of all mines shall be taxed in proportion to the value thereof.

SECTION 4. For State revenue, there shall be levied annually a tax not to exceed four mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the property in the State except for the support of State educational and charitable institutions, the payment of the State debt and the interest thereon.

SECTION 5. For county revenue there shall be levied annually a tax not to exceed twelve mills on the dollar for all purposes including general school tax, exclusive of state revenue, except for the payment of its public debt and the interest thereon. An additional tax of two dollars for each person between the ages of twenty-one years and fifty years, inclusive, shall be annually levied for county school purposes.

SECTION 6. No incorporated city or town shall levy a tax to exceed eight mills on the dollar in any one year, except for the payment of its public debt and the interest thereon.

SECTION 7. All money belonging to the State, or to any county, city, town, village or other sub-division therein, except as herein otherwise provided, shall, whenever practicable, be deposited in a national bank or banks, or in a bank or banks incorporated under the laws of this State; provided, that the bank or banks in which such money is deposited shall furnish security to be approved as provided by law, and shall also pay a reasonable rate of interest thereon. Such interest shall accrue to the fund from which it is derived.

SECTION 8. The making of profit, directly or indirectly, out of State, county, city, town or school district money or other public fund, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law.

SECTION 9. There shall be a state board, composed of the state auditor, treasurer and secretary of state.

SECTION 10. The duties of the state board shall be as follows: To fix a valuation each year for the assessment of live stock and to notify the several county boards of equalization of the rate so fixed at least ten (10) days before the day fixed for beginning assessments; to assess at their actual value the franchises, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock and all other property used in the operation of all railroads and other common carriers, except machine shops, rolling mills and hotels in this state; such assessed valuation shall be apportioned to the counties in which said roads and common carriers are located, as a basis for taxation of such property; provided, that the assessment so made shall not apply to incorporated towns and cities. Said board

shall also have power to equalize the valuation on all property in the several counties for the state revenue and such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 11. All property, except as in this constitution otherwise provided, shall be uniformly assessed for taxation, and the legislature shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real and personal.

SECTION 12. The property of the United States, the State, counties, cities, towns, school districts, municipal corporations and public libraries, lots with the buildings thereon used exclusively for religious worship, church parsonages, public cemeteries, shall be exempt from taxation, and such other property as the legislature may by general law provide.

SECTION 13. No tax shall be levied, except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

Section 14. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered or suspended by any grant or contract to which the State or any county or other municipal corporation shall be a party.

ARTICLE NO. XVI.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

SECTION 1. The State of Wyoming shall not, in any manner, create any indebtedness exceeding one per centum on the assessed value of the taxable property in the State, as shown by the last general assessment for taxation, preceding; except to suppress insurrection or to provide for the public defense.

SECTION 2. No debt in excess of the taxes for the current year, shall in any manner be created in the State of Wyoming, unless the proposition to create such debt shall have been submitted to a vote of the people and by them approved; except to suppress insurrection or to provide for the public defense.

SECTION 3. No county in the State of Wyoming shall in any manner create any indebtedness, exceeding two per centum on the assessed value of taxable property in such county, as shown by the last general assessment, preceding; provided, however, that any county, city, town, village or other sub-division thereof in the State of Wyoming, may bond its public debt existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution, in any sum not exceeding four per centum on the assessed value of the taxable property in such county, city, town, village or other sub-division, as shown by the last general assessment for taxation.

SECTION 4. No debt in excess of the taxes for the current year shall, in any manner, be created by any county or sub-division thereof, or any city, town or village, or any sub-division thereof in the State of Wyoming, unless the proposition to create such debt shall have been submitted to a vote of the people thereof and by them approved.

SECTION 5. No city, town or village, or any sub-division thereof, or any sub-division of any county of the State of Wyoming, shall, in any manner, create any indebtedness exceeding two per centum on the assessed value of the taxable property therein; provided, however, that any city, town or village

may be authorized to create an additional indebtedness, not exceeding four per centum on the assessed value of the taxable property therein as shown by the last preceding general assessment, for purpose of building sewerage therein, debts contracted for supplying water to such city or town are excepted from the operation of this section.

SECTION 6. Neither the State nor any county, city, township, town, school-district, or any other political sub-division, shall loan or give its credit or make donations to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, except for necessary support of the poor, nor subscribe to or become the owner of the capital stock of any association or corporation. The State shall not engage in any work of internal improvement unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the people.

SECTION 7. No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer, and no bills, claims, accounts or demands against the state, or any county or political sub-division, shall be audited, allowed or paid until a full itemized statement in writing, verified by affidavit, shall be filed with the officer or officers whose duty it may be to audit the same.

SECTION 8. No bond or evidence of indebtedness of the State shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the auditor and secretary of State that the bond or evidence of debt is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit. No bond or evidence of debt of any county, or bond of any township or other political subdivision, shall be valid unless the same have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the county auditor or other officer authorized by law to sign such certificate, stating that said bond or evidence of debt is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit.

ARTICLE NO. XVII.

STATE MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of the State shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens of the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years; except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States or the State. But all such citizens having scruples of conscience averse to bearing arms shall be excused therefrom upon such conditions as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 2. The legislature shall provide by law for the enrollment, equipment and discipline of the militia to conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

SECTION 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, the manner of their selection to be provided by law, and may hold their commissions for such period of time as the legislature may provide.

SECTION 4. No military organization under the laws of the State shall carry any banner or flag representing any sect or society or the flag of any nationality but that of the United States.

SECTION 5. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of all the military forces of the State, and shall have power to call out the militia to preserve the public peace, to execute the laws of the State, to suppress insurrection or rebel invasion.

ARTICLE NO. XVIII.

PUBLIC LANDS AND DONATIONS.

SECTION 1. The State of Wyoming hereby agrees to accept the grants of lands heretofore made, or that may be hereafter made by the United States to the State, for educational purposes, for public buildings and institutions and for other objects, and donations of money with the conditions and limitations that may be imposed by the act or acts of congress, making such grants or donations. Such lands shall be disposed of only at public auction to the highest responsible bidder, after having been duly appraised by the land commissioners, at not less than three-fourths of the appraised value thereof, and for not less than \$10 per acre. Provided, that in case of actual and bona fide settlement and improvement thereon at the time of adoption of this constitution, such actual settler shall have the preference right to purchase the land whereon he may have settled, not exceeding 160 acres at a sum not less than the appraised value thereof, and in making such appraisement the value of improvements shall not be taken into consideration. If, at any time hereafter, the United States shall grant any arid lands in the State to the State, on condition that the State reclaim and dispose of them to actual settlers, the legislature shall be authorized to accept such arid lands on such conditions, or other conditions, if the same are practicable and reasonable.

SECTION 2. The proceeds from the sale and rental of all lands and other property donated, granted or received, or that may hereafter be donated, granted or received, from the United States or any other source, shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the specific purposes specified in the original grant or gifts.

SECTION 3. The governor, superintendent of public instruction and secretary of State shall constitute a board of land commissioners who, under such regulations as may be provided by law, shall have the direction, control, disposition and care of all lands that have been heretofore or may hereafter be granted to the State.

SECTION 4. The legislature shall enact the necessary laws for the sale, disposal, leasing or care of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted to the State, and shall, at the earliest practicable period, provide by law for the location and selection of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by congress to the State, and shall pass laws for the suitable keeping, transfer and disbursement of the land grant funds, and shall require of all officers charged with the same or the safe keeping thereof to give ample bonds for all moneys and funds received by them.

SECTION 5. Except a preference right to buy as in this constitution otherwise provided, no law shall ever be passed by the legislature granting any privileges to persons who may have settled upon any of the school lands granted to the State subsequent to the survey thereof by the general government, by which the amount to be derived by the sale, or other disposition of such lands, shall be diminished directly or indirectly.

SECTION 6. If any portion of the interest or income of the perpetual school fund be not expended during any year, said portion shall be added to and become a part of the said school fund.

ARTICLE NO. XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOMESTEADS.

SECTION 1. A homestead as provided by law shall be exempt from forced sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife, when that relation exists; but no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises, or for the erection of improvements thereon.

LIVE STOCK.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall pass all necessary laws to provide for the protection of live stock against the introduction or spread of pleuro-pneumonia, glanders, splenetic or Texas fever, and other infectious or contagious diseases. The legislature shall also establish a system of quarantine, or inspection, and such other regulations as may be necessary for the protection of stock owners, and most conducive to the stock interests within the State.

CONCERNING LABOR.

SECTION 1. Eight (8) hours actual work shall constitute a lawful day's work in all mines, and on all State and municipal works.

LABOR ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION 1. No person not a citizen of the United States or who has not declared his intentions to become such, shall be employed upon or in connection with any State, county or municipal works or employment.

SECTION 2. The legislature shall by appropriate legislation see that the provisions of the foregoing section are enforced.

LABOR CONTRACTS.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation, to require of its servants or employes as a condition of their employment, or otherwise, any contract or agreement, whereby such person, company or corporation shall be released or discharged from liability or responsibility, on account of personal injuries received by such servants or employes, while in service of such person, company or corporation, by reason of the negligence of such person, company or corporation, or the agents or employes thereof, and such contracts shall be absolutely null and void.

POLICE POWERS.

SECTION 1. No armed police force, or detective agency, or armed body, or unarmed body of men, shall ever be brought into this State, for the suppression of domestic violence, except upon the application of the legislature, or executive, when the legislature cannot be convened.

ARTICLE NO. XX.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislature, and, if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members of each of the two houses, voting separately, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals, and it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State at the next general election, and cause the same to be published without delay for at least twelve (12) consecutive weeks, prior to said election, in at least one newspaper of general circulation, published in each county, and if a majority of the electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this constitution.

SECTION 2. If two or more amendments are proposed, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of them separately.

SECTION 3. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next general election, for or against a convention, and if a majority of all the electors voting at such election shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall at the next session provide by law for calling the same; and such convention shall consist of a number of members, not less than double that of the most numerous branch of the legislature.

SECTION 4. Any constitution adopted by such convention shall have no validity until it has been submitted to and adopted by the people.

ARTICLE NO. XXI.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of the Territorial government to a permanent State government, it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims, liabilities and obligations against the Territory of Wyoming, of whatever nature, and rights of individuals, and of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government, and all process which may, before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, be issued under the authority of the Territory of Wyoming, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

SECTION 2. All property, real and personal, and all moneys, credits, claims and choses in action, belonging to the Territory of Wyoming, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be vested in and become the property of the state of Wyoming.

SECTION 3. All laws now in force in the Territory of Wyoming, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

SECTION 4. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats, accruing to the Territory of Wyoming, shall accrue to the use of the State.

SECTION 5. All recognizances, bonds, obligations or other undertakings heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the organization of the judi-

cial department under this constitution shall remain valid, and shall pass over to and may be prosecuted in the name of the State, and all bonds, obligations or other undertakings executed to this Territory, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the proper State authority and to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which have arisen or which may arise before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, and which shall then be pending, may be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State.

SECTION 6. All officers, civil and military, holding their offices and appointments in this Territory, under the authority of the United States or under the authority of this Territory, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices and appointments until suspended under this constitution.

SECTION 7. This constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to a vote of the qualified electors of this Territory, at an election to be held on the first Tuesday in November, A. D. 1889. Said election, as nearly as may be, shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner as provided by the laws of the Territory for general elections, and the returns thereof shall be made to the secretary of said Territory, who with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same and if a majority of the legal votes cast shall be for the constitution the governor shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances. At the said election the ballots shall be in the following form: "For the Constitution — Yes. No." And as a heading to each of said ballots, shall be printed on each ballot the following instructions to voters: "All persons who desire to vote for the constitution may erase the word 'No.' All persons who desire to vote against the constitution may erase the word 'Yes.'" Any person may have printed or written on his ballot only the words: "For the Constitution" or "Against the Constitution," and such ballots shall be counted for or against the constitution accordingly.

SECTION 8. This constitution shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon the admission of the Territory as a State.

SECTION 9. Immediately upon the admission of the Territory as a State, the governor of the Territory, or in case of his absence or failure to act, the secretary of the Territory, or in case of his absence or failure to act, the president of this convention, shall issue a proclamation, which shall be published and a copy thereof mailed to the chairman of the board of county commissioners of each county calling an election by the people for all State, district and other officers, created and made elective by this constitution, and fixing a day for such election, which shall not be less than forty days after the date of such proclamation nor more than ninety days after the admission of the Territory as a State.

SECTION 10. The board of commissioners of the several counties shall thereupon order such election for said day, and shall cause notice thereof to be given, in the manner and for the length of time provided by the laws of the Territory in cases of general elections for delegate to congress, and county and other offices. Every qualified elector of the Territory at the date of said election shall be entitled to vote thereat. Said election shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner as provided by the laws of the Territory for general elections, and the returns thereof shall be made to the canvassing board hereinafter provided for.

SECTION 11. The governor, secretary of the Territory and president of this convention, or a majority of them, shall constitute a board of canvassers to canvass the vote of such election for member of congress, all state and district officers and members of the legislature. The said board shall assemble at the seat of government of the Territory on the thirtieth day after the day of such election (or on the following day if such day fall on Sunday) and proceed to canvass the votes for all state and district officers and members of the legislature, in the manner provided by the laws of the Territory for canvassing the vote for delegate to congress, and they shall issue certificates of election to the persons found to be elected to said offices, severally, and shall make and file with the secretary of the Territory an abstract certified by them, of the number of votes cast for each person, for each of said offices, and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

SECTION 12. All officers elected at such election, except members of the legislature shall, within thirty days after they have been declared elected, take the oath required by this constitution, and give the same bond required by the law of the Territory to be given in case of like officers of the Territory or district, and shall thereupon enter upon the duties of their respective offices; but the legislature may require by law all such officers to give other or further bonds as a condition of their continuance in office.

SECTION 13. The governor elect of the State, immediately upon his qualifying and entering upon the duties of his office, shall issue his proclamation convening the legislature of the State at the seat of government, on a day to be named in said proclamation, and which shall not be less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the date of said proclamation. Within ten days after the organization of the legislature, both houses of the legislature, in joint session, shall then and there proceed to elect, as provided by law, two senators of the United States for the State of Wyoming. At said election the two persons who shall receive the majority of all the votes cast by said senators and representatives shall be elected as such United States senators, and shall be so declared by the presiding officers of said joint session. The presiding officers of the senate and house shall issue a certificate to each of said senators certifying his election, which certificates shall also be signed by the governor and attested by the secretary of State.

SECTION 14. The legislature shall pass all necessary laws to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

SECTION 15. Whenever any two of the judges of the supreme court of the State, elected under the provisions of this constitution, shall have qualified in their offices, the causes then pending in the supreme court of the Territory, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the supreme court of the State; and until so superseded the supreme court of the Territory and the judges thereof shall continue with like powers and jurisdiction, as if this constitution had not been adopted. Whenever the judge of the district court of any district, elected under the provisions of this constitution, shall have qualified in office, the several causes then pending in the district court of the Territory, within any county in such district, and the records, papers and proceedings of said district court and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the district court of the State for such county; and until the district courts of this Territory shall be superseded in the manner aforesaid, the said district courts and the judges thereof shall continue with the same jurisdiction and

power to be exercised in the same judicial districts respectively as heretofore constituted under the laws of the Territory.

SECTION 16. Until otherwise provided by law the seals now in use in the supreme and district courts of this Territory are hereby declared to be the seals of the supreme and district courts, respectively, of the State.

SECTION 17. Whenever this constitution shall go into effect, records and papers and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration and other matters pending therein, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the district court of the same county, and the said district court shall proceed to final decree or judgment order or other determination in the said several matters and causes, as the said probate court might have done if this constitution had not been adopted.

SECTION 18. Senators and members of the house of representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the several senatorial and representative districts as established in this constitution, until such districts shall be changed by law, and thereafter by the qualified electors of the several districts as the same shall be established by law.

SECTION 19. All county and precinct officers who may be in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall hold their respective offices for the full time for which they may have been elected, and until such time as their successors may be elected and qualified, as may be provided by law, and the official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this constitution had not been adopted.

SECTION 20. Members of the legislature and all State officers, district and supreme judges elected at the first election held under this constitution shall hold their respective offices for the full term next ensuing such election, in addition to the period intervening between the date of their qualification and the commencement of such full term.

SECTION 21. If the first session of the legislature under this constitution shall be concluded within twelve months of the time designated for a regular session thereof, then the next regular session following said special session shall be omitted.

SECTION 22. The first regular election that would otherwise occur following the first session of the legislature, shall be omitted, and all county and precinct officers elected at the first election held under this constitution shall hold their office for the full term thereof commencing at the expiration of the term of the county and precinct officers then in office, or the date of their qualification.

SECTION 23. This convention does hereby declare on behalf of the people of the Territory of Wyoming, that this constitution has been prepared and submitted to the people of the Territory of Wyoming for their adoption or rejection, with no purpose of setting up or organizing a State government until such time as the congress of the United States shall enact a law for the admission of the Territory of Wyoming as a State under its provisions.

ORDINANCES.

The following article shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this State:

SECTION 1. The State of Wyoming is an inseparable part of the Federal Union and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

SECTION 2. Perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

SECTION 3. The people inhabiting this State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States and that said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without this State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this State; that no taxes shall be imposed by this State on lands or property therein, belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use. But nothing in this article shall preclude this State from taxing as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person, a title thereto, by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any acts of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which last mentioned lands shall be exempt from taxation so long, and to such an extent, as is, or may be provided in the act of Congress granting the same.

SECTION 4. All debts and liabilities of the Territory of Wyoming shall be assumed and paid by this State.

SECTION 5. The legislature shall make laws for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools which shall be open to all the children of the State and free from sectarian control.

Done in open convention, at the City of Cheyenne, in the Territory of Wyoming, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Attest:

John K. Jeffrey,
Secretary.

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

MELVILLE C. BROWN,
President.
JOHN K. JEFFREY, Secretary.
GEO. W. BAXTER.
A. C. CAMPBELL.
J. A. CASEBEER.
C. D. CLARK.
HENRY A. COFFEEN.
ASBURY B. CONAWAY.
HENRY S. ELLIOTT.
MORTIMER N. GRANT.
HENRY G. HAY.
FREDERICK H. HARVEY.
MARK HOPKINS.

JOHN W. HOYT.
WM. C. IRVINE.
JAMES A. JOHNSTON.
JESSE KNIGHT.
ELLIOTT S. N. MORGAN.
EDWARD J. MORRIS.
JOHN M. McCANDLISH.
HERMAN F. MENOUGH.
CALEB P. ORGAN.
LOUIS J. PALMER.
C. W. HOLDEN.
H. G. NICKERSON.
A. L. SUTHERLAND.
W. E. CHAPLIN.

JONATHAN JONES.
JOHN L. RUSSELL.
GEO. W. FOX.
FRANK M. FOOTE.
CHAS. H. BURRITT.
CHAS. N. POTTER.
D. A. PRESTON.
JOHN A. RINER.
GEO. C. SMITH.

H. E. TESCHEMACHER.
C. L. VAGNER.
THOS. R. REID.
ROBT. C. BUTLER.
C. W. BURDICK.
DE FOREST RICHARDS.
MEYER FRANK.
M. C. BARROW.
RICHARD H. SCOTT.

(Other members were obliged to leave before the Constitution had been engrossed.)

Variations from original copy of Constitution (as filed in office of secretary of the Territory) made by direction of revision committee:

ARTICLE NO. 11, BOUNDARIES.

Inserted as one section of Article No. 2.

ARTICLE NO. 19, MISCELLANEOUS.

Sections on ARBITRATION and BOARD OF ARBITRATION inserted as Sections 28 and 29 of Article No. 5; JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, Section 28 of same Article being made Section 30.

ARTICLE NO. 7, EDUCATION.

SECTION 13. Omitted as being identical in substance with SECTION 3, Article No. 18, PUBLIC LANDS AND DONATIONS:

SECTION 13. The governor, secretary of state, state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction shall constitute the board of land commissioners, which, under direction of the legislature, as limited by this constitution, shall have direction, control, leasing and disposal of the lands of the State granted, or which may be hereafter granted for the support and benefit of public schools, subject to the further limitations that the sale of all lands shall be at public auction, after such delay (not less than the time fixed by congress) in portions at proper intervals of time, and at such minimum prices (not less than the minimum fixed by congress) as to realize the largest possible proceeds.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Biographical sketches of the forty-five signers of the Constitution are arranged as they signed the Constitution.

The biographies of the four delegates—Noyes Baldwin of Fremont County, Stephen Downey and John McGill of Albany County, and George Ferris of Carbon County—who did not sign and who did not attend regularly, follow the signers.

The six delegates who were elected but did not attend were Cornelius Boulware and William N. Robinson of Sheridan County, John C. Davis and W. N. Strowbridge of Carbon County, and Thomas H. Moore and Joseph L. Stotts of Crook County.

There were two delegates in Converse County who were elected but did not attend. Others, however, were selected by the party conventions of Converse County to replace these men. DeForest Richards was selected by the Converse County Republican Convention to fill the place of M. B. Camplin who could not attend. Nat Baker was selected by the Converse County Democratic Convention to take the place of J. K. Calkins who could not attend. As Nat Baker was unable to attend, Fred Harvey, a Democrat, was selected in his place.

The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention was a party election while the Constitutional Convention was non-partisan.

Of the fifty-five delegates elected, in the ten counties, thirty-six of whom were Republicans and nineteen of whom were Democrats, forty-nine attended the Constitutional Convention. Of these, thirty-one were Republicans and eighteen were Democrats.



BROWN, MELVILLE C., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Albany County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; was born August 16, 1838, in Kennebec County, Maine; worked on a farm until the age of 18; migrated to California at the age of 18, and there engaged in merchandising and mining; engaged in mining at Boise, Idaho, 1863-1864; located in Cheyenne, Dakota, November, 1867, and entered the practice of law; later (1868) moved to Laramie, Wyoming, and engaged in the practice of law until 1900; practiced law, Seattle, Washington, 1905-1908; returned to Laramie, 1909, and resumed the practice there; had offices in Laramie and Casper, Wyoming; member of the Idaho House of

Representatives, 1863-1864; assistant assessor of the Internal Revenue Service, Boise, Idaho, 1864; member of the Wyoming House of Representatives, 1871; president of the Wyoming Constitutional Convention, 1889; twice mayor of Laramie; prosecuting attorney Albany County, Wyoming, 1874-1878; U. S. attorney for Wyoming, 1877-1881; was delegate from Wyoming to the Republican National Convention that nominated President Garfield; appointed U. S. district judge for southeastern division of Alaska, 1900-1905; member of the Wyoming Republican State Central Committee, 1913-1914. Died April 10, 1928.



JEFFREY, JOHN K., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Laramie County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born April 6, 1843, in Newburgh, Orange County, New York; a veteran of the Civil War; after the war left his native state for the West; in 1868 entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad at Cheyenne, Wyoming; a year later accepted a position with the Rogers and Company Bank, subsequently entered the service of the First National Bank of Cheyenne; served as clerk under appointment at Camp Carlin, quartermaster's depot and commissary; held numerous other positions of public service in Cheyenne during his residence of 29 years in that city; at the conclusion of the Constitu-

tional Convention, the body voted as a gift to Mr. Jeffrey, its Secretary, the gold pen used by the 45 men who signed the Constitution; moved from Wyoming to Colorado in 1897; died in Denver, Colorado, December 30, 1931.



BAXTER, GEORGE W., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Laramie County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see Territorial Governor, George W. Baxter.



CAMPBELL, ANTHONY C., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Laramie County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Doe Run, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1853; educated in the public schools at Pennsylvania State Normal, Millersville; studied law in Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1876; in 1881 moved to Cheyenne; in 1885 appointed by President Cleveland as United States attorney for the Territory of Wyoming, serving until 1890; attorney for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, the Standard Oil Company, and other large corporations; recognized nationally as an authority on public land laws; died September 8, 1932, in Cheyenne, Wyoming.



CASEBEER, JAMES A., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Carbon County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; November 23, 1888, in partnership with Mr. Lombard, established at Casper the "Casper Weekly Mail," the first newspaper in what later became Natrona County; he became the sole owner of the publication on April 1, 1889, when his partner retired; upon selling the newspaper to Alex F. Butler, in 1890, he left for Yellowstone Park, where he severed connection with Wyoming; served on the printing committee during the Constitutional Convention.



CLARK, CLARENCE D., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Uinta County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see United States Senator, Clarence D. Clark.



COFFEEN, HENRY A., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Sheridan County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see United States Representative, Henry A. Coffeen.



CONAWAY, ASBURY B., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Sweetwater County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see Justice of the State Supreme Court, Asbury B. Conaway.



ELLIOTT, HENRY S., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Johnson County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born March 26, 1858, at Beaufort, South Carolina; graduated from Columbia University (now George Washington University, Washington, D. C.); admitted to the bar in 1879; came from South Carolina to Wyoming in 1882; for a brief time lived in Cheyenne, then moved to Buffalo, Wyoming; served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Johnson County, one term as mayor of Buffalo; in 1891 moved to the State of Washington, residing for a few months at Centralia, afterwards, Chehalis; in 1910 moved to Seattle; on April 13, 1923, was appointed United States Commissioner for the Western District of Washington, Northern Division, in which position he served for nineteen years, resigning March 26, 1942 (on his 84th birthday); died April 22, 1942, in Seattle.



GRANT, MORTIMER N., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Albany County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see Territorial Auditor, Mortimer N. Grant.



HAY, HENRY G., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Laramie County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see State Treasurer, Henry G. Hay.



HARVEY, FREDERICK H., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Converse County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born September 7, 1858, in Anamosa, Jones County, Iowa; attended Iowa schools, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree from Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa; studied law at the University of Iowa, from where he received his LL.B. degree; took post-graduate work in law at Columbia University, New York City; July 10, 1886, came to Douglas Wyoming, where he practiced law for the remainder of his life; in 1888 was elected the first prosecuting attorney of his county; served as mayor of Douglas from 1900 to 1908; 1913 vice-president of the Wyoming Bar Association;

1918 president of Converse County Bar Association; active in developing and promoting the mining industry, and one of the pioneer oil attorneys in the Rocky Mountain region; died January 8, 1920, at Douglas, Wyoming.



HOPKINS, MARK, was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Sweetwater County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Connecticut in 1860; received his education in New York City; graduated from Brooklyn College 1878, choosing mining engineering as his profession; came to Rock Springs, Wyoming, in 1886, accepting the position of general superintendent of the Rock Springs coal mines of the Union Pacific Railroad; later superintendent of the Gunn-Quealy Coal Company; developed the coal mines in Sweetwater County—the mining community was known as Hopkinsville but is now the town of Quealy; chairman of the committee on mines and mining of the Constitutional Convention.



HOYT, JOHN W., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Albany County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see Territorial Governor, John W. Hoyt.



IRVINE, WILLIAM C., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Converse County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see State Treasurer, William C. Irvine.



JOHNSTON, JAMES A., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Laramie County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Osborn, Green County, Ohio, December 7, 1844; received a common school education; served in the Civil War; came to Cheyenne in 1867; after a short absence from the Territory, returned to Wyoming in 1883; immediately became interested in the preservation of the waters of Wyoming, doing some constructive work with Elwood Mead, the first Territorial, as well as the first State, Engineer; member of the House of the 1888 Legislative Assembly; in 1898 moved to Denver, Colorado, where he remained until 1914, then moved to California, where he died June 7, 1936.



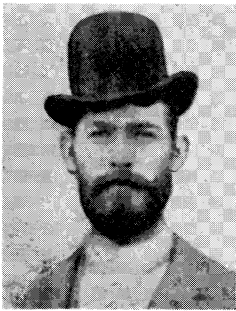
KNIGHT, JESSE, was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Uinta County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see Justice of the State Supreme Court, Jesse Knight.



MORGAN, ELLIOTT S. N., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Laramie County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see Territorial Secretary, Elliott S. N. Morgan.



MORRIS, EDWARD J., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Sweetwater County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born November 8, 1851, in Peru, Illinois; son of Esther Morris, known as the "Mother of Woman Suffrage in Wyoming"; came to South Pass, Wyoming, in 1869; first county clerk of Sweetwater County, and the first mayor of Green River, having moved to this town in 1882; died in Green River about September 5, 1902.



McCANDLISH, JOHN M., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Johnson County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Pennsylvania; came to Wyoming in the early eighties, residing in Cheyenne, Sheridan, Wheatland and Buffalo; returned to Pennsylvania and died there about 1900.



MENOUGH, HERMAN F., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Sweetwater County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born at Wellsville, Ohio, about 1843; served with the 165th Ohio Regiment during the Civil War; came to Wyoming in 1885 and resided at Rock Springs, where he was foreman mechanic for the Union Pacific Coal Company; after several years' absence from Wyoming, returned to Rock Springs and became active in civic affairs; several times elected county commissioner for Sweetwater County; member of Credentials Committee during the Constitutional Convention; died in Rock Springs, Wyoming, August 8, 1921.

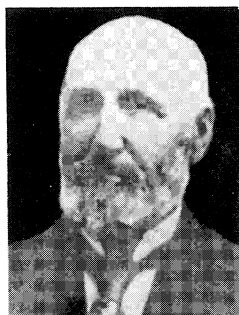


ORGAN, CALEB P., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Laramie County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Virginia, later moved, with his family, to Missouri; served as a second lieutenant during the Civil War, in the Confederate Army; arrived in Cheyenne in 1867; for a time depot superintendent at old Camp Carlin; an early day cattleman, later entering into the hardware business at Buffalo and Douglas; a charter member of the Cheyenne Club, when it was a social center for the cattlemen of Wyoming; a member of the Council of the Territorial Legislative Assembly of 1888; nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but defeated by J. M. Carey; receiver of the

United States Land Office in Cheyenne, appointed by President Cleveland; died July 28, 1898.



PALMER, LOUIS J., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Sweetwater County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; came to Wyoming from Illinois in the late eighties; elected county attorney of Sweetwater County several times; lived at Rock Springs and practiced law there until he returned to Illinois about 1895, where he died soon thereafter.



HOLDEN, CHARLES W., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Uinta County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Hennepin, Illinois, January 4, 1838; served as a farm hand, a blacksmith, then studied law and began practicing at Marion, Illinois, later at Clinton; enlisted June, 1861, in Company F, Forty-first Infantry, Illinois, serving in the Civil War, Union Army, until August 1864, being mustered out at Springfield; came to Green River, Wyoming, in the fall of 1876, opened a law office, and founded the Daily Evening Press; the following year began homesteading on Fontenelle Creek, where he became a successful rancher; member of the first State Board of Control, having a leading

part in the formation of the water districts for LaBarge and Fontenelle; in 1911 sold his ranch and moved to Riverside, California, where he died December 20, 1913; interment on the home ranch in the Fontenelle Valley.



NICKERSON, HERMAN G., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Fremont County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Ohio in 1841; received a college education in his native state; entered the Union Army in 1861, as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, mustered out in 1865 at Nashville; returned to Ohio to study law; came West, settling at South Pass City in 1868; member of the House of the Territorial Legislative Assembly in 1871 and in 1884, representing Sweetwater County; elected probate judge and county treasurer of Fremont County in 1884, when, through his efforts, the county was organized; receiver of the Lander Land Office in 1892; Indian Agent for the

Shoshone Reservation; resident of Lander for fifty-nine years, and noted authority on Indian history of the Wind River district; died October 13, 1927, at the age of 86 years.



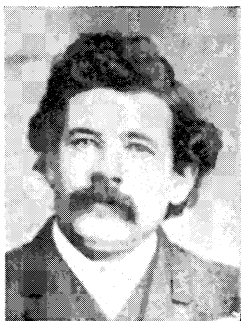
SUTHERLAND, ALEXANDER L., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Albany County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Canada in 1861; came to the United States when nine years old; lived in Chicago until 1873, when he moved to North Platte, Nebraska, and resided there until he came to Wyoming in 1880; in 1893 moved to Big Horn basin and settled on Tensleep River, where he became a successful rancher; a member of the House of the First State Legislature, 1890-91.



CHAPLIN, WILLIAM E., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Albany County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see Secretary of State, William E. Chaplin.



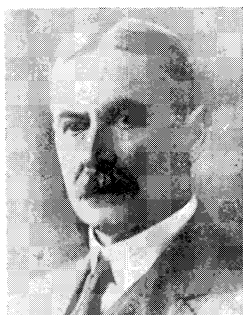
JONES, JONATHAN, was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Uinta County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Gweansyor, Wales, in 1852; came to Salt Lake City, from the British Isles, in 1885; during the first years of his residence in Utah he engaged in mining development; in 1890 filed on a homestead near Evanston, Wyoming, and engaged in ranching; in 1900 elected sheriff of Uinta County, serving until 1912, then was city marshal of Evanston for a few years; moved to Ogden, Utah, after selling his ranch in 1915; died at Ogden, Utah, July 14, 1929, interment in Mountain View Cemetery in that city.



RUSSELL, JOHN L., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Uinta County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; a member of the House in the 1886 Territorial Legislative Assembly; member of the Senate in the First and the Second State Legislatures, in 1890-91, and in 1893.



FOX, GEORGE W., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Albany County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Preble County, Ohio, August 18, 1838; during the Civil War enlisted in the 171st Regiment of the Ohio Volunteers; in the fall of 1865 took up residence in Council Bluffs, Iowa; in 1866 went to Montana; in 1868 came to Wyoming, settling at Green River for a short time; from there went to Laramie, where he established residence; in 1894 elected a member of the lower House of the Third Legislature; in 1896 elected to the State Senate; died June 23, 1912.



FOOTE, FRANK M., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Uinta County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in South Bend, Indiana, May 26, 1846; educated at the Northern Indiana College and the Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso; in the spring of 1871 came to Bryan, Wyoming, being employed as a clerk for the Union Pacific Railroad; August 1872 moved to Evanston, Wyoming, where he served as agent for the Union Pacific for about seventeen years; member of the Legislative Assembly, House, 1875; held various county and city offices during the Territorial period, as well as after Statehood; register of the United States Land Office at Evanston in 1888 and receiver from 1890

to 1895; colonel commanding the First Regiment, Wyoming National Guard 1893-1897; major commanding First Battalion, Wyoming Volunteers in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War; member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Wyoming; appointed by the Governor to establish the Wyoming Historical Society; died in Denver, Colorado, November 13, 1914, interment in Evanston, Wyoming.



BURRITT, CHARLES H., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Johnson County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Vermont, February 15, 1854; educated at Middlebury College, Brown University, and Detroit Law School; in 1876 admitted to practice law in the state of Michigan; came to Wyoming in 1878; early in 1883 practiced law at Laramie, then at Buffalo, Wyoming; a member of the House of the Territorial Legislative Assembly in 1890, and served again as member of the House in 1897, in the Fourth State Legislature; in 1898 enlisted with the First Wyoming Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, remaining in the Philippines for several years and holding some important positions; returning from the Islands in 1907, settled in Reno, Nevada, and practiced law until his death there, June 1, 1927.



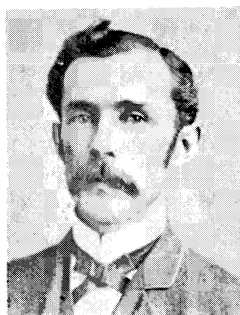
POTTER, CHARLES N., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Laramie County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see Justice of the State Supreme Court, Charles N. Potter.



PRESTON, DOUGLAS A., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Fremont County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Olney, Illinois, December 19, 1858; came to Wyoming in 1887, when a young lawyer; lived in Rawlins for a short time; in 1888 went to Lander; in 1895 permanently settled in Rock Springs, where he resided for many years; served his party well and faithfully; member of the House of Representatives in 1903; appointed Attorney General for Wyoming by Governor Carey in 1911, and reappointed to that office by Governor John B. Kendrick in 1919; returned to Rock Springs, where he resumed his law practice; died at his home October 20, 1929.



RINER, JOHN A., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Laramie County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see Judge of the Federal Court of Wyoming, John A. Riner.



SMITH, GEORGE C., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Carbon County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born December 25, 1842, in Altoona, Pennsylvania; educated in the public schools; admitted to the bar in his native state; enlisted as a volunteer in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil War; moved to Rawlins, Wyoming in 1873, where he practiced law, and held the position of county attorney for several terms; died December 25, 1900, en route to Rawlins, Wyoming from Pueblo, Colorado.



TESCHEMACHER, HUBERT E., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Laramie County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Massachusetts in 1856; educated in the public schools and graduated from Harvard University; came to Wyoming in 1879, and accumulated large cattle interests; member of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association; resided at the Cheyenne Club; served in the Territorial Legislative Assembly, in the House in 1884, and in the Council in 1886; left the bulk of his fortune to Harvard University; died in Boston, Massachusetts, January 25, 1907.



VAGNER, CHARLES L., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Carbon County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born October 1, 1849 in Hausigor, Denmark; came to the United States when sixteen years of age, and located in Illinois; when the Union Pacific was building the railroad West, he came to Carbon, Wyoming and entered into the mercantile business; furnished ties for the railroad, later becoming president of the Carbon Timber Company; moved the bank, which he had established at Carbon, to Hanna, because the Union Pacific changed the main line to the latter town; had extensive ranching interests; a member of the first Board of Trustees of the University of Wyoming; died in Laramie, Wyoming, July 3, 1905.



REID, THOMAS R., was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Laramie County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in London, England, April 12, 1839; taken to Australia by relatives when 5 years of age, where he remained and attended a military academy; came to America when 21 years old, went to Omaha, Nebraska, and July 13, 1867 entered the United States Army, was sergeant of Troop M, Second Regiment of Cavalry, honorably discharged July 13, 1872; came to Cheyenne and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1873, and remained in their service until his retirement in 1909; a member of the Cheyenne city council in 1886; member of the House in the 1905 Legislature; died in Cheyenne, Wyoming, May 1917.

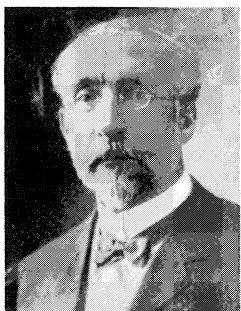


BUTLER, ROBERT C., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Carbon County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1857; educated in the Philadelphia schools, and there entered the publishing business which his father conducted; subsequently he and his brother, operating under the firm name of Butler Brothers, purchased a ranch in Wyoming, where they carried on extensive cattle interests during the 80's in Carbon County, with range also in Sweetwater County; in 1886 Robert C. purchased the interest of his brother; in the 1890's returned East and reentered the publishing business, which occupation he pursued until his retirement in 1918; died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 1937.



BURDICK, CHARLES W., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Carbon County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Lucas County, Ohio, August 15, 1860; educated in the public schools of Toledo, Ohio, the Friend's School of Providence, Rhode Island, the Ohio Wesleyan University, and received his law degree from the University of Michigan; came to Wyoming in 1879, first settling in the vicinity of Saratoga, Carbon County, engaging in the livestock industry; a member of the Council of the Territorial Legislative Assembly of 1890, taking up residence in Cheyenne about that time; elected the first state auditor, 1890 to 1895; elected secretary of State, taking office January 7,

1895; practiced law in Cheyenne, had extensive interests in the Midwest Oil Company; chairman of the Republican State Central Committee from 1906 until 1912; secretary of the State board of law examiners from 1900 to 1911; member of the executive council of the American Bar Association; died January 8, 1927 in Washington, D. C., interment in Cheyenne, Wyoming.



RICHARDS, DE FOREST, was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Converse County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see State Governor, De Forest Richards.



FRANK, MEYER, was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Crook County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Bavaria, Germany, February 22, 1854; arrived in America in 1870, going to Jeffersonville, Indiana, then to Alabama, where he remained six years; in 1882 came to the Black Hills, where he was employed in a mercantile concern at Central City, South Dakota; two years later established the firm of Frank Brothers, at Sundance, Wyoming; cashier and principal stockholder of the Bank of Newcastle, which he organized in 1889; elected probate judge and ex-officio county treasurer of Weston County at its organization election; mayor of Newcastle in 1900 and 1901; stockholder in several

livestock companies; died August 22, 1910, in New York City.



BARROW, MERRIS C., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Converse County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution; born in Canton, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1857; moved, with his parents, to Nebraska, and, while a youth, learned the printing trade; in 1876 leased a Nebraska newspaper, which he managed for two years; received an appointment as postal clerk, being assigned to Laramie, Wyoming; from 1879 to 1885 held editorial positions, successively, on the Laramie Times, the Laramie Boomerang, and the Rawlins Tribune; early in 1886 moved to Douglas, where he established "Bill Barlow's Budget", the first newspaper in Converse County; in 1890, appointed by President Harrison first receiver of the United States Land Office, upon its establishment at Douglas; became a staunch Democrat; mayor of Douglas for two terms; died October 9, 1910, in Douglas, Wyoming.



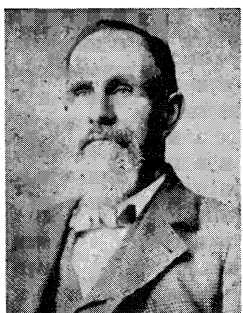
SCOTT, RICHARD H., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Crook County, and a signer of the Wyoming Constitution. For detailed biographical data see Justice of the State Supreme Court, Richard H. Scott.



BALDWIN, NOYES, was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Fremont County, a non-signer of the Wyoming Constitution; was not a regular attendant at the Convention; born September 8, 1826, in Woodbridge, Connecticut; went to California in 1849; later settled in Nevada, and mustered into service during the Civil War, in the First Nevada Volunteers; was captain while stationed at Fort Churchill, Nevada, in the early sixties, then transferred to Fort Bridger (at that time Utah Territory but now the State of Wyoming); in 1864 received the rank of major and transferred to Camp Douglas, Utah, then to Post Provo, in the same Territory; in 1865 assigned to command at Fort Bridger, where he was mustered out of the service; he and his family then moved to Lander Valley, where he traded with the Indians for several years; in 1869 moved to South Pass and opened a general store; appointed first post trader at Camp Stambaugh, after its establishment; resided there until abandonment of the post in 1878, then moved to Lander and engaged in general merchandising until 1889, when he disposed of his business to his son and an associate; died in Lander, Wyoming, January 12, 1893.



DOWNEY, STEPHEN W., was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Albany County, a non-signer of the Wyoming Constitution; was not a regular attendant at the Convention. For detailed biographical data see Delegate in Congress, Stephen W. Downey.



FERRIS, GEORGE, was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Carbon County, a non-signer of the Wyoming Constitution; was not a regular attendant at the Convention; born on a farm in Michigan; educated in the common schools; enlisted with Company D, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, serving four years in the Civil War; mustered out of the service with the rank of lieutenant; came to Wyoming Territory a year later; spent some time in prospecting; engaged in ranching on the Platte River twelve miles below Fort Steele; in 1889 sold his cattle interests and began raising sheep; disposed of those interests and took up mining, which he followed for some time, with outstanding success; served as county commissioner;

the 1873 and in the 1875 Territorial Legislative Assemblies; died August 1900.



McGILL, JOHN, was a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Albany County, a non-signer of the Wyoming Constitution; was not a regular attendant at the Convention; born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 16, 1845; came to Canada in 1866; settled in Wyoming in 1868, and for about ten years was employed by a concern that manufactured ties for the Union Pacific Railroad Company; later engaged in ranching; a member of the last Territorial Council, in 1890, and of the First State Senate, being president of the Senate for one term; reelected to the State Senate in 1894, in 1898, and in 1902, serving three full terms; county commissioner for twelve years; tax commissioner for several years; in 1915 sold his ranching interests and moved to Laramie, where he was a director in the Albany County National Bank; died in Denver, Colorado, March 15, 1918.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

A committee of the Constitutional Convention in an address to the people of Wyoming, about October 1, 1889¹⁰, set forth the reasons why the Constitution framed by the Convention should be adopted. Governor Warren delivered a short introductory address which follows:

The convention convened at Cheyenne on September 2, 1889, to frame a constitution for the State of Wyoming, has completed its labors.

The constitution so framed will be submitted to you for adoption or rejection on November 5, 1889.

The convention designated the undersigned as a committee to lay before the people of the Territory reasons why the foregoing constitution should be adopted.

Our space is limited, and in this address we can only call your attention to a few of the many good reasons that exist.

Every county in the Territory was represented in the convention. A month's time of careful, conscientious, and painstaking labor has been spent in formulating this constitution. In all our deliberations we have endeavored to embody in our fundamental law such economic measures as we believed would commend our work to the people of the whole Territory, without reference to partisan politics, and with equal protection for the rich and poor.

FRANCIS E. WARREN.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

For twenty years and more Wyoming has been laboring under the disadvantages of a Territorial form of government. These disadvantages are numerous. We have no voice in the selection of the most important officers who administer our local affairs; no voice in the enactment of laws by Congress, to which we must yield obedience, and no voice in the election of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, who appoints the principal officers by whom the executive and judicial affairs of our Territory are administered. It has been well said: "A Territory can not have a settled public policy. The fact that Congress may at any time annul its legislation on any matter of purely local concern prevents active co-operation by the people on those higher planes of public life which result in the establishment of a permanent State policy." The abuse of the veto power by alien governors, the lack of familiarity of alien judges with our laws, and the frequent changes of our executive and judicial officers, as it has been in the past and may be again in the future, can not but discourage the people. Although citizens of the United States in name, we have, in fact, been disfranchised. Territorial representation in Congress is a delusion—the Territories of these United States have no representation. Taxation without representation, a condition in many respects allied to colonial vassalage, with the many other wrongs that follow the application of those two anti-American ideas, and with which you are familiar, have all united to render the condition of the people of Wyoming—the most energetic, intelligent, and patriotic citizens of the United States—well nigh intolerable.

We have endured all those things up to the present time without a murmur of discontent because we have not heretofore seen our way clear to throw off those chains of political and industrial bondage, and to ask, with hope of

¹⁰ Rept. of the Gov. of Wyo. to the Sec. of the Int., 1889, pp. 703-705.

success, our admission into the Federal Union, where we could enjoy equally with sister States the right of local self-government and those other natural and inalienable rights guaranteed in the Constitution to every man. The residents of Wyoming are the descendants of free citizens, such as framed the Constitution of the United States. The loyalty of the sons to republican institutions and their love of liberty have not been decreased but increased by the hardships and dangers that have been endured and by the difficulties that have been encountered and overcome in laying the foundation. It is admitted that Wyoming Territory stands next in order in its right to admission into the Union. We believe she is now ready to assume the responsibility of statehood—to cast off the burdens and inconveniencies of Territorial vassalage. She can now ask for admission with hope of success. Her time has arrived. For the first time in ten years public opinion in the older States has so changed as to view the admission of new States with a fair degree of favor. If not admitted at this time, we may reasonably expect the wave of public sentiment will soon recede and the old unfavorable attitude toward the Territories will be again established. In this event our admission as a State would become so problematical that we need entertain no hope of obtaining the rights and benefits of statehood for the next ten years.

While the cost of State government is increased over the Territorial government in some departments, the savings in other departments, the retrenchment in other directions, the increase of population and assessable property that will follow our admission as a State will in a short time materially lessen the burdens of taxation, while to delay our application for admission until the “swing of the pendulum” of public opinion has reached the opposite position from that so favorable now to the formation of new States will be to fasten upon us for a long term of years all the abuses of financial management that have made our taxation burdensome and made plethoric the pockets of public officials at the expense of the tax-payer.

Public Lands

By the terms of the Senate bill for the admission of Wyoming there are donated to the State the following public lands:

	Acres.
Agricultural college lands.....	90,000
Scientific school lands.....	100,000
Normal school lands.....	100,000
For charitable and penal institutions.....	300,000
For public buildings.....	32,000
Total.....	622,000

In addition to these lands the State is authorized to select, in lieu of sections 16 and 36 in each township found to be mineral lands, an equal amount of agricultural lands. It is believed that at least 500,000 acres of these lands will be found to be mineral. This would give the State of Wyoming available agricultural lands to be selected at once upon her admission, to the extent of 1,122,000 acres. If statehood should from any cause be delayed for the next ten or fifteen years, the choice agricultural lands within the limits of the State will have been disposed of, and the donations of the lands to the State would thereby be rendered of less value. There is also donated to the State for the support of her public schools 5 per cent. of the proceeds of all public lands sold by the United States after our admission as a State. This fund alone would average not less than \$20,000 a year, and a delay of ten years in our

admission would entail a loss from this source alone of \$200,000. The lands donated and selected, if leased at 5 cents an acre per annum, would produce in ten years a revenue of \$561,000. It thus appears that delay of statehood means for us a loss in ten years from these two sources of \$761,000, or \$76,000 per annum.

The Convention and the Constitution

The delegates in this convention came from both political parties from all sections of the Territory. It was non-partisan in character; indeed it may be truthfully said that in its deliberations there was at no time a division of its membership on party lines. Sectional questions were at no time considered, but to act for the common good of the whole people of Wyoming seemed to be the ruling motive. The material, industrial, and professional interests were represented in its membership, and no outside influences were permitted to affect their action.

The constitution adopted is believed to be fairly conservative and also progressive. It is the first constitution adopted by man which gives to each citizen the same rights guaranteed to every other citizen. Under its provisions pure elections are practically guaranteed, and economy of administration assured. Restrictions upon legislation and loose appropriations of public moneys are clear and positive. The salaries of officers have been fixed according to the value of the service rendered and in proportion to the means of the people to pay. Public trusts are carefully controlled and corporations restricted to a single line of business. The establishment of compulsory courts of arbitration to settle disputes between corporations and their employees, the protection of laborers in mines, the prohibition of the importation of foreign police to usurp local authority are all measures that commend themselves, and in the convention received the support of the representatives of both capital and labor. The extravagance in the management of county affairs that has prevailed in the past has been circumscribed and rendered impossible. The restrictions upon taxation and the creation of public debts are such as to necessitate economy in public affairs and insure to the people the highest excellence in government for the least money.

In the interest of local self-government, to promote the general good, and to encourage the future growth and development of the State of Wyoming, the constitutional convention having finished its work, respectfully solicits your candid consideration of the constitution herewith submitted and ratification of the same by your suffrages.

M. C. BROWN,
C. H. BURRITT,
H. G. HAY,
M. N. GRANT,
JESSE KNIGHT,
G. C. SMITH,
C. P. ORGAN,
H. A. COFFEEN,
D. A. PRESTON,
MARK HOPKINS,
F. H. HARVEY,

Committee.

On October 4, 1889²⁰, Governor Warren issued a proclamation calling for an election to be held November 5, 1889 whereby the people of Wyoming might vote for or against the Constitution as drawn up by the Convention.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Constitutional Convention of Wycming did, on the 30th day of September, 1889, adopt the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the governor of this Territory be requested to issue the executive proclamation calling a special election for the adoption or rejection of the constitution adopted by this convention, to occur at the time in said constitution mentioned:”

Now, therefore, I, Francis E. Warren, governor of the Territory of Wyoming, do issue this, my proclamation, and direct that an election be held throughout the Territory on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, 1889, for the adoption or rejection, by the people, of the constitution proposed by said convention for the State of Wyoming. The said election shall be conducted, the returns thereof made and canvassed, and other proceedings had, as provided in said constitution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Cheyenne, this fourth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

By the Governor:

FRANCIS E. WARREN.

JOHN W. MELDRUM,

Secretary of Territory.

OFFICIAL VOTE BY COUNTY ON WYOMING CONSTITUTION.

November 5, 1889			
County	For	Against	Majority
Albany	719	117	602
Carbon	715	211	504
Crook	389	41	348
Converse	758	176	582
Laramie	2,027	349	1,678
Sweetwater	396	157	239
Fremont	303	218	85
Uinta	545	201	344
Johnson	182	138	44
Sheridan	238	315	77 against
TOTALS	6,272	1,923	4,349
TOTAL VOTE	8,195		

The majority of the legal votes cast was necessary for the Constitution to be ratified.^a

²⁰ Ibid., p. 703.
^a Schedule of the Constitution—sec. 7.

TERRITORY OF WYOMING,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

CHEYENNE, November 27, 1889.

I do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing printed copy of the Constitution of the proposed State of Wyoming, is a true and correct copy of the original thereof, as filed in this office on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1889, with the exception of the variations noted on page 75 of said printed copy.

I further certify That said Constitution was submitted, for adoption or rejection, to a vote of the qualified electors of said Territory, at an election held on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1889, and that a majority of the votes cast at said election was in favor of the adoption of said Constitution.

(SEAL) IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the Territory, the date first above written.

JOHN W. MELDRUM,
SECRETARY OF WYOMING TERRITORY.

On December 9, 1889,²¹ Senator Orville H. Platt from Connecticut, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, introduced before the Fifty-first Congress, first session a bill S. 894, providing for Wyoming's admission to the Union. This bill was read, debated and ordered to be printed.

On January 20, 1890²² Mr. Platt submitted to the Fifty-first Congress, first session, Senate Committee on Territories' Report No. 115²³ on S. 894. It was ordered to be printed.

On June 25, 1890²⁴ S. 894 was substituted by H. R. 982 and was indefinitely postponed June 27, 1890,²⁵ the same day immediately after H. R. 982 passed the Senate.

On December 16, 1889 Mr. Platt introduced before the Senate a Memorial praying for statehood, written by John W. Hoyt of the Memorial Committee of the Wyoming Constitutional Convention. This Memorial, which was presented with appendices A, B, C, D and E, was ordered to be printed as a Senate Miscellaneous Document 23²⁶ of the Fifty-first Congress, first session, serial 2698.

On December 18, 1889, J. M. Carey introduced the same memorial in the House of Representatives, and requested that it be printed in the Congressional Record.²⁷ It was granted.

²¹ Cong. Rec., v. 21, p. 123.

²² Ibid., p. 688.

²³ Cong. Docs., serial 2703, S. Rept. No. 115.

²⁴ Cong. Rec., v. 21, p. 6468.

²⁵ Ibid., p. 6589.

²⁶ Cong. Docs., serial 2698, S. Misc. Doc. 23.

²⁷ Cong. Rec., v. 21, p. 261.

MEMORIAL
to the
PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS
for the admission of
WYOMING TERRITORY
to
THE UNION

Memorial of the State Constitutional Convention of the Territory of Wyoming,
Praying the Admission of that Territory into the Union. 1889.

Memorial written by John W. Hoyt, of the Memorial Committee.

Introduced in the U. S. Senate by Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, December 16, 1889, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed as Senate Miscellaneous Document 23, Fifty-first Congress First Session, Serial 2698.

Introduced in the House of Representatives by Delegate Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, December 18, 1889.

NOTE: This Memorial with the five appendices showing the action taken by the people, and the Constitution, as adopted, was presented to the President and Congress in bulletin form published by the Bristol and Knabe Printing Company, Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 1889.

The five appendices are not included as part of the Memorial in this compilation, but are introduced chronologically as they appeared in the course of events. (See Index—Appendices.)

MEMORIAL PRAYING FOR THE ADMISSION OF WYOMING INTO THE UNION OF STATES.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

The people of Wyoming, prompted thereto by a consideration of the great importance of an early escape from the Territorial condition, and of the rights which pertain to American citizens, having taken the preliminary steps toward organizing a State Government by the adoption of a constitution, republican in form, do now, through their authorized agents, present such constitution to the President and Congress of the United States and respectfully pray to be admitted as a State into the Union of States.

STEPS ANTECEDENT.

During the nearly twenty-one years since the organization of the Territory, the people of Wyoming have with energy, industry and becoming patience labored to reclaim the vast region of country embraced within its boundaries, meanwhile graciously accepting the general rule of Federal authorities; confident that, when sufficiently populous and sufficiently developed to justify such action, the Territory would be cheerfully accorded the full benefits of statehood. In their judgment, that condition of things has been fully realized. And accordingly, moved by their conviction of what was demanded, and by the known wish of the great body of their constituents, the Tenth Legislative Assembly, which convened in January, 1888, memorialized Congress for an enabling act; declaring it to be "manifest that the prosperity and welfare of the people of this Territory will advance under state institutions far beyond what can be realized under a territorial condition." This memorial is hereto attached as "Appendix A."

Through the instrumentality of the Delegate from Wyoming, Hon. Joseph M. Carey, a bill was accordingly introduced in the Senate during the Fiftieth Congress (S. 2445) "to provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Wyoming and for other purposes." During the closing days of that Congress, the committee on territories, to whom it was referred, having amended the same, unanimously reported it with the recommendation that it pass, setting forth in a very strong light as reasons therefor the vastness and varied character of the resources of the Territory, its very considerable development, its high financial standing, the excellent provision made for education, as well as for public charities, and the sufficiency of population.

At the same session, a bill (H. R. 12,411) to enable Wyoming and certain other territories to form constitutions and state governments, was also favorably reported by the House committee on territories, whose report in like manner illustrated the wealth of Wyoming, with its advanced condition and excellent prospects; submitting in connection that the facts fully established the claims of Wyoming to statehood.

Not doubting that if time had permitted an enabling act would have been passed by Congress during said session, and assuming the no less favorable action of the Fifty-First Congress upon a proper constitution presented for its approval, boards of county commissioners of a large majority of the counties, basing their action on the Senate Bill aforesaid, passed resolutions expressing

the opinion that there should be immediate action to this end; pledging themselves to put in operation the election machinery under the laws of the Territory for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, as well as to submit such constitution as should be framed, to the people for their ratification or rejection, in case the territorial officers in said bill designated should take the requisite initiatory steps, and requesting such territorial officers to divide the Territory into districts, apportion the number of delegates thereto respectively, and do such other acts as were necessary for convening a constitutional convention, in the manner and form provided by the terms of said Senate bill.

The form of resolution so adopted by the county boards is hereto attached as "Appendix B."

In pursuance of the requests so made, the Governor, Chief Justice and Secretary of the Territory did on the third day of June, 1889, convene at the Capitol, divide the Territory into delegate districts, and apportion the number of delegates thereto on the basis of the population of each as shown by the votes cast for delegate in Congress at the last general election, namely: on the 6th of November, 1888; officially certifying to such action on their part; which certificate will be found hereto attached as "Appendix C."

Whereupon the Governor of the Territory, "recognizing the superior and material advantages of a state government over our territorial system, and being desirous of carrying into effect the will of the people", issued his proclamation, recommending the necessary action, and directing that an election be held throughout the Territory on the second Monday of July, 1889, for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention to assembly at Cheyenne on the first Monday of September, 1889, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the State of Wyoming, and of submitting such constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection; also recommending that in framing a state government "the provisions of the aforesaid Senate Bill be followed as nearly as possible", and directing that the constitution so formed by such convention be submitted to the people on the first Tuesday of November, 1889.

The said proclamation is hereto attached as "Appendix D."

In obedience to the call of the Governor, fifty-five delegates were chosen, and on the said second day of September, 1889, delegates to the number of forty-nine, every county and both political parties being represented, convened in the Capitol at Cheyenne, and having been duly sworn, organized as a convention and proceeded to frame the constitution, a copy of which will be found attached hereto as "Appendix E."

The constitution so framed was submitted as directed, according to the provisions of section seven (7) of Article twenty-one (21) thereof, and was ratified by five-sixths of the citizens voting thereon, by a vote small in itself, and yet large in view of the little opposition felt by the people, and of the facts that no other issue was presented and that the day of the election followed one of the severest snow storms ever known at that season and was also marked by extreme cold, rendering it practically impossible for the people of many precincts to reach the polls.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that the people of Wyoming are almost unanimous in their desire for a state government, and that they have earnestly, harmoniously and with due observance of the proper forms, taken all the steps necessary to a formal application for admission into the Union.

PRECEDENTS FOR LIKE ACTION.

Numerous precedents for just such methods of procedure might be cited, nearly half of the whole number of states admitted since the formation of the federal Union (To wit: Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maine, Michigan, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, California and Oregon) having in like manner proceeded without enabling acts from Congress.

THE RIGHT TO ADMISSION.

Discussing briefly the grounds upon which the admission may be urged as a right, it may be declared a settled principle of the government that territory acquired by the United States, is in the language of Chief Justice Taney (19 Howard, 446) "acquired to become a state, and not to be held as a colony and governed by Congress by absolute authority"—that "territorial governments are organized as matters of necessity, because the people are too few in number and scant in resources to maintain a state government," but "are contrary to the spirit of our American constitution," and "are to be tolerated and continued only so as long as that necessity exists." This view has been entertained by leading statesmen from Washington's day to the present time. It found expression in the Ordinance of 1787, which, giving to the Northwest Territory at first a colonial government, yet carefully provided for an early transition to the territorial state and then for the admission of states formed therefrom, at as early a day as practicable, and on such conditions as should be deemed "consistent with the general interests of the confederacy." It also had expression in the Louisiana treaty, which secured to the government the territory out of which have been formed so many great states; the third article of which treaty says: "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and **admitted as soon as possible**, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States."

The same principle is recognized in the treaty of 1848 with Mexico, whereby yet other vast areas were added to our domain.

It is by virtue of these treaties that the area embraced within our boundaries became a part of the federal domain; on which account it may of right be claimed that the principle therein enunciated has full application to the case of Wyoming.

While the expression "as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution" is general and indefinite, it will not be denied that it involves the idea of reasonable conditions and clearly implies a strong and solemn obligation of the Federal Government to deal with the people of the territories in a just and equitable manner—as their fiduciary, for the time holding in trust the most sacred interests, bound to relieve them at the earliest moment, consistent with the general welfare, from the disadvantages of the territorial condition.

THE CONDITIONS REQUISITE ALREADY FULFILLED.

The proper conditions to be fulfilled by any territory seeking admission are simply these:

1. The boundaries of the proposed state should be free from the embarrassment of conflicting claims, and should include such reasonable area as

will at once insure a strong and competent state and in no way disturb the policy of the Federal Government or the peace of neighboring communities.

As to this matter, the boundaries proposed for the State of Wyoming are precisely those fixed by Congress when the Territory was organized, and the physical features of the area of 98,000 square miles embraced are of such character as to favor homogeneity of population and harmony between all sections.

THE MATERIAL FOUNDATION VAST AND SUBSTANTIAL.

2. There should be a sufficient material foundation upon which to build the State.

On this head, there is but little need of enlargement, since the resources of Wyoming are already well known to the world as being unsurpassed, either in variety or extent, by those of any equal area. Of the whole area, the greater portion affords as good grazing for stock as can be found in the world; some ten million acres are fertile valley lands, irrigable by means of numerous streams, no less remarkable for the permanence of water supply than for their wide and equal distribution over the whole Territory; while the eccentric chains and spurs or mountains, much broken up and interrupted by broad stretches of valley and plain, besides being clothed, many of them, with forests of timber, are also great storehouses of mineral wealth, containing not only gold and silver, copper and tin, but an almost unexampled supply of other minerals, such as iron, asbestos, mica, plumbago, sulphur, mineral paint, kaolin, fire clay and gypsum; also granites, sandstones, limestones, and marbles in great variety. Moreover, outside of the mountain ranges, some twenty thousand square miles of broken and basin lands are underlaid with coal of excellent quality in veins of extraordinary thickness. Vast deposits of soda and magnesia occur in many localities; while the oil basins are so many and so extensive as to indicate that Wyoming may become one of the most important petroleum districts of the world.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT ALREADY ACHIEVED.

3. It is admitted that the resources of a territory seeking admission should have been so far developed as to furnish the requisite guarantee of ability on the part of the new state to support a state government and to perform its part as a member of the family of States.

That this point has been reached by Wyoming, there is no room for doubt. Notwithstanding the recent heavy losses in the department of live stock, the total assessed valuation of property has reached in 1889 the sum of \$31,431,495—a valuation representing a real wealth of not less than \$100,000,000; including nine hundred miles of railway with equipment; 5,868,370 acres of land assessed; 4,508 miles of irrigating ditches, for the irrigation of 2,000,000 acres of land and valued by the Territorial engineer at \$10,000,000; about 3,000,000 head of live stock; together with a large amount in roads, bridges and other general improvements, besides developed mines (those of coal alone being valued at \$10,000,000 and yielding \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 worth of coal annually), with mills, furnaces and factories, and the very considerable amounts in cities and villages, characterized by the substantiality and even elegance of their structures, both public and private. Possessing all these, and adding thereto her numerous extensive mercantile houses and her banks, increased from one national bank in 1871 with a capital of \$75,000 to nineteen banks,

national and private, in 1889, with a total capital of \$1,553,000, Wyoming is abundantly able to make comparison of her industrial development and financial condition with those of any of the Territories that have gained admission since the formation of the Union—more than able to compare with many, as, for example, with California, whose assessable wealth (assuming that it was assessed at even 60 per cent. of its true value) at the date of admission was \$13,297,123; Arkansas, whose valuation fourteen years after admission was \$19,000,000; Florida, whose valuation four years after admission was \$13,400,000; Iowa, whose valuation four years after admission was \$14,400,000; Oregon, whose valuation two years after admission was \$19,084,000; and Kansas, whose valuation at the date of admission was but \$22,518,282.

A SUFFICIENT AND WORTHY POPULATION

4. It is admitted that there should be such number of people with such intelligence and virtue as will constitute a reasonable guarantee of a successful and honorable career for the new State.

Touching the question of mere numbers in this case, it is proper to say that it is of necessity a matter of estimate on the basis of the vote, since the census of 1800. In 1870 the population was 9,118; in 1880, 20,789. In 1888 the vote for delegate was 18,010, nearly equal to the whole population of eight years before. The rapid increase has been on account of the extraordinary progress of agriculture, as shown by the construction of no less than 2,600 irrigating ditches within the past five years, by the increase in the amount of land assessed to owners, and finally, by the recent making of thousands of homes and the building of prosperous cities and villages in districts wholly uninhabited at the date of the last census.

Concluding on this one point, it is safe to assume that a population equal to the marvelous development faintly outlined above is a sufficient population, whether it number more or less than that of some other territories, heretofore admitted; especially when it is borne in mind that some of the great states were admitted with a population less than one-half that of Wyoming at a low estimate, and that the average population of seventeen of the states, as estimated by their own people at date of admission, was but sixty thousand.

As to character the people of Wyoming are of the very best class of American citizens, having come from the most enlightened portions of the United States and Europe. Their intelligence is manifest from the facts that those over ten years of age unable to read and write amount to two and six-tenths per cent. only; that, without government aid or a permanent school fund, they have maintained a compulsory school system since the organization of the Territory—a system under which schools of excellent character and for the education of all the children are for the most part kept open during the year; that they have founded a free university, now in the third year of its work, with building and grounds valued at \$150,000, with an able faculty of eight regular instructors and several lecturers; that the property consecrated to educational uses generally, amounts to not less than \$1,000,000; that free public libraries, maintained by a general county tax, have been established and liberally supported in the principal cities; that newspapers are well supported at all the centers; that numerous literary associations are in active operation for the promotion of general culture, and that an enterprising academy of sciences is already contributing to the progress of science and the arts. The virtue of the people and their active interest in all matters of social advancement are attested by the general good order of the community, the prevalence of religious or-

ganizations and the munificent provision made for the unfortunate classes, by the establishment and liberal maintenance of hospitals, and of asylums for the insane, the deaf and dumb, and blind. Their integrity is also manifest from the solidity of mercantile and banking houses, the nondefault of public officers, and that extraordinary financial credit of territory, counties and municipalities, which has enabled them to negotiate their securities at a premium of 5 per cent. to 12½ per cent. although bearing low rates of interest.

5. It is important that there should be such homogeneity of the population and such share in the spirit, aims and institutions of the country as will afford assurance of the requisite co-operation of the new state in furthering the great ends of the nation.

In Wyoming there are no dissensions among the people, whether on the ground of differing nationalities or diverse religions. They are as homogeneous and harmonious as the people of any of the States. In the language of the Convention's address to the people, "the residents of Wyoming are the descendants of free citizens—such as framed the Constitution of the United States. The loyalty of the sons to republican institutions and their love of liberty have not been diminished but increased by the hardships, dangers and difficulties that have been encountered and overcome in laying the foundations of the commonwealth."

A GOVERNMENT REPUBLICAN IN FORM.

6. If it be a *sine qua non* that the State government to be framed shall be "republican in form," then it may be confidently asserted that the Constitution for the State of Wyoming herewith submitted for the approval of Congress is pre-eminently republican, both in form and spirit; providing not only the usual frame of republican government, but also declaring absolute equality of rights, natural, civil and religious, and likewise guaranteeing full equality of political rights and privileges to all citizens equal to the exercise of the political function, regardless of any condition or circumstance whatsoever, other than individual incompetency, or unworthiness duly ascertained according to law.

A CONSTITUTION WITH PROPER COMPACTS AND SAFEGUARDS.

7. The further conditions precedent that the Constitution and Ordinances offered for the approval of Congress shall duly protect the property of the United States within the proposed State, and shall make no unjust discrimination against citizens of other States; that all debts and liabilities of the Territory shall be assumed and paid by the State; that perfect toleration of religious sentiment and opinion shall be secured, and that the legislature shall make laws for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools open to all the children of the State, and free from sectarian control—all these conditions are entirely fulfilled by the Constitution herewith submitted.

8. If it be also a reasonable requirement that the Constitution shall afford every possible guarantee to the freedom and purity of elections, honesty and economy of legislation, competency and purity of administration, justice between man and man, just and equal taxation, with freedom from the heavy burdens of public indebtedness, reasonable limitations upon corporate power, with equal and suitable provisions for the encouragement of the industries of the State, as well as for the protection of the laboring classes of the people, then your memorialists represent that all these great interests have found in

the Constitution for Wyoming all such guarantees of every sort as the representatives of the people in convention were able to devise.

WHEREFORE, The People of Wyoming, feeling the justice of their claims, present this their cause in full confidence that it will have favorable consideration from the President and Congress of the United States. We present no grievances, file no bill of complaint in their behalf. Their conviction is deep that great benefits in the form of a proper increase of public confidence and consequent influx of population and of capital, with more rapid growth of industries and a general increase of activities in every department of life, would result from statehood, while they also crave that independence so dear to every American heart, and hence would press their claims in the strongest possible manner. They believe that there has never been a case in the whole history of the admission of states where less could have been said against the proposition on any score. Representing them, we have made demonstration of vastness and variety of resources, as a foundation for great industries, actual industrial development quite beyond that of most of the existing states when admitted, with extraordinary proofs of an advanced social state, and finally that the inhabitants of Wyoming are an intelligent, enterprising and virtuous people, more than sufficient in number to assume the responsibilities of maintaining a prosperous state—a people as worthy as competent, and strongly desiring not only the material benefits that would certainly follow admission, but also those priceless immunities and dignities which attach to self-governing powers—a people, moreover, with oneness of feeling, and with earnestness of purpose to place Wyoming in the very vanguard of the Union.

Hence this petition, for the granting of which your memorialists will ever pray.

JOHN A. RINER.
CLARENCE D. CLARK.
JOHN W. HOYT.
HENRY S. ELLIOTT.
WM. C. IRVINE.
HENRY A. COFFEEN.
H. G. NICKERSON.
J. A. CASEBEER.
ELLIOTT S. N. MORGAN.
LOUIS J. PALMER.

**Memorial Committee
appointed by
Constitutional Convention**

On December 18, 1889²⁷, J. M. Carey introduced before the House of Representatives a bill, H. R. 982, to admit Wyoming into the Union. It was read, debated, amended, and reported upon until its final passage by the House of Representatives, March 26, 1890²⁸, passed by the Senate, June 27, 1890²⁹, and signed by President Benjamin Harrison, July 10, 1890, thereby becoming the Wyoming Act of Admission.

On February 15, 1890, Charles S. Baker, Republican Representative from New York, submitted House Committee on Territories' Report No. 39, part 1³⁰, which was very much in favor of H. R. 982.

On March 21, 1890, Mr. Springer submitted House Committee on Territories' Report No. 39, part 2³⁰, also much in favor of H. R. 982.

²⁷ Cong. Rec., v. 21, p. 261.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 2712.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 6589.

³⁰ Cong. Docs., serial 2807, H. Rept. No. 39, pts. 1, 2.

After H. R. 982 had been introduced and before it had been reported upon, two more bills were introduced before the House of Representatives, Fifty-first Congress, first session, advocating Wyoming's admission to the Union. On January 6, 1890³¹ Mr. Springer introduced bill, H. R. 3830 providing for Statehood for Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico and Wyoming. This bill was read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed. On January 13, 1890,³² Mr. Isaac S. Struble, Representative from Iowa, introduced bill, H. R. 4561, providing for Statehood for Wyoming. This bill was read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed. There is no further Congressional history on either of these bills.

The Eleventh Legislative Assembly Memorialized Congress, January 29, 1890,³³ House Joint Resolution No. 1, urging the immediate admission of Wyoming to the Union.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1.

Be it Resolved by the Council and the House of Representatives of the Eleventh Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wyoming, that the Congress of the United States of America, be Memorialized as Follows:

MEMORIAL.

The eleventh legislative assembly of the territory of Wyoming respectfully represents to the congress of the United States of America, the following:

The last preceding legislative assembly of this territory adopted and forwarded a memorial to congress, praying for admission into the Federal Union. Since that time, which was about two years ago, a bill for that purpose was introduced into each branch of congress, and reported favorably, in each house at the close of the last session, but too late for action by those bodies. Encouraged by these favorable movements on the part of the committees of congress the people of this territory, through the several boards of the county commissioners, petitioned the governor to proceed under the senate bill for the admission of Wyoming, to call a constitutional convention, and an election was ordered for such purpose. The members elect convened last September at the capitol of the Territory, and after a thirty day session, framed a constitution for the State of Wyoming, which was submitted to the people at a special election held on the fifth day of November last, and adopted at that time, by a large majority. The proper committee of the constitutional convention, duly authorized thereby, has laid before your honorable bodies, the constitution, and their appeal for admission. We deem it our duty to renew the memorial adopted by our predecessors, which has been fortified by the vote of the people, a precedent followed by a number of states, which have obtained admission without an enabling act. All of the arguments for admission detailed in the memorial of the last legislative assembly, herein referred to, exist now in an augmented degree. The territory has largely increased in population and wealth. Our actual assessable property is nearly one hundred millions, while our territorial debt is but three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, representing an expenditure for public buildings, namely: a capitol, a university, an asylum for the insane, a deaf mute institute, and the preparation for a terri-

³¹ Cong. Rec., v. 21, p. 401.

³² Ibid., p. 523.

³³ Wyo. Terr. Sess. Laws, 1890, p. 205.

torial penitentiary, which are worth much more than the sum expended in their erection. We annually expend for the support of our common schools, for county purposes, including internal improvements, for courts and for territorial purposes, more than twenty times the amount received from the government. Our territory will soon be traversed by three great trans-continental routes, in addition to one now crossing the southern part of the territory, and one piercing its center. Our great mineral resources are actual and no longer problematical, and with these, and our vast agricultural area and grazing area, we are fitted for a great, prosperous and stable commonwealth, while the small percentage of illiteracy within our limits demonstrates that we shall be governed wisely and economically by ourselves. Our people without regard to party affiliations, are ready and eager to assume and bear the additional burdens of statehood, and to escape from the disadvantages of territorial vassalage. We have witnessed the growth of three great commonwealths bordering us on three sides, and are impatient to share with them the benefits of home rule. Believing then, that the people of Wyoming are fully equipped for statehood, this legislative assembly, one branch of which is republican and the other democratic, in the name and by the authority of the people of this commonwealth, respectfully urges upon congress, the immediate admission of Wyoming, as a state of the federal union.

Be it further Resolved, That the governor be and he is hereby requested to forward a duly authenticated copy of these resolutions to the delegate in congress, to the end that the same may be speedily laid before the senate and the house of representatives.

Signed:

Stephen W. Downey,
Speaker of the House.
George T. Beck,
President of the Council.

On March 26, 1890³⁴, Delegate Joseph M. Carey delivered a speech in the House of Representatives in which he not only forcefully pleads and sets forth the reasons why Wyoming should be admitted into the Union, but also dwells on the importance of those English legal instruments embodied in our Federal Constitution, and the Ordinance of 1787, which, by its provisions, enabled the creation of states out of our vast territorial empire.

³⁴“Territory of Wyoming,” Op. Cit.; Congressional Record, Vol. 21 pp. 2672-2683.

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOSEPH M. CAREY,
OF WYOMING,
IN THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

The House having under consideration the bill (H. R. 982) to provide for the admission of the State of Wyoming into the Union, and for other purposes—

Mr. Carey said:

Mr. Speaker, since my first entrance into the Hall of the House of Representatives as a Delegate of the people of Wyoming Territory it has been my first thought to do that which seemed best to be done to promote the measures which to them were of the greatest concern. During the five sessions of Congress that I have had the privileges of this floor, whether here or performing the duties incumbent upon me elsewhere in this Capital, I have not for a moment forgotten that I am not a Representative of a State, that I am here not because my people had any constitutional right to send me, and that whatever of privileges are accorded me are derived solely through the sufferance of the legislative branch of the Government.

The treatment received at your hands has been most cordial. If my rights had been measured by your high standard of welcome, I should have been more than convinced ere now that the privileges of a Delegate were in all respects equal to those of a Representative of a State. For the reason that I have been a Delegate only, I have occupied the time of the House always with reluctance. If to-day I should be more generous in the use of your time than has been my custom, my excuse shall be that the question under consideration is of importance beyond measure to my people. If your decision should be favorable, it will mean to them those rights of citizenship not heretofore enjoyed. It will give them all the political rights of American freemen. It will elevate them from the condition of a province to the enjoyment of the privileges of the grandest of all political divisions, those afforded by an American State. You will therefore to-day pardon my boldness. Who would not be courageous under the same circumstances? Two thousand miles away I can see the outlines of a new star that is about to take its place in the constellation of States. You will forgive my enthusiasm, for I behold in your countenance, which is but the index of the soul, a warm welcome to the new State. I know that you, the Representatives of the greatest people that live, are ready to extend the hand of fellowship and admit a young, a proud, and noble people, the offspring of your own homes, with their new Commonwealth, into the very heart of the Union of States.

In 1850, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts said:

I see in the Territorial possessions of this Union the seats of new States, the cradles of new Commonwealths, the nurseries, it may be, of new Republican

empires. I see in them the future abodes of our brethren, our children, and our children's children, for a thousand generations.'

Seventeen States had then been admitted into the original Union. Since the utterance of the prophecy twelve great States have been admitted, eleven of which were organized from the then territory of the United States, and are today inhabited by millions of progressive and patriotic people. To-day five more Territories have the requisite number of people and the necessary wealth to be admitted as States and to enter upon careers of growth and prosperity not excelled by any of the States heretofore admitted into the Union.

The Territory of Wyoming, except a small area on the western part of its southern boundary, obtained under the treaty of peace with Mexico in 1848, was included in the Louisiana purchase.

Though the Territory, with the exception named, had belonged to France and was then ceded to Spain, and by Spain back to France, and had, from the organization of Missouri in 1812, in part been included within the boundaries of several organized Territories, it was virtually without government until the organization of the Territory of Wyoming in May, 1869, under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 25, 1868, entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming."

Note the word "temporary." The act could have been as properly entitled "An act to govern the child Wyoming until she is of age to enter the sisterhood of States." Not unlike many Territories that have preceded her; not unlike her sisters who have not yet formed a Union, she has been required to serve a full term of pupilage. Before Wyoming, under the provisions of this bill, can consummate her union she will have turned the twenty-first milestone in her history.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

In the twelfth year of the Independence of the United States, and whilst the Constitutional Convention was in session in Philadelphia, and nearly two years before the Constitution of the United States went into full operation, "The ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio River" was ordained by the Confederate Congress.

Few laws have been enacted that have exerted a greater influence for the happiness of mankind, for its disenthralment, for the cause of republican government. Under the provisions of this ordinance Territories have been organized and great States builded. Read by the light of a subsequent century, it must be pronounced second to none of those remarkable instruments produced during the infant days of the Republic. To go back to the time of its enactment and look over the important events that followed it, it must be admitted that the law-givers who made it were gifted with a power most extraordinary to look into the future and open the way for great States whose foundations should be freedom, equality before the law, freedom of conscience, education of the masses, and an indestructible union of States.

All Territorial governments since created and organized have been founded on this historic document. Every new State admitted has been upon the plan proposed by its wise provisions. Its sentiment and its most important principles were incorporated in the Constitution itself. It has afforded the framework for the bills of right and State constitutions that have since been adopted. It guaranteed to the people of the Northwestern Territory those principles of government which have ever been dear to the American people.

It provided that the people at the earliest possible moment should be permitted, through their representatives, to frame their own laws.

To the people were insured the benefits of the writs of habeas corpus and a trial by jury.

It declared all persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, when the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. It forbade unusual punishments.

It provided that no man should be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property or to demand his particular services full compensation should be made for the same.

It provided that no law should be made to affect private contracts or engagements made in good faith. It declared that religion, morality, and knowledge—being necessary for good government and the happiness of mankind—schools and the means of education should be forever encouraged.

It is not necessary to ask the question why was this government instituted. The reason of the ordinance is best answered by its own provisions:

'And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws, and constitution are erected. To fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said Territory. To provide also for the establishment of State and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal councils on an equal footing with the original States at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interests.'

The purpose, then, of the ordinance was to prepare the people to become States. Article V defines when the people of any one of the States formed may be admitted into the Confederacy:

'And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government: **Provided**, The constitution and government so formed shall be republican and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the Confederacy, such admission, shall be allowed at an earlier period and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than 60,000.'

I particularly desire to call to your attention to the part of the proviso where it says "And so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the Confederacy such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than 60,000."

The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin were formed out of the Northwest Territory, and each in turn was admitted into the Union. With the exception of Wisconsin, it is not probable that any one of the States named had a population of 60,000 free inhabitants at the date of admission. It was estimated that Ohio had 45,000 of population, Illinois 35,000, Indiana 63,000, and Michigan 65,000. It may be safely asserted, however, that it was found consistent with the interests of the older States to admit four out of five States created in the Northwest Territory with a less number than 60,000 free inhabitants.

This ordinance, either by direct act, by implication, or by inheritance, if I may be permitted to use the word, was from time to time extended to every Territory since organized. The Louisiana purchase of 1803 was the following year divided into two great Territories, the northern portion being known as the Territory of Louisiana. The ordinance of 1787 was made applicable by act of Congress to that great Territory. Subsequently the Territory of Missouri was organized. This Territory included nearly all the area now constituting the Territory of Wyoming. The rights of this ordinance were retained for Missouri.

Time will not permit me to follow all the changes that occurred in the creation of Territories and States from the organization of the Territory of Missouri, which the maps show extended from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, to the date of the organization of Wyoming. The changes had been many. It is sufficient for my present purpose to state that all of the Territory except a small strip on the western southern border purchased from the Republic of Mexico was included in the Territory of Missouri, all except a strip on the western border afterwards formed a part of the Territory of Nebraska, while at a subsequent period the major portion of Wyoming became a part of the Territory of Dakota.

It was shown in the discussion that took place over the admission of the Dakotas that by implication the people of Dakota were entitled to the rights, privileges, and immunities that were granted to the inhabitants of the Northwestern Territory. It is safe to say that the people of Wyoming through the Territories from which their Territory was organized are now entitled to admission under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787.

Perhaps no questions have been more thoroughly discussed than those that affect the acquisition of new territory, the organization of temporary government therein, and the admission of new States. These great discussions have been participated in by the ablest men of the Republic.

I believe an investigation of the whole subject will convince any impartial mind that this Government has acquired new territory for but one purpose—to admit the people thereof at the earliest possible moment as a State or States; that all the legislation of Congress in the establishment of temporary governments and the admission of new States, while often tardy in the exercise of its power, has been to afford to the people of a new country at the earliest possible moment “all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States,” which can only be secured under the provisions of the constitution of a State admitted “on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.”

Though the right to acquire territory is not expressly given by the Constitution, it is no longer denied that the United States as a nation possesses this power. The practice of nearly a century establishes the further fact that until the people of such territory are prepared to be incorporated into the Union, Congress may establish temporary governments over such acquired territory. The highest court of the land has also decided that territory can be acquired, but not to be held permanently in a provincial condition. The Supreme Court in 19 Howard, 446, said:

“There is certainly no power given by the Constitution to the Federal Government to establish and maintain colonies bordering on the United States, or at a distance, to be ruled and governed at its own pleasure, nor to enlarge its territorial limits in any way except by the admission of new States. That power is plainly given, and if a new State is admitted it needs no further legis-

lation by Congress, because the Constitution itself defines the relative rights and powers and duties of the State, and the citizens of the State, and the Federal Government. But no power is given to acquire a territory to be acquired and held permanently in that character.

* * * * *

We do not mean, however, to question the power of Congress in this respect. The power to expand the United States by the admission of new States is plainly given; and in the construction of this power by all the departments of the Government it has been held to authorize the acquisition of territory, not fit for admission at the time, but to be admitted as soon as its population and situation entitle it to admission. It is acquired to become a State, and not to be held as a colony and governed by Congress with absolute authority; and as the propriety of admitting a new State is committed to the sound discretion of Congress, the power to acquire territory for that purpose, to be held by the United States until it is in a suitable condition to become a State upon an equal footing with the other States, must rest upon the same discretion.'

The Constitution framed in 1787 had been in actual operation for a period of fourteen years when, under Mr. Jefferson's administration, the Louisiana purchase was effected. This great territory was acquired for one purpose only, to be admitted as States into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. The parties to the treaty were then, as they are now, the two greatest living republics. The third article of this treaty says:

'The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States.'

The States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, a part of Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota, the Indian Territory, and all but a small portion of Wyoming have been carved from the country obtained by the cession. In this treaty, though the same language is not used, the same guaranty is made to the inhabitants in the territory acquired as was given to the people of the Northwestern Territory. The same privileges and rights, namely, to become States of the Republic, have been guaranteed by solemn treaties to the people of each and every Territory acquired.

Note the language of article 6 of the treaty with Spain by which we acquire the Floridas:

'The inhabitants of the territories which His Catholic Majesty cedes the United States by this treaty shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution and admitted to the enjoyment of all privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States.'

The United States next acquired the territory of the Lone Star Republic. In this case it was found consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution to admit Texas immediately as a State and her people to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights, and immunities of citizens of the United States.

But let us proceed further.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848 we acquired a very large territory from the Republic of Mexico. The ninth article of this treaty provides that—

'Mexicans who in the territories aforesaid shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic * * * shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of the citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution.'—**United States Statutes at Large**, volume 9.

Before this treaty was ratified the words 'to be judged by the Congress of the United States' were inserted by the Senate. The Mexican Government then refused to ratify lest the words inserted might preclude the people of the ceded territory of the rights of American citizens.

To a communication received from the Mexican Government, Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, replied as follows, which secured the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Government:

'Congress, under all the circumstances and under the treaties, are the sole judges of this proper time, because they, and they only, under the Federal Constitution, have power to admit new States into the Union. That they will always exercise this power as soon as the condition of the inhabitants of any acquired territory may render it proper, can not be doubted. By this means the Federal Treasury can alone be relieved from the expense of supporting Territorial governments. Besides, Congress will never turn a deaf ear to a people anxious to enjoy the privilege of self-government. Their desire to become one of the States of this Union will be granted the moment it can be done with safety.'

It will be seen that Mr. Buchanan's interpretation of the treaty leaves the principle under discussion in exactly the same condition as the treaties with other powers antecedent to it.

We think, therefore, it is plain that the people of Wyoming may rightfully now ask to be measured by the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, as well as by the articles of the treaties under which their Territory and the jurisdiction over the same were acquired for incorporation into the Union.

No question arising under the Constitution of the United States has created wider discussion in both branches of Congress than the section which provides that 'Congress may admit new States into the Union.' The more deeply we investigate the principles which have governed Congress acting under this provision of the Constitution the more firmly are we convinced that no inflexible rule, no plan, no mode has ever been prescribed, much less followed, for the admission of new States. In all ways have people come and asked to be taken into the Union. In some instances compliance with the request has for the time being been delayed, but the past proves that no people properly equipped and presenting themselves in the right spirit will ever appeal in vain for admission as a State.

The question when or how new States should be admitted was discussed very fully in the convention which formed the Constitution. The acquiring of the territory out of which so many States have been carved does not appear to have been contemplated; yet there was even then a fear expressed at the power that might be wielded by the new States of the West. Some of the members of that great and illustrious body, though noted for their broad and liberal views, contended that restrictions and limitations should be placed upon the powers of Congress to extend the number of new States, and that if new States were admitted they should not be admitted on an equal footing with the original States.

Fortunately, such men as Mr. Madison took the ground that no such restrictions should be imposed, he insisting that the Western States neither would nor ought to submit to a union which degraded them from an equal rank with the other States. The provision incorporated in the Constitution has proven to be a wise and far-reaching one. It has depth; it has breadth; it has length. The Constitution provides:

‘New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.’

Under this provision of the Constitution there are but two restrictions on the discretion of Congress in the exercise of its power in the admission of new States:

First, no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State ‘without the consent of the Legislature of the State concerned as well as of the Congress’; and, second, ‘Nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.’

State pride, similarity of interest, the same history, the worshipping of the same heroes, form an all-powerful protection to a State. For these reasons no State willingly surrenders its territory or a part of its people. Congress has only been called upon once in seventy years to consent to the creation of a State within the jurisdiction of another State. This exception would not have taken place in a time of peace. It was one of the results of the civil war.

Territory has been acquired by purchase and by discovery. The United States has erected in some instances Territorial governments; in other cases the acquired territory has been admitted directly as a State. The discretion vested in Congress has been wisely exercised. In what other line of legislation have so few mistakes been made? But little in this direction would Congress recall were it in its power to do so. As the people in a given area have presented themselves, their case has been considered and generally the decision has been in the affirmative. Each has adopted its own plan and the questions affecting the admission of the new State have been discussed with reference to that particular case.

Since the Constitution requires that the United States should guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, Congress has always required the community that asks to be intrusted with the powers of a State, before admission to present itself with a constitution republican in form. This, with a people confident of their strength, with a territory of adequate area sufficiently developed to indicate resources to make an important State, affirmatively shown, have been the only tests required. The policy pursued has resulted in increasing the number of the thirteen original States, whose people by their courage and love of self-government and whose patriotic and unselfish statesmen made the Confederacy possible, to the forty-two States now composing the Republic.

We now come to the other questions involved: ‘is the applicant prepared to be a State? Are the boundaries defined and is the Territory of suitable area? Do the number of inhabitants, the conduct of the people during the probationary period of twenty-one years, the accumulated wealth, the developed and undeveloped resources, justify Congress in the exercise of its discretion in an affirmative manner in admitting Wyoming now as a State?’

If so, the only remaining question will be, 'do the people present themselves with a constitution republican in form?' I believe, following all the precedents of the past, every unbiased mind will, after an examination of these questions, answer each and every proposition contained therein in the affirmative.

QUALIFICATION OF WYOMING.

Fortunately for Wyoming, and unlike in this respect several of the Territories that have preceded her, there are no questions of boundaries or divisions to be determined antecedent to admission.

The boundaries defined for the temporary government in 1868 have remained unchanged. They have been surveyed and marked. None of the people within these boundaries ask for a division and attachment to an adjoining State or Territory, nor do any wish to encroach upon a neighbor to the extent of one foot of territory.

The country you gave them as a Territory they now desire as a State. From the beginning they have labored to this end. The law made them one people. In their association in overcoming the same obstacles, enduring the same hardships, and managing the same affairs they have become the same people in sentiment and feeling, and are bound together more strongly than any law could ever make them.

Wyoming and Colorado are the only political divisions of the United States that are inclosed by four straight lines. The boundaries form a rectangle approaching a square, and scarcely could a State containing an area of nearly 100,000 square miles be made more compact. The State of Wyoming will be eighth in point of size; more than one-third as large as Texas, two-thirds as large as California or Montana, approximating in area Colorado, nearly as large as New York and Pennsylvania combined, more than twelve times as large as New Jersey, twenty times as large as Connecticut, and nearly eighty times as large as Rhode Island.

These comparisons do not show that the State of Wyoming will be too large; nor can it be claimed that Wyoming will be too small to make a great State.

SUMMARY OF AREAS OF STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC., IN SQUARE MILES.

	Gross Areas	Coast Waters (bays, gulfs, sounds, etc.)	Rivers and Smaller Streams	Lakes and Ponds	Total Water Surface	Total Land Surface
Alaska	577,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	52,250	440	260	10	710	51,540
Arizona	113,020	.....	80	20	100	112,920
Arkansas	53,850	.....	540	265	805	53,045
California	158,360	540	240	1,600	2,380	155,980
Colorado	103,925	.....	270	10	280	103,645
Connecticut	4,990	25	80	40	145	4,845
Dakota	149,100	.....	610	790	1,400	147,700
Delaware	2,050	30	60	.....	90	1,960
Dist. of Columbia..	70	.....	10	.....	10	60

**SUMMARY OF AREAS OF STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC., IN
SQUARE MILES (Continued).**

	Gross Areas	Coast Waters (bays, gulfs, sounds, etc.)	Rivers and Smaller Streams	Lakes and Ponds	Total Water Surface	Total Land Surface
Florida	58,680	1,800	390	2,250	4,440	54,240
Georgia	59,475	150	300	45	495	58,980
Idaho	84,800	.....	200	310	510	84,290
Illinois	56,650	.....	515	135	650	56,600
Indiana	36,350	.....	330	110	440	35,910
Indian Territory....	64,690	.....	600	.....	600	64,090
Iowa	56,025	.....	450	100	550	55,475
Kansas	82,080	.....	380	.....	380	81,700
Kentucky	40,400	.....	375	25	400	40,000
Louisiana	48,720	1,060	540	1,700	3,300	45,420
Maine	33,040	545	300	2,300	3,145	29,895
Maryland	12,210	1,850	500	.....	2,350	9,860
Massachusetts	8,315	125	60	90	275	8,040
Michigan	58,915	.....	260	1,225	1,485	57,430
Minnesota	83,365	.....	360	3,800	4,160	79,205
Mississippi	46,810	30	340	100	470	46,340
Missouri	69,415	.....	630	50	680	68,735
Montana	146,080	.....	410	360	770	145,310
Nebraska	76,855	.....	630	40	670	76,185
Nevada	110,700	.....	35	925	960	109,740
New Hampshire....	9,305	.....	80	220	300	9,005
New Jersey	7,815	205	120	35	360	7,455
New Mexico	122,580	.....	115	5	120	122,460
New York.....	49,170	350	300	900	1,550	47,620
North Carolina....	52,250	3,260	250	160	3,670	48,580
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	41,060	.....	140	160	300	40,760
Oregon	96,030	50	500	920	1,470	94,560
Pennsylvania	45,215	.....	200	30	230	44,985
Rhode Island.....	1,250	135	10	20	165	1,085
South Carolina	30,570	215	180	5	400	30,170
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	42,050	.....	200	100	300	41,750
Texas	265,780	2,510	800	180	3,490	265,290
Utah	84,970	.....	80	2,700	2,780	82,090
Vermont	9,655	.....	50	380	430	9,135
Virginia	42,450	1,780	520	25	2,325	40,125
Washington	69,180	1,380	560	360	2,300	66,880
West Virginia	24,780	.....	135	.....	135	24,645
Wisconsin	56,040	.....	420	1,170	1,590	54,450
Wyoming	97,890	.....	85	230	315	97,575

POPULATION

It is doubtful whether any State has been admitted unless the question of population has been raised. From the admission of Kentucky in 1792 to the present time, it has been urged by those opposed to new States that the applicant was not entitled to admission because of the insufficiency of population. As a fact, however, whether a new State should be taken into the Union has been determined by other questions. The number of the population has had but little effect in the matter. Before the civil war the real question was that of the extension or restriction of slavery, which resolved itself into a question of political or party expediency. An examination of this question becomes most interesting.

Three States (Illinois, Arkansas, and Florida) were admitted, each with less than 33,000 free inhabitants, while the people of Dakota were deprived of the blessings of State government until the population of their Territory had reached quite a half a million of people.

If we omit Maine and West Virginia, which had shared the governments of mother States, and the States admitted under the omnibus bill of 1890, which States should have been recognized from five to ten years before they were, of the twenty-three remaining legislative States only five can be claimed (Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado) had at the respective dates of admission as much as 100,000 inhabitants. Of the remaining seventeen, only five as much as 75,000 people, while the remaining thirteen States had from 33,000 to 70,000 population. The average population of the twenty-three States will scarcely exceed 70,000 inhabitants.

The following ten great States had an average of about 60,000 population at date of admission, the population being determined in each instance by estimates of the people themselves or by an imperfect census.

State	Population When Admitted	State	Population When Admitted
Ohio	45,000	Missouri	66,000
Indiana	63,000	Oregon	45,000
Mississippi	35,000	Kansas	100,000
Illinois	35,000	Nebraska	100,000
Alabama	40,000	Colorado	100,000

The growth of the population of Wyoming has been steady. There have been no booms or immigration societies to create an ephemeral growth or bring together a heterogeneous mass of people. Consequently there has been no retrogression in population since the Territory was organized. By the time the State government is fully in operation, under the provisions of this bill, I have no doubt that the population will approximate that required for a member of Congress under the present ratio of apportionment. There is nothing in a Territory to call out a full vote. There is but little party feeling, and every election may be said to occur in an off year.

The settlements are widely separated. The distances are great. The polling-places are far removed from each other. In Wyoming the population is scattered over a territory of nearly 100,000 square miles, an area nearly equal to that of the States of Illinois, Indiana and Connecticut combined. The increase of the vote each two years since the Territory was organized can leave but little doubt that if the same percentage of the total vote should go to the

polls at the next election as were gotten out at the Delegate election in 1888, when the vote was 18,210, there will be polled about 23,000 votes. With State government the vote will be several thousand larger.

To secure as full a vote as can be obtained in a well settled country is an impossibility. A governor who was much opposed to State government estimated the population of the Territory in 1887 at 85,000. The vote in 1888 showed an increase of 23 per cent, in two years. A larger increase will be shown this year. Very few States have been admitted with a larger population than Wyoming now has.

The following table of figures, compiled from official sources, of the votes cast at Presidential elections in the States named best illustrate my statement:

State	Years After Admission	Votes Cast	Members of Congress
Tennessee	28	20,725	9
Indiana	8	15,725	3
Illinois	10	8,344	1
Do	14	19,576	3
Missouri	15	5,192	2
Do	19	19,332	2
Mississippi	15	5,007	2
Do	19	19,667	2
Arkansas .....	....	3,638	1
Do	4	11,209	1
Do	12	16,888	1
Do	16	19,357	2
Michigan .....	....	11,360	1
Louisiana	28	18,914	4
Florida	3	4,963	1
Do	7	7,193	1
Do	15	14,345	1
Texas	3	15,177	2
Do	7	18,647	2
Iowa	3	24,303	2
Wisconsin .....	....	39,166	3
Oregon	2	12,410	1
Do	14	14,649	1
Nebraska	2	15,168	1
Do	6	26,141	1

I might continue to fortify the case of Wyoming by calling attention to the vote in many of the States subsequent to their admission into the Union, but I shall only instance four or five other cases, which I believe will be sufficient to convince the most skeptical. Wisconsin at the election next preceding her admission as a State cast 20,318 votes. This State was admitted and accorded three members of Congress. At the first Congressional election in the State there were 24,600 voters.

Louisiana, admitted in 1812, at an election for governor in 1822, with four candidates, polled 4,748 votes. Illinois was admitted in 1818. At an election held in 1822 for the election of a governor and a Representative in Congress 8,075 votes were cast. Arkansas and Michigan were admitted in 1836. The former cast at the Presidential election that year 3,638 and the latter 11,360 votes.

Florida, admitted 1845, cast at one of her first Congressional elections 5,301; Iowa, admitted in 1846, cast at her first election 13,271 and was given two members of Congress. At the time of the admission of California as a State the population consisted almost exclusively of men, and one of the chief objections to California becoming a State was that a very large portion of the voters were aliens. Yet the whole vote at the first State election, when the governor, judiciary, and other State officers and Legislature to choose United States Senators were selected, was only 14,232; Oregon, under the same circumstances, cast 10,121 votes.

In the great debate arising over the admission of Kansas it was not claimed that over 13,289 votes had ever been cast, and this State, at the second Congressional election after admission, showed a vote of 15,272. Colorado, at the election next preceding admission, cast 17,100 votes. The State increased this vote nearly 50 per cent at the first State election.

The case of Nebraska, though one of the young States, is perhaps the most marked. In the discussion that took place at the time of its admission it was disclosed that at the election immediately preceding that which had given a doubtful majority for the constitution of scarcely 100, and which had resulted in the election of State officers, a member of Congress, and the selection of two United States Senators, the total vote cast was 9,120. Nebraska at the first Congressional election thereafter, cast 14,170 votes, a gain of more than 50 per cent.

I will not continue these comparisons, but let each draw his own conclusion. If California, Nebraska, and Kansas with the votes cast had 100,000 people at the dates of their admission, is it not safe to conclude that the vote that Wyoming will cast at her first State election will more than justify Congress in admitting her as a State?

Mr. Speaker, no particular number of inhabitants is prescribed by the Constitution, nor have the precedents fixed any number necessary for a State. The Constitution says the Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, and that each State shall have at least one Representative. Any law which might be enacted would not necessarily govern or control Congress in the exercise of its discretion. Each case as a people presents itself must be left to the wisdom of the legislative department of the Government.

Congress has passed no general law on the subject and never will. The policy of the Government has been to admit the new States as soon as the people of such States had confidence in themselves to maintain a State government. Representation under our system of government has always been unequal, and it could not be otherwise. The want of equality is usually most felt in the growing Western States. To make the matter clear I will repeat what I said on the subject before the Committee on Territories:

‘As I have said on another occasion, equal representation as a theory is good enough; in practice it is an impossibility. There are Congressional districts represented in the House by one member that under the present basis of apportionment are entitled to three and perhaps four Representatives. Men

are sent to Congress to represent ideas and questions of public policy. The influence of a State in the national legislature depends not so much upon the number of its delegation as upon the character, integrity, and ability of its Representatives. As a rule the new States are the ones that do not have their full representation. Whatever deficiency there may be in population at the date of admission of a State is more than compensated for before the second decade in the State's history has passed.

The admission of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, each in turn, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle them to a Representative. Note the fact that a Congressional district of Nebraska bordering on the eastern boundary of Wyoming, represented by a worthy member of this committee (Mr. Dorsey), cast in 1888 nearly 78,000 votes, more votes than Nebraska had population at the date of her admission. Judge Peters, of Kansas, represents probably as many voters as Kansas had population when admitted. But the most marked case is Wyoming's neighbor on the south, Colorado. Loud protests were made against her admission for the want of sufficient population, yet there were 92,000 votes cast for her one Representative at the last election. Unless an apportionment is made before the next Congressional election, I have no doubt the smallest of these three districts will cast at least 100,000 votes.'

POPULATION OF CERTAIN STATES AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

States	Date of Admission	Representative Ratio on Previous Census	Estimated Population When Admitted	Population by Following Census
Vermont	1791	33,000	85,425	154,446
Kentucky	1792	33,000	73,677	220,955
Tennessee	1796	33,000	67,000	105,602
Ohio	1802	33,000	45,365	230,760
Louisiana	1812	35,000	76,556	152,923
Indiana	1816	35,000	63,897	147,178
Mississippi	1817	35,000	35,512	75,448
Illinois	1818	35,000	34,620	55,162
Alabama	1819	35,000	40,000	127,901
Missouri	1821	40,000	66,557	140,444
Arkansas	1836	47,700	52,240	97,574
Michigan	1837	47,700	65,000	212,267
Florida	1845	70,680	64,000	87,445
Iowa	1846	70,680	78,819	192,214
Wisconsin	1848	70,680	180,000	305,391
California	1850	93,423	92,597	379,994
Minnesota	1858	93,423	120,000	172,023
Oregon	1859	93,423	50,000	62,405
Kansas	1861	127,381	107,206	364,399
Nevada	1864	127,381	40,000	42,491
Nebraska	1867	127,381	100,000	122,993
Colorado	1876	131,425	100,000	194,640

Again quoting Mr. Winthrop's California speech:

'It is said she has not population enough. The best accounts that we can obtain estimate her population at more than 100,000 souls. * * * And what, after all, are any estimates of population worth in such a case?' The British orator, Burke, said of the American colonies in 1775, 'Such is the strength with which population shoots in that part of the world, that, state the numbers as high as we will, whilst the dispute continues the exaggeration ends.'

'While we are discussing any given magnitude they are grown to it.'

RESOURCES OF WYOMING.

The resources of Wyoming are varied and of that character that are in constant demand to supply the wants of the civilized world. These resources developed are sure to make Wyoming a wealthy and prosperous State.

General Powell, the Chief of the United States Geological Survey, and Mr. Elwood Mead, the hydraulic engineer of Wyoming, estimate that there are from ten to twelve millions of acres of lands in the Territory so situated with reference to the water supply that they may be successfully cultivated by irrigation. The moisture precipitated on the mountains and plains gathered in the great water arteries is sufficient to permanently reclaim such an acreage as will make Wyoming an important agricultural State.

To the ten to twelve million acres that may be irrigated, there should be added from four to five millions of acres that will ultimately be brought into bearing without the aid of irrigation. But no agriculturist who has tried both systems will ever abandon the former, where water is accessible, to conduct what is known on the plains as dry farming. Farming with the aid of artificial irrigation while the oldest is also the best.

It is the only system under which the crops may be improved by a drought. Where it is necessarily resorted to, the rains do not come in any season in such quantities as to discourage the farmer or to destroy the husbandman's well deserved harvest.

Wyoming is rich in agricultural possibilities. In the valleys and on the benches and plateaus the soil is very productive. Before it is touched by the hand of man it is in appearance barren and unsightly. With water and the skill of the farmer it becomes, in many cases, of twice the productive capacity of lands in the most favored of the agricultural States. Irrigation does not impoverish, but the distribution of the mountain sediment becomes a perennial fertilizer to the soil.

The tame grasses, timothy, alfalfa, and clover, and wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, melons, garden vegetables, berries, and other small fruits and hardy varieties of apples are being successfully and generally grown. For the want of transportation facilities there is a large surplus of agricultural products in the farming districts; especially is this the case in the northern part of the Territory. In the districts devoted exclusively to the mining and grazing industries, with the necessary transportation, this surplus would find a good and ready market. One of the most profitable of the agricultural crops is that of the cultivated grasses. This is fed to live stock, and the cattle and sheep are driven to the railroads for transportation. The large herds furnish a certain demand for the entire product.

East of the Big Horn Mountains, north of the center of the Territory, extending over an area of 5,000 square miles, are sufficient lands of rich soil with an abundance of available water to supply agricultural products for a large population.

I can not better show the present condition of the agricultural interests of Wyoming, and what may be expected of this great Territory in this direction, than by calling attention to the following facts, gleaned from the official reports of Elwood Mead, the hydraulic engineer of Wyoming:

First. In the volume and distribution of her water supply Wyoming takes first place among the States and the Territories of the arid belt.

Second. Within her boundaries and in a circle of which the radius is less than 10 miles are the sources of three of the great rivers of North America, the Missouri, Colorado, and Columbia, crossing the continent in three directions, and emptying respectively into the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of California, and the Pacific Ocean.

Third. Four great rivers cross the border of Wyoming: the Big Horn on the north, the Platte in the east, the Green on the south, and the Snake on the west. The tributaries of these streams penetrate all parts of her vast extent, and are fed by the rains and melting snows of a mountain area of Wyoming and Colorado of over 20,000,000 of acres.

Fourth. Wyoming's situation is such that before these waters are diverted elsewhere her farmers will always have the first opportunity to be supplied.

Fifth. Six hundred natural water-ways have their waters diverted wholly or in part by irrigation in Wyoming.

Sixth. Wyoming stands third in extent of irrigated lands, which amounts to an area of nearly 2,500,000 acres, equal to two-thirds of the irrigated district of Italy, and equal to the irrigated districts of France and Spain combined. This great irrigation area can be more than doubled without the aid of storage basins.

Seventh. Wyoming has 3,000 irrigation ditches and canals, with a total length of nearly 5,000 miles, exclusive of the laterals.

Eighth. That more than \$10,000,000 are invested in irrigation canals and works, and over \$15,000,000 have been expended in the reclamation of desert lands.

Ninth. That the lands now reclaimed, if divided into small farms, with the means of transportation which would furnish markets, would employ and support more than a quarter of a million people.

Tenth. That the great area of irrigable lands in Wyoming, which become enormously productive, is equal in extent to the combined irrigated area of Egypt and Italy, which support 10,000,000 of people.

Before leaving this branch of my remarks I wish to call the attention of the committee to the amount of improved lands in several of the States. The census of 1880 shows the area of improved farms in the following States to be:

	Acres.
Colorado	616,169
Connecticut	1,642,000
Delaware	746,000
Florida	947,640
Louisiana	2,739,000
Massachusetts	2,128,000
New Hampshire	2,308,000
New Jersey.....	2,996,000
Rhode Island	298,486
Vermont	3,286,000
West Virginia	3,792,327

GRAZING INTERESTS.

Closely allied to the farming industry are the grazing or pastoral interests. Contiguous to the valleys and plateaus susceptible of irrigation are lands aggregating 30,000,000 acres well adapted for grazing purposes. Indeed, there are no finer grazing fields in the world than are found in this Territory. The soil each year returns its crop of grass upon which all kinds of domestic farm animals may be kept each month in the year. Such is the quality of the grass that if these ranges are not overstocked the percentage of loss is not greater than on a well conducted farm.

In the last five years the manner of conducting this business has been greatly changed. The herds have been improved; great crops of cultivated grasses are harvested. In this wise the capacity of a given section to carry stock is increased and the liability of the business to losses during the winter months greatly lessened. In Wyoming there are at least 3,000 Angora goats (a new business), 175,000 horses, 1,250,000 sheep, and 1,500,000 neat cattle. These great herds of domestic animals of civilized man have entirely supplanted the buffalo, which furnished to the Indian his choicest meat, a roof for his wigwam, and coverlet and mattress for his bed.

FORESTS.

There are from eight to ten millions of acres of forests in Wyoming. Probably two-thirds of this area is covered with a good quality of pine and spruce. These lands, with the exception of small areas included in the grant to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, are still owned by the General Government. With the proper protection these forests will build up an important commerce and always afford to the inhabitants of Wyoming an abundant supply of lumber to meet the demands of the city and the agricultural and mining interests, besides being the means of regulating and holding up the annual water supply derived from the melting snows of the mountains until required by the farmer in the irrigation of his crops.

These forests have scarcely been disturbed. Indeed those acquainted with the forest area say that the value of these forests has greatly increased since the organization of the Territory, through the protection given by the laws, not of the United States, but of the Territory, enacted to prevent the spread of fires.

Mr. Speaker, in a most cursory manner I have referred to three of the great resources of Wyoming, the agricultural, pastoral, and lumber interests. These within themselves are sufficient to make a populous and wealthy State. They pertain to the soil—those vegetable products grown solely by nature's laws, controlled and directed in part by the planting, cultivating, and harvesting of the skilled husbandman.

MINERALS.

In passing to those resources which have already been formed, which lie embedded wholly or in part under the surface of the ground, known as mineral resources, I believe I may say without fear of successful contradiction that nowhere else in this broad land where nature has been so beneficent have the great upheavals of the past ages disclosed and brought to light minerals more diversified, in greater abundance, and by their peculiar characteristics better adapted to satisfy the wants and skill of man than have been discovered

in this Territory. In minerals Wyoming is one of nature's great store-houses. It would take the learning of the skilled mineralogist to enumerate and classify all these discoveries. They include gold, silver, lead, tin, asbestos, mica, graphite, kaolin, fire-clay, salt, and inexhaustible quantities of marble, petroleum, iron, soda, and coal. In the last-named products lie untold wealth for Wyoming.

The oil-bearing area extends over a country more than 300 miles long and averaging from 50 to 75 miles wide, but little developed. There are great flowing wells that have not yet been reached by the transportation companies.

The country has been examined by experts. Actual tests and discovery confirm the statement that as soon as the product can be utilized Wyoming will become one of the great oil-producing sections of the globe.

The deposits and lakes of sulphate and carbonate of sodium are the most extensive yet discovered on the continent. The iron does not have to be discovered. The ore is found in great quantities of superior quality in many different portions of the Territory. Coal is found in every county of good quality for generating steam and for domestic purposes. In the north-eastern portion of the Territory within the past few months great veins of excellent coking coal have been developed. The coal area is known to underlie not less than 30,000 of square miles.

These great resources have scarcely been touched, yet the production of coal last year amounted to 2,000,000 of tons, which, at the doors of the consumers, brought to the miners and transportation companies \$13,000,000.

This production is certain; it is not the result of speculation; it is not affected by drought or flood.

The production at the dump is equal in value to 20,000,000 of bushels of grain in the neighboring State of Nebraska. It requires as much labor, as many engines and cars to distribute it as it requires to transport 70,000,000 bushels of grain.

The production has only been limited by the facilities for its transportation.

The demand is double the present output. Should the production increase in the same ratio for the next five years that it has in the past, it will reach 5,000,000 tons. This coal has a widespread reputation from the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. It furnishes the greater portion of the State of Nebraska with fuel. It provides the power for the engines over thousands of miles of railroads. Without it the Union and Central Pacific Railroads could scarcely be operated. It is the chief fuel of many of the smelters in Montana. It finds a ready market in seven States and Territories.

Unlike in the prairie States, is found in Wyoming in abundance almost every kind of material required to supply the wants of men. Here are marbles of every hue and variety, granite of various colors and qualities, and lime and sand rocks. These, with the lumber procured from the forests, afford the material for the building of towns and cities, the construction of irrigation works, the improvements of farms, for the opening of mines.

The material is at hand for inexpensive or for monuments and buildings of the most costly character. These products have already made a considerable commerce between Wyoming and the States east of her that nature has not so abundantly supplied with such material. This commerce, with increased means of transportation, must become very important.

Manufacturing establishments come with capital and a considerable population. Yet Wyoming has already made progress in this direction. In the Territory there is a rolling-mill, large machine and railway repair shops, flouring-mills, a glass factory, tanneries, planing-mills, founderies, harness and saddle factories. No country offers better facilities for manufacturing. The raw materials are in abundance for the creation of trade and industrial establishments. Within 10 miles of a large glass factory at Laramie City are all the products that enter into the manufacture of glass, of the best quality and in abundance.

The greatest nations are those that have a great variety of resources. The same is true of States. The rolling-mill, the furnace, and factory give employment for the masses.

If for any reason there is a loss in one branch of industry this year, it is compensated by the profits of some other industrial establishment; consequently the depression and suffering incident to the failure of crops in a State strictly agricultural are scarcely ever heard of in a country with numerous developed industries.

Mines of precious minerals become exhausted. The iron and coal of Wyoming will not be exhausted in thousands of years. These base materials are of more value to make a wealthy and populous State than all the precious materials yet discovered on the continent. They enter into the wants and comforts of every-day life. They provide the basis of power and the strength to control it. They furnish the important factor for the road-bed and the steam to propel the carriages and vehicles for the transportation of man in comfort and safety and the articles of trade with celerity. They overcome distance and make us one people, one nation, in sentiment and feeling. Their combined power could not be supplied by all the animal life of the globe.

EDUCATION

Wyoming early in her history took an exalted stand in educational matters. The people have willingly taxed themselves for the maintenance of public schools. With a compulsory system the opportunity has been offered and enforced for the education of all the children that have been accessible.

Notwithstanding the immigration, it is believed that the illiterate class over ten years of age has not increased the 2.6 per cent. of the population as shown by the census of 1880.

I do not know of a man or woman who lived a portion of his or her childhood in Wyoming that is unable to read and write. Good public schools are supported in every settlement where enough children can be gotten together to justify the employment of a teacher. The teachers are carefully examined. In all the towns of any size, good graded schools are maintained. A university is supported at public expense, offering a higher education for all children of the Territory that desire to avail themselves of its advantages.

In addition to the public schools well patronized private schools and educational institutions are established. The Territory has not derived a cent from donations of public lands.

The Territory has not asked nor has it received one dollar of aid for the purposes stated from the General Government.

The people last year expended for educational purposes nearly \$250,000. They have raised and expended during the past ten years for this purpose over \$1,000,000.

INSTITUTIONS

The public buildings erected and the institutions maintained characterize an intelligent and progressive people. To accomplish what they have done, they have provided the necessary money largely by taxation.

They adopted the plan to meet the greater part of the principal of their obligations as soon as the liability occurred, and thereby avoid an ever-increasing debt. You have not been generous enough to give them one public building. What they have done has been without your aid or encouragement. Few new countries have done better, and in comparison with her accumulated wealth few States can make a better showing.

Of the Territorial institutions maintained I will call your attention to the following:

A water department, at the head of which is a skilled hydraulic engineer, for the purpose of investigating the questions pertaining to the reclamation and irrigation of the arid lands and the distribution and division of the waters of the Territory.

A department of mineralogy, at the head of which is an experienced geologist, to investigate and give free information as to the mining resources of the Territory.

A veterinary department, to prevent the introduction and spread of disease among the live-stock of the Territory.

A fish hatchery, for the propagation of fish and the stocking of the streams of the Territory.

A university, the building and grounds of which have cost \$100,000.

A deaf and dumb and blind asylum, erected at a cost of \$10,000.

An insane asylum, erected at a cost of \$75,000.

A poor-farm, for a home for those who, by reason of age and misfortune, are unable to labor, the cost of which when completed will be \$25,000.

A capitol building has been erected at a cost of \$275,000, a better building than that possessed by fifteen of the States.

A penitentiary is in course of construction which will cost \$100,000.

The counties of the Territory almost without exception are well provided with substantial court-houses and jails, and in some instances with good hospitals.

Public sentiment has been in favor of making but few new counties, believing that the benefit to be derived is more than offset by the expenses of extra sets of county officers. The cities, towns, and villages of the Territory are well built and are well provided with good business blocks and are full of comfortable homes. The cities and towns are well governed. There are eight of the incorporated cities that are provided with water-works and five are lighted with electricity. The cities and towns are well provided with elegant churches and good school-houses.

The banking interests, which represent in a measure the integrity of a people, also speak well for our business affairs. Permit me to call your attention to the following data. It is a better showing than has heretofore been made by any new State except those admitted under the omnibus bill in 1889.

BANKING INTERESTS.

There are nine national and eleven private banks in Wyoming.

A recent report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows:

That no national bank has ever suspended or gone into liquidation in that Territory. Four private banks have failed only.

That the first institution under the national-banking law was organized in 1871.

That there was not in banking capital in the Territory at that time \$150,000.

That the total of the items of resources of the nine national banks of that Territory is now nearly \$4,000,000.

Add to this total the items of resources of the private banks, and the aggregate is over \$5,000,000. This is as much or in excess of the banking resources of either of four States, all of which have been in the Union for twenty-five years or more.

These States have, respectively, one, two, five, and seven Representatives in Congress.

This table shows the steady increase each year in the banking resources and business of the Territory. It will be noted that at no time has there been any retrogression:

**SUMMARY OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES,
AND THE TOTALS, ETC., WYOMING TERRITORY.**

Date	No. of banks.	Loans & discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstand- ing circ- ulation.	Individual deposits.	Totals.
1871	1	\$ 77,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 75,000	.....	\$ 3,000	\$ 27,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 161,000
1872	1	99,000	30,000	26,000	75,000	.....	5,000	27,000	81,000	188,000
1873	2	203,000	60,000	34,000	125,000	.....	23,000	51,000	162,000	363,000
1874	2	199,000	60,000	58,000	125,000	\$ 10,000	26,000	54,000	190,000	412,000
1875	2	246,000	60,000	62,000	125,000	16,000	49,000	49,000	297,000	539,000
1876	2	198,000	60,000	96,000	125,000	21,000	29,000	50,000	265,000	498,000
1877	2	303,000	60,000	89,000	125,000	25,000	62,000	52,000	311,000	580,000
1878	2	285,000	60,000	129,000	125,000	25,000	89,000	42,000	369,000	657,000
1879	2	385,000	60,000	79,000	125,000	50,000	58,000	53,000	444,000	753,000
1880	2	492,000	64,000	109,000	150,000	50,000	39,000	52,000	535,000	841,000
1881	3	730,000	94,000	201,000	225,000	50,000	48,000	83,000	856,000	1,306,000
1882	4	991,000	194,000	219,000	425,000	78,000	71,000	127,000	1,185,000	1,928,000
1883	4	1,313,000	219,000	242,000	425,000	103,000	95,000	123,000	1,604,000	2,436,000
1884	4	1,604,000	235,000	209,000	525,000	78,000	107,000	138,000	1,418,000	2,509,000
1885	5	1,861,000	155,000	309,000	800,000	140,000	152,000	140,000	1,744,000	3,067,000
1886	6	2,335,000	180,000	401,000	900,000	167,000	193,000	160,000	1,768,000	3,398,000
1887	8	2,527,000	224,000	305,000	1,075,000	210,000	180,000	201,000	1,697,000	3,568,000
1888	9	2,419,000	249,000	298,000	1,175,000	213,000	115,000	221,000	1,731,000	3,654,000
1889	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,726,000

I desire to make some comparisons as follows:

State.	Date.	National Banks.	Total Revenues.	Average
Mississippi	Sept. 30, 1889	12	\$4,200,000	\$350,000
Florida	do	13	4,278,000	328,000
West Virginia	do	20	7,588,000	379,000
Arkansas	do	8	4,764,000	599,500
Wyoming	do	9	3,272,600	414,000

I should add that two more national banks are in process of organization.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The people have managed their affairs well.

They have the best credit at home and abroad. They have guarded their credit at every stage with jealous care. Neither the Territory nor any county, city, or school district has ever defaulted in the payment of any obligation or any accruing interest thereon at maturity. The Territory has not at any time had a floating indebtedness. An auditor's warrant only floats the time it takes it to go to the office of the treasurer. The total indebtedness of the Territory is \$320,000. No bonds of the Territory bear over 6 per cent interest.

No bonds have ever been sold by the Territory for less than 5 per cent. above par and some as high as 12 per cent. premium.

These bonds can not be bought for less than 18 per cent. premium in New England, where they are held.

On January 10, 1890, after every obligation had been paid, there was in the treasury \$230,000.

The result of a levy of 8 mills on the actual wealth of the Territory on the 1st day of January, 1890, would, with the cash on hand, have paid every obligation of the Territory, and of the counties, cities, towns, and school districts therein, and have left public property of the value of more than \$2,000,000.

During the entire history of the Territory, not one defalcation of a Territorial officer has occurred.

During the past five years the Territory has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in the erection of her public buildings and not a whisper or scandal has been heard with reference to those who have had control of these matters.

Open the books of some of the States and make a better showing.

WEALTH.

Wyoming is well prepared to take care of a State government. Commencing with an assessable wealth of \$6,924,000 in 1870, an increase of \$4,333,000 was made by 1880. The property of the Territory was assessed at \$31,500,000 in 1889, and this after a reduction was made on the live-stock of the Territory, owing to a depreciation of values, to the amount of \$5,000,000. The actual wealth of the Territory is four times greater than the amount returned as the assessable wealth, as shown by the following table:

Items.	Actual. value.	Assessed. value.
Railroad property	\$35,000,000	\$6,163,000
Live-stock	40,000,000	9,000,000
Improved farms and ranches	15,000,000	3,000,000
Developed mines	15,000,000	Not assessed.
Churches and schools, county, city, and Territorial property	2,500,000	Do.
Irrigation works and improvements	10,000,000	Do.

For the purpose of the argument, I desire to call your attention to the following facts by way of comparison. To be absolutely within bounds, let us call the actual wealth of Wyoming \$100,000,000. Since no effort was made before the census of 1860 to collect data of the assessable wealth of the several States, I have assumed that the assessable wealth of the several States was 60 per cent. of the actual wealth.

The following table shows the amount of assessable and true wealth of several of the States at the date of admission or at periods subsequent thereto:

	Years after admission.	Actual wealth.	Assessable. wealth.
Wisconsin	2	\$ 42,000,000	\$31,200,000
Arkansas	14	39,000,000	23,400,000
Florida	5	23,000,000	13,800,000
Iowa	5	24,000,000	13,200,000
Oregon	2	19,000,000	11,400,000
Minnesota	2	52,294,000	32,087,730
California	....	22,161,000	13,296,000
Kansas	....	31,327,000	22,500,000
Wyoming, in 1889	....	100,000,000	31,500,000

POSTAL STATISTICS.

One of the surest indications of the prosperity in a community is found in the statistics of the postal service. The receipts in Wyoming during 1888 were as follows:

Total postal receipts in Wyoming during the last year amounted to \$70,235.12	
Receipts from the sale of postage-stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards were.....	63,978.18
From box-rents	6,253.05
Paid to postmasters for compensation.....	33,027.24
For clerks in post-offices, fuel, and rent.....	4,836.37
Clerks	477.25

There are nearly two hundred post-offices in the Territory, of which six are Presidential offices.

WYOMING MAKING RAPID STRIDES IN RAILROAD BUILDING.

There are about 900 miles of operated railways in the Territory.

The principal railroad companies of the central west are locating lines and securing rights of way in Wyoming.

The Burlington Railway system operates a through line from Cheyenne, the capital of the Territory, to Chicago.

The Northwestern Railroad system has built and is operating a line of road in the central portion of the Territory, connecting with its eastern system. This company has located from its present terminus a road to Ogden, Utah, which will make another through line to the Pacific.

The Cheyenne and Northern Railroad has completed 125 miles of road north from the capital of the Territory.

The Union Pacific Railroad traverses the Territory through its entire length from east to west.

The Union Pacific Railway Company built, during the year 1889, a road to the newly opened coal-mines in Carbon County.

The Burlington system constructed last year a road from Central Nebraska to the fields of coking coal in Northeastern Wyoming. Additional railroad mileage is now under contract that will cost over \$1,000,000. Even in the dead of winter engineers are in the field surveying and locating new lines. No less than four transcontinental lines are located across her borders. That Wyoming will soon double her railroad mileage there can be no doubt.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The best constitutions made are those that emanate directly from the people.

The inhabitants of a new State should always be left untrammelled by law or precedents when making the fundamental law.

A constitution should be the result of deliberation and thought.

I do not believe under any condition the people of Wyoming, not even if granted half a hundred of constitutional conventions, could obtain a better result for themselves than the constitution with which they ask to be incorporated into the Union.

It will bear a critical examination, and an honest comparison of its provisions with those of any one of the State constitutions will not result to its discredit.

The time will not permit me to review it in detail, and sufficient for the present will be to call attention to a few of its provisions.

The people selected from their best men to make it. These were selected without much regard to their party affiliation. They had the best guide to govern them, the experience of the people for a period of twenty years. A young people, without the prejudice of old communities to influence them, they incorporated in the constitution the results of the best thought of those who in this progressive age have made constitutional law life's study.

The constitution is progressive, yet conservative enough to keep the managers of public affairs in the beaten paths which will afford to the people the best form of republican government.

The constitution presented is republican in form and makes no distinction in civil and political rights on account of sex, race, or color, and it is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

The constitution will give an economical government; indeed, less expensive to the people than that under the Territorial system. It creates no unnecessary or ornamental officers.

The Legislature, in the first instance, is small, the two houses being comprised of 16 and 33 members, respectively. The first session may be extended to sixty days only; subsequent sessions, to forty days only.

Special legislation of every character is prohibited. Every safeguard is thrown around a bill from its introduction in either house to its final passage or defeat.

The constitution, in addition to the usual veto power, authorizes the governor to withhold his approval to individual items in appropriation bills. The constitution limits the indebtedness of the State and all political divisions of the State and the expenditures of any one year to the amount of the annual revenues, unless expressly authorized by a vote of the people.

It inhibits the voting of aid or loaning of credit to any railroad company or corporation by the State or any subdivision thereof.

It abolishes the fee system except in a few limited cases.

The constitution protects the right of the people against trusts and corporations and combinations.

It makes ample provision for public schools. It places every protection around the school funds of the State.

It throws every safeguard around the land donated by the Government to aid in the support of public schools and the building up of State institutions.

The provision most to be commended is that clause that makes no discrimination on account of sex, so far as political rights are concerned. The people of Wyoming after a practice and experience during their entire Territorial life hesitated not one moment on this subject. They were substantially of one mind. The manner in which woman has exercised her right of elective franchise has left few men indeed who would deprive her of the privilege if it were in their power to do so.

The entire article relating to suffrage and elections is worthy of consideration. If a pure ballot and an honest election are obtainable by law, it is provided for in the constitution adopted by the people of Wyoming.

All criticisms of this constitution by the press and people have been in words of commendation.

The Senate Committee on Territories says of the constitution:

'Your committee find much to praise and nothing to condemn in the constitution which has been adopted, and believe that the highest and best interests of its people, as well as the strength and glory of the Republic, will be subserved by its immediate admission as a State. The bill referred to the committee conforms to the bill recommended at the last session of Congress

for an enabling act, except as to the method of admission; and with some verbal and unimportant amendments in the text the committee recommend that it do pass.'

The people of Wyoming had a high precedent for their action. An act was passed by the Confederate Congress—or the Congress of the thirteen original States—providing for a convention, not to frame a constitution, but a convention to submit amendments to the Articles of Confederation. When that convention met they disregarded the instructions that they had received from Congress, and proceeded to form a constitution for the States, not as an amendment to the Articles of Confederation, but as an original document.

This action of the convention was urged as a reason why the Constitution should not be accepted by the States. The Constitution was a good one, and you are here today because of its adoption and wise provisions. The convention that framed it was composed of fifty-five members, and thirty-nine of its members signed it. The Wyoming constitutional convention was composed of fifty-five members, of which forty signed the constitution.

The SPEAKER **pro tempore**. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BAKER. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wyoming may be permitted to conclude his remarks.

The SPEAKER **pro tempore**. General leave has already been granted to gentlemen who desire to extend their remarks.

Mr. SPRINGER. But the request of the gentleman from New York is that the gentleman from Wyoming may have a privilege of concluding his remarks. There is no objection, of course, if the time is taken out of the time allotted to that side.

Mr. BAKER. I move that the gentleman be permitted to finish his remarks.

Mr. SPRINGER. To be taken out of the time on that side?

Mr. BAKER. Certainly.

The SPEAKER **pro tempore**. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I may not have been present when the gentleman referred to it, but from his large familiarity with that Territory I should be glad to have his judgment as to the population.

Mr. CAREY. I think our population will run anywhere from 110,000 to 125,000.

The constitution in the case of Wyoming was framed by a convention which emanated directly from the people; and as my time is limited I shall briefly call the attention of the House, especially of gentlemen on the opposite side of it, to the case of Oregon.

Forty years ago Oregon applied for admission to the Union with a constitution which was formed by that people without any authority of Congress. The people of Oregon live under that constitution today. In the discussion that took place in the Senate and the House of Representatives, it was declared to be among the best constitutions that had been presented by any people up to that time asking for admission as a State.

I wish also to call your attention to the fact that Oregon stood with two Senators and a Representative ready to be admitted the very moment

the bill for the admission of the State was passed. They had elected State officers, Mr. William H. Seward, who was then one of the ablest of those composing the Senate of the United States, stood up and declared in favor of the people of Oregon, and notwithstanding that they were here with two Senators and a Representative directly opposed to him politically, he championed the cause of the people of Oregon, and Oregon was admitted as a State.

I would like to call the attention of the gentleman of Georgia to the case of Michigan. The people of Michigan were not admitted under an act of Congress, but on a constitution framed by a convention having its origin in a Democratic convention of Wayne County, in that State.

Mr. SPRINGER. Will the gentleman from Wyoming allow me a moment in that connection?

Mr. CAREY. With pleasure.

Mr. SPRINGER. If the gentleman will refer to part 2 of the Charters and Constitutions of the United States, under the head of Oregon, page 1492, he will find that the constitution of Oregon when admitted to the Union was framed by a convention chosen under the act of the Territorial Legislature of Oregon, no enabling act having been passed by Congress.

Mr. CAREY. I shall refer to that presently. Now, will the gentleman be kind enough to read what were the preliminaries in the Michigan case?

Mr. SPRINGER. I was not referring to Michigan, but to Oregon. The gentleman said that Oregon was admitted to the Union under a constitution framed without authority of law.

Mr. CAREY. What I referred to was that there was no previous act of Congress. I am glad to hear the gentleman now admit, since he made such a strong fight against South Dakota, that a Territorial Legislature has such power as he states was exercised in the case of Oregon.

Mr. SPRINGER. I never denied it.

Mr. CAREY. I am glad to hear it.

Mr. SPRINGER. In the case of Oregon a convention was held under the act of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. CAREY. Then you claim that they have a right to pass such an act?

Mr. SPRINGER. They have not done that in this case.

Mr. CAREY. The inhabitants of the new States should always be left untrammelled by law or precedents when they are making their fundamental law. The constitution should be the result of deliberation. The only questions for Congress to determine are whether it represents the wishes of the people and is in form republican.

I want to say to my Democratic friends that from the very commencement of the State movement in Wyoming there has been no written agreement, but an implied agreement, that no political questions in a partisan sense should be discussed in the organization of the State government; and for that reason they did not elect State officers and did not send Senators and a member of Congress here with the constitution. The convention was composed of able men.

No better body of men ever assembled in the Western country than the men who composed the convention; and I want to say to my Democratic

friends that from the organization of the convention until its close it never divided on a political question.

I want to say further to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Springer) that the convention was composed of fifty-five delegates. Fifty-one delegates, I think, qualified by taking the oath; forty delegates signed the constitution; nearly all the other delegates requested that their names be signed to the constitution. Some of the delegates had to leave before the final revision was agreed to in the constitutional convention. I do not know of a man of the fifty-five members elected who was opposed to the constitution. I believe every man would have signed it if he could have remained until the final revision.

Mr. BAKER. Will the gentleman allow me in that connection to call attention to the fact that only thirty-nine signed the original Constitution of the United States?

Mr. CAREY. Well, forty signed the Wyoming constitution.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. Would another election change the result of that particularly?

Mr. CAREY. No, sir. The people have presented the constitution under which they desire to live.

Mr. STRUBLE. You say that that was a unanimous report of the Senate committee.

Mr. CAREY. It was a unanimous report of the Senate committee. Its chairman has been over the bill time and again, and this is the result: That is the bill upon which the members of this House will be asked to vote without regard to the three amendments. The bill fits the constitution and the constitution will be put in full operation by the bill under consideration.

The minority report says:

'There is no State in the Union which contains such provisions in its constitution; nor is there a State or nation in the civilized world where women are permitted to hold office and vote, except in a few instances relating to school offices.'

Woman suffrage is not a new question. It is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. It is not unrepugnant.

In New Jersey, under the Articles of Confederation, women had the right of suffrage. New Jersey became a State of the Union with woman suffrage. Women were not deprived of the right until 1807. The other States of the Union did not object to her exercising the elective franchise in the State of New Jersey. In England she votes in municipal matters; in Scotland and Wales and in the Isle of Wight; and in Ontario, on the northern portion of our boundary, a province which is as large as the States of New York and Michigan combined, she votes for everything except member of Parliament.

In British Columbia she votes in all matters except for members of Parliament. A law has been passed in Australia giving her suffrage; the same also in New Zealand. I should say that suffrage in some of these instances is limited to unmarried women. But it is not even new in our own country. Women exercise the right to vote and to hold office in the State of Kansas; in municipal affairs, I think in all cases in cities of a certain class.

Mr. KELLEY. In all cities.

Mr. CAREY. In all cities; I thank you.

I want to say further to the gentleman from Illinois that women today have the right in seventeen States to vote on school matters.

This minority report is a most remarkable production; notwithstanding my friend had nearly six weeks after the bill was reported to this House, after it had been considered in this House, on almost the very last day he filed the minority report. He gave as his excuse that he had not the time in which to prepare it.

This minority report consists in a magazine article by Goldwin Smith, an extreme conservative educated in England, a man who resides, I believe, in a British province. It consists also in an article of Mrs. Leonard, a most estimable woman, a woman who, I think, has been successful in a political way in Massachusetts. She had been prominent as a member of the board having in charge certain reform institutions in that State. It is said that she is one of the best officers they have in the State of Massachusetts. She has been the peer of the ablest men in this regard. She is a living example that woman has the ability to vote and hold office.

Then comes an article on which the gentleman from Illinois depends, written by Miss Whitney, which is full of beautiful sentiment and full of poetry. He has used woman's argument against woman. If his theory is correct woman's argument should have no weight one way or the other. If she has not the capacity to vote, has she the ability to discuss the question? I desire to call attention to a Supreme Court decision bearing upon this question (*Minor vs. Hoppersett*, 21 Wall., 162):

The Court said:

'The United States has no voters in the States of its own creation. The elective officers of the United States are all elected, directly or indirectly, by State votes. * * * It is not necessary to inquire whether this power of supervision thus given Congress is sufficient to authorize any interference with the State laws prescribing the qualifications of voters, for no such interference has ever been attempted. The power of the State in this particular is certainly supreme until Congress acts.'

On the adoption of the Constitution, in no State were all citizens permitted to vote, but various and sometimes stringent restrictions were imposed upon the suffrage in the State constitutions:

'The right of suffrage when granted will be protected. He who has it can only be deprived of it by due process of law, but in order to claim protection he must first show that he has the right.

No new State has ever been admitted to the Union which has conferred the right of suffrage upon women, and this has never been considered a valid objection to her admission.'

After stating in many ways that the right of suffrage is not conferred by the Constitution of the United States and in every way giving the idea, not expressed directly in words, that the question of suffrage is one for each State to settle for itself, subject to certain enumerated restrictions, in which, however, the question of sex does not enter, the court says:

'If the law is wrong it ought to be changed; but the power for that is not with us. The arguments addressed to us bearing upon such a view of the subject may perhaps be sufficient to induce those having the power to make the alteration, but they ought not to be permitted to influence our judgment in determining the present rights of the parties now litigating before us.

Being unanimously of the opinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one and that the constitutions and laws of the several States which commit that important trust to men alone are not necessarily void, we affirm the judgment.'

United States vs. Cruishack, 92 United States, page 555, it was cited from Minor vs. Hoppersett with approval:

'The Constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States.'

It was also cited from United States vs. Reese et al., 92 United States, page 214, with approval:

'The right of suffrage is not a necessary attribute of national citizenship. * * * The right to vote in the States comes from the States, but the right of prohibited discrimination comes from the United States. The first has not been granted by the Constitution of the United States, but the last has been.'

The minority report lays stress on the fact that the vote was small on the adoption of the constitution. Those who vote control those who do not vote. There was no contest over the constitution; no effort was made to get out the vote. The universal exclamation in Wyoming was that day, "Everybody favors the constitution, and what is the use of voting." I have seen important measures pass this House by one vote, and the Speaker would strain his ear to catch that one vote.

Why? Because there was no objection to the proposition. Voters are gotten out to vote for men; rarely will they turn out to vote except in small numbers for or against a constitution or for an amendment to a constitution.

There was no election for officers on the day the constitution was submitted to the people of Wyoming. The Democrats and Republicans in the start said: "Let us have a constitution under which we will be willing to live. We will not elect State officers until Congress says we may."

I have hastily looked up some figures. They are interesting. In 1835 the question was submitted to the people of Pennsylvania to vote for or against a constitutional convention. On the same day, at the same election, a governor was elected. The total vote for governor was within a few votes of 200,000; the total vote on the other question was 86,570. A constitution was submitted in 1838. On the same day a governor was elected. The total vote on the constitution was less than half that cast for the candidate for governor. The question was submitted to the people of New York in 1867 whether there should be a constitutional convention. The total vote cast on this question was 287,947; for secretary of state, same election 698,128.

Same year, a question of prohibition or no prohibition submitted to the people of Maine. Total vote on question, 24,893; same election, vote cast for governor, 103,684.

In Wisconsin in 1871 people voted on certain constitutional amendments. The total vote was 57,750; total on State officers, 147,000. Again, in 1882 certain constitutional amendments were voted upon. The total vote on these questions was less than one-fourth of that cast for State officers at the same time.

These are not exceptional cases. The people do not turn out to vote for or against constitutions. In Illinois a new constitution was submitted to the people in 1870. The constitution made radical changes in the stereotyped

State constitution. It was widely discussed, yet at the election the total vote for and against the constitution was about 50 per cent only of that cast for State treasurer and a Congressman at large.

I think the gentleman from Illinois was the secretary of the convention that made the constitution which was submitted to the people in 1870. Is that true?

Mr. SPRINGER nodded assent.

Mr. CAREY. I am sorry that my friend from Georgia (Mr. Barnes) has left. I merely call attention to his own case to fortify my theory "that unless there is opposition the vote is always small."

The gentleman from Georgia came to Congress in the Forty-ninth the first time. His district gave 9,166 votes; 1,277; 161 votes—altogether 10,604 votes. He came back to the Fiftieth Congress. It is noted in the record at that time that there were for BARNES 1,944. He has written out against that, "no opposition." (Laughter.)

Mr. BARNES. I did not write it, but it was so.

Mr. CAREY. In the Fifty-first Congress he must have had some opposition. There were 6,577 for Mr. BARNES; for Lyon 797. I merely call attention to this to show that where there is no opposition the vote will always be small.

The minority report calls attention to the vote given at the election for Delegate of 1888 and then to the vote cast for and against the constitution. I was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, and I had a good deal of opposition. In the Fiftieth Congress the Democratic party announced in their papers that they would not nominate anybody against me. The result was that only about half of the vote of the Territory was polled. In other words, I only received about half of the vote of the Territory. There was no opposition.

I desire further to call attention to the fact that the gentleman from Illinois in the last Congress reported a bill which included the Territory of Wyoming.

When did my friend from Illinois (Mr. Springer) have the change of heart? In the last Congress he reported a bill for the admission of Wyoming, Idaho, and Arizona. Permit me to read some extracts from section 2 of that bill (H.R. 12411):

'Sec. 2. That all persons who shall have resided within the limits of said proposed States for sixty days, and are otherwise qualified by the laws of said Territories to vote for representatives to the Legislative Assemblies thereof, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form conventions in said Territories; and the qualifications for delegates to such conventions shall be such as by the laws of said Territories, respectively, persons are required to possess to be eligible to the Legislative Assemblies thereof. * * * And all persons resident in said proposed States who are qualified voters of said Territories, as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the election of delegates, and upon the ratification or rejection of the constitutions, under such rules and regulations as said conventions may prescribe, not in conflict with this act.'

If the bill had become a law the women would have voted for delegates to the constitutional convention and for or against any constitution that might have been submitted.

He can not claim he was ignorant of the fact that women enjoyed full political rights, for I was called upon to give my views on the matter in the Forty-ninth Congress before the Committee on Territories, at a meeting at which Mr. Springer was present. I think he presided over this particular meeting, owing to the absence of Mr. Hill, the chairman.

Every county was represented in the convention. There was no contested seat; no complications; everybody was entirely satisfied. The result that was obtained by this action has not only been ratified by the people and fully accepted by the people, but it has another indorsement. It has been acknowledged by the gentleman from Illinois that the Legislative Assembly has some authority in these matters. The Legislature adjourned on the 14th of this month, the upper branch of which was Democratic and the lower branch Republican. They have presented a memorial to this House, and that, too, by a unanimous vote, asking that the Territory may be admitted under the constitution that has been adopted and presented by the people.

If there ever was unanimity in the presentation of a case by a people it is in the case of Wyoming Territory. The Democratic central committee met at the capitol and by a unanimous vote asked Congress for admission. Of the thirty-three newspapers, Democratic and Republican, published in the Territory, all except one weekly paper have indorsed admission under this constitution. If there has been any protest I have not heard of it. Indeed, the great protest is a clipping from a newspaper in Crook County where the rival towns, Sundance and Newcastle, were making a fight on the division of the county. That is quoted as evidence to defeat the admission of the people of Wyoming under this constitution which they have presented.

The early statesmen of our country, actuated by their power of forecast and ambition for the Union which had been cemented by the trials, hardships, and blood of the soldiers of the Revolution, saw the necessity of adding new territory and preparing the same at the earliest possible time to become States of the Union. Their action, as well as that of those who have followed them in the management of the public affairs, has resulted in the making of precedents to guide a people when taking the initial steps to become a State of the Union. Forms have been disregarded, and each case has been decided on its merits.

Some States have been admitted under enabling acts; and others with constitutions framed and ratified by the people previous to the passage of any act of Congress on the subject. In all ways have the new States offered themselves. They have been received, and whatever defect of form has appeared in their application has been cured by the acts of admission.

Of the States admitted, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maine, Michigan, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, California, and Oregon were not authorized to form the constitution presented by previous acts of Congress. The same was true of Wisconsin and Nebraska, as these failed to follow the acts provided by Congress. Kentucky became a State with a constitution that was not ratified by the people; Florida, with a constitution that was stored away with the dusty and moldy papers that accumulate at the capitol and was almost forgotten for a period of seven years; California, with a constitution made by a convention called into existence by an unauthorized order of a military governor; and Nebraska, with a constitution framed by the Territorial Legislature.

I defy any one to find a precedent among the twenty-nine legislative States where a people have presented themselves in a form more regular than

do now the good people of Wyoming. This people had not a written law, yet they followed that unwritten law which the American only can follow, and obtained better results than could have been possible had they been governed by a solemn legislative act.

Place the true American anywhere, and amid the confusion he will anticipate the statutes that will follow his acts, and will evolve law and government not inconsistent with the republican form instituted by his fathers. The manner in which the people of Wyoming present themselves is to them a high compliment.

HISTORY OF THE STATE MOVEMENT.

The plan followed by the people is best told by the report of the committee. In 1888 the Legislative Assembly of Wyoming memorialized Congress for an enabling act. Bills were introduced in both branches of the last Congress to enable the people of Wyoming to form a State constitution and for the admission of the State. During the last days of that Congress a bill was unanimously reported to the Senate, and an omnibus bill including Wyoming was unanimously reported to the House. There was no further action on these bills.

After the adjournment of Congress the board of county commissioners of nearly all of the counties in the Territory by resolutions asked the governor, chief justice, and secretary to apportion the Territory into delegate districts, and the governor to call an election for a constitutional convention in the manner provided by the bill unanimously reported to the Senate. The action was taken and the provisions of the bill were followed, the result being the constitution framed and adopted under which the people now ask to be admitted as a State.

The Legislative Assembly of the Territory which adjourned *sine die* on the 14th of March instant, by a memorial to Congress praying for the admission of Wyoming as a State with the constitution framed, unanimously approved the action of the people in the making and ratification of the constitution. All the people are agreed; there are no contending factions growing out of the proposed admission of the State.

PRECEDENTS FOR LIKE ACTION.

Can we do better than to take the opinions of some of the ablest men that the nation has produced? We may go back to the builders of the Union. Mr. Madison said in the case of Tennessee:

'The inhabitants of that district of country were at present in a degraded situation; they were deprived of a right essential to freemen, the right of being represented in Congress. Laws were made without their consent or by their consent in part only. An exterior power had authority over their laws; an exterior power appointed their executives, which was not analogous to the other parts of the United States, and not justified by anything but an obvious and imperious necessity.

He did not mean by this to censure the regulations of this provisional government, but he thought where there was doubt Congress ought to lean towards a decision which should give equal rights to every part of the American people.'

To Mr. Madison a Territorial government was unsatisfactory. It did not give the people residing therein equal right with those living in the States. His opinion was concurred in by his contemporaries, and Tennessee was admitted with the constitution which had originated with the people and without a previous enabling act by Congress.

The debate over the admission of Missouri was a protracted one. In that debate Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky, said:

'The Constitution, when it says 'New States may be admitted by Congress into the Union,' is silent upon the subject of numbers or boundary, but leaves that subject to the sound discretion of Congress. The manner in which that discretion has been exercised has been so uniform and invariable that it amounts to a law. It is, Mr. Chairman, a proclamation to the inhabitants of all the Territories that whenever their numbers approach to fifty or sixty thousand they shall be at liberty to burst from around them the bonds and chains of Territorial servitude and vassalage and assume and exercise the rights of self-government as the inalienable rights of mankind.'

Mr. Barbour, a United States Representative from Virginia, afterward one of judges of the Supreme Court, said:

'On my part it is contended that the power of Congress is limited to the simple alternative of admitting or not admitting; that even this power is subject to modifications; that they have not a moral right to refuse admission to a Territory whose situation and circumstances suit it for admission.'

Mr. Holmes, a Representative from Massachusetts, in this great debate said:

'The authority is to admit or not to admit, but not to prescribe conditions. What would be a fair construction of this? Surely not that Congress might hold a Territory in a colonial condition as long as they choose; nor that they might admit a new State with less political rights than another, but that the admission should be as soon as the people needed and were capable of supporting a State government.'

In Michigan's case the rule laid down was not less explicit. Mr. Benton declared:

'Conventions were ordinary acts of the people. They depended upon the inherent and inalienable rights. The people in any State may at any time meet in convention without a law of their Legislature and without any provision of Congress, any provision in their constitution, and may alter or abolish the whole frame of government as they please. The sovereign power to govern themselves was in the majority, and they could not be divested of it.'

Mr. Buchanan, on the same question, said:

'The precedent in the case of Tennessee has completely silenced all opposition in regard to the necessity of the previous acts of Congress to enable the people of Michigan to form a State constitution. It now seems to be conceded that our subsequent approbation is equivalent to our protest. This can no longer be doubted. They have the unquestionable power of waiving any irregularities in the mode of forming the constitution, had any such existed.'

California presented herself for admission as a State without having lived a day under a Territorial system. The debate that took place was prolonged. The discussions that grew out of this question and Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions were participated in by the intellectual giants of that

period. Mr. Calhoun, South Carolina's greatest son; Mr. Clay, Kentucky's greatest orator and the country's greatest commoner; Mr. Benton, the most illustrious man yet produced by Missouri; Mr. Cass, the great soldier, diplomat, and statesman of the northwest, and Mr. Webster, the greatest of all American constitutional lawyers, were just about to close their public careers. But one of them was living ten years later, at the breaking out of the civil war.

These great men had in their youth and during their early public life received inspiration from the actual participants of the Revolutionary struggle. They had been prominent in public affairs for more than a quarter of a century. They were of that generation who had received the infant Republic from its fathers as a glorious heritage, to be protected and transmitted to posterity. This great debate is memorable also for the reason that Seward, Hamlin, Douglas, and Chase, men destined within a few years to play most exalted parts in the history of their country, had but just entered upon their illustrious careers in the Senate of the United States.

The result of this debate was significant. It settled two questions: first, that there was no fixed number of people required for a new State and, second, that it was the right of the inhabitants living in the Territory of the United States, without previous authority by Congress, to form a constitution and present themselves for admission as a State of the Union.

Mr. Calhoun, in a speech delivered in the Senate in February, 1849, used these words:

'I hold it to be a fundamental principle of our political system that the people have a right to establish what government they may think proper for themselves; that every State about to become a member of this Union has a right to form its own government as it pleases, and that in order to be admitted there is but one qualification, and that is that the government shall be republican. There is no express provision to that effect, but it results from that important section which guarantees to every State in this Union a republican form of government.'

In the report made by Mr. Clay, from the compromise committee of thirteen, we take the following extract in relation to the admission of California:

'There are various instances prior to the case of California of the admission of new States into the Union without any previous authorization by Congress. The sole condition required by the Constitution of the United States in respect to the admission of a new State is that its constitution shall be republican in form.'

Mr. Cass, in the great debate on the subject of Territorial government (see Appendix to volume 22, *Globe*, page 59, 1850), said:

Are not the people of the Territories competent to manage their own internal affairs? Are they not of us and with us? bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh? the same people, with the same views, habits, and intelligence; all, indeed, which constitutes national identity? Ay, sir, and exhibiting by the very act of emigration a spirit of enterprise which commends them the more to our respect. Can not such a people administer their own government safely and wisely? Experience says they can. They have in every instance proved their capacity for self-government, and life, liberty, and property have been as well protected by their laws as by the laws of the States.

* * * * *

And the late proceedings in California to organize a government and the construction which has been the result, are the best proofs that could be offered of the capacity of the people to lay the foundations of their political institutions wisely and justly. * * * I know of no constitution in this broad Union where the principles of rational and progressive liberty are better secured than in this first great political offering from the shores of the Pacific.'

Mr. Benton, in the Senate of the United States, in reference to the objections urged against the admission of California for the reason that Congress had not authorized the people to form a constitution, said:

'The fact is admitted, but its consequence is denied. Congress has full power over the admission of new States, and may dispense with all preliminary forms when it pleases and come direct to the question of admission. It has admitted more new States without than with the previous authority of an act of Congress to form a constitution. Eight have been so admitted: Vermont, in 1791; Kentucky, 1792; Maine, 1820; Arkansas, 1836; Michigan, 1837; Florida, 1845; Iowa, 1846—eight in all, a majority of the whole number ever admitted, and stretching over a period of sixty years and reaching back to the venerable times of our early history when Washington was President and the fathers of our political church were still at the altar.

* * * * *

Speaking of the constitution, a fair American republican constitution, and one of the best, if not the very best, that has been made * * * and being thus good in itself, it is not to be met by the question, Who made you? It is well made, and that is all the business that anybody has with it. It is a republican constitution, and that is the only test to which all can subject it.'

Of the population he said:

'Insufficient numbers, not people enough, is another of the objections. And how many are enough? I speak of men who exercise political rights and constitute the States. How many are enough according to the practice of Congress in admitting new States? About ten or twelve thousand, for that is the number of men which the usually required population of a new State would give.

One man to six souls is the usual proportion in civilized communities, and sixty thousand souls would given ten thousand men, and upon that number or thereabouts have most of our States been admitted. * * * We look to the population which sustains a State, which constitutes political power, which pays taxes, gives notes, and fights battles. * * * Let us vote her in. * * * The people who have gone there have done honor to the American name. Starting from a thousand points and meeting as strangers far removed from law and government, they have conducted themselves with the order, decorum, and justice which would have done honor to the oldest established and best regulated community.'

The principles involved in the admission of a new State were also fully discussed in the case of Oregon and the case of Kansas, now famous in our history. The Representatives of the great States were very explicit in their declarations on this subject. The committee have called attention to several of these declarations in their report. Mr. Seward, it must be admitted, was one of the greatest of the statesmen of the last generation. In the Oregon debate he said:

'I can conceive of a State with a million people that I would not consent to admit into the Union; and I can conceive of a State that I would admit

with a population of forty, fifty, or sixty thousand. She—alluding to Oregon—is to be admitted some time, and inasmuch as she is to be admitted, it is only a question of time whether you will admit her here to-day or admit her in six months hence or seven years. Now, what objection is there to her being admitted now? You say she has not 100,000 people. What of that? She will have 100,000 in a very short time.

* * * * *

Now, what earthly difference can it make to this Republic collectively, these States collectively, or to one State in the Union, whether Oregon is admitted now or admitted next December? The State of Oregon is here of her own free will—is here ready to be admitted. I think there is nobody who doubts that the people are ready, desirous, and willing to come in. They have made a constitution which is acceptable to themselves; a constitution which, however it may be criticized here, after all complies substantially with every requirement which the Congress of the United States or any considerable portion of either House of Congress has ever insisted on in regard to any State. For one, sir, I know that the sooner a Territory emerges from its "provincial condition" the better; the sooner the people are left to manage their own affairs and are admitted to participation in the responsibilities of the Government the stronger and more vigorous the States which those people form will be.

The Constitution of the United States does, in a great many cases, adopt that principle of generalization; that is, fixing certain rules and measurements, all of which must be conformed to before a great public transaction can be achieved; but it has always struck me that it was certainly a mark of wisdom in the framers of the Constitution that, in regard to the admission of new States into the Union, new members of the Confederacy, the Constitution avoided altogether everything like form, everything like particularity, and submitted the transaction always to the uncircumscribed discretion of the Congress of the United States.

Congress may admit a new State which has been organized by a compliance on the part of the people with certain prescribed forms set for them by the Congress of the United States or on the compliance with certain customs which the other Territories seeking admission in the Union may have adopted; so, on the other hand, Congress may admit a new State, as it has on more than one occasion admitted a new State, which had complied with no forms, but which had proceeded at once to the matter of organizing itself without any preliminary application to Congress or any preliminary investigation of it by the people themselves. I think it is important that this should be kept up, that the question should always come before Congress in the case of every new State which is disembarassed by measurement, and disembarassed by precedents.'

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Dawes were not less explicit in their declarations as to the rights of a people seeking admission as a State. Mr. Sherman, in the Nebraska case, said:

'It is sometimes said that these new States have too much preponderance in the legislative power of the Government. It is thought that if they have not sufficient population for one member it gives them an undue advantage in the House of Representatives, and that with a small population they ought not to be admitted into this Senate on an equal footing with the great States of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and other States. Perhaps that is so, but in the practice of our Government there never has been

any difference of interest between the small and the larger States. These Western States will be governed by the same impulses and the same feelings that govern us.

I never yet have seen the line of distinction drawn between the small and the large States. There has been no question presented since I have been a member of this body which divided the large from the small States. There is no danger therefore of an undue representation. These small States are increasing rapidly in population. I have no doubt that in a very short time Nebraska will contain more population than several of the existing States. By the time the next census is taken this young State, admitted I hope by your action, will have passed in the race of population and great progress many of the old States of the Union. It requires but very little time for the American people to fill up one of these new Territories. We must not treat them as if their rights were any different from ours.'

We might proceed indefinitely to read extracts of the opinions of the men who have left their stamp upon this country's history from the time of Washington until the present time and we would find that they are nearly all of one opinion with reference to this important question.

I will call attention to the opinion of one more of the great men whose names are familiar to every household of this great land, that of Mr. Sumner, celebrated for his learning and for his ability as a great international and constitutional lawyer.

Mr. Sumner, in the Kansas debate, said:

'Kansas may be admitted by Congress into the Union without regard to population or preliminary forms.'

To the objection that Kansas had not a sufficient population he said:

'In the absence of any recent census, it is impossible to do more than approximate to the actual population, but from careful inquiry of the best sources I am led to place it now at 50,000.'

In speaking of it being urged by some that a population sufficient for one member of Congress should be required before a new State was admitted, he said:

'But in making this number the condition of the admission of Kansas you set up an extraordinary standard. There is nothing out of which it can be derived from the beginning to the end of the precedents. Going back to the days of the Continental Congress you find in 1784 it was declared that 20,000 free inhabitants in a Territory might establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves. Though this number was afterward, in an ordinance of 1787, Northwestern Territory, raised to 60,000, yet the power was left in Congress and subsequently exercised in more than one instance to constitute a State with a similar number.'

He took the ground that Kansas should not be required to have 93,420 people, that required for a Representative, before being admitted. He said:

'Out of all the new States only Maine, Wisconsin, and Texas contained so large a population as is proposed to be required for Kansas.'

He said that—

'Fifteen new States have been admitted with a smaller population. * * * But this is not all; at the adoption of the national Constitution there were three of the old thirteen whose respective populations had not reached the amount now required of Kansas.'

He declared that the practice of Congress had not been on the basis of requiring the existing ratio of representation for a member of the House of Representatives in the proposed new State.

He said:

'The rule might be a reasonable one and might not be a question in ordinary cases, but that it can not be drawn or implied from the Constitution.'

He also said:

'This ratio is in itself a sliding scale. At first it was 30,000; it increased in 1793 to 33,000, and thus continued until 1813, when it was put up to 35,000. * * * Now it is 93,420.

If any ratio is to be made the foundation, the binding rule, it should be that which prevailed at the adoption of the Constitution, or at least that which prevailed when Kansas as a part of Louisiana was acquired from France in a solemn stipulation that it should be incorporated into the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible according to the principles of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Sumner proceeded to show that in the case of Florida the rule that had governed in her admission was the treaty stipulation under which the Territory contained in her boundaries was acquired.

BENEFITS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

The admission of new States detracts not from the dignity of the older States, while it magnifies the importance of the Union of States. In the performance of this duty Congress has increased the strength and glory of the Republic. The growth of the nation's power had not been by the sword or through the conquests of battle, but by the building of new States.

There have been victories which have done more for the human race than all that have been accomplished during the same period by the military powers of the world. Without standing armies this nation, through the courage and labor of her men and women in the broad and great West, has reared monuments more lasting than any erected to perpetuate the victories of battle-fields. The American youth are skilled and cultivated in the arts of peace, which prepares them to be invincible in war.

You ask why are the people of the Territories so anxious to become States? If you had ever lived in a Territory it would not require a reply. Your every-day experiences would have answered it a hundred times. Population and wealth avoid a Territory until forced across its borders. The world believes a Territory is without law and order; the term is treated as if synonymous with being the home of refugees from justice and the abode of desperate characters; and more, a true American when living in America wants to enjoy all the privileges of American citizens. These things amount to a constant restraint to immigration and the investment of capital, consequently retarding growth and development.

You who are so fortunate as to live in a great and worthy State, ask yourself this question: How would you like to have your State become a province of the Union of States, with your governor, secretary, and judges appointed and controlled by influences entirely outside of the Territory, and these appointments often being wholly disqualified by experience and habits of life to perform the duties intrusted to them, yet clothed with power to

approve or disapprove your laws, administer your justice, disburse the moneys raised by the taxation of your people?

I will note here, however, that President Harrison has followed the letter and the spirit of the platform on which he became President, and has appointed the officers of the Territory from actual residents, and has in this respect endeared himself to the people of the Territories as no President who ever preceded him. He has said no to the Eastern aspiring politicians, which his predecessor had not the manhood to do.

How would you like always to see your wants the last heeded and attended to, and laws enacted to which you were not accorded the right in their passage to say aye or nay; your demands not complied with, because you are without representation, consequently without power?

Aided in nothing, pushed aside until the last, consequently your time never arriving; your people in the mean time meeting their share of the public burdens, and paying millions of dollars into an overflowing treasury for lands made valuable only by the industry and settlement of your people; restrictive and inapplicable laws enforced against cutting of lumber to improve the farms, mine, and build the town, while the law made free gift to corporations building railroads of timber and other material, and to your people wrongs irreparable being done for a period of years in destroying their only evidences of title to their homes derived from the Government.

Would you be happy? If you were not restless, full of discontent under such circumstances, would you be worthy of the name of American? I now ask you, do you approve of colonial government under the jurisdiction of the United States, except in cases of extreme necessity?

Will you now say to a people, your own sons and daughters, men and women conscious of their strength and ability, you shall longer remain in a colonial condition? What have you done for the people of Wyoming? You have permitted them to breathe the air. You vote an average of \$26,000 per annum for the support of a government not of their making, while they expend ten times as much in the maintenance of public schools.

The people of Wyoming are prepared for admission. Of their Territorial childhood they render you to-day an account. What they have accomplished is the best evidence of their true worth. They have made an exhibit of their mines, of their agricultural development, of the growth of their industrial establishments, of their flocks and herds, of their educational and financial institutions. All these are the best and highest pledge that they are prepared to be a State of the Union.

I have said her people are entitled to admission under the beneficent provisions of the ordinance of 1787. They are entitled to admission now under the provisions of the treaties with France and Mexico, which provide that the people shall be incorporated and admitted into the Union of the United States as soon as possible, according to the principle of the Federal Constitution. They are entitled to admission because of the implied pledge you gave them when you organized a temporary government over them. The people, irrespective of party, have presented a constitution republican in form, alike creditable to themselves and the Union of States they seek to enter.

No stories of dissatisfaction with the constitution have followed them in their petition. The question of boundaries, the serving of strange gods, the restriction of rights belonging to American freemen, the upholding of institutions repugnant to our system of government, and inhabitants within her

borders who refuse to assimilate and to accept our institutions, do not stand in her way. Neither political party can make a point by now obstructing her admission.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is another reason, stronger than any written law could be, more overwhelming in its influence, all powerful in their behalf.

The people, from the very foundation of the Government, have been opposed to the provincial system; it is obnoxious to their sense of justice and fair play. They believe in "home rule," in local self-government. The wrongs of omission and commission to the Northwest have intensified public sentiment against it. No true American ever defended it a day beyond its absolute necessity; he has only apologized for its existence. It is not a part of our Federal system. It has nothing to do with our Union of States. The American people are overwhelmingly against it and stand ever ready to destroy it.

May not the people of Wyoming to-day turn with confidence to the Representatives of the thirteen original States who emerged from the provincial condition and made the American Union possible—may they not look also to the Representatives of the twenty-nine legislative States and feel assured that you will deal with them as a great and generous Republic dealt with your people when they were seeking admission as States?

Many of yours are old and powerful States. Wyoming, young and enterprising, rich in resources, with Western ambition and strength, will hasten to overtake you, and at your side bear a State's share of the burdens and responsibilities of the Republic. Wyoming, full of energy, full of hope, patient until well prepared with the constitution of her own making, now asks of you, the Representatives of the American people, the choicest gift and blessing in your power to bestow, to be forever incorporated into the Union of States. (Loud applause.)

The Fifty-first Congress, first session, passed an act "to provide for the admission of the State of Wyoming into the Union, and for other purposes," approved July 10, 1890. This act was the H. R. 982 as amended.

By this Act Wyoming becomes the 44th State in the Union.

ACT FOR THE ADMISSION OF WYOMING.

An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Wyoming into the Union, and for other purposes.

Whereas, the people of the Territory of Wyoming did, on the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution, which constitution was ratified and adopted by the people of said Territory at the election held therefor on the first Tuesday in November, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which constitution is republican in form and is in conformity with the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, said convention and the people of the said Territory have asked the admission of said Territory into the Union of States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; Therefore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Wyoming is hereby declared to be a State of the United States of America, and is hereby

declared admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and that the constitution which the people of Wyoming have formed for themselves be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

SEC. 2. That the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude and running thence west to the thirty-fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence east to the twenty-seventh meridian of west longitude, and thence north to the place of beginning: **Provided**, That nothing in this act contained shall repeal or affect any act of Congress relating to the Yellowstone National Park, or the reservation of the park as now defined, or as may be hereafter defined or extended, or the power of the United States over it; and nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the right and ownership of the United States in said park and reservation as it now is or may hereafter be defined or extended by law; but exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, shall be exercised by the United States, which shall have exclusive control and jurisdiction over the same; but nothing in this proviso contained shall be construed to prevent the service within said park of civil and criminal process lawfully issued by the authority of said State; and the said State shall not be entitled to select indemnity school lands for the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections that may be in said park reservation as the same is now defined or may be hereafter defined.

SEC. 3. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, and the election of the Representative to the Fifty-first Congress and the Representative to the Fifty-second Congress shall take place at the time and be conducted and certified in the same manner as is provided in the constitution of the State for the election of State, district, and other officers.

SEC. 4. That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of said proposed State, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said State in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: **Provided**, That section six of the act of Congress of August ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act to authorize the leasing of the school and university lands in the Territory of Wyoming, and for other purposes," shall apply to the school and university indemnity lands of the said State of Wyoming so far as applicable.

SEC. 5. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company; and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

SEC. 6. That fifty sections of the unappropriated public lands within said State, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in section four of this act, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State.

SEC. 7. That five percentum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said State.

SEC. 8. That the lands granted to the Territory of Wyoming by the act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the State of Wyoming, to the extent of the full quantity of seventy-two sections to said State, and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by said Territory of Wyoming may be selected by the said State; but said act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, shall be so amended as to provide that none of said lands shall be sold for less than ten dollars per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund to be safely invested and held by said State and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. The schools, colleges, and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said State, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university. The section of land granted by the act of May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, to the Territory of Wyoming for a fish hatchery and other public purposes shall, upon the admission of said State of Wyoming into the Union, become the property of said State.

SEC. 9. That the penitentiary at Laramie City, Wyoming, and all lands connected therewith and set apart and reserved therefor, and the personal property of the United States now being in the Territory of Wyoming and which has been in use in the said Territory in the administration of the Territorial government, including books and records, and the property used at the Constitutional Convention which convened at Cheyenne, in the month of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, are hereby granted and donated, and unexpended appropriations of money therefor, are hereby granted and donated to the State of Wyoming.

SEC. 10. That ninety thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in section four of this act, are hereby granted to said State for the use and support of an agricultural college in said State as provided in the acts of Congress making donations of lands for such purpose.

SEC. 11. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new States by the eighth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which section is hereby repealed as to the State of Wyoming, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said State under the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain States, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the State of Wyoming, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said State, the following grants of land are hereby made, to wit:

To the State of Wyoming: For the establishment and maintenance and support in the said State of the insane asylum in Uinta County, thirty thousand acres; for the penal, reform, or educational institution in course of construction in Carbon County, thirty thousand acres; for the penitentiary in Albany County, thirty thousand acres; for the fish-hatchery in Albany County, five thousand acres; for the deaf, dumb, and blind asylum in Laramie County, thirty thousand acres; for the poor farm in Fremont County, ten thousand acres; for a hospital for miners who shall become disabled or incapacitated to labor while working in the mines of the State, thirty thousand acres; for public buildings at the capital of the State, in addition to those hereinbefore granted for that purpose, seventy-five thousand acres; for State charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions, two hundred and sixty thousand acres. making a total of five hundred thousand acres: **Provided,** That none of the lands granted by this act shall be sold for less than ten dollars per acre.

SEC. 12. That the State of Wyoming shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as previously provided in this act; and the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated, and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislature of the State may provide.

SEC. 13. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections sixteen and thirty-six, or any subdivision or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township, shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said State is hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of other unappropriated lands in said State in lieu thereof, for the use and the benefit of the common schools of said State.

SEC. 14. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the surveyed, unreserved and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the State entitled thereto. And there shall be deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said State the number of acres heretofore donated by Congress to said Territory for similar objects.

SEC. 15. That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to said Territory for defraying the expenses of the said convention and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the Territorial legislatures, and for the elections held therefor and thereunder. Any money hereby appropriated not necessary for such purpose shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 16. That the said State, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute a judicial district, the name thereof to be the same as the name of the State; and the circuit and district courts therefor shall be held at the capital of the State for the time being, and the said district shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for said district one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of said district shall receive a yearly salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable in four equal installments, on the first days of January, April, July, and October of each year and shall reside in the district.

There shall be appointed clerks of said courts in the said district, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said State. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in said district at the place aforesaid on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for said district, and the judges thereof, respectively shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction, and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and districts courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of said district and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States; and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties in the State of Oregon.

SEC. 17. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of said Territory, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said courts, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the said State from or to the supreme court of such State, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district, and State courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successor of the supreme court of the Territory, as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same, and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Territory mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed State prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

SEC. 18. That in respect to all cases, proceedings, and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territory at the time of the admission into the Union of the State of Wyoming and arising within the limits of such State, whereof the circuit or district court by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district court, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said Territory; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territory at the time of the admission of such Territory into the Union, arising within the limits of said State, the courts established by such State shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district Territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments, and proceedings relating to any such cases shall be transferred to such circuit, district, and State courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause, or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of the State shall be pending, in any Territorial court in said Territory shall abate by the admission of such State into the Union,

but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district, or State court, as the case may be: **Provided, however,** That in all civil actions, causes, and proceedings in which the United States is not a party, transfers shall not be made to the circuit and district court of the United States except upon written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the proper court; and in the absence of such request such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper State courts.

SEC. 19. That the legislature of the said State may elect two Senators of the United States as is provided by the constitution of said State, and the Senators and Representatives of said State shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 20. That until the State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution of said State, the officers of the Territory of Wyoming shall discharge the duties of their respective offices under the constitution of the State, in the manner and form as therein provided.

SEC. 21. That from and after the admission of said State into the Union, in pursuance of this act, the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere within the United States; and all laws in force made by said Territory, at the time of its admission into the Union, until amended or repealed, shall be in force in said State, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the State, and all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by a legislature of said Territory or by Congress, are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 10, 1890.

On July 11, 1890,³⁵ John W. Meldrum, Acting Governor of Wyoming, issued a proclamation declaring statehood.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Wyoming did, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1889, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution, which constitution was ratified and adopted by the people of said Territory at the election held therefor on the first Tuesday in November, A. D. 1889; and

Whereas, By an Act of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President on the 10th day of July, 1890, the said Territory was duly admitted into the Union as the State of Wyoming, and the said Constitution was duly accepted, ratified and confirmed by Congress;

Now, Therefore, I, John W. Meldrum, acting Governor of Wyoming, do hereby proclaim that the State of Wyoming has been duly admitted and declared to be a State of the United States of America on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and I do hereby call especial attention to the several provisions of Article XXI of the Constitution of the said State regulating and providing for the change and transition from the territorial system to a permanent State government.

³⁵ Ex. Rec., Sec. of State's Office, p. 1.

In performing this duty I extend to the people of the State my most earnest congratulations, and express to them my entire confidence in their readiness and ability to cheerfully meet and sustain the obligations and responsibilities incident to their entrance into the Union of States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wyoming to be hereto affixed at Cheyenne, the Capital, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifteenth.

JOHN W. MELDRUM,
ACTING GOVERNOR.

Governor Warren issued a proclamation on July 15, 1890,³⁰ calling for a special election to be held September 11, 1890, to elect State officers and Representatives in Congress.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by section nine of Article XXI of the Constitution of the State of Wyoming, it is provided that the Governor shall issue a proclamation calling an election by the people for all State, District and other officers created and made elective by the Constitution and fixing a day for such election, which shall not be less than forty days after the date of such proclamation nor more than ninety days after the admission of the State; and

Whereas, by the Act of Congress admitting Wyoming as a State it is provided that the election of the Representative to the Fifty-first Congress, and the Representatives to the Fifty-second Congress shall take place at the time and be conducted and certified in the manner as is provided in the Constitution of the State for the election of State, District and other officers;

Now, Therefore, I, Francis E. Warren, Governor of Wyoming, do issue this my proclamation and do hereby call an election to be held throughout the State of Wyoming, on Thursday, the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1890, for the election by the people of the said Representatives in Congress and the several State, District and other officers created and made elective by the Constitution, viz.:

- A Governor,
- A Secretary of State,
- A State Auditor,
- A State Treasurer,
- A Superintendent of Public Instruction,
- Three Justices of the Supreme Court,
- A Representative to the Fifty-first Congress,
- A Representative to the Fifty-second Congress,
- A Judge of the District Court of each Judicial District defined by the Constitution,
- Sixteen members of the State Senate apportioned among the several counties as provided in the Constitution,
- Thirty-three members of the House of Representatives apportioned among the several counties as provided in the Constitution,
- And also all such county and precinct officers as are provided for by law.

³⁰ Ibid., pp. 2, 3.

The said election shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner as is provided for general elections by the laws of the Territory of Wyoming in force at the time of the admission of the State and as is further provided by Article XXI of the Constitution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wyoming to be hereto affixed at Cheyenne, the Capital, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifteenth.

FRANCIS E. WARREN.

By the Governor:

John W. Meldrum,
Secretary of Wyoming.

A proclamation calling the Wyoming Legislature to convene in special session, November 12, 1890, was issued by Governor Warren, October 13, 1890¹⁷.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the provisions of section 13 article 21 of the Constitution of the State of Wyoming, it is required that the Governor-elect of the State upon qualifying and entering upon the duties of his office, shall issue his proclamation convening the Legislature of the State at the seat of Government on a day to be named in such proclamation, which shall not be less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the date of such proclamation.

And, Whereas, the Governor-elect of the State did qualify and enter upon the duties of his office on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1890.

Now, Therefore, I, Francis E. Warren, Governor of the State of Wyoming, do issue this, my proclamation, and do hereby direct that the Legislature of the State of Wyoming convene in session at the Capitol in Cheyenne at 12:00 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1890.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of Wyoming to be hereunto affixed the 13th day of October, A. D. 1890.

FRANCIS E. WARREN.

By the Governor:

John W. Meldrum,
Secretary of Wyoming.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 6.

NOTE: The first session of the State Legislature was a special session called by the Governor's proclamation of October 13, 1890. According to the Constitution, art. 21, sec. 21, the regular session, which would have convened January 13, 1891, was omitted.

MISCELLANY

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

No. 1,752.—Vol. LXVII.

NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING

By **Lester C. Hunt**

The act entitled, "An Act to Grant to the Women of Wyoming Territory the Right of Suffrage and to Hold Office" was introduced on November 27, 1869, by W. H. Bright of Carter County, President of the First Territorial Council. It was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee of the Whole as Council Bill No. 70. On the same day the Committee of the Whole recommended it "do pass". November 30th the Bill was voted upon for final passage by the Council as follows: Yeas; Messrs. Brady, Laycock, Murrin, Poole, Wilson and Mr. President. Nays: Messrs. Rockwell and Whitehead. Absent: Mr. Wardman. The bill was declared passed with Ayes 6, Nays 2, Absent 1.

November 30th the Bill was received from the Council by the House of Representatives, read a first and second time and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Later that same day Mr. Douglas moved for reconsideration of the Bill and the appointment of a special committee for its consideration. The motion was adopted and a special committee composed of Messrs. Douglas, Menefee and Abney was selected. December 4th the special committee returned the Bill with the recommendation "do pass" which was adopted. Mr. Sheeks then moved for indefinite postponement, which if adopted would have killed the Bill, but the motion lost. The Bill was placed before the Committee of the Whole and after some discussion it was reported to the House. Mr. Wilson moved the report be received. Lost. Mr. Sheeks moved the House take up messages from the Council. Lost. Mr. Sheeks moved to adjourn. Lost. Mr. Strong moved to reconsider the vote on the reception of the reports from the Committee of the Whole. Lost. Mr. Strong appealed from the decision of the chair. Appeal not sustained. Mr. Sheeks moved to adjourn. Lost. House switched to other business. December 6th a Call of the House. Mr. Sheeks moved to take a recess till 7 P.M. Mr. Curran moved that consideration of the Bill be postponed until July 4, 1870. Lost. Mr. Sheeks moved to postpone until Saturday next—lost. Mr. Curran moved the words "Three years or sooner discharged" be inserted in Section 2—lost. Mr. Sheeks moved "All colored women and squaws" be inserted. Laid on table. Mr. Strong moved to insert "ladies" in lieu of "women". Laid on table. Mr. Sheeks moved to insert "twenty-one" in lieu of "eighteen". Carried. Rules suspended and Bill read the third time and voted on for final passage as follows: Ayes: Messrs. Abney, Douglas, Herrick, Menefee, Sebree, Wilson and Miller. Nays: Holbrook, Sheeks, Strong and Mr. Speaker. Bill passed Ayes 7, Nays 4. Mr. Wilson moved the House reconsider its action which motion was lost. The Bill was sent to Governor J. A. Campbell on December 6, 1869 and was signed by him December 10, 1869.

**THE FOLLOWING IS A HISTORY OF A BILL INTRODUCED IN
THE SECOND TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE
REPEAL OF THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO VOTE.**

November 16, 1871, Mr. Castle of Uinta County introduced House Bill No. 4 and it was read a first and second time. November 17th the Bill was read the third time and voted upon for final passage as follows: Ayes: Messrs. Blair, Castle, Clark, Dayton, Friend, Kuykendall, Pease, Wilson and Mr. Speaker. Nays: Messrs. Brown, Haley and Nickerson. Absent: Mr. Talbot. The Bill passed Ayes 9, Nays 3, Absent 1. The Council received H.R. No. 4 November 18, and on November 20, it was read a first time, second and third time and placed on vote for final passage with the following result: Ayes: Messrs. Steel, Potter, Harrison, Gates, Fashen, Downey, Bennett and Mr. President. Nays: None. Not voting, Mr. Corlett. The Bill passed Ayes 8, Nays 0, not voting 1. The Bill was then sent to the Governor who on December 9th returned it to the House with a veto message requiring ten pages of the Journal. The House then overrode the veto by the following vote: Ayes: Messrs. Blair, Castle, Clark, Dayton, Kuykendall, Pease, Talbot, Wilson and Mr. Speaker, 9. Nays: Messrs. Brown and Haley, 2. Absent and not voting Messrs. Friend and Nickerson, 2. The Council received the Bill with the Governor's veto and the vote of the House over-riding the veto on December 11th. On December 13th the Committee of the Whole recommended the Bill "do pass" over the Governor's veto. December 14th the following vote was taken: Ayes: Steele, Potter, Harrison, Bennett and Mr. President. Nays: Gates, Fashen, Downey and Corlett. The vote Ayes 5, Nays 4, not being the required two-thirds majority to carry a Bill over the Governor's veto, the Bill was lost.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1890

Proposition No. 25, suffrage for women, was introduced in the Convention September 7th by Mr. Baxter of Laramie county. The Convention vote on this Proposition was Yeas 25, Nays 8, Absent 18.

The debates on this question generally favored women's suffrage and Delegate Coffeen of Sheridan County climaxed the arguments with the statement, "if consideration is given to disfranchise half of our people, it should not be the better half."

Note: The Constitutional Convention was held in 1889, not 1890.—Ed.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY OF ORIGINAL COUNCIL
BILL NO. 70, 1869

An Act to grant to the women of Wyoming Territory the right of suffrage and to hold office. Enacted by the Council & House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming. Section 1. That every woman of the age of twenty-one years residing in this Territory may at every election to be holden under the laws thereof, cast her vote, and her rights to the elective franchise, and to hold office, shall be the same under the election laws of the Territory as those of electors. Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

I hereby certify that the above
originated in the Council.

Edward Coffey
Secy of Council

S. M. Curran
Speaker of House of Reps

W. H. Bright
President of Council

attest
L. L. Reddy
Chief Clerk
House

Approved 10th December, 1869

J. A. [Signature]

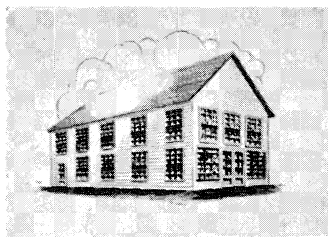
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THE ORIGINAL ACT
GRANTING TO THE WOMEN
OF THE WYOMING TERRITORY
THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE
AND TO HOLD OFFICE

Council Bill No 70 - 1869

Records of Governor's office 6th Dec 1869 530 PM



Thomas McClelland Building
(Post Office)



Arcade Building



Mrs. Esther Morris



Governor John A. Campbell



W. H. Bright

To Mrs. Esther Morris is due the credit of advocating woman suffrage in Wyoming.

Governor John A. Campbell who signed Council Bill No. 70, granting woman suffrage, December 10, 1869.

The Thomas McClelland Building where Council Bill No. 70 originated and was signed by the President of the Council, W. H. Bright; the bill passed the Council November 30, 1869.

The Arcade Building where Council Bill No. 70 was signed by the Speaker of the House, S. M. Curran; the bill passed the House December 6, 1869.

(Mr. Curran's photograph is not available.)

SEALS OF THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING 1869-1890



The first Seal of Wyoming Territory was designed by Wyoming's first Governor, John A. Campbell, who issued a proclamation on May 19, 1869, ordering its adoption. This seal, as seen at the left, was used until another was adopted by the 1869 Legislative Assembly.

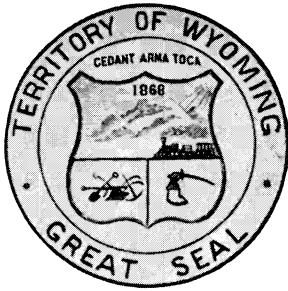
The Proclamation described the seal as follows:

PROCLAMATION PROVIDING FOR A TERRITORIAL SEAL

A mountain with locomotive and train of cars crossing over its summit. Near the summit a spring of water, from which flow(s) two streams, one to the east, and one to the west. In foreground at base of the mountain, a shovel and pick-ax, shepherd's crook and a plow, grouped,—all engraved on a shield running from left to right. On each side and underneath the shield, the motto "Let us have Peace." Over the mountain the figures "1868." Crest, an elks head surmounting fasces. The whole surrounded by a double circle, with the words "Wyoming Territory," "Great Seal."

Ordered that the above be the Great Seal of Wyoming Territory, until another is adopted by the Legislature.

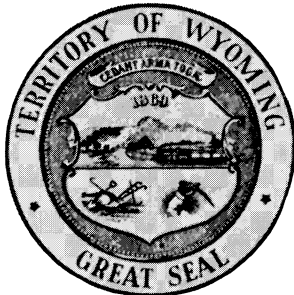
The diameter of the Seal, from the outer circle, was two and three-quarter inches.



The Seal adopted by the Legislative Assembly, December 9, 1869, was, with some minor changes, in accordance with a design submitted by Governor Campbell.

The Legislative Act described the seal as follows:

That the Seal of the Territory of Wyoming shall be of the following design, namely: A Norman shield, on the upper half of which is emblazoned a mountain scene, with a railroad train, the sun appearing above the horizon, the figures "1868" below the middle point of the top of the shield. On the first quarter below, on a white ground, a plow, a pick, a shovel, and a shepherd's crook; on the next quarter, namely: the lower point of the shield, on a red ground, an arm up-holding a drawn sword; the shield to be surmounted by the inscription, "Cedant Arma Toga,"^(a) and the entire design surrounded by the words, "Territory of Wyoming, great seal."



On March 10, 1882, the Legislative Assembly amended the 1869 Act correcting the error in the Latin quotation from "Cedant Arma Toga" to "Cedant Arma Togae," also the year 1868 was changed to 1869. These were the only changes by law, but when struck the Norman shield was embellished as seen in the accompanying print. This seal was used until the First State Legislature adopted a new seal for the State.

^(a) "Let arms yield to the gown, or, Let military authority give way to civil power."

The diameter for the 1869 seal, from outer circle, was two and three-quarter inches; the 1882 seal was two and one-half inches.

LEGAL STANDARD OF TIME

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming:

SECTION 1. That the mean local time of the one hundred and fifth meridian west of Greenwich be and the same is hereby adopted and declared to be the standard legal time for all points in the Territory of Wyoming, and computations of legal time shall be made thereby, using such standard time as a basis. * * *

Approved February 20th, 1884.

THE WYOMING TERRITORIAL PRESS

WYOMING NEWSPAPERS AT END OF TERRITORIAL DAYS

The newspapers of Wyoming Territory in 1890 numbered about 31. Four of the number were dailies, three of them published both daily and weekly editions, 12 of the number received the Associated Press reports. There was one semi-weekly, one monthly; the remaining 25 were weekly journals. One was a livestock paper; one church paper, and the others were devoted to general Territorial and local interests.

Paper	Editions	Postoffice	County
✓Cheyenne Sun	Daily and Weekly	Cheyenne	Laramie
Cheyenne Leader	Daily and Weekly	Cheyenne	Laramie
Daily Tribune	Daily	Cheyenne	Laramie
Northwestern Live Stock Journal	Weekly	Cheyenne	Laramie
The Boomerang.....	Daily and Weekly	Laramie City	Albany
The Sentinel.....	Weekly	Laramie City	Albany
Laramie Weekly Times.....	Weekly	Laramie City	Albany
Wyoming and Idaho Mission..	Monthly	Laramie City	Albany
The Carbon County Journal....	Weekly	Rawlins	Carbon
Casper Weekly Mail.....	Weekly	Casper	Carbon
Platte Valley Lyre.....	Weekly	Saratoga	Carbon
Bessemer Journal	Weekly	Bessemer	Carbon
Sweetwater Chief.....	Weekly	Bothwell	Carbon
Rock Springs Independent.....	Weekly	Rock Springs	Sweetwater
The Miner.....	Weekly	Rock Springs	Sweetwater
The Uinta Chieftain.....	Weekly	Evanston	Uinta
Evanston News.....	Weekly	Evanston	Uinta
Buffalo Echo	Weekly	Buffalo	Johnson
Big Horn Sentinel.....	Weekly	Buffalo	Johnson
The Rustler	Weekly	Bonanza	Johnson
The Sundance Gazette.....	Weekly	Sundance	Crook
The Wyoming Farmer.....	Weekly	Sundance	Crook
The Newcastle Journal.....	Weekly	Newcastle	Crook
The Mountaineer	Semi-weekly	Lander	Fremont
The Fremont Clipper.....	Weekly	Lander	Fremont
Douglas Republican.....	Weekly	Douglas	Converse
Bill Barlow's Budget.....	Weekly	Douglas	Converse
Lusk Herald.....	Weekly	Lusk	Converse
Glenrock Graphic.....	Weekly	Glenrock	Converse
Sheridan Post	Weekly	Sheridan	Sheridan
Sheridan Enterprise.....	Weekly	Sheridan	Sheridan

POST OFFICES IN WYOMING TERRITORY 1869

Post Office	County	Postmaster
Berton.....	Carter.....	
Bryan.....	Carter.....	J. Rumble
Carter.....	Carter.....	James H. Carter
Cheyenne City.....	Laramie.....	T. E. McLeland
Fort Bridger.....	Uinta.....	W. A. Carter
Fort Fred Steele.....	Laramie.....	L. Lowry
Fort Laramie.....	Laramie.....	L. Schnyder
Gilmer.....	Carter.....	L. R. Freeman
Green River City.....	Carter.....	J. F. Reynolds
Laramie City.....	Laramie.....	J. Wanless S. P. Young
Medicine Bow.....	Carbon.....	I. N. Moses
Pine Bluffs.....	Laramie.....	T. N. Vail R. M. Grimes
Percy.....	Laramie.....	
Point of Rocks.....	Carter.....	
Rawling Springs.....	Laramie.....	J. C. Dyer
Rock Creek.....	Laramie.....	
Sherman.....	Laramie.....	J. H. Teats
Sidney.....	Laramie.....	R. T. Hillard
South Pass City.....	Carter.....	J. H. McGrath
Wyoming.....	Laramie.....	J. W. Brady

POST OFFICES IN WYOMING TERRITORY

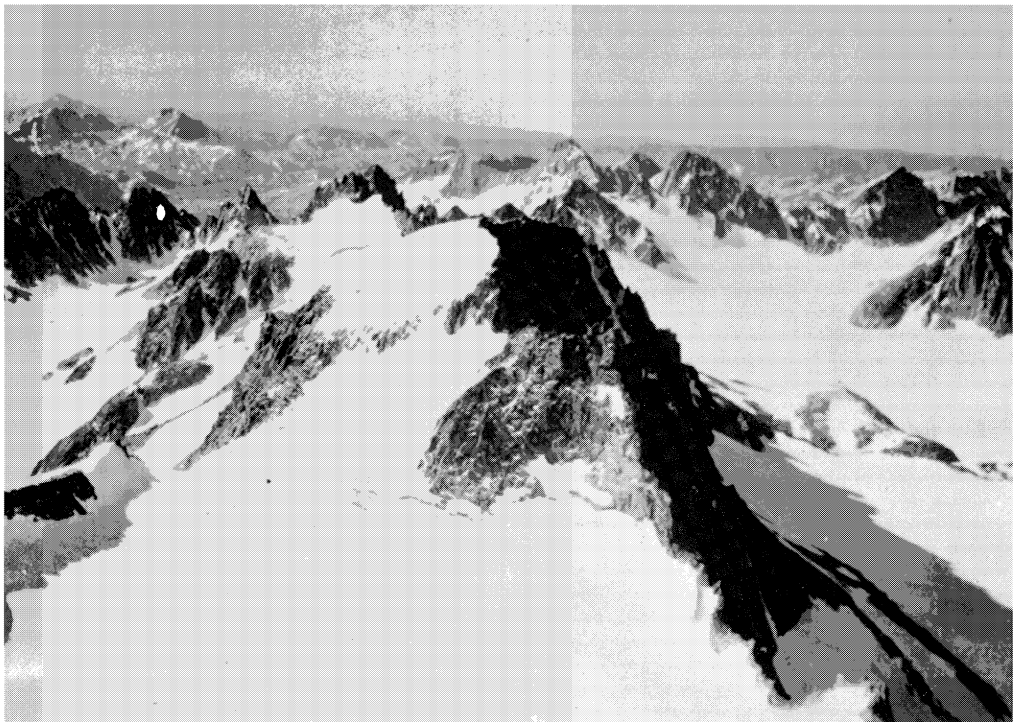
1889

Post Office	County	Postmaster
Afton.....	Uinta.....	Wm. H. Cazier
Almond.....	Sweetwater.....	R. Maffitt
Almy.....	Uinta.....	Frank D. Dudley
Archer.....	Laramie.....	A. Carpenter
Ariosa.....	Laramie.....	Paul F. W. Blau
Arland.....	Fremont.....	Victor Arland
Aspen.....	Uinta.....	J. Graham
Atlantic City.....	Fremont.....	R. McAuley
Baggs.....	Carbon.....	Thomas H. Magor
Banner.....	Sheridan.....	J. H. Hopkins
Beaver.....	Converse.....	Chas. Rice
Beckton.....	Sheridan.....	R. W. Moline
Bennett.....	Carbon.....	Cora A. Mayden
Bessemer.....	Natrona.....	William Clark
Beulah.....	Crook.....	Solomon Bunker
Big Horn.....	Sheridan.....	O. C. Culbertson
Big Piney.....	Uinta.....	Dan'l B. Budd
Big Red.....	Sheridan.....	Albert S. Connelly
Bingham.....	Sheridan.....	R. McGrath
Bitter Creek.....	Sweetwater.....	John C. Burk
Bonanza.....	Johnson.....	Alonzo H. Taylor
Bordeaux.....	Laramie.....	Thomas Hunton
Box Elder.....	Converse.....	Martin Smith
Bryan.....	Sweetwater.....	F. G. Vallereux
Buffalo.....	Johnson.....	Wm. H. Fenn
Buford.....	Laramie.....	Frank B. Mather
Burlington.....	Crook.....	Chas. Brewer
Burnt Fork.....	Sweetwater.....	M. M. Turley
Carbon.....	Carbon.....	Phillip H. Bruce
Carlile.....	Crook.....	Harriet N. Deatley
Carter.....	Uinta.....	Daniel Gamble
Casper.....	Natrona.....	James Casebeer
Centennial.....	Albany.....	S. P. Christenson
Cheyenne.....	Laramie.....	William M. Masi
Chugwater.....	Laramie.....	A. Bouri
Clare.....	Converse.....	Wm. R. St. Clare
Cokeville.....	Uinta.....	H. J. Somson
Collins.....	Carbon.....	T. J. Collins
Converse.....	Laramie.....	J. C. Pennington
Cooper.....	Albany.....	J. McGibbon
Corbett.....	Fremont.....	William J. Abbey
Dallas.....	Fremont.....	A. A. Cyphert
Davis Ranch.....	Laramie.....	Donald Clark
Dayton.....	Sheridan.....	Chas. F. Sexton
Derby.....	Fremont.....	John Bircumshaw
Dixon.....	Carbon.....	V. Sparlin

Post Office	County	Postmaster
Douglas.....	Converse.....	J. F. McReynolds
Dry Piney.....	Uinta.....	James Colhoun
Durbin.....	Carbon.....	Lafayette Griffin
Egbert.....	Laramie.....	Robert Jackson
Elk Mountain.....	Carbon.....	Albert Bristorous
Embar.....	Fremont.....	Jennie Cupp
Eothen.....	Crook.....	J. Pearson
Ervay.....	Natrona.....	Jacob E. Ervay
Evanston.....	Uinta.....	Edwin S. Hallock
Fairbank.....	Laramie.....	M. E. Bartlett
Ferris.....	Carbon.....	Chas. M. Morrison
Fontenelle.....	Uinta.....	R. R. Pomeroy
Forks.....	Crook.....	Almon D. Brown
Fort Bridger.....	Uinta.....	Mary E. Carter
Fort Fred Steel.....	Carbon.....	J. W. Beall
Fort Laramie.....	Laramie.....	B. A. Hart
Fort McKinney.....	Johnson.....	C. F. Garaghty
Fort Russell.....	Laramie.....	Lucinda Lester
Fort Washakie.....	Fremont.....	J. K. Moore
Fossil.....	Uinta.....	Peter Gordon
Freeland.....	Natrona.....	Lillie Keith
Glenrock.....	Converse.....	Edmund J. Wells
Goshen.....	Laramie.....	H. M. Babbitt
Granger.....	Sweetwater.....	Peter Craven
Granite Canyon.....	Laramie.....	Chas. F. Gregory
Green.....	Carbon.....	Geo. F. Brenner
Green River.....	Sweetwater.....	Edward J. Morris
Hailey.....	Fremont.....	Frank E. Coffee
Ham's Fork.....	Uinta.....	B. Y. Randall
Hat Creek.....	Converse.....	J. Storrie
Hatton.....	Albany.....	Emma Webb
Hay Creek.....	Crook.....	Daniel C. Baker
Hilliard.....	Uinta.....	G. W. Carleton
Hillsdale.....	Laramie.....	T. W. Chaffee
Hubert.....	Laramie.....	John Groher
Hulett.....	Crook.....	L. M. Hulett
Hyattville.....	Johnson.....	Samuel W. Hyatt
Inez.....	Converse.....	R. H. Vosburgh
Inyan Kara.....	Crook.....	G. T. Seabury
Iron Mountain.....	Laramie.....	A. Davidson
Islay.....	Laramie.....	D. McPhee
Kearney.....	Johnson.....	Christ'n J. Hepp
La Belle.....	Crook.....	J. L. Kaufman
La Bonte.....	Converse.....	Elizabeth S. Pollard
Lamar.....	Natrona.....	Edward Ordway
Lander.....	Fremont.....	Isaac C. Wynn
Laramie.....	Albany.....	J. H. Donkersley
Leah.....	Albany.....	Jas. M. Gilmore
Leo.....	Carbon.....	John W. Bennett

Post Office	County	Postmaster
Linden.....	Crook.....	E. C. Wakeman
Little Bear.....	Laramie.....	Rose L. Bard
Little Horse Creek.....	Laramie.....	J. R. Johnston
Little Powder.....	Crook.....	Harvey Calhoun
Logan.....	Johnson.....	John B. Manardi
Lone Tree.....	Uinta.....	Annie Summers
Lookout.....	Albany.....	E. H. Thornton
Lost Cabin.....	Fremont.....	John L. Signor
Lovell.....	Fremont.....	Josiah Cook
Lusk.....	Converse.....	Nathaniel Baker
Mammoth Hot Springs.....	National Park Reservation.....	Jennie H. Dewing
Manville.....	Converse.....	Thos. G. Wilson
Medicine Bow.....	Carbon.....	J. L. Klinkinbeard
Meeteetse.....	Fremont.....	M. B. Wilson
Mikado.....	Crook.....	F. M. Lavering
Miner's Delight.....	Fremont.....	J. Kinie
Mountain Home.....	Albany.....	Jos. H. Burbank
Myersville.....	Fremont.....	Rodolph Ely
Newfork.....	Fremont.....	Chas. M. Donnelly
Ohlman.....	Sheridan.....	G. Ohlman
Oil City.....	Natrona.....	Samuel Aggers
Ono.....	Johnson.....	Etta Cowman
Opal.....	Uinta.....	Chas. F. Roberson
Otto.....	Fremont.....	Frank S. Wood
Owen.....	Albany.....	John N. Mertz
Pass.....	Sheridan.....	T. H. Akins
Patrick.....	Laramie.....	Edwin L. Patrick
Percy.....	Carbon.....	Herman Moerke
Phillips.....	Laramie.....	Jas. H. Griffin
Piedmont.....	Uinta.....	Jos. P. Guild
Pine Bluffs.....	Laramie.....	Gust F. Blixt
Powder River.....	Johnson.....	W. E. Hathaway
Raw Hide Butte.....	Laramie.....	A. G. Lowrey
Rawlins.....	Carbon.....	Perry L. Smith
Red Bank.....	Johnson.....	Alice Richards
Red Canon.....	Uinta.....	A. E. Bradbury
Riverdale.....	Crook.....	Jos. H. Baxter
Riverside.....	Johnson.....	Thos. W. Peters
Rock Creek.....	Albany.....	Mary A. Garrette
Rockdale.....	Carbon.....	M. A. Williamson
Rock Springs.....	Sweetwater.....	Leopold L. Daus
Rongis.....	Fremont.....	Eli A. Signor
Salem.....	Laramie.....	Swan J. Falk
St. Stephen's.....	Fremont.....	F. X. Kappens
Saratoga.....	Carbon.....	Franklin Hess
Seminole.....	Carbon.....	M. E. W. Tennant
Shell.....	Johnson.....	Jordan L. Smith
Sheridan.....	Sheridan.....	B. F. Perkins

Post Office	County	Postmaster
Sherman.....	Albany.....	A. W. Phillips
Shoshone Agency.....	Fremont.....	A. D. Lane
Sibylee.....	Albany.....	S. Eadward Seely
Silver Crown.....	Laramie.....	Carrie O'Neil
Slater.....	Platte.....	W. T. Morgan
South Bend.....	Laramie.....	M. H. Gilliland
South Pass City.....	Fremont.....	Mrs. J. Smith
Spring Creek.....	Johnson.....	Robt. A. Wain
Spring Hill.....	Albany.....	Lizzie N. Cushman
Sulphur.....	Carbon.....	Leander N. Boner
Sundance.....	Crook.....	David W. Fawkes
Swan.....	Carbon.....	G. H. Nickolls
Sweetwater.....	Natrona.....	Albert J. Bothwell
Theresa.....	Converse.....	L. Henry
Tie Siding.....	Albany.....	H. B. Neil
Tolland.....	Converse.....	S. Harrington
Torrey.....	Fremont.....	John Cuack
Trabing.....	Johnson.....	G. Harris
Uva.....	Laramie.....	Jas. Whitney
Voorhees.....	Converse.....	Andrew P. Brown
Wendover.....	Laramie.....	F. A. M. Stuart
Wheatland.....	Laramie.....	M. R. Johnson
Woods.....	Albany.....	S. S. Wood
Wrighter.....	Crook.....	Wm. D. Wrighter
Wyoming.....	Albany.....	C. R. Hall



Gannett Peak (13,785 ft.) in Wind River Mountains

TWO OF WYOMING'S MOST SPECTACULAR SCENES

Jackson Lake, reflecting the Tetons



BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIOGRAPHIES OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

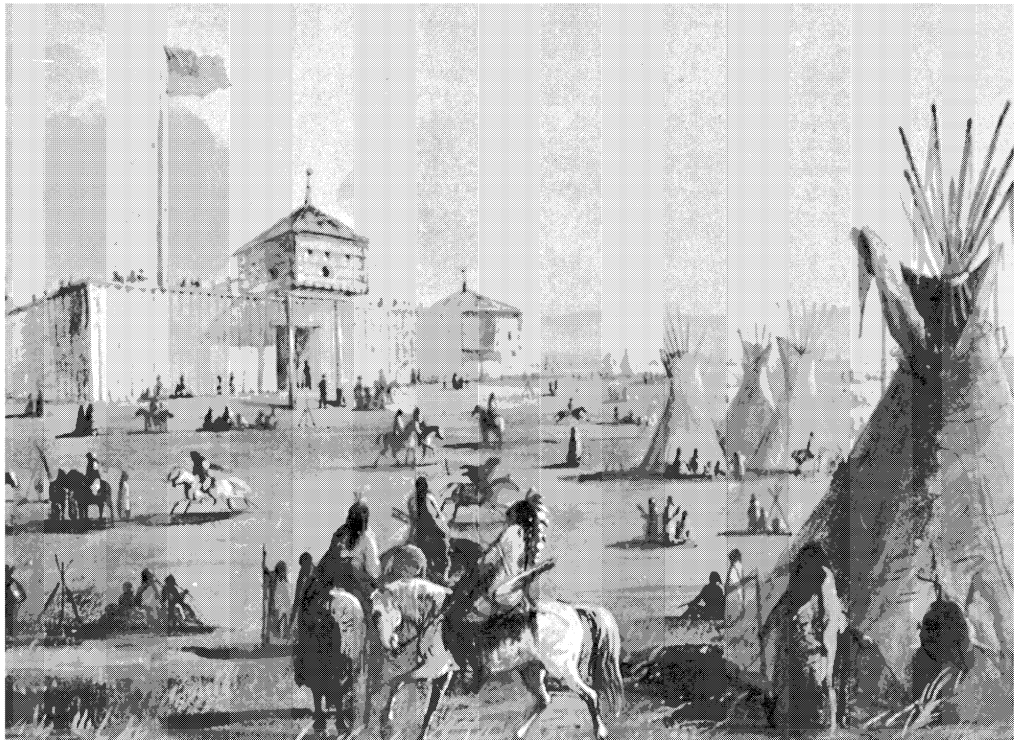
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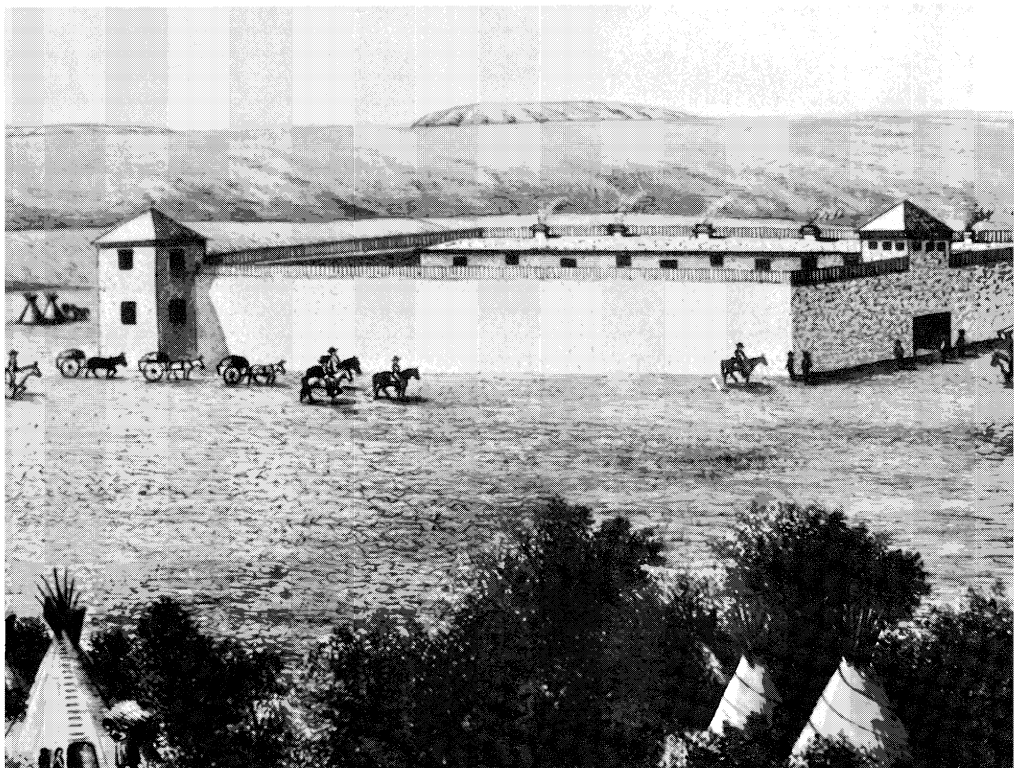
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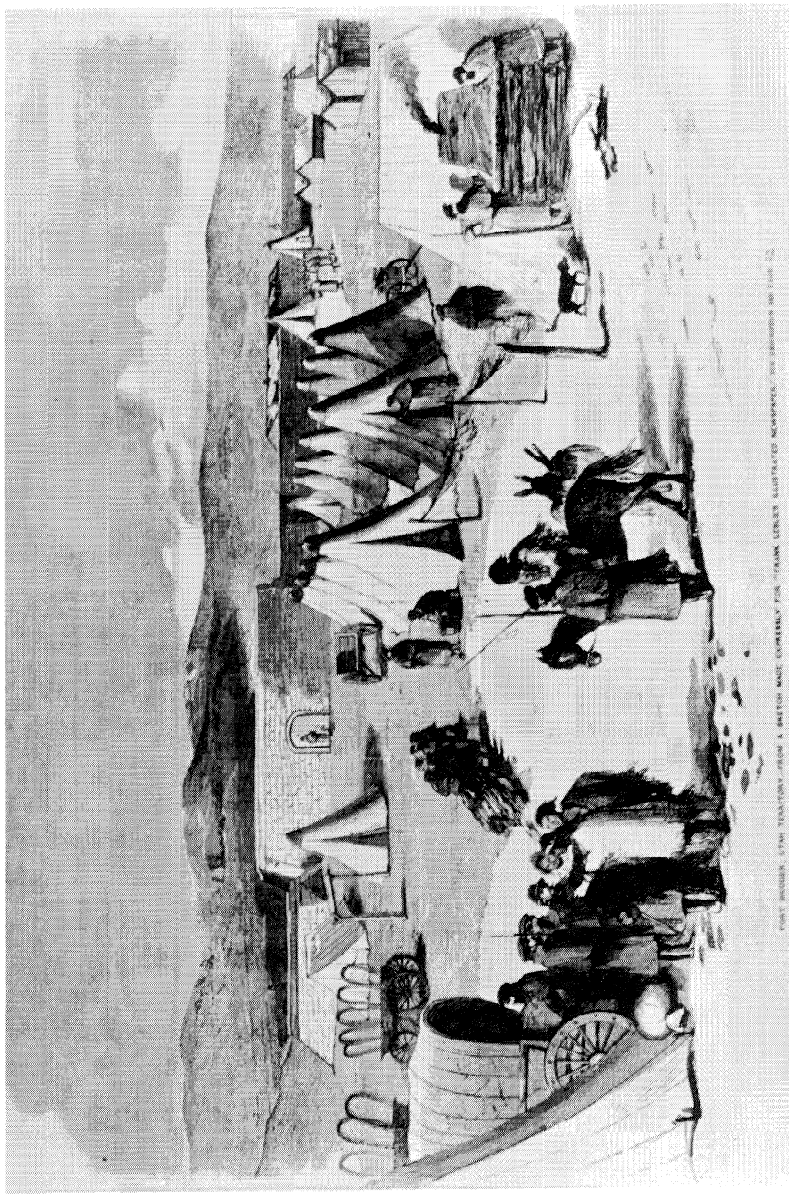
Fort Laramie (Fort William) or "Sublette's Fort" as Alfred Jacob Miller saw it, 1837.

FORT LARAMIE

Fort Laramie, rebuilt, 1841, as Fort John.



ADDENDA



Fort Bridger, Utah Territory. From a sketch made expressly for "Harpers Weekly" by J. H. Johnson, 1861.

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TERRITORY

I notice in a number of Harper's Weekly which has reached the camp, some cuts purporting to be representations of this position, which are so grossly incorrect that it has appeared to me to subscribe to your paper that I might discharge a duty I owe to the army and the public, by sending you a drawing that will represent the fort as it actually is. I have been at Fort Bridger as represented as it was in the winter when two companies were camped here, viz. Company R, Fifth Regiment, Captain Robinson, and Company S, Tenth Regiment, Captain Gave, with two brass field-pieces under command of Lieutenant Howard, Fourth Artillery; the whole force under command of Captain Robinson.

EDITOR'S NOTES

1. p. 94: Major Thomas L. Mackey (*Annals of Wyoming*, 23:2:13) was commanding officer at Fort Laramie. Col. Thomas Moonlight (May 26, 1865) was commander of the North Sub-District of the Plains. Researched by John Cornelison.
2. p. 102: A more detailed biography of S. W. Downey follows, *supra*, 286.
3. p. 154: Father Byrne declined, November 9, and Josiah Strong accepted. See *House Journal*, (1871), p. 24.
4. p. 188: P. P. Dickinson did not attend the session. A canvas of Atlantic City votes showed he was defeated by H. B. Macomber by 19 votes. *House Journal* (1879), 5-10.
5. p. 189: A. H. Reel was elected from Laramie County (not Albany), 1875, *supra*, 210.
6. p. 207A: Albany County Abstract of Votes for members of the Legislative Assembly, Sept. 7, 1875, was omitted from Erwin's edition. It is added (207A and 207B).
7. p. 207B: *Laramie Daily Sentinel*, October 28, 1875, carried a "Notice of Election," to be held November 6, 1875, to elect a replacement for William Harris, who resigned before the session met. C. A. Pieronnett won the election. *House Journal* (1875), p. 57.
8. p. 286: According to the *Cheyenne Daily Leader* (March 19, 1879), James France was appointed auditor of the territory to succeed S. W. Downey, who resigned to take the seat of delegate to Congress, December 29. France was succeeded by J. H. Nason.
9. p. 388: R. (Robert) Galbraith (Albany County) was the father of Robert M. Galbraith (Carbon County), according to Frances B. Beard, *Wyoming from Territorial Days to the Present*, The American Historical Society, Inc., Chicago and New York, 1933, Vol. 1, p. 332n.
10. p. 398: Albany County Clerk's records for 1878 (received by the State Archives in 1970) show for the office of *county clerk*: I. P. Caldwell, 334 votes; L. Fillmore, 1; *county assessor*: T. Hughes, 131 votes; Mrs. Boyce, 1; N. L. Andrews, 44; *county treasurer*: F. Lappin, 301 votes; Kingsford, 1; Therrod, 1; *marshal*: Lawrence Fee, 333 votes, *supra*, 401.
11. p. 461: E. W. "Bill" Nye was from Albany, not Laramie County, *supra*, 462.
12. p. 516: Line 20 should read "... and not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be . . ." Article V, Section 6, line 2, should be "said cause" instead of "such cause."
13. p. 518: Article V, Section 21, line 3, should read "... in the boundaries of the district shall not work . . ." Sections 28 and 29 are not in the original (*Journals and Debates of the Constitutional Convention*, 1889, Addenda, 26), where Section 30 above is numbered 28.

14. p. 520: In the handwritten copy of the Constitution (vault of the State Archives Department), Sections 13-16 of Article VI are numbered 1-4; Sections 17-19 are 5-7; Sections 20-21 are 8-9.
15. p. 522: In Article VII, Section 13 (*Journals and Debates*, Addenda, 32) is numbered 14. Section 13 in the original is identical with Article 18, Section 3, which was later omitted. For further explanation see *supra*, 540.
16. p. 527: Article No. XI (*Journal and Debates*, Addenda, 40), titled "Boundaries," became Article II, Section 1. It was later returned to Article XI.
17. p. 534: In *Journals and Debates* (Addenda, 50-51) there are eight sections in Article XIX. These are numbered consecutively in the handwritten copy (Archives vault). Sections 4 and 7 ("Arbitration and Board of Arbitration") are omitted above. For explanation see *supra*, 540.
18. p. 624: The Constitutional Convention was held in 1889, not 1890.
19. p. 630: More recent research (Lola Homsher, *Guide to Wyoming Newspapers, 1867-1967*, Wyoming State Library, 1971, p. vi) indicates that there were 38 newspapers in Wyoming in 1890. Of these, 5 were dailies, 32 weeklies, and 1 semi-weekly. See also Elizabeth Keen, "Wyoming Frontier Newspapers," *Annals of Wyoming* 33:2:135; 35:1:88-101. After Natrona County was organized in 1890, there were only two newspapers in Carbon County: *The Carbon County Journal* and the *Platte Valley Lyre*. *The Rustler*, moved to Basin about 1890, became the *Big Horn County Rustler* (*ibid.*, 10). *The Wind River Mountaineer* ("The Mountaineer") was both a weekly and semi-weekly. *The Big Horn Sentinel* became *The Buffalo Bulletin*, 10-9-90, (*ibid.*, 48). *The Wyoming Farmer* was renamed *The Wyoming Republican* in 1889 (*ibid.*, 29). *The Douglas Republican*, which was discontinued in 1889, should be omitted from the above list, and *The Laramie Weekly Times* should be *The Laramie Times*, a weekly (*ibid.*, 29).
20. p. 631: When the jurisdiction of the territories was changed from Dakota to Wyoming, certain counties were altered by the Legislature. Fort Bridger was in Unorganized Territory, July 25, 1868 to December 1, 1869, when Uinta County was created by the First Legislative Assembly, which also changed the name of Carter to Sweetwater. See "General Laws, Memorials, and Resolutions of the Territory of Wyoming" (1869), 382, 383. In 1869, Fort Fred Steele, Percy, and Rawling's Spring were in Carbon; and Laramie City, Rock Creek, Sherman, and Wyoming, Albany County. See Johnson's map, "Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming," (ca., 1869-75), published by A. J. Johnson, New York. Benton, abandoned October 16, 1868, should be omitted from the above list and the following added: Atlantic City, Bitter Creek, Elk Grove, and

Granger, Carter County; Carbon, Carbon County; Bridger Station and Piedmont, Uinta County. See "Records of Appointments of Postmasters," National Archives and Records Service (R. G., 28), General Service Administration, Washington, D. C., also Viola McNealey's "Listing of Towns in Wyoming," ms., compiled from processing birth certificates, (Archives and Records).

21. p. 632-35: On the above date, Buford was in Albany County, Clare, Laramie; Hyattville, Fremont; Lamar and Sweetwater, Carbon. Platte County was not created until 1911. Though there is a Slater now in Platte County, the name above probably meant Slater, Carbon County, which was included in Routt County, Colo., Dec. 14, 1888. There was no post office by the name of Slater in Wyoming in 1889. Post offices (1889) omitted from the list are: Auburn, Uinta; Aurora, Carbon; Barrett, Crook; Bellewood, Laramie; Bothwell, Natrona; Denison, Laramie; Dana, Carbon; Dubois, Fremont; Field, Crook; Fisherville, Sweetwater; Fort Fetterman, Converse; Grover, Uinta; Hartville, Laramie; Hecla (name changed from Converse, 10-16-88); LaBarge, Uinta; Lagrange, Laramie; Maxon, Sweetwater; Mayoworth, Johnson; Meridan, Laramie; Moorcroft (changed from LaBelle 10-20-89), Crook; Murphy, Johnson; Nylin, Converse; Prager, Albany; Ross, Converse; Savery, Carbon; Sherard, Laramie; Torrington, Laramie; Trelona, Laramie; Twobar (Two Bar), Laramie; Walters, Natrona; Willowglen, Carbon. Willowglen, est. 7-20-89, was never in operation. See "Records of Appointments of Postmasters," *op. cit.*, also *Wyoming Territorial and Pre-Territorial Post Offices*, pam., compiled by Daniel Y. Meschter, The Stationers, Rawlins, 1971.



Panorama of Fort Laramie, 1868

Indians and whites at Fort Laramie, 1868. (l. to r.) Unidentified white man, Packs His Drum, John Finn, Amos Bettelyoun (standing), W. G. Bullock (seated), Old Man Afraid of His Horse, Benjamin Mills, Red Bear, and James Bordeaux.



HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

- 1743—The Verendryes, French Canadian explorers in search of the Western Sea, are believed to have sighted the Big Horn Mountains before being turned back because of fear of the Snake, or Shoshone Indians.
- 1763—Spain obtains Louisiana from France.
- 1800—Louisiana is returned to France.
- 1803—The Louisiana Purchase from France includes three-fourths of present Wyoming.
- 1804-06—Lewis and Clark Expedition goes through Montana on way to West Coast. Sacajawea, Shoshone wife of Charbonneau, guide for the expedition, accompanies him and renders invaluable service because of her knowledge of the Indians and of the country through which they pass.
- 1806-07—John Colter, who came West with Lewis and Clark, is credited with being the first white man to enter present Wyoming. He discovers headwaters of Snake, Green, and Wind rivers. Because of his unbelievable accounts of the natural wonders in Northwestern Wyoming, Yellowstone National Park is called "Colter's Hell."
- 1807—Ezekiel Williams leads trapping expedition into Wyoming.
Williams and other members of his party are known as "the lost trappers" because of their wanderings.
Manuel Lisa, of the Missouri Fur Co. (1807-20), hires Colter.
- 1807-08—Edward Rose, a member of the Williams party, becomes the first settler in the Big Horn Basin.
- 1808—John Jacob Astor, April 6, obtains a charter from the state of New York for the American Fur Co., a general title including all of his interests. He operates in the West under the name of the Pacific Fur Co.
- 1811—Wilson Price Hunt's party, the first organized expedition in Wyoming, crosses the Continental Divide on its way to Astoria, Oregon.
Hunt's Pass (Teton Pass) is named for him.
Andrew Henry carries fur trade west of the Rockies.
- 1812—Robert Stuart, going eastward from Astoria, may have discovered South Pass as well as the natural roadway along the Platte. He is also credited with building the first cabin in Wyoming, on Poison Spider Creek near Bessemer Bend.
- 1819—Florida Treaty gives Spain's claim to Oregon to the United States.
- 1820—Mexico secedes from Spain.
- 1820-21—The approximate date Jacques LaRamie, trapper, is supposed to

have been killed by Indians. Landmarks in Southeastern Wyoming perpetuate his name.

1822—The Ashley-Henry Fur Co., later known as the Rocky Mountain Fur Co., is organized.

Jim Bridger—trapper, trader, and teller of tall tales—comes West with the Ashley Expedition.

1824—Ashley's men, headed by Thomas Fitzpatrick and Jedediah Smith, cross mountains at South Pass and are credited with naming the Sweetwater and changing the name of the Spanish River to Green River, honoring one of his St. Louis partners.

Ashley's men gather at the Three Crossings of the Sweetwater. This is a forerunner of the rendezvous.

Mexico acquires independence from Spain.

1825—Ashley and his men, descending Green River, are the first to navigate the stream.

First official rendezvous is held on Henry's Fork on Green River near Wyoming-Colorado border. Notices are posted ahead of time.

Ashley takes cargo of furs to St. Louis via Big Horn, Yellowstone, and Missouri rivers. On his return he follows land route and proves that it is more practical than going by water.

1826—Rendezvous is held in Cache Valley (Weber River, Utah). There, Ashley turns his interests over to Jedediah Smith, William Sublette, and David Jackson, who reorganize the Rocky Mountain Fur Co. (1826-36).

1827—Smith, Jackson, and Sublette bring the first wheeled vehicle, a four-pound cannon, across South Pass on the way to rendezvous held at Bear Lake, near the Idaho-Utah line.

1828—Portuguese Houses, a forerunner of trading posts, are established on the Middle Fork of Powder River.

Rendezvous is held at Bear Lake.

1829—First wagons ever brought to Wyoming take supplies to rendezvous on the Popo Agie, tributary of Wind River.

A second rendezvous is held at Pierre's Hole (Idaho).

The mighty American Fur Co. (1829-45) is organized by Astor on an operating basis.

1830—Rendezvous is held on Wind River, thirty miles above mouth of Popo Agie. Smith, Jackson, and Sublette bring wagons loaded with supplies.

1831—Rendezvous is held at Cache Valley. Another is held during the winter (1831-32) on the South Fork of Powder River.

1832—Captain B. L. E. Bonneville takes first wagon train through South Pass

on way to the rendezvous at Pierre's Hole, Idaho. It consists of twenty-eight wagons, loaded with provisions.

Bonneville establishes Fort Bonneville, a temporary post on Horse Creek, a tributary of Green River. It is so impractical it lasts only one month and is known as "Fort Nonsense" or "Bonneville's Folly."

The captain notes presence of oil in Popo Agie region.

Nathaniel Wyeth enters the fur trade.

1833—Rendezvous is held on Horse Creek, near site of Fort Bonneville, six miles west of present Daniel, Wyo.

1834—Fort William on the Laramie River (later Fort Laramie) becomes the first permanent settlement in Wyoming. Its founders are Robert Campbell and William Sublette, for whom the post is named.

Jason and Daniel Lee, first missionaries, come West with Wyeth.

Rendezvous is held at Ham's Fork.

1835—Fort William is sold to Fitzpatrick, Milton G. Sublette, and Bridger.

Rev. Samuel Parker, near present Bondurant, conducts first Protestant service ever to be held in Wyoming.

Parker and Marcus Whitman attend rendezvous at Horse Creek on Green River.

Attendance is estimated at two thousand Indians and two hundred whites.

Whitman removes arrow from Bridger's back.

1836—Fitzpatrick, Sublette, and Bridger sell interests to the American Fur Eliza Spalding (Mrs. H. H.) and Narcissa Whitman (Mrs. Marcus), the first white women to follow the Oregon Trail through Wyoming, accompany their missionary husbands. They impress Indians at rendezvous, held on Green River near Daniel.

Mrs. Susan B. Luman, born at Fort William, 1836, is said to be the first white child born in Wyoming.

1837—Rendezvous is again held on Green River, this time twelve miles south of Horse Creek. Popularity of the rendezvous system is indicated by presence of about three thousand Indians.

1838—Rendezvous on the Popo Agie, at the confluence with Wind River, shows decline in fur trade.

Jim Baker, noted trapper and guide, joins the American Fur Co. and becomes permanent resident in Wyoming.

1839—Rendezvous is again held on Horse Creek, near Fort Bonneville. Little activity.

1840—Final rendezvous, held on the Sisk-ke-dee (Prairie Hen, the Indian name for Green River), brings end to rendezvous period.

- Father Pierre Jean DeSmet celebrates first Mass in Wyoming, near present Daniel, Wyo.
- 1841—Dr. Elijah White is first U. S. official sent to Oregon.
Only eighty travelers are believed to have followed the course of the Oregon Trail.
Fort William, now badly in need of repair, is rebuilt. The new, adobe-walled structure costing \$10,000, is named Fort John, presumably for John Sarpy, a stockholder of the American Fur Co. The name Fort Laramie, which proves more popular than Fort William or Fort John, is attributed to the mistake of a shipping clerk.
- 1842—John C. Fremont, "The Pathfinder," maps the trail and selects sites for military posts in anticipation of territorial acquisition on the West Coast.
Elijah White leads large party of missionaries and settlers across Wyoming.
Gold is discovered near South Pass.
Fort Bridger, the second permanent settlement in Wyoming, is established on Black's Fork.
- 1843—Fort Bridger is opened for trade by Jim Bridger and his partner, Louis Vasquez.
Fremont's second expedition crosses Laramie Plains.
Approximately one thousand follow the trail along the Platte. Emigrants take domestic animals.
- 1844—Fremont report is issued by Congress.
- 1845—Texas is annexed to the United States.
Colonel Stephen W. Kearny and his dragoons march from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Laramie to impress the Indians, who are awed by the "cannon that talks."
Kearny sends part of his command to explore the Sweetwater.
Three thousand people follow the Oregon Trail.
- 1846—Oregon is won by means of settlement.
President Polk approves act to establish military posts along the trail.
Francis Parkman visits Fort Laramie and studies habits of the Sioux.
- 1847—July 4th celebration is held at "Independence Rock," which DeSmet previously called "The Register of the Desert."
Brigham Young leads first group of Mormons to Utah. His followers cause the route to be called the Mormon Trail.
Mormons improve roads and establish ferries.
First sheep are driven across Wyoming.
- 1848—Mexico's boundary line is established, and lands north of the border are ceded to the United States.

Gold, discovered at Sutter's Mill (California), stimulates travel on the emigrant trail.

1849—Fort Laramie, purchased by the government for \$4,000, becomes a military post (1849-90).

The '49ers pass feverishly through Wyoming in their quest for gold. Captain Howard Stansbury makes a reconnaissance for railroad route from Salt Lake to Fort Bridger.

1850—High tide of migration is reached.

Sixty thousand emigrants and ninety thousand animals, it is estimated, follow the trail in one season.

1851—First mail route to Salt Lake is established by Hockaday and Liggett. Stansbury completes reconnaissance for railway route.

The *El Paso*, the first steamship in Wyoming, sails up the Platte to Guernsey.

The Great Treaty Council, scheduled to be held September 1 at Fort Laramie, is moved to Horse Creek, in Nebraska, because of scarcity of grass. The ten thousand Indians in attendance have a corresponding number of horses. As a result of the move, the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 is referred to as the Horse Creek Treaty.

By treaty, the Sioux are given lands north of the North Platte River; the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, "between the rivers" (North Platte and Arkansas); the Crows, from Powder River to Wind River. No lands are assigned the Shoshones, guests at the council, as they belong in the Utah, rather than the Upper Platte Agency.

1852—William Vaux, post chaplain, teaches first school in Wyoming, at Fort Laramie.

Forty to fifty thousand travelers follow the emigrant trail.

1853—Fort Supply (1853-57), first agricultural settlement in Wyoming, is established by the Mormons near Fort Bridger.

1854—Lieutenant L. Grattan and his command are killed by Indians, August 19, near Fort Laramie.

1855—General W. S. Harney leads military expedition against the Sioux.

1856—Mormon "Handcart Brigade" meets disaster in blizzard near Devil's Gate.

1857—Colonel Albert S. Johnston leads Utah Expedition against Mormons in what is commonly called the Mormon War.

The Mormons, with five mail stations between Fort Laramie and Salt Lake City, set fire to them as they retreat westward.

The army takes over Fort Bridger, which had been occupied by the Mormons, and establishes Camp Scott as winter quarters.

Russell, Majors, and Waddell, who previously freighted between the Missouri and Santa Fé, start freighting business through Wyoming by transporting supplies for Johnston's Army.

Colonel E. V. Sumner leads troops against the Cheyenne Indians.

Lieutenant G. K. Warren, topographical engineer, explores the area from Fort Laramie into the Black Hills in Northeastern Wyoming. Lander Cut-off, through Shoshone country, is surveyed by Colonel F. W. Lander.

1858—Fort Bridger becomes a military post (1858-1890).

1858-59—Russell, Majors & Waddell transport more than 16 million pounds of freight through Wyoming to Utah.

1859—The Overland Express Company is established by Russell, Majors & Waddell, and the emigrant route acquires another name—the Overland Trail.

Captain W. F. Reynolds is sent on exploring expedition into Northern Wyoming.

Fort Bridger becomes a military installation.

September 18, the Deer Creek, unofficial council is held with Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes.

1860—The Pony Express, eighteen months in duration, crosses Wyoming on the emigrant trail.

The second school in Wyoming is established, at Fort Bridger.

September 10, four Arapahoes and two Cheyennes sign agreement relinquishing "the lands between the rivers" for the Sand Creek Reservation in Colorado. Other Cheyennes refuse to recognize this preliminary Fort Wise Treaty, made at Bent's Fort (Colorado) in September.

1861—In the Fort Wise Treaty, effective February 18, the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes lose their right to Wyoming lands.

Edward Creighton completes transcontinental telegraph line (the Overland Telegraph) across Wyoming, along the old emigrant trail.

After the Civil War breaks out, troops are withdrawn, and Indian attacks increase.

1862—Ben Holladay, "Stagecoach King," takes over equipment of Russell, Majors & Waddell.

Indian troubles cause the Overland Stage to be rerouted southward through Julesburg, Colo., toward Denver, then northward on the Cherokee Trail, and over the Laramie Plains. It avoids the Sioux along the Platte but goes through Arapahoe country in the Medicine Bow area.

The Overland Telegraph along the Platte continues to be used even after another line is built along the southern route.

The Federal Homestead Act (12 Stat. 413) is passed, June 2.

The first legal water right is granted to Meyers Land and Livestock Co. Fort Halleck (1862-66) is established on the Overland Stage route.

1863—The Bozeman Road, disregarding Indian rights, is established through the Powder River country as shortcut to Montana gold fields.

First newspaper in Wyoming, the *Daily Telegraph*, is published briefly by Hiram Brundage at Fort Bridger.

The first known export of minerals from the area is a cargo of soda shipped to Salt Lake City. Natrona (native soda) deposits west of Casper give rise to the name of Natrona County.

General P. E. Connor is sent to Wyoming to suppress Indian hostilities. Shoshone Lake is discovered by the DeLacey prospecting expedition.

First Treaty of Fort Bridger, signed by Shoshone Indians, recognizes their aboriginal domain as extending from the North Platte to Salt Lake, northward into southern Montana and southward into Utah and Colorado. Roughly it comprises 44,672,000 acres.

1864—Bozeman Road arouses hostility of the Sioux and their allies, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The Sand Creek Massacre in Colorado, November 29, unites the three tribes.

1865—January 5, first proposal is made for the Territory of Wyoming. The name Wyoming, "Maugh-wau-wa-ma," derived from a Delaware Indian term, is said to mean "at the big flats" or "the large plains." Survivors, fleeing from Sand Creek, smoke the war pipe with the northern bands at a grand encampment in Northeastern Colorado. The "Bloody Year on the Plains," results. Beginning at Julesburg in January, the Indians destroy everything in their path as they sweep northward into Wyoming.

Lieutenant Caspar W. Collins, for whom Fort Caspar and Casper, Wyo., are named, is killed by Indians at the Battle of Platte Bridge (July 25), the major engagement of the year. The military order establishing the post incorrectly designates it as Fort Casper.

General P. E. Connor, with Jim Bridger as guide, leads first Powder River Expedition and establishes Camp Connor, August 28. The name is changed to Fort Reno, November 11. On August 29, Connor destroys 250 lodges of Arapahoes under Black Bear at Tongue River. Colonel N. Cole and Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Walker, commanding two columns under General Connor, become lost; and they and their eighteen hundred cavalymen are in starving condition when found. During a severe storm their horses die by the hundreds in the picket lines. The surviving six hundred horses are unfit for service. As a result, Connor is relieved of his command.

General Grenville M. Dodge and troops camp on Crow Creek while investigating feasibility of railroad route over Laramie Mountains.



Independence Rock, also known as the "Register of the Desert"

Oregon Trail Ruts in Platte County, near Guernsey



1866—Red Cloud walks out of peace council held with Sioux, June 5, at Fort Laramie.

Over Indian protest, Fort Reno (originally Camp Connor), Fort Phil Kearny, and a third post (Fort C. F. Smith in Montana) are constructed on the Bozeman Road. Fort Phil Kearny, “the hated fort on the Little Piney,” is under constant attack.

Nelson Story drives the first herd of cattle through Wyoming on way to Montana from Texas.

Fort Sanders (1866-82) is established on the southern Overland Stage route.

The first book believed to be published in Wyoming is the *Dictionary of The Sioux Language*. About 50 copies are printed on a small army press.

On December 21, Captain William J. Fetterman and eighty men are ambushed and killed by Indians near Fort Phil Kearny. John “Portugee” Phillips rides to the Horseshoe Telegraph Station and on to Fort Laramie to report the Fetterman Massacre and request reinforcements for the beleaguered fort.

1867—On January 9, Laramie County is created by Dakota Legislature, and it is organized within the month.

The Union Pacific railroad reaches Wyoming.

General Dodge, chief engineer for the U. P., chooses his Cheyenne campsite of two years before as a division point.

June 11, Indian commissioners urge peace in meeting with Sioux at Fort Laramie.

In Wagon Box Fight, August 2, Sioux suffer temporary defeat.

Town of Cheyenne is founded, August 7, and incorporated, December 24.

Cheyenne Leader, begins publication, September 19.

Fort D. A. Russell (1867-1930) and Camp Carlin (1867-1888) are established.

The Union Pacific tracks reach Cheyenne, November 13.

November 14, commissioners meet with Crows and Arapahoes in council at Fort Laramie.

Carissa Lode is discovered at South Pass.

Fort Fetterman (1867-82) is built on the North Platte as supply center for forts on the Bozeman Road.

On December 27, Carter County (later Sweetwater) is established but not organized until early in 1868.

1868—Peace councils are held with the Sioux, Crows, and Arapahoes at Fort Laramie and with the Shoshones and Bannocks at Fort Bridger. Red

Cloud refuses to sign Fort Laramie Treaty until the forts on the Bozeman Road are closed.

Wind River Indian Reservation, comprising about 2,774,400 acres, is created for the Shoshones and Bannocks at the Fort Bridger Council of 1868, but the Bannocks soon leave for Fort Hall, Idaho, where they prefer to live with their people. The Wind River Reservation, the only Indian reservation in Wyoming, is known as the Shoshone Reservation from 1868-78 because the Shoshones are the sole occupants.

July 25, the Territory of Wyoming is created by act of Congress.

In August, the forts on the Bozeman Road are abandoned, and the Indians burn Fort Phil Kearny.

Fort Fred Steele (1868-86) is established twelve miles east of Rawlins to protect railway builders and travelers on the trail.

December 16, Albany and Carbon counties are established by Dakota Legislature.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church is first church building in Cheyenne.

Crazy Horse leads three-day battle at Horse shoe Creek.

1869—In January, Albany and Carbon counties are organized.

First census shows population of Wyoming Territory as 8,014. The territory is comprised of four counties (Laramie, Carter, Carbon, and Albany), each extending from the northern to southern border of the territory.

Wyoming Territory is organized and Cheyenne is designated as territorial capital.

J. A. Campbell, appointed by President U. S. Grant, is inaugurated, April 15, first governor of Wyoming Territory.

With the creation of the Wyoming Superintendency, Campbell becomes ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

May 19, territorial government officially begins.

First Territorial Court is held, May 25.

By executive order, July 30, the Bannocks are granted a permanent home on the Fort Hall (Idaho) Reservation.

In September, first territorial election is called by proclamation.

October 12, First Territorial Legislative Assembly convenes.

November 4, Red Cloud comes to Fort Laramie to talk peace.

November 24, Legislative Assembly approves act regulating brands and protecting stockmen. (S.L. 1869, ch. 62)

On December 1, Uinta County is created from a portion of Utah and Idaho and annexed to Wyoming Territory. The name of Carter County is changed to Sweetwater.

December 10, for the first time in history of the United States, an act granting woman suffrage is passed.

Union Pacific railroad is completed through Wyoming Territory.

Camp Augur (1869-70)—later Camp Brown (1870-78), then Fort Washakie (1878-1909)—is established at the Wind River Indian Reservation to protect the Shoshones from their traditional enemies.

It becomes unlawful to sell big game from February 1 through August 1.

First closed season on upland game birds is from February 1 through August 15.

1870—Census shows population of 9,118 in Wyoming Territory.

February 17, Mrs. Esther Hobart Morris, who later becomes the symbol of woman suffrage, is the first woman ever to be appointed justice of the peace. She serves at South Pass City.

In March, women are empaneled by court order at Laramie for both grand and petit juries in a rigid test of the law. Mrs. I. N. Hartsough serves as foreman of the jury and Mrs. Martha Boies as bailiff, while women prove their capability as jurors.

April 7, Uinta County is organized.

First territorial election called by law is held September 6.

Mrs. Louisa Swain, of Laramie, casts first equal suffrage vote.

Fort Stambaugh (1870-78) is established six miles northeast of South Pass to protect miners in the area.

Washburn and Doane Expedition explores Yellowstone National Park region.

Cattle era begins. The first livestock brand in Wyoming, for "neat cattle, horses, and mules" is the letter "W" reversed to make an "M." It is recorded in the name of Eliza A. Kuykendall, of Laramie County. [According to *Webster's New Unabridged Dictionary*, 1938, p. 425, the term cattle "formerly" meant all domestic quadrupeds, i.e., sheep, goats, mules, horses, asses, and swine. "Neat" cattle are of the ox kind to distinguish them from horse, sheep, and goats, *ibid*, p. 1634.]

First homestead entry, in the name of Walter D. Pease, Johnson County, is recorded in the territory, December 5.

Wyoming has 34 manufacturing establishments, representing investment capital of more than one million dollars.

1871—Legislature passes Militia Act, creating three Militia Districts.

Hayden conducts first geological survey in Northwestern Wyoming.

Though Governor Campbell terms equal suffrage experiment "an unqualified success," women are no longer called for jury service. Subsequent Judges contend that equal suffrage does not include jury service.

1872—Yellowstone National Park is created, March 1, as the first national park in the United States.

The Territorial Penitentiary, built at Laramie, is damaged by fire.

By act of Congress, June 1, the President is authorized to negotiate for the southern portion of the Wind River Reservation. Felix Brunot, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, induces the Shoshones, December 15, to relinquish all of their reservation south of the North Fork of the Popo Agie.

In the Trout Creek Battle, Washakie effectively uses the rifle pit technique to ward off his enemies, the Platte River Indians.

1873—The Wyoming Stock Growers Association (originally the Laramie County Stock Growers Association) is organized.

Penitentiary at Laramie is partly rebuilt.

1874—July 4, Captain A. E. Bates destroys Arapaho Camp during the Battle of Bate's Hole, or "Bate's Battle," on No Wood Creek.

Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer and the Seventh Cavalry camp in Black Hills on branch of Inyan Kara Creek, July 22-23, and he carves his name on a rock at the top of Inyan Kara (Stone-made) Mountain. Two of his men are buried on a hill above his campsite.

Gold is discovered in the Black Hills by a member of the Seventh Cavalry.

1875—Professor Walter P. Jenney and is party of geologists conduct a mineral survey for the government in anticipation of the purchase of the Black Hills from the Sioux. Jenney's stockade, originally on Stockade Beaver Creek, is later (1933) moved to Newcastle.

The Black Hills gold fields are unofficially opened.

An iron bridge, spanning the North Platte River, is built at Fort Laramie. It still stands though it has been abandoned.

First hunting season on big game is from August 15 through January 15.

December 8, Crook County is created from Laramie and Albany counties, and Johnson County from Carbon and Sweetwater.

1876—The Black Hills Stage Line operates on the Cheyenne-Black Hills or Deadwood Trail. Calamity Jane Canary and Wild Bill Hickock frequent the trail. Both are buried at Deadwood.

In spite of road agents, Mrs. Thomas Durbin, going by stagecoach from Cheyenne to Deadwood, carries \$10,000 in her handbag for new bank.

Sioux resentment of gold seekers leads to the Indian War of 1876.

Fort Laramie serves as base of operations for military expeditions against the Indians.

Second Powder River Expedition, under General George Crook, leaves Fort Laramie.

Custer and his command are annihilated, June 25, at the Battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana. News of this mars the nation's first centennial celebration.

Cantonment Reno is established, September 22, three miles above site of old Fort Reno.

Dull Knife's Cheyenne Indian camp is destroyed, November 26, by General Ranald MacKenzie's eleven hundred troops.

The diamond hoax, on Diamond Mesa, at head of Ruby Gulch near Wamsutter, creates almost as much excitement as the Indian War of '76. Horace Greeley, the Rothschilds, and Tiffany are said to be among those fleeced by two prospectors who salt the mesa with precious stones brought from Holland.

1877—Cantonment Reno becomes Fort McKinney (1877-95), named for Lieutenant J. A. McKinney, killed in the battle with Dull Knife.

Dinosaur bones are discovered near Medicine Bow.

Agreement is reached with the Shoshone Indians to allow the Northern Arapahoes to move onto their reservation on a temporary basis.

Federal Desert Land Act is passed, March 3.

1878—First telephone conversation is held between Cheyenne and Laramie, February 23.

About nine hundred Northern Arapahoes are taken to the Wind River Indian Reservation under military escort.

Arapahoes settle on the eastern side of the reservation, and a sub-agency is created for them at Arapahoe, Wyoming.

Thomas A. Edison is believed to have conceived the idea of the incandescent light at Battle Lake.

1879—Joseph Rankin makes his famous ride to Fort Steele to report the Meeker Massacre in Colorado.

Lotteries and games of chance are outlawed by Legislature. (S.L. 1879, ch. 56)

Fish Commissioner is appointed by governor for propagation and culture of fish. (S.L. 1879, ch. 42)

1880—Population is 20,789.

The Cheyenne Club is built by cattle kings.

1881—Cheyenne has first telephone exchange in Wyoming, March 22.

Big Nose George Parrott, leader of a Hole-in-the-Wall band of outlaws, is hanged by vigilantes in Rawlins.

May 10, Johnson County, originally known as Pease County, is organized.

- The Ames Monument is built on Sherman Hill to honor Oliver and Oakes Ames for their efforts in making the Union Pacific Railroad a reality.
- 1882—William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) starts his famous Wild West Show.
- 1883—The Reverend John Roberts establishes permanent Episcopal mission and manages government school on the Wind River Reservation.
Cheyenne has electric lights.
First oil well is drilled near Lander.
- 1884—May 6, Fremont County, created from Sweetwater, is organized.
Father John Jutz selects location for Catholic Mission (St. Stephen's) on the delta formed by the Little and Big Wind rivers.
Laramie County is reputed to be the richest county in the United States.
First fishing season dates are set (June 1 through November 1).
- 1885—January 22, Crook County is organized.
Anti-Chinese riot takes place, September 2, in Rock Springs.
U. S. Congress votes to pay Chinese \$147,748.74 for their losses on the recommendation of President Grover Cleveland.
- 1886—Northwestern Railroad reaches eastern border of Wyoming Territory.
The Free County Library Law (S.L. 1886, ch. 10.S.5), the first in the United States, is enacted by the Wyoming Territorial Legislative Assembly.
First county library in Wyoming is established at Cheyenne.
Governor Warren approves act providing for a capitol building.
Commission is appointed to build the capitol (not to exceed \$150,000), the university (\$50,000), and an insane asylum (\$30,000).
Legislature provides funds for an institution for the blind, deaf, and dumb at Cheyenne. The asylum was built in 1888 from the \$8,000 appropriated by the legislative assembly, but the building was never used for the blind, deaf, and dumb.
Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad is completed to Douglas and named Wyoming-Central.
First bag limit is put on big game animals.
- 1886-87—Early spring blizzard brings disaster to cattle barons and contributes to bankruptcy of many stockmen.
- 1887—Cornerstone of Capitol Building is laid, May 18, at Cheyenne.
September 6, University of Wyoming opens at Laramie.
Buffalo Bill takes his Wild West Show to England for Queen Victoria's jubilee (for lithograph poster used for the event see *infra* 470).
Yellow Eagle, an Arapaho, is tried and convicted of stealing three horses claimed by a white man. Questioning his guilt, more than

fifty prominent citizens of Fremont County sign a petition for his release; and Colonel Thomas M. Jones, Indian agent, intercedes in his behalf. On September 13, Yellow Eagle, the first Indian in Wyoming to be tried in the white man's court, is granted a pardon by Governor Moonlight.

The General Allotment Act (Dawes Act) is passed and the process of allotting lands to individual Indians at the Wind River Reservation begins.

"The Glory Hole," one of the largest open pit iron mines in the world, begins operations at Sunrise, Wyo. Ter., and continues to operate until this date (1974).

1888—Tenth Territorial Legislative Assembly convenes in the unfinished Capitol Building, January 10.

Capitol Building is completed, March 29, and dedicated.

Wyoming National Guard is established.

Legislature appropriates funds (not to exceed \$100,000) for penitentiary at Rawlins, but it is not occupied until December 14, 1901.

Converse and Sheridan counties are created and organized.

Natrona County is also created but not organized until 1890.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad (Wyoming-Central) connects Casper with the East.

Nonresident hunters are banned from Wyoming.

1889—On Feb. 4, Gov. Thomas Moonlight grants a full pardon, in response to the sheriff and others who made application for the release of a young man named Harry Longabaugh, also known as the "Sundance Kid," who was convicted of Grand Larceny and had been confined in the Crook County jail since August, 1887. He is commended for his "good behavior and earnest desire to reform."

Phillip M. Shannon, who later organizes the Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Co., drills first well in Salt Creek Field, originally called the Shannon Field.

Casper, incorporated in July, has city ordinance making it unlawful for a woman "to use any vile, profane, or indecent language, or to act in a boisterous or lewd manner, or to smoke any cigar, cigarette, or pipe on Casper's streets."

Last wild buffalo is killed in Wyoming.

Nick Wilson, "the white Indian boy," who as a child lived among the Shoshone Indians, is the first settler at Wilson, Wyo. Ter.

July 20, James Averell and Cattle Kate (Ella Watson) are hanged as rustlers. She is said to be the only woman ever lynched in Wyoming.

Tubb Town (named for De Loss Tubbs) is said to have had an ordinance which stated that no strangers shall pass without paying a

toll sufficient to "set up the bunch." The town is deserted when Newcastle, Wyo. Ter., is founded two miles away.

September 30, the Constitutional Convention, after prolonged debate, unanimously adopts Constitution for the proposed State of Wyoming.

In the November 5 general election, the Constitution is approved by a vote of 6,272 to 1,923.

Matt Warner and Tom McCarthy, of the notorious McCarthy gang, hole up for the winter in Afton, Wyo. Ter. According to local legend, they paper their bar with bank notes.

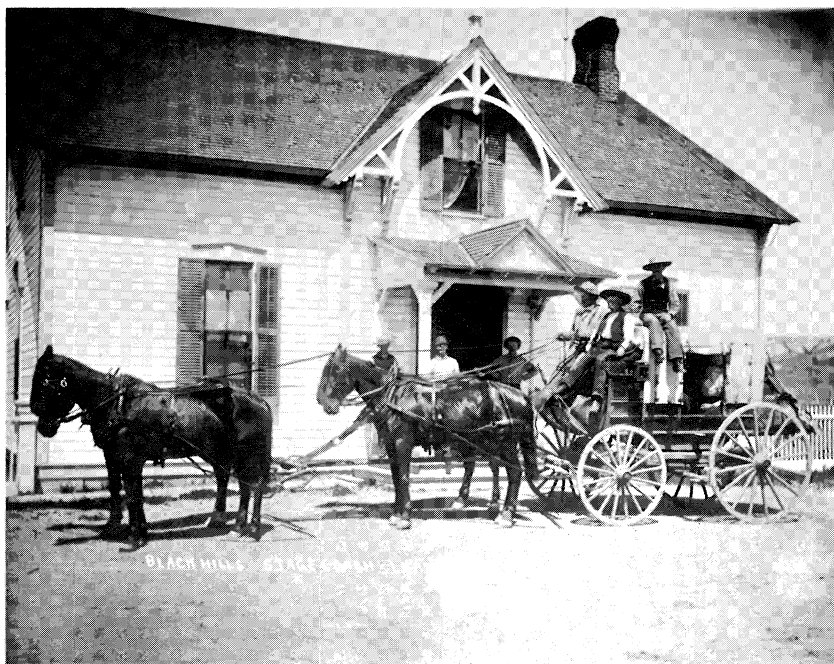
1890—March 12, Weston County is created from Crook, and Big Horn from Sheridan, Johnson, and Fremont counties.

March 26, Wyoming Statehood Bill (H.R. 982, 51st Cong., 1st sess.) passes in the House and on June 27 in the Senate.

The first wings are completed on the Capitol Building, April 4.

May 16, Weston County is organized.

July 10, President Benjamin Harrison signs Statehood Bill, and Wyoming, consisting of 13 counties, becomes the 44th State of the Union.

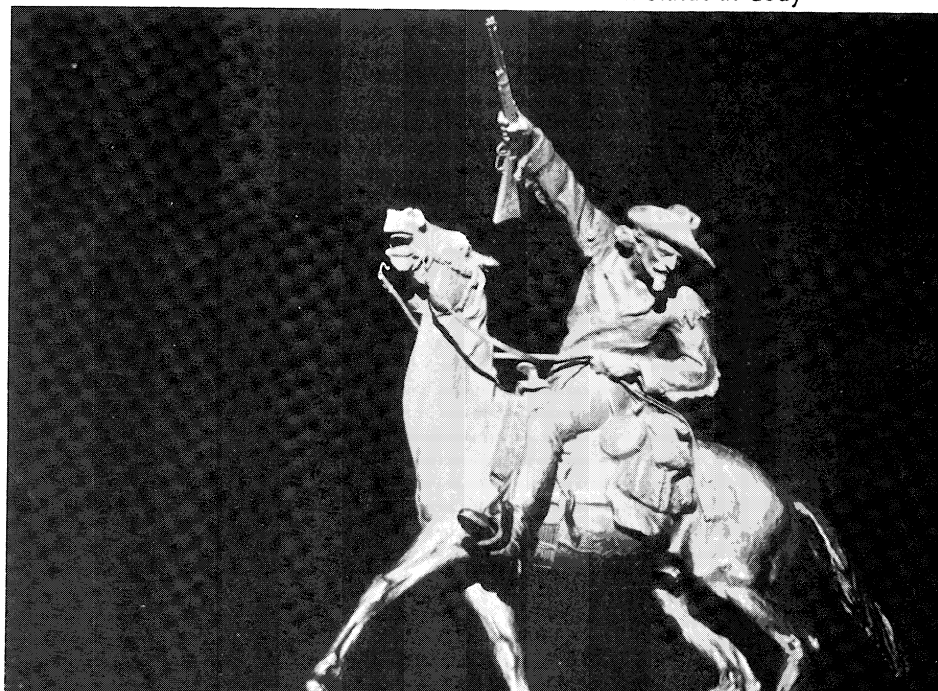


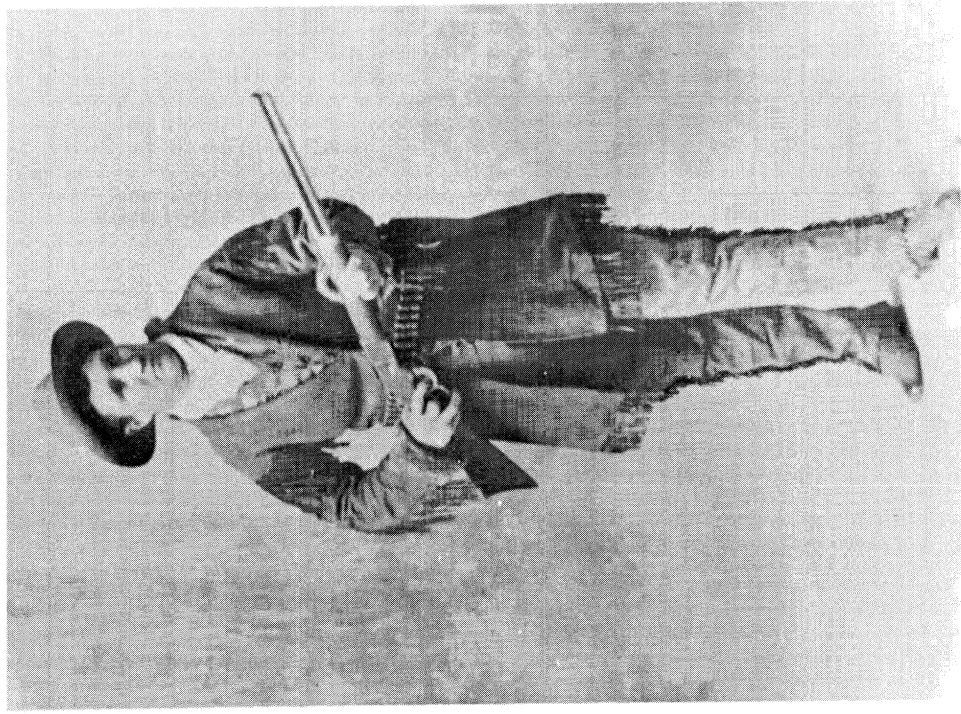
Black Hills Stagecoach leaving Chugwater



"Seven Wise Men of the Great White Father," General Sherman, third from left, and peace commissioners in council with Indians at Fort Laramie, 1868.

Buffalo Bill Statue at Cody





Calamity Jane



Cattle Kate

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