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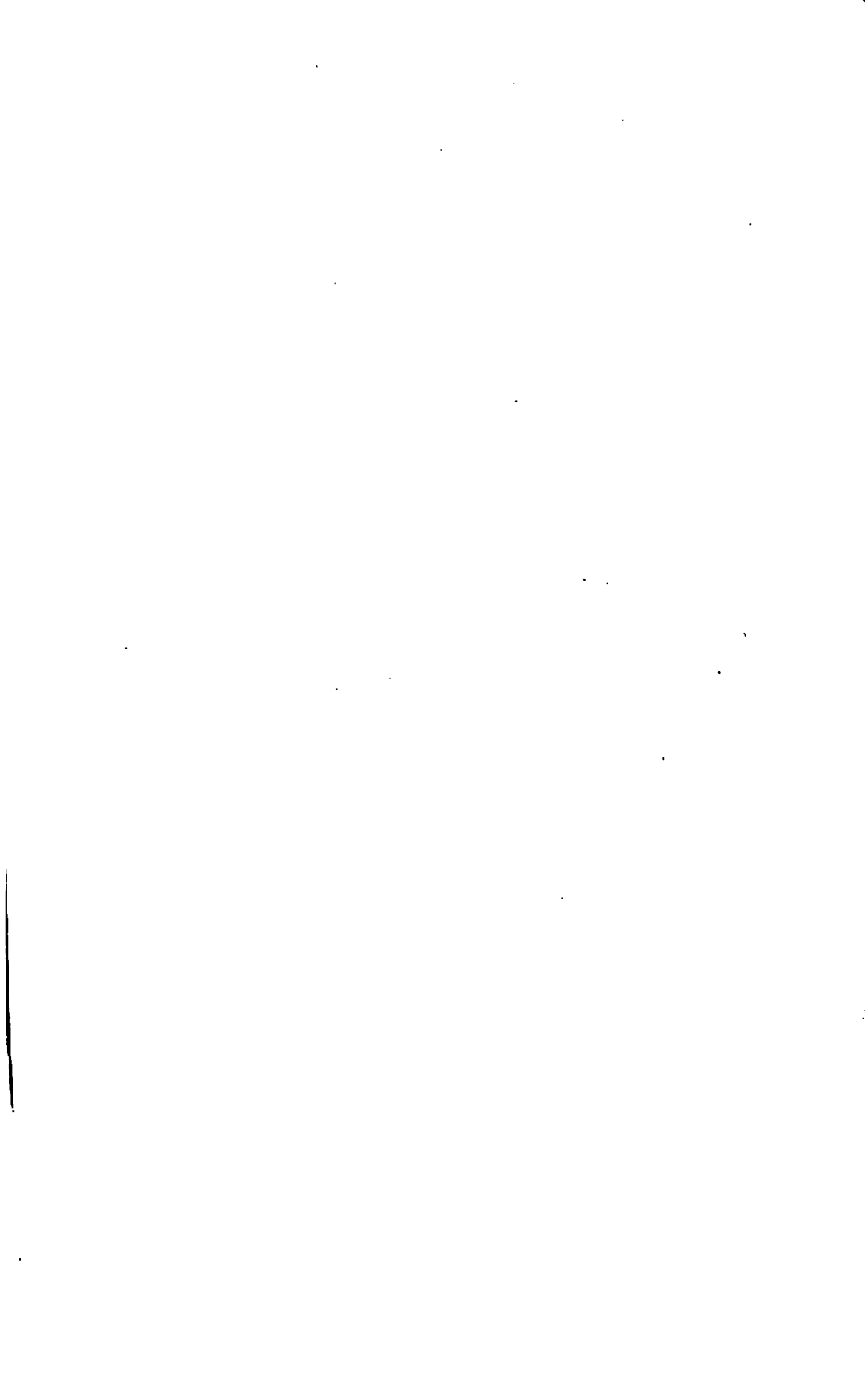
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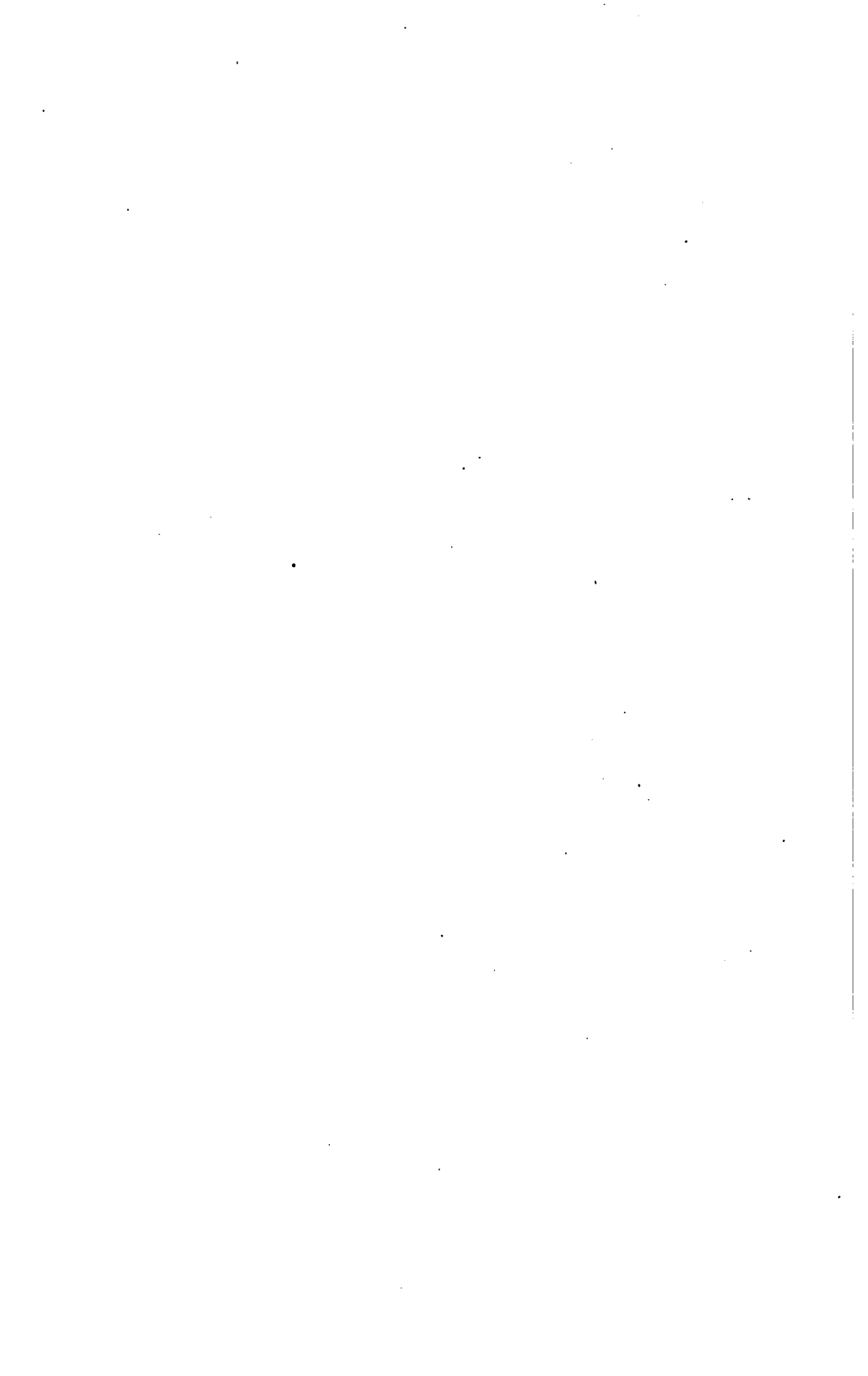


**FROM THE
John Ellerton Lodge Fund**

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MR. and MRS. ELLERTON JAMES







FRANK S. BLACK, GOVERNOR.

AN ILLUSTRATED LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

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THE
NEW YORK RED BOOK

CONTAINING THE

*PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ITS GOVERNORS, STATE
OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, WITH
THE PORTRAITS OF CONGRESSMEN, JUDGES AND
MAYORS, THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE
STATE, ELECTION AND POPULATION
STATISTICS. AND GENERAL
FACTS OF INTEREST.*

By EDGAR L. MURLIN.

NEW CONSTITUTION COMPILED BY R. C. CUMMING, O. L. POTTER AND F. B. GILBERT

ALBANY:
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1897.

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CALENDAR FOR 1897.

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.						
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INTRODUCTION.

THE State of New York has a population, according to the State enumeration of 1892, of about 6,500,000. It also contains within its limits the city of the largest population in the North American continent, the city of New York, and the fourth city in population in the United States, Brooklyn. The first of these cities, New York, is also the greatest manufacturing city upon the continent and unquestionably the financial center of the new world.

The State geographically is situated between $40^{\circ} 29' 40''$ and $45^{\circ} 0' 2''$ north latitude, and between $71^{\circ} 51'$ and $79^{\circ} 45' 54''$ west longitude. It is a State of very irregular outline; its shape being triangular. Its greatest breadth east and west is 326.46 miles; while from New York harbor to the boundary line of Canada it is 325 miles in length. In this estimate is not included Long Island, which extends along the Atlantic ocean for 100 miles to the north eastward from New York harbor. The area of the State is 49,170 square miles. Of this, 47,620 square miles is land, embracing 30,476,820 acres.

The State is bounded on the south by the Atlantic ocean and the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; on the west by the State of Pennsylvania, Lake Erie and the Niagara river; upon the east by the Atlantic ocean and the States of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and upon the north by Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence river and the border line of Canada.

It is a State that has great diversity of surface. In its northern portion are the Adirondack mountains, one of whose summits, Mt. Marcy, has an altitude of 5,344 feet, and thus approaches in height Black Mountain, among the moun-

tains of North Carolina. Upon the border of the Hudson river, in the central-eastern part of the State, are the Catskill mountains, having an average altitude of 2,500 and 3,000 feet. Still farther to the south are the Shawangunk mountains, with an average altitude of 2,000 feet, which can be considered the outposts of the Blue Ridge of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The State's surface also is beautified by a large number of fine lakes: Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Keuka, Canandaigua, Skaneateles and Owasco. Beyond this it is bounded by Lake Erie, 573 feet above the level of the sea, and Lake Ontario, 245 feet above the level of the sea. Within the borders of the State, also, is the world-renowned cataract of Niagara Falls, 164 feet high and a mile broad.

The territory of the State of New York is supposed to have been first discovered by Verrazano in 1524, when he entered New York harbor. There is no question that Hendrick Hudson did enter the bay of New York in 1609 and explored in his vessel, the Half Moon, the Hudson river to near the vicinity of Albany. In 1610 the first settlements were upon New York harbor, and in 1613 the first huts were put up on Manhattan Island by Dutch settlers. The Province of New Netherland was soon established by the Dutch government, and settlements were established along the Hudson river. By 1664 the population numbered 16,000 persons. In 1664, Charles II, king of England, resolved upon the conquest of the territory, and on August twenty-nine of that year an English squadron, under Colonel Richard Nicholls, appeared in New York harbor and demanded of the Dutch authorities the surrender of the province. Governor Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch Governors, was obliged to surrender, and did so on September eighth. The province was then renamed New York, in honor of the Duke of York, a brother of Charles II, to whom a patent for the lands of the province had been granted. In 1673 the Dutch recognized the province,

but it was surrendered to the English in 1674 by treaty. It then remained an English province, ruled by Governors named by the English kings, until 1775 when the war of American independence freed the State from English domination. Upon July 9, 1776, the State of New York was formally organized at a meeting, in White Plains, of the representatives of its people. Upon April 20, 1777, the State Assembly adopted the first Constitution and General George Clinton was elected Governor. New York city was early captured by an English army but was vacated by them on November 25, 1783. The State thenceforward, freed from foreign rule, has elected its own Governors.

The population of the State has steadily increased, as is evident from the following table:

1698	18,067	1810	959,049
1703	20,665	1820	1,372,111
1723	40,564	1830	1,918,608
1731	50,824	1840	2,428,921
1737	60,437	1850	3,097,394
1749	73,448	1860	3,880,735
1756	96,790	1870	4,382,759
1771	163,337	1880	5,082,000
1790	340,120	1892	6,513,343
1800	589,051		

The Constitution of the State adopted in 1777 naturally had for its model English institutions; there was an executive, two legislative chambers, local county courts, as probate judges, a Supreme Court charged with the administration of the common law and a Court of Chancery. The final appellate jurisdiction in law and equity was vested in the Senate. Religious liberty was secured by this Constitution, and the people were declared to be the only source of power. Under this Constitution the Assembly was given an indirect power over appointments by a provision which authorized it to select a council of appointment from the Senators, and that in this council the Governor of the State was to have "a casting voice but no other vote." Several

Governors claimed the right of nomination under this provision, but after some dispute he was definitely deprived of it by a Constitutional Convention in 1801, which declared that any member of the council had the right to make nominations. The chancellor and judges of the Supreme Court were associated with the Governor as a council of revision, to which was given a qualified veto in place of the absolute veto formerly possessed by the colonial Governors and the king of England. The Constitutional Convention of 1821 also considered the subject of legislative apportionment, and declared that there should be thirty-two Senators and 100 Assemblymen, and that the number of the latter were to be increased after each census at the rate of two yearly until they should reach the number of 150.

In 1821 there was a thorough revision of the Constitution, and the power of the Governor was greatly increased. When the State was created there was a fear he might assume kingly functions, and therefore he was deprived substantially of the power of appointment to office and of other powers which would make him a responsible officer. But it was learned between 1777 and 1821 that power must be centered somewhere. The council of revision had exercised the power of veto contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and holding office "on good behavior," were able to defeat the will of the people as expressed through the Legislature. The council of appointment also was unpopular, having summoned its appointees before it for examination as to charges against them, although not clothed with any judicial powers. With substantial unanimity all the civil, judicial and military officers of the State were appointed by the council: 8,287 military and 6,663 civil officers holding their commissions from it in 1821.

The Constitutional Convention of 1821 abolished the council of revision, and transferred its powers to the Governor. It also abolished the council of appointment, and provided that the

chief State department officers should be elected by the Legislature. Other officers were to be appointed by the Governor "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The Constitution of 1821 also changed the term of office of the Governor from three years to two years, and provided that no person should be eligible to the office who was not a native citizen of the United States, a freeholder of the age of 30 years, and a resident of the State for five years. The power to prorogue the Legislature, which had been exercised by Governor Tompkins, was not conferred. The same Constitution extended the elective franchise.

In 1846, still another Constitutional Convention was held; it being felt that the power of the Governor and of the Senate had become too great. The new Constitution of 1846, therefore, transferred to the people the election of a large proportion of the officers hitherto appointed by the Legislature, or by the Governor and Senate. The Constitution of 1846 also made important changes in the judiciary system of the State. Thus the Court of Chancery was abolished and its powers were vested in the Supreme Court. A Court of Appeals was also organized under the Constitution of 1846, composed of eight judges, four chosen by the electors of the State for a term of eight years, and four selected from the class of justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest term to serve. The judges elected by the people were so classified also that an election of one such judge took place every odd year. The judge elected by the State at large having the shortest term to serve acted as chief judge.

At various times proposed amendments to the Constitution, adopted by the Legislature, were submitted to the Legislature. Thus in 1846 and again in 1860 a proposed amendment to the Constitution giving the right of suffrage to colored citizens was rejected by the voters. In 1864, by the decisive vote of 258,795 to 48,079 an amendment permitting the soldiers of the State of

New York absent from the State defending the nation in the war of the rebellion to vote was adopted.

In 1867 another Constitutional Convention was held, but every article of the proposed Constitution it framed, except the judiciary article, was rejected by the people. The judiciary article thus adopted changed the character of the Court of Appeals. It provided for a Court of Appeals of seven members, and lengthened their terms to fourteen years. The terms of office of the judges of the Supreme Court were also lengthened to fourteen years. Through subsequent amendments the salaries of the judges also were increased; the compensation of judges of the Court of Appeals now being \$12,000 yearly and that of Supreme Court judges \$7,200 yearly. Moreover, if the terms of office of any one of these judges who has served as a judge for ten years is abridged by reason of the "age limit" of seventy years, he receives his full salary as judge for the remainder of his unexpired term.

The Constitution has been amended in many important respects by legislative action since 1867. Thus amendments have been adopted for the punishment of bribery at elections, prohibiting members of the Legislature from receiving civil appointments, prohibiting the Legislature from passing private or local bills in certain cases, extending the terms of office of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to three years each, prohibiting the granting of special charters to savings banks, prohibiting the State from loaning its money or credit in aid of private corporations, limiting the compensation to be received by officers of the State, prescribing an additional oath of office for State officers and members of the Legislature, abolishing the Canal Commissioners and creating the office of Superintendent of Public Works, abolishing the State Prison Inspectors and creating the office of Superintendent of Prisons, abolishing all tolls on the State canals, and restricting the indebtedness of cities and counties within certain limits

In 1894 another Constitutional Convention was held. It had been summoned by the people in 1886, but it was not until 1893 that the Governor and Legislature agreed upon a bill providing for the election of delegates to it, and the election of delegates followed in November of the same year. The Convention consisted of fifteen delegates-at-large, representing the entire State, and 160 delegates from the thirty-two Senate districts—five delegates from each Senate district. The Convention met upon May 15, 1894, and was in session until September 29, 1894. Upon adjourning, the delegates to the Convention issued an address to the people, stating the result of their work. In this address the changes made in the Constitution were carefully stated. The delegates stated that out of more than 400 amendments proposed and considered they had adopted thirty-three, besides striking out obsolete matter. The address then proceeded as follows:

The main features which we propose are as follows:

1. We renew the recommendation of the Convention of 1867 providing for progress in agriculture by requiring general laws giving the right of drainage across adjoining lands.

2. We seek to separate in the larger cities municipal elections from State and national elections, to the end that the business affairs of our great municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by national and State politics, and to the end also that the great issues of national and State politics may be determined upon their merits free from the disturbing and often demoralizing effect of local contests. For this purpose it has been necessary by a series of amendments to rearrange the terms of office and times of elections of the Governor, State officers, Senators and municipal officers so that the elections for State officers will occur on the even-numbered years, and the elections for municipal officers on the odd-numbered years.

3. We have provided further safeguards against abuses in legislative procedure, by requiring that all bills shall be printed in their final form at least three days before their passage, prohibit-

ing riders on appropriation bills, providing for notice to municipal authorities before special acts relating to the larger cities can take effect, prohibiting the issue of passes by railroad, telegraph and telephone companies to public officers, enlarging the express constitutional powers of the president of the Senate, and changing the date for the annual meeting of the Legislature from Tuesday to Wednesday for the better convenience of the members of the Legislature.

4. We have removed the prohibition against the sale of the Onondaga salt springs which are a source of annual loss to the State. We have also removed the prohibition against the sale of the Hamburg canal in Buffalo, which is about one mile in length and which serves no purpose except to breed pestilence. We have also provided that the public lands in the Forest Preserve shall never be sold or leased, and that the timber thereon shall never be cut. This amendment is deemed important, as it will preserve the water supply of our principal streams and a health resort for the people of the State.

5. We have removed from the Constitution all mention of the office of coroner so that the Legislature may deal freely with that branch of the public service now in such an unsatisfactory condition.

6. The passion for gambling to which the system of lotteries formerly ministered has found fresh opportunity under the so-called Ives Pool bill, and under color and pretext of betting upon horseraces is working widespread demoralization and ruin among the young and weak throughout the community. We have extended the prohibition against lotteries so as to include all poolselling, bookmaking and other forms of gambling.

It is claimed that this provision will array in opposition to the proposed Constitution a great and unscrupulous money power, but we appeal to the virtue and sound judgment of the people to sustain the position which we have taken.

7. We have abolished the statutory provision limiting the right of recovery for injuries causing death to \$5,000. There is little or no attempt to defend the justness of this limitation. There seems no adequate reason for fixing a limit by statute upon damages to be recovered in case of death, while for an injury which does not produce death they are unlimited.

The control of courts over excessive verdicts furnishes ample protection in either case.

8. We have sought to throw greater safeguards around the elective franchise by prescribing a period of ninety instead of ten days of citizenship before that right can be exercised, so that naturalization may be taken out of the hands of campaign committees and removed from the period immediately before election.

We have found that in some cases upon the eve of an important election a single judge has naturalized citizens at the rate of more than 500 a day. Such a procedure, of course, precludes all inquiry into the qualifications of the applicant. It is degrading to citizenship and an injury to every citizen, whether native or foreign born. We think the simple provision which we propose will do much to prevent its recurrence.

We have also included institutions supported by private charity among those whose inmates do not acquire or lose a residence for the purpose of voting.

We have modified the language relating to elections so that if any mechanical device for recording and counting votes is so perfected as to be superior to the present system, the Legislature may make trial of it.

We have established in the Constitution the well-tryed and satisfactory system of registration of votes, forbidding, however, any requirement of personal attendance on the first day of registration in the thinly-settled regions outside of the cities and large villages, where voters would have long distances to travel to the place of registration. And we have provided for securing an honest and fair election by requiring that on all election boards election officers shall equally represent the two principal parties of the State.

9. We have provided for a new apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts, and for that purpose have fixed the number of the Senate at fifty and that of the Assembly at one hundred and fifty.

The number of Senators was first fixed at thirty-two in 1801. With this number the Senate districts, as formed under the Constitution of 1846, were of reasonable and convenient size so that each Senator could come in contact with his constituents and

readily represent them. In 1846, the only county in the State which had more than one Senator was New York, which had three.

In 1846 the citizen population of the State was 2,450,778, and in 1892 it was 5,790,865. In 1846 the ratio population for a Senator was 76,586, and in 1892 it was fixed at 180,899. In 1894 we have fixed the ratio at 115,817.

Since 1846 the great increase of population in the cities entitling them to additional representation in the Senate has required a corresponding decrease in the representation of the country districts, so that those districts have been constantly enlarged and their representation in the Senate has been constantly decreased. The object of the proposed increase is to restore the country districts to substantially the same relative position in which they were in 1846 and to provide for the increased representation of the cities by the increase in number so that there will be effective representation of the country as well as of the city districts.

The increase of the number of the Assembly was deemed necessary to maintain a due proportion between the members of the two houses, and to permit in the apportionment of members a more reasonable recognition of the great difference in population in the smaller counties of the State. Under the present apportionment St. Lawrence county, with 80,679 citizen inhabitants, has one member of Assembly, or the same representation accorded to Putnam county, with 13,325 citizen inhabitants. Such wide differences in representation are undesirable and unjust, and have been greatly reduced by the increase from 128 to 150, while the effectiveness of the body has not been impaired.

It is believed that the distribution, both of Senators and Assemblymen, by this arrangement, has been made with absolute fairness. In both cases they are distributed in exact accordance with population, so far as the maintenance of county lines permits, and no change in the distribution has been asked or suggested by any one.

Attack has been made upon two rules laid down in the proposed measure for the guidance of the Legislature in future apportionments. One of these is the rule that no county shall have more than three Senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each Senator, although smaller counties may receive a Sena-

tor or an additional Senator on a major fraction of a ratio. The reasonableness of this rule is manifest when we consider that in the large counties which include many Senate districts the surplus population of all those districts is to be taken together as a whole in determining whether another Senator shall be awarded to that county, while the surplus population of the smaller counties is not taken together for that purpose, but considered separately. So that an equal number of Senate districts outside of a great city might have many times a surplus population which would entitle the city to another Senator and still receive no additional representation.

Even with this limitation the advantage is still greatly on the side of the city as against the country districts, on account of their small territory and the fact that all the representatives stand for the entire city.

The other rule attacked is that no one county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators, and New York and Kings county together shall not have more than one-half of all the Senators.

We submit this to the people of the State without a doubt as to its propriety and fairness, and in confident expectation of their approval.

Before another Constitutional Convention presents its work to the people it is probable that the cities of New York and Brooklyn, or the greater city formed by their union, will contain a majority of the inhabitants of the State. If the present system continues they will be able to elect the Governor, the State officers, a majority of the Senate and a majority of the Assembly. Both by force of numbers and by the multiplied power of compact organization and cohesion among the representatives from a single county responsible to a single local political organization, they will be able, absolutely, to control the government of the State. What will be the consequence of compelling the vast region extending from the city of New York to the St. Lawrence and to Lake Erie, with its varied interests, sentiments and opinions, not over well understood by the inhabitants of the city, to submit to such a domination? Would such an arrangement conduce to the permanent welfare of the State? Our opinion is that it would

not; and that the provision which secures to the whole State outside of the city a bare half of one house of the Legislature, leaving to the city such control as its numbers may give over the other house and over the Executive Department, is a slender enough safeguard against so unfortunate a result.

We believe the provision to be sound in principle, that somewhere in every representative government there should be a recognition of variety of interest and extent of territory, as well as of mere numbers united in interest and location.

Such a departure from the rule of strict numerical representation is recognized by the Constitution of the United States in the organization of the Senate, by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania in limiting the representation which the city of Philadelphia may have in its Senate to one-sixth of its members, and by the Constitution of the State of Maryland, in limiting the representation which the city of Baltimore may have.

Similar provisions have been adopted by the State of Ohio affecting Cincinnati and Cleveland, the State of Missouri affecting St. Louis, the State of Rhode Island affecting Providence, and by other States of the Union having large cities. It is the rule rather than the exception throughout the Union.

10. We have declared in the Constitution the principle of civil service reform, that appointments and promotions are to be based upon merit and ascertained, so far as practicable, by competitive examination.

We have sought by this to secure, not merely the advantage derived from declaring the principle, but the practical benefit of its extension to the State prisons, canals and other public works of the State to which, under the existing Constitution, the court of last resort has decided that civil service rules can not be applied.

11. In addition to the foregoing provision for the improvement of the State prison administration we have prohibited the contract system of convict labor. By these two provisions we have adopted, in full, the recommendations of the Commissioners of the Prison Association in their report of 1867, and declared a settled policy in accordance with the most enlightened views of our time, with the belief that the application of these provisions will go far to

prevent such jobbery and scandals as have affected their administration in the past.

12. We have authorized the Legislature to provide for the improvement of the canals, without, however, borrowing money for that purpose unless the people expressly authorize it pursuant to the provisions of article 7, section 12 of the present Constitution. Unless such authority for borrowing money is given, any improvement made must be paid for as it progresses in the same manner as the present expense of maintenance and repair, and the expenditure will thus remain always under the control of the people.

13. We have required the Legislature to provide for free public schools, in which all the children of the State may be educated; and we have prohibited absolutely the use of public money in aid of sectarian schools.

We have provided also for regulating and limiting the payment of public money to private institutions for the support of the poor by depriving the Legislature of the power to pass mandatory laws requiring such payments from counties, cities, towns and villages, and by subjecting such expenditures to the control of the State Board of Charities.

14. The revision of the judiciary article is designed to remedy the existing evils arising from the overcrowding of the trial calendars, especially in the large cities, and of the calendar of the Court of Appeals. It seeks to accomplish the former by consolidating the superior city courts with the Supreme Court, thus securing greater economy of judicial force, and by a moderate increase in the number of justices, not, however, making the number as great in proportion to the population of the State as it was at the time of the last increase which the people approved in 1882.

We expect to obviate the overcrowding of the Court of Appeals calendar by establishing more effective and satisfactory courts of intermediate appeal and enlarging their power and jurisdiction. In place of the nine general terms now existing—five in the Supreme Court and four in the superior city courts—we provide that the State shall be divided into four departments and that in each there shall be a tribunal composed of five justices of the

Supreme Court who shall perform substantially no other duties and shall be the court of last resort for that department upon all questions of fact and upon all interlocutory proceedings.

The Court of Appeals is limited to its proper function of declaring and settling the law. Believing that under the operation of the proposed appellate division of the Supreme Court and with the distribution of duties and jurisdiction above indicated, strictly observed, the Court of Appeals will have no difficulty in meeting all demands upon it, we have done away with the makeshift of a second division and have prohibited the imposition of a money limit upon the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals.

We have also abrogated the provision for judicial tensions, done away with the justices of Sessions, abolished the Court of Sessions and conferred their jurisdiction upon the County Courts, abolished Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Circuit Courts and conferred their jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court, enlarged and defined the jurisdiction of County Courts, prohibited county judges and surrogates in counties of over 120,000 inhabitants from practicing law, forbidden the Legislature to further enlarge the jurisdiction of local and inferior courts of its own creation, and in various other ways simplified and strengthened the judiciary system.

The general object of the judiciary article, as proposed, is to secure the more speedy, uniform and effective administration of justice throughout the State.

15. We have so amended the present Constitution as to provide for a naval as well as a land force of militia; that the militia shall not be reduced below 10,000 men and that the Legislature shall provide for their support.

16. In order to allow every voter to exercise a choice in voting on some of the important proposed amendments we have provided that the revised Constitution should be submitted to the people in three parts, viz. :

1. That making an apportionment of Senators and members of the Assembly.

2. That pertaining to the improvement of the canals.

3. All the remainder of the proposed amendments as a whole.

We submit our work to the people, confident that if ratified by them, experience of its operation will show that it will be a safe and efficient organic law, competent for the present needs of this

great commonwealth, and sufficient for the demands of that expanding civilization which the ensuing twenty years will witness.

Every part of the proposed new Constitution was ratified at the polls upon November 6, 1894. One of its effects was to shorten the term of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor from three years to two years. This was a reversion to the practice of earlier years in the history of the State — the terms of these officers up to 1877 were two years. They continued to be three years until they were changed by the new Constitution of 1894 to two years. The new Constitution of 1894 also provided that the State Senators elected in the fall of 1895 and also the State officers then elected should serve for three years; thus prolonging each of their terms one year for this occasion only. The object of this provision was to bring about the election of all the State officers and State Senators in the even-numbered years; and thus give a chance for the holding of municipal elections in the uneven-numbered years.

Under the new Constitution no change in the Senate districts or apportionment of the Assembly districts is to be again made before 1905. In that year an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State is to be made, and the Senate and Assembly Districts are to be apportioned.

According to the State census of 1892 the new Senate districts have the following population:

Citizen population..	5,790,865	District No. 2:	
Ratio, or average		Queens.....	<u>129,974</u>
number in a			
district	<u>115,817</u>	Kings:	
District No. 1:		District No. 3.....	117,029
Suffolk	58,872	District No. 4.....	129,892
Richmond	46,592	District No. 5.....	121,520
	<u>105,464</u>	District No. 6.....	115,671
		District No. 7.....	180,072

District No. 8.	113,219	District No. 26 :	
District No. 9.....	117,735	Delaware.....	44,985
	<u>868,983</u>	Chenango	87,121
		Sullivan	31,438
			<u>113,544</u>
New York :		District No. 27 :	
District No. 10.....	118,748	Montgomery.....	43,831
District No. 11.....	117,279	Fulton	37,285
District No. 12.....	122,832	Hamilton.....	4,784
District No. 13.....	117,461	Schoharie.....	28,668
District No. 14.....	120,248		<u>114,568</u>
District No. 15.....	119,495	District No. 28 :	
District No. 16.....	118,468	Saratoga	54,909
District No. 17.....	117,416	Schenectady	31,630
District No. 18.....	118,804	Washington	45,144
District No. 19.....	118,477		<u>131,683</u>
District No. 20.....	117,229	District No. 29 :	
District No. 21.....	116,582	Albany	156,748
	<u>1,423,964</u>	District No. 30 :	
District No. 22 :		Rensselaer.....	121,679
Westchester	129,224		<u>104,767</u>
	<u>124,596</u>	District No. 31 :	
District No. 23 :		Clinton.....	44,518
Orange.....	93,271	Essex	32,092
Rockland.....	31,325	Warren	28,157
	<u>124,596</u>		<u>117,704</u>
District No. 24 :		District No. 32 :	
Dutchess	75,078	St. Lawrence	80,679
Columbia.....	43,990	Franklin	37,025
Putnam	13,325		<u>117,704</u>
	<u>132,393</u>		
District No. 25 :			
Ulster	85,392		
Greene	30,843		
	<u>116,235</u>		

District No. 33 :		District No. 41 :	
Otsego	49,862	Steuben	81,400
Herkimer	45,769	Yates	20,316
	<u>95,631</u>		<u>101,716</u>
District No. 34 :		District No. 42 :	
Oneida	117,205	Ontario	46,974
	<u>117,205</u>	Wayne.....	46,538
District No. 35 :			<u>93,512</u>
Jefferson	66,245	Monroe :	
Lewis	29,414	District No. 43.....	113,091
	<u>95,659</u>	District No. 44.....	84,612
District No. 36 :			<u>181,280</u>
Onondaga	142,058	District No. 45 :	
District No. 37 :		Niagara	59,161
Oswego	69,023	Genesee	32,328
Madison.....	41,674	Orleans	28,732
	<u>110,697</u>		<u>120,221</u>
District No. 38 :		District No. 46 :	
Broome	61,597	Allegany	42,644
Cortland	27,955	Livingston	35,448
Tioga	29,365	Wyoming	30,253
	<u>118,917</u>		<u>108,345</u>
District No. 39 :		Erie :	
Cayuga	60,579	District No. 47.....	98,458
Seneca	25,928	District No. 48.....	102,282
	<u>86,507</u>	District No. 49.....	100,918
District No. 40 :			<u>304,713</u>
Chemung.....	45,845	District No. 50 :	
Tompkins	33,139	Cattaraugus	59,700
Schuyler	16,326	Chautauqua.....	73,884
	<u>95,330</u>		<u>133,584</u>

The sixty counties of the State were awarded Assemblymen upon the basis of a ratio of 57,909. Thirty-five of them on this basis were granted only one Assemblyman, while Fulton and Hamilton, as before, had to share one Assemblyman between them.

The three exhibits given below show the principle of the division of the Assemblymen and the population of each county:

EXHIBIT 1 — ASSEMBLY.

Statement showing population of counties having less than 57,909, or a ratio and a half:

[Ratio, 38,606.]

	Population.		Population.
Allegany	42,644	Otsego	49,862
Chemung	45,845	Putnam	13,325
Chenango	37,121	Richmond	46,592
Clinton	44,548	Rockland	31,325
Columbia	43,990	Saratoga	54,909
Cortland	27,955	Schenectady	31,630
Delaware	44,985	Schoharie	28,668
Essex	32,002	Schuyler	16,326
Franklin	37,025	Seneca	25,928
Fulton & Hamilton.	42,069	Sullivan	31,438
Genesee	32,328	Tioga	29,365
Greene	30,843	Tompkins	33,159
Herkimer	45,769	Warren	28,157
Lewis	29,414	Washington	45,144
Livingston	35,448	Wayne	46,538
Madison	41,674	Wyoming	30,253
Montgomery	43,831	Yates	20,316
Ontario	46,974		
Orleans	28,732		
		Total	<u>1,306,083</u>

Average population to a district, 36,280.

EXHIBIT 2— ASSEMBLY.

Statement showing population of counties having more than 57,909, or a ratio and a half, and having each two members:

[Ratio, 38,606.]

	Population.		Population.
Broome	61,591	Oswego.....	69,028
Cattaraugus	59,700	St. Lawrence.....	80,679
Cayuga.....	60,579	Steuben.....	81,400
Chautauqua.....	73,884	Suffolk	58,872
Dutchess	75,078	Ulster	85,892
Jefferson.....	66,345		
Niagara.....	59,161	Total.....	<u>924,875</u>
Orange.....	93,271		

Average population to a district, 35,572.

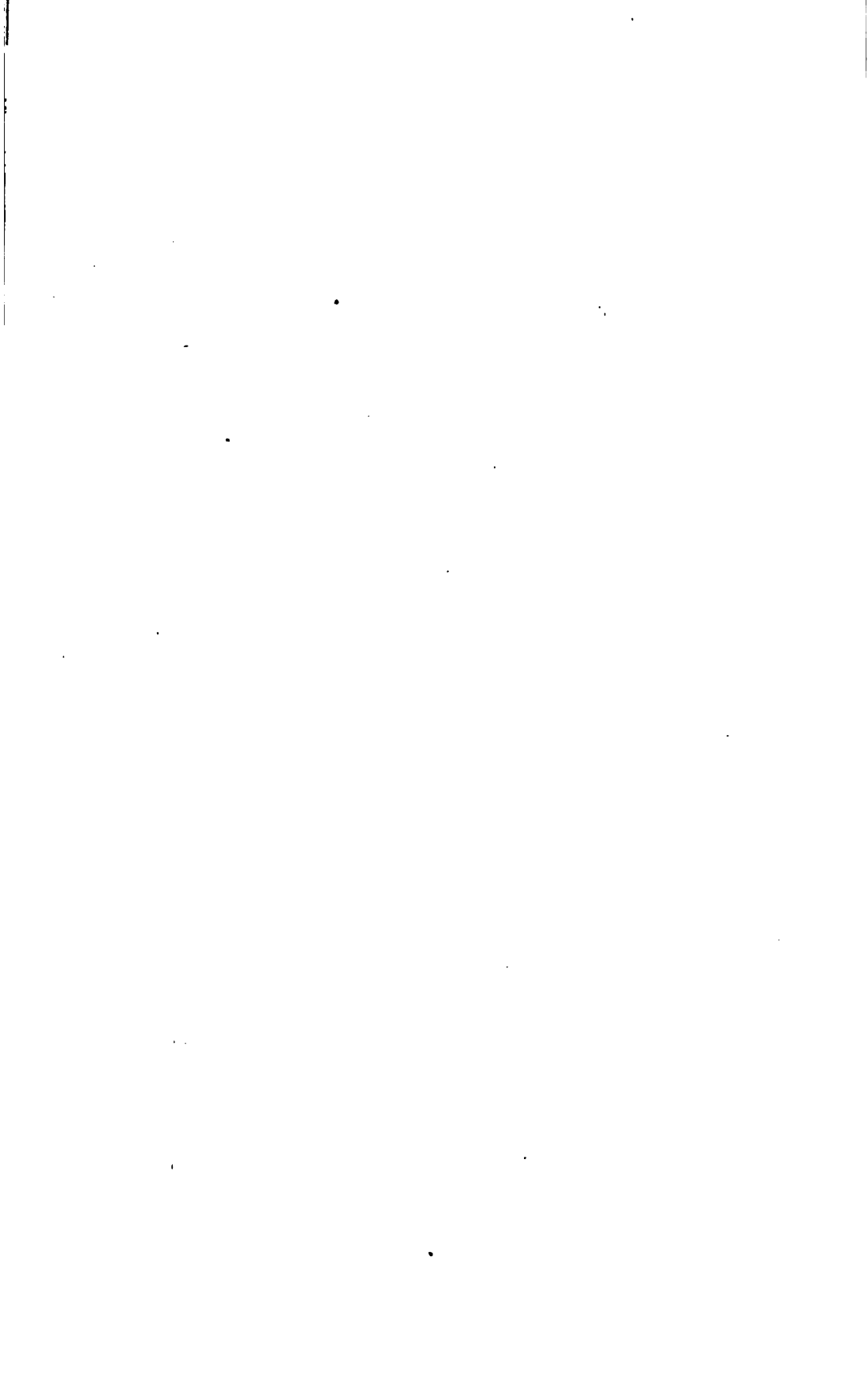
EXHIBIT 3— ASSEMBLY.

Statement showing population of counties having more than two ratios and a half and each having three or more members:

[Ratio, 38,606.]

	Population.	Members.		Population.	Members.
Albany	156,748	4	Onondaga ...	142,058	4
Erie	304,713	8	Queens.....	123,974	3
Kings	868,983	21	Rensselaer...	121,679	3
Monroe	181,280	4	Westchester..	129,224	3
New York...1,428,984		35	Totals...	<u>3,569,798</u>	<u>88</u>
Oneida.....	117,205	3			

Average population to a district, 49,566.



GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

GEORGE CLINTON.

GEORGE CLINTON, first Governor of New York, was born in 1739, in what was then called "Little Britain," in Orange county, New York. He was probably

nial Legislature from Ulster county. He took an active part among the patriots who brought about the American Revolution and as a member of the Provincial



GEORGE CLINTON.

named after Admiral George Clinton, son of the Earl of Lincoln, and Colonial Governor of New York from 1743 to 1753. He was educated to be a lawyer, and in 1765 was elected a member of the Colo-

Congress in 1775, voted for the Declaration of Independence. The invasion of New York by a British army led him to return to his home in Ulster county and there organize a force of militia for ser-

vice in the American army. He was appointed a general of brigade and assumed a leading position as a defender of the infant State. A Provincial Government was formed and Mr. Clinton, in 1777, was chosen Governor, and was sworn into office at Kingston, which was then the Capital of the State and the place of meeting of its Legislature. Governor Clinton was then in command of the militia of the State and continued to hold this position until after the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga. He fought at the head of the State troops at Fort Montgomery, on the Hudson river, when that fort was captured by Sir Henry Clinton. George Clinton was re-elected as Governor in 1780, 1783, 1786, 1789, 1792, and in 1801. It was under his chief direction that the first Constitution of the State was adopted in 1777. He also had a strong influence over the convention which amended the Constitution in 1801. This convention said that the number of State Senators should be thirty-two, and the number of Assemblymen one hundred. It was also during Governor Clinton's long administration that the citizens living in what was known as "the Hampshire Grants" were permitted to separate themselves from the State of New York and to organize the present State of Vermont. New York thus lost one of its

counties — Cumberland — which now forms Windham and Windsor counties, Vermont. Governor Clinton took the lead in internal improvements and in building up the public schools. It was in pursuance of his recommendations that the Board of Regents of the University was established in 1784. In 1789 lands were by law set aside in each new township for the support of the common schools and the literature fund, which still exists. Governor Clinton also recommended, in 1791, the organization of a society for the promotion of agriculture. He further suggested, in 1792, that canals be constructed between the Hudson and Lake Ontario and the Hudson and Lake Champlain. Legislative acts were therefore passed, organizing two canal companies, the Northern Canal Company and the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company. These companies were authorized to improve the navigation of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, and to form connections between the upper waters of the Mohawk and Oneida and Ontario lakes, as well as between the Hudson river and Lake Champlain. Such were the first steps toward a grand system of canals.

In 1804 Governor Clinton was elected Vice-President of the United States, and it was while holding that office that he died in Washington, on April 20, 1812.

JOHN JAY.

JOHN JAY, the second Governor of New York, and the descendant of a Huguenot family, was born in New York city on December 12, 1745, and was graduated from Kings College, now Columbia College, on May 15, 1764. He then entered a law office and was admitted to practice law in 1768, forming a partnership with Robert R. Livingstone, the future Chancellor. From the first Mr. Jay sympathized with the American patriots in their resistance to English tyranny, and in 1774 he became one of a

committee of fifty formed especially to link together the colonies by correspondence into a united effort for the common cause. He was elected a member of the first Continental Congress, and as such drafted the address to the people of Great Britain. He also was a member of the second Continental Congress, and took an active part in preparing the United States for war. In 1777 he drafted the first Constitution of the State and under it was himself appointed Chief Justice of the

Supreme Court. While acting as Judge he was elected a delegate to Congress and was chosen its presiding officer in 1778. In the fall of 1779 he was appointed Minister to Spain; and in 1782 one of the four Peace Commissioners of the United States sent to Europe to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, the

In April, 1795, Mr. Jay was elected Governor of the State. Upon taking office Governor Jay recommended laws mitigating the Criminal Code and the establishment of institutions for the employment and reformation of criminals. In 1799 he signed a bill abolishing slavery in the State. His administration was so



JOHN JAY.

other commissioners being Adams, Franklin and Laurens. The treaty was effected on November 30, 1782. After returning to the United States he held for two years the post of Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Upon the election of Washington as President he tendered the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in September, 1789, to Mr. Jay and the latter accepted it.

satisfactory that he was elected for a second term. At the end of this term Washington again offered him the post of Chief Justice but he declined the office and retiring to an estate he had bought at Bedford, in Westchester county, he lived there in retirement the remainder of his life; dying there in 1829 in the 84th year of his age.

MORGAN LEWIS.

MORGAN LEWIS, the third Governor of New York, was born in New York in 1754, and was graduated at Princeton College. He shouldered a musket when the Revolutionary war broke out in 1775 and marched with other members of a New York militia regiment to Boston. Returning home after a few months stay

County Court of Common Pleas. In 1791 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State to succeed Aaron Burr, who had been elected a member of Congress. Mr. Lewis, a few years later had a still further advancement, being made Chief Judge of the Supreme Court in 1801. The promotion of Governor George

**MORGAN LEWIS.**

in the American entrenchments at Boston he raised a regiment of militia in New York, and then entering into active war service was present at the surrender of Burgoyne's army at Stillwater. At the end of the war Mr. Lewis began practicing law. He was then elected a member of the Assembly and was appointed a judge of the Dutchess

Clinton to Vice-Presidency in 1804, led to the election of Mr. Lewis as his successor as Governor. Mr. Lewis' first act was to strongly recommend to the Legislature that a permanent provision be made for the support of the State's schools, and on February 5, 1805, he sent a special message to the Legislature recommending that the proceeds of

the sales of the lands of the State, which then amounted to 1,500,000 acres, shall be set aside for educational purposes. The foundation of the present common school fund was thus laid.

In the war of 1812, which was after his term of office as Governor had expired, he rendered very patriotic service on the northern frontier as a brigadier-general of the national troops. He died when 76 years old, on April 7, 1844.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, fourth Governor of New York, was born in Searsdale, New York, on June 21, 1774. He was graduated from Columbia College and

to divest the Governor of his right to make nominations for office and share it with a council of appointment. Returning to the practice of his profession, he



DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

then studied law and began the practice of the legal profession. In 1801 he became a member of a constitutional convention, and as such, although in the minority, voted against the proposition

advanced to a high position. In 1804 he was elected a member of Congress from New York city, but never took his seat, accepting instead the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court, to which

he was appointed by the council of appointment. He served with such distinction as judge that in 1807 he was nominated for Governor, although only thirty-three years of age, and was elected. His administration was characterized by a sturdy upholding of the national policy of President Madison in resisting the encroachments of Great Britain. In the course of his third term as Governor, in 1812, he exercised his right to prorogue the Legislature, the only time the right has been exercised in the history of the State, the occasion being the threatened passage by the Legislature of a bill incorporating the Bank of North America, of which the Governor disapproved. The Legislature obeyed the Governor and dissolved, but upon reassembling passed the bank bill. The declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812 met with his hearty approval,

and he labored energetically to send the State's militia to the scene of hostilities. In 1813 Governor Tompkins was renominated and re-elected. In 1816 he called the attention of the Legislature loudly to the need of connecting the waters of the Hudson with Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Mr. Tompkins steadily advanced in popularity, and finally in 1816 was nominated and elected as Vice-President of the United States. Almost the last act of Governor Tompkins as Governor, on January 27, 1817, was to send a special message to the Legislature recommending the abolition of domestic slavery in the State. A law was passed in compliance with this recommendation, abolishing slavery in the State on July 4, 1827. Mr. Tompkins took the oath of office as Vice-President on March 4, 1817, and again on March 4, 1821, being re-elected. He died on June 11, 1825.

DEWITT CLINTON.

DEWITT CLINTON, the fifth Governor of New York, was born at Little Britain, Orange county, on March 2, 1769. He was a nephew of George Clinton, the first Governor of the State, and his father was likewise an eminent citizen of New York and prominent member of the Legislature of 1801. DeWitt Clinton was graduated at Columbia College in 1786 at the head of his class, and was always a devoted student. He began public life by acting as the secretary of his uncle, Governor Clinton, from 1789 to 1795. There could be no fitter place in which to get an insight into the government of the State and to become acquainted with its public men. Retiring from public life for two years, he returned to it in 1797, being elected a member of the Assembly from New York city. As an Assemblyman he was one of the most efficient members and became at once so prominent that the following year he was elected a Senator. In 1801 he had still further advancement, being appointed a

member of the council of appointment. It is an interesting fact that as Senator he offered a resolution, which was adopted, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for a division of each State into single districts, each one of which should be entitled to choose an elector of President and Vice-President, and for the designation by every voter on his ballot, of the candidates whom he preferred. So rapidly did he advance in the esteem of his fellows that on February 4, 1802, he was elected a United States Senator to fill the vacant place of General Armstrong, who had resigned his office. As a member of the Senate he strenuously opposed a proposed invasion of Louisiana, then a province of Spain, to right the wrongs suffered by American citizens there. In his speech against this proposition he dwelt upon the large increase of the public debt which would follow a war; declaring that "our annual expenditures over and above our surplus

revenue would be twenty millions of dollars."

He remained in the Senate only two years and then resigned his office to accept the office of Mayor of New York. A historian says that "at that time the Mayoralty was a most dignified position, and it was sought after by men of the most elevated standing of the highest

ous of all. It was in 1810 that he first became interested in the scheme by his own appointment under a resolution of the Legislature as a member of a commission authorized and directed to explore the proposed route of a canal from the Hudson river to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This was the inception of the Erie canal. Mr. Clinton, in company



DEWITT CLINTON.

order of talent." In 1805 he was again elected a State Senator and continued a member of that body up to 1812. It was during this period that he threw himself into that scheme for internal improvements, the construction of great State canals to unite the great lakes with the Hudson, which was to make himself famous and his State the most prosper-

with his fellow Commissioners, explored the valley of the Mohawk river, of the Oswego river, and Western New York. His conclusions were that a great canal could be built and should be built between the Hudson and the great lakes—and he devoted his life to the accomplishment of the great project. But before the consummation of this

great plan he himself was to experience many of the vicissitudes of politics. In 1812 he was a candidate for President against James Madison, and received the votes in the Electoral College of all of the New England States but Vermont, and of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, eighty-nine electoral votes in all, while Mr. Madison received 128 votes. It was in 1816 that he became the master spirit of the project to construct the Erie canal. At a mass meeting which was held in New York a memorial in favor of the project, drawn up by himself, was read and adopted. Subsequently this memorial was presented to the Legislature and Mr. Clinton remained in Albany throughout the session drawing the attention of members to the scheme. The Legislature passed a law providing for the immediate commencement of the construction of the Erie and of the Champlain canal, and Mr. Clinton was one of five Commissioners appointed to carry out the act. In 1817 Mr. Clinton was elected Governor, and then more than ever pushed forward the construction of the canal. Acting as Governor, as he did from 1817 to 1823, he was able to put the canal enterprise in such a position that the State was committed irrevocably to its completion. Returning to office in 1825, he again pushed forward the enterprise and became known all over the United States as "Father of the Erie Canal." On the 26th day of October, 1825, the Erie canal

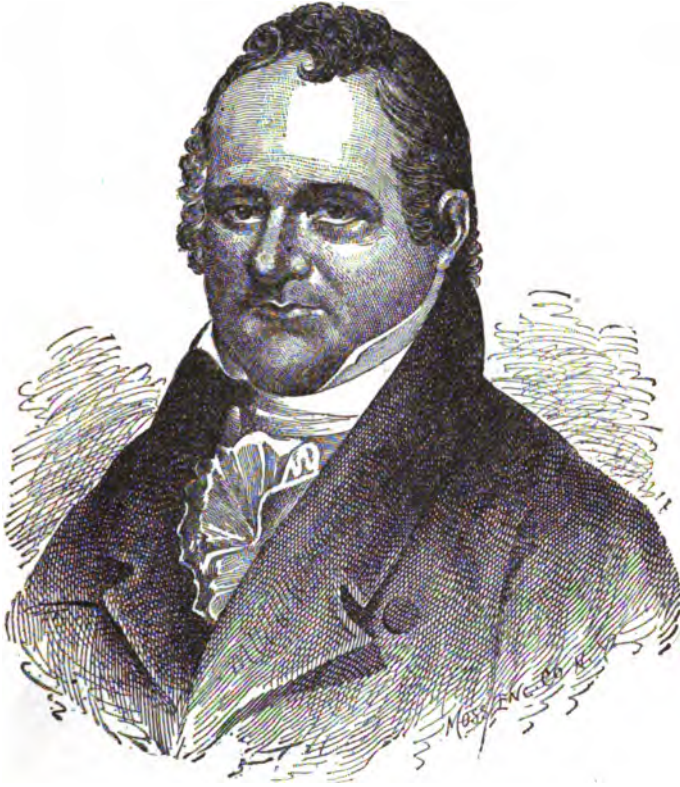
was formally opened for navigation. Governor Clinton on that day, in company with other State officials, took passage in the pioneer canal-boat, "Seneca Chief," and started on a voyage through the canal and the Hudson river to New York. Cannon had been previously posted at intervals along the Erie canal and the Hudson river, and when the Governor's boat entered the Erie canal the signal gun was fired in Buffalo. The signal was then continued from gun to gun, and in one hour and twenty minutes "the citizens of New York were apprised that a boat was departing from the foot of Lake Erie and was on its way traversing a new path to the Atlantic Ocean." Governor Clinton proceeded from Albany "down the river to New York and accompanied by an immense fleet of boats and steamers, three miles in circumference, sailed through the Bay and Narrows to Sandy Hook, where from the deck of a vessel he emptied a keg of water brought from Lake Erie on the Seneca Chief into the Atlantic Ocean, accompanying the act with appropriate remarks. With this ceremony, reminding one of the spousals of the Adriatic, closed the protracted celebration." Thus closed the greatest period of Mr. Clinton's life. He continued to act as Governor for several succeeding years, and it was while Governor, on February 11, 1828, that he suddenly died from heart disease.

JOSEPH C. YATES.

JOSEPH C. YATES was born in Schenectady on November 9, 1768, and was educated at that place. He entered political life in 1798 by accepting a nomination for and being elected Mayor of Schenectady. He became a lawyer and practiced his profession

with great success. In 1805 he was elected a member of the State Senate and served his constituents well. Retiring from the Senate in 1808 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. As a judge it is said he was distinguished "for his plain and practical common

sense." In 1822 he became a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, was nominated, and was elected. In his messages he recommended the encouragement of domestic manufacture and the economy in public expend-



JOSEPH C. YATES.

He made the innovation of addressing the Legislature in a written message instead of orally as had been the custom before. Upon surrendering the Governorship he retired into private life and died in Schenectady upon March 19, 1837.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN was born at Kinderhook, in Columbia county, on December 5, 1782. His father was too poor to give him an education more than at the common schools and academy of Kinderhook. When only fourteen years old he entered the law office of Francis Sylvester in Kinderhook and began the study of the law.

When twenty-one years old Mr. Van Buren was admitted to practice as a lawyer and early gained many clients. He also early showed an interest in politics, and in 1808 received his first political appointment, being made Surrogate of Columbia county when only twenty-six years old. Then it was that he removed from Kin-

derhook to Hudson and gained a still larger legal practice. In 1812 he was elected a member of the State Senate as a Clinton Republican, and henceforward, for a quarter of a century, he was almost constantly in public life. As a member of the Legislature he supported the measures brought forward to aid the general government in its war with Great Britain.

also favored the abolition of slavery. He became a member of a Constitutional Convention in 1821, and as such favored conferring upon the Governor the right of vetoing legislative acts, opposed the reduction of the Governor's term of office to one year, and an abolition of the freehold qualification of voters. As a United States Senator he especially opposed entangling alliances



MARTIN VAN BUREN.

He became the leader of his party in the Senate, and in a few years, 1815, was appointed Attorney-General of the State. Re-elected to the Senate in 1816, he continued an active and distinguished member of that body until 1821, when he was elected a United States Senator. As a member of the State Senate he advocated the abolition of imprisonment for debt and a free system of banking. He

or unlimited internal improvements; and favored a uniform bankrupt law and a moderate protective tariff. His course was so satisfactory to the people of New York that he was re-elected Senator in 1827. The death of Governor Clinton, in 1828 made a vacancy in the office of Governor, to which Mr. Van Buren was elected, and he resigned his office of Senator and assumed that of Governor

on January 1, 1829. In his first annual message Mr. Van Buren recommended the repeal of the district system of choosing Presidential electors and the substitution of a general ticket and a reform of the banking system of the State. The career of Mr. Van Buren as Governor was brief. After only two months service in that position he resigned it to accept that of Secretary of State of the United States under the administration of Andrew Jackson. His services in that position were so satisfac-

tory to his party that he was nominated for Vice-President in 1832 and elected, and in 1836 was elected President. His career as President is well known; his efforts to subdue the anti-slavery agitation and to deal successfully with a depressed commercial condition of the country. Defeated for President by William Henry Harrison in 1840, Mr. Van Buren returned to his home in New York and quietly began again there the life of a private citizen. He died in 1861 at Kinderhook.

ENOS T. THROOP.

ENOS T. THROOP was born at Johnstown on August 21, 1784, and received

Metcalfe at Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1805. He began the law busi-



ENOS T. THROOP.

ness in Auburn, and became a highly successful lawyer. He entered political

ness in Auburn, and became a highly successful lawyer. He entered political

life in 1814 as a Congressman from the district composed of the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Tioga and Broome. He sustained the war measures of the Administration, and then its measures to restore the financial credit of the country after the war had ended. In 1823 he was appointed Circuit Judge for Seventh Circuit, which comprised the county of Cayuga, and served the people very acceptably as Judge. He re-entered political life as a candidate by accepting a nomination for Lieutenant-Governor in 1828, being upon the same ticket with Martin Van Buren, nominated for Governor. Both men were elected. Mr. Van Buren, after occupying the Executive chair for two months, resigned it, and Mr. Throop became Governor on March 12, 1829. Mr. Throop's administration was made interesting by the determined efforts of certain voters to

obtain legislative sanction and appropriations for the construction of lateral canals, a scheme which was secretly opposed by the Governor, since he did not think the State's financial condition was such as to warrant any enterprises of this nature. The Governor's administration was made noteworthy also by its foundation of asylums for the insane poor and by its encouragement of the creation of academies. Mr. Throop was re-elected in 1831. His second administration was signalized by the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Upon retiring from the Governorship he accepted the office of Naval Officer of the Port of New York, and held it until 1838, when he was appointed minister to the two Sicilies. He died at Willowbrook, near Auburn, on November 1, 1874.

WILLIAM L. MARCY.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, one of the most distinguished of New York's Governors, was born at Southbridge, Massachusetts, on the 12th day of December, 1786, and was educated at Leicester Academy and Brown University. Immediately upon his graduation Mr. Marcy went to Troy, New York, and there studied law and began its practice. When only twenty-four years old he became a Lieutenant in the New York Militia and fought bravely in the war against Great Britain. Upon returning from the war he was appointed Recorder of Troy, which he held until removed by the Clintonians in 1818. In 1821 his party, the Republican party, came into power and he was appointed Adjutant-General, and, in 1823, through the same influence, Comptroller. As Comptroller he had a fine record. He first exacted the payment of interest upon State deposits. He opposed the construction of lateral canals and predicted that they would not "pay"—a prediction which was verified. In 1829, Mr.

Marcy was still farther advanced, being appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; and, in 1831, he was elected United States Senator. It was as United States Senator that Mr. Marcy announced the famous doctrine that "to the victor belongs the spoils of the enemy." The politics of New York had been criticised by Henry Clay. Mr. Marcy thus replied to Mr. Clay:

"One of the grounds of opposition to the Minister to London, taken by the Senator from Kentucky, is the pernicious system of party politics adopted by the present administration by which the honors and offices are put up to be scrambled for by partisans, etc. It may be, sir, that the politicians of New York are not so fastidious as some gentlemen are, as to disclosing the principles on which they act. They boldly preach what they practice. When they are contending for victory they avow their intention of enjoying the fruits of it. If they are

defeated they expect to retire from office; if they are successful they claim, as a matter of right, the advantages of success. They see nothing wrong in the rule, that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy."

Mr. Marcy, as Senator, favored a moderate tariff, "a tariff for revenue only." But his career as Senator was

struction of the Chenango canal. In his annual message for 1834 he advised extreme caution in granting bank charters and suggested the reduction of the rate of interest on bank loans to six per cent. In 1834 Governor Marcy was re-elected, his chief opponent being William H. Seward, the candidate of the Whig party. In his annual message to the Legislature



WILLIAM L. MARCY.

interrupted in 1830 by his nomination for Governor by the Democratic party. In his first annual message he recommended an increase of the general fund of the State, which had been impaired, and approved the creation of a State debt, saying that the annual expenses of the State should be paid by taxation. One of his first steps as Governor was to approve of a bill providing for the con-

struction of the Erie canal, it being feared that trade would be diverted otherwise to the canals of Pennsylvania. In 1836 the construction of the Black River and Genesee Valley canals was approved of by Mr. Marcy. In the year 1834-5 the Anti-Slavery party was organized, and on September 4, 1835, Governor Marcy presided at a public meeting held in

Albany, at which resolutions were adopted declaring that "The movements of the abolitionists are incendiary and threaten to disturb the peace of the country." In 1836 Governor Marcy was nominated for a third term and was elected. His administration this third term was made notable by his pushing the enlargement of the Erie canal. In 1838 Mr. Marcy, when a candidate for a fourth term was defeated by William H.

Seward, the candidate of the Whigs, the issues being National rather than State. He then retired into private life, only to be summoned from it in 1845 to become a member of President Polk's cabinet as Secretary of War. It was his splendid management of the War Department which largely brought about the success of the war with Mexico. At the close of the administration of President Polk he returned to Albany and died July 4, 1857.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD was born in Florida, Orange county, New York, on May 16, 1801, and was educated at the schools of Goshen and in Union College, where he was graduated in 1820. He then studied law in New York and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1822. He began the practice of law at Auburn in 1823. As a lawyer he rapidly rose to eminence at the bar. He early entered political life and began his official career by being elected a State Senator in 1830 from the Cayuga Senate district as an anti-masonic candidate. He was four years a member of the State Senate and during these years supported the bills abolishing imprisonment for debt, ameliorating prison discipline and establishing a separate penitentiary for female convicts. He became so prominent as a member of the Legislature that in 1834 he was nominated for Governor as the candidate of the Whig Party against Governor Marcy, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Seward was defeated but he was not discouraged, and running again for Governor in 1838 he was elected over Governor Marcy by a majority of 10,400. In his first message he recommended the creation of a board of public works and of improvements in the judiciary and educational system of the State. He also heartily urged the enlargement of the Erie canal, the completion of the Black River and Seneca Valley canals; and the giving of aid to railroad enterprises.

After one year had passed of his administration, however, he urgently urged retrenchment in the State's expenditures and gave the opinion that the policy of internal improvements had been too vigorously pushed, since it had increased the canal debt to \$20,000,000. In his second message he also recommended "that the common school law should be so amended as to permit adopted citizens to have their children educated by teachers speaking their own language and professing the same faith with them and to share in an equal proportion in the public moneys appropriated by the State for school purposes."

In 1840 he was renominated and re-elected; the opposing candidate being William C. Bouck. In his second message Mr. Seward recommended the improvements of the common school system, the completion of public works and the abolition of capital punishments. In his last annual message, in 1842, he congratulated the State upon the increasing business of the canals.

Retiring from the governorship Mr. Seward remained in private life until 1849 when he was elected United States Senator to succeed John A. Dix. One of his first acts as Senator was to introduce a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia upon the condition, however, that just and ample compensation should be made to the owners of the slaves. He took a most prominent position in the

Senate on the slavery question and became such a national figure that in 1860 he would be nominated for President as the candidate of the Republican party. In the National Republican Convention, however, Mr. Seward was de-

throughout the period of the war of the Rebellion, successfully preventing by his diplomacy the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He remained Secretary of State during the administrations of President Lincoln and



WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

feated by Abraham Lincoln. President Lincoln appointed Mr. Seward his Secretary of State on March 5, 1861. Mr. Seward magnificently conducted the foreign affairs of the United States

President Johnson. Then he made a tour of the world and returning to Auburn lived there a few years, and his death occurred October 10, 1872.

WILLIAM C. BOUCK.

WILLIAM C. BOUCK was the first "farmer Governor" of the State of New York. He was born at Fulton, Schoharie county, on January 7, 1786. He was educated in the public schools of his native village and then went to work as superintendent of his father's large farm. When only 21 years old, in 1807, he was elected clerk

appointed Colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment of infantry. Then came another political advancement by his election as Senator, in 1820, from the middle district of the State. He showed a great interest as a legislator in the development of the canals of the State and therefore it was but natural that he should be appointed



WILLIAM C. BOUCK.

of his native town and a year later its supervisor. In 1812 he was appointed by Governor Tompkins and the council as sheriff of Schoharie county. In 1813 he was elected an Assemblyman from Schoharie county, and was twice re-elected to the same position, in 1814, and 1815; and was returned to the Assembly a fourth time in 1817. In 1819 he was

a Canal Commissioner in 1821. In this office he superintended the construction of the canal from Brockport to its termination at Lake Erie, including the passage of the rocky ridge at Lockport, the most difficult part of the entire line. He managed this work with great economy. Then he took charge of the work on the Cayuga and Seneca, the Crooked Lake

the Chemung and the Chenango canals. All these canals were constructed under his supervision and superintendence. As early as 1833 he became convinced that the Erie canal was not large enough to do the work mapped out for it in transporting the products of the west and suggested its enlargement. For nineteen years he was a Canal Commissioner and during that period faithfully expended and accounted for over \$8,000,000. Mr. Bouck so distinguished himself by this work that in 1840 he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party. He ran 4,000 votes "ahead of his party" but was, nevertheless, defeated by Mr. Seward by 5,000 majority. In 1842 Mr. Bouck was again the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor and this time he was elected by a majority of 22,000 votes. In his first annual message he recommended internal improvements by roads and canals but cautioned the Legislature against increasing the State debt unwisely or authorizing extravagant expenditures or ill-advised undertakings. He said

upon this subject: "A debt for the purposes of internal improvement should not be extended beyond the ability of those improvements to meet the interest and ultimately redeem the principal." In his annual message to the Legislature of 1844 he recommended that some constitutional checks be adopted against the creation of a debt, that the Legislature should be deprived of the power to make loans to corporations and that every appropriation of the public money should require a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Legislature. He also advised that a law be passed directing the locks of the canals to be closed on Sunday. Upon retiring from the Governorship he returned to his farm but in 1846 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and the same year he was appointed Assistant Treasurer of New York. He was removed from that office in 1849 by President Taylor. Then he returned once more to his "island farm" in Schoharie county, and died there on April 19, 1859.

SILAS WRIGHT.

SILAS WRIGHT was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, on May 24, 1795. His father was a farmer, and he had the practical education of a farmer's boy on the farm. He had an excellent education at Middlebury College, Vermont, where he was graduated in 1815. Upon graduating he began the study of law with Henry C. Martindale, at Sandy Hill, N. Y., and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1819. He began the practice of the law at Canton, in St. Lawrence county. He became prominent in politics of St. Lawrence county at an early age, and was appointed its Surrogate by the Governor's Council in 1821. He was then appointed Postmaster of Canton, and held that office for several years. In 1824 he entered into State politics, being elected a State Senator. As Senator he favored the election of Presidential

electors on a general ticket. At an extra session of the Legislature called by Governor Yates, he voted in favor of a resolution declaring that the people ought to have the privilege of choosing Presidential electors. At the session of the Legislature in 1826 Mr. Wright voted for an amendment of the Constitution to extend the right of suffrage. He gained great prominence in the Bucktail or Republican party by his course in the Legislature and was further promoted in 1826 by being elected a Congressman from a district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and St. Lawrence. In Congress he drew up the tariff law of 1828, a moderate tariff measure. While in Congress he was elected in January, 1829, as Comptroller of the State. As a member of the Canal Board he opposed

the construction of the lateral canals and the contracting of any new State debt in any manner. He was elected Comptroller in 1832 but only held the office a year, being elected a United States Senator in 1833. His career in the Senate was a distinguished one. Among his chief acts was his opposition to the law distributing the surplus in the United

to the laws of the State by the anti-renters in the counties of Columbia, Delaware and Rensselaer. He exerted himself to keep the peace and quelled the insurrection. He favored, as Governor, the convening of a convention to revise the Constitution. His financial policy was a conservative one, opposing any increase of the State debt for internal



SILAS WRIGHT.

States treasury among the several States and the law respecting the disposition of the proceeds of public land sales. He upheld the doctrine of non-interference with the slave States. His service as Senator continued until 1844, when he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party and was elected. When taking the chair as Governor he found himself confronted with resistance

improvements unless positively necessary. The holding of the Constitutional Convention was the most notable thing which took place during his administration, and he took a great interest in its proceedings and approved of what it did. Upon retiring from the Governorship he went to Canton, and lived there until he suddenly died August 27, 1847.

JOHN YOUNG.

JOHN YOUNG was born in Vermont in 1802. His father removed his family to New York State a few years afterward, and bought a farm at Conesus in Livingston county, where John Young received a common school education. In 1823, he began the study of law at Geneseo, and was admitted to the bar a few years

the Assembly from Livingston county. As an Assemblyman he voted against a bill increasing the salaries of the judicial officers of the State. His rise in political life was rapid. In 1840 he was nominated for Congress by the Whig party in the thirtieth district, composed of the counties of Livingston and Alle-



JOHN YOUNG.

later. He worked hard at his profession, and having great ability was soon declared to be the leading lawyer of the county of Livingston. He took an active interest in political affairs, as soon as he was able to vote, joining the Democrat party. Upon the rise of the Anti-Masonic party in 1829, he connected himself with that party. In 1831, as an Anti-Masonic candidate he was elected a member of

gany, and was elected by 2,000 majority. His career in Congress was a creditable one. Returning from that body after one term he practiced his profession until 1844, when he was again elected an Assemblyman from Livingston county. He made himself the champion in the Legislature of the proposition to have a constitutional convention to revise the Constitution in a radical manner; and

voted for the convention bill, which was passed in 1845. He also earnestly favored the prosecution of State internal improvements. In 1845, while he was an Assemblyman, war was declared against Mexico. He voted for a resolution authorizing the Governor to enroll 50,000 volunteers to defend the State, or proceed to the seat of war. In a speech supporting this resolution Mr. Young said: "The country is invaded, the rights of our country, of our citizens, have been trampled on, and I will sustain the country right or wrong." He had now become one of the leaders of his party, and in recognition of that fact, in 1846, he was nom-

inated for Governor. His opponent was Silas Wright; but Mr. Young was elected by 11,000 majority. In his first message Governor Young described the State's excellent financial condition, and recommended an early completion of the enlargement of the Erie canal and of the lateral canals. His term was made notable by its adoption of laws to carry out the State's new Constitution. He did not desire a re-nomination, and therefore his administration was not hampered by any such consideration; and the general verdict was that he had made a good Governor. He died in New York on April 23, 1852.

HAMILTON FISH.

HAMILTON FISH was born in New York city in 1809. His family was one of wealth and high social standing. Mr. Fish, therefore, was given one of the best of educations; and was graduated by Columbia College. He then studied law, and in 1830 was admitted to practice at the bar. He soon developed a good and lucrative business, but devoted a large part of his time to the management of the family estate. He early in life became interested in politics and became a member of the Whig party. In 1834 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Assemblyman on the Whig ticket from a New York city district. He rapidly grew in public estimation and no one was surprised when, in 1842, he was elected a member of Congress from the Sixth district of New York, one of the districts in the northern part of the city. His votes and speeches in Congress still further raised him in the estimation of his followers; so that it was an easy matter for them to nominate him for Lieutenant-Governor in 1846 on the same ticket with John Young. Both gentlemen were defeated. Defeated on this occasion he was again a candidate in 1847 and was elected by 30,000 majority. He presided over the State Senate with

great dignity and fairness. There were several other Whig candidates for the nomination for Governor but Mr. Fish had so impressed the leaders of the party with his worth that they nominated him; and he was elected over John A. Dix and Reuben H. Walworth, the Democratic candidates. Mr. Fish entered upon his duties as Governor on the 1st of January, 1849. His course was conservative as Governor. He avoided encroaching upon the rights of the Legislature. In his annual messages, for instance, he would state the financial condition of the commonwealth, but would refrain from making any recommendations concerning the financial policy of the State. The slavery question was prominent and therefore Mr. Fish in two messages referred to this subject. His attitude was that of opposition to the extension of slavery into the territories. Mr. Fish urged the Legislature to endow an agricultural college, to create a school for instruction in the mechanic arts, to restore the office of superintendent of common schools, to pass a law for the revision of the laws relating to taxes and assessments for local improvements, to pass a law for the more general and equal taxation of personal property, to modify the criminal

code, and to establish "tribunal of conciliation" as recommended by the Constitution of 1846. Upon his retirement from the office of Governor he was elected a

which he was summoned by President Grant in 1869 to become his Secretary of State. He acted as Secretary of State through President Grant's two adminis-



HAMILTON FISH.

United States Senator to succeed Daniel S. Dickinson. Mr. Fish after his service as Senator retired into private life, from

trations and then retired into private life in New York city, where he died upon September 7, 1893.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

WASHINGTON HUNT was born at Windham, New York, on August 5, 1811. He was given a common school education, and was early admitted to the bar. He began practicing law at Lockport, New York, in 1834, and soon obtained a good practice. In 1834 he was appointed first judge of Niagara county. He joined the

Whig party and was elected a member of Congress as a member of that party in 1842, and he was twice again re-elected. His service in Congress was from December 4, 1843 to March 3, 1849. In the year 1849 he had risen to such prominence that he was elected State Comptroller as a Whig. The next year, 1850, he was

lected Governor, defeating Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Hunt in his first annual message urged economy in the public expenditures, calling attention to the fact that the debt of the State amounted to \$22,530,802, expressed his fears that the railroads might compete injuriously with the canals, recommended the enlargement of the canal locks and of

recommended the improvement of the roads in the Adirondack forest and the sale of State lands in the Adirondack region, referred to "an alarming increase of bribery at our popular elections," denounced the evasion of taxation by the holders of personal property, and found fault with the United States government because it did not make appro-



WASHINGTON HUNT.

the canal itself, recommended the completion of the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, suggested that additional support be given the free school system, recommended the establishment of an agricultural college and experimental farm, of an institution for the instruction and improvement of idiots, called attention to the large cost of the State prisons,

priations for the improvement of the harbor of Buffalo and the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river.

In his second annual message, in 1852, he dwelt especially upon the need of caring better for the large bodies of immigrants who were arriving in New York, and said that "the increase of corrupt practices in our elections has become a

subject of general and just complaint." In 1852 he was renominated for Governor but was defeated by Horatio Seymour. Returning to his farm near Lockport, Mr. Hunt there lived for several years. Upon the dissolution of the Whig party he became a Democrat and in 1860 he

was proffered one of the Democratic nominations for Vice-President, but declined the offer. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago in 1864, and to the National Union Convention in 1866. He died in New York city in 1867.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

HORATIO SEYMOUR was born at Pompey Hill, in Onondaga county, on May 31, 1810. He was educated at the common schools and at Oxford Academy, and

up with the management of his large fortune. He entered political life in 1833 by being appointed military secretary of William L. Marcy. In 1841 he



HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Geneva Academy—afterward Hobart College. Upon leaving school he studied law, having as his instructors Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley. He was admitted to practice at the bar in 1832, but he never practiced, his time being taken

was elected a member of the Assembly from Oneida county; and in 1842 Mayor of Utica. In 1843 he was again elected an Assemblyman, and made his mark among such men in the Assembly of 1844 as John A. Dix, Sanford E. Church and

Michael Hoffman. As Chairman of the Canal Committee of the Assembly he made a report upon the canals which outlined a policy of their management which was followed by the State for many years afterwards. In 1845 he had become so distinguished that he was elected Speaker of the Assembly. His services to his party were so highly thought of that in 1850 he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party. He was beaten, however, by the Whig candidate, Washington Hunt, by a majority of 262 votes. In 1852, at the National Democratic Convention, he earnestly favored the nomination of William L. Marcy for President. The same year he was again nominated for Governor and this time was elected over Washington Hunt by a majority of 22,596. In the course of his administration a law prohibiting the sale of liquor was passed but he vetoed it on the ground that it was unconstitutional and adverse to public policy. In 1854 he was again the candidate of the Democratic party but was beaten by Myron H. Clark, the Whig and temperance candidate. In 1856 Mr. Seymour, at the Democratic National Convention, favored the nomination of James Buchanan for President. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he loyally supported the war measures of President Lincoln, although he had opposed his election. In 1862 he was again the candidate of the Democratic party for

Governor, and was elected by a majority of 10,752 votes; his Republican opponent being General James W. Wadsworth. One of his most conspicuous acts as Governor in 1863 was to suggest that a constitutional amendment be passed permitting soldiers at the seat of war to vote. This amendment was subsequently adopted. Riots of most dangerous character in New York city in opposition to the draft in 1863, called for all his diplomacy; but through his action and that of General John E. Wool within forty-eight hours the rioters were subdued; although not before 1,000 lives had been lost and property valued at \$3,000,000 had been destroyed. Another striking act during Governor Seymour's administration was his recommendation to the Legislature that the principal and interest of the State debt be paid in gold. In 1864 he was renominated for Governor, but was beaten by Reuben E. Fenton, the Republican candidate. His highest honor was reached in 1868, when he was nominated for President, the opposing Republican candidate being General Ulysses S. Grant. General Grant was elected, receiving 214 electoral votes, while Mr. Seymour only received eighty electoral votes. This ended Mr. Seymour's political life. He retired to his farm at Deerfield, near Utica, and lived there for the remainder of his life. He died in Utica, on February 12, 1886.

MYRON H. CLARK.

MYRON H. CLARK was born in Naples, Ontario county, New York, on October 23, 1806. He received a good common school education, and early went to work. He also early became interested in the political affairs of his fellow-countrymen, in which he took an active part. After holding some minor offices he was elected Sheriff of Ontario county in 1837. He then re-

moved to Canandaigua and served in the office of Sheriff for three years. In 1851 and again in 1853 he was elected a member of the State Senate. In 1854 he was nominated for the office of Governor in the Whig Convention, the State Temperance Convention, and in that of the Free Soil Democrats. These elements were subsequently consolidated and named the Republican Party,—thus, he

was the last Whig nominated to a State office in New York, and the earliest Republican official in the State and nation.

His opponents were Horatio Seymour, Greene C. Bronson and Daniel Uhlman.

the Court of Appeals,—and his refusal in 1856 to call an extra session of the legislature for the passing of appropriation bills which had been delayed for the purpose of forcing such a session.



MYRON H. CLARK.

The executive acts most memorable in his term were his approval of the law authorizing the Albany bridge, and of the prohibitory liquor law which was afterwards declared unconstitutional in one of its details by a bare majority of

In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln and served as the first Collector of Internal Revenue in the district.

Mr. Clark, for many years, lived in retirement at Canandaigua, in this State. He died there in 1892.

JOHN ALSOP KING.

JOHN ALSOP KING was born in New York city on January 3, 1788. He was educated at the public schools of New York city, and Harrow, in England. Returning to his native land he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In the war of 1812

in 1838, he was elected an **Assemblyman**. In the year 1849, as a Whig, he was elected a Congressman from the Long Island district. As Congressman he opposed the passage of the fugitive slave law, and advocated the admission of



JOHN ALSOP KING.

he acted as a lieutenant of cavalry. After the war he engaged in farming on his father's estates near Jamaica, New York. In 1819 he was elected an **Assemblyman**, and as such favored the policy of Governor Clinton of developing the canals of the State. He resigned as **Assemblyman** to accompany his father, Rufus H. King, to England, as **Secretary of the Legation**. Again returning home,

California as a **free State**. He became a leader in the Whig party and presided over its convention at Syracuse, in 1855, at which time the Republican party was formed. He attended the National Republican Convention in 1856, and earnestly advocated the nomination of John C. Fremont for President. He had now become so prominent in New York State that he was nominated for **Governor**

by the Republican party in 1856, and was elected. As Governor he pushed the enlargement of the Erie canal and other internal improvements, and especially

favored the improvement of the school system. He then retired to private life and died at Jamaica on July 7, 1867.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

EDWIN D. MORGAN was born in the town of Washington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on February 8, 1811. His father, Jasper Morgan, in 1822, moved with his family to Windsor, Connecticut,

frame for which he was noted. Early in his manhood, however, Mr. Morgan left his father's farm and engaged in the grocer's business at Hartford, Conn. Thence in 1836 he moved to New York



EDWIN D. MORGAN.

where Edwin D. Morgan received whatever education he ever gained. Until he was 17 years old, Edwin worked in the summer upon his father's farm and thus gained that sturdy

and there established himself in the wholesale grocery business; at which he made a large fortune. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Senate of New York from the city of New York and was

re-elected in 1852. He acted as chairman in 1850 of the Whig State Central Committee, and from 1857 to 1860 as chairman of the Republican State Committee. It was while chairman of this committee, in 1858, that Mr. Morgan was nominated for Governor by the Republican party, and was elected by a plurality of 17,440 over Amasa J. Parker, his Democratic opponent. Mr. Morgan was again elected Governor in 1860, receiving 385,272 votes to 294,812 votes given to William Kelly, his chief Democratic opponent. Mr. Morgan was thus Governor at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion and he rendered invaluable

service to the nation by organizing and sending to the war 492,000 soldiers contributed by New York to the suppression of the rebellion. Mr. Morgan after his retirement from the Governorship engaged in business again actively. In 1877 he was again the Republican candidate for Governor but was beaten by Lucius Robinson, the Democratic candidate, who received 519,831 votes to 489,371 received by Mr. Morgan. At the close of his term as Governor, Mr. Morgan was elected a United States Senator, on February 3, 1863, and held office for six years at that period. He died in New York on February 14, 1883.

REUBEN E. FENTON.

REUBEN E. FENTON was born in Carroll, Chautauqua county, on July 4, 1819.

The Governor was a descendant of Robert Fenton, who was noted then in



REUBEN E. FENTON.

the history of the State from 1700 to 1730. Governor Fenton was the son of a farmer and received his schooling at a rural school-house. When 20 years old he entered the lumber business and was soon a prosperous merchant. He was early interested in military affairs, and at 21 years of age was colonel of the 162d regiment, New York State Militia. Early in life, also, Mr. Fenton became conspicuous in the politics of Chautauqua county. In 1843 he was elected supervisor of his native town and in 1852 a member of Congress as a Democrat. As a Congressman he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and soon afterward joined the Republican party. He was again elected a Congressman in 1856, and continued to represent the Chautauqua district until his election as Governor in 1864. As a Congressman

during the War of the Rebellion, he steadily supported the government's measures. As Governor also he upheld President Lincoln's vigorous prosecution of the war. Mr. Fenton received for Governor 368,557 votes against 361,264 votes given for Horatio Seymour, the Democratic nominee. In 1866 he was again elected, this time receiving 366,315 votes to 352,526 votes given to John T. Hoffman, his Democratic opponent. Mr. Fenton's administration was distinguished for its defense of the people's rights against the railroad corporations of the State, and also by improvements of the government of the cities of the State. In 1869 Mr. Fenton was elected United States Senator, and represented the State in a distinguished manner in that body for the six years of his term. He died at Jamestown August 25, 1885.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

JOHN THOMPSON HOFFMAN, twenty-third Governor of New York, was born at Sing Sing, Westchester county, on January 10, 1828, and was educated at a school in his native village and at Union College. He was graduated from the college in 1846 and then began to

He made such a good impression as Recorder that he was nominated for Mayor of New York by the Tammany Hall democracy and was elected to that position in 1865. In his first year's term as Mayor he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party of the



JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

study law, and was shortly admitted to practice as a lawyer when only 21 years old. He then formed a law partnership with Samuel M. Woodruff and Judge William H. Leonard in New York. After ten years practice at his profession, in 1860 he was elected Recorder of New York, being the only man that year elected upon the Tammany Hall ticket.

State, but was defeated by Reuben E. Fenton, who received 366,315 votes and Mr. Hoffman only 352,526 votes. But Mr. Hoffman indomitably "returned to the charge" as the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1868 and was elected over John A. Griswold, the Republican candidate, receiving 439,301 votes, while Mr. Griswold received only 411,355 votes.

In 1870 Mr. Hoffman was re-elected, receiving 399,490 votes to 366,424 votes given to Stewart L. Woodford, Republican. Mr. Hoffman's administration was distinguished for his opposition to special legislation, his insisting upon "home rule" for cities, and his support of

amendments to the Constitution which concentrated the canal administration into one man's hands and lengthened the terms of office of the judges of the highest courts of the State to fourteen years. Mr. Hoffman died in 1888.

JOHN A. DIX.

JOHN A. DIX was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, in 1798, and had a most distinguished career as a citizen of

year 1831 he first held office as Adjutant-General and was also elected a Regent of the University. From 1833 to 1839 he



JOHN A. DIX.

New York. As a boy he fought by his father's side on the northern border of New York in the war of 1812-14. In the

was Secretary of State, and in 1842 he was a member of the Assembly from Albany county. In the year

1845 he was elected a United States Senator, and had the honor, in 1849, of being succeeded by William H. Seward. On January 11, 1861, he became Secretary of the Treasury and rendered a great service to the nation by restoring the financial credit of the country as it was about to engage in the war of the Rebellion. It was also during this period that he wrote his celebrated order to the lieutenant of a United States revenue cutter at New Orleans, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot," which stirred the patriotic heart of the North. Retiring from this post, Mr. Dix was appointed, on September 25, 1866, Minister to France, and served his country in that capacity for two and a half years. Then, in 1872, General Dix received his highest honor, being elected Governor of New York by a vote of 445,801 to 392,350 given for Francis Kernan. General Dix's

administration was especially distinguished for its payment of the State debt. When he took possession of the State government he found that there was a deficiency of \$6,500,000 in the State's financial accounts. The deficiency was all made good. Moreover, \$11,000,000 which had been fraudulently abstracted from the principal of the sinking fund had been restored. Added to this, Governor Dix put an end to most local special legislation, and checked a multiplication of corporate privileges. Reductions in the State's expenditures also were made by constitutional amendments; one reforming the canal management, a second reforming the system of State prisons, and a third prohibiting all taxation for canal expenditures. Moreover, under his watchful care, the National Guard was increased in efficiency. He died in 1879.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN was born at New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, in 1814. His father, Elam Tilden, was a farmer and also a merchant in New Lebanon, and he had considerable political influence. One of his friends was President Van Buren. Other intimate friends of Mr. Tilden, Sr., were Governor Marcy, Governor Tompkins, John Young, Governor Wright, Chancellor Livingston, Comptroller Flagg, and other distinguished men of like character. Samuel J. Tilden, early in his life, was brought into intimate relations with these distinguished friends of his father. He was educated in Yale College and was graduated at the University of New York. He then begun the study of law and was admitted to the bar. In the year 1844 he established a newspaper, which he called *The New York Daily News*, in the city of New York, and exerted his influence in favor of the election of James K. Polk,

then a candidate for President. He entered public life by being elected an Assemblyman from New York city in 1846, and the same year was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. He held a distinguished position in the convention, being a leading member of the Committee on Canals and Finance. He had become such an able lawyer that in 1855 he was nominated for Attorney-General by the Democratic party, but was not elected. His duties as a lawyer then occupied his attention for many years, and he had charge of the legal business of a large number of western railways. In this way he accumulated a fortune of seven millions of dollars. In 1867 he again became interested keenly in politics, and was chosen Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, a position which he held for several years following. It was due to his faculty of organizing a political party that

the Democratic party elected many of its candidates for State offices in the following years. In the year 1867 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention and was a prominent member of the Committee on Finance. He gave his attention largely in the years 1869, 1870 and 1871 to the organization of a systematic attack on the corrupt govern-

should neglect no means of destroying their powers in the legislative bodies in the State and if some of his political acquaintances did not deem that "regular" he would resign as chairman of the Democratic State Committee and would take his place in the ranks of his plundered fellow citizens and help them fight their battle of emancipation. He gained



SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

ment of the city of New York which had been established by William M. Tweed and it was due to his efforts that this government was overthrown in 1871. He became an Assemblyman in 1871 in order by legislation to overcome the Tweed ring and conducted the investigation in New York city which led to the overthrow of the ring. He announced he should oppose any nominee of the corruptionists and

such political fame by this course that in 1874 he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party and was elected by a majority of 50,000 over General John A. Dix, the Republican candidate. His administration opened with a tremendous attack upon the canal ring of the State, a ring which was plundering the State of hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly. In a special message to

the Legislature he exposed the corrupt methods of canal management, and appealed to the people to destroy them. His appeal was successful and a thorough reformation of the canal system followed by which millions of dollars were saved to the State. In 1876 he was nominated by the Democratic party for President, and had a majority of the votes cast for President, but the electoral college granted the certificate of election to his opponent, Rutherford B. Hayes,

Republican. Mr. Tilden could have had the nomination for President at the hands of the Democratic party in 1876, but declined the nomination in advance in a letter to the convention. He died in New York city in 1883, and in his will bequeathed \$5,000,000 for the support of a free public library. The Court of Appeals declared the will invalid, but one of his heirs gave \$1,000,000 of the money which came to her towards the foundation of the library. He died Aug. 4, 1886.

LUCIUS ROBINSON.

LUCIUS ROBINSON was born in Greene county, N. Y., November 4, 1810. His father was a farmer. Mr. Robinson obtained an education in a country school.



LUCIUS ROBINSON.

and at Delaware Academy, Delhi. He then began to study law, and completed his preparations for practice at the bar in the office of Amasa J. Parker, Delhi. He was admitted to the bar in 1832, and began the practice of his profession at Catskill. He joined the Democratic party and cast his first vote in favor of the re-election of Andrew Jackson for President, in 1832, and for the election of William L. Marcy as Governor. In 1837 he was appointed District Attorney of Greene county and held the position for three years when he removed to New York. While living there he was appointed a master in chancery by Governor Bouck in 1843, and soon after became a partner of the late David Codwise. Mr. Robinson in 1855 lost his health and removing to Chemung county, settled on a farm near Elmira. In 1859 he was nominated for Member of the Assembly by the Democratic party from Chemung county. In the Assembly he favored great economy in the government expenditures. In 1861 he was the Democratic candidate for speaker of the Assembly and was the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means. He gained such prominence in this position

that on the 10th of September, 1861, he was nominated for Comptroller by a people's convention and his nomination was indorsed by the Republican State convention. This ticket was called a "Union" ticket and he was elected by a majority of 108,201; which until then was the largest majority ever given for a State officer. Two years later he was re-elected Comptroller as a Democratic candidate. He thus conducted the financial affairs of New York during the war period. He fought for the payment of the bonds and interest on the bonds of New York in gold. He then retired from office but was recalled from private life in 1875 by being again nominated for Comptroller by the Democratic party. After a two years distinguished career in this office he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party, and was elected over Edwin D. Morgan, Republican. His administration as Governor was made notable by its strict economy and by its rapid reduction of the State debt. Mr. Robinson was renominated in 1879 for Governor by the Democratic party, but was defeated by Alonzo B. Cornell, Republican. Mr. Robinson died in 1890 in Elmira, Chemung county.

ALONZO B. CORNELL.

ALONZO B. CORNELL was born at Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York, on January 22, 1832. His father was Ezra Cornell, who was identified closely with the construction of the first lines of the telegraph companies of the country. The son, Alonzo B. Cornell, received only a common school education, and when 15 years old joined his father in the work of constructing telegraph lines and operating them. Mr. Cornell was a telegraph operator at one time in Albany, N. Y., and he was one of the first telegraph operators in the country to take dispatches by hearing them. A little

later Mr. Cornell became the manager of one of his father's telegraph offices in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1855 he became the manager of the main telegraph office of the Western Union in New York city and remained in charge of that office until 1859. In the meanwhile Ezra B. Cornell had become a rich man, and he recalled Alonzo B. Cornell to Ithaca to help him manage his estate. From 1860 to 1862 Mr. Cornell thus actively aided his father. He then entered upon a political career. In 1866 he was made Chairman of the Tompkins county Republican Committee, and the same year a member

of the Republican State Committee. He also was appointed one of the commissioners for the construction of the New Capitol and served in that capacity from 1868 to 1871. In 1868 he had become so prominent in the Republican party that he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticket with John A. Griswold. Both, however, were de-

was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1870, and held that office with the exception of one year until 1879, when he was nominated for Governor by the Republican party. He was elected by a large majority over Lucius Robinson the Democratic candidate. Mr. Cornell's three years' term as Governor was notable for the large number of re-



ALONZO B. CORNELL.

feated. In 1869 President Grant nominated Mr. Cornell for Surveyor of the Port of New York, and he held this position till he was elected an Assemblyman from New York city in 1872, and although he never had been an Assemblyman before, he was elected Speaker of the Assembly. He made a remarkable record as a parliamentarian and presiding officer. He

formatory measures passed in regard to the government of the cities of the State. He also reorganized the National Guard of the State, reducing its membership from about 20,000 to 12,000, and greatly increasing its efficiency by this method. Since his retirement from the governorship he has been engaged in business in New York city.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND, Governor of New York and twenty-second President of the United States was born on the 18th of March, 1837, in the little Presbyterian parsonage of his father, at the village of Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey. More than 200 years ago some of the

1701. The pioneer Clevelands seem to have taken an active part in converting the wilds of their new land into fruitful fields, and in earnestly and successfully aiding the cause of religion and morality in the midst of their primitive neighborhoods.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

original branch of this Cleveland family left the shores of their native country and immigrating to America first settled in Connecticut. Old Moses Cleveland came from Ipswich, Suffolk county, England, in 1635, and settled at Woburn, Massachusetts, where he died in the year

Grover Cleveland is a son of the Rev. Richard Falley Cleveland, who was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1804, and who was graduated with honor at Yale College in 1824.

Grover Cleveland, the subject of this sketch, was early sent by his parents to

the village school at Fayetteville; and on the removal of the family to Clinton, N. Y., he received additional instruction in the academy there. While at Clinton he accepted a position as clerk in the village store at Fayetteville, at a salary of fifty dollars the first year and \$100 for the second year. In his seventeenth year he became a bookkeeper and teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, where his brother William was then employed as an instructor. He remained there a year. In 1855, he left Holland Patent, in Oneida county, where his widowed mother resided, to go to the west in search of employment. He left his home with a great deal of pluck and perseverance, but with only twenty-five dollars in his pocket, which he had borrowed from one of his father's old friends. On his way west he stopped at Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo, and called on his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, who persuaded him to remain and assist him in the completion of a volume of the "American Herd Book." He did so and received for six weeks service the sum of sixty dollars. This was very encouraging for the struggling young man who was now determined to become a "bread winner." He afterward assisted his uncle in the preparation of several other volumes of this work. During the summer of 1855 he secured a place as clerk and copyist for the law firm of Rogers, Bowen and Rogers in Buffalo. He now began to read Blackstone and other authors on legal science, and in the autumn of the same year he was receiving four dollars a week for his work.

After a thorough preparation, Grover Cleveland was admitted to the bar in 1859, but he thought best to remain three years longer with Rogers, Bowen and Rogers before beginning practice on his own account. With this firm he now acted as managing clerk at a salary of \$600 a year, which was soon increased to \$1,000.

Mr. Cleveland's political career as a

loyal Democrat opened auspiciously. On the 1st of January, 1863, at the age of 26, he was appointed assistant district-attorney of Erie county, and held the office for three years. In 1865 he was the Democratic candidate for district-attorney, but was defeated by his intimate friend, Lyman K. Bass, the Republican candidate. He then became a law partner of Isaac V. Vanderpool, and in 1869, we find him a member of the firm of Lansing, Cleveland and Folsom. He continued a successful law practice until 1870, when he was elected sheriff of Erie county. At the expiration of his three years' term he formed a law partnership with his personal friend and political antagonist, Lyman K. Bass, the firm being Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. This firm was prosperous, and Mr. Cleveland attained high rank as a lawyer, noted for the simplicity and directness of his logic and expression and the thorough mastery of his cases.

In the autumn of 1881 Mr. Cleveland was nominated by the Democrats for Mayor of Buffalo, and elected by a majority of 3,530, the largest ever given to a candidate in that city. He entered upon the office on the 1st of January, 1882. His administration was conducted with ability, fearlessness and uprightness, and he repeatedly exercised the veto power in his endeavor to cut down extravagant municipal expenses, and the result was the saving of large sums of money to the city of Buffalo. After having been Mayor little less than nine months, Grover Cleveland was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention held at Syracuse, on the 22d of September, 1882. The nomination was made on the third ballot, amid the greatest enthusiasm. The State went overwhelmingly Democratic. Out of a total vote of 918,894, Cleveland's plurality over Folger, Republican, was 192,854.

Without the usual military display, and with simple ceremony, according to the

wishes of the successful candidate, Mr. Cleveland took the oath of office at the Capitol, on the 1st of January, 1883. On the following day he transmitted his inaugural message to the Legislature, in the conclusion of which he said: "Let us enter upon the discharge of our duties, fully appreciating our relations to the people, and determined to serve them faithfully and well. This involves a jealous watch of the public funds, and a refusal to sanction their appropriation except for public needs. To this end all unnecessary offices should be abolished, and all employment of doubtful benefit discontinued. If to this we add the enactment of such wise and well-considered laws as will meet the varied wants of our fellow-citizens and increase their prosperity, we shall merit and receive the approval of those whose representatives we are, and with the consciousness of duty well performed, shall leave our impress for good on the legislation of the State."

The administration of Governor Cleveland was marked by radical reforms in the executive chamber, in the scrupulous care he exercised in the selection of his appointees to office; in the stringent supervision which he made in regard to various corporations, and in his endeavor to save the people's money.

The National Democratic Convention met at Chicago, on the 8th of July, 1884, and three days afterward Mr. Cleveland was nominated for the presidency. His name was presented as a candidate, when the State of New York was reached, by Hon. Daniel Manning of Albany, who desired to be heard through Hon. D. N. Lockwood of Buffalo. Mr. Lockwood was the gentleman who nominated Mr. Cleveland for Sheriff of Erie county in 1870; for Mayor of Buffalo in 1881, and for Governor of New York in 1882.

The presidential canvass of 1884 was more remarkable for the discussion of the personal character and qualifications of the candidates than for that of any

great political issue. In the November election Mr. Cleveland succeeded. His plurality over James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate, was 24,268. Of the whole number of votes cast in the country, Mr. Cleveland received 4,874,118, and Mr. Blaine 4,849,850.

On the 6th of January, 1885, Mr. Cleveland resigned the Governorship of the State of New York, but continued his residence in Albany. He was inaugurated President of the United States, at Washington, on the 4th of March, 1885, and after delivering his inaugural address from the eastern steps of the Capitol in the presence of a vast concourse of people, he rode in an open carriage with ex-President Arthur to the White House, where from a temporary platform he viewed the inaugural parade, a procession numbering more than 100,000 men.

In his inaugural address, President Cleveland urged the people of all parties to lay aside political animosities, in order to sustain the government. He declared his approval of the Monroe doctrine as a guide in foreign relations; of strict economy in the administration of the finances; of the protection of the Indians and their elevation to citizenship; of the security of the freedmen in their rights; and of the law against Mormon polygamy and the importation of a servile class of foreign laborers.

In his message, at the opening of the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, on December 8, 1885, President Cleveland recommended increased appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service; the abolition of duties on works of art; the reduction of the tariff on necessities of life; the suspension of compulsory silver coinage; the improvement of the navy; the appointment of six general Indian commissioners; reform in the laws under which titles to the public lands were required from the government; more stringent laws for the suppression of polygamy in Utah; an act to prohibit the immigration of Mormons;

the extension of the principles of Civil Service reform, and an increase in the salaries of the commissioners, and the passage of a law to determine the order of presidential succession in the event of a vacancy.

His political friends looked forward to him as their standard-bearer in a second presidential campaign; and accordingly when the Democratic National Convention met at St. Louis, on the 5th of June, 1888, he was renominated, amid great enthusiasm, for President of the United States, with Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

The absorbing question in the presidential canvass of 1888 was the tariff issue, and the controversy became largely one of protection and free trade. But at the election in November, Mr.

Cleveland was defeated by General Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate, who received 233 electoral votes, while Mr. Cleveland had only 168.

After the expiration of his term as President, Mr. Cleveland took up his residence in New York city, where he became a member of a prominent and prosperous law firm.

President Cleveland was married in the White House, on the 2d of June, 1886, to Frances, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of his deceased friend and partner, Oscar Folsom, of the Buffalo bar. A daughter was born to them on the 3d of October, 1891, who has been christened Ruth.

In 1892 Mr. Cleveland was re-elected President; defeating Benjamin Harrison, Republican.

DAVID B. HILL.

DAVID BENNETT HILL was born in the village of Havana, Schuyler (then Chemung) county, N. Y., August 29, 1843. His father, Caleb Hill, who died in the village of Waverly, where he was making a visit in December, 1882, was born in Windham county, Connecticut, in the early part of the present century. In his youth he emigrated to the State of New York, and for many years carried on business as a carpenter and joiner at Havana. At an early age he married Eunice Durfey, also of Connecticut, a woman of superior intelligence and rare force of character, who bore him three sons and two daughters. Both of the latter died young. Mrs. Hill died in Elmira in August, 1882. Although not blessed with a superabundance of the world's goods, Caleb Hill was rich in love for his family. Intelligent, industrious and affectionate, he provided his children with a good common-school education, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that

they appreciated it, and also of living to see all three of his sons attain to prosperity and honor. One of the sons studied medicine and is now a practicing physician in Missouri. Another, a merchant in the same State, recently died. David, the youngest son, and the subject of this sketch, inherited all his mother's strong characteristics, and was noted as a boy for his brightness and ambition. He needed no spurring to make the most of his limited educational opportunities, and at the age of 17, having graduated at the Havana Academy and thus exhausted the school advantages of his native place, he entered with spirit into the task of earning his own living. While employed as a clerk in the office of one of the principal lawyers of Havana he attracted the notice of Col. John I. Lawrence, a cousin of Judge Abraham Lawrence of New York city, who took great interest in his progress and advised him to study law and enter

the legal profession. This advice accorded well with young Hill's tastes and ambitions, and he lost no time in following it.

BECOMES A LAWYER AT ELMIRA.

In 1863 he went to Elmira at the instance of Erastus P. Hart, an able lawyer of that place, whose attention

he had attracted, in whose office and under whose supervision he qualified for practice. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1864, and established himself in Elmira, entered at once upon the duties of his profession. From his earliest youth he took a deep interest in politics, and on coming of age he accepted the privileges of citi-



DAVID B. HILL.

zenship as a sacred duty having claims paramount to all others, even those of business. His earnestness and ardor were appreciated by his fellow-citizens, and within a month after his admission to the bar he was appointed city attorney. His first years of legal practice were marked by many notable successes, and with a rapidity surprising

under all the circumstances he rose to a leading position at the bar of the southern tier. His politics were of the Democratic school, perhaps of the "old school," for from the first he was an enthusiastic admirer of the principles of Jefferson, and as such naturally attached himself to the Democratic party in the local council of which his worth was

quickly appreciated and his services welcomed. In 1868 he was chosen to represent Chemung county at the Democratic State Convention, and in the year 1870, at the age of 27, he was nominated by the Democrats for the Assembly and was elected. With one exception he was the youngest member, but, nevertheless, served on several of the most important committees—Judiciary, Railroads and Privileges and Elections—with distinction. He was re-elected and served until the close of 1872—two terms.

AN ASSOCIATE OF TILDEN.

The Legislature of 1872 was the celebrated "reform Legislature" resulting from the exposure of the ring frauds. In the Assembly there were only twenty-six Democratic members out of 125, one of whom was Samuel J. Tilden. The Judiciary committee was composed of seven Republicans and two Democrats—Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hill. The veteran leader instantly recognized the remarkable abilities of his young colleague and there quickly sprang up between them a warm political and personal friendship which continued to increase with passing years. Under the leadership of Mr. Tilden the Judiciary committee was called upon to investigate the scandalous and corrupt conduct of the ring judges of New York city, and the active energies of young Hill gave timely and able assistance to the plans of the great reform leaders. The committee reported in favor of the impeachment of Barnard—Cardoza resigning in order to escape—and Mr. Hill was elected by the Assembly one of the managers of the prosecution before the Senate, receiving 104 votes out of a total of 110. It was owing in no small part to his efforts that Barnard was at last convicted.

During his first term in the Assembly he interested himself in the matter of prison labor and framed and presented a bill abolishing contract convict labor. This measure he warmly advocated in the interests of the

honest workmen of the State and delivered in the Assembly a very powerful speech upon the subject which attracted wide attention. Through his earnest efforts the bill passed the Assembly, but failed in the Senate, owing to its not being reached before the close of the session. Mr. Hill's efforts in behalf of this measure were noted and appreciated by the great body of workmen in the State, and at the first convention of the labor organizations held thereafter a resolution thanking him for his services was passed with enthusiasm and subsequently a handsomely engrossed copy of it was sent to him. In 1875 Mr. Hill was appointed by Governor Tilden, with William M. Evarts, Judge Hand and other prominent men, on the commission to provide uniform charters for the cities of the State, but declined to serve on account of professional engagements.

STEPS OF A POLITICAL CAREER.

Having ably performed his duties as a delegate in the State Convention of 1868 he was regularly chosen by his Democratic fellow-citizens to represent them in each of its successors for a dozen years or more, and in 1877 and again in 1881 he was president of the convention, which in each of these years met in Albany. For many years he was a member of the Democratic State Committee. In 1876 and 1884 he was a delegate to the national conventions which nominated Tilden and Cleveland, respectively. In the spring of 1882, at the expiration of his term as Alderman in the Common Council of Elmira, to which office he had been elected the previous year, Mr. Hill, while absent from the city, was placed in nomination for Mayor. In the canvass he developed extraordinary strength and was again successful, leading his ticket largely and winning the contest by a handsome majority of nearly 400 over one of the strongest and most popular Republican candidates for the office ever put in the field, who received 500 majority two

years before, and whose administration had been very successful and popular. In accepting the nomination Mr. Hill emphatically announced that he believed the government of a city should be conducted on business principles, and that if elected he would endeavor to so conduct it. His administration, though brief, was brilliant, and was signalized by several important reforms which not only gave him additional strength locally but also extended his reputation as a reformer throughout the State. In another city in the State another Democratic Mayor, Grover Cleveland, was also winning golden opinions on all hands by a series of vigorous reform measures which were instituted and carried out almost simultaneously with those conducted by Mayor Hill in Elmira. But neither of them seemed to comprehend that he was laying up a heavy political capital by this close attention to his bounden duty, and each worked on in his circumscribed sphere, actuated by a single thought—fidelity to the trust he had sworn to administer in honor.

CLEVELAND AND HILL.

At the Democratic State Convention held in Syracuse in September, 1882, both gentlemen were backed by strong delegations for the chief places on the ticket. On the third ballot Mayor Cleveland, of Buffalo, who had received the earnest and active support of Mr. Hill and his friends, was unanimously nominated for the office of Governor. On the afternoon of the same day, September twenty-second, Mr. Hill's name was presented for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. It was received with cheers. George Raines of Rochester, who had been a rival candidate for the nomination, gracefully seconded Mr. Hill's claims, and asked that his nomination be made by acclamation. Several prominent political leaders, representing the various factions of the Democracy of the State, each spoke a good word for Mr. Hill, and the nomina-

tion was made unanimous. Probably no ticket ever put in the field in the State of New York was welcomed with more sincerity or more generally supported. Thousands of citizens who for years had been unswerving in their allegiance to the Republican party, now eagerly supported the reform candidates, who at the election held November 11, 1882, were chosen to the respective offices for which they were nominated, Grover Cleveland receiving a plurality of 196,854 and Mr. Hill receiving a plurality of over 195,000—a victory absolutely unprecedented in the history of State elections. Mr. Hill assumed his duties as Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, and President of the State Senate January 1, 1883. He filled the position with ability, and as a presiding officer in the Senate was noted for the wisdom and justice of his rulings and remarkable and complete master of parliamentary law. During the session of 1883, when the capitol commission bill was before the Senate, he ruled that the refusal to vote of senators who were in their seats did not prevent the chair from taking cognizance of their presence in order to constitute a quorum—a decision which was sustained by the Republican attorney-general and which was made an important precedent and has been since followed.

AT THE HELM OF STATE.

The election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency of the United States, in the fall of 1884, caused that gentleman to resign his office as Governor with the close of the year, and thus Mr. Hill, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, became the chief magistrate of the State of New York, the duties of which office he discharged until the fall of 1885, when he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic State convention for Governor and was elected by about 12,000 plurality over Ira Davenport, and re-elected again in 1888 by a plurality of over 19,000 over Warner Miller. For a

number of years Mr. Hill was one of the proprietors of the *Elmira Daily Gazette*, the leading Democratic organ of the southern tier, but he retired from the concern some time previous to his election to the mayoralty of Elmira. Some of his professional experiences have been unusually important, he having been the leading counsel for the contestants in the Fiske-McGraw suit against Cornell University, in which over \$1,500,000 was in controversy and which was decided in favor of the contestants by the Supreme Court of the United States. He was, in 1885, elected President of the State Bar Association, of which he had been a member since its inauguration.

A LONG SERVICE AS GOVERNOR.

Mr. Hill served the people of this State longer in the executive office than any other Governor in the history of the State, with the exception of the two Clintons, George and DeWitt, and Daniel D. Tompkins. New York has had thirty-one Governors since 1777, and their names are among the most conspicuous in the country's history, but only three have had the honor of occupying that office for more than seven years. Nine Governors before Hill have been United States Senators—DeWitt Clinton, Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, John A. Dix, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish, Edwin D. Morgan, and Reuben F. Fenton. Like his great predecessor in the office—Tilden—Governor Hill was a great stickler for economy in public expenditure. It is much easier to preach economy in public life than to practice it. The Governor, who has the veto power over items in appropriation bills, is given a responsibility which is neither pleasant nor easy to discharge. The pressure upon the executive for his approval of this and that item is tremendous and requires a strong man to resist it. Economy does not make votes, and often alienates many influential political allies. Yet few Governors of New York

State have done as much as did Hill to check extravagance by the impartial use of the veto power. It is no exaggeration to say that Governor Hill during his seven years in office saved to the taxpayers of the State not less than \$5,000,000.

SOME STRONG POINTS MADE.

Another commendable feature of Hill's administration was his enmity to the vast number of commissioners and bureaus which had been piled up by legislative enactment. These were each year becoming an increased burden to the State without giving an adequate return for the expense entailed, and Hill should be given great credit for having used his power with the Legislature to lop them off. He also recommended the abolition of a number of unnecessary offices and the centralization of the responsibility in as few hands as possible. He was a firm believer in the principle of home rule, and was most violently opposed to all forms of special legislation. This field of reform is one in which the executive, who has the veto power, can produce results without the aid or sympathy of the legislative branch of government, and it is the general opinion of men who have to do with the making of laws in this State that no Governor has accomplished so much in this line as did Governor Hill. The Constitution of the State discourages, and in special cases absolutely forbids, local or special legislation, yet until Hill began his vigorous warfare against it the evil had been increasing so rapidly that nearly all the time of the Legislature was consumed in passing bills of this nature. The result was not only huge columns of conflicting and ambiguous session laws, requiring much legal knowledge and industry to interpret, but also that the Legislature had practically become the legislative body of each municipality of the State. This was virtually a surrender of self-government, for the local legislation thus urged was

practically controlled by the Member or the Senator from the locality, and only he was the judge of its wisdom. Moreover, it placed great Democratic cities, like New York and Brooklyn, at the mercy of a partisan Legislature, the majority of whose members knew nothing and cared nothing for the best interests of these municipalities. Much of this effort was checked by Governor Hill.

"HOME RULE" FOR MUNICIPALITIES.

At the beginning of his administration he laid down the principles of home rule, and because he was consistent in maintaining it he accomplished great results. It required the vetoing of hundreds of bills which violated this principle before the Legislature, with its careless habits, found out to its satisfaction that the Governor was in earnest. It often angered, and sometimes alienated, many of the Governor's good friends because he would not sacrifice his principles to their importunities. He has the satisfaction of having established a sound precedent, which, if followed by succeeding Governors with the same earnest determination, will substantially transform the character of legislation and clearly point the way to the best method of securing municipal reform, namely, in complete local autonomy. The body of session laws has substantially shrunk, a great many good laws have been passed, and the powers of locality were amply enlarged during his administration. Mr. Hill's record as an opponent of special and local legislation, gave him a strong hold upon the cities of the State, whose local authorities learned to look to him to defend them from the usurpation of their power by the Legislature, and protect them from harshly restrictive and illiberal laws. New York city especially had reason to be grateful. One reform which legal writers, judges, lawyers and others who have occasion to refer constantly to the session laws were grateful for Gov. Hill's plan

for statutory revision. The Legislature, acting upon his suggestion, authorized a revision of all the general laws of this State, which were full of conflicting and unintelligible provisions. Inasmuch as no similar work had been done for forty years, the necessity for it was apparent.

In his first annual message, after calling attention to the great changes in industrial conditions during the present generation, and the failure of existing laws to meet these conditions, he gave utterance to the first official suggestion which had been made toward legislative recognition of organized labor. "Facilities," said he, "having been afforded by law to enable capital to incorporate and combine for its protection, like facilities should be afforded to the organization of labor." He reiterated the recommendations a year later and suggested the propriety of the passage of a general law for the incorporation of trades unions. This plan he said, would strengthen the worthy organizations of workmen, enabling them to more readily enforce the right among themselves as well between themselves and the public when acting as a body under the sanction of binding and legal authority. Other of his recommendations, having as their object the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes, were that to regulate the employment of child labor; that to create a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes; that to provide for the appointment of a special commission to suggest measures in the interests of labor; that to declare reasonable hours of labor a day's work; that to create a Saturday half holiday; that to set aside the first Monday in September as a labor holiday; that to provide for the greater safety and comfort of tenement-houses; that to supply greater protection for the employes of corporations; that to prevent unfair legal discrimination against workmen; that to provide for the weekly payment of wages; besides dozens of others of equal importance.

Throughout his administration Governor Hill was the zealous friend of the agricultural interests of the State. He was a steadfast friend of religious freedom. He was the chief support of the recent reform movement which has accomplished the transfer of the pauper insane of the State from the county poor-houses to the State hospitals. He was a consistent friend of the canals and of all legislation tending to enhance the State's commercial prosperity. His appointments were conspicuously creditable, and his judicial appointments particularly have raised the standard of the bench.

In 1891 he was unanimously chosen as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator in the caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, and was elected Senator the following day to serve from March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1897. He served out his term as Governor, however, and took possession of his seat in the United States Senate in January, 1891. In 1894 Mr. Hill was once more the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, but was defeated by Levi P. Morton, the Republican candidate.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

ROSWELL PETTIBONE FLOWER was born August 7, 1835, at Theresa, Jefferson county, N. Y. His father, Nathan Monroe Flower, whose ancestors came to Connecticut in 1696 and settled in New Hartford, was born at Oak Hill, Greene

same county, he married Mary Ann Boyle, and soon after moved to the northern wilderness and established a wool-carding and cloth-making business at Theresa. Nine children were born to him, seven sons and two daughters, of



ROSWELL P. FLOWER, *Governor of the State of New York.*

county, in this State. Nathan Flower learned the wool-carding and cloth-dressing trade in his father's mill at Oak Hill, and when he became of age established business for himself in Cooperstown, Otsego county. At Cherry Valley, in the

whom Roswell Pettibone Flower was the fourth son and the sixth child. Their father died when Roswell was only eight years old. Their mother ran the business for a couple of years, and young Roswell was put to work at picking wool

eight hours off and eight hours on daily, during the summer season, for a couple of months, and the rest of the time he was sent to school. The family had a farm of thirty acres near the village and another one of some 200 acres eight miles out. The children worked on these farms, chopping wood for the house in the village and raising hay and oats, wheat and potatoes. There was nothing on the farm that young Roswell could not do. Until he was fourteen years of age he was occupied at school, and night and morning did what work he could to help support the family. His brothers being older than he, it was not Roswell's luck to have a new suit of clothes until he was able to earn the money himself. His mother would cut down the clothes of the elder boys to fit him, and stories are told, even in these days, up in Theresa, of the anguish of mind which young Flower suffered over this matter of hand-me-downs. His sister Caroline married a merchant of Theresa, Silas L. George, and Roswell was employed by him for five dollars a month and board. In the winter he attended the Theresa high school and worked for his board until he was sixteen years of age, when he was graduated. To get his spending money Roswell did odd jobs of sawing wood and carrying it upstairs for the lawyers of the village. Twenty-five cents was a good deal of money in those days, and rather than ask his mother for the money, he preferred to saw half a cord of wood and carry it upstairs. Farm hands were scarce in haying time, and being a strong and active young man, he could command good wages, and frequently left the little country store for two or three weeks to help out some farmer who was anxious to get his crops in. He also worked in a brick-yard, driving a yoke of stags around the vat to tread out the clay, for which he received the munificent sum of one dollar and fifty cents a week.

After he was graduated from the high

school he found an opportunity to teach in a little school a mile from town. The scholars in those days must first have a bout with their master before they would become tractable. Mr. Flower taught out the balance of the term in the red school-house below the village and "boarded around" among the parents or his scholars, a week or less in a place, in the regular old New England fashion, which still obtains in the way-back districts of Massachusetts and Vermont.

AS A VILLAGE SCHOOLMASTER.

His first day in school, during the noon intermission, the biggest boy came to him for a "square-hold" wrestle. Mr. Flower accepted the challenge and easily threw the lad. After he had thrown all the larger boys he found them all, with one exception, ready to recognize his authority. One day in the spelling class, the story goes, this boy, who was about twenty-one years old, declined to pronounce his syllables, but after a tussle Roswell succeeded in making him pronounce them correctly. He then gave notice that he would hold a spelling school that evening, and stated that he desired only those of the scholars to come who would be willing to do their best. During the intermission this young man said he was coming to school that evening, but that he would not spell. Roswell was boarding at the time with the family of Edward Cooper, with whom lived a young man about twenty-two named James Casey. The young teacher talked over the expected trouble with Casey and arranged that Casey should choose for one side of the school, and if this obstreperous young man should make his appearance Casey should elect him to his side, and if he made any fuss in spelling the two should join forces and put him out. The evening school had not been opened more than ten minutes before this young man came in and sat down behind one of the old-fashioned desks. He was immediately

chosen, but said he would not spell. Then young Flower told him that he must spell or leave the school. He replied that he would be d— if he would spell and that he would be d— if he would leave the school. Mr. Flower insisted, which only called forth a repetition of the offensive remark. The schoolmaster then called upon anybody present who desired to resent the insult to the school and the teacher to assist him in putting the offender out of doors; whereupon young Casey rose up, and Roswell, grabbing the young man by his shoulder and his assistant by his feet, he was speedily ejected. But the young man was not conquered. He went over to the hotel a few rods distant and persuaded one of the trustees and a big chap by the name of William Wafful to come over and whip the teacher. Nothing daunted, Roswell stated the case to his belligerent visitors and then said to the young man: "Now, sir, you must either spell or leave this school again." This conquered the youthful Samson and he spelled without further trouble. After school was out the colossal Mr. Wafful remarked that if this young man had not spelled then he would have whipped him himself.

Old Solon Comstock, soon after this experience, examined Mr. Flower in all the branches which went to make up a complete English education in those days, and gave him a certificate that he was competent to teach a district school. Thirty years afterward Mr. Flower met this old gentleman, doubled up by rheumatism and with no apparent means of support, and, remembering how he had helped him on in the world, sent him a handsome check, with the request that if he needed more to let him know.

When he was in his eighteenth year Mr. Flower had an offer to go to Philadelphia as a clerk in a general merchandise store. His employer was a Mr. Woodward, who failed two months afterward, and the young man, thrown out of employment, was forced to return to

Theresa. That spring and summer he did work on his mother's farm, and earned a ton of hay by working nine days and a half in the field, mowing grass and "keeping up his end" with eleven men in mowing.

During his boyhood he always went barefoot in the summer months, and he once remarked in a speech, while running against William Waldorf Astor for Congress, that until he was fifteen years old he did not feel at home in the summer time unless he had a stone bruise or two on his feet, and that he had warmed his feet many a morning in the crisp autumn weather on a spot where a cow had lain the night before.

SIX YEARS OF EARLY MANHOOD.

In August, 1853, Mr. Flower had an offer to go into the hardware store of Howell, Cooper & Co., at Watertown. After remaining there about a month he had another offer which was more to his liking and which he accepted. It was to become deputy postmaster at Watertown at fifty dollars a month and board. He occupied this position under Postmaster William H. Sigourney six years. The first fifty dollars he saved he invested in a gold watch, which he sold a few months later to a young physician, who was going west, for fifty-three dollars, and took his note for it. Mr. Flower still has that note. Mr. Flower managed to save some money out of his wages, and at the end of his term in office had accumulated about \$1,000, with which he purchased the interest of Mr. Sigourney in a jewelry business, the firm name being Hitchcock & Flower, at 1 Court street. His aptitude for business enabled him to advance the interests of the firm, and in a couple of years he bought out his partner and continued alone in the business until 1869. In 1855 young Flower joined the Watertown fire department and served in its ranks for some years, when he retired and became a member of Exempt company A. Mr. Flower was married on December 26,

1859 to Sarah M. Woodruff, a daughter of Norris M. Woodruff of Watertown. Three children were born to them, of whom only one is living, Emma Gertrude. She was married to John B. Taylor of Watertown, January 2, 1890, and has a son. While in the Watertown post-office Mr. Flower's spare time was consumed not in social entertainments, because he had no money to enter such society, but in reading whatever he thought might be useful to him in the future. He made himself thoroughly familiar with the "Federalist" and kindred works, and having an idea of some day becoming a lawyer he got a little knowledge of Blackstone and Kent; but his natural bent was for business and he never attempted the law.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

In 1869 Henry Keep, the well-known capitalist, who had married Miss Emma Woodruff, a sister of Mrs. Flower, was on his deathbed. Two or three weeks before he died he sent for Mr. Flower to come to New York, and during his sickness gave him a pretty good idea of the character of the men with whom he had been surrounded in the business world. Mr. Keep had been president of the New York Central and treasurer of the Michigan Central and Lake Shore, and was president at the time of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. He knew it would take a man of good common sense and quick perception to aid his wife in the management of his large property after his death, and in Mr. Flower he thought he recognized those qualities. In answer to a question by Mr. Flower, in order to get his opinion of Daniel Drew, as to whether Drew was an honest man, Mr. Keep, who was very reticent, did not reply for some ten minutes, and then said: "He is as honest a man as there is in the State of New York, but for fear that somebody else will cheat, he will always begin first." Immediately after Mr. Keep's death Mr. Flower removed to New York and took charge of his late brother-in-law's estate,

the value of which has more than doubled under his management. It was then worth \$1,000,000, and now under Mr. Flower's management it has expanded to \$4,000,000. The properties in which the estate was invested caused Mr. Flower to be a frequent visitor to the west, and since 1870 he has made extended trips all over the United States, and has a personal knowledge of the possibilities and natural resources of almost every section of the country. Governor Flower's fortune, which is estimated in the millions, has not been made by speculation in Wall street, but by the shrewd purchasing of properties, which, by careful and prudent management, have developed and proved valuable investments.

Mr. Flower seldom gives advice, but on those rare occasions when he has those who have taken it will bear witness that he has been a sufferer with them if the advised investments have not realized expectations. The reputation he has borne in the money center of the country is that of never advising a purchase unless willing himself to take a larger share than the one whom he has advised. He never unloads on his friends.

HIS CAREER ON WALL STREET.

In 1872 Mr. Flower was at death's door for several weeks, but after four or five month's sickness he finally recovered. His physicians then advised him to take all the outdoor exercise possible. At this time the brokerage and banking firm of Benedict, Flower & Co. was dissolved, and Mr. Flower gave his entire attention to the management of his sister-in-law's estate and other estates which had been placed in his care. He found a New York office necessary, and so established himself at 84 Broadway. His younger brother, Anson R. Flower was brought down to New York from Watertown in order to become acquainted with the business, that he might take charge of it in Mr. Flower's absence; but, strange to say, the more the latter tried to get out of business the more he got

into it, and the firm of R. P. Flower & Co. found itself doing a large commission trade without any attempt having been made to push it—so large, in fact, that another brother, John D. Flower, and a nephew, Frederick S. Flower, were taken into the firm, and not until 1890 did Mr. Flower relinquish his interest in the concern and become a special partner. But in the meantime he had managed to get the "out of door" exercise which the doctors had suggested through the State sportsman's clubs. In 1877 Mr. Flower attended the convention of these clubs at Syracuse and won a prize, consisting of a corduroy hunting suit over a field of 113 entries. Thirty-two of them had tied at twenty-one yards rise, and they had to go back to the twenty-five-yard score. Then all that were left had to go back to thirty-one yards and shoot until somebody dropped out. Mr. Flower and ex-Attorney-General Tabor were the last competitors in the contest, and Mr. Flower finally won the clothes and still wears them on the hunting expeditions which he frequently takes after woodcock, duck and partridge.

ALWAYS ACTIVE IN POLITICS.

In politics Mr. Flower has always been a Democrat. He cast his first vote for Buchanan, and has been a constant and active worker for his party. He was chairman of the county committee for several years and helped to start the nucleus of an organization which has been known throughout the State as one of the best equipped political organizations within its borders. Mr. Flower was an active Mason in his younger days, being at one time high priest of the Watertown chapter. One day, going down to the grand chapter at Albany, he met on the cars Samuel J. Tilden and his secretary, John D. Van Buren. Mr. Tilden asked him what he thought about the State, and Flower replied that he did not believe that Mr. Tilden would the next year be chairman of the State committee for the reason that he did not seem to recognize the fact that a man under 50 years of

age had any influence in politics. He told Mr. Tilden that it was the young men who would control the party, and that he must extend his acquaintance among them or be prepared to step out. Mr. Tilden replied that he would like to have the young men with him, but that he had no opportunity of coming in touch with them; that his friends didn't seem to think it was worth while. Mr. Flower then told Tilden that Jefferson county had sent to Colonel Van Buren the year before the best scheme for organization of a party that had up to that time made its appearance, and that if he would organize the party throughout the State on the basis of recognizing the merit of young and active workers instead of the "has beens," he would be sure to carry the State at all times, and might continue at the head of the organization as long as he saw fit. Van Buren confirmed Flower's opinion. About a month later Allan C. Beach, of Watertown, received a telegram from Mr. Tilden asking him to come to his home and spend two or three weeks, as he wanted to extend the suggested organization throughout the State. It was thus that the famous "Tilden machine" was started. It was Flower's suggestion to organize it and Tilden's perseverance which extended it. In 1870 Flower was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee when the party won the campaign, though there was a bolt against the ticket.

A TERM IN CONGRESS.

After his son's death, in 1881, Mr. Flower was induced to run for Congress in the Eleventh Congressional district against William Waldorf Astor. The representative of this district had been Levi P. Morton until he resigned to take the position of minister to France. Mr. Morton had been elected by over 4,000 majority. In that campaign, after Orlando B. Potter had declined the Democratic nomination, Mr. Flower accepted it on the platform that he would not purchase a vote to secure the elec-

tion, and on that he made the issue and was elected by 3,100 majority. In the Forty-seventh Congress he was appointed a member of the committee upon banking, and almost immediately took a prominent part in the discussion of financial questions. Mr. Flower recently said to the writer: "When I was elected to Congress, although I was pretty thoroughly conversant with practical banking methods, I knew nothing of the theories of finance, but I soon learned that if I was to be of any use in Congress I must do a little reading, and with the aid of books from the Congressional library I soon pretty thoroughly mastered the subject. I found it much the most interesting that I had ever studied. It is better reading than the best novel that ever was written." During his first term in Congress he also made speeches on the Chinese question, on the river and harbor bill, and a notable one on the reduction of taxes.

A UNIQUE POCKET COMPANION.

Mr. Flower would hardly be called a good speaker, but he was called on frequently in his county to talk from the platform, particularly during the Seymour and Blair campaign of 1868. Endeavoring to fill that want of many public speakers—the possession of the copy of the constitution of the United States in convenient size to carry in his pocket—he searched the bookstores of Watertown, but was unable to find one. Happening into a little corner shoestore he saw tacked to the bench of a grizzled old cobbler a little primer containing inside the constitution and outside the advertisement of a fire insurance company. James Muldoon, the shoemaker, gave Mr. Flower the book, and he has it yet, always carrying it in his pocket for easy reference. In 1876, when visiting Chicago, Mr. Flower had his memorandum book stolen, which contained the present of the cobbler. While in Europe some months later he received a note from the proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel, saying that his book had been found

in a lumber yard, and would be returned to him. The constitution turned up inside in perfect order, and in 1883, when making a speech in Congress on giving power to the president to veto separate items in the appropriation bill, Mr. Flower produced the cobbler's copy of the constitution, and, considering its adventures and the value a pamphlet copy would be to many persons as it had been to him, he asked that it, together with the substantial amendments, be printed in the *Record* to accompany his remarks, that with them it might be distributed to the people. Over 500,000 copies of this somewhat unique document were circulated by himself and other members of Congress.

A GUBERNATORIAL POSSIBILITY AND ALREADY A NATIONAL LEADER.

In 1882 there was a general demand throughout the State for his nomination to the office of Governor. In the Democratic convention Mr. Flower received 183 votes against the same number for General Slocum, and sixty-one for Grover Cleveland of Buffalo. The strife between Tammany and the County Democracy was so great at that time that it was thought better politics to nominate a man outside of the city of New York. Consequently, Mr. Flower made way for Cleveland, who was declared the choice of the convention. In this same year, 1882, Mr. Flower refused a renomination for Congress, having stated in his first canvass that he would not accept a second nomination and that he would leave the district in such a condition after one term that any good Democrat, no matter how shallow his pocket, might be nominated and elected in it. He was at this time offered the unanimous nomination of both factions of his party, and was assured that the Republicans would make no nomination if he would consent to run, but he preferred to carry out his pledge to the people when he ran against Mr. Astor. Orlando B. Potter was nominated and elected in his place, Mr. Flower taking the stump for him. Mr.

Flower has been a member of the State executive committee every year since that time, and has given valuable aid to the Democratic party managers. In 1885 Mr. Flower attended the Democratic State convention as a looker-on; not as a candidate for office. The convention nominated David B. Hill for Governor. Several delegates had asked Mr. Flower to accept the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, but he refused. He left Saratoga the morning before the convention adjourned, but when he arrived at his country home in Watertown he found that he had been unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. He immediately declined the honor, stating his reasons for doing so. The State committee was called together, and nominated in his place Col. Jones, of Binghamton; he who "pays the freight."

Mr. Flower, in 1882, was made chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and ran the campaign that year that resulted in a majority in the house of fifty for his party. In the presidential campaign of 1888 Mr. Flower was selected as one of the four delegates-at-large to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, which nominated Mr. Cleveland for President, and was chosen chairman of the delegation. In the same year, when it seemed probable that the two Democratic factions in the Twelfth district might each run a candidate for Congress, they united on Mr. Flower, and asked him to accept the nomination. This he did, with some hesitation, and only in order to help the election of the presidential and gubernatorial nominees.

AGAIN IN CONGRESS.

In the Fifty-first Congress Flower was appointed a member of the house committee on ways and means, and also a member of the committee on the world's fair. His efforts toward securing the location of the fair in New York have been recognized by the city and State, and his speech on that subject con-

tained about all the points in favor of New York that could be put into thirty minutes. In the running debate on this question, when Congressman Springer challenged the validity of the \$10,000,000 bonds about to be issued, Mr. Flower, in order to show his earnestness in the matter, said that he would take all the bonds at par, paying the city cash for them.

Mr. Flower once remarked to the writer that his success in Congress was chiefly due to the fact that on whatever committees he was placed he tried to learn as much about his work if not more than any other member of the committee. On the ways and means committee in the Fifty-first Congress, by the questions he asked at the hearing held before that committee, he showed his familiarity with many subjects, and with distant sections of the country and their industries. He was an earnest advocate of the Mills bill, and strenuously opposed the McKinley tariff. His intimate knowledge of the subject was particularly shown in his cross-examination of the committee which appeared before the ways and means committee determined to have the duty on oranges and lemons raised three times higher than it was. His cross-examination of the Farmers' Alliance enthusiasts, who appeared in behalf of the scheme for building sub-treasuries throughout the country to make the Federal government a pawnshop for the loan of money upon crops, created widespread interest.

He did not forget the post-office clerks while in Congress, and favored a bill giving them fifteen days' leave of absence each year, and also offered an amendment for the eight-hour claims bill to include post-office employes. There was no just claim before Congress for the pension of a union soldier that he did not champion, believing that if a soldier received a pension to which he was not entitled the government was to blame and not the soldier, for there are in each Congressional district three surgeons by whom the soldier is examined before he

is allowed a pension. Mr. Flower also made a strong speech in the Fifty-first Congress in favor of the election of postmasters by the people, and offered an amendment to the Constitution to that effect. Because of his thorough knowledge of the west and its needs he was enabled to make in Congress a speech on the irrigation question, which attracted a great deal of attention, and which was made the basis of the Senate committee's report on that subject.

THE CANVASS OF 1890.

Mr. Flower was chairman of the Democratic Congressional campaign committee in 1890. The committee had very small means, but his organizing powers were brought into play with great success. The campaign was quietly but systematically conducted. Campaign documents were circulated in large numbers, and the result was the largest Democratic Congressional majority ever obtained in an election in the United States. Mr. Flower created the impression that he was doing nothing, even counseling some of the leading newspapers of his party to pitch into him and accuse him of inaction, in order to arouse the Democratic rank and file to the necessity for active effort on their part. He believed that a full vote of his party meant a great Democratic triumph, and the outcome justified his belief.

Mr. Flower was nominated for Governor at the Democratic State Convention of 1892 and was elected by a plurality of 47,937 over Jacob Sloat Fassett, the Republican candidate.

THE STURDY COMMISSIONER COMES IN COLLISION WITH JAY GOULD.

As an instance of Mr. Flower's independence of spirit and fearlessness of action in what he considers to be his duty the following story is apropos: The subway commission of New York had been organized a year when Charles E. Loew, its president, died. Governor Hill offered Mr. Flower the appointment, which he accepted upon the single con-

dition that after the work had been well started he should be permitted to resign. Mr. Flower visited the chief cities of the country, including Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, investigating the systems by which the cities were operating underground wires. In his subsequent report he took the ground that the subway did not need the services of any of the 440 patent-right men who were clamoring for the adoption of their several systems of subways; that electric-light, telephone or telegraph wires, if properly insulated and protected, needed only mechanical appliances to keep the water away from them and to avert danger from pick and shovel, and that, therefore, it did not matter whether they were laid in asphalt, wood, or other material so long as they should be protected from the elements and against molestation. The report was adopted by the board, and two miles of the subway was built in Sixth avenue under his direction. The fight between the Western Union and Bell telephone was practically ended, and when the Western Union applied to the board for a subway to run from the Western Union building to the Brooklyn bridge, and said that it was willing to comply with the law, Mr. Flower at once tendered his resignation to the Governor.

Jay Gould came into Mr. Flower's office one day and said: "Mr. Flower, there was a great deal of dispute as to whether or not this law is constitutional or not. My lawyers think it is not; so if you will let your lawyer make out a brief I will have mine do the same, and we will submit the question to Judge Blatchford, get his opinion and have it settled." Mr. Flower answered: "Mr. Gould, your company has been laying cables under the Third avenue elevated railroad without a permit from the board of subway commissioners. I am not so much concerned about the constitutionality of this law as I am in fixing the responsibility of the party who ordered them to lay that cable on a

Sunday. If I can find out I shall proceed against him for disobeying the law, and if I find that you ordered it it would give me great pleasure to land you in jail."

Mr. Gould then remarked that the Western Union had no money to build subways. Mr. Flower at this expressed his belief that when the Western Union was once underground in the subway with cables, the expense of keeping it in repair in New York city would be about one-fifth of its former cost, and if Mr. Gould's company did not have money he knew that his bankers would jump at the chance of starting a company to manufacture cables and to rent them to the Western Union. Before the conversation ended Mr. Gould requested Mr. Flower to send his lawyer to the Western Union office saying that he had no doubt they could agree upon a form of letter by which he might ask the board of subway commissioners for a permit to hang the cables under the Third avenue elevated. This was afterward done and the form of letter agreed upon.

HOW HE SPENDS HIS MONEY.

Mr. Flower has never turned his back on any charitable institution that he could consistently befriend, as the people of the northern portion of the State can testify. He has always made it a rule to give away in charity a certain portion of his income—for many years all that he did not need for his own living expenses—believing that when a man had wealth he should distribute it while he is alive in order that there be no contest over it when he dies.

Mr. Flower's parents were Presbyterians, and on a visit to Theresa a number of years ago he found that the church which he had attended as a small boy had run down and that the building itself was in a dilapidated condition. At considerable expense he had the church rebuilt and it is now a beautiful little structure—a fitting memorial to Mr. Flower's parents. On the death of his son, Henry Keep Flower, in 1881, Mr. and Mrs. Flower gave St. Thomas'

church in New York city, of which Mr. Flower is a vestryman, \$50,000 to erect on Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets and Second avenue a four-story building, to be known as St. Thomas' house, to be used for parish work. The structure has rooms occupied by an American Sunday school of 500 children, a German Sunday school, and a Chinese Sunday school. On the lower floor is a diet kitchen and on the second floor an institution to teach young girls how to sew and mend. The next floor is a club-room, where the boys play checkers and backgammon, and on the upper floor is found a library for a club of young men. All these institutions are carried on by the charitably disposed in St. Thomas' church. On the inside of the building on the wall is a marble slab, upon which is inscribed: "Erected to God by Roswell P. Flower and Sarah M. Flower, in memory of their son, Henry Keep Flower."

Mr. Flower's brother, Anson, is a vestryman in Trinity church in Watertown, and Mr. Flower joined him in building a \$100,000 home for that parish. The homœopathic school of physicians in New York city were erecting, a few years ago, a college, but had no hospital in which to teach young students anatomy and the use of the knife in practical surgery. Mr. Flower erected for them, at the corner of Avenue A and Sixty-third street, the Flower hospital, which supplies this need. But this by no means completes the list of beneficences of the family. Henry Keep's widow has erected at a cost of \$100,000, in the suburbs of Watertown, a home for old men and women called "the Henry Keep Home." As Mr. Flower truly says: "What better use could be made of the money of Henry Keep, whose father died in a poor-house, than to erect, with some of it, a home for aged men and women." Henry Keep's widow has also given \$100,000 for the Ophthalmic hospital at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, New York.

THE WATERTOWN RESIDENCE.

Although Mr. Flower has for some twenty years had a winter home in Fifth avenue, New York, he still spends his summers in Watertown, where upon Arsenal street he occupies a cozy, pretty house. There are fifty dwellings in Watertown surpassing it in splendor of appearance, more modern, with a greater evidence of the luxuries of life, but none having more the look of a real home. The house was built over fifty years ago and has the rambling, comfortable look of that period in architecture. It is a wooden building painted white—a cleanly, dazzling white which seems to have been so attractive in the eyes of the last generation—and it has the usual accompaniment of bright green blinds. There is a main building of two stories with a sharp, pitched roof, its facade plain, but with timbers in relief, carved in the colonial style, and a big front door, with a big brass knocker, and an immaculate stoop of somewhat elaborated design. From this main building have branched off wings of one story in height, with an abundance of big, generous windows and wide piazzas. The house stands quite close to the street, but there is a sufficient space between it and the street for some handsome beds of flowers and a perfectly trimmed green lawn, while back of the house one sees a fine garden and clumps of handsome trees. Mr. Flower has gathered in his Watertown library the many valuable documents that he collected while a Congressman. He has, among other things, every message that has been sent by a President to Congress since Washington's day, and there are very few of them with which he is unfamiliar.

HIS LIFE IN ALBANY.

Since its occupancy by the Governor and Mrs. Flower the Executive Mansion has undergone a complete transformation. Both Cleveland and Hill were bachelor Governors, so that there had been no woman at the head of the establishment since the Cornell administration. Mrs. Flower brought her own pictures, added materially to the other furnishings, and gave to the big house an attractive, homelike air which it has never known until now. The Governor remained at home until office hours, when he went to the Executive Chamber, never, by the way, using the Governor's private staircase, but going up one of the elevators like any ordinary citizen. His business affairs were attended to in New York, where he had able assistance, and they did not take up much of his time in Albany. The callers whom he saw were comparatively very few, as they were carefully sifted before they were admitted to him. Those whom he did see were men of importance, who attended to their business promptly. The office hours were only five, and one of them he took to go to the Executive Mansion for luncheon. Mr. Flower likes good cigars and kept several boxes in the Executive Chamber and at the Executive Mansion; but, like the good business man that he is, he neither smoked himself nor permitted smoking about him during office hours. He considers himself a good judge of wine and usually takes it with his dinner. Besides smoking, he has the Jefferson county habit of chewing, though the habit is not marked and one might know him for some time without noticing it.

LEVI P. MORTON.

Levi Parsons Morton was born in Shoreham, Vt., on May 16, 1824. Shoreham, Vt., overlooks Lake Champlain and is nearly opposite Lake Ticonderoga in New York State. Mr. Morton thus was born nearly upon the border line between New York and Vermont. Mr. Morton's father, the Rev. Daniel O. Morton, a Congregational minister, was a lineal descendant of George Morton who came to America from England in the ship *Ann* in 1638. The Rev. Mr. Morton received only \$600 salary a year and was only able to send his elder son to college. His younger son, Levi P. Morton, had to content himself with a common school education. There were two boys and four girls in the family. Mr. Morton's mother was Lucretia Parsons, whose father and grandfather were both clergymen. Levi Parsons Morton was named after her brother, who was the first American missionary to Palestine.

When Levi Parsons Morton was about eight years old the family removed to Springfield, Vt., and four or five years later to Winchendon, Mass., which is on the borders of New Hampshire. It was there that he earned his first wage, the services rendered being the ringing of the bell that swung in the tower of the church in which his father preached. At fourteen or fifteen he began life for himself in earnest by engaging as "chore boy" in the country store of Ezra Casey at Enfield, Mass. There he remained two years. Then he

essayed the teaching of a country school.

When he was seventeen he entered the somewhat pretentious store of W. W. Esterbrook at Concord, N. H.

So well did he acquit himself in the eyes of his employer, that in 1842, when the boy was but eighteen years old, he was put in charge of a branch store at Hanover, the seat of Dartmouth College. When he was twenty he was given an interest in the store.

It was not long before Levi P. Morton became the leading merchant of the village, despite his youth. His courtesy and his fairness were, even then, such as to attract general attention, and all—villagers, farmers, students and the faculty of the college—soon grew to regard him with exceptional favor.

For six years Mr. Morton remained in Hanover, each year increasing the business of his store, each year adding to his fund of experience and knowledge of human nature and the laws of trade. Early in his stay there his first partner and backer, Esterbrook, through no fault of the young man, was forced to suspend, but the establishment continued, for J. M. Beebe of New York, the chief creditor, who went to Hanover, was so well pleased with Morton that he extended the support that seemed likely at the time of Esterbrook's failure to be cut off. In 1849 Mr. Morton went to Boston where, as a partner of Mr. Beebe, he carried on the dry-goods business under the style of Beebe,

Morton & Co. In 1854 he removed to New York and founded the dry-goods house of Morton, Grinnell & Co. At the beginning of the war this firm became financially involved and was obliged to compound with its creditors on the basis of fifty cents on the dollar.

Mr. Morton felt his reverses keenly; it was not in him to be discouraged, and he set about the work of rehabilitating himself in the business world in a way that will be spoken of presently, and soon succeeded in gaining even a higher place than he had before occupied. Four years after the failure he gave a dinner to a number of his personal and business friends. When they had gathered about the board, one, more observant than the rest, noted the fact that all had been creditors when the old dry goods firm went under. Before he could communicate his discovery to his neighbor the plates were turned. Under each cover had been placed a check signed by Mr. Morton, whose name was now considered good enough to be called "gilt edge," and each check represented the indebtedness of the defunct firm to the guest who received it. Later these same men presented Mr. Morton with a handsome service of silver, in recognition of his honorable and upright conduct in making good obligations that had already been legally discharged. Mr. Morton's partner in the firm of Morton & Grinnell was the son of the Hon. George Grinnell, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and their failure was largely due to the repudiation of southern paper in 1861 at the breaking out of hostilities.

It was before the close of 1861, the year of the failure of his dry-goods firm, that Mr. Morton became a banker, the new firm assuming the title of L. P. Morton & Co. One member of the firm was Charles W. McCune who afterward became proprietor of the

Buffalo *Courier*. Mr. McCune withdrew in 1868. The firm continued without him, however, and in 1868 Mr. George Bliss became a member, the name being changed to Morton, Bliss & Co. The same year a joint banking-house was formed in London, that of Morton, Rose & Co., the leading partner there being Sir John Rose, late finance minister of Canada.

The services performed by these two houses in assisting the United States government to resume specie payments and to fund the national debt were incalculable. Headed by these coordinate concerns a syndicate was formed, the other members of which were Drexel, Morgan & Co., Baring Brothers & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Jay Cooke, N. M. Rothschild & Co., and Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The credit of our government was not of the best at this time, but the powerful syndicate formed through Mr. Morton's efforts floated an enormous issue of five per cent. bonds, thus decreasing the rate of interest that must be paid on the major part of the debt and saving the government, it is estimated, the vast sum of \$70,000,000.

Before this the influence of one of Mr. Morton's firms had been successfully exerted to bring about the removal of the most persistent cause for ill feeling that had existed between Great Britain and the United States since the days of the Revolution, and that was the Alabama claims. It was owing to the combined efforts of Mr. Morton and Sir John Rose that a commission was appointed to consider these claims. This was followed by an award to the United States of \$15,000,000 in payment for damages inflicted upon American shipping by the privateer Alabama. This brought about a much better feeling between the two countries than had existed since the close of the civil war. A revival of international trade resulted, and thus was laid the foundation for the really

friendly regard for one another, with which the citizens of these two greatest nations are now imbued.

Since that time the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co. has ever held a conspicuous place in the world of finance, and its achievements have been many and notable, one of the most remarkable being the sale through a syndicate of \$50,000,000 of New York Central stock, belonging to William H. Vanderbilt, to English purchasers.

TAKING A COMMANDING PLACE IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Morton entered into political life in 1876. Late in the canvass, much to his surprise, the Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District nominated him as their candidate. There was not sufficient time to make a thorough canvass, and Mr. Morton was defeated, although he reduced the usual Democratic majority 400 votes. Mr. Morton courageously ran again for Congress in the same district in 1878, and this time was elected, receiving a majority that exceeded the whole vote of his opponent. As a member of Congress he took a commanding position whenever financial questions were under consideration. He strongly opposed the bill providing for the unlimited coinage of silver dollars, and his influence had a great effect in defeating it. At the extra session in 1879 he made two speeches on the silver question which convinced the country that he was a master of the complicated laws of finance. Without any effort at oratorical display, he made felt the weight of an unblemished reputation, a frank, straightforward character, and of sound views, which he expressed in the fewest, tersest words. His course in Congress was marked by independence of judgment and moderation, and he won the confidence and attachment of men of both parties. His social position in Washington was a

brilliant one. He bought the house of Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, and there entertained many guests.

MADE MINISTER TO FRANCE.

In 1880, members of the Ohio delegation at the National Republican Convention, after General Garfield had been nominated for President, urged Mr. Morton to accept the nomination for Vice-President. He declined, and General Arthur was nominated for the office. President Garfield offered Mr. Morton the office of Secretary of the Navy, which the latter declined. He did accept from President Garfield, however, the appointment of Minister to France. These honors President Garfield desired to confer as a reward for Mr. Morton's faithful and effective work for himself while the contest for the Presidency was in progress. Mr. Morton's business relations had taken him many times to Europe. He was well acquainted with Paris. His first step was to remove the American Legation offices to a more suitable place. They were situated over a laundry and a grocery store. He hired a fine mansion for the United States, assuming some financial risk. The house was in a good neighborhood, and it quickly became the one place in Paris where the leading politicians of France—Royalist, Republican and Radical—could socially meet. The diplomacy of the United States was much smoothed by it. Mr. Morton was able to secure from the French Cabinet a rescinding of the prohibitory edict against the American hog, but the House of Deputies insisted upon the retention of the law. Mr. Morton hammered the first nail in the construction of the Statue of Liberty, erected in New York harbor, and delivered a speech on June 15, 1884, accepting the statue in behalf of the American government. He was present at the unveiling of the Statue of Lafayette at Le Pui, the birthplace of

the French patriot. Through Mr. Morton's acquaintance with bankers and manufacturers the commercial relations of France and the United States were made to run smoothly throughout his term. With the coming into power of a Democratic administration at Washington, he of course returned home.

Mr. Morton made his exit from his post in Paris in a graceful, dignified and pleasant manner. He had been a very popular Minister, and all who had met him in official or social life were sorry to have him go. He was extremely obliging, was glad to promote any American cause or interest, and generally showed great tact in his official and social relations. He also showed an American capacity for getting quickly posted, taking soundings and acting according to them.

One of the incidents of Mr. Morton's stay in France was an attempt to injure him by the circulation of a story that he had been a tailor and was ashamed of the fact. Professor Sanford of Dartmouth College, who was an acquaintance of forty years standing with Mr. Morton, having met the American Minister when he came to Hanover, where Dartmouth College is situated, and opened his first store, thereupon made the following interesting statement: "There was a clothing and tailoring department connected with Mr. Morton's store. If this entitles him to rank as a tailor he might aspire to be one of Andrew Johnson's successors. Mr. Morton has never been ashamed of his start in life or anxious to conceal it. Indeed the old sign of L. P. Morton & Co. was long visible on the brick walls of his first store, and when Mr. Morton was in New Hampshire several years ago he had photographs taken of the old sign, which he showed to his children, as I know he did to his familiar friends at the Legation in

Paris. His father and on'y brother were college graduates. His father was a clergyman and his mother was the daughter of a clergyman and the sister of the Rev. Levi Parsons, the first American missionary to the Holy Land. Like many of our best men he has made his own fortune, and carved out his own honorable career, assisted by the same characteristics that made him, while scarcely more than a boy, the most successful store-keeper our town has ever seen."

In January, 1885, Mr. Morton was a candidate for United States Senator before the Republican caucus at Albany. Mr. Evarts, however, was nominated and elected, the vote in the caucus being—Evarts, 61; Morton, 28; Depew, 8.

In 1887 Mr. Morton was again a candidate for United States Senator. He received thirty-three votes on the first ballot, against eleven for Mr. Hiscock and forty-three for Mr. Miller. On the second ballot Mr. Hiscock received the entire Republican vote and was elected.

Mr. Morton was nominated for Vice-President on the Republican ticket with Benjamin Harrison on June 25, 1888, and was elected in the following November. He filled the office with dignity, with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the members of the body over which he presided, regardless of party divisions. Mr. Morton's retirement as Vice-President was made the occasion of a unanimous demonstration by the members of the Senate in his honor. The eighty members of the Senate invited him to a banquet in his honor. This banquet, which was held at the Arlington Hotel on February 27, 1893, was a formal recognition of his fairness and impartiality as presiding officer of the Senate. Mr. Morton, after the banquet, was presented with a book containing the signatures of



LEVI P. MORTON.

the Senators and inscribed "Testimonial of the United States Senators to Vice-President Morton." This is the most prized book in Mr. Morton's library, rich as it is in valuable books.

After the close of his term as Vice-President, Mr. Morton spent a great deal of his time in Europe, from which he returned shortly before the Republican State convention was held in 1894.

HIS MANIFOLD CHARITIES.

Mr. Morton's manifold charities, his benevolent disposition, and his efforts on behalf of others are well known to his friends, though the world at large has not heard much of them. In 1880 Congress, moved by the suffering in Ireland, placed the ship *Constellation* at the disposal of any one willing to send relief to that afflicted land. Some weeks afterward Mr. Morton learned that no offer had been made to load the vessel. Thereupon he addressed a letter to *The New York Herald*, in which he said: "You are authorized to announce that a gentleman known to you, who declines to have his name made public, offers to pay for one-quarter of the cargo of the *Constellation* if other parties will make up the balance." At the same time he had determined to furnish the entire cargo if there was any delay in securing other aid. The proprietor of *The Herald*, however, and W. R. Grace contributed each one-quarter, and other gentlemen furnished the remainder. The people of this State will probably recall the Rockaway Beach Improvement troubles in the summer of 1890, when 500 workmen were unable to obtain their wages because of the financial ruin in which the gigantic hotel enterprise had been involved. Certificates of indebtedness were issued to the workmen, but they were useless to the men, who needed food for their wives and children. At this juncture Mr. Morton joined the house of Drexel,

Morgan & Co., and each contributed \$50,000 for the relief of the workmen. They paid the full amount of the certificates and declined to accept any discount.

In 1885 he gave to Dartmouth College a house and lot near Rollins Chapel, for which he had paid \$7,500. The gift was for the purpose of enabling the college to erect an art gallery and museum. When Mr. Morton was made Minister to France, Dartmouth conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

Mr. Morton was heartily in favor of the oleomargarine laws passed by the Legislature of this State in 1884, 1885 and 1886. In a letter written by him in the latter year, he said: "I am heartily in accord with any proposed legislation that will protect the dairy interest, and I should deem it my duty earnestly to support the passage of any law calculated to suppress fraud in the imitation of products that go into daily consumption, especially those from the dairy, in which industry so large a number of our people are engaged. I believe that after the experience we have had of the operation of the present law, Congress would consider favorably the proposition to make such changes in it as would more effectually prevent the sale of oleomargarine for natural butter in the future."

HIS CITY HOME.

Mr. Morton's home in Dutchess county is at Eilerslie, near Rhinecliff. It is a large double house, with a large doorway and a broad hall running through the center. The parlors of the house, which are magnificently furnished, are entered from a door at the right hand, and Mr. Morton's library by a door to the left. Visitors have usually found Mr. Morton at work in his library. The room is a highly interesting one, owing to its pictures and decorations. While Minister to France

Mr. Morton purchased a rare portrait of Washington and another rare one of Lafayette. These hang on the wall, against which his writing-desk is placed. Immediately above the desk on the wall is an almost lifesize photograph of Gambetta. This picture is one of the most faithful representations of the great French orator ever made. There hangs by the window that looks out upon the Hudson river, a portrait of President Arthur, a most excellent likeness. By its side is a photograph of Marshal McMahon and another of the Count de Rochambeau. On another wall there hang the portraits in oil of Mr. Morton's father, the Rev. Daniel O. Morton, and of his mother's brother, the Rev. Levi Parsons, the first American Minister to Palestine, for whom he was named as already stated. There is also a daguerreotype of the country store in Concord, N. H., in which Mr. Morton began his business life.

In front of the grate fire on the floor one sees some interesting historical relics. They are two large spherical iron shells which were thrown into Paris by the German cannon in 1871. Some brass chains connect the two shells, and serve as a fender to the fireplace. Mr. Morton also has another fine place called "Fair Lawn," at Newport.

Mr. Morton was nominated for Governor upon the first ballot at the Republican State convention which was held at Saratoga upon September 18, 1894; his opponents being J. Sloat Fassett, Leslie W. Russell, Daniel N. Butterfield and General Stewart L. Woodford. At the following election he had as chief opponent, David B. Hill, who was the candidate of the Democratic party, and Mr. Morton received for Governor 673,818 votes to 517,710 cast for David B. Hill, Democrat; thus having a plurality of 156,108 votes.

GOVERNOR BLACK.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE AND OFFICIAL AND BUSINESS CAREER.

Frank S. Black was born at Livingston in York county, Maine, on March 8, 1853, and thus had attained the age of forty-three years, when in November, 1896, he was elected Governor of the State of New York. York county is in the southwestern part of Maine. Mr. Black's father had a rocky farm, with a fractious soil. It was hard work for him, with his eleven children, to sustain his family upon the product of such a farm. Great economy had to be exercised, and every member of the family went to work at an early age. Yet Mr. Black, notwithstanding the privation of this life, loves the old place, and is anxious to buy it and keep it in the family.

When Mr. Black was eleven years old his parents removed to Alfred, Me., and there he attended what is now Limerick Academy. It is an interesting circumstance that in September, 1896, Mr. Black addressed his old neighbors on the political issues of this year from a platform erected near the Limerick Academy, Thomas B. Reed being another speaker on that occasion. From Limerick Academy he went to Lebanon Academy, but he was a poor boy, and his school days were interrupted frequently by the need of earning his living. He taught school and thus earned money to continue his course of study at Lebanon Academy. Some of the time

he was attending this academy he walked three miles to it, and then three miles back home in the afternoon. At the academy he organized a debating society, and was one of the leading debaters.

At eighteen years of age he was six feet three inches in height, and of slender build. With some money gained in teaching and some from his father, which he afterward repaid with his first earnings, he entered Dartmouth College in 1875. He was not well prepared for college, but by hard work he made good the studies in which he was deficient. As before, he taught school to pay his expenses. One year he taught school on Cape Cod, in a village which rested on a big sand dune called the Hog's Back. In his junior year he could only attend his classes eleven weeks of the session. The remainder of the year he was teaching school. While he was a senior he taught school at Provincetown, Cape Cod, and there became acquainted with Miss Lois B. Hamlin, who, on Thanksgiving Day, 1879, became his wife.

Despite the fact that in the first two years of his college life he was impeded by his insufficient preparation, Mr. Black was one of the honor men on commencement day, had been the editor of two college periodicals and had twice been chosen a prize speaker.

During his college life, Mr. Black taught at Alstead Academy, in New Hampshire. His success in teaching gave him considerable reputation as a teacher. The recommendations of the faculty of the college secured for him on graduation the offer of three principalships—one at a salary of \$1,000; another at \$1,100 at Ottumwa, Iowa; and another at \$1,400 at Falmouth, near Portland, Me. These were princely salaries for a college graduate twenty-two years old and who had not yet paid all the debts he had contracted for his education. But the humdrum details of school teaching were not the goal of Mr. Black's ambition. Toward the law his thought turned. To the surprise of his friends, he refused all the offers of principalships.

While he was awaiting an opportunity to pursue the study of law the need for meeting living expenses did not withdraw itself. Then occurred the chance that brought him to New York State. Henry W. Smith of Troy was a fellow student of Mr. Black at Dartmouth. He and Mr. Black decided to earn money enough to pursue a course of legal study by selling chromos. This was done, and Rome, which had a classical name, became the headquarters and the temporary home of the young champions of pictorial decoration. Mr. Black visited Ilion, Herkimer, Little Falls, Johnstown and other places in the vicinity.

During one of his tours Mr. Black had sold a picture to W. M. Ireland, editor of the Johnstown, Fulton county, Journal. Mr. Ireland was impressed by Mr. Black's ability and energy. Mr. Ireland was then librarian of the State Senate at Albany and was looking for some one to take charge of The Journal. Mr. Black accepted an offer, and was

soon writing both the editorial and local pages of The Journal for so much a week and his board. Mr. Black's direct and sinewy style made The Journal a distinctly readable paper. The great struggle of 1876 between the national giants, Blaine and Conkling, was then on. Blaine was "the man from Maine." So was Black. To Mr. Black's loyal mind Mr. Blaine seemed not only the Maine thing but also the whole thing. It did not occur to him at the time that Mr. Ireland was a political follower of Conkling and owed public position to that leader. One day the proprietor of the Johnstown Journal came home from Albany to find his paper aflame with Blaine editorials. There was a hasty consultation, a resignation and another victim to the cause of suffering Ireland.

While doing the exacting work of a newspaper editor Mr. Black forced the months to yield him time for the study of law, which he pursued in the office of Wells, Dudley & Keck, prominent lawyers of Fulton county. His ship was again on a shoreless sea, but the compass pointed to the star of legal achievement. At this time he was invited to visit the Smith homestead in Brunswick, Rensselaer county, which was the home of his former companion, Henry W. Smith, and that gentleman's brother, Albert Smith. There it was suggested to Mr. Black that he locate in Troy. As travel required money, Mr. Black decided that the suggestion was unequalled, and that Troy was, above all other cities, the place for him. He sought any means of employment while continuing his law studies at the office of Robertson & Foster. His occupations included at various times a reportership on the Troy Whig, then under the management

of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick; a position for several weeks in the registry department of the Troy post-office and the service of various legal papers. At first Mr. Black boarded at the Smith homestead, five miles from the city, on the Poestenkill road. He walked the five miles to Troy in the morning and back in the evening. While the laborious night work as a Whig reporter was in progress Mr. Black boarded at Congress Hall, in Troy. He soon became managing clerk in the office of Robertson & Foster. Mr. Black has the distinction of having operated the first typewriting machine ever used in Troy, and which was owned by Samuel Foster. The young law student turned many a penny by copying papers, for as a typewriter he was expert and rapid. In 1879, four years after graduation, he was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Black was offered two partnerships — one with Robertson & Foster and one with Smith & Wellington, the latter firm being composed of Albert Smith and George B. Wellington. He chose the offer that made him a member of the firm of Smith, Wellington & Black. After a year's association in that firm, and with constantly increasing insight into the principles and methods of the law, he went into business for himself. Mr. Black leased from William H. Young one of the series of rooms in the Young building at 8 and 10 First street, Troy, and never since has had a partner. He gradually increased his office facilities until he occupied four rooms.

Mr. Black began with the usual run of small suits. But he never went into Justices' Court with a case that he did not exhaust the literature of the subject. He read

works on torts, contracts and on every phase of business law that touched his clients' interests. He made copious notes and thorough indexes. He followed the line of inquiry with tireless assiduity. He went into debt for law books, but when he got the books he read them and knew them. Such preparation did not fear opposition, but invited and usually conquered it. No slipshod argument or brief or line of testimony could stand against the unwearied investigation that had made Mr. Black master of his own case as well as critic of his opponent's. It is not surprising that every year showed an increase of practice and income, until the young lawyer was whispered about in legal circles as one of the few whose names could be mentioned as a leader of the bar of Rensselaer county. For a half dozen years past he has had the pick of the cases in the county that have involved the most to litigants in sums at issue and yielded the most to counselors in size of retainers and trial fees.

Mr. Black has always avoided criminal cases, but there have been few important civil actions in Rensselaer county in years in which he has not been offered a retainer by one side or the other. The thoroughness of his knowledge and the clearness of his perceptions soon made him much sought in consultation. Many cases in which his name has not appeared have been guided by his advice and fought on the lines suggested by him. His law library is one of the best in the vicinity of Troy, and every book in it has been used. The younger members of the bar can testify to the value of Mr. Black's counsel in their cases.

Such success was not gained in a bound nor invited by ease. Mr. Black has not been a clubman nor

an indulger in social pleasures. From his day's work he has gone to his pretty home on Pine Woods avenue, Troy, where his wife and son completed the domestic circle, and from his home and a night of reinvigorating sleep back to the toll of his professional day.

In one month — August, 1893 — there came to Mr. Black's legal care the largest business that in the same time ever came to a law office in Troy — the passing into receiverships of the Troy Steel and Iron Company and of the Gilbert Car Company. This is an indication of his standing in the legal fraternity.

But all this growing repute was accomplished without the sounding of trumpets or the tricks of a side-show. Mr. Black never posed before a gaping crowd in the courtroom. He shunned notoriety, except such as his clients and his fellow lawyers voluntarily gave to him, and he knew that every upward step he took was sure to him so long as the bed-rock of the earth remained.

Mr. Black was always a Republican in conviction, in experience and in service. He was a stump speaker for the Republican County Committee in 1888 and 1892. Gradually he became one of the leading Republican speakers of the county of Rensselaer. His attention being attracted to tremendous election frauds in Rensselaer county he drew up bills for presentation to the Legislature to make these frauds impossible. An exciting election followed, at which a Republican watcher at the polls, named Robert Ross, was murdered by a man named "Bat" Shea. Mr. Black organized a Committee of Public Safety to secure the punishment of the murderer of Ross, whoever he might be, and accomplished his object. Shea, after trial,

being convicted of the murder of Ross, was electrocuted.

Mr. Black then continued his efforts to reform the election laws and brought about the passage of the O'Connor Inspector Act, which gives each of the two great political parties of the State two inspectors of election to protect its interests at the polls and to count the ballots cast honestly.

Mr. Black, as a natural result of the prominent part he had played in political affairs, in the fall of 1894 was nominated for Congress on the Republican ticket in the Congressional district which has as its county members the counties of Columbia and Rensselaer; and he was elected over his Democratic opponent by plurality of 3,440 votes.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Black was appointed to the important committees on Pacific railroads and private land claims. His associates in the House recognized his vigor and keenness. Meanwhile Mr. Black, as chairman of the Republican County Committee of Rensselaer county, had been unifying and solidifying the party, so that every county election was substituting Republican for Democratic county officials.

Mr. Black was unanimously re-nominated for the congressional election in 1896, but there was a greater office before him. He had been a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated McKinley; he had made a brilliant speech when New York city ratified that nomination. His capacity for public work of a high order had become known. When Rensselaer and Columbia counties presented Mr. Black at the Republican State Convention, held at Saratoga, as a candidate for the nomination for Governor, the judgment of the con-

vention followed its heart, which had already been captured by his speech as temporary chairman.

Mr. Black was nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention over several strong opponents. In the canvass which followed he made a series of strong speeches, and he had the gratification of being elected by the largest plurality ever given a candidate for Governor; his plurality being 212,992. The official vote was Frank S. Black, Republican, 787,516; Wilbur F. Porter, Democrat, 574,524; Daniel G. Griffin, National Democrat, 26,698; William W. Smith, Prohibitionist, 17,419; Howard Balkam, Socialist-Labor, 18,362.

Mr. Black lives in a roomy and beautiful cottage on Pine Woods avenue, Troy. The house has a fine lawn in front of it. It is a two-story house of wood, painted white, with a broad hall running through its center, and with spacious verandas surrounding it. Mrs. Black, as already stated, was a Miss Lois Hamlin, daughter of Dr. Hamlin, of Provincetown, Mass. She was born there, and was fond of boating, naturally, as a "Cape Codder." She was graduated at the High School of Provincetown, and thought for a time of attending college, but abandoned her intention. When she and Mr. Black were married they came at once to Troy and lived not far from its business quarter for a time, but eleven years ago they bought their present home on Pine Woods avenue and have lived there since. Mrs. Black is fond of music, and her piano-playing is the special pleasure of herself, her husband and her son.

Mrs. Black is a genial, frank-speaking woman, with a cheerful and youthful face.

Mr. and Mrs. Black have only one child, a boy, Arthur, who was fifteen

years old when his father was elected the Governor of the State.

Mr. Black was sworn into office as Governor on January 1, 1897. Governor Morton addressed to him a speech of welcome. In reply Mr. Black said:

"Governor Morton: The sentiments which you have uttered would be agreeable from any source, but they have added value and significance coming from you, for many years a conspicuous public figure. In these days, when criticism has passed down into denunciation and fitness is too often measured by the power to bestow, the task of public office has become arduous and full of danger, but it is to-day your singular fortune to lay off the robes of public station with a larger share of affection and respect than is often accorded to a retiring public servant. If your official acts have not always met the people's approval, you at least have never lost the people's confidence. And no higher testimonial can be written to any man than this, that in these contentious times he stood at the spot where every conflict centered, and so commanded and disposed as never to relax his hold upon the faith of those who trusted him with power. This great measure of satisfaction and reward now belongs to you, and as you retire to enjoy it and to share the pride of its achievement with those whose close companionship will hereafter surround and sustain you, I hope you will indulge me the high privilege of adding to the general applause my own expression of approbation, not unmixed with personal sentiment.

"Fellow citizens: A voyager leaving the first shore may depart, followed by the hopes and loud acclaim of those who fitted out his ship, but if you listen intently to the tumult

and the music you may find the note of confidence left out. You must wait for that until he has returned. Perhaps you may never hear it, but if it is lacking at the beginning of the voyage, let us hope to find it at the close. However meager may be the signs of promise now, there is this which is not without hope: No executive will this year take the oath of office under a deeper sense of responsibility than he who now assumes with diffidence the great and unaccustomed burdens which the people of this State have imposed. Your counsel in all matters relating to the welfare of the State must always be received by those who realize that the first duty of a public servant is to guard the public interest. I shall strive, during my career as Governor, to be faithful in the performance of that trust upon which I now enter: To be watchful of the people's welfare and to execute their will, will be my earnest purpose, for in them abides the supreme command, and from them the last order must always come. And with this intention to serve you, I shall associate, as far as I am able, the right of judgment and the sense of personal accountability which must always accompany the executive station.

"No mistaken sense of power will prevent that just and careful treatment which is every citizen's due. No pride of opinion will retard the fullest recognition and acknowledgment of any view that may tend to the public good, and no intolerant clamor or irresponsible assault will force or prevent a single executive act. For I trust that no man believes that the attribute of fear is worthy to play a part in the discharge of any public duty.

"The government rests upon a foundation in which mutual tolerance is a chief support. The recognition of this adhesive power has built up upon this continent a government so unique and strong that no shock of foreign revolution or disaster has disturbed it, and even the clash and turbulence of civil war have not destroyed it. The foundations of our government are laid secure and deep, but a structure which even war could not overthrow may yield to intolerance and distrust. There are those who believe they see those images and portents that predict a storm. There are marks which I fear point to increasing dissatisfaction and unrest. Marvelous as our growth has been, we have not passed the point where human motives still control us and where human passions must be kept in check. History, always repeating itself in circles, will distinguish that as the most enlightened government yet known which has so cultivated and raised its people up that they, secure in mutual honor and esteem, will dare exhibit to the world forbearance as the highest proof of courage.

"I hope there is before us a distinction greater than which no people ever strove to reach; it is that when the next circle of wars is traced upon the earth the American nation shall stand outside the baneful ring. There is upon us all a duty to curb the unbridled speech and act whose tendency is to weaken and dissever, and to cultivate that reason and careful moderation which shall draw and hold us near together."

Governor Black's first annual message to the Legislature, transmitted

after its meeting in January, 1897, is given below:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, January 6, 1897. }

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

The message of the Governor is a constitutional requirement, and the facts and recommendations herein submitted are in compliance therewith.

Financial Condition.

The finances of the State are satisfactory in spite of the hard times. The total valuation of property is \$4,368,712,903. The State tax for the fiscal year is \$11,751,837.71, and the total funded debt was on September 30, \$2,320,660. The revenues received during the last year from corporations, inheritance tax and the Raines Liquor Law were \$8,030,228.66, the liquor law alone yielding \$3,564,014.98. Notwithstanding this prosperous condition, every reasonable endeavor should be made to put the rate of taxation lower. The large expenses now practically fixed, including charities, the school system, the canals, the capitol, and aggregating nearly thirteen millions of dollars a year, render a satisfactory rate impossible, but the present depression and the uncertainties of the future demand the most exact scrutiny compatible with the magnitude and importance of our enterprises. The plan of appropriations, it seems to me, could be improved. That now followed permits money to be voted at any time during the session of the Legislature, with no recommendation or backing except one or more members whose activity and desires may be strong enough to work it through the two Houses. This method may, and I understand

does, result in appropriations for special purposes which are covered by general appropriations made later. In my judgment the wisdom of an expenditure should have some other demonstration than the zeal of a member for his own projects or locality. Appropriations for the national government are made upon estimates provided by the different departments, thus providing the sanction and, to some extent, the responsibility of those departments for the required outlay. A department should know its own needs and all matters properly within it should be cared for upon its estimate, accompanied by a report showing their necessity. This method would, in some measure, fix the responsibility and would be, if not a safeguard, at least a check.

The Prisons.

Few subjects are of more importance than the treatment of criminals. Imprisonment is not alone for punishment, but for the safety of society and the reformation of the criminal. The last purpose can be accomplished only by the steady employment of the convict. Idleness imprisoned would result always in degradation, and the hope of reformation would be destroyed. Even if the welfare of the criminal were out of the question, society itself can not afford the blemish that would be put upon it by enforcing a degradation deeper than that resulting from imprisonment. Work must be provided and at once. The constitutional provision respecting prison-made goods increases the difficulty of providing it. There are nearly 20,000 persons in our hospitals and charitable institutions. The needs of these inmates should be met as far as practicable by the work of the criminal class, and if

necessary in order to increase the opportunity for labor, the use of machinery should be dispensed with; for the saving of money is no part of the problem until the product of the criminal class falls below the reasonable wants of all the inmates of the State Institutions. It is purely a question of State policy which broadens into a question of safety and morals. This subject might be relieved by a system of industrial training, which, in addition to the product made, would afford an occupation upon which the convict when released might rely.

The employment of short-term convicts in the making or improvement of roads may not be impracticable, and the consideration of a plan having that end in view may now well occupy your attention. The suggestions made in the report of the State Prisons Commission have been carefully prepared, and I commend those suggestions. The subject is urgent and its consideration should not be postponed. Its difficulty will be constantly increased by delay, for without employment the retrogression of our criminals will be marked and inevitable.

Banking.

The past year has been marked by many disastrous business failures, and yet out of 215 banks of deposit and discount, only two have failed and four have gone into voluntary liquidation. This record, made in a year of unprecedented stress, when the resources of the banks themselves have fallen off over thirty millions of dollars, demonstrates their stability. Our savings banks are and have long been a source of pride and encouragement. They are the depositaries of the savings of the thrifty and industrious. Their history marks with greater accuracy

than any other sign the tendency of affairs among the comparatively poor. Their gain for years has been wonderful and steady, but the increase in deposits for the past year of over forty-six millions of dollars, raising the total to the marvelous sum of \$715,000,000, shows that the pluck and energy of the working class are too strong to be overcome by an adverse current. The administration of these banks must be careful and wise and their investments safe.

The building and loan associations, of which more than four hundred are now in existence, with a capital of \$50,000,000, may be productive of substantial gain. They are entitled to just and considerate legislation, but nothing should be omitted to make their management economical and sound.

Insurance.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance indicates that all companies doing business in this State, with one or two exceptions, are sound. If any legislation could lessen the number of weak companies it should be passed, for a company that is not likely to fulfill its contracts should not be allowed to make them.

Labor.

Every year the so-called labor question grows more important, and the need of its proper solution more imperative. The Board of Mediation and Arbitration, the Factory Inspector, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are of considerable value. Their work is in the right direction but they are still far short of the requirements which the growing and enormous interests of the laboring people in this country have created. There is no natural antagonism between labor and capital. They are the same. Capital is nothing but

labor turned into money. A man who quarrels with the accumulations of his neighbor, discourages the thrift and economy of which he himself ought to be an example. He makes war upon the very condition which he hopes some time to attain. Those who create and foster discontent in the mind of the laborer are not his friends. The largest opportunities possible to the laboring man should be provided. The largest wages consistent with the rights of the employer should be paid, and different persons performing the same work, even though some of them be women, should receive the same compensation. These results are more likely to occur through reason and mutual acquaintance than through rebellion. Tolerance is the first requisite of amicable relations, and this will arise when the employer and the laborer understand each other. Some plan should be devised which would afford to each such information of the other as will form a basis for the friendly adjustment of differences between them. No such plan now exists here, and the result is the appalling loss of wages and property which is so often seen when the rights of the employer and laborer clash. The plan known as the University Extension has been tried in England, and is said by many to have produced satisfactory results. It is the investigation by careful, intelligent and conscientious men into the affairs of the laboring people, and their relations to their employers. Its tendency and purpose is to give and to get information, and by seeing both sides, prevent the conflict which a view of only one might produce. The work of the Commission of Mediation and Arbitration does not meet the need described. It is designed rather to settle disputes

than to prevent them, and while it may be effective in producing such settlement, the damage has already been done.

Whether or not the scheme of the University Extension is feasible, it at least affords a suggestion along lines which must at some time be pursued. I commend this subject to the Legislature for that careful consideration which the great need of all our people in this direction demands for it.

The National Guard.

The National Guard of the State, including the Naval Militia, consists of about fourteen thousand men. The Naval Militia has come to be an important arm of the service, but the equipment for practical training is inadequate. I suggest that you consider the subject of building a State cruiser upon which the Naval Militia might receive such actual training as is provided the Guard in the camp at Peekskill. The discipline and efficiency of the National Guard are high, and actuated by a desire to maintain this condition, I suggest to the Legislature the wisdom of putting this body upon a footing where its chief executive officer is not likely to be changed at every political election. This officer ought not to be subject to political control, and the frequent changes alluded to must have a disheartening effect upon the members of the National Guard and impair its high standard of service. This suggestion, if agreeable to the Constitution, might well extend to the whole of the Governor's staff, for it is certain that the National Guard would be served quite as well by officers with a more permanent tenure, and it is equally certain that the lustre shed upon the Governor by his staff might

be dispensed with without loss of his dignity or danger to the State.

Railroads.

The railroad companies of the State have, with every other industry, felt the blight of the last year. Their condition, however, is still fairly prosperous. But little legislation is necessary upon this subject, but the frequency of accidents at railroad crossings has rendered necessary some means to prevent them. The method of reaching this result is not clear. The serious menace that surrounds all travelers where highways and railroads cross upon the same plane, would justify an inquiry by the Legislature through a commission or otherwise, as to the proper disposition of this question.

Agriculture.

No class does more work for small pay than farmers. No class renders greater service to the community at large or more completely meets the requirements of substantial citizenship. Their interests and occupation underlie the prosperity of the whole people. Any just legislation should be favored which would lighten the unusually hard condition under which they have suffered for the past few years. The establishment of a commission of agriculture was in the interest of the farmer and its work has been well done, but I understand that inadequate appropriations have prevented that accomplishment along certain lines which might be reasonably assisted. The proper application of the Oleomargarine Law and punishment for its violation may be cited as one particular in which lack of money has prevented the best results. The hard times now upon us should cause a careful scrutiny of every expense, but times can not be hard

enough to justify withholding appropriations which are necessary to maintain the law and to protect the rights of every class.

Public Highways.

The means of obtaining good roads has been discussed for several years, and is worthy of the most careful attention. The roads of this State are not what they ought to be. Their rough and neglected condition in many instances has been the cause of severe but just condemnation. Many States with a comparatively small percentage of the wealth and population of New York far surpass us in the construction and maintenance of roads. The need for improvement is apparent, and the initial steps can not be taken too soon to place our highways in a condition suitable to our wealth and population, and to remove a long continued and merited reproach.

The Capitol.

This subject may well be approached with reluctance. It is about thirty years since the building was started, and over twenty-two millions of dollars have been appropriated and spent or sunk. It has dragged itself through nearly a third of a century, always clamoring for money, until the people have nearly despaired of its completion and have come to regard it as an affliction from which time affords but little hope of relief. If an individual or a corporation had managed an undertaking as this has been managed, they would have been discredited years ago. We have now reached a point where the parts first constructed are in need of repairs, while other parts of the same building are unfinished. Other structures of enormous size and expense and of unequalled magnificence have been

constructed in many places, begun years after the Capitol was commenced and completed long ago. This building ought to be finished at once. The work should be done by contract, and sufficient money appropriated to pay for it. The State needs the structure for its uses, but it needs still more to escape the scandal of a building of enormous cost and unparalleled extravagance undergoing at the same time the process of construction at one end and decay at the other.

Canals.

The improvements to be made on the canals under the "Nine Million Dollar Act" are likely to be justified by the result. They will retain the advantages secured to us by nature and previous expenditures. The progress so far appears satisfactory, and the work should be prosecuted with the utmost energy in order that the money provided may not be consumed in the usual experience of commissions and examining boards and supernumeraries under different titles, and also that the benefits contemplated may be speedily enjoyed.

The Insane.

This most unfortunate of the dependent classes has been transferred to the care of the State under the act of 1890. New York is the first State to establish a broad and comprehensive system which yields the greatest benefits at the least cost. The system is now complete and its operation shows that the central supervision of expenditures makes a large annual saving over the old system of local administration. It places the welfare of the State above the interest of localities. The policy of recent legislatures should be continued. The annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy is com-

mended for its statement of those matters which can not be reviewed at length here. An important addition is the Pathological Institute, which harmonizes the scientific work of the several hospitals and increases their efficiency. The increase in the number of insane is less than in former years, due probably to the revision by the Legislature of the insanity laws. This is said not to have worked detrimentally, for every proper case has been received and treated. The transfer of New York county to the State system with a lack of accommodation for the insane and the necessity for disproportionate construction during the ensuing year, creates an unusual condition which should be provided for.

The care of these unfortunate persons should be upon the broadest and most humane lines which the most enlightened minds can devise. The institutions of this State for the care of the insane are, I believe, conducted with patience and skill and some which I have visited I know to be worthy of the highest praise. Economy, desirable in every direction, should in this, be tempered with generosity.

Public Schools.

The magnitude of our school system is partially expressed in its cost during the past year, which has been over twenty-four millions of dollars. More than twenty-seven thousand teachers have been employed, and more than one million two hundred and eighty-three thousand pupils instructed. The attendance during the past year has increased, probably as an effect of the Compulsory School Law, but there are still over three hundred and sixty-eight thousand children who do not attend school. The number last stated is

too large for the safety of the State. Their education should, in some way, be cared for. Facilities should be provided for those who are willing to attend, and compulsory institutions established for those who are not. A reformatory is not a proper place for a child not in need of reformation, but under the present law such reformatory seems to be the only place provided. A system of truant schools might be considered for those whose attendance is compulsory, and for those whose failure to attend is due solely to absence of opportunity the Legislature should strive to provide some means of attendance.

Excise Law.

The operation of the present Excise Law has been in many respects satisfactory. The revenue received from it from May 1st to November 20th was \$11,000,083, more than twice as much as the receipts for licenses during the entire year of 1895. It has caused a large decrease in the number of saloons, and the expense of running the excise department is less than that of running the old excise boards. The law can however, be improved, and that improvement should be among the first duties of this Legislature. Some of the amendments needed are obvious to those living where the law has been applied, and others are apparent to those who have given the subject careful study. Neither class of amendments can be recited with any profit here, but all changes should have in view the protection of those who have in good faith attempted to obey the law and the prevention of those who, by subterfuge or direct violation, have attempted to evade it.

Civil Service.

This subject has been much discussed, generally exaggerated, and has provided capital to many who would otherwise be bankrupt. The value of practical civil service is beyond question. Its importance was recognized by the last Constitutional Convention, and its place is now fixed in the fundamental law of the State. But the work of the Legislature is necessary to render effective the provisions of the Constitution. This work should be done promptly and in good faith, not with reference to ideas so delicate as to be worthless in actual practice, but with a view solely to the elevation of the public service, and the highest discharge of the duties of every public office. Beauty is not always a test of efficiency, and machinery that works disastrously is worse than that that will not work at all. Every means must be adapted to the end desired, and, in my judgment, civil service will work better with less starch. A scheme is not necessarily effective or high-toned because it lacks common sense, and they are not necessarily hostile who think that common sense would improve it. An examination for a public place should be suitable to the kind of service required, and sufficient margin should be given those making appointments so that the most competent help can be selected. Experience, character, tact and even muscle may be of more importance in some cases than the fraction of one per cent. in an examination in geography. The discretion of the appointing power should not be entirely subordinated to the marking system. If an examination has disclosed the fact that a certain number of men are qualified to fill a given position, the place would be

more likely to be properly filled if the appointing officer could select from the whole number so qualified than if he was limited to a quarter of that number. Furthermore, it would reduce the chances of injustice to an applicant whose qualifications, on the whole, were superior to those of his competitor who had outranked him on paper. Civil service is intended to secure for the public at a reasonable cost, unquestioned integrity and approved skill, enlarged by continuous service, and not to exploit any particular idea. This intention should be carried out by the Legislature and will meet with prompt executive approval.

Forests.

A question too long neglected is the preservation of our forests. The State, either through indifference or false economy, has been stripped of its most valuable timber lands, allowed its water supply to be seriously impaired and the most wonderful sanitarium in the world to be defaced and partially destroyed. Every element of economy and foresight is outraged by this course. Private individuals have taken advantage of the State's neglect until of the entire Adirondack region, consisting of more than three and a half million acres, the State owns 841,000, less than a quarter, and of the proposed Adirondack park of 2,800,000 acres, it owns even a smaller percentage, about six hundred and sixty-one thousand acres. Of this proposed park more than eight hundred and eighty thousand acres are held as private preserves, and more than a million and a quarter acres by lumbermen and others, so that of the proposed total area of 2,800,000 acres, more than two millions are owned by private individuals. More than a million

and a quarter of the 2,000,000 so owned are now subject to fire and axe, and the devastation wrought yearly is appalling and disgraceful. More than four hundred and fifty million feet of wood and timber are cut, and more than one hundred thousand acres stripped every year. This work of devastation is progressing fast. The banks of the lakes and rivers and all sections accessible from either, are ravaged at such a pace that but few years more can elapse before that region, in many respects the most wonderful and valuable in the world, will be practically destroyed. The parts acquired or claimed by individuals are the best. A traveler through any desirable portion of that country is sure to be met with the charge of trespassing, for the cases are rare in which the title of the State to a desirable tract is acknowledged. Some time this deplorable condition must be rectified. Every year the loss to the State grows larger, in all cases difficult, and in some cases impossible, of recovery. The land is steadily and rapidly increasing in value. The bogus title burrows farther out of sight the longer it is let alone. Witnesses die, and the only thing sure to increase is the encroachment of individuals upon the domain of the State. The enlargement of the canals will require more water and the demand in every direction is increasing while the supply is steadily falling off. A subject of such magnitude should not be postponed nor conducted with the halting method which is too apt to distinguish public enterprises in which large appropriations afford convenient resting places in which office holders may grow old. Not long ago the State appropriated \$1,000,000 to preserve the beauties of Niagara Falls. That subject is

without significance compared to the Adirondack forests. Every consideration of health, pleasure, economy and safety urge the speedy consideration of this subject, and such consideration should include appropriations adequate to ascertain the nature of the titles adverse to the State, and to recover where the titles are insufficient and to purchase where they are valid. Any other course would be false and unwise economy.

Greater New York.

No legislation passed this session will involve greater responsibilities or be more far reaching in its effect than that relating to the communities to be embraced in the city of New York. This subject does not concern us alone, for the extent of its influence it is not safe to predict. Conditions have arisen more than once in which an entire national policy has depended upon this State. When questions of such moment become thus dependent, the position of the city of New York is commanding and may be decisive. Every move upon this subject should result from the utmost caution and study. I have entire confidence in the wisdom of the commission in whose hands the work has thus far rested, and whatever the Legislature

may do to complete or supplement that work will, I trust, be done under a sense of the profoundest responsibility.

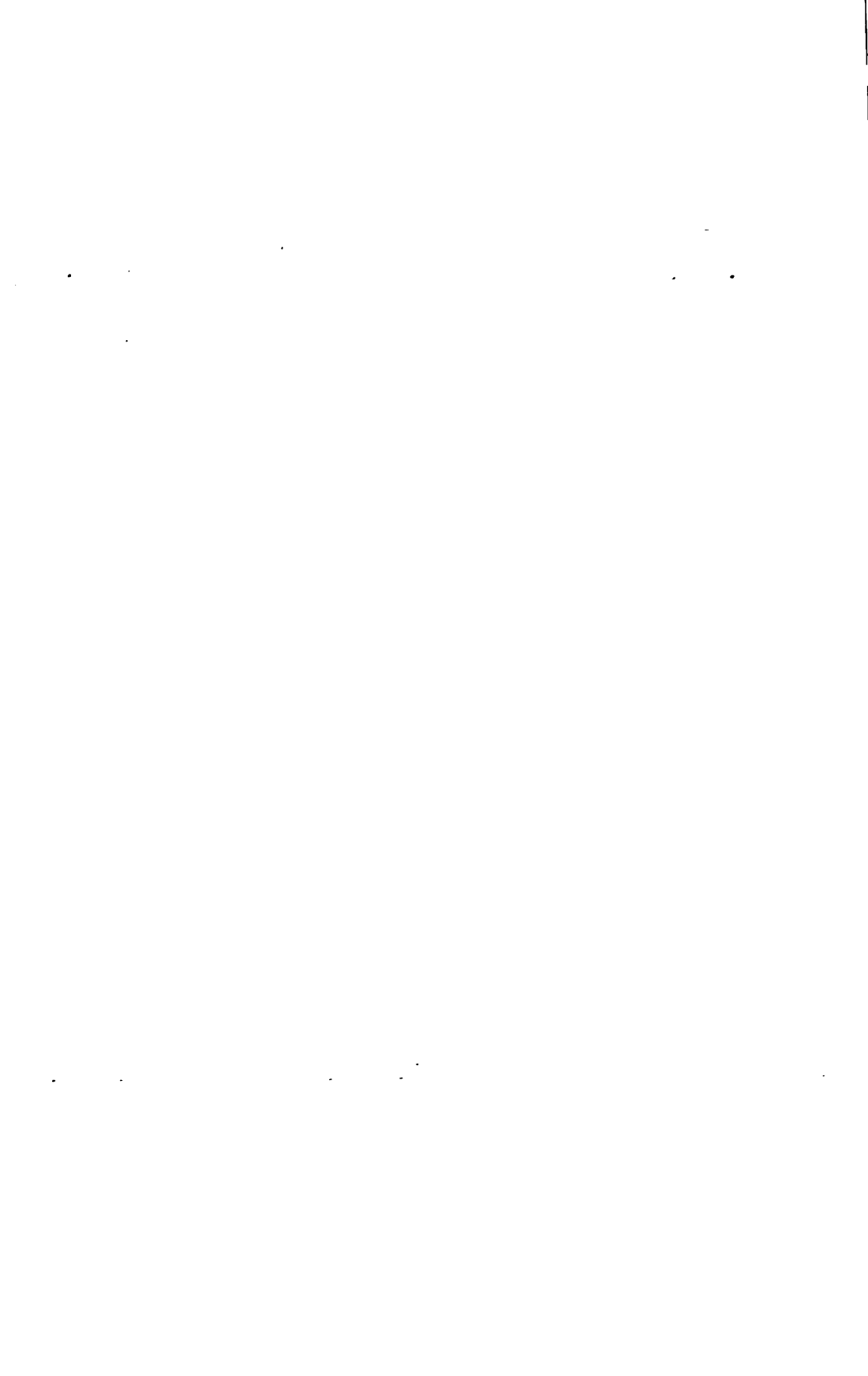
Biennial Sessions.

In many States the Legislature convenes once in two years, and wherever that practice prevails I understand there is no disposition to return to the yearly meeting. This is a large State and its interests are enormous and diverse, but these do not justify or even excuse the large number of confusing, expensive and unnecessary laws passed at every session. They serve no proper purpose whatever, and their tendency is to unsettle and mislead, even if they contain nothing more objectionable. The legitimate needs of this State can be provided for in a shorter time than is generally consumed, and the chief hope arising from protracted sessions and the passage of unnecessary laws is that the people may in their next Constitution conclude to correct both with biennial sessions.

I should be glad if no act should be passed not of pronounced utility or to meet some urgent public need. This would make possible an early adjournment, for which the people are always grateful.



EDWARD MURPHY, JR.



UNITED STATES SENATORS.

EDWARD MURPHY, Jr.

Edward Murphy, Jr., was born in Troy, N. Y., on December 15, 1836. He was the son of Edward Murphy who came from Ireland to Canada in 1834, and shortly afterward removed to Troy where he engaged in business as a brewer.

Edward Murphy, Jr., attended the public schools of Troy and finally entered St. John's College at Fordham, from which he was graduated in 1855. Returning from school Mr. Murphy became his father's assistant in the brewery and aided materially, by his close attention to business, and the practical knowledge he speedily acquired in making the enterprise profitable. A few years later Edward Murphy, Senior, relinquished the business entirely to his son, and the latter entering into a business partnership with William Kennedy, another brewer in the city of Troy, the firm of Kennedy & Murphy was established. After the election of Mr. Murphy to the United States Senate, the Kennedy & Murphy Brewing Company was organized, one of Mr. Murphy's sons becoming a member of the firm, and the business is still continued under that name with Edward Murphy, Jr., as the active manager.

Mr. Murphy lives in a handsome brownstone house upon Fifth avenue, Troy. The house occupies two city lots and is beautifully decorated. His domestic life is a happy one. Early in life he married Julia Delehanty, daughter of Michael

Delehanty, a leading citizen of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have been blessed with nine children, eight of whom survive. Edward Murphy, 2d, is a practicing lawyer in Troy, and a member of the firm of Shaw, Bailey & Murphy. The eldest daughter Julia is the wife of ex-Mayor Grant, of New York city. William is a member of the brewing firm; Joseph is engaged in business in Troy; John is a student at Georgetown University, while the remaining children, Jane, Richard and Helen, are with their parents in Washington.

Mr. Murphy entered political life at an early age. When twenty-five years old he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention which nominated William Kelly for Governor, and he has been a delegate to most of the Democratic State Conventions ever since that time. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Troy, and served in that body until 1874, when he was elected Fire Commissioner of Troy. A year later he was elected Mayor of Troy, and was elected again to that position, in 1877 and 1879. He was nominated again in 1881, but positively declined the nomination. His career as Mayor of Troy added greatly to his reputation. Under him the new City Hall at Troy was built \$18,000 inside the appropriation. He gave the city a fine system of granite pavement, improved the water supply and left the city

with a smaller debt than any city of similar size in the United States. When he took office the bonds of the city were below par. When he relinquished the mayoralty they commanded a premium. During his eight years as Mayor he did not draw his salary of \$2,000 a year for himself, but at Christmas time distributed it among the charitable institutions of the city without distinction of creed.

While Mayor he courageously came to the rescue of a leading bank of Troy and saved it. The cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank was in trouble and a shortage was discovered in his accounts. A savings bank was connected with the institution and the circulation of the news of the bank's trouble scared the depositors and a run began on the bank. There were \$750,000 on deposit and the officers of the bank were alarmed and desired to take advantage of the thirty-days' clause in the Banking Law. Mr. Murphy was out of the city and was telegraphed for and asked to return immediately. Upon his return the situation was explained to him. He at once decided that if the people's confidence in the bank could be restored the run on the bank would end. He, therefore, went to the presidents of various banks and asked for a loan. He was willing to pledge not only the bank but his individual securities. Some of the bank directors demurred to assuming more than their responsibility as directors, but George P. Ide and William Earl, the collar manufacturers, and S. O. Gleason, the present cashier of the bank, stood by Mr. Murphy, and he returned to the Manufacturers' Bank with the \$250,000. He carried in the money with his own hands in the sight of the depositors. This

action stopped the run by the next day and the bank was saved.

Mr. Murphy also showed his physical courage as Mayor. Rensselaer county has in its population a large body of Protestant and of Catholic Irishmen. Even as far back as 1840 there were conflicts in the county over the Orange parades between the two bodies of Irishmen and for years there were no Orange parades. In 1876, however, the year of the centennial, it was decided to have an Orange parade. This announcement caused great excitement and a protest upon the part of the Catholic Irishmen. They withdrew from the proposed centennial parade and held a separate one the evening before. Threats were made that there would be bloodshed if the Orangemen persisted in marching. Mr. Murphy, while not approving of the action of the authorities having charge of the celebration in doing that which might lead to trouble and bloodshed, determined nevertheless that inasmuch as the Orangemen had been invited to parade, and had accepted the invitation they should be permitted to do so unmolested. On the morning of the day set for the parade, Mayor Murphy sent for the Chief of Police and ordered out the entire force to march as a guard for the threatened Orange paraders. He took command in person and marched at the head of a platoon of police leading the Orange line. Neither insult nor outrage was offered to the paraders.

Mr. Murphy was a delegate to several Democratic National Conventions. He was a sturdy supporter of Samuel J. Tilden in his warfare upon the celebrated "canal ring," and, therefore, naturally was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which met at St. Louis in 1876, and nominated Mr.

Tilden for President. Mr. Murphy also heartily supported the administration of Governor Robinson. In 1880 he was delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Winfield S. Hancock for President. At this convention Mr. Murphy again favored the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. In 1882 Mr. Murphy was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, and at first cast his vote in favor of the nomination of Erastus Corning for Governor, but finally he cast his vote and that of his fellow delegates from Rensselaer county in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland. This vote of Mr. Murphy completed Mr. Cleveland's majority in the convention, and his nomination was at once announced. It was, therefore, the deciding vote. Two years later Mr. Murphy was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1884, at Chicago, where he favored the nomination of Roswell P. Flower for President. In 1888, Mr. Murphy was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which was held in St. Louis, and he then supported Mr. Cleveland for renomination. In 1892, Mr. Murphy was one of the four delegates-at-large of New York to the Democratic Na-

tional Convention which met at Chicago, and he then favored the nomination of David B. Hill, but acquiesced loyally in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Murphy became chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York in 1887, and held that position until 1894, when he declined to longer serve. During Mr. Murphy's chairmanship the Democratic party was successful in every State campaign, with one exception, and two Democratic United States Senators, Governor Hill and himself, were elected as the result of his practical skill and leadership.

When, in the fall of 1892, it was learned that the Democratic party would have a majority in the State Legislature, a general demand arose in the Democratic party in favor of the election of Mr. Murphy as United States Senator to succeed Frank Hiscock, whose term was to expire the succeeding March. This demand proved irresistible, and when the caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature was held Mr. Murphy was chosen. His election as United States Senator followed upon January 17, 1893. Mr. Murphy took his seat as United States Senator at the extra session of Congress in March, 1893.

THOMAS C. PLATT.

Thomas C. Platt, the junior United States Senator, was born in Owego, Tioga county, New York, on July 15, 1833. He is the son of William Platt, for many years a lawyer and land agent in that town. After having attended school at a local academy, Thomas C. Platt, in 1849, went to New Haven and entered the class of 1853 at Yale. He left

college after about a year and became a merchant at home. He carried on a lumber business in Michigan for a time, then became president of a bank in Owego, and finally a director and afterward president of the Southern Central Railroad Company. His first office was that of County Clerk of Tioga county, to which he was elected in 1858.

About that time he formed a friendship with Alonzo B. Cornell, who was active in politics in the neighboring county of Tompkins, and the two were of material aid to each other in their future political careers.

Mr. Platt was nominated for Congress in 1870 as the result of a deadlock between two candidates, to one of whom he was pledged. He declined to accept the nomination, and finally his man won. He was elected to Congress in 1872, and again in 1874. In his first term he served on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and in the next Congress served on the Committee on Pacific Railroads. Mr. Platt was an unsuccessful candidate for the Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Hayes. Failing to receive this appointment, he retired from office and devoted himself to business. In 1879 he was elected general manager and secretary of the United States Express Company, and is now president of that corporation.

The next appearance of Mr. Platt in politics was at the State Convention of 1877, at Rochester. President Hayes had removed Mr. Arthur from the office of Collector of the Port of New York, and Mr. Cornell from the office of the Surveyorship. This action brought on war between the administration and the Conkling machine. Senator Conkling had been chosen to preside over the State Convention, but he substituted Mr. Platt in his stead, and the latter opened fight on President Hayes by reading a bitter speech, attacking the administration and the civil service reform policy. The more noted speech by George William Curtis and the savage reply of Senator Conkling took place at the same convention.

The contest for the United States Senatorship to succeed Francis Kernan in 1881 was a lively one. The

principal candidates were Richard Crowley, of Lockport, and Thomas C. Platt. Vice-President-elect Arthur favored Mr. Crowley, while Governor Cornell favored his old friend Mr. Platt, from the southern tier of counties. Mr. Platt carried the Republican caucus and was elected Senator on January 18, 1881. His career in the Senate might have been one of great interest, except for the quarrel between President Garfield and Senator Conkling over the disposition of New York patronage. The President, on March 23, 1881, sent to the Senate the name of William H. Robertson to be Collector of the Port of New York. Judge Robertson had been a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1880, and organized the bolt against the unit rule in the New York delegation, which had been instructed for General Grant, and so contributed materially to the possibility of General Garfield's nomination. Senators Conkling and Platt bitterly opposed Robertson's confirmation, and finally the President was driven by their opposition to him to withdraw from the Senate the other New York nominations which had been made with a view to conciliating Mr. Platt and Mr. Conkling. Among these was that of General Stewart L. Woodford to be United States District Attorney, and Louis F. Payn to be United States Marshal.

The next day Senators Conkling and Platt resigned their seats in the Senate of the United States. It was said at the time that the excitement caused by their action was not exceeded by any event that occurred in the most exciting days of the rebellion. The resignations were entirely unexpected. At the beginning of the session of the Senate that day it was noticed that the Vice-President, General Arthur, was flushed



THOMAS C. PLATT.

and nervous. Before the Chaplain had finished his prayer, it was observed, however, that he had resumed his usual composure, and when the Journal had been read he handed to the Clerk what appeared to be an ordinary communication with the remark: "I am directed to lay before the Senate the communication which the Clerk will now read." The Clerk read as follows:

"Washington, D. C., May 16, 1881.

"Sir: Will you please announce to the Senate that my resignation as Senator of the United States from the State of New York has been forwarded to the Governor of the State. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

"ROSCOE CONKLING.

"To the Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice-President."

Senators heard the reading of the letter with amazement, and several requested that it might be read again. Before they had time to recover from their astonishment, the Vice-President laid before the Senate a second communication, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

"Senate Chamber, May 16, 1881.

"To the Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice-President:

"Sir.—I have forwarded to the Governor of the State of New York my resignation as Senator of the United States for the State of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the Senate? With great respect, your obedient servant.

"T. C. PLATT."

Announcement had been made two weeks before in the public prints that Mr. Platt intended to resign his seat in the Senate if that body confirmed Judge Robertson's nomina-

tion, but in the excitement of the time the report had not attracted much attention. The announcement, however, it is now known, was made upon the authority of a gentleman to whom Mr. Platt had communicated his intention. At that time it was not suspected that Mr. Conkling intended to pursue the same course, as no intimation of the kind had been hinted by him.

In their letter to Governor Cornell Messrs. Platt and Conkling said: "The Legislature is in session; it is Republican in majority, and New York abounds in sons quite as able as we to bear her message and commission in the Senate of the United States. With a profound sense of the obligations we owe, with devotion to the Republican party and its creed of liberty and right, with reverent attachments to the great State whose interests and honor are dear to the United States, we hold it respectful and becoming to make room for those who may correct all errors we have made, interpret all duties we have misconceived."

Mr. Platt and Mr. Conkling sought a re-election as a vindication of their attitude, but were opposed by the national administration. The chief opponents of Mr. Platt and Mr. Conkling were Chauncey M. Depew and William A. Wheeler. After prolonged balloting Warner Miller was elected as Mr. Platt's successor and Elbridge G. Lapham as the successor of Roscoe Conkling.

Mr. Platt was apparently without political power when he thus resigned his office as United States Senator in 1881, but he quietly went to work in the southern tier of counties and by 1884 had become such a power that with his old opponent Warner Miller he nearly controlled the Republican State Convention of 1884, held at Utica. Mr.

Platt also attended the National Republican Convention as a delegate and contributed largely toward the bringing about of the nomination of James G. Blaine for President. In 1888, once more a delegate, but this time a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, he was influential in swinging the New York delegation over to the support of Benjamin Harrison for President. In 1892, Mr. Platt, once more a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, opposed the renomination of President

Harrison. In 1896 Mr. Platt, with the majority of the members of the New York delegation in attendance at the Republican National Convention, supported Levi P. Morton for President, and then joined in the motion that the nomination of William McKinley be made unanimous.

Mr. Platt was selected as their candidate for United States Senator by the Republican members of the Legislature in 1897 by a vote of 142 to 7; the other Republican candidate being Joseph H. Choate.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

STATE OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, is a young man and a native of Connecticut. He comes of good Yankee stock and inherits a rugged constitution and a determination to win in the battle of life, come whatever obstacle may confront him. He was born in New Haven on August 4, 1858. Both of his parents died when young Woodruff was but ten years of age. His father represented the New Haven district in the House of Representatives from 1855 to the close of the civil war. Mr. Woodruff's ancestors fought in the revolution, and the Lieutenant-Governor is a member of the patriotic society known as Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Woodruff received his preparatory education at Phillips Exeter Academy and afterward entered Yale University in 1875, being graduated bachelor of arts in 1879, and receiving the degree of master of arts in 1880. Immediately after his graduation from Yale he took a course at Eastman Business College, in Poughkeepsie. In January, 1881, after a year's clerkship, he was admitted to the firm of Nash, Whiton & Co., now the Worcester Salt Company, of which he is treasurer. He became a resident of Brooklyn in the spring of the same year. In 1887 he was proprietor of the Franklin, Commercial, Nye and Waverly stores, and two grain elevators. When the Brooklyn Grain Warehouse Company was organized, in 1888, he was made a director and secretary of the company. In 1889 he became one of the proprietors of the Maltine Manufacturing Company, of New York, of which he is now president, and which is one of the best-equipped pharmaceutical laboratories in this country. He was one of the incorporators of the Kings County Trust Company, the Hamilton Trust Company and the Manufacturers' Trust Company, all of Brooklyn. He is a director of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York, president of the Co-operative Building Bank of New York, and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. In 1891 he was elected treasurer of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn, of which he has long been a trustee.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff early manifested a keen interest in affairs political, having been a close student of political economy while at college. His first political experience was gained in the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, and he was a member of its advisory and executive committees during the campaigns of 1881 and 1888, when Seth Low

was elected to the mayoralty of Brooklyn. He represented his Assembly district in the Republican State Convention of 1885, and has been a delegate from his district to nearly all State and local conventions since then. In 1888 he was unanimously chosen a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. In 1889 and 1890 he represented his Congressional district on the Republican State Committee, and was a member of the executive committee of that body.

When Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, assumed office, he appointed Mr. Woodruff Commissioner of Parks for Brooklyn, and in that capacity he made one of the most popular of officials, winning the respect of all classes. He arranged for nearly twenty miles of driveways, connecting with the principal roadways of Queens county and the nearby summer resorts, and added a double bicycle course along the peerless boulevard from Prospect Park to Coney Island. During the hot period of 1896, his orders to open the gates of the public parks at all hours was largely taken advantage of by the poorer people, and was as welcome as it was radical. Among Brooklynites he is considered the best Park Commissioner that city has ever had. He was elected a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis, in 1896, and voted there for the nomination of Morton for President. In the political troubles in Kings county he has never been a factionist, but always has been a rigid Republican.

He was one of the founders of the Montauk Club, of Brooklyn, chairman of its finance and entertainment committee, and a director; is a director and secretary of the Riding and Driving Club; a member of the Union League, the Hamilton, the Crescent Athletic, the Manufacturers', the Republican and the Logan clubs, of Brooklyn, and president of the newly-organized Dyker Meadow Golf Club. He is a member of the L. A. W., the Cycle Club and the Good Roads Association, and an enthusiastic bicyclist, despite his being a driver of four-in-hand and tandem. He is also a member of the Union League and University clubs, of New York. He was chairman of the Citizens' Atlanta Committee on the occasion of the celebration of Brooklyn Day at the Atlanta Exposition in November, 1895. Recently he was elected to the presidency of the board of trustees of the Adelphi Academy, of Brooklyn.

The Lieutenant-Governor well may be said to be one of the most popular of the residents of the City of Churches, though he is as well

and as favorably known in New York, where he has considerable business interests. He is charitably inclined, and never fails to assist in all worthy and philanthropic work. Many instances are known where he has relieved suffering humanity, though his charitable acts are done with no attempt at parade.

Mr. Woodruff has for a home companion a most estimable wife. Her maiden name was Miss Cora C. Eastman, daughter of the late Hon. H. G. Eastman, at one time Mayor of Poughkeepsie. Mrs. Woodruff is a charming woman, a splendid entertainer, and withal a woman of many charms. The Woodruff home, on the corner of Eighth avenue and President street, Brooklyn, is famous for the dinners and musical and literary entertainments given, and the hospitality dispensed by Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, who have been identified with the social, charitable and religious life of Brooklyn since their married life began. They are both members of the Memorial Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff have one child, a son, who is in attendance at Phillips Exeter Academy, where his father received his preparatory education.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, on assuming the Chair as President of the Senate, delivered the following address:

SENATORS.—In ascending, for the first time, this tribune of the Senate of the Empire State, on this day, designated to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Capitol at Albany, I am profoundly impressed with the unparalleled progress and present power of this imperial commonwealth. Let us expose the lenses of the mind, for a moment, to receive upon the film of memory an impression of what the album of history contains in order that from a picture of the past we may derive inspiration in dealing with the manifold needs of the present hour. Should we not, indeed, draw from the past the best principles of public policy to apply them in the present to the administration of our government?

We are the happy heirs to the grand results of a splendid series of constructive State administrations. Agriculture and manufacture in all their variety have been actively encouraged; canals constructed and developed and natural waterways extensively improved; the public school system has been founded and raised to the highest standard; the National Guard created and brought to a high state of efficiency; institutions for the care of all in need of the State's protection have been established and zealously guarded; large tracts of land acquired for the public good; the most economical and improved financial methods have been adopted; the statutes revised and wisely adjusted; and as the result of recent earnest and able effort, we can boldly declare that we live to-day under the broadest and most comprehensive constitutional and statutory systems yet devised for the government of a State.

We are a solvent State! No debt entails heavy burdens of taxation to meet the demands of interest, for although \$250,000,000 have been expended upon the canals alone, and over \$50,000,000 on public grounds and buildings, yet, notwithstanding these and other permanent investments, the government of the State has been administered within the limits of its power to pay without incurring any financial obligation. Our insti-

tutions have survived experiment, foreign war, civil war, riot, and, recently, attempted political assassination.

Ours is not only a solvent, but it is a sovereign State! The New York Legislature, of which this Senate constitutes the upper house, is amenable to a greater people, not only intellectually, but numerically, than is ruled over by a large majority of the monarchs of the world. The population of the State of New York is not only one-eighth of the aggregate population of the other forty-four States which comprise the Union, but exceeds the white population of every other country upon the Western hemisphere. The population of our State is one-fifth that of the British Islands, and maintains nearly that average ratio to the population of each of the great monarchies of Continental Europe, which had reached the top of civilization and national power centuries before Hendrik Hudson, in the "Half Moon," navigated the river upon one bank of which rests the State Capital of 8,000,000 of people, and upon the other stands a metropolis destined within the present year to become the second city of the world.

The past is secure! It is to-day the duty of the men now on the field of action to exhibit that courage and wisdom which is necessary to maintain the institutions inherited from the fathers. This Senate, over which it will be my privilege and great honor to preside for the next two years, has already attained so high a reputation as to insure a continuance of all that has been best in the past history of our State. It will ever be my aim to so discharge the duties with which I have been vested that upon the expiration of your term and mine, which will end together, although greatly to my disadvantage they did not begin together, my record may be knit into the fabric of your high reputation.

At the beginning of our State government, the Lieutenant-Governor acted as chief judge of the State. I welcome this reminiscence as an admonition to do exact justice as your presiding officer. As you are aware, I am inexperienced in legislative usages, and should I err, I know you will bear with me because of my inexperience, and also accord me the benefit of the fact that "Parliamentary law is indefinite and largely made up of rules subject to constant change and of precedents liable to be reversed."

Your actions and mine, always open to the public view, will be presented to our constituents through the columns of the public press. From the information I have gathered on the subject, I feel assured that the glasses through which we shall be seen, represented in Albany by a talented reportorial corps of high character, will not furnish a distorted vision.

I take it that our government is based on the principle that the majority shall rule, but only through legal forms. In the words of Jefferson, "Let us all bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will to be rightful must be reasonable, and that the minority possesses equal rights which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression." During this year the Federal Government and National Legislature, and the Chief Executive and legislative bodies of this State will be of one political faith. This, Senators, places upon the Republican majority a responsibility of the gravest character. Let us meet this responsibility by such hearty co-operation that when, after the next two years of service, this body shall adjourn 'without day,' the people of the State of New York may feel that their confidence has not been misplaced.

What is the further pleasure of the Senate?

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs.



TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Woodruff occupied the Sweny residence on Elk street during the winter of 1897.

Secretary of State.

John Palmer, Republican Secretary of State, is a resident of Albany. He was born on Staten Island on March 22, 1842. He is a son of the late John Palmer, who gave up his life to the cause of the American Union. He is of English parentage, and when a year old, his parents, who had previously resided in this country for some time, returned to England, where they lived for 10 years. Here the early youth of the subject of this sketch was profitably passed; and his bold, adventurous spirit clearly manifested.

He sailed with his grandfather on a sea voyage to the Black sea and witnessed the siege of Sebastopol, the remembrance of which made a lasting impression upon his youthful, active mind and, perhaps, had something to do in forming his taste for military service and bold exploits. He continued at sea for over two years, and was then placed in a semi-military school near Liverpool, where he remained for three years. While at school, his grandfather, who was owner of an English merchant ship, lost his life at sea in a storm. Soon after this young Palmer joined his parents, who had returned to America, and learned the trade of fresco painting and decorating, for which he had a fine natural taste, and in which he was bound to excel.

He was living in Albany when the War of the Rebellion broke out. The fires of patriotism then glowed within his bosom and that of his father and brothers. Though only 19 years of age, he determined to enlist in the service of his country

on the first call to arms. Accordingly on September 10, 1861, John Palmer joined the Ninety-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, organized in Albany, and was immediately enrolled and mustered in as a corporal in Company B. Young Palmer had scarcely left Albany with his regiment before his father and two brothers also entered the service and continued to the close of the Rebellion, except his father, who died from injuries received in the army in 1863. John Palmer served throughout the war, and by his bravery rose through all the grades from a private soldier to the command of his company, taking part in every engagement in which his regiment fought. In Louisiana and Virginia he did excellent service, and in the last engagement of the war at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865, in the terrific combined charge of cavalry and infantry, he met with a singular and most painful accident which nearly terminated his life, and from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered.

While in the thickest of the fight, the horse ridden by the adjutant of Major Garrison's command was shot from under him close by the side of Captain Palmer, and fell upon the captain, whose spine was nearly severed by the basket-hilted sword of the adjutant piercing his back. When Captain Palmer was lifted from the ground, it was supposed that his life had departed, but strange to say, it was saved by a most delicate surgical operation, and he was received by his friends almost as one from the dead.

On July 3, 1865, Captain Palmer was mustered out of his regiment at Albany. He received the warmest plaudits of his fellow citizens, and rose rapidly in their esteem. In 1866 he commenced business as

a painter and decorator, and by his skill, industry and integrity now ranks among the most substantial men of Albany. He has traveled abroad for his health and been treated by some of the best surgeons in Europe, while, in the meantime, he has never been free from pain for nearly every day or hour.

In 1866, on the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, Captain Palmer became a charter member of Lew Benedict Post No. 5, of Albany, in which he has been an active worker to the present day. In 1891 he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Nation, comprising some 500,000 war veterans. His official connection with the Grand Army was marked with brilliant success and made him exceedingly popular with all true patriots. He was in love with the old flag, and always ready to uphold its honor everywhere and on all occasions. One of the proudest days of his life was in September, 1892, when he led a column of 80,000 veterans on parade through the streets of Washington. It was a scene never to be forgotten by the vast crowds that witnessed it—it being the grandest parade of the veterans since the great reunion in 1865. General Palmer was received with unbounded enthusiasm wherever he marched, and, on returning to Albany, was given an ovation well worthy of his heroism and his fame.

In 1893 General Palmer was unanimously nominated by the Republicans as a candidate for Secretary of State, and was triumphantly elected by a plurality of 24,484 over Cord Myer.

On January 1, 1894, General Palmer entered upon his office with a profound sense of its important duties, and his administration has

been crowned with such great success that the demand for his re-nomination was unanimous from the Republicans of the State.

In 1867 General Palmer married Miss Maggie Moore, of Albany. They have a family of four children, one daughter and three sons. General Palmer and his wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal church and attend the Cathedral of All Saints in this city.

General Palmer has been prominently identified with the erection of the Soldiers' Home in Bath, Steuben county, and in all legislative work in Albany and Washington, looking to the interest of the veterans of the late war. He has always been a staunch Republican and though no political aspirant in the true sense of the word he has been justly honored with the Secretaryship of the Empire State. He cast his first vote in the field for Abraham Lincoln, and from that time has been an earnest, active, loyal supporter of his party and its nominees.

General Palmer is of a highly nervous temperament, very active in his movements and soldierly in his bearing, possessing at the same time an exquisite taste for the beautiful in nature and in art, with a benevolent feeling for the success of those engaged in the worthy struggles of a pure, exalted manhood. He is a man of unfailing courage, indomitable will power and a most industrious and successful worker in whatever cause he undertakes.

General Palmer, when a candidate for re-election in 1895, received 601,205 votes to 511,060 cast for Horatio C. King, his Democratic opponent, and thus had the plurality of 90,146.

Comptroller.

James A. Roberts, of Buffalo, Republican, the State Comptroller, is of the wide-awake New England race, and first saw the light on the 8th of March, 1847, at Waterborough, York county, Maine. He is a son of Jeremiah Roberts, of the same place, who was a farmer, and a citizen of excellent repute and generous impulses, over whom the grave closed not many years ago. He is the eighth in the direct line from old Thomas Roberts, who left the shores of England and settled in this country in the year 1635, locating near Dover, New Hampshire, where he was president of the colony which is now substantially the State of New Hampshire.

His mother's maiden name was Alma Roberts, a native of Lynian, Maine, and a lady of many gracious qualities of mind and body.

His great grandfather, Jeremy Roberts, was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and, with the little band of patriots, fought heroically in the battle of Bunker Hill and in other severe engagements to uphold the cause of freedom and shed a halo of glory over our new starry flag.

As soon as he was old enough, James A. Roberts, the subject of this sketch, was sent to the common schools of his native place, where from the first he manifested great love for his primary instruction, and evinced an earnest desire to climb the hill of science. He next became a pupil in the then noted Edward Little Institute, in the flourishing, enterprising city of Auburn, Maine, now the high school, where he was graduated in 1864. The Civil war was now gradually drawing to a close, but the patriotism of young Roberts, by what he saw around him and by what he

inherited from his ancestors, was thoroughly aroused, and though scarcely 17 years of age, he enlisted in the Seventh Maine Battery, and hastening to the scene of conflict, served during the remainder of the war. He was present at the capture and siege of Petersburg, and in the series of conflicts which followed, until the 9th of April, 1865, when General Lee, with the remainder of the Army of Virginia, surrendered to General Grant near Appomattox Court House, and the terrible Civil war was over.

The year after the close of the war Mr. Roberts returned to the paternal home in Maine, and, having received a careful intellectual training, entered Bowdoin College, being graduated with honor from that venerable, plain country college in 1870.

On receiving his college diploma he went to Buffalo, and for five years taught in the public schools of that city, in connection with the reading of law, the profession of which he had now made up his mind to follow through life. After a close and extensive study of the principal legal treatises he was admitted to the bar in 1875, and began the active and successful practice of his new profession the following year.

His home was now established in the growing and prosperous city of Buffalo, where his popularity steadily increased from the first, and where to-day he is held in the highest esteem by all classes of citizens, in the possession of those substantial qualities which add grace, dignity and strength to a true manhood.

Mr. Roberts entered the field of politics as an ardent, successful Republican, and he has always been true to the principles and policy of

his party. In 1878 he was elected to the Assembly from the Third district of Erie county, N. Y., by a majority of 2,447 over Mr. Kelderhouse, Democrat; and the following year he was re-elected by a vote of 3,303 to 2,894, over Peter Glor, Jr., Democrat. He served his constituents and party most acceptably on the Committees on General Laws, Privileges and Elections, and was chairman of the Committee on Civil Divisions. At the close of his second legislative term in 1880 he was unanimously renominated for Member of Assembly, but declined the honor.

In 1889 Mr. Roberts was appointed a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of Buffalo, and was serving his fourth year in that capacity when his name was brought before the Republican State Convention of Syracuse, in October, 1893, as a most desirable and popular candidate for the Comptroller-ship of the State. He was nominated amid great enthusiasm, and elected by a plurality of 25,330 over Frank Campbell. On the 1st of January, 1894, Mr. Roberts entered upon the discharge of the duties of his new office. His administration has been excellent, showing good judgment in the management of the affairs connected with his high official station.

It is but just to say that while Mr. Roberts possesses a well-stored mind, whose richest fruit has been gathered from the various trees of literature and science he is at the same time a thorough business man. He has been closely identified with and deeply interested in the many industries of Buffalo, and no citizen takes greater pleasure than he in its growth and prosperity; its stately public buildings; its handsome private residences; its numerous

public schools; its many broad streets and beautiful shade trees; its extensive manufacturing interests, and its grand center of trade of all kinds.

Mr. Roberts was one of the organizers of the Depew Improvement Company of Buffalo, and was elected its secretary three years ago. He was also made vice-president of the Buffalo, Bellevue and Lancaster Railway Company, and an officer of other companies, but after his election as Comptroller he resigned these various offices.

In 1871 Mr. Roberts married Minnie Pineor. Two children, Joseph and Amella, were the fruit of this union, which was dissolved by the death of Mrs. Roberts several years ago. The son was recently graduated from Bowdoin College.

In 1884 Mr. Roberts married his second wife, Martha Dresser. They have an attractive house on Main street, Buffalo, with pleasant surroundings. Mr. Roberts is so strongly attached to the city of his adoption that it is doubtful whether he will ever change his residence as long as he lives.

His law firm in Buffalo, a strong and successful one, is now that of Roberts, Becker, Ashley and Messer I. Orcut. Mr. Roberts is a member of several Buffalo organizations and of the Fort Orange Club, of Albany. By virtue of his descent from some Revolutionary soldiers he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, a society which he highly appreciates.

In his physique Mr. Roberts is a little above the ordinary height, and possesses a strong constitution, early invigorated by plenty of outdoor exercise and by the cold, bracing climate of Maine. He is now in the very prime of life — plain and approachable in his manners, with the

sincerity, sympathy and friendship of the true New Englander. His industry, uprightness and conscientiousness in the discharge of public and private duty are marked characteristics in his nature.

Mr. Roberts had marked success in conducting the affairs of the Comptroller's office, and especially so the second year of his term, when he had made himself familiar with the financial affairs of the State.

An examination of his books for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, in regard to the operation of four bureaus in his care, made very interesting reading for the taxpayers of the State in 1895. They showed an increase of the amount of corporation, transfer and inheritance taxes, compared with 1894, amounting to \$649,404; a saving in the expenditures for charitable institutions, which are under the Comptroller's care, amounting to \$307,800; which made a total balance of \$957,264 on the right side of the people's ledger.

The reports also showed that many thousands of acres of the public domain had been saved to the people of the State through the agency of the Comptroller's department.

The corporation taxes collected from the various sources for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1894 and 1895, were as follows:

	1894.	1895.
Capital stock	\$1,037,229 46	\$1,254,533 40
Foreign banks	46,800 98	34,303 09
Gross earnings ...	481,988 08	424,428 80
Gross premiums..	119,956 76	123,286 06
Corporation li- censes		1,367 90
Total receipts ...	\$1,645,978 18	\$1,837,348 25
		1,645,578 88
Increase in 1895.....		\$211,464 37

This is the largest amount of corporation taxes ever collected in one year, excepting in 1883 (but \$155,903 of that year's tax were refunded on account of court decisions regarding interstate commerce, which left the actual tax for that year only \$1,789,276.31).

When Comptroller Roberts assumed office 2,152 corporations were paying taxes. Since that time 2,793 corporations that had hitherto escaped taxation were added to the list of taxpayers. But during the same period, in consequence of the depressed times, 869 old corporations, or over 40 per cent. of the entire number, went out of business for one cause or another. This loss, however, was more than made good by the new additions, and the total number of corporations now paying taxes is 4,051, to 2,152 in 1893.

Average addition for ten years prior to 1894.....	106
Average addition last two years	<u>1,396</u>

The Inheritance Tax collections for the fiscal year 1895 show an increase of \$437,940.41 over collections of 1894. The figures are as follows:

Taxes collected for 1895	\$2,126,804 61
Taxes collected for 1894	1,688,954 20
Increase for 1895	\$437,940 41

This is the largest amount of transfer taxes collected in any one year since the law went into effect, except in 1893, when four estates paid \$1,096,036.97 taxes, and 15 estates paid more than half of the entire amount collected. In 1894 only one estate paid in excess of \$72,613. A large part of the increase comes from estates that had escaped taxation for years. A sin-

gle old case of this kind, dug out by the Comptroller's agents, yielded a tax of \$21,887.10.

In the matters of economy the figures were equally gratifying.

Chapter 654, Laws 1894, gave the Comptroller supervision of 13 charitable institutions of the State. The per capita expense of maintaining the inmates of 16 charitable institutions specially examined in 1893 under the old system and that for 11 institutions in 1895 under the new system managed by Comptroller Roberts was as follows:

1893; per capita cost, old system	\$226 52
1895, per capita cost, new system	168 31
	=====

This shows a great saving for the new system and this saving was effected without loss as to the character or quality of the supplies furnished.

The record of Comptroller Roberts with reference to preserving the public domain was as follows:

Loss of title to State lands by cancellations, for 10 years prior to 1894, 159,396 acres; loss in two years of Roberts' term, 1,540 acres; average loss per annum for 10 years, 15,939 acres; average loss per annum for two years under Roberts, 770 acres.

Comptroller Roberts also in the course of his administration faithfully and impartially administered the Civil Service laws.

This excellent record undoubtedly contributed largely to Mr. Roberts' immense majority when again a candidate for Comptroller in 1895. He received 603,125 votes to 508,832 votes given Judson, Democrat, his chief opponent, and thus had the extraordinary plurality of 94,293.

State Treasurer.

Addison B. Colvin, Republican State Treasurer, is a young gentleman of high character and gifted with many rare business traits for the careful and faithful discharge of public duties. His career has been eminently successful under many apparently adverse circumstances, and mainly by his own self effort he has risen to the positions of trust and honor. Born on the 15th of December, 1858, in the thriving and picturesque village of Glens Falls, N. Y., he is a son of Colonel Hiram K. Colvin, a native of New York State. The maiden name of his mother was Ann Elizabeth Cowles. She passed away when Addison was an infant, while his father died when he was 5 years old. Deprived of the tender care and love of both parents, he was thrown upon his own resources in contending with the struggles of life and in overcoming the difficulties by which he was surrounded.

When very young he became a pupil in the Glens Falls Academy, where for several terms he devoted himself closely to the cultivation of his mind. He was an apt student and nothing would have pleased him better than to have advanced steadily to the highest department of literary instruction. But it became necessary for him to engage in some work that would bring him a little pecuniary assistance, and he accordingly obtained employment in a mercantile establishment of his native village. It was then that his natural talents for newspaper work were developed, and by the encouragement and assistance of friends he purchased a small printing press and outfit at a limited cost. This was a most successful venture and resulted in the development of his present large printing and publish-

ing business. He was full of push, energy and activity, and at the age of 18 was the editor and proprietor of the Glens Falls "Daily Times," to which he afterward added the Glens Falls "Weekly Messenger." These combined newspapers have exerted large political, social and moral influence, especially in northern New York, and are still as bright and spicy as ever. Mr. Colvin was the youngest editor of a daily paper in the United States, as he is now the youngest State Treasurer New York has ever had.

Mr. Colvin early identified himself with the Republican party, and his career as a politician has already been marked by brilliancy and sagacity. He has been honored with many local positions by his party in the town of his birth, and served several times as a delegate to Republican State conventions. His popularity increased from year to year, and when the Republican State convention met at Syracuse in September, 1893, he was nominated with applause as the candidate for State Treasurer. He entered vigorously into the campaign, never losing confidence, amidst the darkest hour, in his success and that of his party. He addressed public meetings throughout the State, inspiring hope in the hearts of many Republicans who were despairing of victory. His logic, bold and persuasive language, went directly to the hearts of his hearers, and left a deep and lasting impression. When the smoke of the battle cleared away on election evening, the plurality of Addison B. Colvin was found to be 24,772 over his opponent, Hugh Duffy, being the largest, with a single exception, of any Republican State official.

On the 1st of January, 1894, Mr. Colvin entered upon his office of

State Treasurer with every promise of a successful administration, cheered and animated by the best wishes of the people of the Empire State, who knew something of his early life struggles, the development of his present sterling qualities of character, and his peculiar fitness for the office.

Mr. Colvin has taken a deep interest in institutions of a public nature which tend to promote the welfare of communities around him. He is especially attached to the beautiful village in which he first saw the light, whose citizens have honored him with no small marks of respect and esteem. He has been director and vice-president of the Warren County Agricultural Society; director of the Glens Falls Board of Trade; president of the Glens Falls Messenger Service Company; is treasurer of the Republican State League; a member of the Glens Falls Business Men's Association; was one of the organizers of the United Press Association; one of the organizers and first vice-president of the Commercial Union Telegraph Company; was interested with Congressman Haines, of the Nineteenth district, in the introduction of the first line of street railroads at Glens Falls; was interested with capitalists of the city of Lowell, Mass., in the introduction of the telephone system in Glens Falls and locality; was one of the organizers of the People's National Bank of Sandy Hill, N. Y.; is trustee of the Crandall Free Library of Glens Falls; a stockholder in the Glens Falls Gas-Light Company, and director of the American Casualty Company. Mr. Colvin is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Glens Falls.

In 1883 Mr. Colvin married Miss Marie Louise Hees, of Fonda, N. Y.,

an amiable and accomplished young lady, granddaughter of Daniel Spraker, of Fonda, the oldest living bank president in America, being now (1896) 98 years of age. She is also the granddaughter of the late Hon. Abraham Hees, who was for several years United States Commissioner. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Colvin consists of three daughters, Frances Louise, aged 10 years; Harriet Lucille, aged 6, and Adela Hees, aged 2.

Mr. Colvin, when a candidate for re-election as State Treasurer in 1895, received 601,418 votes to 510,165 votes given his Democratic opponent, De Witt Clinton Dow, and thus had a plurality of 91,253.

Attorney-General.

Theodore E. Hancock, Republican, Attorney-General, is of New England stock. He is a descendant, on his mother's side, from that famous champion and martyr of political and religious liberty, Roger Williams. His paternal ancestors were natives of Rhode Island, from which State his father emigrated, some 60 years ago, and settled as a farmer in the town of Granby, Oswego county, New York. There the subject of this sketch was born in 1849. His boyhood was passed in the routine to which the sons of a prosperous farmer are accustomed; but, nevertheless, while thus engaged, he manifested a predilection for study, and a decided talent in the acquisition of knowledge. Receiving the advantages which the public schools of his native town afforded, he passed thence to the Falley Seminary, where he was prepared for college. Entering Wesleyan University in 1867 he graduated with honor from that celebrated institution four years later. As a student

he was distinguished for his knowledge of the classics, facility in mathematics, and skill in logic and debate. It had ever been his aspiration to enter the noble profession of the law; and so, after completing his university course, he began a diligent and systematic study of Blackstone and Kent in the city of New York, where, for a period, he was a student in the law office of the Hon. Edward T. Bartlett, who is now a judge of the Court of Appeals. Becoming familiar with the mechanism of legal practice he took a thorough course of study and training in the Columbia Law School of New York. In 1873 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of this State. Thus possessed of natural ability, trained in the schools and inspired with a sincere love for his profession, but without pecuniary means or expectations in that regard, aside from his own efforts, he chose Syracuse as his home and field and hung out his modest shingle. From that hour his progress has been constantly onward and upward to the place which he holds deservedly among the leaders of the bar. For many years he has been the senior member of the firm of Hancock, Beach, Peck & Devine. He has tried cases, civil and criminal, and filed briefs in every judicial district of the State.

In 1889 he was elected to the office of District Attorney, the duties of which, for three years, he performed with signal success. In 1892 his friends proposed him for nomination as Justice of the Supreme Court for the Fifth Judicial district, and, notwithstanding the fact that his competitors for that honor had the support of the men who controlled the Republican organization of that district, he came within two votes

of securing what was well known to be a certainty of election.

In 1893 the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, in recognition of his legal attainments, party service and fitness for the office, though without any effort on his part, preferred him in the nomination to the office of Attorney-General. The people ratified the nomination in a majority of 21,290 over his opponent, the Hon. Simon W. Rosendale, of Albany, who was then the incumbent of the office. In that election Mr. Hancock carried his own county by several hundred votes more than any of his associates on the ticket. He entered upon the duties of the office on January 1, 1894.

As a servant of the people, Mr. Hancock is affable alike to all with whom he comes in official contact. A plain man, a typical citizen of a country where all citizens are politically equal, he despises ostentation as heartily as he does demagogy.

Sitting in a quasi-judicial capacity, in hearings, he listens with patience and impartiality to every argument which counsel desires to present and in such cases renders decision without fear or favor. In the performance of the legal duties that immediately pertain to his office, as well as in that of the duties which devolve upon him as a member of the several State boards, he is actuated by a conscientious regard for justice and for the best interests of the State. From every point of view his administration of the affairs of his office is commendable. His every official act bears the stamp of individuality, which is the distinguishing stroke of his character.

In 1880 Mr. Hancock was married to Miss Martha B. Connolly, a native of Pittsburg, Pa. They reside

with their two sons and one daughter in the city of Syracuse. Although his professional and official duties absorb the major portion of his time, he stills finds opportunity to partake in the delights of the library. He is well read in history, politics, political economy and in general literature. He is a forcible and eloquent advocate at the bar, as well as on the platform, and withal he is a pleasing and graceful post-prandial speaker.

In personal appearance Mr. Hancock is somewhat above medium height and of a well-knit body. His face is indicative of strong character, intelligence and deep thought.

He is sociable in disposition; and, in addition to college fraternal societies, belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Hancock, as a candidate for re-election in 1895, received 603,358 votes to 508,600 votes given his Democratic opponent, Norton Chase, thus having a plurality of 94,758.

State Engineer.

Campbell W. Adams, Republican, State Engineer and Surveyor, was born in Utica, December 19, 1852, and was the eldest son of William and Caroline Adams. His education was obtained in the Utica public schools and the Utica Academy, and then Mr. Adams became an assistant to William, H. Christian, City Surveyor of that city in 1872. The following year, when Mr. Christian's term expired, they formed a partnership and carried on a general surveying business. In 1873 and 1874 Mr. Adams and Mr. Christian had charge of building the Savage reservoir at the end of Pleasant street, Utica, for the Utica Waterworks Company.

In 1875 Mr. Adams was employed as a traveling salesman for the firm of Adams Bros., rope manufacturers, and the next five years he traveled throughout the State and Pennsylvania. In 1880 he was appointed City Surveyor of Utica by Mayor Spriggs and the following year was reappointed by Mayor James Miller. In 1882 Mayor Francis A. Burdick was elected and Mr. Adams was honored with an appointment for the third term. He also served the city in a like capacity during Mayor James S. Sherman's administration in 1884. In 1885 Mr. Adams was appointed constructing engineer for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, on the Albany and Susquehanna division, but a year later he returned to Utica and served as Assistant City Surveyor during Mayor Kinney's administration. In 1887 he was employed as resident engineer at Utica for the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, and supervised the construction of the branch road from Rochester to Windsor Beach, on Lake Ontario, and the bridging of the Genesee river. In 1888, 1889 and 1890 he was Assistant City Surveyor, and in 1891 was of the engineering corps on the Adirondack and St. Lawrence railroad. In March, 1892, he was appointed City Surveyor of Utica, and again was reappointed for the sixth time.

Mr. Adams' life has been one of activity, and during his life he has constructed many large viaducts.

One of these was for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, near Harpersville, in 1887, and he also assisted in the construction of the large overhead crossing over the New York Central tracks, connecting the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and the Ontario and Western railroads. While acting as Assistant City Surveyor he had much to do in constructing the viaduct over the gulf on Rutger street, Utica, and while serving that city has constructed many large sewers.

Mr. Adams has always taken an interest in politics, and has been one of the staunchest of Republicans. His lifelong residence in Utica aided him in forming an extensive acquaintance, and while never being honored with any political office other than in the Surveyor's department, he has always had the Republican cause at heart and has done much for the interest of his party. He is a member of Imperial Council, Royal Arcanum.

He entered high political life in 1893, being then nominated for State Engineer and Surveyor. He received 544,517 votes to 520,031 votes cast for his Democratic opponent, Martin Schenck. Mr. Adams exhibited such high ability as State Engineer that he was renominated in the Republican State convention of 1895 by acclamation. At the election he received 598,676 votes to 512,735 given to Mr. Stuart, his Democratic opponent. Mr. Adams thus had 86,941 plurality.

STATE GEOLOGIST AND PALÆONTOLOGIST.

JAMES HALL, B. N. S., A. M., M. D., LL.D.*

This distinguished man of science was born of English parents at Hingham, Mass., September 12, 1811. Interested as a boy in all phases of natural science, at the age of 20 he entered the Rensselaer School at Troy (now the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute), where the inspiring instruction of Prof. Amos Eaton, supplemented by the encouragement and wise counsel of the founder, the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, directed his activity permanently into the field of geology. Upon his graduation, in 1832, he remained in the school as Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences until 1836, when he was made Professor of Geology, a title which he still retains, although he has retired from active participation in instruction. At the organization of the Geological Survey of the State of New York, in 1836, which may be regarded as in a large degree the direct outcome of the influence of the Rensselaer School upon public sentiment, Prof. Hall was appointed by Governor Marcy Assistant to the Geologist in charge of the Second District (the Adirondack region), and in the following year, when the four districts of the State were redrawn, he was made State Geologist in charge of the Fourth District, which included the region from the meridian of Cayuga Lake to the west line of the State. After a series of annual reports, he made his final report, a large quarto volume, in 1843. In the same year, upon the resignation of Mr. T. A. Conrad, the Palæontologist of the Survey, Prof. Hall was appointed by Governor Bouck to take charge of this work. The re-

sults of his work in this special department of natural science are embodied in eight (bound in thirteen) quarto volumes, the last of which appeared in the year 1894. One of the most important results of the long-continued investigation has been the fortification and establishment of the classification and nomenclature of the New York rock formations as proposed by the geologists of the original survey. This comprehensive study of New York geology demanded an extension of his investigations beyond the limits of the State, and the prosecution of these in the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest led to his appointment as State Geologist of Iowa in 1855, and of Wisconsin in 1857. In 1855 he was offered by Sir W. G. Logan, the Government Geologist of Canada, the charge of the palæontological work of that survey, but declined the position. Notwithstanding, he undertook certain work under the auspices of the survey, and has made reports at various times for explorations and surveys conducted by the Federal Government, *e. g.*, Fremont's Exploring Expedition (1845), Stansbury's Expedition to the Great Salt Lake (1853), Emory's United States and Mexican Boundary Survey (1857), U. S. Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel (1877). In 1866 he was made Director of the New York State Museum of Natural History, and in 1898 was recommissioned by Governor Flower State Geologist and Palæontologist, this appointment having been for twenty years previous in the control of the Regents of the University.

* Hamilton College, Harvard University, McGill University.

Prof. Hall has been the recipient of many academic degrees and titles of distinction. Harvard, Hamilton, Union, The College of Maryland and the Rensselaer Institute has conferred these. He has been President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Geological Society of America, and Vice-President of the International Congress of Geologists. He is a member of about forty scientific societies, in many of which his membership is honorary. In 1868 he received the

Wollaston medal of the Geological Society of London, in 1881 the *Reordo di Benemerenza*, and, in 1882, the *Order dei Santi Maurizio Lazzaro*, from the King of Italy; in 1884 the Walker prize of \$1,000 from the Boston Society of Natural History, and in 1890 the Hayden medal from the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Besides his larger works he is the author of about 250 separate papers on subjects pertaining to geology and palæontology.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

LOUIS F. PAYN.

Louis F. Payn, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, was born on January 27, 1835, in Chatham, Columbia county, where he still lives. For many years he has been the leading Republican politician of the county. Before he was of age even, he was a power in Columbia county politics. The Republican who had been elected Sheriff waited from January 1, 1856, until January 27th, before appointing a deputy, in order that Mr. Payn might become of age and take the place, which was, of course, his first political office. Reuben E. Fenton, as Governor, in 1867, appointed Mr. Payn a Harbor Master of New York. As might be expected, therefore, Harbor Master Payn zealously supported Mr. Fenton when he was a successful candidate for United States Senator in 1869.

When the Democrats came into power under Governor Hoffman they appointed a Democrat to succeed Mr. Payn as Harbor Master, and the latter went back to Chatham. In 1872 he parted from Mr. Fenton on account of the latter's support of Horace Greeley for President.

Although separated from Mr. Fenton, Mr. Payn did not join the Republican faction of which Roscoe Conkling was the head, and he resisted successfully all the efforts of Conkling and his supporters to oust him from the leadership in Columbia county. In 1876, when Conkling was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, a desperate attempt was made by the Conkling machine to secure his

adherence, but Payn declined to give any pledge of support. To all resolutions of instructions telling him to vote for Conkling, he would reply in the county convention by a motion to proceed to ballot for delegates to the State Convention, at which delegates were to be elected to the National Republican Convention. Mr. Payn carried his own county and the rest of the Congressional district, and, therefore, was able to elect himself a delegate to Cincinnati. In the convention he voted for Roscoe, Conkling until he saw that the latter could not be nominated, when he, with some other members of the New York delegation, voted for James G. Blaine.

Mr. Conkling did not like this support of Blaine by Payn, and soon showed his resentment by declining to suggest to President Grant his appointment as United States Marshal for the southern district of New York. But when President Grant nominated Mr. Payn for the place, Conkling seemed to recollect Mr. Payn's support of himself for President, and, whirling about, he asked all the Democratic Senators as a personal favor to him to vote for Mr. Payn's confirmation. Mr. Payn was confirmed as United States Marshal, in February, 1877, just before President Hayes assumed office.

Mr. Payn recently recalled an interesting episode connected with this appointment. "I was badly in debt," he said, "and it was deemed best for me to go through a bankruptcy court before my name was submitted to the

Senate. I, therefore, was put in a better position to withstand any attacks upon me. During my term of office as United States Marshal I paid off \$90,000 of debts, which, in view of these bankruptcy proceedings, I could have avoided paying. But they were debts of honor, and, therefore, I paid them."

Mr. Payn's term as United States Marshal expired in March, 1881, just before President Garfield assumed office, and he was reappointed by a United States Judge, but President Garfield did not confirm the appointment. When Mr. Payn's successor assumed the duties of Marshal it was said that the books and financial affairs of the office were in better condition than ever before known in the history of the office. This was due to Mr. Payn's splendid business system. In March, 1880, he had said to Thomas C. Platt one day: "You ought to run for United States Senator in January, 1881."

Between Mr. Payn and Mr. Platt they gained the support of thirty Senators and Assemblymen for the latter for United States Senator in 1881, and Mr. Platt was elected.

Mr. Payn supported Senators Conkling and Platt in their attitude toward the Garfield administration, and also

labored hard to bring about their re-election. Mr. Payn's intimacy with Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt can be appreciated when it is remembered that he carried their letter to Governor Cornell resigning their places as Senators. Up to the very moment in the Republican caucus when Warner Miller was nominated over Roscoe Conkling he labored hard to re-elect Conkling.

After the long fight was ended, Mr. Payn went to New York and for several years had an office with Alonzo B. Cornell, at No. 53 Broadway, and was engaged in promoting plans for tin-mining at Harney's Peak, in Dakota.

Mr. Payn and Frank S. Black were always warm friends. They resided in the same Congressional district when Mr. Black was sent to Congress and Mr. Black's nomination then as well as his nomination for Governor at Saratoga in 1896, were due largely to the friendship and clever political work of Mr. Payn.

Upon February 1, 1897, Mr. Payn was nominated for Superintendent of the Insurance Department by Governor Black and the following day the nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS.

FREDERICK D. KILBURN.

Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the Banking Department, was born in Clinton county, New York, on July 25, 1850. His parents took him to Franklin county when he was nine years old and he has since lived at Malone in that county.

Mr. Kilburn was educated at the Franklin Academy, Malone, and afterward graduated from the Albany Law School. He practiced law, but since 1885 his chief business has been that of the management of the People's National Bank of Malone. Early in life he became a member of the Republican party, and has ever since supported its candidates for public office. He, also, has received distinguished honors at the hands of the Republican party. He has been Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Franklin county, and Treasurer also of that county. In 1893 he was elected a Senator on the Republican ticket for the

Twenty-first Senate district, which then held territory containing the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Washington and Warren, in the northeastern angle of the State. He received 27,159 votes, and had a plurality of 12,450 over John B. Haggerty, his Democratic opponent.

In the Senate of 1894 and 1895 he was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, of the Committee on Poor Laws, and of the Committee on Grievances, and he also was a member of the Committee on Finance, of the Committee on General Laws, and of the Committee on Agriculture.

As a member of the Senate Mr. Kilburn especially concerned himself with bills relating to the State Forest Preserve in the Adirondacks. One of his bills prohibited the sale of State lands outside of the preserve to a

greater extent than 1,000 acres. Another appropriated \$50,000 for the purchase of a block of forest land in Essex county. Mr. Kilburn also brought about a compromise between claimants of alleged State lands and the State.

In January, 1896, Governor Morton appointed Mr. Kilburn as Superintendent of the Banking Department in place of Charles M. Preston, who had resigned his office. Mr. Kilburn, a little later, in the same year, was appointed for a full term of three years.

THE STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.

HENRY H. LYMAN.

Henry H. Lyman, State Commissioner of Excise, was born in the town of Lorraine, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 15, 1841, his parents being from New England.

He worked upon his father's farm, attending the district school, when in session, until 1856, from which time to 1859 he attended the Pulaski Academy, teaching school winters. Having made a special study of surveying and engineering, he was employed in that business from 1859 to 1862.

In the summer of 1862, he enlisted as private in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and served with that regiment until its discharge in 1865, having been promoted through various grades to that of adjutant and brevet major. In 1866, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel by Governor Fenton to organize a second regiment of National Guard in Oswego county; but early in 1868, it having been decided to reduce rather than increase the Guard, his regiment was disbanded and he left the service.

At the close of the war he engaged in the hardware trade at Pulaski, N. Y., where he held several town and village offices. Having been elected Sheriff of Oswego county in 1872, he removed to Oswego, N. Y., where he now resides.

Under President Harrison, he was Collector of the Port of Oswego. For several years he was superintendent of

the Oswego water works, during which time the same were largely rebuilt and improved.

In 1895, upon the consolidation of the Fish and Game Commission with the Forest Commission, thereby organizing the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, he was appointed a member of the new commission, and, although serving on said commission only one year, he has the credit of having materially assisted in instituting needed reforms and establishing better methods for the management of its affairs, and the protection of the State's interests.

On the passage of the Liquor Tax Law, March 23, 1896, which placed the excise matters of the State under State control, Mr. Lyman was appointed by Governor Morton as State Commissioner of Excise, and notwithstanding the obstacles placed in its way, and the embarrassments attending its hurried organization, has administered the affairs of the new Department of Excise smoothly and with satisfactory results, having collected and turned into the State and local treasuries over \$11,000,000, during the first year of the department's existence.

He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Oswego, N. Y., trustee of the Oswego City Savings Bank, director of the Oswego Gas Company, and director and secretary of the Oswego Water-Works Company.

GOVERNOR'S MILITARY STAFF.

Biographies of the Several Officers—Their Civil and Military Life.

The Adjutant-General.

The Adjutant-General, C. Whitney Tillinghast, 2d, of Troy, is a native of Troy and a son of the late Thomas A. Tillinghast, being a member of one of Troy's oldest and best known families. He is a graduate of Trinity College, and has for years been connected with the wholesale hardware business of J. M. Warren & Co., of which corporation he is a member and general manager. He has been identified with the National Guard for eighteen years. Mr. Tillinghast has been one of the most influential members of the Troy Citizens Corps (Sixth Separate Company), and has held the office of first lieutenant in that organization. He was warmly indorsed for the office of Adjutant-General by the military men of that city and by many of the commandants throughout the State. Mr. Tillinghast is married, and, with his wife, is prominent in the social affairs of Troy and its vicinity. He has long and ardently served the Republican party, giving his time freely to the advancement of the party's interest, although never having held public office. Mr. Tillinghast was one of Mr. Black's most active lieutenants in the reform movement in Troy. He is a member of the Troy Club and the Pafraets Dael Club, of Troy, and is popular among all classes.

The Inspector-General.

Brigadier-General Edward M. Hoffman, the Inspector-General, entered the National Guard as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, October 1, 1874. The command's designation was changed to the Thirtieth Separate Company on November 22, 1878. It saw active duty in the railroad riots in July, 1877, and in Buffalo, at the switchmen's strike in August, 1892. General Hoffman's record shows that he became second lieutenant on April 7, 1877; first lieutenant, Thirtieth Separate Company, November 29, 1881; lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, Fourth Brigade, December 6, 1884; supernumerary, August 5, 1886; first lieutenant, Thirtieth Separate Company, May 11, 1887, and captain, September 4, 1890; and then in 1897 he became Inspector-General.

The Commissary-General.

Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance, Capt. Benjamin Flagler, of Niagara Falls, with rank of Brigadier-General.

Gen. Benjamin Flagler entered the military service of the United States in 1861 as Captain of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., and served with his command until February, 1862, when he was detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Brigade, First

Division of the Fifth Army Corps; afterward served in the Department of the Shenandoah, and later in the Twelfth Army Corps. In June, 1862, he was severely wounded in action, and was discharged for disability on October 18th following.

He is a brother of Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, present Commissary-General of Ordnance of the United States Army. Since 1863 he has held various positions in the United States Customs Service in the District of Niagara, including the Collectorship of that district from 1877 until June, 1886. In 1888 he was elected Presidential Elector for the Thirty-third Congressional district of this State on the Republican ticket. His present appointment as Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance became effective when his nomination was confirmed by the Senate in January, upon the expiration of the term of office of General J. M. Varian.

The Paymaster-General.

Brigadier-General Warren M. Healey, the Paymaster-General, is a veteran of the Civil War. He is a member of the firm of Healey & Co., coach builders at No. 1654 Broadway, New York city. He belongs to several New York clubs; the Union League and New York Athletic clubs being among the number.

The Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Brigadier-General Henry T. Noyes, of Rochester, who was reappointed as Commissary-General of Subsistence, was appointed by Governor Morton to succeed General E. C. O'Brien, who resigned as Commissary-General of Subsistence when he became a Dock Commissioner of this city.

General Noyes' military record is

as follows: Adjutant of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, August 22, 1862; major, December 15, 1863, and colonel of the Thirty-eighth United States Cavalry, September 24, 1864. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-ninth Regiment on March 21, 1879, and brevet-colonel, June 9, 1879. He resigned this place on November 26, 1879.

Judge-Advocate-General.

Brigadier-General Stillman F. Kneeland, Judge-Advocate-General, lives at No. 110 Berkeley place, Brooklyn, and has a law office at No. 300 Broadway, New York. Three years ago he was a Republican candidate for the Assembly. He was fairly elected, but counted out. He contested the seat, and only won his case two weeks before the session adjourned. He is the author of "Kneeland on Contracts," and a member of the Montauk, Union League, and Logan clubs of Brooklyn.

Quartermaster-General.

Brigadier-General William H. Hughes, of Granville, Washington county, is Quartermaster-General. Mr. Hughes is a prominent slate manufacturer. He has been County Treasurer of Washington county, member of the Republican State Committee, delegate to many State conventions and a tireless worker for Republican principles and candidates. Mr. Hughes is the present Treasurer of Washington county. He has filled the position several years, and has been a capable county official. Mr. Hughes is a son of Hugh W. Hughes, the great slate manufacturer at Granville.

The Chief of Artillery.

Brigadier-General Howard Carroll, the Chief of Artillery, comes from

good military stock, his father, General Howard Carroll, having lost his life at the battle of Antietam, while leading his brigade of the Second Army Corps. He was educated in the polytechnic schools of Hanover and Berlin, Germany, and for three years studied military affairs in Hanover. On his return to America he secured a place on the staff of "The New York Times," and accompanied Generals Sheridan, Ruger and Brooks on various expeditions. General Carroll was nominated for member of Congress in 1882, but was defeated. During his term as Chief of Artillery he has devoted much time to the department, and at his suggestion the batteries of the State made the march to State camp.

The Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-General Marshall O. Terry, who is a practicing physician in Utica, was born in Watervliet Centre, Albany county, in 1848, and was graduated from the Cleveland (Ohio) Homoeopathic Hospital College in 1872. His first appointment in the National Guard was as surgeon on the staff of Brigadier-General Sylvester Deering in 1888. During his term as Surgeon-General on the staff of Governor Morton General Terry instituted many reforms in the medical department.

The General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Brigadier-General William M. Kirby, the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, at the time of his appointment by Governor Black was a well-known captain of one of the crack separate companies. The Second Separate Company, of which General Kirby was the captain, was organized in May, 1881, at Auburn, under the name of the Wheeler

Rifles, and it did service at Buffalo in the strike of 1892. Captain Kirby's military career began in January, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Third New York Volunteer Artillery. He became second lieutenant in March of the same year, and first lieutenant July 3, 1863. He gained his captaincy February 17, 1865, and was honorably discharged July 8, 1865. He was taken prisoner on February 2, 1864, and escaped from Columbus, S. C., November 29, 1864, to the Federal lines at Knoxville, Tenn. His first commission in the National Guard was as first lieutenant and adjutant of the Forty-ninth Regiment. On February 20, 1880, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and became supernumerary August 28, 1880. He was captain of the Second Separate Company since its organization, in May, 1881, up to the time of his appointment as Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. Frederick Phlisterer, who was reappointed Assistant Adjutant-General, has the most notable military record of any member of the staff. He joined Company A, Third United States Artillery, as a private on December 6, 1855; was promoted Corporal October 12, 1858; Sergeant, July 10, 1860, and was honorably discharged December 6, 1860. He was appointed Sergeant-Major, Eighteenth United States Infantry, July 31, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant, October 30, 1861; First Lieutenant, February 27, 1862; Captain, February 15, 1866; transferred to Thirty-sixth United States Infantry, July 28, 1866; transferred to Seventh United States Infantry, March 3, 1869, and was honorably discharged August 4, 1870. His service in the National Guard began as Captain of

the Governor's Guard, Ohio National Guard, August 27, 1877, from which position he resigned January 27, 1879. He was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of New York, January 1, 1880, and Assistant Adjutant-General, November 22, 1892.

Aides-de-Camp.

Colonel Henry Woodward Sackett is no novice in military matters. He was one of the original members of Troop A, and is now one of the most enthusiastic veterans of that body. Mr. Sackett has for years been intimately connected with The New York Tribune as counsel, and was once a writer on the paper. He was born in Enfield, N. Y., in 1853. His paternal great grandfather, Major Buel Sackett, who was on duty at the execution of Major Andre, was a member of an old Rhode Island family; his grandfather, Philo Sackett, saw active service as captain in the War of 1812, and on his mother's side his great grandfather was Benjamin Woodward, a west of England gentleman and well-known naturalist. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1875, with the highest rank in mathematics and the honor of class essayist at commencement. He studied law, meanwhile teaching Greek and Latin in the Monticello Military Academy. He came to New York in 1876, and studied at the Columbia Law School, at the same time writing for The Tribune reports of special cases adjudicated in the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals and United States courts. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, meanwhile having been a law clerk in the office of the late Cornelius A. Runkle. Soon afterward he became associated in business with Mr. Runkle. Mr. Sackett is a member of the University, City, Hardware, Twilight and Country

clubs, the New York Bar Association, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association of New York, and of many other social and scientific organizations. Mr. Sackett was also one of the organizers of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and is now the president of the Cornell University Club of New York.

Colonel John F. Doyle, Jr., was born in New York in 1870. He is a member of the firm of John F. Doyle & Sons, real estate brokers, and has been in business since he was graduated from the De La Salle Institute. Mr. Doyle received his military training in the Seventh Regiment, of which he was a member several years, serving in the Second Company. He always took great interest in military affairs and is an accomplished horseman.

Colonel Edward E. Britton is president of the New York Building Loan Banking Company, at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York, and lives at No. 864 Carroll street, Brooklyn. He formerly held a commission in the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.

Colonel Frederick C. Ham is a prominent Albany lawyer. He was born in 1855 and was educated in the public schools and Free Academy of the Capitol city. Mr. Ham served three years in the Board of Education of Albany, and in the late campaign he had charge of the Republican speakers in Albany county. He is a prominent member of the Republican Unconditional Club and the Albany Club.

Captain Herbert Livingston Satterlee, who represents the Naval Reserve on the staff of Governor Black, was born in New York city thirty-

five years ago. He was graduated from Columbia College in the class of '83, and later received the degrees of M. A., Ph. D. (School of Political Science) and LL. B. (Cum Laude). He was admitted to the bar in 1885 and entered the law office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and in the following year became private secretary to Senator William M. Evarts, under whom he served in Washington two years. He was active in the organization of the Naval Militia, and when he became a colonel on the staff of Governor Morton he was the navigating officer of the First Naval Battalion. As the representative of that arm of the service his rank is that of a naval captain, which is equivalent to colonel. Captain Satterlee is fleet captain of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, a member of the University Club, of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Society of the War of 1812. He is a member of the law firm of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee.

Colonel Albert J. Myer, of Buffalo, one of the aides, is a son of General Myer, who was chief signal officer of the army. He attended the Military Academy at West Point, and has been major of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo. He is a popular officer.

Colonel Henry G. Trevor is a resident of New York.

Colonel Harrison B. Moore is the treasurer and manager of the New York Lighterage and Towing Company. He was born in Brooklyn twenty-nine years ago and was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of that city about ten years ago. Mr. Moore went into business with his father soon after leaving

school and has been active in mercantile circles ever since. His National Guard record shows that he enlisted as a private in October, 1889; inspector of rifle practice, Twenty-second Regiment, August 7, 1896.

Military Secretary.

George Curtis Treadwell, Military Secretary of the Governor, was born in Albany in 1872, and was educated at Farmington, Conn., and at Sedgworth Seminary, Great Barrington, Mass.; he entered Yale College in 1889 and was graduated at Sheffield Scientific School in 1893.

Mr. Treadwell left school to become director of the George C. Treadwell Company, a fur corporation, and conducted the affairs of the big company for two years.

In 1897 Mr. Treadwell was appointed Military Secretary by Governor Black.

Private Secretary.

William M. Griffith, of Utica, Private Secretary of the Governor, was born in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1859. His father enlisted as a soldier when the War of the Rebellion broke out; and when he returned north in 1865, made his home and that of his family, at Winfield, Onondaga county, New York. Mr. Griffith was educated at Whitestown Seminary and at Hamilton College. He was graduated by Hamilton College in 1880; and was the class orator on Commencement Day. Among his classmates was Congressman Sherman, whose secretary he afterward became at Washington.

Mr. Griffith studied law and was about to appear for examination before the law examiners when he was induced by S. N. D. North, editor of The Utica World, to become a member of the staff of that newspaper.

In 1883 and 1884 he was the representative of The Utica Press at Albany while the Legislature was in session. He then became interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and was one of the State secretaries of that organization for four years.

He engaged in the tea and coffee business in Utica, and now owns several stores there.

Appointed Clerk of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Fifty-third Congress he went to Washington, and there acted as clerk of the committee and as the Washington corre-

spondent of the Utica Herald, the Troy Times and other newspapers. He also was the Private Secretary of Congressman Sherman. In the Fifty-fourth Congress he held the same positions and did the same work, but in addition was the Private Secretary of Frank S. Black, then a Congressman from the district which includes the counties of Columbia and Rensselaer within its boundaries.

At the beginning of 1897 Mr. Griffith was appointed Private Secretary to Governor Black; the highly responsible position which he now holds.

THE SENATE.

President Pro Tem., **TIMOTHY E. ELLSWORTH**, of Lockport, N. Y.

Timothy E. Ellsworth.

Timothy Edwards Ellsworth, Republican, President pro tempore of the Senate and the representative of the Forty-fifth Senate district, which embraces the counties of Niagara, Genesee and Orleans, was born at East Windsor, Hartford county, Connecticut, on September 21, 1836, his parents being New Englanders. He was educated at the common schools and academies and then entering Rochester University was graduated from that college in 1857.

He then studied law, and in 1858 was admitted to practice at the bar. After his admission to the bar he journeyed to Lockport and secured employment in the law office of Gardner & Lamont.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out Mr. Ellsworth joined the army. He raised a company of cavalry, which was attached to the Seventh New York Cavalry. Mr. Ellsworth was elected captain of his company. In 1862 he was assigned to duty upon the staff of General James S. Wadsworth and continued attached to his staff until that lamented general was killed in one of the battles of the Wilderness. Mr. Ellsworth then joined the staff of the Adjutant-General of the Army and gained the rank of colonel, which he held until the close of the war in 1865.

Returning to Lockport at the close of the war, Colonel Ellsworth formed a partnership with the late Judge Lamont, which continued un-

til Judge Lamont became a Judge of the Supreme Court. Colonel Ellsworth gained a fine law practice and now may be considered the head of the Niagara county bar.

In the course of recent years Colonel Ellsworth has held several political positions of prominence. From 1870 to 1878 he was Collector of Customs at Suspension Bridge. In 1881 he was elected to the Senate from the old Thirtieth Senate district by a vote of 17,011 to 12,836 cast for Angus L. Tompkins, Democrat. Colonel Ellsworth served his constituents so well that in 1883 he was re-elected, receiving 15,884 votes to 12,223 cast for Frank H. Martin, Democrat.

Colonel Ellsworth at the close of his second term as Senator in 1885 retired from the Senate and did not again return to political life until 1895, when once more he was elected to the Senate; this time from the new Forty-fifth district. He received 14,321 votes to 9,736 cast for David Millar, Democrat, and 348 for Daniel Sullivan, Populist.

Senator Ellsworth is a director of the Holly Manufacturing Company of Lockport, president of the National Exchange Bank, vice-president of the Niagara County National Bank, director in the Niagara Paper Mills and Traders' Company, and in the Hartford Paper Company at Middleport.

Senator Ellsworth is a member of the Senate Committees on Finance, Cities, Judiciary, and Chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Senator Ellsworth in 1896 introduced the following bills of interest: Providing path for bicycles and taxing cycles; increasing the compensation of Supreme Court judges, except in the First Judicial District; providing for the construction of a bridge by the Niagara River Tunnel Company; providing that the County Clerk of Niagara county shall be a salaried officer; giving a lien on sandstone to sandstone quarrymen; providing for a drainage of lands at Niagara Falls; regulating the catching of fish in the Niagara river; providing that railroads shall give certain checks for baggage; incorporating the city of North Tonawanda; amending the Railroad Law regarding foreclosures; providing for a removal of the Niagara Reservation Commissioners and transfer of their duties to the State Board of Fish, Game and Forestry; in relation to the employment of soldiers and sailors.

John Francis Ahearn.

John Francis Ahearn, Democrat, who represents the Tenth Senate district, one of the New York districts, was born in New York, of Irish parentage, on April 18, 1853, and was educated at the public schools of New York. He has been a clerk in various well-known business houses.

In 1882 he entered public life as a Member of the Assembly from one of the New York city districts; and as such was a member of the Committee on Railroads; upon his retirement from the Assembly he became clerk in one of the police courts of New York, and in that position gained great popularity in the part of the city where he lives.

In 1889, as the candidate of the County Democracy for Senator, he

defeated Thomas F. Grady, a strong Tammany Hall candidate. In 1891 Mr. Ahearn was re-elected and also in 1893. In the Senate of 1890-91 he was a member of the noted Fassett Committee, which made such a thorough examination of the departments of government of the city of New York, and submitted a report which attracted national attention.

Senator Ahearn has been the special champion in the Legislature of the members of the fire department of New York city and has passed many laws in their interest.

In the year 1895 Mr. Ahearn was again elected to the Senate by a vote of 11,408, over Geo. W. Kram, Republican, 3,800; James Oliver, State Democracy, 1,116, and Gustav Nauman, Socialistic Labor, 819. Mr. Ahearn was appointed to the following committees in 1896: Cities, Insurance and Agriculture.

Senator Ahearn in 1896 introduced the following bills of interest: Providing for the erection of a bridge across the East river at Ward's Island; increasing the police pension fund; prohibiting the dumping of refuse at Battery park, New York; exempting physicians from jury duty; concerning the safe use of steam power; concerning the guarantors and sureties of foreign corporations; concerning the acquisition of property for cemeteries; prohibiting the wearing of badges of the Grand Army of the Republic; providing for the credit of city accounts by the board of estimate and apportionment of New York; giving the Court of Claims power to hear claims of auctioneers for compensation by the State; authorizing the transformation of mutual insurance companies into stock companies; increasing the pensions to be granted to the widows and orphans of mem-

bers of the fire department; concerning the compensation of jurors.

Edgar T. Brackett.

Edgar Truman Brackett, the Republican who represents the Twenty-eighth Senate district, composed of the counties of Saratoga, Schenectady and Washington, was born at Emerson's Corners, in the town of Wilton, Saratoga county, N. Y., July 30, 1853. In his childhood his parents removed to Mount Vernon, Linn county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. In 1872 he graduated from the classical course of Cornell College at Mount Vernon, a denominational institution of learning, under the management of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In September of the same year, he came to Saratoga Springs and began the study of law in the office of Pond & French. He was admitted to the bar at the Elmira General Term in June, 1875, and in the same month received from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts. In the spring of 1876 he became a member of the law firm of Pond, French & Brackett, which continued for twelve years, and later, the head of the firm of Brackett, Butler & Baucus. He is now practicing his profession alone, and his clientage is among the largest of any Saratoga lawyers. He is frequently sought by other attorneys to assist in the trying of cases before juries, or in the argument of appeals before the appellate tribunals, and has won some notable legal victories in Washington county.

Mr. Brackett was elected to the Senate by a vote of 18,558. His opponents received the following vote: Charles O. McCready, Democrat, 10,117; Richard L. Dunning, Prohibition, 1,003; Phillip S. Dorland,

Populist, 110. Senator Brackett was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Villages, and a member of the Judiciary, Railroads and Public Education Committees.

Senator Brackett, among other interesting bills presented by him in 1896, introduced the following: Making an appropriation for the armory at Whitehall, and for the South Bay bridge; amending the Town Law relative to hospitals; providing for the publication of certain articles of the Railroad Law; providing for a survey of the upper valley of the Hudson river; in relation to the navigation of the Hudson river; to improve it; in relation to the protection of woodcock and grouse; providing for the public printing, other than legislative; in relation to the Capitol Commissioner; relating to the stocking of ponds with trout; in relation to the extension of existing street railways; in regard to the surrender of plank-roads in control of transportation companies to local authorities.

Walter L. Brown.

Walter Livingstone Brown, who represents the Thirty-third Senate district, Otsego and Herkimer counties, was born in Carlisle, Schoharie county, September 5, 1846. He was educated in the common schools.

In 1868 his father removed to Sharon Hill, and Mr. Brown went to Albany and entered the employ of L. Pruyn & Son, where he continued till 1872. September 1st of that year he located at Oneonta and engaged in the hardware business, in which he has since continued. He also engaged in farming, having a dairy of forty cows.

Mr. Brown is quite prominent as a farmer, being one of the organizers of the Central New York Agri-

cultural Society at Oneonta in 1874, and its president most of the time since its organization. He served for five years in the Twenty-third Separate Company, being its Lieutenant most of the time. For many years he has been a member of the Local Board of the Oneonta State Normal School.

Mr. Brown went into politics in 1878 as a Republican, and has been quite active and stood high in the councils of his party ever since. For seven years he represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, serving as a member of the Committee on Equalization and other important committees. In 1888 he was elected Member of the Assembly from Otsego county and served for five years, representing the Second district of Otsego county four times and the county once. The first two years he served on appropriation committees, but after that the Legislature was Democratic. He has served as Trustee of the village of Oneonta for one year; he served in the village fire department for five years, and since then has been an exempt fireman. Mr. Brown is married but has no children.

Mr. Brown's vote for Senator was 13,173; William A. Thayer, Democrat, his only opponent, received 8,798. Mr. Brown is Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, and a member of the Finance Committee, of Internal Affairs and of Towns and Counties.

Senator Brown, in the year 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the armory at Mohawk; amending the Game Law, relative to squirrels; concerning the apportionment of race track money among the agricultural fairs, in accordance with the Agricultural Law; providing for the erection of a memorial to General Nicho-

las Herkimer; concerning notices of injuries from the negligence of public authorities; amending the Game Law for the protection of the Mongolian pheasant and private grounds; in relation to eel-weirs and pots in the Chemung and Delaware rivers; amending generally the law relative to the taxable transfers of property.

Dr. George W. Brush.

George W. Brush, Republican, who represents the Fourth Senate district, which covers a part of Kings county, was born at West Hills, in the town of Huntington, Long Island, State of New York, in 1842.

His early years were spent on his father's farm, which has been in the family since the early settlement of the island. He went to the district school and the Town Academy, and in 1861 enlisted as a private in the Forty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

He served throughout the war, was promoted to the rank of captain, and resigned on account of ill health in December, 1865, having contracted malarial fever in Florida. His service was chiefly in the Department of the South, at the sieges of Forts Pulaski and Sumter, and several important battles. In January, 1867, he received the Congressional Medal of Honor for "conspicuous gallantry" in an engagement on the Ashepoo river, S. C., in May, 1864, where he commanded a boat, which by repeated trips, rescued some four hundred men from a stranded steamer, under a fierce fire of shot and shell from a rebel battery.

Dr. Brush was from boyhood an enthusiastic abolitionist. Under General Hunter he aided in forming one of the first regiments of colored troops in the Department of the South, and it was while serving with



JOHN PALMER.
SECY OF STATE.



ADDISON B. COLVIN,
STATE TREAS.



JAMES A. ROBERTS,
COMPTROLLER.



THEODORE E. HANCOCK,
ATTY. GENERAL.



CAMPBELL W. ADAMS,
STATE ENGINEER.



ANDREW DAVIDSON,
DEPUTY SECRETARY
OF STATE.



WILLIAM J. MORGAN,
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER.



W. E. MERRIMAN,
SECOND DEPUTY
COMPTROLLER.



JAMES HALL,
STATE GEOLOGIST.



HUGH HASTINGS,
STATE HISTORIAN.



FRED. EASTON,
SUPERINTENDANT PUBLIC
BUILDINGS.



F.D. KILBURN
SUPT. OF BANKING
DEPT.



LOUIS F. PAYN.
SUPT. OF INSURANCE



H.H. LYMAN
STATE EXCISE COM'ER



CHARLES R. SKINNER
SUPT. OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION



DANFORTH E. AINSWORTH
DEP. SUPT. OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



HOWARD J. ROGERS
2ND DEP. SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



JOHN T. McDONOUGH
COMR. OF LABOR STATISTICS



CHAS. A. WIETING
COMR. OF AGRICULTURE



AUSTIN LATHROP
SUPT. OF STATE PRISONS



GEO. W. ALDRIDGE
SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS



W. M. GRIFFITH PRIVATE SECY.
TO THE GOVERNOR



GOVERNORS

STAFF



CHAS. W. TILLINGHAST 220
ADJUTANT GENERAL



M. O. TERRY
SURGEON GENERAL



H. CARROLL
CHIEF OF ARTILLERY



H. T. NOYES
COMMISSARY GENERAL



B. FLAGLER,
CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.



COL. A. J. MYER
A. D. C.



COL. H. L. SATTERLEE,
A. D. C.



E. M. HOFFMAN
INSPECTOR
GEN'L.



GEN. W. M. KIRBY
INSPECTOR 'I' RIFLE PRACTICE



S. F. KNEELAND
JUDGE ADVOCATE GEN'L.



W. M. HUGHES
QUARTERMASTER GEN'L.



COL. H. B. MOORE, JR.
A.D.C.



COL. H. W. SACKETT
A.D.C.



COL. J. F. DOYLE, JR.
A.D.C.



COL. F. C. HAM
A.D.C.



COL. E. E. BRITTON
A.D.C.



COL. G. C. TREADWELL
MILITARY SECY.



SEN. RICHARD HIGGIE
1ST DIST.



SEN. THEODORE KOEHLER
2ND DIST.



SEN. FRANK GALLAGHER
3RD DIST.



SEN. GEORGE W. BRUSH
4TH DIST.



SEN. PETER H. MCNULTY
6TH DIST.



SEN. MICHAEL J. COFFEY
5TH DIST.



SEN. PATRICK H. MCCARREN
7th DIST.



SEN. ALBERT A. WRAY
8th DIST.



SEN. JULIUS L. WIEMAN
9th DIST.



SEN. JOHN F. AHLARI
10th DIST.



SEN. TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN
11th DIST.



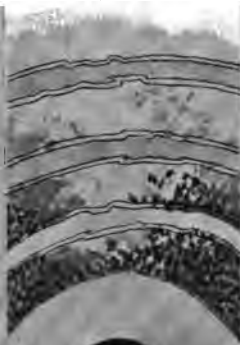
SEN. SAMUEL J. FOLEY
12th DIST.



SEN. BERNARD F. MARTIN
13th DIST.



SEN. THOMAS F. GRADY
14TH DIST.



SEN. FRANK D. PAVEY
15TH DIST.



SEN. LOUIS MUNZINGER
16TH DIST.



SEN. MAURICE FEATHERSTON
18TH DIST.



SEN. CHARLES B. PAGE
17TH DIST.



SEN. JOHN FORD
19TH DIST.



SEN. JACOB A. CANTOR
20TH DIST.



SEN. CHARLES L. GUY
21ST DIST.



SEN. JAMES I. BURNS
22ND DIST.



SEN. CLARENCE LEXOW
23RD DIST.



SEN. WILLIAM C. DALEY
24TH DIST.



SEN. CHARLES DAVIS
25TH DIST.



SEN. JOHN GRANT
26TH DIST.



SEN. HOBART KRUM
27TH DIST.



SEN. EDGAR T. BRACKETT
28TH DIST.



SEN. MYER NUSSBAUM
29TH DIST.



SEN. LEGRAND C. TIBBITTS
30TH DIST.



SEN. GEORGE GHAHON
31ST DIST.



SEN. GEORGE R. MALBY
32ND DIST.



SEN. WALTER L. BROWN
33RD DIST.



SEN. HENRY J. COGGESHALL
34TH DIST.



SEN. JOSEPH MULLIN
35TH DIST.



SEN. HORACE WHITE
36TH DIST.



SEN. NEVADA N. STRANAHAN
37TH DIST.



SEN. WILLIAM E. JOHNSON
38th DIST.



SEN. BENJAMIN M. WILCOX
39th DIST.



SEN. EDWIN C. STEWART
40th DIST.



SEN. JOHN S. SHEPPARD
41st DIST.



SEN. JOHN RAINES
42nd DIST.



SEN. CORNELIUS R. PARSONS
43rd DIST.



SEN. HENRY HARRISON
44TH DIST.



SEN. TIMOTHY E. ELLSWORTH
45TH DIST.



SEN. LESTER H. HUMPHREY
46TH DIST.



SEN. CHARLES LAMY
47TH DIST.



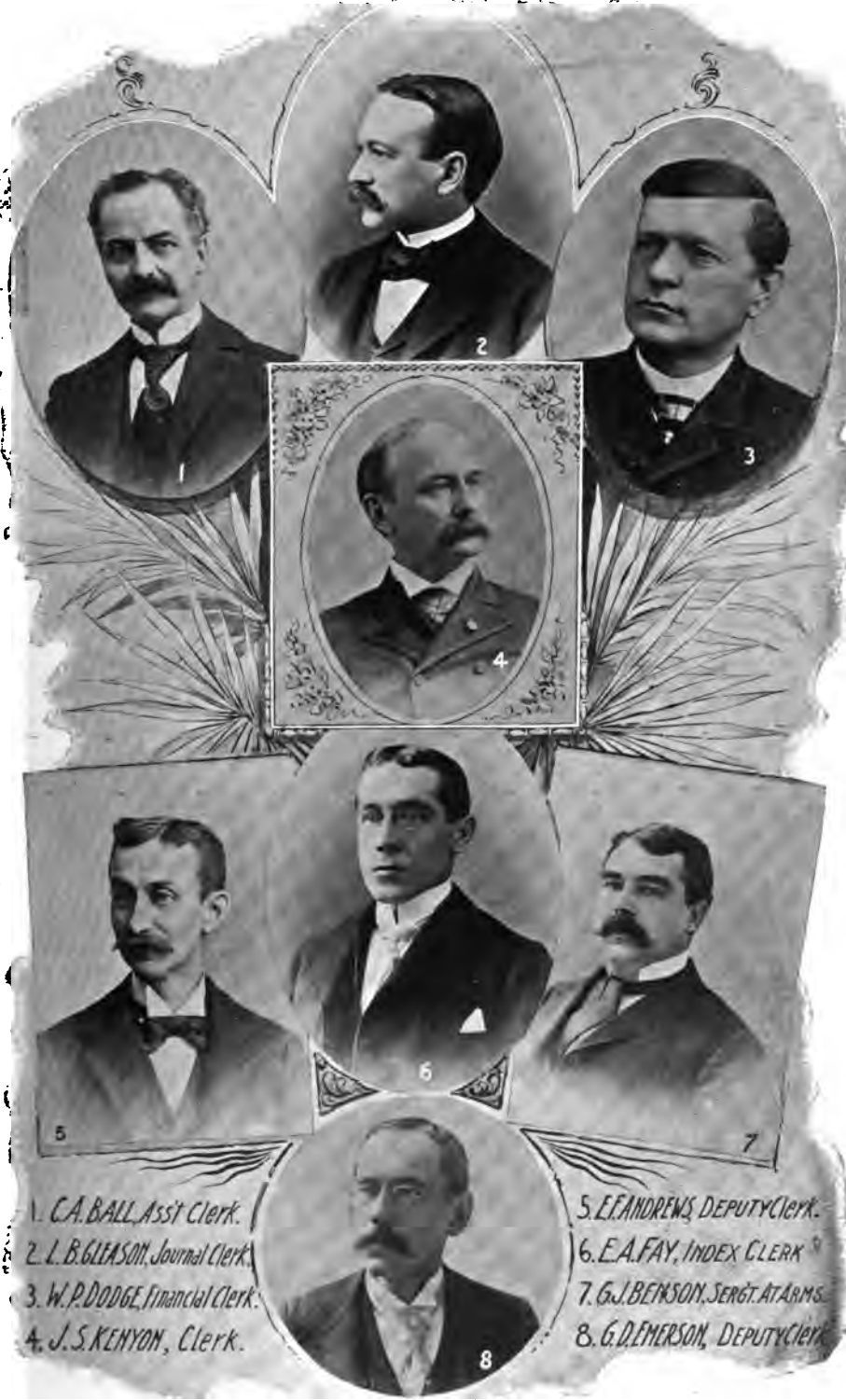
SEN. SIMON SIEBERT
48TH DIST.



SEN. GEORGE A. DAVIS
49TH DIST.



SEN. FRANK W. HIGGINS
50TH DIST.



1. C.A. BALL, Ass't Clerk.
 2. L.B. GLEASON, Journal Clerk.
 3. W.P. DODGE, Financial Clerk.
 4. J.S. KENYON, Clerk.

5. E.F. ANDREWS, DEPUTY CLERK.
 6. E.A. FAY, INDEX CLERK.
 7. G.J. BENSON, SERGT. AT ARMS.
 8. G.D. EMERSON, DEPUTY CLERK.



S. D. COOPER
ASST. JOURNAL CLERK



ERFORD
ASST. INDEX CLERK



L. G. DE CANT
CLERK FINANCE COMM.



W. P. BELDEN
DEPUTY CLERK



S. C. GREEN
POSTMASTER



M. J. CALLAHAN
DEPUTY CLERK



G.W. McELROY
DEPUTY CLERK



N.C. SMITH
CLERK JUDICIARY COMMITTEE



S.E. MARVIN JR.
PRESIDENT'S CLERK



W.A. ROBBINS CLERK
CITIES COMMITTEE



J. TANGO JR.
PRESIDENT'S MESSENGER



F.M. JACKSON
GENERAL COMMITTEE CLERK



F.J. DAVIS
GENERAL COMMITTEE CLERK



H. B. WHITBECK
MESSENGER



F. TALLMAN
CLERK CODES COMMITTEE



J. C. GREZINGER
CLERK CANAL COMMITTEE



L. C. LINCOLN
CLERK RAILROAD COMMITTEE



M. S. CRAWFORD
GENERAL COMMITTEE CLERK



F. W. KRISTELLER
GENERAL COMMITTEE CLERK

this regiment (the Thirty-fourth United States Colored Troops) that the incident referred to above occurred.

A few years after returning to Brooklyn, he began the study of medicine and graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in 1876, since which time he has practiced his profession. He has also found time to interest himself in charitable and church work. For twenty-five years a member of Plymouth Church, he served as a member of the board of deacons and superintendent of the Sunday School, and has continued in similar lines of work in the Central Congregational Church, of which he is now a member. He is married and has one son. He has been an interested student of political affairs and an earnest advocate of higher and purer standards and methods. He called the first conference at his house, which resulted in the now famous "Committee of One Hundred." He has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and when in 1894 the nomination to the Assembly came to him entirely unsought, he felt it a matter of duty to accept it, although at considerable personal sacrifice, and was elected by a plurality of nearly nine hundred in a Democratic district.

He is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of the Grant Post of Brooklyn, and was one of the guard of honor at Mt. McGregor at the funeral of General Grant. He was for two years assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and for four years, 1890-1894, President of the Board of

Examining Surgeons for Pensions in Brooklyn. He is also a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, a delegate to the State Medical Society, consulting surgeon to the Bedford Dispensary, and consulting physician to the Bushwick Hospital, a member of the Kings County Republican Committee, and other clubs. He is Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the Senate, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Cities.

Senator Brush in 1896 introduced the following interesting bills: Providing for the abatement of nuisances on Newtown creek on Long Island; authorizing a resubmission of the question of the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn to the voters in those cities; amending the charter of Brooklyn relative to charitable purposes and in regard to the government of hospitals; repealing the laws relative to mining discoveries; establishing a training school for boys in Brooklyn; providing for a division of the department of public works of Brooklyn; concerning judicial sales in Brooklyn; incorporating the Pharmaceutical Society of Brooklyn; regulating and lowering telephone charges; making married women the guardians of their children; in relation to the Institute of Arts and Sciences; concerning the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department; concerning the improvement of the City Hall of Brooklyn.

James Irving Burns.

James Irving Burns, who represents the Twenty-second district, which consists of the county of Westchester, was born in Biddeford, Maine, on August 10, 1843. He was educated at Colgate Univer-

nity, Hamilton, N. Y., and at Union College, graduating from the latter with the degree of A. B. He is also a graduate of Columbia Law School, Washington, D. C., where he received the degree of LL. B. He also subsequently received the honorary degree of A. M. from Colgate University.

He was for several years secretary and treasurer of Rutgers Female College, New York city, and Superintendent of the Bonded Warehouse of the Port under President Arthur. He was also a member of the Republican County Committee. He is a lawyer by profession. He is an officer in many public and private institutions. After moving to Yonkers, where he now resides, he took a prominent part in public matters. He was an Alderman for two years, declining a re-election. He also served as School Trustee. He was a Member of Assembly in 1887, 1888, 1890 and 1895, serving on the Railroad and Cities Committees and as Chairman of the Insurance Committee. He has always been an active and leading Republican, serving as Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of his city for ten consecutive years, and has been honored by his party as many years by being sent as a delegate to the Republican State conventions. He is married.

Mr. Burns was Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment of the Assembly in 1895, and was also a member of the Committee on Railroads and of the Committee on Fisheries and Game.

Mr. Burns was elected to the Senate by a vote of 14,847. His Democratic opponent, Charles P. McClelland, received 13,256, and Henry R. Godstre, an independent candidate, 553. Senator Burns is Chair-

man of the Senate Insurance Committee and also a member of the following committees: Commerce and Navigation, Codes, and Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Senator Burns introduced in 1896, among other bills, the following measures: Making an appropriation for the enlargement of Sing Sing prison; making an appropriation for the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford; concerning the giving of security for costs by nonresidents; prohibiting the placing of street railway tracks on the Albany post road; for the sanitary protection of water for the new aqueduct of New York; giving a lien on property to mechanics and laborers; amending the Insurance Law, relative to credit guaranty corporations; concerning the price of illuminating gas in cities of less than 90,000 inhabitants; establishing an additional inferior court in New York city.

Jacob A. Cantor.

Jacob A. Cantor, Democrat, who represents in the Senate the Twentieth district, which is made up of Assembly districts in the city of New York, was born in New York on December 6, 1854, and, therefore, is in his forty-third year of age. His parents were English people from London, England. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and when fourteen years old obtained employment in the law office of William W. Peck. In 1870 he entered the employment of Webster & Craig, a law firm having in Mr. Webster a son-in-law of Governor Hamilton Fish. In 1872 Mr. Cantor became a journalist, having been invited by Manton Marble, then editor of the New York World, to become a member of its city staff. Mr. Cantor did hard and able work as a reporter until 1877, in the

meantime attending the University Law School and graduating from it in 1875. In 1879 Mr. Cantor actively entered upon law practice in partnership with William D. Hennen, author of the Louisiana Digest, and subsequently with Charles E. Coddington, author of legal treatises on trade and law. In 1884 Mr. Cantor was elected a Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-third district of New York city, being the only Tammany Hall candidate elected to office from any Assembly district in that fall. His plurality over Leroy B. Crane, Republican, who had represented the district the year previously, was 489. He and William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo, who was then also serving his first term as an Assemblyman, at once took a commanding position in the Assembly. There were only fifty-five Democrats to seventy-three Republicans, and the young men had to exercise great tact to make the minority's influence felt; but this they succeeded in doing, as their opponents acknowledged. Mr. Cantor was a member in this house of the important Committee on Education. The following year Mr. Cantor was also a Member of the Assembly, and his rapid advance in the esteem of his fellow members was indicated by his appointment as a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Cantor was thus an Assemblyman in 1885, 1886 and 1887. He was the author while in the Assembly of an act of legislation of great importance, namely, the well-known "Cantor Act," which compels the sale of street railway franchises at auction, and the payment by street railways organized under it of a percentage on their receipts to the cities through which they run, for the use of their streets. In 1887 Mr. Cantor was elected a member

of the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1889, 1891, 1893 and 1895. He was elected on each occasion but the last from the Tenth Senate district of New York. He was the candidate of the Democrats for President pro tem. of the Senate in the first year of his service in the Senate, an unusual compliment. Mr. Cantor is a strong speaker, and, therefore, frequently has been one of the campaign orators of the Democratic party. He is an active member and former trustee of the Press Club.

Mr. Cantor is the Democratic leader in the Senate. Mr. Cantor, as already stated, was re-elected to the Senate in 1895. His vote was 11,608, and that of his opponents was as follows: Moses B. Cohen, Republican, 8,108; John A. Henneberry, State Democracy, 1,914; Aaron Henry, Socialistic Labor, 1,103.

Senator Cantor is a member of the following committees: Finance, Rules, Judiciary and Insurance.

Senator Cantor was the Democratic leader in 1896, and introduced among others the following bills: Providing for the disposition of the State buildings at Atlanta, Georgia; converting the Manhattan Hospital for the Insane into a State institution; providing for the payment of \$1,000,000 of arrears of taxes due the State from New York city; remitting the water assessment of charitable institutions and hospitals; concerning oaths and acknowledgments by persons in foreign countries; defining the powers of the Department of Charities and Correction of New York; defining the Mechanic's Lien Law; authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to allow claims against cities; incorporating the New York Carbide and Acetylene Com-

pany; concerning insolvent debtors; appropriating money for a monument to the Third Cavalry in the Shenandoah valley; incorporating the Elevated Railroad Passenger Insurance Company; providing for a reorganization of the police department of New York; providing for the punishment and prosecution of trusts; making an appropriation for the College of the City of New York; making an appropriation for the new Capitol.

George Chahoon.

George Chahoon, Republican, who represents the Thirty-first Senate district, within whose boundaries are the counties of Clinton, Essex and Warren, was born at Sherburne, in Chenango county, February 2, 1840. The previous offices that he has held have been that of Mayor of Richmond, Virginia, and a Supervisor in Clinton county. He was formerly an iron manufacturer but now is a maker of sulphite spruce pulp.

Mr. Chahoon's vote for Senator was 11,906; Hiram Walworth, Democrat, received 5,162; and the Prohibition candidate, George L. Washburn, 100 votes.

Senator Chahoon is a member of the following committees: Railroads, Forest, Fish and Game, Miscellaneous Corporations and Agriculture.

Senator Chahoon in 1896 introduced among others the following bills: Legalizing the expenditures of certain highway commissioners; relative to the sale and redemption of lands sold under taxes; concerning the care of insane convicts of the Clinton State prison; regarding the protection of railway employes by the use of air brakes; regarding the rate of interest on unpaid taxes.

Michael J. Coffey.

Michael J. Coffey, Democrat, represents the Fifth Senate district, which takes in wards of the city of Brooklyn. Mr. Coffey was born in Ireland in 1842, but his parents brought him to America when he was a child, and he was educated in Brooklyn. He lives at 42 Fourth place in that city. His business is that of a contractor. He has been steadily in public life for many years. He was first elected an Alderman in 1867, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn from 1868 to 1872, and again from 1886 to 1893. He had become so prominent in the Democratic party that in 1892 and 1893 he was elected President of the Board of Aldermen. In 1873 Mr. Coffey was elected Assemblyman, and served as an Assemblyman in the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. He returned to the Assembly in 1884 and was also an Assemblyman in 1885. His vote for Senator in 1893 was 18,337, and he had a plurality over William H. Quinn, the Republican candidate, of 1,338.

Mr. Coffey was elected to the Senate of 1896-98, by a vote of 10,070; Harry A. Hanbury, the Republican candidate, receiving 6,120; and the other candidates, John A. Hennessy, Reform Democrat, and Alfred C. Kilm, Socialistic Labor, 4,567 and 264, respectively.

Senator Coffey is a member of the following committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Military Affairs, Public Health and Roads and Bridges.

Senator Coffey introduced in 1896, among other bills, the following: Lowering the price of gas in Brooklyn; authorizing the alteration of railway fares; lowering telephone charges; providing for the improvement of the Elghth ward of Brook-

lyn; defining the fire limits of Brooklyn; for the improvement of Kings county roads.

Henry J. Coggeshall.

Henry J. Coggeshall, Republican, who represents the Thirty-fourth district, which is composed of Oneida county, was born at Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., of New England ancestry, April 28, 1845. His early education was obtained at the seminary in his native village, from which he graduated in 1862. Soon after his graduation he began the study of law with E. H. Lamb, Esq., at Waterville, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and he has since practiced law at Waterville. He was Assistant District Attorney of Oneida county, 1869-72, and County Clerk, 1880-83. He is a ready and pleasing speaker, of decided popularity, and possesses wide repute as a lecturer.

He was a Member of Assembly in 1873, serving on the Committees on the Judiciary and Manufacture of Salt; was a member of the Senate in 1884-85, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations and member of the Judiciary, Commerce and Navigation, Canals, Public Buildings, and Engrossed Bills; in 1886-87, serving as Chairman of Miscellaneous Corporations and member of the Judiciary; in 1888-89, serving as Chairman of Miscellaneous Corporations and member of Railroads and Grievances; in 1890-91, serving on important committees, and taking a prominent part in debates; and was re-elected by a plurality of 1,567, his opponents being Thomas E. Kenny, Democrat, and — Hoxsie, Prohibitionist. In the Senate he has advocated and passed bills to abolish the State paper; to prohibit the adulteration

of food; to prefer soldiers in civil service examinations; to exempt disabled soldiers from poll tax; to make the 30th day of May a legal holiday; to abolish imprisonment of insolvent debtors; to prohibit employment of children under thirteen years of age in manufactories, and to regulate the hours of labor therein; to prohibit the use of substitutes for hops in the manufacture of ale and beer; to prohibit the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; and to substitute electricity in place of hanging in the execution of criminals.

Mr. Coggeshall was re-elected to the Senate of 1896-98 on an independent Republican ticket, receiving a vote of 15,591. The "regular" Republican candidate, Frederick G. Weaver, received 10,828 votes; Harvey Ferris, Democrat, 1,022; and William D. Towsley, Prohibitionist, 702.

Senator Coggeshall is a member of the following committees of the Senate: Commerce and Navigation, Codes, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Roads and Bridges.

Senator Coggeshall in 1896, among other bills of importance, introduced the following: Regulating the price of gas in cities; amending the Grade Crossing Act; forbidding the cutting of unclean and impure ice for domestic purposes; providing for the lighting of elevated railway cars in New York city; lengthening the life of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company; giving additional powers to trust companies; relative to the construction of cycle paths in Oneida county; making an appropriation for the State armory at Utica; making an appropriation for the improvement of the Black River canal; making appropriations for the Rome Custodial Asylum; providing

was chosen major of the regiment January 4, 1886, and October 14th of 1895 was elected lieutenant-colonel to succeed Colonel Johnson. Colonel Davis is a member of De-Molay Lodge, Keystone Council, Buffalo Chapter, and Lake Erie Commandery.

Mr. Davis received 12,571 votes for Senator. His opponents and their vote were: John R. Veeder, Democrat, 6,647; John A. Sayles, Populist, 510; and William F. Koenig, Socialistic Labor, 201.

Senator Davis is Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and also a member of the Judiciary, Commerce and Navigation and Penal Institutions Committees.

Senator Davis in 1896, among other bills, introduced the following of interest: Making an appropriation for the Thomas Asylum for Indian Children; making an appropriation for the Collins Homoeopathic Hospital for the Insane; defining the term "newspaper;" making the office of sheriff of Erie county a salaried one; concerning crematories in the counties of Kings, Erie, Queens, Rockland and Westchester counties; relative to a change of place of business of corporations; appropriating money for the Tonawanda armory; relative to certain consents of street railways.

Maurice Featherson.

Maurice Featherson, Democrat, who represents the Eighteenth Senate district, one of the New York city districts, in the Senate, was born in 1862 in New York city.

Mr. Featherson was educated in the public schools of New York. He is President of the New York Sand and Gravel Company. His previous occupation was that of Master Machinist in the Fire Department of New York city.

At the State election of 1895 Mr. Featherson received 11,221 votes to 5,333 cast for J. Philip Berg, Republican; 1,408 votes cast for Richard Morton, Socialistic Labor; and 603 votes cast for James Meehan, of the State Democracy. He is a member of the Committee on Railroads and of the Committee on Villages.

Senator Featherson in 1896 introduced the following bills of interest: Authorizing the judges of district courts to alter a judgment; increasing the legal precautions to be taken against fire; forbidding the use of foreign material in the improvement of street pavements; providing for the registration of plumbers.

Samuel J. Foley.

Samuel J. Foley, Democrat, who represents the Twelfth Senate district, a part of New York city, was born of Irish-Canadian parents at Quebec, July 10, 1862. He moved to New York when a child and was educated at the public and night schools of the city. Since 1876 he has been a buyer of dry goods for export with the house of E. D. Cordes & Co. He is married. He was elected to the Assembly in 1890 as a Tammany Democrat by 212 plurality over Gustav Menninger, County Democracy, who represented the district in the preceding Assembly, and Socialist and Prohibition nominees, and was re-elected by 923 plurality over John Simpson, Republican. In 1892 he was elected a third time by a plurality of 1,739 over three other candidates.

Mr. Foley, in the session of 1892, was the author of a general bill codifying the excise laws of the State. It provided for the sale of liquor on Sunday, a provision which was dropped when the bill came to

be considered in committee. It also provided for the granting of licenses to sell liquor at night and had a "police spy" clause. The bill was a thorough revision of the excise statutes of the State, and was favorably reported to the Assembly. This bill became a law. He also introduced a bill making the term of office of the Aldermen of New York two years. This was passed by the Assembly.

Mr. Foley in 1893 presented to the Legislature only one important bill, one giving the State's consent to the purchase of land by the United States in New York city as a site for a new custom-house.

In 1895 Mr. Foley was elected to the Senate, receiving 11,120 votes; Alexander S. Williams, Republican, 5,279; Herman Miller, Socialistic Labor, 2,595; and David Schwartz, Good Government, 606. Senator Foley is a member of the following committees: Canals, Taxation and Retrenchment, Public Education and Penal Institutions.

Senator Foley in 1896 introduced the following bills of interest: Providing for the repavement of Fifth avenue, New York; authorizing the construction of pneumatic tubes beneath the North river; regarding the restriction on the sale of liquors near churches; concerning the payment of the expenses of officers whose title to office is assailed; limiting the time of actions relative to slander; regulating the use of sidewalks in New York; concerning the fees of pawnbrokers; incorporating the Investment Guarantee and Insurance Company.

John Ford.

John Ford, Republican, who represents the Nineteenth Senate district, was born in Orleans county, July 28, 1862. He was forced by

stress of circumstances to spend the years of his childhood and youth toiling as a farm laborer, with no educational advantages beyond a few terms of desultory attendance at the district school when employment was not to be had, and was called upon by filial duty to contribute every cent of his surplus earnings to the support of dependent relatives until he had passed his majority. He has fought his way with indomitable pluck and perseverance to a distinguished place in the ranks of the rising young men of New York.

While working in the stone quarries of Medina, N. Y., he concluded that, having thus far labored for others, it was time to do something for himself. A college education had long been the goal of his ambition and he set about its attainment with determined vigor. While hewing stone he began his studies and gave to them all his energy not expended wielding sledge and hammer. Within fifteen months, five of which were spent in attendance at the Medina Academy, he mastered sufficient Latin, Greek and mathematics to enable him to enter college. But a greater difficulty blocked his path. His employer of the year before had absconded with his whole summer's earnings, leaving him without a cent to pay the college entrance fee, not to speak of the expense for books and board. Nothing daunted, however, he took the competitive examination for a free tuition scholarship to Cornell University, and won it over a number of contestants from first-class schools.

Borrowing a small sum of money from a friend, he started for Cornell and entered a second competitive examination in Latin and Greek for one of the University scholar-

ships. Pitted against him were the flower of the entering class, many of them graduates of the best preparatory schools in the country; but the self-taught youth from the sandstone quarries of Medina triumphantly carried off the prize, which was of the cash value of \$800.

With \$1,100 worth of prizes thus securely in his possession, he entered upon a brilliant University career, winning the highest class and college honors, including a Phi Beta Kappa key, and crowned it all by writing the first prize essay for the prize offered by the American Protective Tariff League, to be competed for by the seniors in all American colleges and universities. He enjoys the unusual distinction of having paid his way through college with prize money, the total of which won by him amounted to \$1,350 during the four years' course.

While at Cornell Mr. Ford began his political career. Finding a decidedly free trade atmosphere surrounding the students under the influence of a Cobdenistic faculty, he set about arraying the latent protection sentiment of the student body in opposition to the economic heresies on which they were daily dieted, and sprang at once into prominence as the leading champion of the protective policy in the University.

He had been an occasional contributor to the "American Economist," the organ of the Tariff League, and his vigorous style attracted the notice of Edward H. Ammidown, then president of the league, who induced him to take a place as associate editor on that journal. He was soon promoted to the editorship, and raised the "Economist" to the plane of the foremost authority on protective doctrine in the country. He left it to

become an editorial writer on the "Press," where he remained through the campaign of 1892. In that year his invaluable "Pocket Cyclopaedia of Protection" was published and distributed by political committees to their speakers and writers throughout the Union. It is a marvel of compact and varied information on every phase of the tariff controversy.

Having studied law in the office of ex-Senator Edmund L. Pitts, in Medina, Orleans county, and pursued preparatory legal studies at Cornell he was, in due time, admitted to the bar, and left the newspaper profession to take up the active practice of the law. Success in this new field has been as marked as elsewhere, and he is to-day one of the most promising of the younger members of the New York bar.

Mr. Ford was made a Senator in 1895 by 13,139 votes. His competitors and their votes were: Louis W. Schultze, Tammany Democrat, 9,799; Wolfgang Goetz, State Democrat, 645; and Charles E. Thompson, Socialistic Labor, 313. Senator Ford is a member of the following five committees of the Senate: Commerce and Navigation, Codes, Banks, Revision, Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Senator Ford in 1896 introduced, among others, the following measures: Providing for a special election, relative to the sale of liquor in New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo; providing for the construction of an additional number of public baths; providing for a survey for an additional water supply; prohibiting the construction of railways on certain streets in New York; making an appropriation for an enlargement of Riverside park, New York; relative to the deposits of minors in savings

banks; relative to the sale of tobacco to children; providing for home rule in taxation; providing for a physical examination by physicians of the same sex; making an appropriation for a public monument to the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment at Winchester, Virginia; prohibiting the distribution of advertising matter, except by United States employes; regulating the transportation of manure in New York city; increasing the police force of New York; providing for the manufacture and inspection of pure beer.

Frank Gallagher.

Frank Gallagher, Democrat, who represents the Third Senate district of Kings county in the Senate, was born in the district he now represents in the Legislature twenty-five years ago. His early education was received in the public schools of Brooklyn and in St. Peter's Academy, Hicks and Warren street, which was established a quarter of a century ago by the Rev. Joseph Fransoli, who, before he died, had the reputation in Catholic circles of having built up the most perfectly equipped parish in the country. Finishing the course in St. Peter's, Mr. Gallagher entered a competitive examination for admission to St. John's College. He secured a free scholarship, and immediately began a collegiate course. At the end of five years he graduated as valedictorian of his class. Two honorary degrees have been conferred on him by his alma mater.

In 1888, two months after leaving college, Mr. Gallagher took up the newspaper business for a livelihood. He secured a place on the staff of the Brooklyn Citizen, where he remained for three years. He then resigned to take up reportorial work

for the Brooklyn Eagle, with which he has since been connected. Mr. Gallagher has worked almost entirely in the political field. He has attended the State conventions of both parties, and has a wide acquaintance with the prominent men in each. He is especially familiar with the politics of Kings county.

Mr. Gallagher carried his Assembly district in 1894, the Fourth, with a plurality of 1,119 over the Republican, Holmes, and 2,400 over the Reform party candidate, James P. Laughlin. Two other candidates, a Prohibitionist and Populist, helped to divide the vote of the district. Mr. Gallagher ran ahead of the local ticket by something like 400 votes. His plurality was phenomenal in consideration of the weakened condition of his party in Kings county, the increased Republican strength, the existence of a third party, and the wholesale disfranchisement of voters resulting from the number of and difficulty in voting the ballots.

Mr. Gallagher is especially popular with all classes in his district. He is president of St. Peter's Catholic Library Association, one of the largest and most influential literary organizations in Brooklyn. Besides, he is a charter member of the Brooklyn Press Club, and a member of the Red Cross Society.

In 1895 Mr. Gallagher was a member of the following Assembly committees: Prisons, Labor and Industries, and Public Education.

Mr. Gallagher received 8,005 votes for Senator and was thus elected Senator over Franklin Woodruff, Republican, who received 5,536; and Emanuel T. Holmes, Socialistic Labor, 128. Mr. Gallagher is a member of the following Senate committees: Canals, Forest, Fish and Game Laws, Internal Affairs of

Towns and Counties, Affairs of Villages and Indian Affairs.

Senator Gallagher in 1896 introduced the following bills of interest: Exempting editors and publishers from jury duty; prohibiting the construction of railways on Adams street, Brooklyn.

Senator Gallagher was in 1897 appointed a member of the Special Legislative Committee to Investigate Trusts, but resigned soon after the organization of the committee owing to illness in his family.

Thomas F. Grady.

Thomas F. Grady, Democrat, who represents the Fourteenth Senate district, a part of New York city, was born in that city on November 20, 1853, and was educated at the De La Salle Institute and St. James' Church Parochial School.

Mr. Grady studied law in a lawyer's office and was admitted to the practice of the law in 1883.

He has had a long public career. A Member of the Assembly in 1877, 1878 and 1879; he was a State Senator in 1882, 1883 and 1889. Then he was appointed a Police Justice and held that position from 1891 to 1895. For many years he has been a prominent member of the Tammany Hall Society.

In 1895 as a candidate for Senator he received 11,806 votes to 6,275 cast for Thomas F. Eager, Republican. Senator Grady, as a member of the Senate of 1896, was appointed a member of the Committee on Cities, Committee on Codes, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Senator Grady in 1896 introduced the following bills of interest: Providing for a uniforming of public employes; providing for the construction of State grain elevators at Buffalo and at New York; forbidding discriminations by railroads

against shippers by the State canals; incorporating the Grand Court of Foresters of America; regarding summonses in district courts of New York; providing for the improvement of Ryan park, New York.

John Grant.

John Grant, who represents the Twenty-sixth Senatorial district, in the Senate, as the successor of the late Senator James Ballantine, was born November 11, 1860, at Margaretville, Delaware county, New York. He is the son of John Grant, Sr., who sat in the Constitutional Convention with Samuel J. Tilden, and at one time served Delaware county as District Attorney.

Mr. Grant was educated at Rhinebeck Academy, Lehigh University, and Santa Rosa Business College, Santa Rosa, California. At the close of his studies, he enjoyed a prolonged tour in Mexico and the United States.

In 1891 Mr. Grant became associated with the People's Bank of Margaretville, and was chosen its cashier, a position he still holds.

In 1894 Mr. Grant founded the Margaretville Messenger, a paper which has become a Republican power in Delaware county.

Mr. Grant is heavily interested in farming and carries on an extensive lumbering and milling business. He is also interested as a considerable stockholder in the Margaretville water works, the Margaretville Fair Association and other local enterprises. He is treasurer of the public school and corporation of Margaretville; foreman of the Hose Company; past-master and treasurer of the Masonic lodge; chancellor commander of the K. of P., and an Odd Fellow and encampment member and a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the New York

Consistory of New York. He has never held public office before. He was a member of the Delaware County Committee for two years, and also the Delaware county member of the Executive Committee of the Republican State League for several years.

Senator Grant succeeded to the committee appointments of Senator Ballantine, which were Railroads, Printed and Engrossed Bills, Forest, Fish and Game Laws, Revision, and Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing.

Charles L. Guy.

Charles L. Guy, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-first Senate district, speaks for a district which contains portions of wards of the city of New York. He was born in New York city on January 6, 1856, and was educated at the public schools of that city and at the College of the City of New York. Subsequently he studied law in a law office of Ellhu Root. He further attended the Columbia College Law School and was admitted to practice law in 1881. Recently he has been a law assistant to the Surrogate of New York county. He lives at 121 Manhattan avenue, in New York. He is a member of the New York Press Club, of the Twilight Club, and of several literary societies. For fifteen years past he has been a member of Tammany Hall. He received for Senator in 1893 the large number of 21,251 votes, having a plurality over his Republican opponent, Abraham Gruber, of 4,128 votes. He was a member of the Committee on General Laws, the Committee on Engrossed Bills, the Committee on Game Laws, the Committee on Public Expenditures of the Senate of 1894 and 1895.

Senator Guy, in the session of 1894-95, introduced a large number of bills concerning New York. The chief of these was a bill appropriating \$750,000 for the improvement of the Riverside drive and park; a bill for a new park in the Twelfth ward; a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the Cathedral parkway; a bill for a new bridge over the Harlem river at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and First avenue, to cost \$2,200,000; a bill concerning the assignment of estates for the benefit of debtors, a bill establishing Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders; a bill for the construction of a new building for municipal purposes in New York; a bill for a drawbridge over the Harlem river; a bill for the improvement of Avenue A, and a bill for the removal of obstructions in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards.

Mr. Guy, as the Tammany Democrat candidate, was re-elected to the Senate in 1895, by a vote of 11,813. George Drake Smith, the Republican candidate, received 10,123 votes. Other candidates and their votes were: John W. Gohlke, Socialistic Labor, 772; John J. Hart, State Democrat, 742; and James H. Hardy, Prohibitionist, 127. Senator Guy is a member of four of the present Senate committees: Finance, Judiciary, Codes, and Privileges and Elections.

Senator Guy in 1896 introduced the following bills of interest: For the improvement of Croton park; for the improvement of the Grand boulevard; for a new park in the Twenty-third ward of New York; for the protection of the Croton aqueduct of New York; for the opening of public places and paving of the streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of New York; provid-

ing penalties for faulty building construction in New York city; providing a sewerage system for the Bronx, Hutchinson and Westchester rivers; providing a system of State roads; providing for the improvement of Pelham bay and Bronx parks; regulating the rate of fare for "through passengers" on the elevated railroads of New York; relative to sales of property by referees.

Henry Harrison.

Henry Harrison, Republican, who represents the Forty-fourth Senate district, which covers half of the city of Rochester (that on the western side of the Genesee river), and the part of Monroe county west of the Genesee river, was born in 1854 at Brockport, Monroe county.

He was educated at the Brockport Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1873. He then entered Rochester University, from which college he was graduated in 1877.

Mr. Harrison is a member of the Local Board of the State Normal School in Brockport. His business is that of a grain and produce dealer. After leaving college he entered the firm of Belden & Co.; which company succeeded the firm of Harrison & Belden, of which his father was partner. This firm is one of the largest shippers and buyers of grain produce in the United States.

One of the Rochester newspapers speaking approvingly of his nomination a few days after he had been nominated by the Republican Senate Convention said:

"No more fitting man could have been nominated for Senator of the West district than Henry Harrison, who now makes his first appearance

in the political arena. That he will make his mark as a statesman goes without saying, because he has been blessed with all the opportunities to acquire knowledge and experience, not only in business affairs, but in popular government. With a well-trained mind, mature judgment and high principles he is eminently fitted to represent the people in the State Senate.

"So popular was Mr. Harrison with the people that long before the convention which nominated him was held he was conceded to be the one who would be chosen. Mr. Harrison being a man of broad ideas, liberal and progressive tendencies, there is no cause to doubt that he will prove a truly representative man unbiased by political partisanship and unprejudiced by social or creed affiliations. He is in a marked degree a man of the people, who believes in popular government on constitutional lines, and values the privileges of American citizenship."

Mr. Harrison was elected to the Senate of 1896-98 by a vote of 9,711. The Democratic candidate, Charles H. Wiltsie, received 7,348. Two other candidates, Clinton H. Howard, Prohibitionist, and Louis Waldorf, Socialistic Labor, received 302 and 122 votes, respectively. Senator Harrison is a member of the following Senate committees: Finance, Banks and Canals.

Senator Harrison, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Concerning the taxable transfers of property; relative to the expenditures of the State Comptroller in collecting taxes; concerning assessments in New York city.

Richard Higbie.

Richard Higbie, Republican, who represents the First Senate district,

Suffolk and Richmond counties, was born of American parents at West Islip, near Babylon, L. I., July 11, 1857. He was educated in the Babylon public schools, and entering mercantile life he was successful, and is now an active merchant, residing in Babylon, and is also a director of the Bank of Amityville and the South Side of Babylon. He is also Supervisor of the town of Babylon, serving his fourth consecutive term. He was elected to the Assembly in 1892, by 793 plurality over William H. Lewis, Democrat, and Pitt, Prohibitionist.

Mr. Higble submitted a bill to the Legislature of 1893, to establish a normal school at Babylon, Suffolk county; a bill incorporating the Sportsmen's Club of Long Island; a bill to erect a bridge over the Great South bay at Southampton, and bills amending the Town Law and the Game Law. Re-elected in 1893.

Mr. Higble, in 1894, was appointed Chairman of the important Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the Assembly, and a member of the Committee on Game Laws, of the Committee on Affairs of Villages, and of the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Higble, in 1894, introduced a bill for the protection of oysters in Hempstead bay; bills amending the game laws; a bill in relation to damage caused by forest fires started by locomotives, and a bill freeing banks, after six months, from liability for paying forged checks.

Mr. Higble, at the election of 1894, received 6,894 votes; L. L. Howell, Democrat, 3,824, and W. F. Halsey, Prohibitionist, 438.

In 1895 Mr. Higble was Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Fisheries and Game, and a member of the Committee on Commerce and

Navigation and of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Higble's vote for Senator was 10,238. His opponents and their votes were: Nathaniel March, Democrat, 8,752; and H. E. Snyder, Populist, 132. Senator Higble is Chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee; he is also a member of the following committees: Finance, Commerce and Navigation, Forest, Fish and Game Laws, and Indian Affairs.

Senator Higble, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Providing for the appointment of a State Commissioner of Road Improvements; enlarging the powers of the State Forestry, Game and Fish Commission; making an appropriation for the Volunteer Life Saving Corps; regarding the fortifications and coast defenses at Southfield; making an appropriation for the purchase of road crushing machines for the State prisons; regulating the width of the tires of highway vehicles; authorizing State aid for towns which engage in road improvement; providing for the election of a commissioner of highways; relating to the construction of fire-proof buildings; providing for the protection of oyster beds; providing for the cultivation of shellfish; providing for aid to aged, decrepit and mentally enfeebled persons.

Frank W. Higgins.

Frank W. Higgins, Republican, represents the Fiftieth Senate district, which comprises the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. He was born at Rushford, Allegany county, on August 18, 1856, and was educated at Pike Seminary and at the Riverview Academy on the Hudson. He became engaged in business at the early age of nineteen years at Stanton, Michigan. His

father was the owner of large amounts of pine and mineral lands in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Mr. Higgins now manages his father's estate and also has stores for the sale of general merchandise in Olean. Mr. Higgins has always been a Republican since he began voting. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1888, held at Chicago. As a Republican candidate for Senator in 1893 he received 19,346 votes, and had a plurality of 8,046 over Urban Prescott, who had the support of the Populists, Democrats, Socialists and Progressive Republicans. In 1894 and 1895 he was Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, of the Committee on Grievances, of the Committee on Joint Library, and was also a member of the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Insurance. Mr. Higgins showed great interest, during his first term as Senator, in the various plans which were suggested for reducing the number of State commissions and the cost of State departments.

Senator Higgins, in the session of 1894-95, paid a great deal of attention, as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, to the bills to reduce the State's expenses, which had his hearty support. He introduced a bill for the adoption of the Olmstead Ballot Distributor; a bill to compel transportation companies to pay their taxes; a bill in relation to the fees of medical examiners, and a bill authorizing the appointment of health officers in towns.

Mr. Higgins was re-elected to the Senate of 1896-98 without opposition. His vote was 16,501. Senator Higgins is Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment,

and also a member of the Finance and Insurance Committees.

Senator Higgins, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Codifying the laws relating to taxation; relative to the leasing of lands for the cultivation of game; relative to the assessment of property in New York city; authorizing Board of Claims to audit claims of county insane asylums; regarding the care of the chancery funds of the State; transferring Indian children to the Thomas Asylum; regarding the sale of land for taxes; amending the public health law; regarding legislative procedure; making an appropriation for the armory at Olean.

Lester Hayden Humphrey.

Lester Hayden Humphrey, Republican, who represents the Forty-sixth Senate district, Allegany, Wyoming and Livingston counties, was born in Sheldon, Wyoming county, N. Y., January 22, 1850. Mr. Humphrey was educated at the common schools and academies at Arcade and Warsaw. He came to Warsaw with his parents to reside in 1865. At the age of nineteen he engaged in the leather trade in which he was reasonably successful, and which he sold out in 1872, to accept a position in the Wyoming County National Bank. In January, 1873, Mr. Humphrey was elected vice-president, and from that time until 1888 he was the bank's executive officer. In 1885 he became associated with W. C. Gounlock in the manufacture of salt at Warsaw. In 1887 salt was discovered in Kansas. Believing that this discovery was bound to revolutionize the salt trade of Kansas and other trans-Missouri States, Gounlock and Humphrey promptly decided to erect a salt plant at Hutchinson, a prosperous

city in Central Kansas. The industry, established first by them in 1888, has grown so that now Kansas ranks next to New York and Michigan in the amount of salt produced, the present annual output being nearly 1,000,000 barrels. In 1888 Mr. Humphrey resigned his position in the bank at Warsaw to devote himself more closely to his salt interests; and for two years thereafter he spent fully one-half of his time in Kansas, he having special charge of that branch of the firm's business until it was sold out in 1890.

On January 22, 1890, Mr. Humphrey was elected president of Wyoming County National Bank, to succeed his uncle, ex-Senator Wolcott J. Humphrey, deceased. This position he has since held. In 1891 Mr. Humphrey disposed of a portion of his salt interests in Warsaw; and in 1893 his copartnership with Dr. Gouinlock was dissolved, Mr. Humphrey retiring from the firm. Previous to this he became associated with Marcus E. Calkins in the erection of a salt plant at Pavillon in Genesee county, to which business he now devotes a portion of his time. He is also interested in the Ithaca Salt Company, at Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Humphrey was married May 18, 1875, to Miss Maude Milton Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., a daughter of Judge O. C. Skinner, who was a judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and a close friend of Abraham Lincoln. They have three children, Onias Skinner, Elizabeth and Maude. Mr. Humphrey was never, until 1895, a candidate for and never held an elective office; but he was always an earnest, active, aggressive Republican, believing thoroughly in the principles of his party, and he was always found

in the thick of the fight for its candidates. For five years he has been Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and during that time no Democrat can boast of having been elected to an office in Wyoming county. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for President. Mr. Humphrey is genial, social and unostentatious. He is an excellent judge of character and a man of unusual executive ability.

Mr. Humphrey's vote for Senator was 13,191. Frank P. Hullette, the Democratic candidate, received 5,880 votes, and William E. Booth, Prohibitionist, 1,421. Senator Humphrey is the Chairman of the Committee on Banks. He is also a member of the Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment, Penal Institutions and Affairs of Villages.

Senator Humphrey, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the Craig Colony for Epileptics; limiting the application of certain articles of the Insurance Law; amending the Banking Law; amending the charters of Wellsville, Cuba, and Perry.

Dr. William E. Johnson.

Dr. William E. Johnson, Republican, who represents the Thirty-eighth Senate district, was born fifty-six years ago at Port Jervis, Orange county. After receiving a common school education he entered the Albany Medical College and was graduated by it with high honors.

Dr. Johnson, upon his graduation, began the practice of medicine at Waverly, in Tioga county. It was then a small town. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he was made examining surgeon for the

district and passed upon the qualifications, physically and mentally, of all the recruits who sought places in the various regiments which were enlisted in the southern tier of counties.

In 1861, Benjamin F. Tracy, later Secretary of the Navy Department, then a struggling young lawyer of Oswego, was appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth New York State Volunteers. He and Dr. Johnson became warm friends, and when the regiment took the field Dr. Johnson went along as assistant surgeon. He was soon promoted to a full surgeoncy, and when Colonel Tracy was made commander of the Third Brigade, Dr. Johnson became the chief of the brigade's medical corps. In that capacity he served until the surrender of General Lee.

Dr. Johnson then returned home and resumed the active practice of his profession at Waverly. He early became interested in politics and strove to re-elect Thomas C. Platt as United States Senator in 1881. In 1888 Dr. Johnson was a Presidential Elector and voted for Benjamin Harrison for President.

Dr. Johnson was elected a Senator by 15,135 votes. His Democratic opponent, William H. Cannon, received 1,613 votes; and Deloss Freeman, Prohibitionist, 267. Senator Johnson is Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs; and also a member of the Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment and of Public Health.

Senator Johnson, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: For the correction of illegal assessments for town improvements; amending the Public Officers Law with regard to village assessors; providing for the filing of the names of the real persons engaged in a business; reimbursing public officials

for their expenses in actions against them; relative to notices of meetings of religious corporations; providing that railroads shall be built within a certain time after their incorporation.

Theodore Koehler.

Theodore Koehler, Democrat, who represents the Second Senate district, Queens county, was born July 30, 1856, in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, and is thirty-nine years of age. He was the first born of six children, and received his early education in the schools of Ahrensboeck and Luebeck. At the age of fifteen he entered upon his apprenticeship in one of the largest business houses in Luebeck, and remained there five years, when he was seized with an irresistible desire to join the army, and volunteered as a sharpshooter in the Emperor's service, though he had not yet attained his majority.

At this time he received a very urgent letter from an old friend and schoolmate to come to the United States and meet him in Philadelphia. Filled with the vision of the wealth to be acquired in the New World, he applied for his release. It was granted, but left him somewhat in the plight of the hero of Edward Everett Hale's story, "The Man Without a Country." He was allowed the period of six months to find a home in another country, failing in which he would be subjected to the rigorous treatment to which a German who has not served in the army is liable.

Fortune at last smiled upon him, and he finally attained a position for which his birth, education and early training fitted him.

He is now engaged, with a competent force of assistants, in an examination of the accounts of Long

Island City, covering a period of adjustment of taxes in Queens many years. county.

In 1892 Mr. Koehler was elected Supervisor from Long Island City, and was re-elected to the same office in 1893 by an unprecedented majority.

The project with which Supervisor Koehler's name is more particularly associated is the construction of the tunnel under Newtown creek.

For the past two or three years his name and deeds have become well known to the people of the entire county of Queens, and they know that in nothing has he proved recreant to a single trust reposed in him. In the matter of good roads he has shown his loyalty to the people's interests by endeavoring to give them highways which could not but conduce to their best interests. Whatever any portion of the county called for and desired he has been thoroughly alive in advocating and furthering, and he has shown his adaptability in so doing by accommodating himself to the circumstances of the hour, so that if one plan did not meet with success he adopted another.

Mr. Koehler was elected to the Senate by a Democratic vote of 12,033. His Republican opponent, John L. Childs, received 11,231 votes; and Charles Mendlestein, 655. Senator Koehler is a member of the Committees on Finance, Insurance and Agriculture.

Senator Koehler, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Providing for a tax on foreign fire insurance companies doing business in Long Island City; in relation to the water supply of Long Island City and amending in various ways the charter of that city; concerning the compensation of the Supervisors of counties; concerning judicial sales in Queens county; regarding true

Hobart Krum.

Hobart Krum, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-seventh district, was born in the town of Fulton, Schoharie county, January 12, 1833, and is sixty-two years old. He was the son of Jonas Krum, who was a prosperous farmer and a good business man. Hobart Krum was reared and worked upon his father's farm until about eighteen years of age. Meantime he attended the district school and, when opportunity afforded, a select school.

He graduated from the academic department of the Union Free School at Chicopee Falls, Mass. He studied law for three years with that sterling lawyer, Abram Becker, of South Worcester, Otsego county, from whose office he was admitted to the bar by General Term at Cooperstown. To more fully perfect himself in the law, he remained in Mr. Becker's office for a year after his admission to the bar. He then located, in 1857, at the village of Schoharie, where he has ever since resided and practiced his profession.

Very early in his practice he tried his own causes without the aid of counsel, and very soon became the counsel of other lawyers. Since then he has tried one side of nearly every important case in Schoharie county. He has always prepared his own briefs and argued his own causes and those in which he was counsel at both the General Term of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. He loves his profession and is devoted to it and the cause of his clients. He is a hard worker and is acknowledged by both bench and bar as one of the most able and honorable lawyers of the State. His integrity and moral character

are beyond reproach. Mr. Krum was the Republican nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial district in 1884, and although at that time the district had a Democratic majority of nearly 7,000, he was defeated by only about 900 votes. It is claimed he would have been elected but for the frauds and dishonest counting in the Democratic cities of Albany and Troy. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-8, and made an excellent record in that body. He was a member of the Republican State Committee for the years 1890-91-92. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884, at Chicago, when James G. Blaine was nominated for President; also to the Republican National Convention in 1868, at Chicago, when Benjamin Harrison was nominated; and also to the Republican National Convention in 1892 at Minneapolis. He has been an active and earnest worker for the Republican party and its candidates, and it is largely owing to his efforts that Schoharie county, that erstwhile Democratic stronghold, has been made debatable ground, and the Democratic majorities in it reduced to trifling proportions.

The sentiment in Schoharie county was unanimous in favor of Mr. Krum's candidacy and nomination for Senator. Schoharie county has never had a Republican Senator, or Member of Assembly, or county officer, and the Republicans of that county, who have faithfully fought for their party's principles and bravely upheld the banner during many years of defeat and discouragement, felt that recognition was due them, now they were at last placed in a district where the

prospects were bright for Republican success. The ability and fitness of Schoharie's chosen candidate was recognized by the Republicans of the other counties composing the Twenty-seventh Senatorial district, and Mr. Krum was nominated.

Mr. Krum was sent to the Senate from the Twenty-seventh district by a Republican vote of 15,615; defeating Henry V. Borst, Democrat, who received 13,088 votes; and Thomas Murphy, Prohibition, whose vote was 795. Mr. Krum was in 1896 made Chairman of the Forest, Fish and Game Committee, and a member of the Committees on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, Agriculture, and Roads and Bridges.

Senator Krum, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Providing for a bridge across Long lake; regarding the debts of towns; providing for the improvement of highways; providing for the appointment of assistant district attorneys in counties of 45,000 population; amending the acts of incorporation of Amsterdam, Gloversville, Palatine Bridge and St. Johnsville.

Charles Lamy.

Charles Lamy, Republican, represents the Forty-seventh Senate district, which comprises various wards in the city of Buffalo. He was born in East Eden, Erie county, May 7, 1849, and was brought up on a farm. While only a boy he entered a grocery store in Buffalo and learned the business. In 1882 he became a groceryman himself, and now has a large and prosperous business. He is also an extensive dealer in real estate. He was never a candidate for any political office until he accepted the Republican nomination in the fall of 1893 for Senator. He did

this with great reluctance, because he desired to attend to his business, but he considered the home rule rights of Buffalo were in danger, therefore it was his duty to become a candidate. The district has a Democratic majority of 5,000, but nevertheless Mr. Lamy and his cause were so popular that he was elected by 942 plurality over Matthew Endres, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Lamy was Chairman of the Committees on Engrossed Bills, of the Division and Erection of Towns and Counties, and a member of the Committees on Cities, Prisons, Health, and Commerce and Navigation in the Senate of 1894-95.

Senator Lamy, in the session of 1894, introduced a large number of bills relating to Buffalo. His great legislative achievement was the passing of a bill restoring to Buffalo her home rule rights by giving back to the Mayor his authority to appoint the Police Commissioners of Buffalo. He further introduced bills to restore to Buffalo her home rule right to have the City Treasurer appoint the Collector of Unpaid Taxes, and other home rule measures. He presented a bill to punish railroads for unjust discrimination in rates; a bill appropriating \$60,000 for the improvement of the Ohio basin; a bill ceding to Buffalo the sea wall; a bill permitting Buffalo to issue bonds for city improvements, and a bill relative to the Municipal Court of Buffalo.

Mr. Lamy was re-elected to the Senate of 1896-98 by a Republican vote of 12,400. Abraham J. Elias, the Democratic candidate, received 8,511 votes. Two other candidates, Ansley D. White and Ferdinand P. Jones, received 199 and 109, respectively. Senator Lamy was selected

as Chairman of the Canals Committee, and, also, a member of the Committees on Banks and Public Health in 1896.

Senator Lamy, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Providing a site for a new State armory in Buffalo; regulating the use of streets by railways in Buffalo; making an appropriation for the Seventy-fourth Regiment armory; closing certain streets of Buffalo to railroads; regulating the jury list of the Commissioner of Juries of Erie county; imposing a tax for the maintenance of the State's canals; making an appropriation for the State Hospital for the Insane at Buffalo; defining the fire limits in Buffalo; giving mechanics a lien on personal property; providing for the removal of encroachments on the canals.

Clarence Lexow.

Clarence Lexow, Republican, represents the Twenty third Senate district, which has within its boundaries the counties of Rockland and Orange. Mr. Lexow was born in Rockland county in 1852. He was educated in the public schools and then studied at Bonn, Germany, and finally was a graduate from the Columbia College Law School. He is a lawyer by profession and has an office in New York city. He resides at Nyack, of which he is the Corporation Counsel. The district which he represents it was supposed had a Democratic majority. Mr. Lexow, by an energetic canvass, succeeded in carrying it. Mr. Lexow in the Senate of 1894-95 was Chairman of the Committee on Internal Affairs, the Committee on Literature, and was a member of the Committee on Finance, of the Committee on Judiciary, of the Committee on Claims and of the Committee on Joint Library.

Senator Lexow, in the session of 1894, took a great interest, as a business man of New York, in the various bills and investigations for the reformation of the government of the city. He was Chairman of the noted committee appointed to investigate the Police Department of New York, and introduced a bill abolishing the Board of Police of New York, composed of three Democrats and one Republican, and substituting another, composed of two Republicans and two Democrats. Senator Lexow also introduced a rapid transit bill relating to New York; a bill for the filling of vacancies in the Constitutional Convention; a bill regulating the sale of convict-made goods; a bill giving immunity to witnesses before investigating committees; a bill making an appropriation for the construction of additions to the Hudson River Hospital, and a bill incorporating the Highland Suspension Bridge Company.

Senator Lexow was re-elected to the Senate in 1895 by a vote of 14,244. George Dickey, Democrat, the only other candidate, received 10,627 votes. Mr. Lexow is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and a member of the Cities Committee in the Senate of 1896-98.

Senator Lexow, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Consolidating the government of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City and Richmond counties, generally known as "the Greater New York Bill;" ceding lands in Rockland county along the Palsades to the United States for the purposes of a park; providing for hospital for scarlet fever patients in New York; providing for the purchase of the site of the battle of Stony Point; providing for the appointment of a

Board of Land Records; providing for the construction of the East River Bridge; providing that the Attorney-General may bring an action against certain monopolies authorizing historical societies to buy real estate; providing that certain corporation reports must be published; providing that foreign insurance companies must have certificates of authority.

Senator Lexow was, in 1896, Chairman of the Special Joint Committee to which was referred the Greater New York Consolidation Bill, and in 1897, Chairman of the Joint Trust Investigating Committee of the Legislature.

George R. Malby.

George R. Malby, Republican, who represents the Thirty-second Senate district, St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, was born of Scotch-English parents at Canton, N. Y., September 16, 1857, and was educated at Canton School and St. Lawrence University. In youth he was a farmer, but he is now a lawyer, married, and living in Ogdensburg. He has always been a Republican, and served for three years as Justice of the Peace of Oswegatchie. He was elected to the Assembly in 1890 by 1,305 plurality over Frank H. Smith, Democrat, and Horace White, Prohibitionist; and was re-elected in 1891 by 1,698 plurality over David M. Foss, Democrat, and Charles W. McClair, Prohibitionist. Mr. Malby, during the session of 1892, introduced a bill amending the Civil Code, and a bill of local interest to make an appropriation of \$25,000 for the St. Lawrence Hospital.

In 1892 he was elected to represent the county of St. Lawrence under the new apportionment by 6,989 plurality over Martin, Democrat;

Priest, Prohibitionist; and Allen, People's. In the Republican caucus, at the assembling of the Legislature, Mr. Malby was the nominee for Speaker, defeating the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., by five votes; the ballot standing Malby, 28; Fish, 23. By virtue of this honor he was the Republican leader on the floor.

Mr. Malby presented to the Legislature of 1893 a bill appropriating \$68,000 for the St. Lawrence Hospital for the Insane; a bill relative to the schools and Academy of Ogdensburg, and a bill authorizing Town Trustees to change the place for holding town meetings.

Mr. Malby, in 1893, received 9,477 votes for Assemblyman, his Democratic opponent having 3,718 votes. Returning to Albany he was nominated by acclamation in the caucus of the Republicans for Speaker and began his term as Speaker the following day.

As Speaker of the Assembly in 1894 Mr. Malby did not believe it proper for him to introduce any bills, since as presiding officer he might be thought to favor his own measures. But Mr. Ainsworth, at his request, introduced bills in the interest of the State Hospital for the Insane at Ogdensburg, and other St. Lawrence county measures.

Mr. Malby, however, exerted his influence as Speaker, among other measures, to pass the leading reformatory legislation of the session. He showed a special interest in the bills to punish crimes against the purity of the ballot; to punish repeaters; reforming the ballot system and providing for non-partisan boards of election inspectors at the 5,000 polling places in the State.

Another feature of Speaker Malby's administration of the af-

fairs of the Assembly was his insistence upon economical appropriations. He called the attention of his fellow-members to the stringency of the times, the profound suffering of the poor, and to the need of keeping the State tax at a low point. Mr. Malby's policy of economy led to the passing of the great financial measures of the session of 1894, with only moderate appropriations in them. Nevertheless, with all the economy, money was found for such worthy objects as the canals, for which \$300,000 was appropriated for improvements, and money was also appropriated to found the Eastern Reformatory for Women, to found the Sawyer Colony for Epileptics, and to erect buildings for the Onelda Custodial Asylum for Women.

Mr. Malby further showed a keen interest in the bills intended to bring about an improvement of the roads of the State, and to create a State Forestry Preserve in the Adirondack mountain region. As a lawyer he also concerned himself in the bills tending to improve the judicial system of the State.

As Speaker Mr. Malby made an admirable presiding officer, being courteous, while firm, tactful, energetic in pushing the business of the Assembly, and regardful of the rights of the Democratic minority. His integrity was above suspicion and the Assemblymen felt, therefore, that their legislation was honestly treated.

Mr. Malby, in 1894, was once more a candidate for Assemblyman in St. Lawrence county. He received 13,187 votes; A. R. Allen, Democrat, 4,524; and H. Priest, Prohibitionist, 487.

Mr. Malby, in 1895, was supported for the Speakership by a large proportion of the Republican members,

but failed of an election. He was then appointed a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, Chairman of the Insurance Committee, and a member of the Committee on Rules.

In 1895 Mr. Malby, as the Republican candidate for Senator in the Thirty-second district, received 15,939 votes; while his Democratic opponent, J. Stanley Ellsworth had but 5,169 votes; and Jay S. Corbin, the Prohibition candidate, 562. Mr. Malby is Chairman of the Codes Committee, and a member of the Finance, Insurance and Miscellaneous Corporations Committees.

Senator Malby, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Regarding the drawing of trial jurors; prohibiting the hunting of deer with dogs; appropriating money for the Ogdensburg armory; amending the law relative to teaching of the effect of alcoholic drinks; providing for mileage-books on railways; regarding the receivers of corporations; providing for the posting of notices of game laws; relative to the limitations of the highway laws.

Bernard F. Martin.

Bernard F. Martin, Democrat, who represents the Thirteenth Senate district, one of the New York city districts, was born in Ireland, on February 4, 1845.

He was educated in the Christian Brothers' School (St. Francis Xavier's) in New York. He has long been an active and prominent Democratic politician of New York city. In 1882 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York; the same year he was elected Coroner and served in that office in 1883, 1884 and 1885. He became Commissioner of Jurors in 1892. In 1893 he was appointed a Police

Justice and continued to hold that office until May, 1895.

In the fall of 1895 Senator Martin was a Democratic candidate for Senator and received 10,585 votes to 8,522 given to Henry W. Hoops, his Republican opponent.

Senator Martin is a dealer in real estate. He was a soldier of the Union in the War of the Rebellion, being a member of the Thirty-seventh New York State Volunteers. He is a member of many political organizations, the chief being the Tammany Hall Society and Iroquois Society. He is also a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Association of the City of New York.

Mr. Martin was a candidate for Senator in 1895 on the Tammany Democratic ticket. His vote was 10,585. His opponents and their votes were: Henry W. Hoops, Jr., Republican, 8,522; Lawrence E. Sexton, State Democrat, 869; John Weller, Socialist Labor, 185; and Fitzhugh Smith, Prohibitionist, 119. Mr. Martin is a member of the following committees: Canals, Public Health and Penal Institutions.

Senator Martin, in 1896, introduced a bill to ratify the laying out of St. John's park.

Patrick H. McCarren.

Patrick H. McCarren, Democrat, who represents the Seventh district, made up of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of Brooklyn, served two terms in the Senate and made a capable representative before his present term. It was through his efforts that free books are now supplied in the public schools, and it was he who passed the original bill for the erection of a second bridge over the East river for the benefit of the eastern district. In recog-

nition of his services for the latter, the citizens of the eastern district, irrespective of politics, tendered him a banquet, which was one of the biggest affairs ever held in that part of the city. Mr. McCarren was born in East Cambridge, Mass., forty-five years ago, but removed to this city with his parents when but eight years old. He was elected to the Assembly three times and was one of the leaders on the floor of the House in 1889, the year before he first entered the Senate. He is an able debater, a good parliamentarian, and as a lawyer has the esteem of the members of that profession.

Mr. McCarren's vote for Senator in 1895 was 10,907. His opponents and their votes were: Frank F. Schultz, Republican, 10,183; George H. Scheidt, Democrat Reform, 758; John W. Moore, Prohibition, 151; Frederick A. W. Grube, Socialist Labor, 1,004; and John J. Conklin, Populist, 149. Mr. McCarren was appointed a member of the following Senate Committees in 1896: Judiciary, Cities, Commerce and Navigation, and Printed and En-grossed Bills.

Senator McCarren, in 1896, introduced among other bills of interest the following: Exempting teachers from jury duty; relative to the guardians of infant plaintiffs; for the improvement of Kent avenue, Brooklyn.

Senator McCarren was, in 1897, a member of the Joint Trust Investigating Committee of the Legislature.

Peter H. McNulty.

Major Peter H. McNulty, Democrat, Senator in the Sixth district, was born in the First ward of Brooklyn, May 4, 1858, and is thirty-seven years of age. He was

educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and has lived there all his life. He began to work for a living at the age of thirteen in the dry goods business. He soon raised himself to salesman and traveled for the well-known house of William H. Langley & Co. On account of being disabled in a railroad accident he was compelled to sever his connection with the latter firm and entered the employ of Wechsler & Abraham. Through industry and strict attention to business his ability was recognized and he finally became manager of that mammoth establishment. When that firm of Wechsler & Abraham was dissolved, Mr. McNulty formed partnership with the Wechslers, and under the firm name of Wechsler & McNulty began business at the corner of Bedford avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn. He severed his connection with this concern in July, 1895, and has since devoted his time to real estate improvement. He has always taken an interest in the public school system of Brooklyn and been a member of the Board of Education for several years.

Major McNulty is president of the Brooklyn Realty and Improvement Company, and one of the largest holders of real estate in the settlement called Kensington, which may be called a creation of his. He was one of the first to advocate a bicycle path, which at present affords recreation to thousands of citizens of both sexes. He is public spirited. Fourteen years a member of the National Guard, first as private in the artillery, he rose by merit and faithful discharge of duty to the rank of major on the present staff of General McLeer.

He has always taken an active interest in the development and extension of the public school system

in Brooklyn. For nine years he has been a member of the Board of Education, and as such discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all. He was the first to advocate a manual training school as part of the public school system in Brooklyn. He was opposed for six years by the press and the predominating influence of the board, by political distrust and by the different administrations. He overcame all opposition and succeeded in having the present manual training school, situated at the corner of Court and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, established. It is the most popular branch of the entire educational system and has been of inestimable benefit to hundreds of honest youths in search of honest employment. The Major believes in training the hands to assist the brains.

Major McNulty has always found time and had the courage to advocate the people's rights. Year after year he championed, in Brooklyn and at Albany, the Five Cent Fare Bill, which has resulted in the present system of transfers adopted now by nearly all of the railroads operated in Brooklyn. He was the chief agitator of the idea that the cars should be kept cleaned and in a sanitary condition, and that after certain periods of the year open cars should not be run.

In spite of his activity in the public interests, the Major is a man of domestic tastes and inclination. He has a charming home, a devoted wife, and is the father of six boys and one girl.

Mr. McNulty was elected Senator by 12,621 votes. James A. Taylor, Republican, received 12,241 votes. The other candidates and their support were: George F. Sawtelle, Prohibitionist, 167; Hugh Maguire,

Socialist Labor, 277. Mr. McNulty is on the following committees: Banks, Military Affairs, Public Education, Revision and Public Printing in the Senate of 1896.

Senator McNulty, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: For securing payment to laborers for city work; making an appropriation for the Twenty-third Regiment armory; concerning the officers who may order out the National Guard; concerning the compensation of teachers; amending the Penal Code with relation to Sunday performances; concerning the catching of sea-bass; relative to arbitration in case of strikes.

Joseph Mullin.

Joseph Mullin, Republican, who represents the Thirty-fifth Senate district, Jefferson and Lewis counties, is a son of that distinguished jurist, the late Judge Mullin of the Supreme Court. The son was born in Watertown, N. Y., his father's home, on May 29, 1848, and was educated in the public schools of Watertown, and finally at the Troy Polytechnic Institute, where he received an excellent scientific training. The son was like his father, however, in his admiration of law practice, and thus early he began the study of the law and was admitted to law practice. His law partner is Daniel G. Griffin, a distinguished lawyer of Watertown, and the firm has a large law practice, one of its clients being the Rome and Watertown Railway. Mr. Mullin has especially distinguished himself at the bar by his corporation law practice. He has always been a steadfast Republican, but never before held an office, until his election as Senator in 1891, his only

representative service being as delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1888. He is a director in the Watertown National Bank; Farmers' National Bank of Adams, N. Y.; Ontario Paper Company, and the Watertown Street Railway Company. He was elected to the Senate in 1891 by a plurality of 3,568; his opponents being Charles W. Clare, Democrat, and John D. Huntington, Prohibitionist. The Republican plurality in 1889 was 3,006. Mr. Mullin had the honor in 1892-93 of being a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee; Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and also a member of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1893.

Senator Mullin, in the course of the session of 1894, initiated an investigation of the State bureaus and departments with the aim of seeing if their expenses could not be reduced, the times being hard and taxpayers finding it difficult to pay their taxes. Subsequently he introduced bills abolishing various State bureaus. As Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee he also labored successfully to keep down the amount of the State's expenses. He introduced a bill enlarging the scope of investment of the savings banks; a bill in relation to the payment of taxes by railroads doing an interstate business; a bill relative to filing mortgages on personal property; a bill making an appropriation for the St. Lawrence State Hospital; a bill to reduce the cost of school books; a bill to restore the water power on the Black river to its owners; a bill prohibiting the use of narrow-tired wagons; a bill concerning the Adirondack Forest Preserve;

and a bill concerning the taxation of corporations.

Mr. Mullin was re-elected to the Senate in 1895 by nearly 5,000 majority over Lemair W. Tyler, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Mullin's vote was 12,672, and Mr. Tyler's 7,927. John D. Huntington, the candidate of the Prohibition party, received 816 votes. Mr. Mullin is Chairman of the Finance Committee, and a member of the Committee on Railroads.

Senator Mullin, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, introduced a large number of bills in 1896. Among his bills of interest were the following: Authorizing the Governor to make appointments to the Appellate Court; making general provisions for the collection of the State's revenue; giving certain powers to the directors of corporations; for the appointment of a commission to represent the State at the Mexican National Exposition; providing for the printing of uniform text-books; for the punishment of the exhibition of "nude living pictures;" making an appropriation for the improvement of the Capitol; giving the State Comptroller power to audit the accounts of State institutions; grading the salaries of employees of the State; creating the St. Lawrence River State Reservation; regarding the drainage of farmlands; concerning unclaimed railroad baggage; providing for a signal corps.

Louis Munzinger.

Louis Munzinger, who represents the Sixteenth Senate district, one of the New York city districts, is the son of German parents, and was born in the city of New York on November 25, 1851, in the Sixteenth ward of that city. He was

educated at its public schools and was graduated from Grammar School No. 45.

He entered public life as a Port Warden of the Port of New York in 1892, and held the office until 1895. He is a manufacturer of mineral water.

As the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Sixteenth Senate district, he received 10,035 votes to 6,855 cast for William Halpin, his Republican opponent. Other candidates and their votes were: Thomas Costigan, State Democracy, 1,796; and Charles B. Coop, Socialist Labor, 479. Mr. Munzinger was appointed to the following committees in 1896: Railroads; Banks; Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties; Miscellaneous Corporations, and Public Printing.

Senator Munzinger, in 1896, introduced a bill granting increased pensions to the police force of New York, and a second bill providing that street railway companies shall pay a certain percentage of their earnings to cities.

Myer Nussbaum.

Myer Nussbaum, Republican, who represents the Twenty-ninth Senate district, Albany county, was born March 11, 1855, and received his education in the public schools in Albany. For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in the active practice of the law. In 1884 he was appointed Police Justice by Mayor Swinburne and performed the duties of his office with distinguished ability. In 1893 he was nominated for Member of Assembly for the Third District of Albany county, an overwhelmingly Democratic district, against Galen R. Hitt, a strong candidate. The usual majority in this district was about

1,500. Mr. Nussbaum carried it by a good majority. His services in the Assembly were earnest and to the best interests of his constituency. He never missed a session or a committee meeting. The interests of the city were perhaps better guarded than by any of his predecessors. He has been interested in many important litigations; among others the notable contempt proceedings against Frank W. Sabold, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, when that gentleman was subpoenaed to produce certain telegrams at the Assembly ceiling investigation and refused to do so. Mr. Sabold was released on habeas corpus and discharged. Mr. Nussbaum is now counsel for the Abell Investigating Committee and is engaged in conducting the litigation growing out of the appointments made by George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works. He has had great success in his law practice and enjoys a large clientage. He is a prominent member of the Albany Club and is identified with many charitable organizations. Mr. Nussbaum's public and private careers have been characterized by an unflinching fidelity to purpose, sturdy integrity and he has always been found arrayed on the side of right and justice.

Mr. Nussbaum was elected Senator in the Twenty-ninth district by 18,793 votes to 18,331 for Robert Bryce, the Democratic candidate; Harmon W. Elmendorf, Prohibitionist, and John C. Wieland, Socialist Labor, received 363 and 190, respectively. Mr. Nussbaum was made Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in 1896, and served on the Cities, Codes and Revision Committees.

Senator Nussbaum, in 1896, intro-

duced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation to continue work upon the New Capitol; for the reformation of the police department of Albany; regarding the discharge of insolvents; providing for the improvement of the highways of the State; regarding the holding of town meetings in counties containing cities of the second class; providing for a Regents examination for medical students; relative to the manufacture of electric light by cities; a general excise law; providing a police pension fund for Albany; regarding the suspension of attorneys from practice; concerning judgments on grounds of fraud; regarding trespasses on public property; concerning guardians.

Charles B. Page.

Charles B. Page, Republican, who represents the Seventeenth Senate district, one of the New York city districts, was born at Olean, N. Y., on November 4, 1851.

Mr. Page was educated at Olean and at New Marlboro, Massachusetts. He then educated himself for the law and was admitted to practice. From 1876 to 1886 he was associated with Judge Fithian in the practice of law, their office being at 57 Broadway, New York city. In March, 1886, Mr. Page became a member of the firm of Secor & Page at 132 Nassau street, and has since practiced law at that place.

He never before held a public office. He was elected Senator by a narrow majority, receiving 8,107 votes to 8,086 given Thomas O'Sullivan, the Democratic Senator who had previously represented the district. Thomas J. McManus, the candidate of the State Democrats, received 4,205 votes; and James Byrnes, Socialist Labor, 379. Mr.

Page is a member of the Committees on Affairs of Cities, Military Affairs, Public Health and Codes.

Senator Page, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Providing for a new city building in City Hall park; regarding the illegal sales of liquor on Sunday; giving power to sue employers for wages; concerning public schools and education in New York; to improve the school system; providing for pneumatic tubes beneath the North river; providing for public lavatories; providing for additional gas-meter inspectors; providing for additional public parks in New York; providing for additional water mains in New York; providing a State Racing Commission; providing for a State Board of Undertakers; providing for the repavement of streets near schools; for the improvement of the water front of New York; authorizing the additional issue of dock boards of the city of New York; providing for the purchase of additional water front property by the city of New York; providing for street improvements in New York.

Cornelius R. Parsons.

Cornelius R. Parsons, Republican, who represents the Forty-third Senate district, which consists of that portion of the county of Monroe lying east of the Genesee river, with the exception of the Fifth ward in the city of Rochester, was born in York, Livingston county, N. Y. At an early age he removed, with his parents, to Rochester, where he has since resided. He was educated at the Rochester public schools. Mr. Parsons was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Rochester for a period of seven years, representing both the Seventh and Fourteenth wards, and has been President of that body.

He has also been a member of the Republican State Committee, serving in that capacity for seven years, and has long been prominent in the councils of his party. In 1876 he was elected Mayor of Rochester, and was six times re-elected, always by large majorities, to the same office, serving for fourteen consecutive years. He is married and is a lumber merchant.

When in the Assembly (1891) he represented the largest district in the State, and was elected by a plurality of 4,478, being indorsed by the United Labor party, over Robert Courtney, Democrat, who represented the district in the preceding Assembly; Edmond Redmond, Independent Democrat; and Lyman C. Hough, Prohibitionist. Mr. Parsons' father, the late Hon. Thomas Parsons, represented the city of Rochester in the Assembly of 1858, and was a member of the State Senate from the Monroe district in 1866-67.

The subject of our sketch was elected to the Senate in 1891 to succeed Senator Donald McNaughton, by 5,121 plurality over Jacob H. Myers, Democrat; Edgar S. Marvin, Prohibitionist; and Carl A. Luddecke, Socialist Labor. Mr. Parsons has great executive ability, as was convincingly shown by his long and successful conduct of the office of Mayor of Rochester. Under his care the city greatly increased in wealth and population, and during his administration Rochester became one of the most prominent manufacturing centers in the State. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Parsons was again elected to the Senate, and in 1895 was for the third time a successful candidate for the same office, defeating his principal opponent, Caleb R. Hobbie, Democrat, by a plurality of 5,404, carrying

every one of his seventy-four election districts save two. His home ward (Twelfth) in the city of Rochester gave him a plurality alone of 903. Mr. Parsons has been prominent in the Legislature and has introduced many very important bills.

Mr. Parsons, in 1896, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and a member of the Committees on Insurance, Railroads, and Public Education.

Senator Parsons, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Amending the law in regard to the Myers automatic voting machine; regulating elevated railroad traffic; applying the Penal Code to the Domestic Commerce Law; providing regulations for the use of highways by bicycle riders; concerning Hell-Gate pilots; for the improvement of the park lands of Rochester; modifying the Domestic Commerce Law.

Frank D. Pavey.

Frank D. Pavey, Republican, who represents the Fifteenth Senate district, New York, in the Senate, is a native of Ohio. He is a graduate of Yale College and of the Yale Law School. He received his college degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1884, and was one of the seven men out of a class of fifteen who maintained "Philosophical Oratorion" rank. He received his degrees in the Yale Law School with the class of 1886, and was one of three chosen to represent the class at the "Townsend Oratorical Prize" contest. For three years after his graduation from the law school Mr. Pavey resided mainly in New Haven, with several long business trips in Ohio and the West. In 1889 the further degree of Master of Laws was conferred upon him by the faculty of the law school as a reward for ad-

vanced post-graduate study. He then removed to New York and entered upon the practice of his profession: First, in the law department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and later in the office of Daly, Hoyt & Mason. He is now senior member of the firm of Pavey & Zaring, with offices in the Mutual Life Building at No. 32 Nassau street.

He is a member of the Bar Association, the Yale Alumni Association, the Republican Club, the D. K. E. Club, and the Staten Island Cricket Club. He is president of the Council of Delta Kappa Epsilon, the executive body of the fraternity, having been the representative of the Yale chapter upon that body for more than four years. He is unmarried, and resides at No. 435 Fifth avenue, New York.

Politically, he has always been a Republican, and has generally taken an active part in campaign work. In 1890 he supported the People's Municipal League. He has served upon various committees of the Republican Club. As secretary of the Committee on City and State Affairs in 1893, he became familiar with the course of legislation at Albany as affecting New York city. For two years he has been secretary of the campaign committee, and has been in close touch with the active campaign work of the club. He is a leader among the young men of that club, and is recognized as a member of the advanced liberal element on questions of national policy.

An advocate of a protective tariff as a matter of practical policy, he has always maintained that it should be so adjusted as to impose the least possible restriction upon the development of commerce, con-

sistent with the proper protection of domestic industries and American labor from the competition of foreign countries where entirely different conditions reduce the cost of production.

The nomination for Senator came to him by general consent with no pledge or promise on his part to any one, and he went to Albany with entire freedom and independence. By birth, education, professional and political experience, he is well qualified to represent the best interests of the city, and is relied upon to advocate and promote true principles of good municipal government.

Mr. Pavey received for Assemblyman, in 1894, 4,356 votes; M. A. C. Levy, Tammany Hall Democrat, 2,073, and Alfred Bishop Mason, State Democracy Democrat, 1,127 votes. In the Assembly of 1895 Mr. Pavey acted as a member of the Committee on Cities and of the Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Pavey was elected Senator in 1895 by nearly 4,000 majority over Franklin Bien, the Tammany Democrat candidate. Mr. Pavey's vote was 11,421 to Mr. Bien's 7,586. William H. Law, the candidate of the State Democrats, received 514. Mr. Pavey is Chairman of the Committee on Revision and a member of other committees, as follows: Judiciary, Canals, Penal Institutions and Public Printing.

Senator Pavey, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Amending laws in relation to more efficient work by employees of departments in New York city; concerning the receivers of corporations; authorizing the Society for the Prevention of Crime to employ counsel; reorganizing the Police Department of New York city; re-

organizing the Department of Education of New York; providing for trustees of deeds of trust for the benefit of creditors; providing for a State board for the examination of dentists; regulating the height of buildings in New York; regulating the charges of pawnbrokers; regulating the police signal system of New York; authorizing pawnbrokers to give bonds for the lawful prosecution of their business; providing labor for convicts; to establish a colony for habitual drunkards; relative to hand labor in the Street Cleaning Department of New York.

John Raines.

John Raines, Republican, represents the Forty-second Senate district, which covers the counties of Ontario and Wayne. He was the son of an English clergyman, and was born in Canandaigua, upon May 6, 1840. The father had several sons who had distinguished public careers: Thomas Raines, who was State Treasurer two terms; George Raines, who was Senator from the Monroe district in 1878-79; and the subject of this sketch, who was successively Assemblyman, Senator, Congressman and Senator. John Raines was educated in the common schools, and was graduated from the Law Department of the Albany University. He afterward taught school. His present business is that of an insurance agent and lawyer. Mr. Raines began the practice of law in Geneva soon after graduating, but in the fall of 1861, he raised a company of volunteers and was commissioned captain of Company G, of the Eighty-fifth Regiment of New York Volunteers. He served in the Army of the Potomac and in North Carolina until July, 1863, when he returned to Geneva and resumed the

practice of law. In 1867 he removed to Canandaigua and opened a law office and agency there. He early joined the Republican party and has continued to be one of its members. In 1880 he was elected an Assemblyman, and in 1881 he was a member of the Assembly Committees on General Laws, Internal Affairs and State Charitable Institutions. Re-elected in 1881 he was a member in 1882 of the Committees on Insurance and State Prisons. In 1885 he was Chairman of the Committee on Militia and a member of the Committee on General Laws and of a Special Committee on Code Revision of the Statutes. Mr. Raines was a Member of the Assembly until 1886, when he became a member of the State Senate, and continued a member of that body until 1890, when he was elected a member of the Fifty-second Congress. Mr. Raines, in December, 1894, was elected a State Senator from the Twenty-sixth district to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles T. Saxton, who had been elected Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Raines was re-elected to the Senate by 11,584 votes. J. Henry Metcalf, his Democratic opponent, received 8,093; Enoch O. Marsh, the Prohibition candidate, received 590 votes; and Herbert G. Randall, Populist, 208. Mr. Raines is Chairman of the Committee on Railroads; and also a member of the Finance, Insurance and Rules Committees.

Senator Raines introduced, in 1896, the following bills of interest: A general liquor taxation law, providing for a State tax on every liquor store; providing for the preservation of military records; amending generally the Blanket Ballot Law; making an appropriation for the Geneva

Agricultural Station; creating an asylum for feeble-minded women; making an appropriation for a monument for General Henry W. Slocum at Gettysburg; regulating grade crossings; concerning banks and trust companies; relative to the distribution of the new Excise Law; to punish laws against elective franchise; regarding mortgages of personal property; concerning warrants of arrest.

Simon Seibert.

Simon Seibert, Republican, who represents the Forty-eighth Senate district, of the county of Erie, was born in the Fifth ward of Buffalo in 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo and afterward obtained a thorough business education. He was in the employ of the United States government as a gauger for three years during President Harrison's administration and resigned his position in 1893. Since that time he has been a clerk in the City Treasurer's office. In 1893 when a candidate for Assemblyman, he received 4,971 votes, and had a plurality over Frank M. Glese, Democrat, of 1,376, and a majority of 904. Mr. Seibert in 1894 was a member of the following committees: Railroads, Excise, Public Health, and Federal Relations.

Mr. Seibert, in 1894, introduced a bill fixing the salary of the clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo; amending the charters of the Buffalo Turn-Verein and the Firemen's Benevolent Association, and amending the charter of Buffalo respecting the Municipal Court by fixing the salary of the clerk of that court.

Mr. Seibert was renominated for Assemblyman in the fall of 1894,

and at election time received 5,254 votes; W. Landefeld, Democrat, 3,735; and J. J. Lanahan, Prohibitionist, 114.

In 1895 Mr. Seibert was Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Printing, and a member of the Committee on Railroads, and of the Committee on Prisons.

Mr. Seibert was elected to the Senate of 1896-98 by a vote of 10,550. His opponents and their votes were: Martin Nauth, Reform Democrat, 8,449; Joseph Otto, Socialist Labor, 358; and Amost J. Hawkins, 202. Mr. Seibert is a member of the Committees on Affairs of Cities, Military Affairs, Printed and Engrossed Bills, and Roads and Bridges.

John S. Sheppard.

John S. Sheppard, Republican, who represents the Forty-first Senate district, which covers the counties of Steuben and Yates, was born at Penn Yan on August 18, 1841. He was prepared for college in that village and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1860.

Mr. Sheppard then studied law, but he never practiced at the bar, turning his energies toward land business and dealing in lumber.

His public life, previous to his election as Senator, has been that of a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876. He was a member of the Board of Education of Penn Yan for twenty years.

As the Republican candidate for Senator he received 11,986 votes to 6,043 cast for Thomas Hassett, Democrat. Senator Sheppard is Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, and a member of the following committees: Canals, Banks and Public Health.

Senator Sheppard, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Relative to the sale of ale and beer in the Soldiers' Home at Bath; appropriating money for the improvement of the Chemung river at Bath; amending the charter of Penn Yan.

Edwin C. Stewart.

Edwin C. Stewart, Republican, who represents the Fortieth Senate district, Chemung, Tompkins and Schuyler counties, was born in Newfield, N. Y., March 8, 1864. He was educated in the Ithaca public schools and lives in that place, where he carries on a wholesale grocery business. He is a member of the firm of D. B. Stewart & Co. For the last five years he has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Tompkins county. In 1893, as a candidate for Assemblyman from Tompkins county, he received 3,321 votes, and had a plurality over John H. Conklin, Democrat, of 685. Mr. Stewart succeeded Albert H. Pierson, Republican.

Mr. Stewart was appointed in 1894 a member of these leading committees of the Assembly: Ways and Means, and Printing. This was a high compliment for a new member.

Mr. Stewart, in 1894, passed a bill, and secured its signature by Governor Flower, creating a State Veterinary College at Cornell University, and appropriating \$50,000 for it. Mr. Stewart also introduced bills making an appropriation to improve the Cayuga inlet; a bill amending the Military Code in the interest of Sons of Veterans; a bill permitting villages to create electric lighting plants; a bill in relation to the sale of liquor under five gallons in amount, and a bill making an appropriation to continue the State survey.

Mr. Stewart's services were so satisfactory to his constituents that, in 1894, he was renominated. He received 4,692 votes; A. G. Genung, Democrat, 2,402 votes; and T. J. Harrington, Prohibitionist, 379. As a member of the Assembly of 1895 he was Chairman of the Committee of the Soldiers' Home, and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Printing. Mr. Stewart's vote for Senator was 11,525. Other candidates and their support were: J. Franklin Barnes, Democrat, 9,269; Sherman C. Estey, Prohibition, 1,054; and Lafayette Krum, Populist, 214. Mr. Stewart is Chairman of the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties; and also a member of the following committees: Finance, Public Education, Penal Institutions, and Affairs of Villages.

Senator Stewart, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the State Veterinary College at Ithaca; making an appropriation for the Elmira Reformatory; making it a misdemeanor to obstruct a cycle path; concerning co-operative insurance companies; concerning privileged communications; concerning the distribution of the Session Laws; making an appropriation for the Chemung canal; relative to the purchase of encyclopedias by school districts; relative to the Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Nevada N. Stranahan.

Nevada N. Stranahan, Republican, who represents the Thirty-seventh Senate district, was born, of Irish descent, at Granby, N. Y., February 27, 1861. Like so many others who have worked their own way to success he was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of

Oswego county. Later he attended Falley Seminary and the Columbia College Law School in New York. In 1884, when only twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the bar, and has since actively practiced the profession of law at Fulton, N. Y. This is not his first experience in legislative work. In 1890, 1891 and 1892 he was elected a Member of Assembly from Oswego county, and in the lower house of the Legislature made a record of which his friends in Oswego county were justly proud. His abilities and integrity were quickly recognized, and he was called to serve upon that leading committees of that body. Mr. Stranahan early took a front rank as a debater and when he gave up his legislative career was known throughout the State as one of the brightest and ablest men in the Assembly. At the close of his legislative career he was elected District Attorney of Oswego county, a position which he filled with marked ability. When his name was mentioned as a candidate for State Senator, Oswego county with marked unanimity conceded him her united support.

Mr. Stranahan was elected Senator in 1895 by a majority of 9,389 over the Democratic candidate, William M. Baker, whose vote was 5,406. Edward A. Sheldon, the Prohibition candidate, received 971 votes. In 1896, the responsible position of Chairman of the Cities Committee fell to Mr. Stranahan. He also served on the Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment and Privileges and Elections.

Senator Stranahan, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Amending the Consolidated School Law with relation to the eligibility of commissioners; amending laws in

relation to the Elmira Reformatory; providing for an extension of Riverside park and drive in New York city; providing for rapid transit railways in New York city; amending the acts with relation to the Police Department of New York city; in relation to the electrical subways of New York; amending the charter of Oswego.

Timothy D. Sullivan.

Timothy D. Sullivan, Democrat, who represents the Eleventh Senate district, which is a part of New York city, was born in the metropolis, in 1863, of Irish parentage, and is one of the youngest members of the Senate; he was educated in the public schools of New York; was formerly a newspaper delivery clerk; is now in the real estate business. Before reaching his majority he took a prominent part in politics; he was president of the "Sullivan 'Cleveland and Hendricks Club,'" which was presented with a banner by Mrs. Vice-President Hendricks in 1884; he is serving his tenth consecutive term in the Legislature.

Mr. Sullivan, in the session of 1892, introduced some of the greatest measures and most important in the eyes of New Yorkers that were introduced. One of these bills authorized the construction of two great bridges over the East river between New York and Brooklyn, and in connection with these bridges three miles of elevated railroads in the city of New York; he also introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge on the East river, north of Blackwell's Island, from Long Island to New York; he introduced a bill prohibiting sparring, except at a heavy cost and under a heavy license fee, in

the city of New York. Still another of his bills authorized the conversion of Castle Garden, New York, into an aquarium free to the public. He had a bill regulating the price of gas; a bill lowering the charges of pawnbrokers, and a bill prohibiting the use of poisonous ingredients in baking powders.

Mr. Sullivan presented to the Legislature of 1893 bills incorporating a company for the transportation of mails; prohibiting the use by omnibus companies of disabled horses; providing for the appointment of a commission to select sites for bridges over the East river; incorporating the Troy and Green Island Bridge Company; providing for a just measurement of gas; authorizing the construction of a cable railway upon Fifth avenue; reducing the fees of pawnbrokers; to prevent the use of poisonous ingredients in making baking powders, and in relation to vessels plying upon Long Island sound.

Mr. Sullivan, during the session of 1894, introduced a large number of bills relating to New York city. He introduced a bill to give the preference in employment in New York city to naturalized citizens; a bill reducing the price of gas in New York; an act to suppress usurious charges; an act confining the Long Island Bridge Company to certain streets; a bill reducing telephone charges in New York, and a bill to protect the employes of elevated railroads in case of bad weather.

Mr. Sullivan, as candidate of the Tammany Democrats for Senator, received 9,555 votes in 1895. Ferdinand Eidmann, his Republican competitor, received 6,926. Other candidates were: Robert Glaser, Socialist Labor, whose vote was, 1,719;

and Max Wustrow, State Democrat, who received 300 votes. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the following committees: Commerce and Navigation, Forest, Fish and Game, and Miscellaneous Corporations.

Senator Sullivan, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Regulating the placing of booths in the city of New York; forbidding the sale of liquor in dry goods stores in New York; providing for an examination of the books of corporations in New York; exempting physicians from jury duty; regulating the price of gas in New York; lowering the price of gas; providing for an inspection of theaters; regulating the hours of labor of mechanics and laborers; relative to the transportation of firemen and policemen on the street railways of New York; regulating the hours of labor of mechanics and laborers on public work in New York city.

Le Grand C. Tibbits.

Le Grand C. Tibbits, Republican, who represents the Thirtieth Senate district, Rensselaer county, was born in Troy, July 13, 1854. He was educated in the schools of Troy, New York city and Williamstown, Mass., subsequently taking a special course in Union College, Schenectady. His present residence is Hoosick.

Mr. Tibbits is the attorney for the great Tibbits estates, representing extensive property in lands and buildings in the vicinity of Troy. He is also a director in the world famous Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, of Hoosick Falls, and a member of the executive committee of that company.

Mr. Tibbits has been actively engaged in political life since early youth. He has always been a stal-

wart Republican, believing in and working for such Republicanism as was represented by Ulysses S. Grant and Roscoe Conkling. Mr. Tibbits has been influential in the political affairs of his own town, Hoosick, for many years, and his townsmen thrice honored him with the highest office in their gift, a seat in the Legislature of Rensselaer county, where as Supervisor Mr. Tibbits won distinction as a fearless and well-equipped champion of reform and righteousness in the transaction of county business.

Mr. Tibbits is a member by hereditary right of the Order of the Loyal Legion. He is one of the original members of the City Club of New York, and is a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association.

Mr. Tibbits has a pleasant home in Hoosick, presided over by his wife, who was Miss Folger, of San Francisco, Cal., before her marriage in October, 1890. He is popular among his townsmen, as is shown by their enthusiastic support whenever he has been a candidate for public office.

It is interesting to note, as showing the character and public service of Mr. Tibbits' ancestry, that his great grandfather, George Tibbits, was a member of the Eighth United States Congress, from 1803 to 1805; a member of the Assembly from Rensselaer county in 1800 and again in 1820; a member of the State Senate from 1814 to 1819, and Mayor of the city of Troy from 1830 to 1836.

Mr. Tibbits, as candidate for Senator in 1895, received 14,525 votes, defeating Barent W. Stryker, the Democratic candidate, by 1,286 votes; John H. Reynolds, Prohibitionist, received 439 votes; and

Frank Dankhoff, Socialist Labor, 166. Mr. Tibbits was appointed a member of the following committees in 1896: Affairs of Cities, Commerce and Navigation, Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Senator Tibbits, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Accepting for the State the gift of the John Brown Reservation in the Adirondacks; relative to the incorporation of humane and religious societies; concerning plankroad and turnpike companies; amending the Transportation Law, relative to highways; regarding the commissioner of jurors in certain counties; amending the charters of Troy and Lansingburgh.

Horace White.

Horace White, Republican, Senator from the Thirty-sixth Senate district, Onondaga county, was born October 7, 1865, in the city of Buffalo. He is the son of Horace K. White, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Syracuse, and a nephew of the Hon. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University and ex-Ambassador to Germany and Russia.

Mr. White came to Syracuse with his parents in 1869, and has resided there ever since. There he attended the public schools and the high school, and thence entered Cornell University, graduating with high honors in 1887.

In 1886, at Cornell, Mr. White took the memorial prize for the junior year for oratory, and in the senior year won the Woodford prize, a gold medal of \$100 value, for the best English oration, matter and manner being considered. In the first instance the entire class competed for this prize, and from these the six best were chosen to speak in

a public contest. Mr. White's eloquent words have been frequently heard in Onondaga county since that time, both in the courts and from the political rostrum.

After studying law two years in ex-Senator Hiscock's office, Mr. White took the law course, at Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1890, and then put in another year's study in Mr. Hiscock's office.

Mr. White then formed a partnership with Harry F. King, for some years managing clerk in Mr. Hiscock's office. On Mr. King's death in February, 1893, Mr. White formed a partnership with Jerome L. Cheney, which still continues.

Mr. White has been an active Republican since attaining his majority, but has never before held public office. He enjoys popularity in a marked degree, especially with the younger elements of the Republican party.

Mr. White was elected Senator in 1895 by nearly 5,000 more votes than his Democratic opponent received. The votes of the candidates in the Thirty-sixth district were: Horace White, Republican, 17,512; Phillip S. Ryder, Democrat, 12,877; Amos Naylor, Prohibition, 651; and Thos. Crimmins, Socialist Labor, 471. Mr. White is Chairman of the Committee on Printed and Engrossed Bills, and also a member of the Committees on Affairs of Cities, Codes, Public Education, and Indian Affairs.

Senator White, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children; creating an industrial school for juvenile offenders; regarding the salary and compensation of the superintendent and em-

ployes of the Onondaga Salt Works; relative to the water receipts of villages; a general act for the incorporation of cities of the third class; providing for the publication of the Game and Fish Laws of the State; regarding costs in public proceedings; regarding the revocation of the probate of wills; concerning Surrogates' Courts; concerning witnesses and houses of detention; relating to the summoning of grand juries; amending the charter of Syracuse in several respects.

Benjamin F. Wilcox.

Benjamin F. Wilcox, Republican, who represents the Thirty-ninth Senate district, Cayuga and Seneca counties, was born in Fleming, Cayuga county, June 21, 1854, and was educated in the public schools of Auburn. In 1870 he entered the County Clerk's office as messenger and clerk; was so employed for seven years, and then appointed Deputy County Clerk, which position he held till January, 1883, when he was chosen Clerk, and remained such till 1891. He has been active in the politics of Cayuga county. For several years he was Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He is now engaged in the manufacture of ladies' shoes, being a member of the firm of Gorham, Wilcox & Co. He is married and lives in Auburn. He was elected to the Assembly in 1893 by 6,381 votes, having a plurality over Lewis C. Mead, Democrat, of 2,137. He succeeded Clinton C. Adams, Republican. Mr. Wilcox, in 1894, was appointed a member of the following committees: Education, Public Lands and Forestry, Prisons.

Mr. Wilcox, in 1894, introduced bills in the interest of the city of Auburn, where he lives; amending

the General Banking Law; amending the County Law with reference to the duties of county clerks, and a bill providing for umpires in insurance contests.

His services being eminently satisfactory to his Republican constituents, Mr. Wilcox was renominated for Assemblyman in 1894. He then received 8,796 votes; H. Howland, Democrat, 4,764 votes; and H. C. Hoyt, Prohibitionist, 455 votes.

In 1895 Mr. Wilcox was Chairman of the Committee on Prisons of the Assembly, and also was a member of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and of the Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Wilcox, in 1896, as the Republican Senatorial candidate, received 9,801 votes; and his Democratic competitor, S. Edwin Day, 8,314; Samuel Waller, the Prohibition candidate, had 507 votes. In the session of 1896 Mr. Wilcox served as Chairman of the Committee on Penal Institutions, and also as a member of the Railroad, Public Printing and Miscellaneous Corporations Committees.

Senator Wilcox, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the State Prison Commission; authorizing the employment of State prison convicts on highway labor; giving authority to Supervisors to provide employment for convicts; regulating the labor of the State prison convicts; providing for the improvement of Auburn Prison; making an appropriation for the armory at Auburn; amending the charter of Auburn in several particulars; for the protection of employes on railroads; relative to actions by the Attorney-General; concerning money deposited with corporations by employes.

Julius L. Wieman.

Julius L. Wieman, Republican, who represents the Ninth Senate district, part of Brooklyn, was born in the Twenty-first ward of Brooklyn, on May 30, 1864. He was educated at the German school, Turn Hall, Eastern district, and in Public School 18. He is married and lives at 79 Melrose street, Brooklyn. He was for twelve years connected with china and glass-importing houses, and then engaged in his present business of real estate and insurance. He has been an active Republican. In 1893, as a candidate for Assemblyman, he received 6,160 votes, defeating Joseph Bender, Democrat, the member in 1893 from the Eighteenth Assembly district. His plurality was 3,090; majority over all, 2,455. He succeeded James Graham, Democrat, who, in 1893, ran in the Sixteenth district. Mr. Wieman, in 1894, was appointed a member of the following committees: Commerce and Navigation, Military, Soldiers' Home.

Mr. Wieman, in 1894, introduced a bill authorizing the Constitutional Convention to fill vacancies in its ranks; a bill permitting the sale of liquor on Sunday from 1 p. m. until midnight, entrance to be by side doors of saloons, and a bill making Federal officeholders ineligible for State offices.

In the fall of 1894 Mr. Wieman was a candidate for re-election as Assemblyman. He received 5,790 votes; F. R. Kreimer, Democrat, 2,789; and John Kluge, Reform Democrat, 710.

In 1895 Mr. Wieman was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Assembly, and a member likewise of the Committee on Insurance, and of the Excise Committee.

In 1895 Mr. Wieman was a candidate for Senator, and received a Republican vote of 10,910. Erastus D. Benedict, the Democratic candidate, had 10,189 votes. Other candidates were: P. E. Nostrand, Democrat Reform, 550; Edward C. Baltz, Prohibitionist, 271; Henry Kuhn, Socialist Labor, 1,777; and Edward F. Linton, Independent Republican, 1,630. Mr. Wieman is a member of the Canals, Miscellaneous Corporations, and Insurance Committees.

Senator Wieman, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Providing for the improvement of Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn; providing for the adjustment of claims against the city of Brooklyn; providing for an indexing of mortgages on property in Brooklyn; lowering the price of electric lighting in Brooklyn; providing for additional factory inspectors; providing for the taxation of street railways; making an appropriation for the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment; incorporating an inebriates home in Kings county; providing that inebriates shall be treated at the county's expense; providing for a monument to General G. K. Warren.

Albert A. Wray.

Albert A. Wray, Republican, who represents the Eighth Senate district, Kings county, was born in Cape Girardeau, Mo., September 6, 1858. His father was born near Philadelphia in 1807, of Scotch descent; his mother in Alabama, of the old American family of Jacksons. They were married in Illinois and moved to Missouri, where Albert A. Wray was born. Mr. Wray was educated at the public schools. He taught school in Missouri for two years, beginning when eighteen.

He then came to New York in 1880 to study law, knowing only two men in the city. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, and has been actively engaged in practice ever since, with an office at 63 Wall street, New York. He has lived in Brooklyn nine years and been a member of the Republican ward organization all that time. For four years he was a member of the Invincible Twenty-third Ward Club, and for six years a member of the Young Republican Club, of Brooklyn, and in 1892 and 1893 Chairman of its Advisory Committee. In 1893 he was a member of the Republican Provisional Reorganization Committee, which helped bring about the reorganization of the Republican party in Kings county. He is a member of the Kings County Republican General Committee. He is trustee of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and of Fort Greene Council, Royal Arcanum. In 1893, as a candidate for Assemblyman, he received 9,312 votes, and had a plurality over Daniel B. Thompson, Democrat, of 6,348; majority, 6,163. Mr. Wray, in 1894, was a member of the following committees: General Laws, Insurance, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Mr. Wray, in 1894, introduced many amendments to the charter of the city of Brooklyn. One made an appropriation for the Twenty-third Regiment armory; one provided for the insulation of electric wires; one was for the purpose of encouraging the erection of new buildings; one provided for park improvements in Brooklyn, and one provided for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Mr. Wray also

introduced a bill for the election of Police Commissioners in New York, and a bill providing for the erection of monuments on the battlefield of Chattanooga.

Mr. Wray was re-elected Assemblyman in the fall of 1894, receiving 8,385 votes; W. E. Hough, Democrat, 2,239; and W. T. Weekes, Reform Democrat, 1,625. In the Assembly of 1895 Mr. Wray held the post of Chairman of the Committee on General Laws, and also was a member of the Committees on Cities, and of the Soldiers' Home.

In 1895 Mr. Wray was elected a Senator from the Eighth Senate district of Kings county by a vote of 14,697; Daniel B. Thompson, Democrat, received 8,525 votes, and the other candidates, John W. McDermott, Democrat Reform, 1,251; Vincent Aldridge, Prohibition, 175; and Eugene Furgang, Socialist Labor, 255. Mr. Wray is Chairman of the Committee on Public Education, and also a member of the following

Committees: Judiciary, Revision and Indian Affairs.

Senator Wray, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Excluding street railways from New York and Ocean avenues, Brooklyn; as well as from Macon street; regulating the business of public accountants; authorizing Brooklyn to issue repavement bonds; submitting the charter of Greater New York to a vote of the people; in regard to the collection of taxes from nonresidents; a general Mechanics' Lien Law; making an appropriation for the commission to erect monuments on the battlefield of Chattanooga; incorporating the American Title Insurance Company; in regard to boiler inspection in Brooklyn; relative to repayment of money by Banking Department; making an appropriation for a botanical garden in New York; concerning the training of teachers; the County Law relative to county lines; for a certification of the Stock Corporation Law.

JOHN S. KENYON, Clerk of the Senate.

John S. Kenyon, the Clerk of the Senate, also secretary of the Republican State Committee, chairman of the Republican General Committee of Onondaga county, and member of the commission appointed by the Governor, "to recommend changes in legislative procedure," is a native of Schoharie county, New York. He enlisted in 1861, as a private in Company D, Van Alen Cavalry, afterward known as the Third New York Cavalry; was promoted to corporal, sergeant, first sergeant and second lieutenant; is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and

a charter member of Post Root, No. 151, G. A. R. Served as Assistant Clerk of the Senate in 1880-81, 1886-87; Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1882-83; Clerk of the Senate in 1888-89, 1890-91, 1894-95; secretary of the Republican County Committee of Onondaga in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888; chairman in 1889, 1895, 1896; secretary of the Republican State Committee in 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896; and was Secretary of the Republican State Conventions of 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895.

CHARLES A. BALL, Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

Charles A. Ball, assistant clerk of the Senate, has been connected with that body practically for the last ten years. He first served as committee clerk, then as assistant journal clerk, next as journal clerk, and during the sessions of 1890-91 and 1894-95 as assistant clerk, to which responsible position he has been appointed for 1896-98 by Clerk Kenyon. Mr. Ball was born in Almond, Allegany county, December 19, 1850, and has lived in Wells-ville since 1871. He is a self-educated and self-made man, successful alike in business and in politics. He was assistant secretary of the Republican National Committee in 1888, when former Senator J. Sloat Fassett, of Chemung, was secretary, and again in 1892, when Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, was secretary. He has a knowledge of politics and affairs in New York State and in the nation that makes him a very valuable man at headquarters during important campaigns. Mr. Ball has held no elective offices, preferring to serve his party in other capacities. He has twice been supported unanimously for State Senator by the delegates from his county.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Henry E. Abell.

Henry E. Abell, Republican, who represents the Twelfth Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, is one of the ablest available men that the district could send to the Assembly. He is thoroughly familiar with the intricacies of Albany legislation, a broad-minded man, dignified and humane, the soul of honesty, and a Republican to the backbone. He has been a resident of Brooklyn over twenty years and has been actively identified with the Republican party ever since he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has filled many important public positions in such a manner as to win the commendation of everybody irrespective of party affiliations. When Salmon P. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury, under Lincoln, Colonel Abell signed the first bonds that were issued by the United States government. At the outbreak of the war Colonel Abell volunteered his services to the Union Army, but his sight being defective, he was assigned to the hospital corps. In those days, he established a newspaper in Schoharie county, which at this time abounded with "Copperheads," and Colonel Abell's office, the day following the publication of the paper in which he came out in an editorial asserting his loyalty to the Union and upholding Mr. Lincoln, was mobbed, and an attempt made to assassinate him.

Mr. Abell was the organizer of the Farmers' League of the State of

New York. He was brought up on a farm and was once a farmer himself. He was first to perceive that while labor in other branches was organized, the farmers, the laborers who toil to produce the matter upon which men subsist—250,000 of them in the State of New York—were unorganized, and the victims of political injustice. In the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, he called a meeting of his neighbors one night, and an organization known as the Farmers' League was formed at this meeting.

The organization spread rapidly, and soon embraced the farmers of adjoining counties. In about a year his efforts in behalf of this organization culminated in a convention which was held at Syracuse, N. Y., and of which he was elected chairman. Later he established a paper in the interests of the League, and this paper, *The Farmers' Union League Advocate*, is now being published at Albany, N. Y. Although the paper has passed into other hands Colonel Abell has never ceased to be a regular contributor to its columns. Subsequently he worked with Horace Greeley on the *New York Tribune* and was editor of the *Albany Express*. He was Financial Clerk, Journal Clerk and Assistant Clerk to the New York State Assembly for a number of years, Private Secretary to Governor Cornell, and Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York under President Grant. By a special act of the Legislature he was appointed

examiner as to the constitutionality of bills introduced in the Assembly, and in that capacity did effective work toward altering and suppressing measures which, if passed in their primary state, would have conflicted with the vested rights of the people. Two years ago he was elected from the Twelfth Assembly district by the largest plurality ever given a candidate for Assembly in that district.

Mr. Abell was not a seeker after the nomination in 1895, but it was tendered to him by a substantial majority of the delegates, who presented it to him in such a manner as to appeal to his patriotism and well-known love of the Republican party.

Mr. Abell was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by a plurality of 668, over his Democratic opponent, Charles H. Ebbets. Mr. Abell receiving 5,420 votes to 4,752 for Ebbets.

Mr. Abell was, in 1897, a member of the Codes and Cities Committees of the Assembly.

Emerson W. Addis.

Emerson W. Addis, Republican, who succeeded Hamilton Fish as the representative of Putnam county in the Assembly, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1853. He attended school at the public schools of that city until he became attached to a printing office in the capacity of "printer's devil," as the printer's boy of that time was called. A little later Mr. Addis moved to Brewster, New York, and was engaged as a compositor on the Brewster Standard. He has occupied every position on that paper, and, after twenty-four years' connection with the paper, is at present its editor. Mr. Addis received the Republican nomination for Assem-

bly last fall and was elected. He has never before held public office.

Mr. Addis was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 2,330 votes to 1,031 for T. B. Truesdell, Democrat.

In the Assembly of 1897, Mr. Addis was appointed to the following committees: General Laws, Insurance, and Military Affairs.

Charles S. Adler.

Charles S. Adler, Republican, who represents the Eighth Assembly district of New York county in the Assembly, was born in the city of New York in 1862. He received his education in the public schools, and when 13 years of age, was graduated from Grammar School No. 42.

After leaving school he commenced his business career as an office boy, and since then, by his energy and business acumen, he has succeeded to the occupation of the important position of confidential man and commercial traveler of a well-known firm in New York city.

Mr. Adler's life represents what an energetic young man entering commercial life at an early age can accomplish. He is an active, enthusiastic and uncompromising Republican, and has the confidence and trust of his party. The Democratic plurality for Member of Assembly in the Third Assembly district in 1893, was 5,400. Notwithstanding this tremendous plurality, Mr. Adler entered into the campaign in 1894, with a zeal that aroused the enthusiasm of his friends, and awakened his political opponents to renewed energy. Mr. Adler was elected by a plurality of 208, receiving 200 votes more than the head of the ticket. Mr. Adler's total vote was 3,136; Daniel O'Reilly, Democrat,

2,928; and J. W. Reppenhagen, Grace Democrat, 764.

In the Assembly of 1895, Mr. Adler was a member of the following committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Federal Relations, and Unfinished Business.

Mr. Adler was a candidate for reelection to the Assembly in the fall of 1895, and was elected from the Eighth Assembly district by 2,160 votes. Charles Smith, the candidate of the Tammany Democrats, received, 1,676 votes; and Lazarus Abelson, Socialist Labor, 519. In the Assembly of 1896, Mr. Adler was Chairman of the Committee on Printed and Engrossed Bills, and also a member of the Insurance and Banks Committees.

Mr. Adler, in the year 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Regulating the sale of liquor near churches; regarding the payment of election officers; concerning playgrounds and places for hucksters in New York; in relation to the duties of the auditing department; authorizing the sale of liquor at balls and at parties under certain conditions; making an appropriation for the New York botanical garden.

Mr. Adler received, at the election of 1895, 2,772 votes, to 1,600 for Morris Rose, Democrat, and 672 for Solomon Berman, Socialist.

In the Assembly of 1897, Mr. Adler was a member of the Committees on Banks, Privileges and Elections, and Insurance.

Jotham P. Allds.

Jotham P. Allds, Republican, who represents Chenango county in the Assembly, was born at Claremont, New Hampshire. After he had received a preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, he entered Colgate Univer-

sity, graduating from that institution with the class of 1883.

Previous to entering upon the study of law in 1884, Mr. Allds taught school at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. He was admitted to the bar in 1887, and commenced the practice of law in Norwich, where he now resides.

Although never before having held an elective office, Mr. Allds has served the public as a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, as Village Attorney of Norwich, and as the disbursing officer of that village, a position held for the last eight years by Mr. Allds.

As a candidate for the Assembly, in the fall of 1895, Mr. Allds received 4,988 votes to 3,126 cast for Edward A. Lally, Democrat; and 541 for Philo R. Aldrich, Prohibitionist. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Allds was Chairman of the Excise Committee, and also a member of the Judiciary, and Public Lands and Forestry Committees.

Mr. Allds, at the session of 1896, paid special attention to excise legislation. He introduced the following measures of interest: The Raines Liquor Tax Bill; making an appropriation to the Veterans' Home; amending the game laws' requirements in relation to Chenango and Chemung counties; the Town Law, in regard to the divisions of towns; in relation to an issue of bonds by Norwich, the cemetery association of Oxford.

At the election of 1896, Mr. Allds received 6,223 votes, to 4,099 for Chester S. Hayes, Democrat and Populist; and 337 for D. H. Lewis, Prohibition.

In the Assembly of 1897, Mr. Allds was Chairman of the Excise Committee, and a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, and Labor and Industries.

George Anderson.

George Anderson, Republican Member of Assembly from the Third district of Rensselaer county, is a successful farmer and business man of Castleton, and has served his town, Schodack, as a public official with marked ability and satisfaction to his constituents.

Mr. Anderson was born in Westerlo, Albany county, in 1839, and was a farmer and builder in Westerlo until 1861, when he moved to Schodack and engaged in the manufacture of rakes and other farm utensils. After residing in Schodack three years Mr. Anderson moved to Castleton and entered the meat business, in which he remained eighteen years. He then engaged in farming and for the last fifteen years has conducted a large sales stable. Mr. Anderson is one of the most widely known farmers and business men in that section.

His unswerving integrity and good judgment won for him the esteem of his fellow citizens, and for fifteen years he was repeatedly elected School Trustee. This office Mr. Anderson held until elected Supervisor in 1892, when he resigned. Mr. Anderson also served as President of the village of Castleton for several years.

The village of Castleton is nominally Democratic, but Mr. Anderson was chosen three times as its President, and he served in that office with distinction and honor to himself and the people he represented.

Mr. Anderson was elected to the Assembly by 5,173 votes. Henry J. Best, the Democratic candidate, received 4,149 votes; Warren S. Miller, Prohibition, 240; and Frederick Haarde, Populist, 24. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Anderson served

on the Revision, Villages and Public Institutions Committees.

Mr. Anderson, at the session of the Legislature of 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Concerning the police commissioners of Greenbush, providing a bi-partisan police board; in relation to plank-road companies; concerning the poor of Rensselaer county; amending the charter of Bath-on-the-Hudson; concerning the school districts of Rensselaer county.

Mr. Anderson was re-elected in 1896, by receiving 6,439 votes, to 4,146 for George W. Wittreck, Democrat, and 15 for F. Haarde, Prohibitionist.

In the Assembly of 1897, Mr. Anderson was a member of the following committees: Affairs of Villages; Indian Affairs, and Commerce and Navigation.

Harvey T. Andrews.

Harvey T. Andrews, Republican, who represents the Thirty-first Assembly district of the city of New York in the Assembly, was born in Tarrytown, New York, on June 28, 1866. He attended public schools until he was sixteen years old, and then went to work in a factory in the village of Tarrytown. When twenty years old he went to New York city and secured a position with a wholesale house. In the evenings he studied drawing at the Cooper Union Art School, and then became an artist in black and white. Ever since he was eight years old he had shown a liking for drawing, and hence when he had received an education in that art, he showed much talent in it. He has had great success as a drawer of portraits in black and white. His studio is at 1575 Madison avenue. There he has drawn the portraits of some of the

best known people in New York. He first became interested in politics six years ago, and has held nearly every position in the organization of the Republican party in his Assembly district, from private up to leader. He was chairman of the committee which carried out the work of reorganization under the Committee of Thirty in the Twenty-sixth Assembly district. He is a member of the Harlem Republican Club, of the Manhattan Republican Club, and of the Lexington Club. His district, which is a strongly Democratic one, he carried in 1895 by over 2,000 majority. Mr. Andrews received 5,118 votes; Louis Davidson, Tammany Hall Democrat, 4,089; and E. J. Scully, State Democracy Democrat, 1,013.

Mr. Andrews, in the Assembly of 1895, was a member of the following committees: Commerce and Navigation, Claims, and Charitable and Religious Societies.

In the fall of 1895, Mr. Andrews was again a candidate for the Assembly and was elected by a vote of 4,973 to 3,185, the vote of his Tammany Democrat opponent, William H. Knox; Charles Hinman Babcock, the candidate of the State Democrats, received 316 votes. Mr. Andrews is Chairman of the Committee on Public Health; and is also a member of the Committees on Affairs of Cities and Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Andrews, in 1896, presented to the Legislature the following bills of interest: Relative to the use of proxies at elections of general corporations; making an appropriation for payment of Harlem river draw-bridge awards; amending the acts relative to the department of charities and the department of correction; providing for the sanitary care

of women and children employed in mercantile establishments; relative to actions for services; relative to the employment of women and children in manufactories; providing that elevated railway trains shall be lighted; defining adulterated milk; relative to the salary of the corporation attorney; for the improvement of the banks of New York; relative to submission of Greater New York charter to the people; amending the Public Health Law.

Mr. Andrews, in the election of 1896, received 7,660 votes, to 3,380 for Frank L. Eckerson, Democrat; and 460 for George E. Morgan, National Democrat.

Mr. Andrews was, in 1897, a member of these committees: Cities, Commerce and Navigation, and Fisheries and Game.

Patrick J. Andrews.

Patrick J. Andrews, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-sixth Assembly district of New York, was born in Ireland. At an early age he was brought by his parents to this country and placed in the public schools of New York and afterward in La Salle Institute. Soon after leaving school he became a plumber and has been engaged in that business since 1868.

Always an enthusiastic Democrat he has been connected with the various political clubs of his district for the past ten years.

In the fall of 1895 he was nominated for Assemblyman, and, as the Tammany Democratic candidate, received 3,038 votes, to 2,115 given J. F. Chemelleck, Republican; 368 given Isaac Bennet, Socialist Labor; and 146 given Frederick C. Getz, State Democrat. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Andrews was a member of the Committees on Public Printing and Public Health.

Mr. Andrews, at the session of the Legislature, in 1896, introduced a bill incorporating the Optical Society.

Mr. Andrews was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 3,158 votes, to 3,091 for Frank A. Sovak, Republican; 537 for Charles Franz, Socialist, and 191 for Patrick St. John O'Sullivan, National Democrat.

In 1897, Mr. Andrews served on the following committees: Affairs of Villages and Fisheries and Game.

William W. Armstrong.

William W. Armstrong, Republican, Member of Assembly for the Third district of Monroe county, was born in Rochester thirty years ago, and at an early age removed to Albion with his father's family, where he passed his boyhood preparing for college at Albion Academy. At sixteen years of age he was thrown upon his own resources and was forced to abandon the idea of a college education. When he was twenty-one years old he was elected Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Orleans county, and held the office three years. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in January, 1888, and returned to Rochester to practice his profession. He was managing clerk in the offices of Senator McNaughton & Taylor and C. C. Davy, and in 1891 opened an office for himself. As a lawyer he is distinguished for careful preparation of his cases, keenness in argument and sound judgment.

In 1893 Mr. Armstrong was elected Supervisor of the Tenth ward of Rochester, where he now resides, and was made Chairman of the Law Committee of the Board, and was also made a member of the committee having in charge the erection of the new county courthouse, of

which he is the Secretary. His record as a Supervisor is memorable for the reform he inaugurated in the preparation of grand jury lists, many ineligible jurors having been stricken from the list after his investigation of the subject. On the question of equalization he advocated a compromise between the extreme positions taken by the city and county members respectively. But the taxpayers of the county will remember his term as Supervisor principally because of his strict scrutiny of all appropriations of public moneys, notably in the matter of the proposed Naval Reserve Armory, which an attempt was made to erect at an expense to the county of Monroe of \$40,000 or \$50,000. The scheme would probably have succeeded had it not been for the persistent fight made by Mr. Armstrong, who, believing that the naval reserve should be encouraged, nevertheless took the position that the armory should be built at the expense of the State instead of the county.

The taxpayers of the county feel certain that Mr. Armstrong in the Legislature will stand for rigid economy in the expenditure of public funds. His experience as Supervisor and familiarity with the laws affecting town and county matters make him peculiarly adapted to represent the Third district, composed as it is of towns and wards. Mr. Armstrong is a ready and forcible speaker and is personally very popular, and his friends are predicting for him a successful career at Albany.

Mr. Armstrong, at the election of 1894, received 7,298 votes; J. Blackford, Democrat, 5,189; and J. N. McPherson, 232 votes. He was a member of the following commit-



JAMES M. E. O'GRADY, SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY.





HENRY E. ABELL
12th DIST. KINGS



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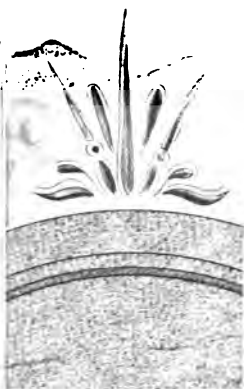
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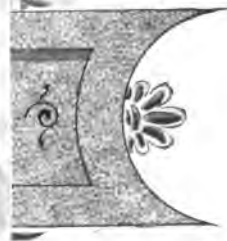
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tees in 1895: Judiciary, Military Affairs, and Privileges and Elections.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Armstrong was a candidate for re-election. He received 4,730 votes; Edward M. Redmond, Democrat, 3,428; Benjamin R. Palmer, Prohibition, 72; Herman Bergt, Populist, 62; and Louis Manz, Socialist Labor, 35.

Mr. Armstrong is Chairman of the Codes Committee and a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Claims.

Mr. Armstrong, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the Rochester Armory; amending the Mechanics' Lien Law; requiring certified statements about an election canvass; concerning the payment of witnesses at a criminal trial; relative to lists of grand jurors; compelling railway companies to transport bicycles as baggage; prohibiting the use of soft coal in certain public institutions; the Real Property Law; authorizing the use of the Davis automatic ballot machine; amending the Penal Code so as to define conspiracies; concerning the cancellation of tax sales; providing for the medical treatment of persons convicted of public intoxication; relative to the licensing of veterans as vendors.

At the election of 1896, Mr. Armstrong was again a candidate for the Assembly, and was re-elected by a substantial majority. The vote was as follows: Armstrong, 5,225; M. J. O'Brien, Democrat, 4,117; William Richards, Socialist Labor, 98.

In the Assembly of 1897, Mr. Armstrong was Chairman of the Committee on Codes, and a member of the Rules and Judiciary Committees.

George C. Austin.

George C. Austin, Republican, who represents the Twenty-first Assem-

bly district of New York city, was born July 19, 1863, at Saluvia, Fulton county, Penn. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage on the paternal side, his father, Rowland Austin — than whom there is no better type of this upright and respected race — being descended from the early Scotch-Irish settlers of the famous Cumberland Valley. His mother, Elizabeth Bohn, was of German extraction.

Mr. Austin prepared for college at the Cumberland Valley State Normal School at Shippensburg, Penn., and entered Lafayette in the fall of 1881. Throughout his college course he was one of the most prominent men in his class, and was the recipient of numerous college honors. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and of the Washington Literary Society.

He left college in May, 1884, and came to New York city the same month, knowing but one person in the city, through whom he obtained a position in the office of Russell, Dennison & Latting (now Russell, Post & Percy), and commenced the study of law, afterward entering the office of Booraem & Hamilton (now Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom), where he remained until June, 1887. In the fall of 1885 he entered the Columbia Law School and was graduated from there in May, 1887, receiving the second prize of \$150, decided by a competitive examination, out of a class of 160. Two weeks later he was admitted to the New York Bar, receiving 100 per cent. on the examination. The same month the degree of Ph. B. was conferred upon him by Lafayette. Shortly after his admission to the Bar, he entered the office of Turner, Lee & McClure, afterward Turner, McClure & Rolston, where he remained until Feb-

bruary, 1893, when he became a member of the firm of Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz & Steele. Since February 1, 1895, he has been practicing alone.

Mr. Austin's professional success has been most pronounced. It is rare, indeed, that a lawyer of his years attains such a prominent place at the New York Bar. An instance of the recognition of his ability and qualifications is the fact that his appointment by Governor Morton as one of the three members of the Committee on Statutory Revision for the State of New York was urged by fifteen of the leading law firms of New York city. He is unusually well posted in questions of law and practice, and has probably been actively engaged in more important litigation and handled more important matters than any other lawyer of his age in New York city.

He has contributed a number of articles to various law publications, and recently prepared for the *Law Quarterly Review*, of London, at the special request of Sir Frederick Pollock, its editor, an exhaustive article on the "Dwight Method of Legal Instruction." He is also instructor in contracts at the New York Law School.

Mr. Austin introduced many bills of interest in 1896; among them were the following: For the repavement of Fifth avenue; for the appointment of more gas-meter inspectors; making bicycles free on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge; in relation to the execution of legal instruments in foreign countries; increasing the compensation of certain Supreme Court judges; authorizing the dock department to issue \$6,000,000 in bonds; prohibiting the exhibition of deformities in public; reforming the school system of New York; providing for places of public

comfort; appropriating money for an enlargement of Riverside park; limiting the height of buildings; providing for additional water mains in New York; providing for the improvement of the Natural Museum, New York; providing for the construction of fire-proof buildings.

Mr. Austin was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 8,272 votes, to 4,047 for Thomas J. Murray, Democrat and Populist; 609 for George J. Vestner, National Democrat; and 102 votes for Frank J. d'Elseaux, Socialist.

Mr. Austin was, in 1897, again appointed Chairman of the Cities Committee; and a member of the Committee on Claims.

Everett C. Baker.

Everett C. Baker, Republican, who represents Clinton county in the Assembly, is one of the best known residents of Clinton county, having resided there nearly forty years.

In Plattsburgh, his home, he has been identified with many important public positions. The most important of these has been his relations with the public and normal schools, being now member and secretary of both boards, the former of which covered a period of nearly thirty years. He has also been a member of the Village Board nine years and President of the village three years; always elected by large majorities, and many times unanimously. During this time Plattsburgh has grown from a muddy backward town to one of the finest young cities in the State and has become the educational center of northern New York, very much of which is due to the indefatigable energy and management of Mr. Baker. In the fall of 1893, Mr. Baker received the nomination by the Repub-

lican party for Member of Assembly, and the majority for the ticket that year was the largest ever given. He entered the Assembly on January 1, 1894, and although a new member, was given the compliment of a chairmanship of the committee very important to this part of the State, the Committee on State Prisons. Many changes were recommended by the committee, and the report of the Committee of State Prisons, made after a thorough investigation of all penal institutions, during the summer and autumn of 1894, is considered one of great value and very many of its recommendations have been adopted by the officials.

In the matter of securing appropriations and appointments he was unusually successful. Mr. Baker has always been a true Republican, having spent freely his time and means in support of his party.

Mr. Baker was elected to the Assembly of 1897 by securing 6,035 votes to 3,003 for his Democratic opponent, M. V. B. Turner.

Mr. Baker, in the session of 1897, served on the following committees: State Prisons, of which he was Chairman; Trade and Manufactures, Charitable and Religious Societies.

Thomas J. Barry.

Thomas J. Barry, Democrat, of 53 Centre street, New York, who represents the Second Assembly district of the county of New York, was born in Ireland in 1855. He was brought to America by his parents when eleven years of age, and was put in a public school in the Eleventh ward. Mr. Barry, when seventeen years of age, started in the liquor business and has ever since prosecuted this trade. He is now forty-two years of age, and is the president of the Sixth district of

the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. He is widely known and is a popular member of the Patrick Diver Association, and also treasurer of the Emerald Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Manhattan Fishing Club. His saloon is handsomely fitted up with finely carved and turned mahogany fixtures, with all the minor details in complete perfection, every modern improvement conducive to comfort and convenience being present. Three bartenders are required to look after the immense trade done, the place being quite a favorite resort for politicians, merchants, lawyers and court attendants.

Mr. Barry, as a candidate for Assemblyman in 1894, received 3,779 votes; A. Scarboro, Republican, 2,599; and James Oliver, Independent Democrat, 1,208 votes. In the Assembly of 1895 Mr. Barry was a member of the Excise Committee and of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Barry was re-elected to the Assembly in the fall of 1895, receiving 4,425 votes to 1,469 for Richard Cahill, the Republican candidate; and 142 for John Nagle, Socialist Labor. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Barry was a member of the following committees: Canals, Excise, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Barry distinguished himself in 1896, by not introducing a single bill.

At the election of 1896, Mr. Barry received 4,308 votes, to 2,704 for Wm. H. Kilroy, Republican and National Democrat. Mr. Barry, in 1897, was a member of the Committees on Excise, and a member of the Special Committee to Investigate Trusts.

Frederick E. Bates.

Frederick E. Bates, Republican, who represents Tompkins county in

the Assembly, was born in the town of Caroline, Tompkins county.

Mr. Bates was educated at Ithaca Academy and Charlottesville Seminary. He then began farming, but in 1865 enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment and served as a soldier until the end of the War of the Rebellion. When he returned from the war he engaged in a mercantile business for eight years. He then engaged in farming and other like industries, at which he has continued to the present day.

He was a Supervisor of his town for four years. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Assembly, receiving 3,941 votes to 2,756 votes given to Nelson E. Lyon, Democrat. Two other candidates, John G. Cobb, Prohibitionist, and C. Crannel, Populist, received, respectively, 375 and 81 votes. Mr. Bates in the Assembly of 1896 served on the following committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Federal Relations, and Public Institutions.

Mr. Bates, in the session of 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Amending the Civil Code with relation to the testimony of witnesses; amending the Cooperative Insurance Law; amending the Civil Code in relation to printing communications; providing for the publication of slips of the Session Laws.

Mr. Bates was candidate for reelection in 1896 and received 5,240 votes, to 3,629, for N. Pearson, Democrat, and 272 for John G. Cobb, Prohibition. Mr. Bates, in the Assembly of 1897, was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Taxation and Retrenchment.

Lucien S. Bayliss.

Lucien S. Bayliss, Republican member from the Eleventh Assem-

bly district of Kings county, was born in his present Assembly district in 1869. He was educated in public and private schools in Brooklyn, and entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he graduated in the class of 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During his college course he was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. Immediately upon graduation from Wesleyan University, Mr. Bayliss began the study of the law, entering the office of Birdseye, Cloyd & Bayliss, in New York city, from which office he took his bar examinations, and was admitted to practice by the General Term of the Second Department early in May of 1893.

During the time of his clerkship, Mr. Bayliss was a member of the New York University Law School from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1893. He was one of the commencement orators of his class.

Immediately upon his admission to the bar, he began active practice in the State and Federal courts, where he has since been constantly and actively engaged.

In 1894 the present law firm of Bayliss & Bayliss, having its office at 170 Broadway, New York city, was formed. The firm consists of Benjamin H. Bayliss and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Bayliss has been active in politics in his ward since the reorganization of the Republican party, but has never before held office. As a candidate for the Assembly, Mr. Bayliss received 5,452 votes, as against 4,090 votes for Joseph A. Guider, his Democratic predecessor, who had been renominated. Joseph Young, the National Democratic candidate, received 336

votes. Mr. Bayliss is a member of the following committees: Revision, Banks and Indian Affairs.

Louis Bedell.

Louis Bedell, Republican, who represents the Second district of Orange county, was born at Cox-sackie, October 1, 1861. His education was received first at the private schools of Poughkeepsie and later at the Poughkeepsie High School. The greater part of the first twenty-five years of his life was spent in Poughkeepsie, where he resided when admitted to the bar in 1885. For three years previous to 1885 Mr. Bedell was an instructor in Eastman's Business College, where he taught stenography. In 1890 Mr. Bedell formed a law partnership with Judge George W. Greene, of Goshen, and removed to that village. He was prominently connected with the construction of the Poughkeepsie bridge as attorney for the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company.

Mr. Bedell was nominated for Assemblyman in 1895 and received 5,135 votes to 4,046 cast for William G. Shaw, the Democratic candidate. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Bedell was a member of the following committees: General Laws, Excise, and Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Bedell, in the session of 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Amending and lengthening the term of the charter of the New York & New Jersey Bridge Company; making an appropriation for the armory at Goshen; amending the Corporation Law with regard to the dissolution of corporations; in relation to referees and real property; in relation to real property sold at auction; providing for the construction of dykes in the Neversink river; amending the Election Law with

reference to inspector's duties; exempting woolen mills in New York and Brooklyn from taxation; providing for the commutation of high-way labor; amending the Insurance Law in relation to the duties of agents.

Mr. Bedell was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 6,423 votes, to 5,075 for D. P. Schultz, Democrat, 112 for B. S. Henning, Prohibition, and 121 for E. B. Taylor. Mr. Bedell was, in 1897, appointed to the following committees: Excise, Codes, and Railroads, and also appointed a member of the Special Trust Investigating Committee.

William J. Bellen.

William J. Bellen, Republican, who represents the First district of Onondaga county in the Assembly, is the eldest son of John and Catherine Hollowell Bellen. He was born at Rome, New York, October 26, 1856. While still an infant his parents removed to Syracuse, N. Y., where they remained for two years, when they located at Jamesville, where the father engaged in the milling business. William was educated in the public schools and at the age of nineteen entered the office of the Johnstown (N. Y.) Journal as an apprentice; after working a year at the case, he was taken into the editorial rooms and for six months assisted as news gatherer and writer, showing marked ability in editorial work. It was the young man's purpose to follow a journalistic career, but circumstances caused him to give up these cherished hopes. His father in 1875 purchased the Seneca Flouring Mills, at Baldwinville, N. Y., and the young man began to read law, first in the office of the late George Hall and afterward with F. A. Marvin,

lawyers of Baldwinville. He was admitted to practice of the profession in 1885 and now enjoys a lucrative practice. In 1892 Mr. Bellen married Miss Mary L. Mack of Syracuse. He has gained considerable local fame as a public speaker and is often heard upon the political issues of the day. Mr. Bellen has from his first vote been identified with the Republican party. He received the unanimous nomination for representative in Assembly from the First Assembly district of Onondaga county, in the fall of 1896. In a hotly-contested three-cornered fight, in which the other candidates were William Hoffman, Democrat, and Stephen Thornton, Independent Republican, Mr. Bellen, although confined to the house by illness during the most important days of the campaign, was elected by a majority of 1,662 votes. It was a victory worth pointing to with pride and shows the esteem in which Mr. Bellen is held in his Assembly district.

At the election of 1896, Mr. Bellen received 4,603 votes, to 3,125 for William M. Hoffman, Democrat, and 2,238 for S. Thornton, Independent Republican. In the Assembly of 1897, Mr. Bellen was appointed to the following committees: Insurance, Charitable and Religious Societies, and Indian Affairs.

Murray Benham.

Murray Benham, Republican, who represents Ontario county, was born in the town of Hopewell, November 30, 1841, and has been a life-long resident of that town. He was educated in the Palmyra Classical School and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., was for a time a member of the faculty of the Palmyra school, but later devoted himself to farming, a vocation

which he has ever since pursued. Mr. Benham has been prominently and successfully identified with agricultural interests, serving as secretary of the County Agricultural Society for four years, and having held the position of superintendent of several important departments at succeeding State fairs. He has now charge of the transportation department of the State Society.

Mr. Benham has been a Republican all his life and has been active and influential in the councils of that party. He was secretary of the Ontario Republican County Committee for several years, and has on different occasions acted as a member of the Republican Senate district and Congressional district committees. He was appointed one of the Loan Commissioners of Ontario county by Governor Cornell and served in that capacity for eight years. In 1889 he was appointed Deputy Revenue Collector for the Twenty-eighth district, and acceptably performed the duties of that responsible office throughout the Harrison administration.

Mr. Benham is widely known as a man of integrity and business capacity. He is a man of pleasing presence and genial manners.

As a candidate for Assembly, Mr. Benham received 7,320 votes, to 5,506 for his Democratic and Populist opponent, H. L. Case, and 175 for B. Ellis, National Democrat, and 198 for the Prohibition candidate, P. Gates.

Mr. Benham was elected to the Assembly by 7,225 votes; his opponents and their vote were: Herbert L. Case, Silver Democrat, 5,446; Bolivar Ellis, National Democrat, 76; and 214 for Preston Gates, Prohibition. Mr. Benham was appointed a member of the following Assem-

bly committees of 1897: Public Health, Excise, and Revision.

Heman M. Blasdell.

Heman M. Blasdell, Republican, who represents the Eighth Assembly district of Erie county, was born in Perrysburg, January 23, 1840, and was raised on a farm, attended district school in his native village and the Academy in Gowanda, taught district school in the town of Persia two winters, and in 1860 entered Oberlin College, Ohio.

Mr. Blasdell went into the war in 1861 and enlisted in Company H, Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, was wounded at Malvern Hill so seriously that he was compelled to leave the service.

Later he engaged in railroading, learned telegraphy, and was appointed agent at Smith's Falls on the Erie railway, holding that position for nine years.

After leaving the railroad he entered in mercantile business at North Collins for five years, and has since engaged in farming, owning farms in both Erie and Cattaraugus counties.

About ten years ago he bought a tract of land where the village of Blasdell is now located, and by his energy and persistency has and is fast developing this tract into a suburb of the city of Buffalo.

With his keen perception he saw that the railroad intersections in the north part of Hamburg, Erie county, must make a town, so he purchased more farming lands, laid out and founded a town which bears his name — Blasdell. He built a residence, went there to live, put up a building, opened a store, and run a big advertisement, not only on general principles, but because, as he said, he "wanted people to know there was such a town

as Blasdell." He put up other dwellings there, induced the first hotel to be built, put in his own money, got others to assist in building a depot, an agent appointed, and thus with Mr. Blasdell's hustle and push, the town became an accomplished fact. Returning to North Collins where he has other large real estate interests he continued building, and putting his pants inside his boots, he is a familiar figure on the hustle, with a lot of men carrying enterprises forward, and paying out money for the good of employes and the town:

Mr. Blasdell introduced, in 1896, the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the Thomas Asylum for Indians; making an appropriation for the Collins Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane; putting the sheriff of his county upon a salary.

Mr. Blasdell was re-elected at the election of 1896, by receiving 4,841 votes, to 3,772 for C. L. Addington, Democrat; 76 for B. Wilcox, National Democrat, and 162 for L. M. Conger, Prohibition. Mr. Blasdell, in 1897, served on the following committees: Public Institutions, Ways and Means, and Indian Affairs.

Joseph Bondy.

Joseph Bondy, Republican, Member of Assembly from the Third Assembly district of Onondaga county, is a native of Syracuse, having first seen the light of day in that city, September 13, 1864. His early education was gained in the public schools there, and he was graduated from Columbia College in the class of 1884, and also from the law school of the same name. His first practical experience in the study of the law was in the law office of Costello & Ide, and afterward with Frank Hopkins in Syracuse.

He was admitted to the bar in October, 1885, and practiced alone for one year, when he formed a partnership with Frank Hopkins, under the firm name of Hopkins & Bondy, the partnership still being in force, and enjoying a large and lucrative practice.

Mr. Bondy's opponent in the convention which nominated him was W. Judson Smith, who received nineteen votes for the nomination out of a total of fifty. Mr. Bondy had 908 majority over his Democratic opponent. He is president of the Alumni of the High School of Syracuse. On June 22, 1892, he was married to Miss Frances Elias, of Buffalo, and he has one child, Arline Rose Bondy.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Bondy received 4,479 votes to 3,577 for his Democratic opponent, William M. Quinn. The Prohibition candidate, Bennet E. Titus, received 110 votes.

Three committees fell to the lot of Mr. Bondy in 1896: Judiciary, Claims, and Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Bondy introduced, in 1896, the following bills of interest: Amending the Civil Code with regard to the probate of wills; creating a State printing house; providing support for railway employes injured in an accident; concerning costs in civil actions; regarding the amount of legal claims; amending the Game Law with regard to the sale of game; amending the Excise Law, concerning the sale of ale and beer; amending the charter of Syracuse in many respects.

Mr. Bondy was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896, and received 4,387 votes to 4,108 for N. C. McKeever, Democrat; 997 for L. Stillwell, Independent Republican, and 19 for R. Berggren, Socialist Labor.

In 1897, Mr. Bondy was named as Chairman of the Committee on Canals, and as a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Charles Braun.

Charles Braun, Republican, representative of the Fifth Assembly district of Erie county in 1895, was born in Buffalo thirty-seven years ago, and is a wood carver by trade. He is now in the real estate and insurance business. His home address is 13 Kane street, Buffalo. He was defeated in 1892 for the Assembly by Joseph Lenhard by about 300 votes. In 1893 he received 4,405 votes; William Person, Democrat, 3,806; plurality, 539.

Mr. Braun, in 1894, presented a bill concerning the practice of midwifery in Erie county, and another creating a board of county and city coroners.

Mr. Braun, at the election of 1894, received 4,915 votes for Assemblyman; P. J. Metzger, 3,758; and P. A. Kane, Prohibitionist, 102.

In the Assembly of 1895, Mr. Braun was Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and was a member of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation, and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

At the election of 1895 Mr. Braun received 3,303 votes to 2,651 for Henry Streiffler, Democrat. Mr. Braun served in the Assembly of 1896 as Chairman of the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, and also was a member of the Committees on Railroads, and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Mr. Braun introduced, in 1896, the following bills of interest: Repealing the charter of the Queen City Gas Company; making an appropriation for the State armory in Buffalo; authorizing the development of power from the Niagara

river; concerning the practice of midwifery in Erie county

Mr. Braun was re-elected to the Assembly in 1896, by receiving 3,442 votes; his opponents and their vote were: H. Streifler, Democrat, 3,389; G. M. Frohe, National Democrat, 93; W. A. Lipphardt, Prohibition, 5; C. M. Sauer, Socialist Labor, 68.

Mr. Braun was, in 1897, appointed a member of the following committees: Railroads, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, State Prisons, and Chairman of the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies.

Edward C. Brennan.

Edward C. Brennan, Republican, the Assemblyman from the Sixteenth district of Kings county, was born in Brooklyn, on February 15, 1870. His father was a veteran and president of the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans Association, N. G. S. N. Y., and also a Fire Commissioner under Mayor Howell. Mr. Brennan was organizer and president of the Young Men's Harrison and Reid Club of the Twenty-fifth Ward; the Garfield Club, of Brooklyn, Twenty-fifth Ward; Morton and Saxton Club, and the Immigration Restriction League of Brooklyn, whose object is to regulate improper immigration. He is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State League of Republican Clubs of Kings county, and a member of the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican Committee. He was the delegate to the General Committee of Kings county selected by Chairman Buttiling to supervise the organization of the Twenty-fifth ward under the new plan of Republican organization, and was the author of numerous political essays for the press. He is a member of the Active Republican Club, Pro-

gressive Republican Club, Stuyvesant Heights Republican Club, Levi P. Morton Club, Twenty-third Ward Garfield Club, Arion Glee Club, Unter Uns Singing Society, and other social and political organizations.

Mr. Brennan is the great grandson of Colonel Sebastian Bauman of New York, who was a veteran of the French and Indian War, and raised the first company of German-Americans in the Revolution. Colonel Bauman was appointed Major of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, and Major of the Continental Artillery, September 12, 1778. He served as Commander of Artillery at West Point, from 1779 to 1784, and was a commander of artillery at Yorktown, making the official map of that siege, December 23, 1873.

Colonel Bauman was appointed Chief of Continental Artillery, mustering out, June 20, 1784. He was also colonel of the New York Artillery until his death in 1804. President Washington appointed Colonel Bauman the first Postmaster of New York city, in which position he served from 1786 to the year of his death, 1804.

On the maternal side, Mr. Brennan is directly descended from John and Samuel Adams. He has applied for membership in the Society of the Cincinnati Sons of the Revolution; and the Loyal Legion, action upon which application will be made in the first meeting of these societies in 1897.

Mr. Brennan received 4,851 votes at the election of 1895, to 2,808 for Michael Derringer, the Democratic candidate. Three other candidates and their votes were: Frank L. Handlen, Democratic Reform, 401; Allen G. Earl, Prohibitionist, 73; and Gebhard Armann, Socialist Labor, 130. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr.

Brennan was a member of the following committees: Canals, Internal Affairs, and Federal Relations.

Mr Brennan introduced, in 1896, the following bills of interest: Prohibiting discrimination by railroads against canal shippers; amending the Penal Code with reference to the pledges of candidates; to encourage commerce on canals; reducing fares on the New York and Brooklyn bridge; appropriating money to carry out the provisions of the Ainsworth Alcoholic Instruction Law; with regard to the hours of labor of mechanics; increasing wages of employes of Department of Public Works of Brooklyn.

Mr. Brennan was elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving 6,790 votes, to 2,711 for Cooper, his Democratic opponent, giving Mr. Brennan a plurality of 4,079.

In 1897, Mr. Brennan was appointed a member of the following committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Cities, Federal Relations.

Byron D. Brown.

Byron D. Brown, Republican, who represents the counties of Fulton and Hamilton, was born in the town of Broadalbin, Fulton county, August 4, 1854. He is now a successful and prosperous glove manufacturer, residing and doing business in the village of Mayfield, Fulton county, N. Y. Mr. Brown was married April 15, 1884, to Elizabeth A., daughter of William Griffis, of Gloversville. He has no children. Mr. Brown is a grandson of "Quaker Nathaniel Brown," who came to Mayfield in 1807 from Saratoga county and was one of the pioneers, being of English origin. Mr. Brown has been in public life in his town and county for many years. He has served his town as

Town Clerk four years, as Justice of the Peace, and as Supervisor six terms. His ability and experience received the recognition of his associates by his election to the chairmanship of the board two successive years. Mr. Brown has taken an active and prominent part in the politics of Fulton county for a number of years and has been a member of the Republican Assembly district and County Committee since 1889. His popularity with his constituents was fully demonstrated by the flattering plurality he received at his recent election.

Mr. Brown's vote was 6,309 to 4,024 for Clark L. Jordan, Democrat, and 437 for Daniel M. Durfee, the Prohibition candidate. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Brown was a member of the following committees: Revision, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Labor and Industries.

Mr. B. D. Brown introduced, in 1896, the following bills of interest: Permitting voters of Johnstown to vote by election districts; amending the charter of Gloversville; providing for the payment of taxes in Hamilton county.

Mr. Brown was re-elected in 1896, by receiving 7,484 votes, to 3,908 for his Democratic opponent, F. M. Benedict; 251 for R. T. McKeever, National Democrat; and 416 for George Hartin, Prohibition.

In 1897, Mr. Brown was a member of the following committees: Public Lands and Forestry, Labor and Industries, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Canals.

Lawrence E. Brown.

Lawrence Edward Brown, Republican, who represents the Twentieth Assembly district of New York county, was born in the city

of New York, March 2, 1872. He received his preliminary education at Williston Seminary, entering from that seminary Yale College, and graduating with the class of 1893. Mr. Brown then taught for a year in a school in New York city, when he entered upon the study of law in the office of Edward F. Brown at No. 18 Wall street, New York city. He is still connected with that office.

Mr. Brown was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 6,835 votes, to 1,980 for Edward Lawson Purdy, Democrat and Populist, and 1,037 votes for Mark M. Schlesinger, National Democrat.

Mr. Brown was appointed to the following committees in 1897: Codes, and Public Lands and Forestry.

Oliver H. Budd.

Oliver H. Budd, Republican, who represents Schuyler county in the Assembly, is a native of the town of Hector, Schuyler county, having been born at Peach Orchard in 1846, in which vicinity he has always resided. He was the son of a farmer and married the daughter of a farmer, Miss Mary Woodward, a sister of Judge Woodward. Like other "Lake Road" farmers he took up fruit culture and has been eminently successful, having added farm after farm to his possession until he is now probably the largest landowner in the county. He also raises blooded horses and one of his trotters took first money at the late State fair. He is genial, affable and reliable. He is, indeed, one of the few men who have risen to affluence by strict attention to business, and have not built their own fortunes on the misfortunes of their neighbors. He has twice been Supervisor of Hector and

was handsomely elected to the Assembly.

At the election of 1895 Mr. Budd received 2,310 votes, to 1,245 for George S. Hitchcock, Democrat; 263 for Vernon S. Huey, Prohibitionist; and 100 for J. Newton Howell, Populist. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Budd was a member of the following committees: Railroads, Internal Affairs, and Villages.

Mr. Budd, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Amending the Game Law with reference to fishing in Seneca lake; making an appropriation for the Seneca lake level of the Chemung canal; amending the Town Board Law with reference to traveling fees; in relation to the collection of vital statistics for the State Board of Health; in relation to fishing with nets in the Seneca lake.

Mr. Budd was re-elected in 1896, by receiving 2,718 votes to 1,616 for George W. McNeiler, Democrat, and 140 for L. C. Wakelee, Prohibition.

Mr. Budd, in 1897, was a member of these committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Internal Affairs, and Railroads.

Carl S. Burr, Jr.

Carl S. Burr, Jr., Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of Suffolk county, was born at Commack on September 26, 1858, and is, therefore, nearing thirty-nine years of age. He is the eldest son of Carl S. Burr, and a grandson of Smith Burr, who, in his generation, was widely known as an influential Republican and a prominent man in the affairs of the town of Huntington.

The Burr family is of Puritan origin, having descended from John and Benjamin Burr, who came to New England with Governor Winthrop's fleet in June, 1630.

On the maternal side Mr. Burr is a great grandson of Colonel Benjamin Case, who was in command of the American forces at Sag Harbor in the War of 1812. Mr. Burr received his preliminary education at the Huntington Union School, and afterward completed a course at the Flushing Institute at Flushing, Long Island. His original intention was to enter Columbia College, but on account of ill health he was obliged to abandon the idea.

This fact caused him to engage in business with his father, the detail of which he has thoroughly mastered to a degree that has attracted attention everywhere. For three consecutive seasons he has been honored with the selection as judge at the exhibitions of the National Horse Show of America, held at Madison Square Garden in the years 1892, 1893 and 1894.

While his business makes large demands upon his time, Mr. Burr has always taken a lively interest in outside matters, particularly those of a local character. He has done much toward the advancement of social and educational interests in his community. Gifted with good business judgment and a keen perception, he was quick to see the success in store for the Arizona Cattle Company, in which concern he became interested, and now is a member of its board of directors.

While he has never before held public office, Mr. Burr has always been an active and earnest worker for his party, and for several years was a member of the Republican County Committee, and frequently represented his district in both town and county conventions.

As the Republican candidate for Assemblyman in 1895 Mr. Burr re-

ceived 2,543 votes to 1,749 for William P. Reid, Democrat; 101 for Charles P. Hulse, Prohibitionist; and 19 for William E. Bunn, Populist. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Burr was a member of the following committees: General Laws, Public Printing, and Public Education.

Mr. Burr, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Relative to the killing of deer in the counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk; in relation to the water supply of Long Island; in relation to fire districts outside incorporated villages; concerning the care of aged and enfeebled persons; amending the Forestry and Game Law with regard to the leasing of land under water.

Mr. Burr was again elected a candidate for Assembly in 1896, and received 3,750 votes, to 1,565 for A. E. Burr, Democrat; and 219 for M. B. Blydenburgh, National Democrat.

In the session of 1897, Mr. Burr was a member of the Committees on General Laws, Internal Affairs, Public Printing, and Public Education.

John J. Cain.

John J. Cain, Democrat, who represents the Ninth Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in Rondout, Kings county, in July, 1852. He was educated at Public School No. 27, Brooklyn. He is in the real estate business. His post-office address is 322 Van Brunt street. Mr. Cain, in 1894, received 3,957 votes to 2,125 given to George F. Gutzler, his Republican opponent.

In the Assembly of 1895 Mr. Cain was a member of the following committees: Railroads, Public Institutions, and Military Affairs.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Cain was elected to represent the Ninth As-

sembly district of Kings county, by a vote of 3,765, to 1,715 for Samuel Loring, Republican; 732 for James McMahon, Democrat Reform; and 126 for Oscar Hild, Socialist Labor. Mr. Cain, in the Assembly of 1896, was a member of the Committees on Railroads, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Cain, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Lowering telephone charges; lowering the price of gas in Brooklyn; in regard to the fire limits of Brooklyn.

Mr. Cain was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896, and was elected by receiving as the candidate of the Silver Democrats, 4,341 votes, to 2,294 for Stephen T. Byrnes, Republican; 160 for L. O'Hara, Democrat; and 72 for O. H. Hild, Socialist Labor.

Mr. Cain was, in 1897, a member of the State Prisons and Railroads Committees.

Cornelius J. Clark.

Cornelius J. Clark, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of Jefferson county in the Assembly, was born at Philadelphia, in Jefferson county, New York, on July 16, 1857.

He was educated at Mexico Academy, Carthage High School and Colgate University. His business is that of a merchant miller.

Mr. Clark has already had some training as a servant of the State, having been a Supervisor of the town of Wilna, Jefferson county. He was the first Republican Supervisor elected from the town in twenty years, receiving 339 majority. He was nominated for Member of the Assembly without opposition, and was elected by 2,600 majority, receiving 520 majority in his own town.

Mr. Clark was elected in the fall of 1895 by a vote of 4,868, to 2,490 for John J. Kinney, Democrat; and 383 for George E. Satchwell, Prohibitionist. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Clark was a member of the following committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Public Education, and Fisheries and Game.

Mr. C. J. Clark, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: In relation to the price of school text-books; amending the Game Law in regard to wild fowl; amending the charter of Watertown; concerning the drainage of agricultural lands; legalizing the vote of Antwerp; amending the general law with regard to armories.

Mr. Clark was re-elected in 1896, by receiving 5,821 votes, to 3,320 for George D. Hewitt, Democrat; 92 for D. W. Lamson, Prohibition; and 299 for G. E. Satchwell, Socialist Labor.

Mr. Clark was appointed to the Committees on Public Institutions and Ways and Means of the session of 1897.

Joel Clark.

Joel Clark, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of Steuben county, is forty-nine years of age. He was born in South Cameron on the farm where he now resides, educated in the common schools, and has always followed the honorable vocation of a farmer, from which surroundings he doubtless derived his strength of character and upright business methods.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honors lie,"

is a quotation that could aptly be applied to his business and political life, and the citizens of Cameron fully appreciate the honor which

was conferred upon them in his election as Member of Assembly. In 1877 Mr. Clark was elected Highway Commissioner, in which capacity he served three years; was elected Assessor six years in succession, then Supervisor for two years, and after a year's interval was again elected Supervisor in 1890, and has represented the town of Cameron in the Board of Supervisors continually since, being a candidate on both the Republican and Democratic tickets at the 1895 election.

Mr. Clark was elected to the Assembly in the fall of 1895, by a vote of 4,334, to 2,282 for Ira G. Day, Democrat; 512 for Levi P. Rice, Prohibitionist; and 108 for William E. Bentley, Populist. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Clark was a member of the following committees: Public Lands and Forestry, Military Affairs, Soldiers' Home, and Agriculture.

Mr. J. Clark, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the armory at Hornellsville; concerning the water supply of the villages; regarding the distribution of liquor tax money in Hornellsville.

Mr. Clark was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving 6,149 votes, to 4,141 for J. B. Hargrave, Democrat.

Mr. Clark, in 1897, served on the following Assembly committees: Public Institutions, Railroads, and Soldiers' Home.

Mortimer N. Cole.

Mortimer N. Cole, Republican, who represents Wyoming county in the Assembly, was born in Devonshire, England, September 1, 1853, of English parents. The family came to America in the spring of 1854 and settled in Perry, N. Y.

Mr. Cole was educated in Perry Academy. On leaving school he became clerk in one of the leading dry goods stores of the place, which position he filled acceptably for five years. He was married in 1877, and the same year bought a half interest in a grocery business. In 1884 he moved to Castle, N. Y., and bought an interest in a hardware business of which he is still the senior partner.

He has always been a Republican and is a member of the Republican County Committee, which office he has held continually since 1882. Mr. Cole held the office of President of the village for two years, and has represented his town as Supervisor for two years. He is president of the Elitsac Manufacturing Company of Castle. Mr. Cole was one of the first to see the necessity of a good system of water-works, and through his influence the Castile Water-Works Company was incorporated in 1888. He has always been secretary and superintendent of the company.

Mr. Cole was elected by receiving 3,992 votes, defeating J. H. Van Arsdale, Democrat, who received 1,658; and Ray Whitbeck, Prohibitionist, who received 309 votes. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Cole was a member of the following committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Villages, and Fisheries and Game.

Mr. Cole, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Amending the Game Law in regard to fishing in Silver lake; concerning the water commissioners of Perry.

In 1896 Mr. Cole was again a candidate for the Assembly and was elected by receiving 4,952 votes to 2,596 for Cyril B. Lombard, Democrat; and 269 for Charles R. Buck, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Cole was appointed to these committees: Labor and Industries, Villages, and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

John P. Corrigan.

John P. Corrigan, Democrat, represents the Twentieth Assembly district of New York. He was born in New York, August 24, 1867, and was educated in its public schools. He is married and lives at No. 245 East Thirty-second street, New York. His business is that of a stevedore and contractor. He was an Assistant Clerk in the General Term of the Supreme Court in the First district. He received 5,289 votes in 1893, and had a plurality over Evan Thomas, Republican, of 3,060; majority, 2,635. Mr. Corrigan was a member in 1894 of the following committees: Labor and Industries and Indian Affairs.

Mr. Corrigan, in 1894, introduced an act providing that the city of New York should grant support to the Mothers and Babies' Hospital in that city.

Mr. Corrigan, at the election of 1894, received 4,169 votes; J. L. Stewart, Republican, 4,001 votes; and J. J. McKinstry, 556 votes. In the Assembly of 1895 Mr. Corrigan was a member of the following committees: Indian Affairs, Commerce and Navigation, and Trade and Manufactures.

In 1895 Mr. Corrigan was again elected to the Assembly, this time from the Twentieth Assembly district, by a vote of 4,125 to 1,803 for the Republican candidate, Edward M. Lyman; 895 for John J. O'Neil, State Democrat; and 144 for John Hauser, Socialist Labor. Mr. Corrigan was, in the Assembly of 1896, a member of the following committees: Revision and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Mr. Corrigan, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Lowering the price of gas in New York; with regard to the repaving of Second avenue; concerning the bonds and mortgages of trust companies.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Corrigan received 4,811 votes to 3,005 for Charles H. Edlich, Republican, and 197 for Eugene T. Banks, National Democrat.

Mr. Corrigan was, in 1897, a member of the Committees on Gas, Electricity and Water Supply and Soldiers' Home.

Thomas M. Costello.

Thomas M. Costello, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of Oswego county, was born on Prince Edwards Island, June 1, 1845, and was educated in the public schools. He is a tanner and currier by trade, of which he is justly proud. He came to Woburn, Mass., in 1865, and to New York State in 1868. Settling at Sand Bank, Oswego county, in 1870, he worked at his trade ten years. He has been engaged in mercantile business and manufacturing lumber for many years, and is now engaged in the real estate business.

He has held many offices, viz.: School Trustee, Village Clerk, Trustee three years, and President for nine years of the village of Sand Bank, now Altman; Supervisor of the town of Albion in the years 1887 and 1888, and County Clerk of Oswego county, 1889, 1890. In 1891, as a candidate for Assemblyman, he received a majority of 4,012 votes.

He is an ardent, outspoken Republican and a radical protectionist, and takes the ground that every dollar's worth of goods of every name and nature that can be made in the United States should be made here

in preference to any other country in the world.

He was nominated for the Assembly by acclamation, and was elected over Sylvester Potter, who received 935 votes, by 3,605 majority; Timothy D. Stow, Prohibitionist, received 228 votes. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Costello was a member of the following committees: Railroads, Commerce and Navigation, and Soldiers' Home.

Mr. Costello, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Concerning the application of pharmacists for licenses; relative to fishing in Sandy creek and other waters of Oswego county; providing home rule in taxation; in regard to the meetings of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego county.

Mr. Costello was re-elected to the Assembly by receiving 5,656 votes to 2,936 for Albert S. Barker, Democrat; and 125 for Henry G. Tyler, Prohibitionist.

Mr. Costello, in 1897, was a member of the Committees on Revision and Commerce and Navigation.

Cornelius Coughlin.

Cornelius Coughlin, Democrat, represents the First Assembly district of Erie county. This is the district that William F. Sheehan, Lieutenant-Governor in 1892, 1893 and 1894, represented for so many years. Mr. Coughlin lives at 28 Sandusky street, Buffalo. He was born in Ireland in 1862, and was taken by his parents to Buffalo when two years of age. He attended school at old St. John's College for a time, and then became "boss scooper" of the Wells elevator. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Erie county for nine consecutive years. He succeeded John J. Clahan, Democrat, in the Assembly. He received 5,825 votes in 1893, a plurality over

Jules O'Brien, Republican, of 1,869; Thomas J. Nunan received 1,288. Mr. Coughlin was a member of the following committees in 1894: Cities, Villages, Military.

Mr. Coughlin, in 1894, introduced a bill providing that Buffalo should have the legal title to its sea wall; a bill authorizing the Superintendent of Public Works to surrender certain lands for the use of city parks, and a bill changing the time for the making of a financial report to Buffalo by its Comptroller.

Mr. Coughlin once more ran for Assemblyman in 1894 and received 5,571 votes; J. T. Manley, Republican, 5,273; and E. E. Sweeney, Prohibitionist, 499 votes.

In the Assembly of 1895 Mr. Coughlin was a member of the following committees: Canals, Taxation and Retrenchment, Agriculture, and Soldiers' Home.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Coughlin was again a candidate for the Assembly, and was elected by receiving 4,675 votes to 4,556 cast for Thomas Murphy, Republican, and 42 for Patrick Kane, Socialist Labor. Mr. Coughlin in the Assembly of 1896 was a member of the Canals and Railroad Committees.

Mr. Coughlin, in 1896, presented the following bills of interest to the Assembly: Forbidding the placing of street railways on certain streets of Buffalo; in regard to railroads in first and second-class cities; amending the Insurance Law with reference to the Title Glass Company; concerning the Roman Catholic Union of the Knights of St. John.

Mr. Coughlin was again a candidate for the Assembly at the election of 1896, and was elected by receiving 5,691 votes, to 5,615 for the Republican candidate, P. J. McDonald; 179 for T. J. Nunan, National Democrat;

22 for H. B. Milward, Prohibition, and 13 for William Billica, Socialist Labor.

Mr. Coughlin was, in 1897, a member of the Assembly Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment and Railroads.

Morton Cromwell.

Morton Cromwell, Republican, who represents the Third Assembly district of Queens county, was born in New York city on January 25, 1866. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and in Pennsylvania, where he resided during a part of his early life. Returning to New York Mr. Cromwell was for several years a cotton broker, in the New York Cotton Exchange.

His first acquaintance with the New York Assembly was obtained as a clerk of this branch of the Legislature in 1895. Mr. Cromwell resides at Glen Cove.

As a candidate for the Assembly he received 4,204 votes against 2,975 for Sidney Harris, Democrat. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Cromwell was a member of the following committees: Revision, Insurance, and Villages.

Mr. Cromwell, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Relative to towns borrowing money; in regard to the Queens county purchasing committee; relative to improvements in Long Island City; amending the Public Lands Law regarding Queens and Suffolk counties; concerning the lighting of lamps outside the limits of incorporated villages; concerning the planting of oysters in public waters.

Mr. Cromwell was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 6,835 votes, to 3,546 for Louis C. Ott, Democrat; 262 for E. J. Healy, National Democrat, and 70 for C. C. Baylis, Prohibition.

Mr. Cromwell was, in 1897, a member of the Committees on Unfinished Business, Railroads, and General Laws.

Thomas H. Cullen.

Thomas H. Cullen, Democrat, who represents the Third Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in the district he was elected from on the 29th of March, 1865, and was graduated from St. Francis College in 1881. He is at present engaged in the shipping business at 27 South street, in New York city. It is the first time that he has held office of any kind.

He is a member of the Sixth Ward Democratic Club of Brooklyn and other prominent political organizations in Brooklyn.

Mr. Cullen was elected to the Assembly in the fall of 1895 by receiving 3,786 votes to 1,765 for Max A. Hoener, Republican; and 512 for Thomas F. Davis, Democrat Reform. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Cullen was a member of the following committees: State Prisons and Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Cullen, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Regarding the training of professional teachers; increasing the number of free baths in Brooklyn; concerning savings and loan institutions.

Mr. Cullen was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896, and was elected by receiving 3,960 votes, to 2,514 for W. L. Morehouse, Republican; 446 for Charles A. Webber, Democrat (S. M.), and 50 for B. Hughes, Socialist Labor.

In 1897 Mr. Cullen served on the Committees on Banks and Commerce and Navigation.

John F. Daly.

John F. Daly, Democrat, who represents the Eighteenth Assembly dis-

district of New York county, in the Assembly, was born in New York city in 1868, and since that time he has been a life-long resident of the district. He attended the parochial and public schools of that city, after which he took a commercial course at the De La Salle Institute, from which he graduated with high honors in the class of 1885. Since that time he has been engaged in the grocery business.

He has always been an ardent supporter of Democratic principles and a member of Tammany Hall. He is a firm believer in home rule, maintaining that the passage of such legislation would best serve the interests of the people.

Mr. Daly was elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving 4,847 votes, to 2,694 for James P. Kelker, Republican; 305 for Michael J. Kelly, National Democrat, and 255 for James Hunter, Socialist.

Mr. Daly, in the Assembly of 1897, served on the Committees on Public Institutions, Public Health, and Soldiers' Home.

James P. Degnan.

James P. Degnan, Republican, who represents the Thirty-third Assembly district of New York county in the Assembly, is a type of the sterling Republicans of the east side who has not only taken an active part in the building up of the party in his Assembly district, but has done effective work on the stump throughout the State. Born in Ireland in 1860, he came to this country in 1865 with his parents, who settled in Saxonville, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts. For nearly ten years Mr. Degnan has been active in the ranks of New York Republicans. He is the manager of the "Trades Directory," is a member of the Re-

publican County Committee and leader of the Thirty-third Assembly district.

Mr. Degnan was formerly a delegate to the Central Labor Union, a representative of D. A. 49, and an advocate of the Australian system of voting and other political and industrial measures in which organized labor was interested.

At the election of 1896, Mr. Degnan received 4,145 votes, to 4,060 for John F. Walsh, Democrat and Populist; 267 for William T. Glover, National Democrat, and 196 for P. H. Van Elling, Socialist.

Mr. Degnan was, in 1897, appointed to the following committees: Soldiers' Home, Public Printing, and Labor and Industries.

John A. Dempsey.

John Aird Dempsey, Democrat, who represents the Seventeenth Assembly district of New York city, as a lawyer. He was born in Jersey City, but since his infancy has been a resident of New York city. He received his early education at Grammar School No. 35, in West Thirtieth street, and later at the College of the City of New York, and his professional training at the Columbia College Law School. Before taking up the practice of law Mr. Dempsey was a law student in the office of Martin & Smith, an influential law firm of New York city. Since severing his connection with that firm Mr. Dempsey has been a successful practitioner in all branches of the legal profession, taking up criminal cases, however, only upon special request of those in need of a friendly hand, and for whom he has often appeared without compensation.

Mr. Dempsey, although still a young man, has been for years, up to his active entry into politics,

famous as one of the Dempsey brothers whose names are well known to all familiar with aquatic sports of the last ten or fifteen years, as the champion pair-oared shell crew, who often represented the Atlanta Boat Club of New York city, or the New York Athletic Club in aquatic contests. In 1891, at a contest on the Potomac river the Dempsey brothers won the championship of the United States and Canada, against the largest field that had competed in an aquatic event in several years. In a crew composed of the Dempsey and Lane brothers, Mr. Dempsey, who rowed bow, won one of his greatest aquatic victories on the Hudson river at Albany, within sight of the field of his present political activities.

Although having been connected with the work of the Democratic party in New York city for several years Mr. Dempsey has never before held an elective office. He is a grandson of Peter Dempsey, once a County Clerk for the county of New York.

At the election of 1896 at which Mr. Dempsey was the candidate for Member of Assembly of the Democratic party, of a total vote in the Seventeenth district of 7,754, he received 3,949 over D'Frank Lloyd, who received 2,804 votes. Daniel J. Gleason, an Independent Democratic candidate, received 465 votes, while four other candidates received the balance of the total vote.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Dempsey served on the Committees on Codes and Military Affairs.

Thomas F. Donnelly.

Thomas F. Donnelly, Democrat, who represents the Thirty-second Assembly district of New York, was born in New York in Spring street, near the Bowery, in 1863, and was

educated in the public schools, and the College of the City of New York. He is a lawyer in active practice, and was graduated from the Columbia College Law School with the class of 1884. Mr. Donnelly is a well-known figure on the Real Estate Exchange, owing to his frequent appointment as referee by the Supreme Court. He has been an active member of Tammany Hall for over ten years, and has of late years been frequently heard on the stump. He is the president of the St. Patrick Club, and a member of the German Liederkrantz and numerous other social and political clubs.

As a candidate for the Assembly in 1895 Mr. Donnelly received 4,086 votes to 2,669 for Samuel H. Phillips, Republican; 418 for Nestor A. Alexander, State Democrat; and 393 for Christopher Dittman, Socialist Labor. Mr. Donnelly in the Assembly of 1896 served on the following committees: Insurance and Unfinished Business.

Mr. T. F. Donnelly only introduced one bill in 1896, an act creating the International Permanent Exhibition.

Mr. Donnelly was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896, and at the election of that year received 4,792 votes, to 4,333 for Frederick Horn, Republican; 415 for Aaron Henry, Socialist, and 199 for Matthew J. Gormond, National Democrat.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Donnelly was a member of the Committees on Insurance and Claims.

Fred L. Downs.

Fred L. Downs, Republican, who represents the county of Orleans in the Assembly, was born in the village of Medina in that county in 1855. When he was five years of age his father died, and he then went

to live with his uncle, where he made his home until he was married. He was educated in the common schools and at the Medina Academy.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar, April 10, 1880, at Rochester, N. Y., and at once opened an office at Medina, N. Y., where he has ever since practiced his profession. In 1882 he was elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Ridgeway, Orleans county, and held the office for four years, from January 1, 1883, and in 1883, he was elected a Trustee of the village of Medina, N. Y., for the term of three years; and in March, 1892, he was elected President of the village, and re-elected in 1893 and 1894. For three years he was a member of the Executive Republican County Committee, holding the office of Treasurer. At present he is the attorney for various organizations in the town in which he resides. He has always been active in politics.

At the election in the fall of 1895 he received 4,116 votes against William H. H. Goff, Democrat, who received 2,370; and Hiram Butcher, Prohibitionist, 131. Mr. Downs was appointed a member of the following committees of the Assembly of 1896: Judiciary, Revision, and Villages.

Mr. Downs, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Concerning the Code of Evidence; making an appropriation for the Medina Armory; giving stonecutters a mechanics' lien on stone cut; amending the Criminal Code with reference to appeals; amending the Civil Code with reference to real property; concerning the raising of money for public libraries.

Mr. Downs was again elected to the Assembly in 1896, by receiving

4,349 votes, to 3,308 for Charles E. Hart, Democrat.

Speaker O'Grady appointed Mr. Downs to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Affairs of Villages, and also as a member of the Committee on Labor and Industries.

Frank A. Dudley.

Frank A. Dudley, Republican, Member of Assembly from the Second Assembly district of Niagara county, was born in the town of Wilson, January 30, 1864. He is a son of John A., and the late Henrietta Dudley. He was born on what is now known as the Kreuger farm, about a mile south of Wilson. During Mr. Dudley's infancy his parents moved to Whitewater, Wis., where he lived on a farm until he was about fourteen years old. About this time he began to long for an education, and for the following four years, or until he was about eighteen years old, he made his home in the village (now city) of Whitewater. He then attended the district school and subsequently the State Normal School. When he reached the age of eighteen he went to Lockport, and at the county seat commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Joshua Gaskill. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1886, at the same time as were Hon. Cuthbert W. Pound, the former Senator, and District Attorney King.

His continued faith in the prospects before Niagara county led him to open a law office in Niagara Falls. For a time he was in Hon. W. Caryl Ely's office as clerk. This gentleman recognized the fact that Mr. Dudley possessed unusual ability, and the result was that a partnership was formed between them in the spring of 1887.

By his activity Frank A. Dudley has helped to make many plans suc-

cessful. For many years he gave his services to the National Guard as a member of the Forty-second Separate Company. His business connections are quite extensive. He is vice-president of the Electric City Bank, one of the promising young financial institutions of Niagara Falls. He was one of the originators of the new Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railway, having been identified with it ever since its inception, and he is also one of the originators of the Whirlpool and Northern Electric Railway, which extends into the town of Lewiston.

Throughout his residence at the Falls much of Mr. Dudley's time and ability have been directed to the development of the resources of the locality, to the extent that labor has been largely benefited, and is to-day profiting by what he has been able to accomplish.

As a candidate for the Assembly Mr. Dudley received 3,556 votes to 2,226 for Edward T. Williams, Democrat; 260 for Elmer B. Townsend, Prohibitionist; and 53 for B. Burt Hayes, Populist. Mr. Dudley in the Assembly of 1896 was a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Claims, and Federal Relations.

Mr. Dudley, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Regarding the construction of cycle paths in Orleans county; amending the Corporation Law with respect to the liability of stockholders; amending the Game Law, with reference to fishing in the Niagara river; amending the Corporation Law with reference to a change of the place of business; granting certain rights to take 100,000 horsepower from the Niagara river to the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and

Manufacturing Company; amending the Banking Law with reference to the borrowing of money.

Mr. Dudley was again a candidate for Assembly in 1896, and was re-elected, by receiving 3,891 votes, to 3,317 for A. M. Armstrong, Democrat; 116 for E. B. Townsend, Prohibition, and 330 for G. Miller.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Dudley was Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and a member of the Committees on Railroads and Fisheries and Game.

Taylor J. Eldridge.

Taylor J. Eldridge, Republican, who represents the county of Warren in the Assembly, was born November 28, 1854, at Johnsburgh, N. Y., and was educated in the public schools and at the Fort Edward Institute. He was a member of the firm of Waddell & Eldridge, at Wevertown, for five years; but for the past ten years has been engaged in a mercantile business at North Creek. He was appointed Postmaster of North Creek by President Harrison and resigned last June. He was elected Supervisor of Johnsburgh for two years without opposition; he received, as a candidate for Assemblyman in 1893, 3,261 votes, a plurality over James A. Holden, Democrat, of 856; majority over all, 593. He is the successor of Howard Conkling. Mr. Eldridge was a member of the following committees in 1894: Railroads, Villages, Public Institutions and Fisheries and Game.

Mr. Eldridge, in 1894, presented a good many bills in the interest of Warren county. One of the first he introduced appropriated \$8,000 for a site for a State armory. He also introduced a bill amending the Mining Law in many important respects; a bill amending the law re-

specting fire-escapes upon school buildings, by providing for outside stairways on buildings of two stories in height; a bill authorizing the use of water taken from lakes or brooks on State land for domestic purposes, and a bill authorizing the raising of vessels sunk in Lake George.

In 1894, when once more a candidate for the Assembly, Mr. Eldridge received 3,716 votes; and H. Cameron, Prohibitionist, 241 votes.

In 1895 Mr. Eldridge was a member of the following Assembly committees: Railroads, Canals, and Forests, and Chairman of Public Health.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Eldridge was a candidate for a third term in the Assembly. At this election he received 3,574 votes to 2,050 for George W. Bates, Democrat; and 76 for Elisha R. Middleton, Prohibitionist. Mr. Eldridge was appointed Chairman of the Canals Committee for the Assembly of 1896, and also a member of the Committees on Public Health and Railroads.

Mr. Eldridge, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Stating the general powers of supervisors; relative to buoys in Lake George; amending the Criminal Law with relation to tramps; making an appropriation to continue the survey of the Hudson river valley; relative to the standard of illuminating oils; making an appropriation for the maintenance of the State canals; modifying the law regarding contracts under the \$9,000,000 improvement law; to give the State canals an additional supply of water; amending the Excise Law's requirements regarding places where liquor is sold.

Mr. Eldridge was re-elected to a fourth term in the Assembly at the

election of 1896; his vote was 4,568, 2,388 for W. M. Cameron, Democrat, and 57 for H. H. Knox, Prohibition.

Mr. Eldridge was, in 1897, appointed Chairman of the Railroads Committee of the Assembly, and also a member of the Committee on Public Health.

Richard Stockton Emmett, Jr.

Richard Stockton Emmett, Jr., who was elected to represent the Second Assembly district of Westchester county, died at his Albany residence, No. 228 State street, on February 7th, of typhoid fever, after serving less than one month in the Assembly to which he was elected. Mr. Emmett was one of the younger members of the Legislature, not having, at the time of his death, reached his twenty-eighth year. Mr. Emmett was born on March 10, 1871, at New Rochelle. He was the son of R. S. Emmett a well-known lawyer of New York city, and a brother-in-law of Judge Martin J. Keogh of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Emmett received his early education at St. Paul's Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and afterward attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, and later the Columbia Law School in New York city. When a student in Troy, Mr. Emmett met Miss Mary Oliphant, a granddaughter of R. M. Oliphant, president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, and soon after his admittance to the bar, married her. Mr. Emmett a few years ago formed a law partnership under the firm name of Emmett & Robinson, of which firm he was a member at the time of his death. Mr. Emmett was not an enthusiast in politics, owing to factional differences in Westchester county — two Republican conven-

tions in the Second Westchester Assembly district, named two candidates for Assembly. The courts decided that Mr. Emmett was the regular candidate and he was elected over his Democratic opponent, Mr. Secor.

Mr. Emmett received at the election of 1896, 6,692 votes, to 5,826 for C. T. Secor, Democrat; 384 for J. M. Wainwright, Democrat; 147 for H. Eberle, Socialist Labor, and 105 for R. S. Collins, Prohibition.

Upon his entrance into the Assembly he was appointed a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Trade and Manufactures. A special committee from the Assembly attended the funeral at New Rochelle, and bore with them resolutions of sympathy, which were passed on the evening of February 8th, at which time the Assembly adjourned, without transacting the evening's business, as a mark of respect to the lamented member.

Daniel E. Finn.

Daniel E. Finn, Democrat, who represents the First Assembly district of New York in the Assembly, was born in Ireland on July 11, 1845. He was educated at the public schools of New York city, and there began the work of his life. He was formerly a printer, but of late years has been acting as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Sexton of New York. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Finn was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was a member of the Assembly in 1885, serving on the Committees on Federal Relations and Charitable and Religious Societies. In 1886 he was again an Assemblyman, being a member of the Committee on Public Lands. In 1887 Mr. Finn once more was an Assemblyman, and this

time was a member of the important Committee on Banks.

In 1894 he was re-elected, receiving 3,871 votes, as a candidate of the Tammany Hall Democrats, to 2,875 cast for M. J. O'Sullivan, State Democracy.

Mr. Finn, in the Assembly of 1895, was a member of the following committees: Labor and Industries, Claims, and Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Finn was re-elected in 1895, receiving 3,273 votes, as the candidate of the Tammany Democrats, to 1,055 votes for James F. Conway, Republican; and 170 votes for John Murphy, State Democrat. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Finn was a member of the following committees: Affairs of Cities, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Rules.

Mr. Finn, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Relative to fines in New York for public intoxication; lowering the price of illuminating gas in New York; regulating the practice of horseshoeing; concerning land titles; prohibiting the dumping of refuse off Battery park; in regard to saloons selling liquor near churches; to establish a State flag; concerning the powers of the fire commissioners.

In 1896, Mr. Finn was again re-elected to the Assembly, becoming the leader of the minority during the session of 1897. His vote at the election of 1896 and that of his opponents was: Finn 3,402, to 1,621 for Arthur Pezold, Republican; 150 for C. Rathjens, Democrat (S. M.); 10 for Edwin J. Beau, Populist; 24 for R. Lovestrand, Socialist Labor, and 19 for G. F. Carr, Prohibition.

Mr. Finn, in the Assembly of 1897, was a member of the following important committees: Ways and Means, Affairs of Cities, and Rules.

Robert J. Fish.

Robert J. Fish, Republican, who represents Madison county, was born in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, N. Y., about fifty years ago, of mixed New England and Irish parentage. His father was David Fish, son of Charles Fish who emigrated from Lanesboro, Mass., to the town of Augusta soon after 1800. He built the first mill in that town and during his lifetime carried on an extensive business near Knoxboro, in milling and the manufacture of lumber, brick, potash, wool carding and cloth dressing. Our candidate's mother was born in Ireland but emigrated to America and settled with her parents in Augusta prior to 1840. When eight years old Mr. Fish's parents removed from Augusta to Vernon, Oneida county, where his father died in 1859, leaving a family of five children and very little property. When fourteen years old Mr. Fish commenced life for himself by working out on a farm for \$7 a month and he has ever since taken care of himself. His education was acquired at a country school, one term at Vernon Academy and in teaching school. Before he was twenty-one years of age, he engaged in farming with his brother in Vernon. He taught school winters and read law Saturdays, holidays, rainy days and when farm work was slack, in the office of Ralph McIntosh at Vernon. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in Rome, N. Y., in November of that year. He removed to Oneida in 1872 and has since practiced there. His law practice has been very successful and he is to-day considered one of the ablest members of the Madison county bar.

During the war he enlisted three times but did not go to the front because his widowed mother would not consent. On one of these occasions he ran away and was in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment in camp at Rome before his mother found out where he was and then disposed of his military ambitions by habeas corpus proceedings. Mr. Fish has always voted the Republican ticket, and has never held any other elective office except inspector of election, being elected to that office on the first ticket he ever voted soon after he became of age. In 1889 he was a candidate for Member of Assembly and was defeated by Hon. S. R. Mott. Again in 1891 he came within a few votes of winning, being defeated by Hon. C. W. Dexter. He has been Village Attorney twice and a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. Fish is at present one of the owners of the Oneida Dispatch.

Mr. Fish was elected to the Assembly of 1896, by receiving 7,465 votes, to 3,682 for W. T. Bridge, Democrat, and 301 for H. J. Taylor, Prohibition.

In the Assembly of 1897, Mr. Fish was a member of the Committees on Codes, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Agriculture.

John B. Fitzgerald.

John B. Fitzgerald, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-fourth Assembly district of New York in the Assembly, was born of Irish parents in Lisbon, N. H., thirty-nine years ago, and spent his early youth on a farm. After some years he found employment at Brown's Mills, Lisbon. From this place he went as fireman and engineer on the White Field and Jefferson railroad, and came to New York in

1878. He worked for two years for the National Ice Company, and started in the ice business under the name of Aldrich & Fitzgerald. After three years the firm of Aldrich & Fitzgerald dissolved, and for five years the ice company of Fitzgerald Bros., of which he is a member, has conducted business at 335 East Sixtieth street, New York. Mr. Fitzgerald is one of the board of managers of the Delaware Club; is president of the Empire City Club since it was organized; a member of the Tammany General Committee and Committee on Organization, and a member of the Central Democratic Club. Mr. Fitzgerald's friends are legion, and his many good qualities as a man and a Democrat deserve the highest praise. He has been ever willing to do a favor for everybody who applied to him, and in him, as Assemblyman, the people of the Twenty-fourth district have a man whom they can depend on will be faithful to their interests.

As a candidate for Assemblyman in 1894 Mr. Fitzgerald received 2,871 votes; J. Tinsley, Republican, 2,315; and J. C. Stark, State Democracy, 688 votes.

In the Assembly of 1895 Mr. Fitzgerald was a member of the following committees: Soldiers' Home, Trade and Manufactures, and Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Fitzgerald was re-elected in the fall of 1895 by receiving 3,813 votes to 1,784 cast for Jacob Hassinger, Republican; 327 for Joseph Bohm, Socialist Labor; and 232 for Louis Wolfert, State Democrat. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Fitzgerald served on the following committees: Codes, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Public Lands and Forestry.

Mr. Fitzgerald, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Providing that milk cans shall be

washed; relative to the sale of fuel on Sunday.

At the election of 1896, Mr. Fitzgerald was again a candidate for the Assembly and received 3,670 votes, to 3,212 for Henry Zurifel, Jr., Republican; 322 for William Klingenberg, Socialist; and 214 for Francis S. Campbell, National Democrat.

In 1897 he was appointed a member of the Committees on Ways and Means and Charitable and Religious Societies.

Orrion L. Forrester.

Orrion L. Forrester, Republican, who represents the Thirteenth Assembly district of Brooklyn, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, thirty-four years ago.

He resides with his interesting family in a pleasantly appointed house, at 136 Skillman avenue, Brooklyn. Left an orphan at the tender age of nine years, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. All the early education he obtained was in the public night schools of Pittsburg, Pa., whither he journeyed after the death of his father, and by self-application and study in later years.

Upon making his home in the smoky city, he apprenticed himself in a steel works, where he began learning the trade of sheet making at the age of twelve years. This pursuit he followed until his eighteenth year, when he came to New York city and took up the business of commercial traveler. For four years he followed this line of occupation, when he moved to the Fifteenth ward of Brooklyn, six years ago, embarking in the commission tobacco business, and at which he has remained ever since.

Mr. Forrester has been a life-long Republican, and has always taken

a keen and active interest in politics even from early boyhood.

He is a member of the Fourteenth District Association of the Fifteenth ward; the Nassau Republican Club, of the Seventeenth ward; the Henry Trenchard, Jr., Fifteenth Ward Association; Polar Star Lodge, F. and A. M.; has been president of the Enterprise Lodge, K. and L. of H., for the past five years; a member of Narragansett Tribe, I. O. R., No. 24, and of the Thirteenth Assembly district, formerly of the Tenth district. His father, John Forrester, was a drum-major in the Civil War, and fought with Pennsylvania troops throughout that entire bloody conflict.

Orrion Forrester is a forceful and aggressive speaker, and has the courage, furthermore, of his convictions.

Mr. Forrester was elected to the Assembly by a vote of 4,579 to 3,774 for his Democratic opponent, Peter Strahl; 282 for Otto Bisang, Socialist Labor; 189 for Thomas R. Sheffield, Democratic Reform; and 72 for Jacob Wills, Prohibitionist. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Forrester was a member of the following committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply; Public Printing, and Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Forrester, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Lowering the price of gas in Brooklyn; lowering the rates of ferrage on the Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries; concerning the hours of labor on street railways; in regard to bridges between counties; in regard to notes of issue.

Mr. Forrester was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 5,228 votes, to 4,371 for his Democratic opponent, Kennedy.

In 1897 Mr. Forrester was a mem-

ber of the following Assembly committees: General Laws, Insurance, and Soldiers' Home.

Henry S. French.

Henry S. French, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-first Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in Brooklyn on the 31st day of October, 1849. He attended the public schools of that city and later St. Joseph's Brotherhood School, and the Erasma Academy. When twenty-one years of age he commenced the grocery business at Flatbush, in which business he continued for about two years when a desire to see something of this country led him on a trip across the continent. Tiring of a wandering sort of life he returned to Brooklyn and became a conductor on the Broadway street car line, and later was employed on the Atlantic avenue line. After about three years spent in railroading Mr. French engaged in the fruit business on Atlantic avenue near Pennsylvania avenue.

In 1876 he was appointed to the police force at New Lots, and when that town was annexed to Brooklyn in 1886, he was a sergeant in rank, and so entered the Brooklyn force. In 1896 Mr. French retired from the Brooklyn police force with the rank of captain after having served twenty years as an active member of the force. Soon after his retirement he was nominated for the Assembly and was elected by receiving 5,965 votes, to 5,554 for Edward F. Linton, Republican; 158 for J. R. Roether, National Democrat, and 346 for H. Vogt, Socialist Labor.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. French served on the following committees: Labor and Industries, Military Affairs, and Claims.

Jacob Fritz.

Jacob Fritz, Democrat, who represents the Fourteenth Assembly district of New York in the Assembly, was born on August 4, 1858, in Bavaria, Germany.

Mr. Fritz was educated in the public schools of New York city. His business is that of a liquor dealer. He never before held office.

He received 3,694 votes to 2,608 given his Republican and State Democrat opponent, Jacob Kunzemann; 495 given Henry Zinck, Socialist Labor, and 339 for Charles H. Kelly, Independent Republican. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Fritz was a member of the following committees: Soldiers' Home and Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Fritz, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Lowering the rates of ferriage on the Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries; in relation to St. Mark's Hospital.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Fritz was again elected to the Assembly by receiving as the candidate of the Democrats and Populists, 4,379 votes, to 3,235 for Conrad C. Wiseman, Republican, and 473 for Joseph Stalber, Socialist.

In 1897 Mr. Fritz was a member of the Assembly Committees on Public Institutions, State Prisons, and Fisheries and Game.

Charles E. Fuller.

Charles E. Fuller, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of Broome county, was born in the city of Binghamton March 10, 1847. He is of Puritan stock, being a descendant in a direct line of Dr. Samuel Fuller, the surgeon of the Mayflower. He was educated in the common schools, and afterward studied the higher branches with a private tutor for about three years.

He is also a graduate of Lowell's Business College. He has taught school for about ten years and has kept books for a short time. His occupation now is farming. He has held the office of Assessor and has represented his town in the Board of Supervisors for ten years. He was Chairman of the Board in 1890, and has always taken an active part in its proceedings. In the winter of 1880 he was appointed School Commissioner for the first district to fill a vacancy, and in the fall of that year was elected to this office for a term of three years. Mr. Fuller has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his town. He has been for a number of years a trustee and secretary and treasurer of the Conklin Milk and Produce Company. He is also one of the trustees and secretary of the Conklin Cemetery Association. He is active in church work and for a long time has held the office of ruling elder in the Presbyterian church of Conklin. He is also a member of Otsenigo Masonic Lodge of Binghamton. Mr. Fuller has always been an earnest Republican, and has faithfully looked after the interests of the people in every office which he has held. He is a firm believer in the doctrine of protection to American labor and industry.

Mr. Fuller was elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving 5,161 votes, to 2,746 for John H. Stone, Democrat, and 78 for George S. Perry, National Democrat.

In 1897 Mr. Fuller was appointed a member of the Assembly Committees on Revision, Soldiers' Home, and Agriculture.

George Garby.

George Garby, Republican, who represents the county of Richmond in the Assembly, was born in Hall-

fax, Nova Scotia, in 1842. He moved to New York city when he was twenty-six years of age and became an American citizen. As soon as he became a citizen he became a Republican also, and his first vote was cast for Ulysses S. Grant when he ran for his second term.

Since that time, for twenty-five years, Mr. Garby has been an uncompromising Republican and an untiring worker for his party. He was a member of the Thirteenth Assembly district organization for fifteen years, two years of which he was chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Garby has lived on Staten Island for ten years and has always been connected with the Republican organization in the county. He has been, and is at present, a member of the General Committee, and is the treasurer of that body.

Mr. Garby was educated at Sackville Academy, New Brunswick, which is under the Methodist conference, and is the best academy in the lower provinces of Canada.

Since 1888 Mr. Garby has been the secretary of the Autographic Register Company, of New York, and by his untiring work has built the company up, and it was his financial aid that gave it its first start. He is an excellent business man and has made a great reputation for his honesty and integrity. He had for many years control of a large number of workmen on the North river and was very popular with them. It may be said that the workingmen of Staten Island have no better friend than George Garby.

In 1895 Mr. Garby was nominated for Excise Commissioner on the Republican ticket and made a strong fight. He stumped the county and was one of the five highest men, and

received a certificate of election from the Board of County Canvassers. He could not take his seat, however, for the courts decided that the board must be composed of one member from each town, and seated Rolle, of Westfield, whose vote was lower than that cast for Garby. Then it was found that Mr. Garby's opponent was ineligible to take the office and he declined it. Instead of seating Mr. Garby, the Board of Supervisors chose another man.

Mr. Garby carried his case before Judges Barnard and Clement. The latter decided "that said Garby is elected, but cannot take his seat, because another holds it under cover of law," referring to the appointment by the Supervisors.

It was in recognition of this splendid fight that Mr. Garby was nominated for the Assembly in 1896. His speeches, of which he delivered a few, stamped him as a man of excellent education, good common sense and unlimited pluck. He is very decided and hates equivocation on any subject.

Mr. Garby was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 5,691 votes, to 4,712 for Walter H. Holtz, Democrat; 434 for William A. Short, Independent, and 168 for Z. W. Bliss, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Garby was a member of the Assembly Committees on Excise, Revision, and Internal Affairs.

Richard Gilleland.

Richard Gilleland, Republican, who represents the Twenty-third Assembly district of the city of New York in the Assembly, came to this country from the north of Ireland, with his parents, when a young boy, and has since resided in the city of New York. He is forty-two years of age. He was for many years a

painter and decorator and has been an employer of labor in that trade for the last ten years, having a place of business in Harlem. He has had charge of the decoration of the homes of some of the wealthiest New Yorkers. As an employer, he has always paid the highest scale of wages and he has had the support of the labor element in his political campaign.

Mr. Gilleland has been from boyhood an ardent Republican. He has been a worker and officer in district associations, and a delegate to nominating conventions, but has never held public office other than his present one. The district in which he was elected has been a Democratic one, majorities having been recorded last year for the Secretary of State and Assemblyman on the Democratic ticket. In 1896, largely through the energetic canvass made by Mr. Gilleland, there was a large majority for him over his Democratic opponent. The vote was Gilleland, 5,772; Hayden, Democrat, 4,454; Thompson, National Democrat, 326. In few districts was there so complete an overturn, and the respect and esteem in which Mr. Gilleland is held was manifested in the large vote which he received.

Mr. Gilleland is married and has two children. He is a member of the Manhattan Republican Club and several other social and political organizations.

Mr. Gilleland was elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving 5,772 votes, to 4,454 for Thomas J. Hayden, Democrat; 326 for John M. Thompson, National Democrat, and 121 for Charles E. Thompson, Socialist.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Gilleland was a member of the Com-

mittees on Military Affairs, Trade and Manufactures, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

William H. Gledhill.

William H. Gledhill, Democrat, who represents the Eleventh Assembly district of New York county, was born in New York city on May 9, 1858, and was educated at Grammar School No. 32, West Thirty-fifth street in that city.

His business is that of a manufacturer of wall paper, being a member of the firm of Henry Gledhill & Co., manufacturers of wall paper, at 541, 543 and 545 West Thirty-fourth street, New York. Mr. Gledhill left Grammar School No. 32 at the early age of fourteen to enter the wall paper business with his father, in which capacity he has been engaged for the past twenty-three years. The firm of which he is a member employs not less than 150 hands, and during the seven years that it has been established, its relations with its employes have been of the most friendly nature, no strike or other labor disturbance ever having occurred during all that time.

Mr. Gledhill was elected after one of the most spirited contests in New York county by a plurality of 907 votes over his Republican opponent, Seth Wilks. Mr. Gledhill had 2,975 votes and Seth Wilks, Republican, 2,068 votes; Augustine Healy, State Democrat, received 1,001 votes; and James Boyd, Socialist Labor, 144. Mr. Gledhill was, in the Assembly of 1896, appointed on the following committees: Public Education and Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Gledhill, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: To protect employes on buildings in course of construction; in regard to the reinstatement of Thomas Coyle.

Mr. Gledhill was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 4,015 votes, to 3,060 for Edmund C. Lee, Republican; 138 for August C. Thomas, National Democrat, and 122 for James Boyd, Socialist.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Gledhill was appointed to the following committees: Federal Relations, Charitable and Religious Societies, and Privileges and Elections.

Harry M. Glen.

Harry M. Glen, Republican, who represents Seneca county in the Assembly, comes of an old New York family. His grandfather, grandmother, father and mother were all New Yorkers. E. M. K. Glen, the Assemblyman's grandfather, was a member of the New York Assembly in 1869-70. His father, A. P. Glen, is still living. Mr. Glen lived at one time in Medina, Ohio, which is in the McKinley district. He left Ohio and went to Oshana, Canada, in 1885, and associated himself with a hardware manufactory conducted by his uncle, F. W. Glen, who was a member of the Canadian Parliament for fifteen years. From Canada Mr. Glen came to Rochester, N. Y., and was with a hardware company up to the fall of 1889, after which he went to Binghamton and was connected with the Babcock and Stonell Hardware Company. In the spring of 1890 he went to live at Seneca Falls, and entered the employ of the Gould Manufacturing Company, in whose employ he still remains. He served in the sessions of 1894-95, but was defeated in 1896, and was re-elected in 1897 by 160 majority over T. J. Yunger, Democrat.

Mr. Glen is Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing and a member of the Committees on Privi-

leges and Elections and Charitable Institutions.

Louis F. Goodsell.

Louis F. Goodsell, Republican, of Highlands, who represents the First Assembly district of Orange county, was born January 30, 1847. He received his education at Tracy's (now Holbrook's) Military Academy, at Sing Sing, N. Y. He also took a course at Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He commenced his business life in May, 1867, in Highland Falls, as a clerk in the Cozzens Hotel; went west to Omaha; returned east in 1869, and located in Newburgh until 1878. From thence he proceeded to Savannah, Ga., where he resided five years. He then proceeded to Chicago and engaged in the oil business. He then went to Ottumwa, Iowa, and undertook the lumber business. In 1887 he sold his interest in the business in both places to his partners and returned to his native place.

When only seventeen years of age Mr. Goodsell enlisted, while at school, in Company F, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and went to the war. He was mustered out with the regiment on August 30, 1865. He then re-entered school and graduated in May, 1867. He was a member of the Board of Education in Highlands, with the Hon. John Bigelow as President. Has been elected Supervisor eight times.

Mr. Goodsell when a candidate first in 1894, received for Assemblyman 6,491 votes; B. McClung, Democrat, 3,583, and T. Caldwell, Prohibitionist, 278. In 1895 he was a member of the following Assembly committees: Insurance and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Last spring Mr. Goodsell's county was reapportioned and two strong Republican towns taken from his

district and placed in the Second, and two strong Democratic towns placed in his district. His majority over Henry Garner, of Newburgh, Democrat, was 2,474.

Mr. Goodsell received 5,835 votes and Henry Garner, 3,561. One other candidate, James C. Rider, Prohibitionist, received 254 votes. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Goodsell was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and also a member of the Committees on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and Public Printing.

Mr. Goodsell, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Amending the Game Law with reference to fishing in the Hudson and Delaware rivers; making an appropriation for the Newburgh Armory; relative to the water supply of towns and cities; amending the Civil Code with reference to the service of papers; legalizing bonds of Newburgh.

Mr. Goodsell was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 7,332 votes, to 4,177 for F. D. Tut-hill, Democrat; 198 for Henry R. Hunter, Prohibition, and 49 for S. W. Felter, Socialist Labor.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Goodsell was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply; a member of the Committees on Claims and Indian Affairs.

Charles B. Gorham.

Charles B. Gorham, Republican, who represents Otsego county in the Assembly, was born on July 3, 1849, in the town of Burlington, Broome county. He attended the public schools of this town, and subsequently entered Cooperstown Seminary.

Since leaving school Mr. Gorham has been engaged variously as a

teacher, clerk, traveling salesman and merchant. He has lived in the town of his birth, with the exception of a year spent in Nebraska in 1870, where he was engaged in a clothing establishment. Mr. Gorham has been a member of the County Committee of Otsego for several years.

In the fall of 1895 he was elected to the Assembly by receiving 6,533 votes against 4,861 for Loren H. Groat, Democrat, and 452 for Smith C. Miles, Prohibitionist. Mr. Gorham in 1896 was a member of the following committees: Revision, Soldiers' Home, and Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. Gorham, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: For the protection of whitefish and the Mongolian pheasant; relative to the Aqueduct Association of Cooperstown.

Mr. Gorham was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897 by securing 8,073 votes, to 5,816 for James Young, Democrat, and 430 for Elijah Newrell, Prohibition.

In the session of 1897 Mr. Gorham was Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Public Lands and Forestry, and a member of the Fisheries and Game Committee.

Fred E. Gott.

Fred E. Gott, who represents the Fourth Assembly district of Monroe county, was born, where he now resides, in the town of Ogden, in 1851. He attended the common schools at Spencerport, N. Y., until sixteen years of age. He then attended the Institute at Parma, N. Y., two years, and afterward the academic department of the Normal School at Brockport, leaving the latter school in 1870. He is a farmer by occupation. He was elected Justice of the Peace of the town in which he re-

sides in 1882, which office he has since held, and is now serving his fifth year in the Board of Supervisors of Monroe county, having served on all the important committees of that board. In 1892 he was chosen as delegate to the National Convention at Minneapolis. He is a life-long Republican; always active in local politics and is prominently connected with numerous business and social organizations in his town and county.

Mr. Gott was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 6,163 votes to 5,101 for Jacob Haight, Democrat; 174 for A. Cole, Prohibition, and 95 for M. Gross, Socialist Labor.

In 1897 Mr. Gott was a member of the Assembly Committees on Affairs of Villages, Privileges and Elections, and Trade and Manufactures.

William B. Graves.

William B. Graves, Republican, who represents the Third Assembly district of Oneida county in the Assembly, was born in the town of Vienna, Oneida county, on January 13, 1853.

He was educated in the common schools of Oneida county and at Whitestown Seminary. He taught school and worked on his father's farm from 1872 till 1882. He has since conducted a general store in Taberg, N. Y., and is also interested in a canning factory and owns and manages a farm. He is a trustee and secretary of the Annsville Cemetery Association, a director of the Lee Canning Company, a trustee of the Annsville Baptist Church, and a member of the F. and A. M., Royal Arcanum, and commander of Taberg Lodge, S. F. I. Mr. Graves has taken great interest in politics from his childhood to the present.

He was Postmaster of Taberg from 1882 to 1885, and was elected

School Commissioner in 1887 for three years by 540 majority.

As a candidate for the Assembly he received 5,247 votes to 4,106 given for D. F. Searle, Democrat, and 316 for John F. Stillson, Prohibitionist. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Graves was a member of the following committees: Railroads, State Prisons, and Indian Affairs.

Mr. Graves, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making a close season for trout fishing; making an appropriation for the State Custodial Asylum at Rome; amending the charter of Utica; amending the charter of Rome; concerning Sylvan Beach.

Mr. Graves was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896, and was elected by receiving 6,374 votes to 3,880 for John Dooley, Democrat, and 229 for Isaac Kent, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Graves was Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and also a member of the Committees on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and Claims.

Augustus B. Gray.

Augustus B. Gray, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of the county of Dutchess, was born in New York city April 2, 1861. He was educated and lived in New York city until he was twenty-one, and then removed to Dutchess county, his father's former home, where he has since been engaged in farming and raising trotting-bred horses. He lives in Poughkeepsie. He was a Supervisor in Dutchess county in 1888, 1889 and 1890. In 1893, as a candidate for Assemblyman he received 4,540 votes; plurality over John W. De Peyster, Democrat, 237. Mr. Gray was appointed, in 1894, a member of the following committees: Chairman of Federal Relations, on Labor

and Industries, Public Lands and Forestry, Agriculture.

Mr. Gray, in 1894, presented a general law for the improvement of highways; a bill amending the town ballot system; a bill concerning the protection of dealers in monuments, and a bill to punish those who deposit unwholesome substances in highways.

Mr. Gray, at the polls in 1894, received for re-election 5,374 votes; J. De Peyster Toler, Democrat, 4,228, and J. D. Burgess, Prohibitionist, 256.

In 1895 Mr. Gray was a member of the following Assembly committees: Labor and Industries, Fish and Game, and Indian Affairs. At the election of 1895 Mr. Gray was again a candidate for Assemblyman and as such received 4,529 votes to 3,622 cast for Charles A. Hopkins, Democrat, and 277 for the Prohibition candidate, Walter F. Taber. Mr. Gray in the Assembly of 1896 was Chairman of the Committee on Banks, and also a member of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation and Labor and Industries.

Mr. Gray, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Amending the charter of Poughkeepsie; relative to the boards of municipal institutions; relative to the powers of trustees under the Banking Law.

Mr. Gray was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 5,709 votes, to 3,565 for J. H. Olivet, Silver Democrat, and 181 for F. J. Hopson, National Democrat.

In 1897 Mr. Gray served on the Committees on Commerce and Navigation and Public Printing, and was also Chairman of the Committee on Banks.

Joseph I. Green.

Joseph I. Green, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-eighth As-

sembly district of New York in the Assembly, was born on January 11, 1868. Born in New York city, of English parents, he graduated from the public schools at the age of twelve years, and, after receiving four years' private tuition, entered the Law School and School of Political Science of Columbia College. In 1887 he graduated, having taken a three years' course. Mr. Green received the degree of LL. B. from the Law School, and LL. B., cum laude, from the School of Political Science.

At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar in New York city; he has already a large and lucrative practice. Besides his knowledge of law Mr. Green is credited with brilliant oratorical powers, and is known to have wonderful success with juries.

He is conceded to be the best speaker in the Twenty-second Assembly district, where he takes a lively interest in his political organization. He is chairman of the District Committee, member of the Tammany Hall General Committee and Committee on Organization of his district, and also a member of the Tomahawk, Cherokee and Granite Clubs. The Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., and Court Sunset Cox, I. O. O. F., also claim his membership.

When a boy Mr. Green attended Grammar School No. 37 in New York. For several years past he has presented two valuable gold medals to the two pupils of that school who receive the highest percentage at the end of the school term in oratory and in the general examinations for admission to the College of the City of New York.

A son of Congressman Ashbel P.

Fitch was awarded the medal for oratory in 1895.

Mr. Green was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. As a candidate for the Assembly in 1895 Mr. Green received the support of 4,108 voters. His opponents and their votes were: Nathan Arn- now, Republican, 1,856; Carl A. W. H. Wallstrom, Socialist Labor, 538; John J. O'Neil, State Democrat, 139. Mr. Green was in the Assembly of 1896 a member of the Committees on Judiciary and State Prisons.

Mr. Green, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Amend- ing the commands of the Penal Code with reference to suicides; relieving hospitals in New York from a water tax; requiring certain precautions to be taken against fires; regulating the right of removal of actions in New York courts; amendment to the Constitution with reference to passes; making Jackson's birthday a legal holiday; concerning the medical treatment of the sick and in- jured.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Green was again a candidate for the As- sembly and was re-elected by re- ceiving as the candidate of the Dem- ocrats and Populists, 4,244 votes, to 2,861 for John F. Sherman, Repub- lican; 589 for Carl Wallstrom, Social- ist, and 209 for Gabriel L. Lowen- thal, National Democrat.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Green was a member of these committees: Judiciary, Public Lands and For- estry, and Indian Affairs.

John A. Hanna.

John A. Hanna, Republican, who represents the First Assembly dis- trict of Dutchess county, was born in New York city October 8, 1859, but has lived in the town of Dover over thirty years. In 1881 he en- gaged in the mercantile business in

the village of Dover Plains, where he enjoys a large patronage and has many firm friends.

Mr. Hanna represents his town as Supervisor, in which office he has served two years in an able manner. He is a thorough business man of fine principles and not afraid to stand up for what he believes to be right.

At the polls in 1895 Mr. Hanna re- ceived 4,642 votes to 3,197 for Wil- liam E. Verplanck, Democrat, and 265 for George A. Boice, Prohibi- tionist. Mr. Hanna, in the Assem- bly of 1896, was a member of the following committees: Internal Af- fairs, Villages, and Fisheries and Game.

Mr. Hanna, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for repairs to the Matteawan State Hospital for In- sane Convicts; in regard to the practice of medicine; eligibility to office under the School Law; regard- ing fares on the Newburgh and Fish- kill ferry; incorporating the River- view Sanitarium for Inebriates.

Mr. Hanna was a candidate for re-election in 1896, and was elected by receiving 6,056 votes to 3,188 for L. D. Germond, Democrat; 138 for J. H. Cook, and 193 for R. Tompkins.

In 1897 Mr. Hanna was a member of these committees: Internal Af- fairs, Excise, and Affairs of Villages.

James S. Harrison.

James S. Harrison, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of Steuben county in the Assembly, was born on February 15, 1848, in the town of Woodhull, Steuben county.

He received his early education in district schools and was a student three years at Alfred University.

His business is that of a manufac- turer of agricultural wood-work and

specialties, at Addison, in Steuben county. He is one of the most successful business men of the county and very popular at home. As a member of the Board of Supervisors of Steuben county he has made an excellent record.

In 1895 Mr. Harrison was nominated for Assemblyman and received 4,831 votes to 2,568 given to his Democratic opponent, Frank B. Brown; 488 given Isalah A. Stern, Prohibitionist, and 46 given Allen Wood, Populist. Mr. Harrison, in 1896, was a member of the following Assembly committees: Public Education, Soldiers' Home, Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. Harrison, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation to control the Chemung river; relative to lands at Corning on the Chemung river.

Mr. Harrison was elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving 6,691 votes, to 3,750 for his Democratic opponent, Eugene Wade.

In 1897 Mr. Harrison was Chairman of the Committee on Soldiers' Home, and also a member of the Committees on Affairs of Villages and Public Printing.

Edward W. Hart.

Edward W. Hart, Democrat, who represents the Seventh Assembly district of New York, was born in New York city in 1852. He was educated at Grammar School No. 11 in New York city. After he was graduated from Grammar School No. 11 he started life as an office boy in the Howe Sewing Machine Company, and afterward was employed as a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Cochran, McLean & Co. until that firm went out of business. He finally drifted into politics and held a few places at

different times in the city departments.

He was elected by 1,221 plurality over Egbert P. Fritz, the Republican candidate, who received 2,676 votes. James Hourigan, the candidate of the State Democrats, received 461 votes. In 1896 Mr. Hart was a member of the following Assembly committees: Military Affairs and Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. E. W. Hart, in 1896, introduced only one bill, an act to establish a gas fitting bureau.

Mr. Hart was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving 4,492 votes, to 3,899 for William C. Baxter, Republican, and 143 for Matthew D. Conklin, National Democrat.

In 1897 Mr. Hart was a member of the Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment, Internal Affairs, and Trade and Manufactures.

Henry Wayland Hill.

Henry Wayland Hill, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of Erie county, was born on November 13, 1853, at Isle La Motte, Grand Isle county, Vermont. His parents were Hon. Dyer Hill, who was a member of the Vermont State Legislature for the years 1849-50, and Martha P. (Hall) Hill, whose residence at one time was in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

Henry W. Hill passed his youth on a farm in his native town, and, during the winters, attended the public schools of Vermont, until 1870, when he began to prepare for college. He entered the classical course of the University of Vermont in 1872, and was graduated therefrom with honors in 1876, receiving the degree of A. B.

In the fall of that year he began teaching in the public schools of Vermont, and was principal of the

Academy at Swanton, Vermont, for the years 1877-79. In the fall of 1879 he became principal of the Academy and Union School at Chateaugay, N. Y., and held that position for the next four years, during one year of which time he was also president of the Franklin County (N. Y.) Teachers' Association.

He organized a college preparatory course of study in both the Swanton and Chateaugay Academies and fitted several classes for college.

On August 11, 1880, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Harriet A. Smith, daughter of Francis Smith, Esq., of Swanton, Vermont, and in the same year received the degree of Master of Arts from Vermont University.

During his principalship of the Swanton and Chateaugay Academies he read law and was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., on January 25, 1884. In the month of May following he became a member of the law firm of Andrews & Hill, at No. 208 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., in which he remains in the active practice of his profession.

In the fall of 1893 he was elected a delegate from the Thirty-first Senatorial district to the New York Constitutional Convention of 1894, and in that convention he served on the Suffrage Committee, the Committee on Education, and the Select Committee on Civil Service. He was also appointed by the Republicans of that convention on a special committee of five to decide upon the order of business and to arrange the calendar of the convention. He formulated and introduced some amendments, which were embodied in the Revised Constitution, and which are now a part of the fundamental law of the State.

When it became apparent that the Constitutional Convention was not likely to favor canal improvement, Mr. Hill undertook to organize sentiment in the convention in favor of such improvement, and made one of the principal speeches on that subject, and finally succeeded in bringing about a reconsideration of all adverse action taken by the convention, and the passage of the present constitutional amendment, known as section 10 of article 7. He ably advocated many other important constitutional provisions.

After the adjournment of the convention he spoke frequently in favor of the adoption of the Revised Constitution. His record in the Constitutional Convention was heartily approved by his constituency, and during the summer of 1895 Mr. Hill was prevailed upon to become a candidate for the Legislature.

On October 7, 1895, he was nominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the Second Assembly district of Erie county for Member of Assembly, and was warmly supported in his candidacy by all the commercial interests of Buffalo, of which he had proved himself to be an able champion.

On November 5, 1895, Mr. Hill received 8,224 votes, and his Democratic opponent, James D. Whelan, received 3,364 votes, thus electing Mr. Hill by 4,860 plurality, that being the largest plurality received by any Assemblyman in 1895.

Mr. Hill is an active Republican, and for several years has been a member of the Erie County Republican Committee, and of the Buffalo Republican League. He is the recording secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, a member of the

University Club of Buffalo, and also a member of the New York State Bar Association.

He is a believer in the autonomy of municipalities and is an earnest advocate of the commercial interests of the State. He resides at No. 39 School street, Buffalo, N. Y.

In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Hill was a member of the following committees: Canals and Affairs of Cities.

Mr. Hill, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: In regard to the Commissioner of Jurors of Erie county; concerning the Buffalo Historical Society; prohibiting the construction of railways on certain streets in Buffalo; authorizing normal schools to accept money for various purposes; to prohibit discrimination by railroads against canals; making an appropriation for the Collins Farm Homeopathic State Hospital; defining the fire limits of Buffalo; relative to the school teachers fund of Buffalo; providing for the payment by the State of repairs to certain docks in Buffalo.

Mr. Hill was a candidate for reelection in 1896 and was elected by even a larger plurality than in 1895, Mr. Hill's vote being 10,407, to 3,557 for John O'Connor, Silver Democrat; 587 for E. E. Tanner, National Democrat.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Hill was Chairman of the Committee on Revision, and a member of the Committees on General Laws and Affairs of Cities.

William R. Hobbie.

William R. Hobbie, Republican, who represents Washington county in the Assembly, was born at Unity, in the State of Maine, on December 22, 1848. He prepared for college

at Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1869. Three years after leaving college

Mr. Hobbie established the Phoenix Paper Company of Greenwich, N. Y.

Mr. Hobbie has been identified with the politics of Washington county since his removal to that county twenty-five years ago. In 1889 and 1890 he was the Supervisor of his town. In 1893 and again in 1894 he was Washington county's representative in the Assembly. Mr. Hobbie enjoys an extensive acquaintance in and about Washington county, knowing personally a large number of his constituents.

As a candidate for Assemblyman in 1895 Mr. Hobbie received 5,710 votes to 4,497 for Henry Gray, Democrat, and 248 for Walden L. Haskin, Prohibitionist. In 1896 Mr. Hobbie was Chairman of the Assembly Committee on State Prisons, and also a member of the Committees on Insurance and Federal Relations.

Mr. Hobbie, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the armory at Whitehall; providing for a bridge at South Bay; providing for the expenses of the State Prison Commission; regulating the compensation of Supervisors; relative to the imprisonment of female convicts; providing for repairs to the Glens Falls feeder.

Mr. Hobbie was again elected to the Assembly in 1896, receiving 8,010 votes to 3,206 for Henry C. Day, Democrat; 191 for William Dunden, National Democrat, and 274 for F. W. Hewitt, Prohibition.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Hobbie was Chairman of the Fisheries and Game Committee and a member of the Committees on Insurance and State Prisons.

Robert Hoes.

Robert Hoes, Republican, who represents Columbia county, is fifty-five years of age, and has always been a resident of the town of Chatham.

Mr. Hoes has been engaged in the manufacture of pumps at Malden Bridge since the year 1865. He represented the town of Chatham in the Board of Supervisors of Columbia county in 1887. He has never been a candidate for any other office until 1896 when he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,962 votes over Charles W. Davis, his Democratic opponent. Mr. Hoes receiving 6,502 votes, to 4,568 for Mr. Davis, and 185 for John H. Snyder, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Hoes was a member of these Assembly committees: Affairs of Villages, Public Education, and Public Lands and Forestry.

Benjamin Hoffman.

Benjamin Hoffman, Democrat, who represents the Sixteenth Assembly district of the county of New York in the Assembly, was born in the Eleventh ward of the city of New York in May, 1863, was educated in Grammar School No. 15 in that ward, and lives at No. 748 Fifth street, New York city. He is a graduate of the University of the City of New York, class of 1884, and is by profession a lawyer with a large and lucrative practice, and a member of the law firm of Hoffman & Hoffman. He never held office before his election as Assemblyman in 1894. He received the largest plurality of any Democrat in the city of New York at the election on the Democratic ticket for Member of Assembly in 1894.

Mr. Hoffman studied law in the office of ex-Judge Alfred Steckler of New York.

Mr. Hoffman's vote in 1894 for Assembly was 3,530; S. J. Lederer, Republican, 2,347, and W. F. Grote, State Democracy, 2,380. In 1895 Mr. Hoffman was a member of the following Assembly committees: Revision and Public Health.

In 1895, when Mr. Hoffman was again a candidate for Assembly, he received 3,716 votes to 2,152 for William F. Grote, Republican and State Democrat. At this election Samuel Grunfeld, Socialist Labor, received 873 votes; and William Blau, Independent Republican, 100 votes. Mr. Hoffman in 1896 was a member of the following committees: Judiciary and Public Health.

Mr. Hoffman, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Regarding the Sunday sale of liquor; increasing the pensions of the widows of policemen; authorizing the employes of the government of New York to vote; incorporating the New York Hungarian Association; in regard to claims against auctioneers.

Mr. Hoffman was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving as the candidate of the Democrats and Populists, 3,817 votes, to 2,742 for William Vokel, Republican, 1,014 for Meyer London, Socialist, and 164 for Thomas F. Leonard, National Democrat.

In 1897 Mr. Hoffman was a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Military Affairs.

John H. Holbert.

John H. Holbert, Republican, who represents the county of Chemung in the Assembly, was born at Chemung, December 4, 1859, where he has resided for the greater part of his life. Mr. Holbert is a farmer and dairyman conducting a large business successfully. He has been carefully educated in the schools, is

still young enough to be full of activity and zeal and mature enough to handle his powers and attainments to the best advantage. The agricultural interests of the State will furnish the Assembly no man more competent than Mr. Holbert to perform the complicated duties of his position. He has an abundance of business wisdom, demonstrated in the conduct of his own affairs. He is a ready speaker of good voice and presence, sure to be well informed on any topic that he discusses, and a man of independent thought, accustomed to do his own thinking. He is a strong partisan, where party interests are involved, but a man who rises easily to the consideration of larger interests, the welfare of all citizens whom he represents. A man of the best stock in the county he will adorn a name already held in honor by his efficiency in the legislative halls. He is a growing man, certain to gain the confidence of all classes of his constituents by reason of his ability, his devotion to public business, and his straightforward integrity. He is alert and interested in all matters pertaining to the community in which he lives, of blameless private life, excellent habits and an enviable record for good citizenship. He will be found in line with the best men of his party on all public questions, yet subject to the dictation of none, for he has resolution and abundant courage along with a clear head and an exalted sense of the faithful performance of duty.

Mr. Holbert was elected to the Assembly by receiving as the Republican candidate 7,645 votes, to 5,612 for A. Fitzsimmons, Democrat, and 323 for the Prohibition candidate, T. K. Beecher.

In 1897 Mr. Holbert was a member of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation, Public Institutions and Federal Relations.

George S. Horton.

George S. Horton, Republican, who represents the big and populous county of Wayne in the Assembly, was born in Wolcott, Wayne county, March 23, 1857. He was educated in the common schools, at Leavenworth Institute, Red Creek Union Seminary, Ann Arbor and Albany Law Schools. He was graduated at the Albany Law School in the class of 1882. He has been a teacher, farmer and business man. He is now a lawyer and associated as partner with Colonel Anson S. Wood, formerly Deputy Secretary of State. He has been an earnest Republican ever since he cast his first vote for James A. Garfield. He has had much experience as a public speaker. He succeeded John E. Hough, Republican. In 1893 he received 5,512 votes, defeating Charles P. Williams, Democrat, by 2,553 plurality; majority over all, 2,107. He was appointed chairman of one of the hardest worked and responsible committees in the Assembly, that of Privileges and Elections, and conducted examinations of evidence which led to the unseating of several Democratic Assemblymen, who had been elected by fraud. Mr. Horton, in 1893, was also a member of the Judiciary Committee and of the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Horton, in 1894, introduced several bills amending the Game Law; a bill lowering the rate of interest from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent.; a bill appropriating \$5,000 for contingent expenses of the Legislature; bills amending the Criminal Code in relation to the fees of sheriffs

and witnesses, and a bill concerning the United States loan.

At the election of 1894 Mr. Horton received 6,919 votes; D. Everett, Democrat, 3,286, and M. A. Wilson, Prohibitionist, 316. Mr. Horton, in 1895, was Chairman of the Committee on Public Education, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Federal Relations, and Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Horton was a candidate for re-election in 1895, and although Wayne county had sent but one man to the Assembly for three consecutive terms, Mr. Horton tied this record. He was elected by receiving 6,014 votes to 3,346 for Thaddeus Collins, Democrat; Willard Pullman, Prohibitionist, received 364 votes. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Horton was Chairman of the Committee on General Laws, and also a member of the following committees: Ways and Means and Federal Relations.

Mr. Horton, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Authorizing the Governor to appoint the heads of all the State hospitals for the insane, and codifying the laws relating to the insane; amending the acts relating to fire insurance companies; prohibiting prize fighting; relative to the apportionment of money under the Agricultural Law; to punish offenses against the elective franchise; relative to the commitment of the insane; in regard to the equalization of taxation.

Mr. Horton, again, in 1896, broke the record for Wayne county, by being returned a fourth time to the Assembly. His vote and that of his opponents was: Horton, 7,884; Lewis H. Clark, Democrat, 4,327; D. F. Russell, Prohibition, 227.

Mr. Horton was, in 1897, Chairman of the Committee on General

Laws and a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Frederick G. Hughes.

Frederick G. Hughes, Republican, who represents the Twentieth Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in Elllicottville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1851. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, and has followed that calling to the present time. He came to New York in 1868 and joined Typographical Union No. 6 in 1869, of which union he is still a member. In 1876 he came to Brooklyn. Mr. Hughes cast his first vote for Grant in 1872, and ever since then has taken an active interest in politics. He has been president of the Unity Republican Club of the Twenty-eighth ward for three years, and also president of the Fifteenth District Republican Association since reorganization.

Mr. Hughes was elected to the Assembly of 1896 by a vote of 4,446 to 3,619 votes for John Walter, Democrat Reform; 866 for Christian Ludwig, Socialist Labor, and 121 for G. Emil Richter, Populist. Mr. Hughes was a member of the following committees in 1896: Excise, Public Health, and Indian Affairs.

Mr. Hughes introduced the following bills of interest in 1896: In regard to indexing conveyances in Kings county; prohibiting the construction of railways on certain streets in Brooklyn; in relation to the providing of arms for Troop A.

Mr. Hughes was a candidate for re-election in 1896, and was elected by a plurality of 2,366 over his Democratic opponent, Fred J. Koerner. Other candidates and their votes were: B. B. Van Beuren, National Democrat, 201; P. H. Mershon, Pro-

hibition, 36; Henry Kuhn, Socialist Labor, 713.

In 1897 Mr. Hughes was a member of the Committees on Railroads and Public Health.

James W. Husted.

James W. Husted, Republican, who represents the Third Assembly district of the county of Westchester in the Assembly, was born on March 16, 1870, at Peekskill, and was named after his father, the lamented James W. Husted, for six terms Speaker of the Assembly. Mr. Husted was educated at the schools of Peekskill and then at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1892. He decided to embrace the profession of a lawyer, and studying at the New York Law School was graduated from that school in 1894. He was elected as Assemblyman from the Third district of Westchester county in the fall of 1894. For several years previously the district had been represented by a Democrat. Mr. Husted had 4,567 votes; F. Larkin, Jr., 3,032, and E. M. Furch, Prohibitionist, 147.

Mr. Husted, the first year of his service in 1895 as an Assemblyman, was a member of the following committees: Insurance and General Laws.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Husted was a candidate for re-election to the Assembly and received 4,981 votes against 4,042 for Thaddeus Green, Democrat, and 229 for William R. Adams, Prohibitionist. Mr. Husted in the Assembly of 1896 was Chairman of the Insurance Committee, and also a member of the Committee on General Laws.

Mr. Husted, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Prohibiting "jacking" for deer; making an appropriation for the com-

pletion of the interior of Sing Sing Prison; providing for the preservation of military records and relics; providing for an increase of the water supply of New York; regarding reciprocal requirements in insurance; relative to the powers of future railway corporations; making an appropriation for the Bedford Reformatory for Women; regarding the subletting of public contracts; relative to a change of the organization of insurance companies; making an appropriation for the State Camp at Peekskill; regarding unclaimed railroad baggage; providing for the Bronx and Pelham bay parkway; incorporating the Elevated Railroad Insurance Company.

Mr. Husted was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896, and was elected by receiving 5,987 votes to 4,158 for Ralph Baker, Democrat; 199 for J. C. Darrow, National Democrat; the Prohibition candidate, Barrow, receiving 185 votes, and the Socialist-Labor candidate, John, 14.

In 1897 Mr. Husted was Chairman of the Insurance Committee, and a member of the Committee on Public Education.

William Hutton, Jr.

William Hutton, Jr., Democrat, who represents the Second Assembly district of Rensselaer county, in the Assembly, was born in Troy about thirty-three years ago, and has resided there all his life. He is energetic and conscientious. In business, social and political life, he is the embodiment of honesty and has the confidence of all who know him. Mr. Hutton is a graduate of the La Salle Institute, and the president of the Alumni Association of that institution. At the time of the Burdett fire the Alumni Association was to have had a banquet, but Mr.

Hutton, with characteristic sympathy, ordered it off and had all the edibles sent to the Troy house for the firemen. Mr. Hutton is a member of the Robert Emmet Association, and an officer of Troy Lodge, B. P. O. of Elks. He is also a member of the firm of William Hutton & Son. He is a conservative young man.

In 1882 Mr. Hutton married Miss Carrie Kennedy, daughter of William Kennedy of the firm of Kennedy & Murphy, brewers.

Mr. Hutton is a new man in political life, having never before held any public office.

He received at the election of 1896, 6,005 votes, to 4,161 for his Republican opponent, Henderson Peck, and 460 for C. H. Hammond, Prohibition.

Mr. Hutton was, in 1897, appointed to the following Assembly committees: Revision, General Laws, and Public Education.

Martin V. B. Ives.

Martin V. B. Ives, Republican, who represents the Second district of St. Lawrence county in the Assembly, was born at Dickinson, Franklin county, November 20, 1840. He was educated in the common and select schools of that town, working on a farm during the summer months, and attending school during the winter terms, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he heard the call of his country and went to the war, enlisting as a member of the Forty-seventh New York State Volunteers. He served eighteen months as a private soldier, and was then promoted to the position of steward of his regiment, and as such was mustered out of the service at the close of the war at Raleigh, North Carolina, September 11, 1865. Mr. Ives' service in the Rebellion was not merely ornamental as is shown by his rec-

ord. He took part in the following regular engagements: Oluster, Fla.; Bermuda Hundred; Duryes Bluff; Cold Harbor; Petersburg; Chapin's Farm; Deep Bottom, Va; both engagements at Fort Fisher, and capture of Wilmington and Raleigh, North Carolina. After being mustered out of the service Mr. Ives returned to Potsdam, New York, where his mother and brother had moved during his absence at the front, and at once engaged in mercantile pursuits. He conducted for some years a banking business, being at the same time connected with his brother, H. L. Ives, in the hardware and iron business, and also acting as agent for the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad in selling tickets for that road. In 1882 the Ives Brothers built one of the finest business blocks in the town of Potsdam. In 1890 they added a large marble block to the business blocks of the town, and in 1896 erected one of the best appointed four-story business blocks in northern New York, and one of which the town of Potsdam feels justly proud. Mr. Ives' first entrance into politics was when he was chosen Assessor of the village of Potsdam, a position he held for several successive years, until in 1893 he was elected Supervisor of the town by a large majority, and served in that capacity until elected to the Assembly in 1895. In 1893 Governor Flower, in scanning the State for a suitable trustee for the New York Agricultural College Experiment Station at Geneva, recalled the abilities possessed by Mr. Ives both as a business man and a representative of the farmers' interests and appointed him to that position. The board of control of that institution elected Mr. Ives to the chairmanship

and presidency of the board, during his second year of membership, and have indorsed his administration of affairs by re-electing him to that position, the presidency of the board, three times, including his present term as such executive officer of the board.

The plurality accorded M. V. B. Ives for the Assembly of 1896 by the people of his district was very flattering, as in nearly every village and town he ran considerably ahead of his ticket. In the eighth district of St. Lawrence county he received a plurality of 919, or 17 more than the State ticket, and more than was ever accorded a candidate for the Assembly, save in 1888 and 1894, when the town gave Flaherty 1,015 and Malby 1,108.

Mr. Ives' vote for Assembly in 1895 was 5,563 to 1,622 for Joseph C. Wilson, Democrat, and 55 for William T. Leonard, Prohibitionist. In 1896 Mr. Ives was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and also a member of the Committees on Excise and Public Institutions.

Mr. Ives, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Amending generally the Highway Law; relative to the water supply of villages; concerning the drawing of grand and trial jurors; providing for the improvement of the Racket river; providing for the protection of farmers against fraudulent fertilizers; relative to the practice of medicine and surgery.

Mr. Ives was elected to the Assembly of 1897 by an increased plurality over his previous election, receiving 7,716 votes, to 2,690 for J. H. Mills, Democrat, and 187 for William Leonard, Prohibition.

In 1897 Speaker O'Grady appointed Mr. Ives to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Agricul-

ture, and also a member of the Committees on Banks and Excise.

George W. Kavanaugh.

George W. Kavanaugh, Republican, who represents the county of Saratoga in the Assembly, is one of the best known of the younger business men in his county. Mr. Kavanaugh is thirty-four years of age and resides at Waterford. He is a dealer in trimmings for knit goods, in which business he embarked twelve years ago, and is connected with the Kavanaugh Knitting Company of Waterford, the Hope Knitting Company of Cohoes and other extensive manufacturing industries.

Mr. Kavanaugh takes pride in recalling that his first business enterprise was delivering the Troy Times after school hours over a route from Waterford to the Cohoes bridge over the Mohawk. He has never held an elective office, although he has been prominent in Republican circles. For a number of years he has been recognized as one of the most devoted and efficient party men. In February, 1894, Governor Morton appointed Mr. Kavanaugh an aide-camp on his staff with the rank of colonel.

He is a member of the Cohoes Lodge, F. and A. M.; Cohoes Chapter, R. A. M., of Cohoes; Bloss Council, Apollo Commandery, K. T., and Oriental Temple, of Troy, and the Albany Consistory. He is also a member of the Waterford Club, the Pafraets Dael Club, of Troy, the Riverside Club of Lansingburgh, Troy Yacht Club and Troy Lodge of Elks.

Mr. Kavanaugh, at the election of 1896, received 9,423 votes, to 5,408 for William J. Delaney, Democrat; 198 for E. F. Humphrey, National Democrat, and 424 for L. B. Dedrick, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Kavanaugh was appointed a member of the Committees on Internal Affairs, Public Education, and Military Affairs.

George T. Kelly.

George T. Kelly, the Democratic representative for the Third Assembly district of Albany county, was born in the city of Albany on the 12th day of May, 1864. Mr. Kelly first attended the Christian Brothers' Academy and Public Schools Nos. 15 and 8, of Albany, N. Y., and at School No. 8 prepared himself for the High School.

Upon graduating from that institution he entered the law office of Peckham, Rosendale & Hessberg, as a law student, and subsequently became their managing clerk. In the meantime, however, Mr. Kelly took a course of lectures at the Albany Law School, Union University, graduating with the degree of LL. B. in 1886, being the youngest man of his class, and taking the highest honor for a prize essay. He was admitted to the bar by the General Term of the Supreme Court, in May, 1886.

On March, 1887, he formed a co-partnership with Judge John W. Walsh, of the City Court of Albany, which partnership continued until January, 1890, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Walsh & Kelly, Mr. Kelly practiced his profession individually, and has his law office at No. 82 State street, Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Kelly is a young man of refined tastes and his knowledge of literature and law from careful reading is quite extensive. His influence and material support are given toward whatever is elevating and ennobling to social, moral and intellectual life. A man of public spirit, and having the strongest

feelings for his native city, he is ever interested in all public matters concerning the same, and always ready to assist in any movement that will tend to make the city more attractive, or increase its importance as a business and commercial center.

Mr. Kelly was elected by a majority of 3,000 over the Republican candidate, David Ferris, who received 3,051 votes; and an independent candidate, Bernard J. Burns; and was the only Democratic representative from Albany county in the Legislature of 1896. Mr. Kelly was a member of the Committees on Codes and Unfinished Business in the Assembly of 1896.

Mr. Kelly, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the law libraries; providing for the public improvements of Albany; regarding the educational system of Albany; regarding a lease of the public property of Albany; certain loans prohibited; providing for the protection of the portraits of Governors.

Mr. Kelly was again a candidate for Assembly in 1896, and received 5,989 votes, to 3,584 for David Ferris, Republican, and 65 for J. E. Alexander.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Kelly was a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, Rules, Gas, Electricity and Water Supply.

Otto Kelsey.

Otto Kelsey, Republican, who represents the county of Livingston, is a lawyer, living at Geneseo. He was born in Rochester, November 11, 1852, and was educated in the common schools. He has held office as Supervisor of his town. In 1893 as a candidate for Assemblyman, he received 4,036 votes, defeating Edward J. Ahner, Democrat, by 1,724

plurality; majority, 1,025. Mr. Kelsey in 1894 was appointed a member of the following Assembly committees: Codes, Printing, Education, Claims.

Mr. Kelsey, in 1894, presented a bill appropriating \$65,000 for the erection of new buildings for the Geneseo Normal School, and a bill in relation to the postponement of examinations in criminal cases.

In the year 1894 Mr. Kelsey, when a candidate for Assemblyman, received 4,885 votes; A. Sweet, Democrat, 3,069; and W. McLeod, Prohibitionist, 298.

In 1895 Mr. Kelsey was a member of the following Assembly committees: General Laws, Public Education, and Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Kelsey was a candidate for a third term in 1895 and was elected by receiving 3,961 votes to 2,179 cast for John H. Magee, Democrat, and 336 for Hugh Campbell, Prohibitionist. In 1896 Mr. Kelsey was Chairman of the Committee on Revision, and also a member of the Committees on Ways and Means and Codes.

Mr. Kelsey, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the Craig Colony for Epileptics; authorizing the Board of Claims to allow certain claims; making an appropriation for the Caledonia Fish Station; in regard to catching fish through the ice; providing for the amendment of the Ainsworth Alcoholic Law; regarding the sale of products of the Craig Epileptic Colony.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Kelsey was again a candidate for Assembly, and received 5,642 votes to 4,018 for Patrick Hendricks, Democrat, and 309 for C. J. McKenzie, Prohibitionist.

In 1897 Mr. Kelsey was a member of the Ways and Means Committee,

and the Committees on Codes and Rules.

Thomas F. Kennedy.

Thomas F. Kennedy, Democrat, who represents the First Assembly district of Queens county in the Assembly, was born at Long Island City in 1860. He attended Grammar School No. 49 in New York city, and later New York College. He is a stonemason by trade, but is at present a traveling salesman. Mr. Kennedy has been active in the politics of Long Island City for many years but not until the present year has he held public office. In the fall of 1896 the Democrats of his district induced him to become a candidate for the Assembly, and he was elected by a large majority over his Republican opponent.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Kennedy was a member of the Committees on Cities and Public Health.

John C. Knaup.

John C. Knaup, Republican, who represents the Fifth Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in the city of Bremen, Germany, July 8, 1865. He came to America when he was but twelve years of age, and completed his education at the public schools.

At the age of twenty years Mr. Knaup established himself in business as a manufacturer of cigars, at No. 76 Grand street, Brooklyn, where he still conducts the same business, acting for the last three years as the sole agent on Long Island, for the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company.

Mr. Knaup has always been a Republican, and a member of his district organization since its formation. He is also a member of the Masonic Order F. and A. M.; past commander of the Knights of the Maccabees, and past commander of the Fraternal Legion, as well as a member of several social organizations.

Mr. Knaup was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 5,989 votes to 3,674 for N. Hayman, Silver Democrat; 279 for J. G. H. Ahrens, National Democrat, and 223 for L. Gebhardt.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Knaup was a member of the Committees on Labor and Industries, Commerce and Navigation, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

John S. Koster.

John S. Koster, Republican, who represents Lewis county in the Assembly, was born at Lee, in Massachusetts, on June 21, 1846. He was best known the first years of the war as Sergeant Koster, of Company H, Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, even up to the 2d of June, 1864, when he gave his own right arm in his country's service. After his return home from the front, Governor John A. Andrew placed in the hands of Sergeant Koster a Major's commission for meritorious conduct on the field of battle.

He was born and reared on the banks of the Housatonic river, within and under the shadows of the rock-ribbed highlands of the Berkshire. In the town of Lee his early education was derived from the common and high schools. Away from the paternal roof, one finds him in the city of Springfield giving a brief, yet promising career in newspaper work; then he returned home and under the training of his father, a skillful and practical papermaker, he made that business his own.

The death of his father affected his plans and changed his prospects, for at the age of twenty, according to the history of the Twenty-first Regiment, when the war began and the first battle of Bull Run was

fought, he was a resident of Palmer, and enlisted from that town and entered Company H, Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, at Worcester, and the history of this (as Fox calls it in his book) "fighting regiment" is the record of Major Koster.

In North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee as a soldier of the ubiquitous Ninth Corps till the memorable 2d day of June, at Cold Harbor, near Bethesda Church, at the time when Burnside was withdrawing the Ninth Corps, and the enemy, detecting the movement, made a fierce charge in great force upon the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, who were acting as rear guard for the Fifth and Ninth Corps. Burnside in his report says: "The determined and skillful courage with which the Twenty-first met and checked the advance of the rebels can not be praised too highly nor its result upon the fortunes of the Ninth and Fifth Corps over-estimated. The heroism of this regiment, as they fell slowly back, fighting fiercely and effectively, gave time for the two corps to prepare for and repulse the rebel assault."

It was at the close of this memorable day, the last charge was on, when Sergeant Koster received his terrible wound in arm and chest. Nearly seventy-five of that depleted regiment went down in death and wounds in that sanguinary encounter. A strong constitution, an able body, well cared for, brought Sergeant Koster through his trying and painful ordeal safe but not sound, for it was through the roar and din of the battle through which he passed that has left him a reminder in the living, speaking presence of the useless, empty sleeve.

Following the close of the war, Major Koster worked seven years in the Boston post-office. While here he gathered around himself a large circle of friends, whom he holds in great esteem. But this monotonous, hum-drum life was not to his mind. Larger fields of usefulness and more compensative lay before him. He resigns his office and pushes his way up into the granite hills of New Hampshire, and in the beautiful town of Lancaster, nestling among the White Mountains, he settles down and accepts the office of superintendent of the Lancaster Paper Company. Success here crowned his efforts, but a louder call he heard from the Dominion of the Queen of the North, a more lucrative, yet similar position in a mill about to make wood paper by an English company in Nova Scotia, under a German patent, where the first all wood paper was made on this continent. These mills were destroyed by fire in 1875, and during their reconstruction Major Koster came to New York. Here his wife and all her friends were to the manor born. It was soon known among the manufacturers of paper that he possessed a knowledge of the German methods, and would be an invaluable acquisition to the paper industry. Strong inducements were offered and the Major came back to the land for which he had given so much to save, and took up the superintendency of the Herkimer Paper Company Pulp Works, in Lewis county, N. Y., at Lyons Falls. Under his efficient care the business has grown apace, increased many fold, improved machinery introduced, and those familiar with the plant know how the business has proved a success.

Mr. Koster was a Presidential

Elector of this State in 1888, when Benjamin Harrison was elected President, and has repeatedly been honored by his Grand Army associates by being sent as delegate to National Encampments.

At the election of 1895 Mr. Koster received 3,591 votes to 2,549 for his Democratic opponent, Scudder Todd, and 173 for Robert L. Roberts, Prohibitionist. Mr. Koster, in 1896, was a member of the following Assembly committees: Public Printing, Public Lands and Forestry, and Military Affairs.

Mr. Koster, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Exempting clergymen from certain taxes; making an appropriation for the repair and improvement of the Black River canal; providing a place for the storage of the records of the Grand Army of the Republic; relative to Union veterans; providing for the purchase of cheese for the National Guard.

As a candidate for re-election in 1896 Mr. Koster received 4,260 votes to 3,282 for Edgar S. Merrell, Democrat, and 80 for Charles W. Peeples, Prohibition.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Koster was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and a member of the Committee on Public Lands and Forestry.

Francis E. Laimbeer.

Francis E. Laimbeer, Republican, who represents the Twenty-seventh Assembly district of New York county, was born on August 22, 1862, and has lived there continuously since. He was educated in several of the well-known private schools of the city and entered Columbia College in the fall of 1879, graduating in 1883 from that college. He continued in a post-graduate course, receiving the degree of

A. M. in 1884, and finished his law school course at the same college in 1885, with the degree of LL. B. He has practiced his profession as a lawyer since the fall of 1886 to the present time.

He has never held public office but has always been active in political work as a Republican. He was secretary of the Republican Club from 1892 to 1894, inclusive, and is a member of the Society of Sons of Revolution, trustee of the Collegiate Church, director of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Bible Society, and a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence.

He was elected Member of Assembly for the Twenty-seventh Assembly district, county of New York, November 5, 1895, by a plurality of 1,300, receiving the nomination from a Republican Convention, and also from a Good Government Club.

Mr. Laimbeer received 3,473 votes against 2,155 for Frank Adams Acer, Tammany Democrat, and 165 for William A. McQuaid, State Democrat. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Laimbeer was a member of the following committees: Codes, Revision, Fisheries and Game.

Mr. Laimbeer, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Concerning the issuing of permits for booths and stands in New York; giving local option in excise matters; concerning the Society for the Prevention of Crime; relative to public charities; reorganizing the police department of New York; in relation to the city magistrates of New York; concerning the House of Refuge of New York; regarding the transcribing of indictments; concerning actions against the Comptroller of New York; relative to the granting of certain licenses by the

Mayor of New York; relative to actions about real estate.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Laimbeer was again a candidate for the Assembly and received 5,472 votes to 1,883 for C. A. Malloy, Tammany Democrat; 387 for C. C. Ferris, National Democrat, and 18 for E. G. Barton, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Laimbeer was a member of the Committees on Codes, General Laws, and Fisheries and Game.

James Lennon, Jr.

James Lennon, Jr., Democrat, who represents the Eighth Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in Belfast, Ireland, on January 1, 1858. His parents brought him to the United States in 1862, and settled in New York. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and learned the business of a woolen examiner from his father, James Lennon, Sr., who had been an examiner of woolens for thirty-five years previously. For the past fifteen years he has been his father's partner in the cloth-examining, sponging and refinishing business at Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Bleecker street.

For the past eighteen years Mr. Lennon has lived in Brooklyn and his political associations are there.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Lennon, as candidate for the Assembly, received 2,965 votes to 1,694 for William Telford, Republican, and 1,180 for John J. Donnelly, Democrat Reform. Mr. Lennon, in 1896, was a member of the following committees: Canals and Public Printing.

Mr. Lennon was one of the few members of the Legislature in 1896 who did not introduce any legislative measures.

Mr. Lennon was re-elected to the Assembly in 1896, by receiving 2,621

votes to 2,216 for Felix G. Kernan, Republican; 1,284 for Thomas H. Thompson, National Democrat, and 28 for J. W. Kasson, Populist.

In 1897 Mr. Lennon served on the Committees on Canals and Excise.

William H. Leonard.

William H. Leonard, Democrat, who represents the Third Assembly district of New York county in the Assembly, was born on July 18, 1859, in Richmond county, New York. He was educated at the School of Transfiguration and De La Salle Institute, both in New York city.

Mr. Leonard was engaged in the tailoring business as a cutter and manager, but now is a general contractor. He was employed for ten years with the firm of Delurg, formerly of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, and after that was a member of the firm of Leonard & Byrnes, at No. 198 Bowery. The firm continued for four and one-half years. Mr. Leonard then left it to engage in the general contracting business.

As a candidate for Assembly Mr. Leonard was elected by receiving 4,078 votes to 2,299 for Edward A. Brady, the Republican candidate, and 106 for Frank Grady, State Democrat. Mr. Leonard was a member of the following Assembly committees of 1896: Public Education and Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. Leonard, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Concerning assessments for the improvement of St. John's park; repealing certain laws of 1895; for the protection of cemetery monuments; to compel good lighting of elevated railway trains; relative to auctioneers' licenses; to compel ferry companies to provide for the comfort of

passengers; in the interest of building, masons and bricklayers; relative to the payment of cities; concerning employes in cities of the State.

Mr. Leonard was again a candidate for Assembly in 1896, and received 4,584 votes to 2,990 for L. J. Hoenninger, Republican; 93 for Wm. Smillie, National Democrat; 47 for F. Fais, Socialist Labor; 31 for J. McNickle, Prohibition, and 15 for J. H. Mullen, Populist.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Leonard was a member of the Committees on Charitable and Religious Societies and Commerce and Navigation.

Jacob D. Leversee.

Jacob D. Leversee, Republican, who represents the Fourth Assembly district of Albany county, in the Assembly, was born in Brunswick, Brunswick, county, N. J., on the 10th day of May, 1858. His ancestors were New Yorkers. He was educated at Lansingburg. He has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes, about 10,000 per day, which are sold to the local trade. Mr. Leversee has been prominently identified with many of the leading industries of Albany county for a number of years. He is president of the Egberts Woolen Mills Company, and is senior member of the firm of Leversee & Snyder, manufacturers of paper boxes. He is also president of the Cohoes Daily News Company, and a member of the livery firm of Leversee & Snyder. He is a Knight Templar, Royal Arcanum, and a member of the Order of Elks.

At the election of 1896, Mr. Leversee was elected to the Assembly by receiving 6,212 votes to 4,497 for John S. Crane, Democrat; 56 for W. R. Goffros; 53 for A. P. Williams, and 444 for M. J. Mehan.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Leversee was a member of the Committees on Canals and Public Education.

Merton E. Lewis.

Merton E. Lewis, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of Monroe, was born at Webster, Monroe county, N. Y., December 10, 1861. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Lewis' education was received in the common schools, and at the Webster Union School, at which he prepared for college. He studied law in the office of James B. Perkins, afterward with the firm of Perkins & Hays, at Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1887.

In May, 1890, Mr. Lewis was elected to represent the Sixteenth ward in the Common Council of Rochester, and was re-elected three times from the Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards. He was prominent in municipal affairs and served as chairman of the law and finance committees, and also as chairman of a special committee to revise the charter of the city of Rochester.

In 1893 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the Twenty-eighth Senatorial district, and in that body was a member of the Committees on Cities, Banking and Insurance, and Industrial Interests. Mr. Lewis was deeply interested in the subject of municipal affairs and took a prominent part in the work of the Cities Committee.

During the years 1894 and 1895, Mr. Lewis was President of the Common Council of the city of Rochester, and upon the resignation of George W. Aldridge as Mayor, in January, 1894, he succeeded him in the office of Mayor and served as such until December 31, 1895.

Mr. Lewis has always been a Republican in politics, has frequently been a delegate to State conventions and has taken an active part in the affairs of his party.

He was elected to represent the First Assembly district of Monroe county, receiving 6,836 votes; his opponent, Martin S. Mindnich, Democrat, receiving 4,563 votes, and William P. Lippelb, Socialist Labor, 133.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Lewis was a member of the Committees on Cities, Public Printing, and Public Lands and Forestry.

James F. Maccabe.

James F. Maccabe, Democrat, who represents the Ninth Assembly district of New York, was born in that city in 1858. He received a thorough public school education, after which he entered the banking-house of Robert Baile & Co., in Wall street, where he remained until the dissolution of the firm. He subsequently went into the glass manufacturing business, to which he has since devoted all of his time and energy, with marked success. The Crockery and Glass Journal, in speaking of Mr. Maccabe's nomination, said:

"Mr. Maccabe, through his practical knowledge and experience as a traveler, is capable and worthy any position in political life."

Besides being a popular member of the Democratic and Hardware Clubs he was the organizer and first president of the Pottery, Glass and Brass Salesmen's Association of America.

At the polls in 1895 Mr. Maccabe received 3,900 votes to 2,824 cast for John D. Blackburn, Republican; 229 for Alvin Summers, State Democrat, and 112 for Joseph Kosak, Socialist Labor. Mr. Maccabe in 1896 was a member of the following

committees: Banks and Taxation and Retrenchment.

Mr. Maccabe, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Providing for the replacement by the city authorities of New York of uniforms of policemen or firemen damaged while in the performance of duty; conferring additional powers upon trust companies.

Mr. Maccabe was a candidate for re-election in 1896, and received 4,363 votes to 4,051 for J. D. Blackburn, Republican; 183 for J. G. Norman, National Democrat; 93 for C. G. Tedie, Socialist Labor; 43 for B. C. Hedges, Prohibition, and 41 for Charles Healey, Populist.

In 1897, Speaker O'Grady appointed Mr. Maccabe a member of the Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment, Banks, and Labor and Industries.

Delos Mackey.

Delos Mackey, Republican, who represents Delaware county in the Assembly, was born at Meredith, New York, on April 7, 1849.

He was educated at the common schools and at Delaware Literary Institute. He was Postmaster of his town for four years, for eight years was Town Clerk, for two years a Supervisor, for fifteen years secretary and treasurer of the Town Insurance Company, and has frequently been a delegate to the county and State conventions of the Republican party, of which he has long been a member. He has always been a Republican.

He received 6,488 Republican votes, and his Democratic opponent, John W. McArthur, 3,495 votes. Mr. Mackey started in a mercantile business in 1872 and has since continued in it. In 1896 Mr. Mackey was a member of the following Assembly

committees: Villages, Public Lands and Forestry, and Soldiers' Home.

Mr. Mackey, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: In regard to the payment of fees in Civil Justices' courts; providing that certain land at Walton shall be taken for armory purposes; in regard to the payment of clerks of Supervisors.

Mr. Mackey was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving 7,761 votes to 4,450 for his Democratic opponent, J. W. McArthur.

In 1897 Mr. Mackey was a member of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation, Agriculture, and Fisheries and Game.

William Maloney.

William Maloney, Democrat, who represents the Third Assembly district of Erie county, was born at Geneseo, Livingston county, in 1867. He was educated at the Geneseo State Normal School. At an early age, he entered the employ of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, at Buffalo, serving as trainhand, and afterward as conductor, which position he continued in for seven years. In 1890 Mr. Maloney engaged in the hotel business which he still carries on in Buffalo. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Democratic principles and has acted as ward and district committeeman for several years.

Mr. Maloney was elected to the Assembly, by receiving 4,895 votes to 4,330 for Benjamin A. Peevers, Republican; 139 for F. Flegler, Socialist Labor; 61 for H. H. Embry, National Democrat, and 18 for J. K. Griffis, Prohibition.

In 1897, Mr. Maloney was a member of the Committees on Revision, Canals, and Public Printing.

Henry Marshall.

Henry Marshall, Republican, who represents the Seventeenth Assembly district of Brooklyn, was born forty-seven years ago on a farm in Jackson, Washington county, N. Y., the same on which his uncle, the late George Law, of New York, the well-known capitalists—brother of Mr. Marshall's mother—was born and reared. Educated in the schools of his native town, and at Cambridge Washington Academy, soon after attaining his majority, Mr. Marshall took an active interest in politics, was for several years a member of the Washington County Republican Committee and a Civil Justice. In 1882 he was graduated from the Albany Law School. Admitted to the bar, he came to New York, and has since practiced law continuously at 271 and later at 277 Broadway, where he now is. Upon taking up his residence in Brooklyn Mr. Marshall at once became interested in politics, and ten years ago was a member of the General Committee. He is now a delegate to the County Committee from the Twenty-third ward. When reorganization occurred he resumed his active interest in politics, and has been continuously since that time a delegate from the Thirty-fifth district of the Twenty-third ward.

Mr. Marshall is a regular attendant at the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, and the wife of the Rev. J. H. Andrews, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, is his sister. Prior to Mr. Marshall's removal to Brooklyn, while he was pursuing his law studies in Albany, he was an editorial writer on the Seneca Falls (N. Y.) Courier and afterward on the Saratoga Daily Journal.

As candidate for the Assembly in 1895 Mr. Marshall received the Republican support of 5,533 against 1,911 votes cast for his Democratic opponent, Hermann A. D. Hollman. Two other candidates and their votes were: Frederick M. Smith, Democrat Reform, 530, and John C. Allen, Prohibitionist, 60. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Marshall was a member of the following committees: General Laws and Judiciary.

Mr. Marshall, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Prohibiting the construction of street railways upon Thomas and Steven streets, Brooklyn; regulating the work of public accountants; providing for judicial sales of property in Brooklyn; providing for repairs to the City Hall of Brooklyn; fixing the time for the payment of assessments for public improvements; concerning the government of public parks; relative to the erection of public buildings in Brooklyn; providing for the opening of certain streets in Brooklyn.

In 1896 Mr. Marshall was again a candidate for Assembly, and was re-elected, receiving a plurality of 5,721 over the Democratic candidate, John H. Anderson. The Assembly vote in the Seventeenth district was: Marshall, 7,303; Anderson, 1,582; Emil Sneeloch, National Democrat, 451; L. Bauer, Socialist Labor, 24; J. M. Van Valkenburgh, Prohibition, 36.

Mr. Marshall was, in 1897, appointed a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Public Education, and General Laws.

Douglas Mathewson.

Douglas Mathewson, Republican, who represents the Thirty-fifth Assembly district of New York county, was born January 27, 1870, in the Ninth ward of New York city. He

is of Scotch blood with a trace of Irish ancestry. He attended and passed through the old Horatio street school, then, having moved with his parents to Nyack, Rockland county, N. Y., he finished his education at the Union Free School at that place, one of the best schools in this State.

In 1884 he again moved to New York city, and entered the employ of the Methodist Book Concern, and remained there until August 1, 1887. Meanwhile he attended the Evening High School in Thirteenth street to more properly fit himself for the calling he intended to pursue — that of the law.

He had during this time with his brothers and sister, his mother having died in 1882, taken up his residence in this section of the city at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street and Crotona avenue, where he has ever since continued to live.

On August 1, 1887, he entered the office of Hon. John Hardy as a clerk with a view to studying law. While so employed he commenced and completed the study of his profession, and in the month of June, 1891, at the age of twenty-one, was admitted to practice at the bar of this State by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the First Department. He is still associated with Mr. Hardy in business, having offices at 265 Broadway and 709 Tremont avenue, and had as a real estate lawyer more than the average success of young men, as most of his practice has been in this branch of the law, covering this section of the city, thus making him well acquainted with matters of local importance to the north side. He is thus placed in a position to know the needs of this vast and rapidly improving district, and his political life has always found him as the champion of the in-

terests and rights of the citizens and taxpayers in that district.

He is a member of the Union, Suburban and West Farms Republican Clubs, and is held in high esteem by his fellow members, and deemed by them as a worthy representative of that type of American citizens who by their individual efforts and ability have made their way in life.

Mr. Mathewson was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by 7,805 votes to 6,693 for Wm. Gill, Tammany Democrat; 387 for G. R. Hamilton, National Democrat; 610 for J. G. Patton, Prohibition; 580 for James McQuillan, Socialist Labor, and 88 for C. W. Hoadley, Populist.

In 1897 Mr. Mathewson was a member of the Committees on Codes, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Soldiers' Home.

Girvease A. Matteson.

Girvease A. Matteson, Republican, Member of Assembly of the Second Assembly district of Cattaraugus county, was born in the town of Russia, Herkimer county, N. Y., on December 28, 1857.

He was educated at Griffith Institute, Springville, Erie county, New York, and spent his early life teaching. He afterward engaged in the insurance business, which occupation he is still following. He has been Town Clerk and is the present Supervisor of his town, in which he has always been interested. He is held in high esteem at home, as evinced by the late vote, in which he received all the votes except twenty-five. He is a leader of society and public spirited in all matters which will benefit mankind. He is interested considerably in real estate at home, together with the insurance business, and has succeeded very well in his undertakings.

He received 3,420 votes; F. Campbell, Democrat, 1,268; and A. Spencer, Prohibitionist, 247; giving Matteson a plurality of 2,152 votes; the largest by far ever received in the district. He has been a member of the Republican County Committee and Republican Executive County Committee for five years, and was ever willing and ready to do his share of the work of the committee.

In 1896 Mr. Matteson was a member of the following Assembly committees: Revision, Insurance, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Matteson, in 1896, introduced the following bills: Providing for the payment of the claims of counties whose insane asylums are no longer of use; regarding the premiums of annual fairs; relative to the use of barbed wire in line fences; relative to the sale of real property; making an appropriation for the reservation highway of the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation; relative to benevolent orders; providing compensation for court criers; amending the Consolidated School Law.

Mr. Matteson was re-elected to the Assembly at the election of 1896, by 4,662 votes to 2,719 cast for George W. Boyce, Democrat.

In the Assembly of 1897, Mr. Matteson was a member of the Committees of Insurance, Claims, and Indian Affairs.

Robert Mazet.

Robert Mazet, Republican, who represents the Nineteenth Assembly district of New York county, in the Assembly, was born in Pennsylvania, where they raise good Republicans, thirty-nine years ago. His birthplace was Pittsburg. He went through the public schools of that manufacturing city, and was graduated from the Pittsburg High School in 1875. He first decided to

become a civil engineer, and took a special course of study in that work and chemistry. He was not satisfied with this profession, so he came to New York city to study law. He entered Columbia College, and after his graduation from it almost immediately began the practice of law.

He was admitted to the bar in 1881. He had an office for fourteen years at No. 237 Broadway, and later moved to the Home Life building, No. 257 Broadway. Mr. Mazet has a strong following among the National Guard. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment, where he now holds the commission of first lieutenant. He is also a member of several social clubs. He has been actively connected with the Quigg Club since its organization. He likewise belongs to the West Side Club.

Mr. Mazet was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 7,201 votes to 3,378 for G. F. Burslem, Tammany Democrat; 663 for A. A. Whitman, National Democrat; 95 for P. J. O'Brien, Socialist Labor; 29 for John J. Daly, Populist, and 15 for William Nemore, Prohibition.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Mazet was a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Military Affairs, and was appointed to the Special Trust Investigating Committee.

James B. McEwan.

James Briggs McEwan, Republican who represents the Second Assembly district of Albany county in the Assembly, was born in Albany in 1857. He attended the public schools of Albany for some years and later the Albany Free Academy. From this school he entered Yale College from which he graduated with the class of 1878. Since leaving college Mr. McEwan has been

constantly engaged in the coal business. He at present operates an extensive coal yard in Albany of which he is the manager.

Mr. McEwan was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 6,209 votes to 3,914 for George Noyes, Democrat, and 43 for Du Bols, Prohibition.

Speaker O'Grady, in the Assembly of 1897, selected Mr. McEwan as a member of the Committees on Public Health and Affairs of Cities.

Edward W. McGraw.

Edward W. McGraw, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of Rensselaer county in the Assembly, was born in Fort Ann in 1855. He entered early the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, graduating in 1876. Thereafter he took a scientific course at the institute. His studies were suspended by the burning of the building. Mr. McGraw then commenced teaching school, but he gave this up after a time and embarked in the carriage trade at Valley Falls. Besides conducting an extensive carriage repository, Mr. McGraw represents several large carriage manufacturers. Among his townsmen Mr. McGraw is generally esteemed and his sterling qualities are appreciated. Among Republicans he is known as a hard worker and a man of conservative and mature judgment. Possessing the lively temperament of a progressive American he is never daunted by obstacles. Mr. McGraw is a member of the Pafraets Dael Club of Troy, and of Victor Lodge No. 680, F. and A. M. of Schaghticoke.

As the Republican candidate for Assemblyman in his district, Mr. McGraw received 4,985 votes against 3,756 for J. Russell Parsons, Democrat; 155 for Manning Lansing, Pro-

hibitionist, and 68 for Stephen H. Noble, Populist. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. McGraw was a member of the following committees: Labor and Industries, Public Health, and Soldiers' Home.

Mr. McGraw, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Regulating barbering on Sunday; regarding erroneous assessments in Troy; regarding the care of papers in the office of the County Clerk of Rensselaer county; permitting Lansingburgh to issue bonds; regarding newspaper advertising in Rensselaer county.

Mr. McGraw was re-elected to the Assembly, at the election of 1896, practically without opposition. He received 6,129 votes to 125 for Robert Gilbraith, Prohibition, and 5 for George C. Lewis, National Democrat.

In the Assembly of 1897, Mr. McGraw was Chairman of the Committee on Public Institutions, and a member of the Committees on Railroads, and Public Lands and Forestry.

John McKeown.

John McKeown, Democrat, who represents the Second Assembly district of Kings county, was born in Ireland in the year 1859. He emigrated to the United States when eighteen years old, and took up his home in Brooklyn. Since the year 1880 he has been engaged in the shoe business in New York city. He was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Kings county in 1890 for a term of two years, and was re-elected in 1892. He was the Democratic leader during his last term in the Board of Supervisors. He is a member of several prominent social organizations in Brooklyn. He is married and has a pleasant home at 193 Adams street, Brooklyn.

Mr. McKeown, as the Democratic candidate for Assemblyman in 1894, received 3,554 votes; T. H. Wagstaff, Jr., Republican, 3,532 votes, and D. S. Breslin, Reform Democrat, 940 votes.

He was a member in 1895 of the following Assembly committees: Cities, Printing, and Agriculture.

His seat in the Assembly of 1895 was contested by Thos. H. Wagstaff, and was given to him in the latter days of the session.

Mr. McKeown was elected from the Second Assembly district of Kings county over Edward J. Duffy, Republican, 1,987, and Joseph Clancy, Reform Democrat, 373, by a plurality of 2,600. Mr. McKeown was a member of the Committees on Cities and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply in 1895. He is engaged in the real estate business at 23 Chambers street, New York.

Mr. McKeown, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Relative to the protection of livery stable keepers; regarding the employes of the department of arrears of Brooklyn; regarding executions against the person; concerning the running of cars over the New York and Brooklyn bridge.

At the election of 1896 Mr. McKeown was again a candidate for the Assembly and received 5,038 votes to 2,784 for the Republican candidate, L. H. Fisher; 137 for J. J. Donohue, National Democrat; 50 for B. Hanford, Socialist Labor, and 31 for E. Brosnahan, Populist.

Mr. McKeown, in 1897, served on the Committees on Cities and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

H. Stewart McKnight.

H. Stewart McKnight, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of Queens county, was born in Franklin county, Pa., Octo-

ber 20, 1864. His father was born at McKnight's Town, Pa., in 1837, of Scotch descent; his mother in Franklin county, Pa., of the old Scotch family of Maxwell, that settled in Philadelphia with William Penn. Mr. McKnight was educated in the public schools of Chambersburg, Pa., the academy of that place, and Pennsylvania College. Mr. McKnight was elected by the post graduate class of 1892, to represent the class in the annual prize debate between the various classes of the college. He is a member of the fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta, of the Chapter at Pennsylvania College. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Redmen. For two years after leaving college he taught school and in the fall of 1889 entered the law department of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., where he received the degrees of B. L. and M. L. After an examination he was admitted to the bar, April 2, 1892, and began practice in the city of Washington. In the fall of 1892 he was nominated by the Republican County Convention of Jefferson county, West Va., for District Attorney and stumped that county in the interest of the national, State and local Republican tickets. He was defeated by Hon. Forrest Brown and shortly afterward took up his residence at Bayside, L. I. In the spring of 1893 he was elected Justice of the Peace in the town of Flushing, being the first Republican to hold that office in the history of the town. As a member of the Town Board he made a record for energy and efficiency that gave him the nomination for Assembly in the fall of 1896, and he was elected over his Democratic opponent, Edward Richardson, by the unprecedented majority in that ordinarily close district of 2,340 votes.

He established in 1893 the North Shore Review, a weekly Republican paper, of which he is still the publisher and editor. He was assigned in the Assembly of 1897 to the Committees of Internal Affairs, Agriculture, and Federal Relations.

George McLaughlin.

George McLaughlin, Republican, who represents Sullivan county, was born at Roscoe, Ohio, March 27, 1841. Was educated at the Willoughby Institute and Allegany College, graduating in the classical course in 1864. He taught school for a time but took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He engaged for a short time in the mercantile business and railroad contracting. In 1873 he settled down to the practice of law at Monticello, N. Y., in which profession he still continues, and in which he has been successful. He is also a practical farmer, owning a large farm near Monticello. He lives on the farm and personally superintends it. In the early years of his practice he was elected for a term, Town Clerk, and afterward Justice of the Peace. He takes a lively interest in educational matters, and has been at different times president of the local literary societies, and a member of the local board of education. In 1870 he married Alice E. Brown, only daughter of H. H. Brown of Winterton, N. Y. He has five children, four sons and a daughter.

He has always taken an active interest in politics, and is now and for some time past has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and his labors have materially helped to bring Sullivan county from the Democratic into the Republican column.

He was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 4,183 votes to

2,440 for John F. Wood, Democrat, and 84 for G. F. Galbraith.

In 1897. Mr. McLaughlin served on the following committees: Codes, Insurance, and Federal Relations.

George W. Meyer, Jr.

George W. Meyer, Jr., Democrat, who represents the Thirtieth Assembly district of New York, was born in that city March 25, 1855. He received a good public school education and began his business life as an errand boy for White, Son & Whitmore at 60 Fulton street.

Some years later he went into the wholesale produce business. For the last fourteen years he has been a salesman in wholesale tea and coffee houses, having been for over nine years with the late W. C. Stephen of 43 Harrison street. He has also done some business in real estate during the past few years.

Mr. Meyer has lived in his present residence, 409 East Eighty-fourth street, for more than twenty years.

At the polls in 1895 Mr. Meyer received 4,250 votes against 2,765 polled for Louis H. Bold; 510 for Engelbert Brueckmann, Socialist Labor, and 382 for Daniel Cruise, State Democrat. Mr. Meyer was a member of the following Assembly committees of 1896: Commerce and Navigation and Labor and Industries.

Mr. Meyer, in 1896, introduced the following bill of interest: Prohibiting the pollution of streams and the destruction of fish.

Mr. Meyer, at the election of 1896, was re-elected to the Assembly. He received 4,658 votes to 4,035 for T. W. Brickner, Republican; 595 for E. Buckmann, Socialist Labor; 254 for J. W. Ennis, National Democrat; 134 for J. J. Daly, Populist, and 13 for E. L. Kidder, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Meyer was a member

of the Committees on Agriculture and Federal Relations.

Ira C. Miles.

Ira C. Miles, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of St. Lawrence county, was born in the town of Pierrepont, St. Lawrence county, in 1848. His family came from New England, representatives of that sturdy blood which has made its way, no matter in what sphere placed. He received all the education he ever had from books, at the district schools of his native town, supplemented by a few terms at the old St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, a school which, barring the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, probably had more to do, in the days gone by, with the education of prominent men than any other institution in northern New York. His father was by occupation a miller, and his son Ira learned the art of milling grain with his father and has followed it ever since. Mr. Miles removed to Edwards eighteen years since, where he associated himself with S. D. Butler, under the name and style of Butler & Miles, in the milling business, which he has successfully conducted since. He is also superintendent of the South Edwards Pulp Mill, a corporation composed of some of the heaviest capitalists of Canton. Mr. Miles has not amassed wealth, but dwells in that happy middle ground, plagued neither by poverty nor riches, but enjoying in full measure the respect of his neighbors and townspeople. He was elected Supervisor of Edwards in 1888, and was at once recognized as one of the strong men of that body of strong men. He served on its most important committees, and was made chairman of the body for two years, proving

a very superior presiding officer. He is still a member of the board, having been re-elected without opposition each year since 1888. He was married to Miss Calista Royce some twenty years ago. They have no children.

The citizens of Edwards realize fully the honor which had come to them through their townsman, for not since Hon. J. B. Pickett held the office, back in 1849, has the town had a representative at Albany. On Mr. Miles' return from the nominating convention, the entire town came out to meet him with music and every token of enthusiastic regard and pride.

At the election of 1895 Mr. Miles received 5,724 votes to 1,805 cast for James F. Aiken, Democrat, and 62 for Charles W. McClain, Prohibitionist. Mr. Miles, in 1896, was a member of the following Assembly committees: General Laws, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Public Lands and Forestry.

Mr. Miles, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation of \$40,000 for the armory at Ogdensburg; regarding collectors under the School Law; making an appropriation for highways in St. Lawrence county; concerning the conduct of business in the office of County Clerk of St. Lawrence county.

Mr. Miles was a candidate for reelection in 1896, and received 7,541 votes to 2,873 for the Democratic candidate, S. E. Hartley, and 227 for J. R. Griffin, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Miles was a member of the Committees on General Laws, Taxation and Retrenchment, and State Prisons.

Charles H. Miller.

Charles H. Miller, Republican, who represents the First Assembly dis-

trict of Cattaraugus county in the Assembly, was born in the town of Machias in that county in June, 1844. His father and mother were natives of Onondaga and Montgomery counties, respectively. The former being descended from Scotch ancestry and the latter being of English ancestry. His early days were spent on his father's farm. Working on the farm and attending the district school made up the routine of his early years. The winter of 1861 found him attending school in the town of Darius, Genesee county, where he enlisted at seventeen years of age in the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers. In the campaign of 1862 he participated with his regiment in all the battles from Cedar Mountain to Antietam, inclusive. The regiment had become so depleted during this campaign, that in March, 1863, it was consolidated with the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, at that time commanded by General Adrian R. Root, of Buffalo, N. Y.. In which he served in the battle of Gettysburg and in Grant's campaign before Petersburg and Richmond. At the close of the war he attended school for two years at Arcade Academy, and Griffith institute, Springville, N. Y.

Mr. Miller has been a resident of the town of Yorkshire for thirty years. Has been a cheese manufacturer, school teacher, twelve years in the furniture and undertaking business, and is a druggist. He has represented his town twelve years in the Board of Supervisors, and was chairman of the board in 1894.

He received at the last election 3,302 votes; Clare Willard, Democrat, 1,440, and Hiram Webster, Prohibitionist, 545. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Miller was a mem-

ber of the following committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Excise, and Banks.

Mr. Miller, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Relative to the number of electors to be put in each election district; in regard to the exemption of trial jurors; amending the Poor Law; dividing Cattaraugus county into certain school districts; providing for the use of certain ballot machines at elections.

Mr. Miller was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896, and was re-elected by 4,682 votes to 3,155 for E. M. Bedford, Democrat.

In the Assembly of 1897, Mr. Miller was a member of the following committees: Canals, Excise, and Taxation and Retrenchment.

Nicholas J. Miller.

Nicholas J. Miller, Republican, of the Sixth Erie county district, was born in Buffalo, September 6, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo with a course in the German schools. In 1894 he was elected Supervisor of the Eighteenth ward of Buffalo and served on several of the important committees. He was a member of the Committee on Laws and Legislation and has always taken an active part in all matters concerning the public welfare of his city.

Mr. Miller was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 6,258 votes to 3,793 for E. McConnell, Democrat; 206 for A. H. Lorenz, National Democrat, and 64 for O. A. Wiard, Prohibition.

In the Assembly of 1897 he served on the Committees on Banks, Federal Relations, and Unfinished Business.

Dr. Patrick Henry Murphy.

Dr. Patrick Henry Murphy, Republican, is Member of Assembly

from the Twenty-fifth Assembly district of New York. He was named after that great Revolutionary hero and American patriot and is a Green Mountain boy. He was born in Burlington, Vt., fifty-three years ago, of Irish parentage. He received his early education in the public schools of Vermont and was fitted for college at the Orange County Grammar School of Randolph. Shortly after entering the University of Vermont the great civil war broke out. At the first news of the attack on Fort Sumter he enlisted in the Sixth Vermont Regiment of Volunteers and served with credit until the close of the war. He was with Sheridan all through his campaign in the Shenandoah. When peace was declared he came to New York city, studied medicine and has practiced his profession ever since. He is prominent in Grand Army circles, and a member of Lafayette Post No. 140, G. A. R., and chairman of the Grand Army of the Republic Relief Committee of the city of New York. Dr. Murphy is an ardent and staunch Republican and an indefatigable worker for the Republican party. He has lived in the old Eleventh Assembly district for over thirty years, and is so well and favorably known that very few men in the district enjoy greater personal popularity. Dr. Murphy resides at No. 135 West Thirty-fourth street, New York.

The Twenty-fifth Assembly district contains the largest colored vote of any Assembly district in the city. There are several colored organizations in the district, such as the Colored Business Men's Club, on Twenty-sixth street, and the Caterers' Club, at No. 111 West Twenty-seventh street. The members of these organizations are

hearty supporters of Dr. Murphy. The main portion of the colored population of the district is contained in the section lying between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, west of Sixth avenue. The total colored vote is estimated at 1,200, and Dr. Murphy received almost 100 per cent. of this

The Twenty-fifth Assembly district also includes several of the best hotels in New York, and among its residents are many men of note in business and the professions. The Good Government clubs have a large following. In 1894 Alfred Bishop Mason, the Good Government candidate in the district, polled about 1,200 votes. These votes in 1895 went to Dr. Murphy, as the Good Government Club of the district, Club D, gave him its unqualified indorsement.

His popularity was demonstrated at the convention that selected him. Only one name besides that of Dr. Murphy had been mentioned in connection with the nomination — that of R. B. Miller. On the night of the convention Mr. Miller arose and nominated Dr. Murphy, and the convention unanimously and enthusiastically named him as its candidate.

Dr. Murphy received at the election of 1895 3,735 votes to 2,308 for his Democratic opponent, Harry Kuhlke, and 229 for Wilbur McBride, State Democrat. In the Assembly of 1896 Dr. Murphy was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and also a member of the Public Health and Privileges and Elections Committees.

Mr. Murphy, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Exempting veterans from jury duty; relative to the powers of the Common Council of New York; regard-

ing the disposition of the tax on foreign life insurance companies; providing for the erection of a monument on the site of the battle of Winchester; to enable the State to receive revenue from Fire Island; relative to the board of examiners of the firearms of the State; relative to the care of the sick in cities of the first class; relative to the organization of militia; regarding military instructors in schools; concerning the McGregor Memorial Association; regarding the Military Signal Corps; relative to the American Institute of the city of New York.

At the election of 1896 Dr. Murphy was a candidate for re-election to the Assembly, and was elected by receiving 5,966 votes to 2,243 for A. Govan, Tammany Democrat; 432 for J. B. Shope, National Democrat; 41 for O. Weldon, Populist, and 26 for H. C. Taylor, Prohibition.

In 1897 Dr. Murphy was made Chairman of the Public Health Committee and a member of the Committees on Privileges and Elections and Military Affairs.

Joseph Murray.

Joseph Murray, Republican, who represents the Fifteenth Assembly district of Kings county, was born in the city of New York on June 17, 1858. He received his early education at the public schools of New York and at St. Mary's Parochial School. In 1882 he removed to the city of Brooklyn, and engaged in the manufacture of clothing at 185 Humboldt street where he is now engaged in the same business. Although a life-long Republican, Mr. Murray has never before held public office until elected to the Assembly in the fall of 1896. At this election Mr. Murray received 3,478 votes to 3,356 for Robert J. Rudd, Democrat;

and 549 for F. A. W. Grupe, Socialist Labor.

In the Assembly of 1897, Mr. Murray was made a member of the following committees: Federal Relations, Public Lands and Forestry, and Labor and Industries.

Thomas F. Myers.

Thomas F. Myers, Democrat, who represents the Fifteenth Assembly district of New York in the Assembly, was born in New York, of Irish parents, on October 1, 1853.

Mr. Myers was educated in the public schools of New York city. His business is that of a contractor. He has been a workman, a book-keeper and a superintendent for street paving companies in New York and Brooklyn. He is now in business for himself and has just completed a large paving contract in the city of Mount Vernon. Mr. Myers never before held a public office.

He received 2,965 votes to 2,246 votes given Mr. Van Horn, his Republican opponent; 1,026 for John J. Walsh, State Democrat, and 154 for Frank Harth, Socialist Labor. In 1896 Mr. Myers was a member of the following Assembly committees: Public Printing and Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Myers, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Relative to the deposits of bankers with the Comptroller; providing for the improvement of Tenth and Eleventh avenues; providing that the names of owners of unclaimed deposits in the savings banks shall be printed.

Mr. Myers received at the election of 1896, when he was a candidate for re-election, 3,256 votes to 2,960 for R. C. Van Horn, Republican; 1,033 for J. J. Walsh, National Democrat; 140 for Nathan Bendon,

Socialist Labor, and 26 for J. M. Orr, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Myers was a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Unfinished Business, and Trades and Manufactures.

S. Fred Nixon.

S. Fred Nixon, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of the county of Chautauqua, is a resident of Westfield, where he is a manufacturer and farmer. He was born in Westfield, December 3, 1860, and was educated at the High School in that place and at Hamilton College. He was graduated in the class of '81. In 1893 as a candidate for Assemblyman he received 8,593 votes, and had a plurality over Charles T. Reed, Democrat, of 5,182, and a majority over all candidates of 3,608.

Mr. Nixon, at the beginning of 1894, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Public Education and a member of the Judiciary Committee, and of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

Mr. Nixon, in 1894, introduced a large number of local bills relating to Jamestown and Chautauqua county. He also introduced a bill permitting the catching of fish in Lake Erie near Cattaraugus creek; a bill appropriating \$8,000 for horticultural experts, and a tax-listing bill.

Once more nominated for Assemblyman, in 1894, Mr. Nixon received 12,249 votes; E. M. Fenton, Democrat, 4,329; J. E. McLéan, Prohibitionist, 834, and C. J. Miller, Populist, 542.

In 1895 Mr. Nixon was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and was a member of the Committee on Rules and of the Committee on Public Institutions.

In 1895 Mr. Nixon was again

nominated for Assemblyman, and at the election of that year received 4,017 votes to 410 for Medad S. Corey, Prohibitionist, and 139 for Benjamin L. Harrison, Populist. Mr. Nixon in the Assembly of 1896 was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads; and also a member of the Ways and Means and Rules Committees.

Mr. Nixon, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Permitting railroads to reissue capital stock; relative to cream separators; regarding jury duty; concerning the fees of witnesses in criminal trials; relative to the salary of the County Judge of Chautauqua county; to regulate the keeping of hotels; to regulate the construction of railway grade crossings; regulating fishing in Lake Erie off Cattaraugus creek; making an appropriation for the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station; the general law relative to domestic relations; relative to the tax of the personal estate of corporations; incorporating the Legality Guarantee and Trust Company; amending the School Law relative to summer institutes; amending the Railroad Law relative to rates of fare, the heating and lighting of cars, sale of franchises, issuing of capital stock, running of cars, and the use of fenders; regarding the purchase of text-books.

In 1896 Mr. Nixon was again a candidate for the Assembly and received 6,220 votes to 2,643 for the Democratic candidate, W. H. Record.

At the organization of the Assembly of 1897, Mr. Nixon was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and, therefore, leader of the majority, a position his years of service have well qualified him to fill with credit. Mr. Nixon also was a member of the Committee on Rules.

James M. E. O'Grady.

James M. E. O'Grady, Republican, member from the Second Assembly district of Monroe county, was born in Rochester in 1863. He was educated in the Rochester Free Academy and graduated from the University of Rochester in 1885. He pursued the study of law while yet in college, and was admitted to the bar the same year he graduated. Since then he has practiced in Rochester. He is unmarried and a manager of the State Industrial School at Rochester, N. Y. He has been a School Commissioner in his native city since 1887 and President of the Board of Education since 1891. He has always been a Republican, and was elected to the Assembly in 1892 by 754 plurality over E. M. Redmond, Democrat, and minor candidates.

Mr. O'Grady introduced a large number of bills in the course of the session of 1893: Amending the Code of Civil Procedure; a bill increasing the fees of the penitentiary of Monroe county for caring for State convicts, and making an appropriation for the State Industrial School.

Mr. O'Grady, in 1894, was Chairman of the Committee on Public Education and a member of the Committee on Cities and of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. O'Grady, in 1894, presented a large number of bills amending the charter of Rochester. He also presented a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the construction of a State dam across the Genesee river for canal purposes; a bill authorizing boards of supervisors to buy for towns the Myers' automatic voting machine; a bill relating to the fees of notary's clerks; a bill providing for an equal division of the election inspectors of the State between the great po-

litical parties, and a bill providing for the election of women trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Bath.

In the year 1894 Mr. O'Grady was elected for a third time, receiving 6,814 votes; M. J. O'Brien, Democrat, 4,813, and J. H. Hodgkinson, Prohibitionist, 533 votes.

Mr. O'Grady, in 1895, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

In 1896 he became the Republican leader in the Assembly. In the fall of 1895, Mr. O'Grady, as candidate for a fourth term, received 6,180 votes to 3,614 for William S. Woodruff, Democrat; 123 for Esrom Morse, Prohibitionist, and 114 for Jesse Freeman, Populist. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. O'Grady was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and also a member of the Cities and Rules Committees.

Mr. O'Grady, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Relative to the payment of back taxes to the amount of \$1,200,000 by New York city for the support of the State's insane; relative to the transfer of county hospitals for the insane to the care of the State; creating a Commissioner of Jurors in counties above 300,000 inhabitants; giving additional power to guaranty company; making an appropriation to pay newspapers for certain advertisements by the State; providing representation for New York State at the Mexican National Exhibition; relative to the sale of the State's building at the Atlanta Exposition; regarding the Legislature's contingent expenses; making an appropriation for repairs to the Capitol; providing for a survey of the Genesee river; changing the salaries of the Fish, Game and Forestry Commission; creating the

office of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; making an appropriation for extraordinary repairs to the canals; making an appropriation to carry out the Election Law; amending the Railroad Law relative to electrical experts; providing for the construction of bicycle paths in Monroe county; the annual Appropriation Act; the annual Supply Bill; the Supplemental Supply Bill; providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Capitol at Albany; the annual Tax Bill.

At the election of 1896 Mr. O'Grady was again a candidate for re-election to the Assembly. He was elected by receiving 6,938 votes to 4,326 for Benjamin Hoag, Democrat; 131 for M. Berman, Socialist Labor, and 128 for E. Morse, Prohibition.

At the organization of the Assembly of 1897 Mr. O'Grady was elected Speaker of the Assembly, and as such is Chairman of the Committee on Rules.

George M. Palmer.

George M. Palmer, Democrat, who represents the county of Schoharie in the Assembly, is one of the most able and active professional men in Schoharie county. He is thirty-nine years of age and occupies a leading place among the successful lawyers in that section of the State. There is probably no attorney within many miles of Cobleskill who has a larger practice, or who has been more generally successful.

He was born in Richmondville, Schoharie county, and was educated in the public schools, and the Normal College at Albany, from which latter institution he graduated in 1877. One year later he entered the law office of Judge Charles Holmes, and was admitted to the bar in 1882, since which time he has

continued to practice his profession in Cobleskill. He is a member of the Cobleskill Lodge F. and A. M., of which organization he has served as master; is secretary of the fire department, and a member of the Board of Education of Cobleskill.

He was not a candidate for the nomination of Assemblyman and was nominated without his knowledge or consent. He was induced to accept the nomination after much urging, knowing a bitter fight was on hand. He succeeded in the election after a hard-fought battle.

Mr. Palmer is a self-made man, and a self-reliant, independent, aggressive and convincing advocate and lawyer, always trying his own cases and usually successful. His practice extends to all the courts, and he is often called as counsel in important cases in his own and adjoining counties. His ambition has always been to succeed in his chosen profession, and he has placed that object above all others. He is an indefatigable worker, and always loyal to the cause he champions.

He is a clear, forcible and eloquent speaker, usually carrying conviction with a jury.

He has been on the stump for his party during the last five Presidential campaigns, and has delivered Fourth of July and Decoration Day orations at various places on each of such holidays for the last eighteen years.

Mr. Palmer is a fair representative type of the self-made American citizen.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Palmer proved himself a strong candidate. He was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 4,135 votes to 3,965 for W. E. Bassler, Republican, and 107 votes for the Prohibition candidate.

Mr. Palmer was a member of the following Assembly committees of 1897: Revision, Codes, and Public Health.

George H. Parshall.

Dr. George H. Parshall, Republican, who represents the Seventh Assembly district of Kings county, is a practicing physician in the Eighth ward of Brooklyn, and lives at No 173 Fifty-third street.

He is fifty-three years of age, was born in Jamaica, L. I., and was educated at the Union Hall Academy of that village and graduated in medicine and surgery at the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn.

He has lived in the city of Brooklyn for over thirty years, has made his own way in life, and has been prominently identified in the progress of the section of the city in which he resides, and played an important part in its development.

He is the builder and owner of the Parshall Building, and of considerable other Eighth ward property.

Dr. Parshall is a member of a number of fraternal societies, and of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He is a descendant of Old Holland-Dutch stock, dating back to 1210. His ancestry in this country dates back to 1653.

Dr. Parshall was elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving 5,599 votes to 4,910 for Thomas J. Casey, Silver Democrat; 272 for F. H. Cooke, National Democrat, and 86 for W. H. Wherry, Socialist Labor.

In the Assembly of 1897 Dr. Parshall was a member of the Committees on Public Health and Trade and Manufactures.

William L. Perkins.

William L. Perkins, Republican, who represents the Tenth Assembly

district of Kings county in the Assembly, is the oldest son of Lithgow T. Perkins, the well-known druggist, many years secretary of the Kings County Board of Pharmacy. On his father's side Mr. Perkins is of New England stock. His maternal ancestry is of old England. He was born in Poughkeepsie in 1865, and in the same year his parents came to Brooklyn. In 1870 they moved into the Twentieth ward, where, with the exception of two or three years in the Eleventh ward, they have ever since lived. Mr. Perkins received his elementary education in Public School No. 11, on Washington avenue. From it he was graduated in 1881. Two years were then spent in preparation for college, under the instruction of Professor Julius H. Cone. In 1883 Mr. Perkins entered the freshman class of Columbia College. Four years later he was graduated. The following year he was graduated from the Law School of Columbia College, having also been a student in the School of Political Science. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1888, and began the practice of his profession in the office of Frederick M. Littlefield, a well-known New York lawyer. Some little time afterward Mr. Perkins entered the office of Hirsh & Rasquin and was with them until the latter part of 1892. Mr. Perkins then formed, with Frank A. Butler, the partnership of Perkins & Butler. Their offices are at 115 and 117 Nassau street, New York city. By industry and close attention to business they have won the confidence of business men, and have laid the foundation of a substantial practice. Among their clients are several well-known firms and business corporations. Mr. Perkins began active work in politics on the reorganization of the Re-

publican party in this city three years ago, when he was elected president of the Sixteenth District Association in the Twentieth ward. He has been re-elected president each year. Mr. Perkins is a member of the Alumni Association of Columbia College, the Long Island Historical Society, and other organizations, and for the past six years has been a trustee and treasurer of the First Baptist Church.

As a candidate for Assembly in the fall of 1895 Mr. Perkins received 4,564 votes to 2,955 for William E. Townsend, Democrat, and 577 for Newton D. Alling, Democrat Reform. In 1896 Mr. Perkins was a member of the following committees: Codes, General Laws, and Claims.

Mr. Perkins introduced, in 1896, the following bills of interest: Relative to the consolidation of churches; authorizing the appointment of assessors of property in Brooklyn; making an appropriation for the Twenty-third Regiment Armory; stating the papers on which appeals must be heard in law courts; concerning electrical conductors in Brooklyn; amendments to the Common School Law; relative to the indemnity of sheriffs; for the improvement of the parkways and driveways of Brooklyn; for the payment of counsel employed in revising the taxation laws.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Perkins was again a candidate for the Assembly, and was re-elected by receiving 5,247 votes to 3,556 for James J. Tierney, Democrat; 310 for Charles R. Halsey, National Democrat, and 37 for J. J. O'Dea, Socialist Labor.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Perkins was a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Claims.

Frederick R. Peterson.

Frederick R. Peterson, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of Chautauqua county in the Assembly, was born on a farm in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 21, 1857. He attended the district school; worked on the farm, and taught school until twenty-one years of age. He then attended and graduated from the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute in June, 1880. He then took up the study of law in the office of Sheldon, Green, Stevens & Benedict, attorneys-at-law, Jamestown, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., October, 1884.

He was City Clerk of the city of Jamestown, from 1883 to 1888, inclusive, and then formed a law partnership with C. R. Lockwood, of Jamestown, N. Y., under the firm name of Lockwood & Peterson, the partnership existing from 1888 to 1892, when it was dissolved. Mr. Peterson was Supervisor of the city of Jamestown during the years 1892 and 1893.

In 1892 he formed a law partnership with Frank W. Stevens, of Jamestown, N. Y., under the firm name of Stevens & Peterson, which partnership still exists.

In 1896 Mr. Peterson was elected to the Legislature of the State of New York from the First Assembly district of Chautauqua county, by a plurality of 5,800.

Mr. Peterson was elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving 8,880 votes to 3,518 for J. Babcock, Silver Democrat.

In 1897 Mr. Peterson was a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Revision, and Soldiers' Home.

George E. Philo.

George E. Philo, Republican, who represents the First Assembly dis-

trict of Oneida county in the Assembly, was born in Utica in 1858, and is one of nine children — six boys and three girls — still living. When he was quite young his parents moved to Frankfort, and when he was only seven years old his father died. In various ways he helped his mother maintain the family home, and when only eleven years old he became a driver on the Erie canal. During the intervals of navigation he prosecuted his studies, and later entered Cazenovia Seminary, where he took a four years' course. In 1887 he entered the law office of Henry F., and James Coupe, and after a four years' study of law was admitted to the bar. Since then he has combined the practice of his profession with real estate transactions, and has been uniformly successful in both.

Several years ago Mr. Philo married Miss Celia Ledwell, of Kirkland, and is the father of two children.

Mr. Philo is a member of the Masonic Order and a Knight Templar. He is a member of Samuel Reed Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of Utica Lodge, Knights of Honor. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. For two years Mr. Philo served as the committeeman of the Seventh ward of Utica.

In the contest for the Assembly in 1896, the First Oneida district had five candidates: The vote which resulted in Mr. Philo's election was as follows: George E. Philo, Republican, 5,221; Walter Embly, Democrat, 4,130; John Williams, Independent Republican, 2,029; Jefferson Hatch, Prohibition, 50, and Frank D. Gesser, Socialist Labor, 46. Mr. Philo's plurality over his Democratic opponent, Walter Embly, was 1,091, a significant plurality in what

has been known as a Democratic district.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Philo was a member of the Committees on Revision, Cities, and Soldiers' Home.

James H. Pierce.

James H. Pierce, Republican, who represented Essex county in the Assembly of 1897, was born at New Sweden, Clinton county, N. Y., August 27, 1826. He was educated in the common and select schools. Early in life he engaged in mercantile business at Keeseville, N. Y., again at Fredericksburg, Va., and again at Milwaukee, Wis., and at Nunah, Wis.

He returned to the place of his birth in 1850. In 1851 he assisted in the management of the extensive lumbering business of Peter Comstock at Franklin Falls, N. Y. In May, 1852, in company with James B. Dickinson he purchased the property upon which the village of Bloomingdale is now located, and erected a large sawmill, gristmill, store, shops and hotel, and later a starch factory. He was connected with most of these branches of business until 1862, when he laid business aside and enlisted a company of 100 men, and delivered them at Plattsburg, N. Y., without expense to the government, and joined the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, New York State Volunteers. He was commissioned captain of Company C, of this regiment, and remained with the regiment during all its trials until May 16, 1864, when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Drury's Bluff. He was in prison at Libby Prison in Richmond, Macon, Savannah and Charleston, S. C. He was a prisoner seven months, the last two and one-half months in hospital at Charleston, from which he was exchanged

December 17th, and he reached his family in Franklin county, N. Y., December 25, 1864. He resided in Franklin county until May, 1877, when he returned to his old home in Bloomingdale, Essex county, N. Y., where he has since lived and is now residing.

He was Member of Assembly from Franklin county in 1870, 1871 and 1872, and was Supervisor of the town of Franklin four years, and two years Chairman of the Board. He is now and has been for twelve years Supervisor of his town in Essex county. He has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Essex county four years.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Pierce received 5,368 votes to 1,719 for William Hudson, his Democratic opponent.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Pierce was a member of the Committees on Canals, Affairs of Villages, and Public Lands and Forestry.

Erastus F. Post.

Erastus F. Post, Republican, who represents the voters of the First Assembly district of Suffolk county in the Assembly, was born in Quogue, Suffolk county, on July 3, 1859, where his ancestors had lived for many generations. He attended the Bridgehampton Academy for three years, after which he went to Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass., from the scientific department of which he was graduated in the class of 1880. Since that time he has practiced engineering and surveying, together with the management of his father's farm.

He has been a director in the Southampton Bank since its organization in 1888. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Quogue Ice Company, and has been a trustee

of the Westhampton Presbyterian Church for ten years. He held the office of Commissioner of Highways for one term, and was president of the McKinley Club of Westhampton for five years.

He received 3,771 votes to 2,343 given Melville Skidmore, his Democratic opponent, and 326 for Everett M. Price, Prohibitionist. Mr. Post in the Assembly of 1896 was a member of the following committees: Commerce and Navigation and Fisheries and Game.

Mr. Post, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for dredging out the inlets of Shinnecock bay; in relation to lighthouses; defining the Shinnecock Indians who can vote; regarding the ceding of lands for the cultivation of shellfish; providing for a canal from Shinnecock to Great South bay.

Mr. Post was a candidate for reelection at the election of 1896, and received 5,431 votes to 2,434 for A. E. Parry, Democrat; 221 for S. R. Strong, National Democrat, and 322 for E. M. Price, Prohibition.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Post was a member of the Committees on Villages, Commerce and Navigation, and Charitable and Religious Societies.

Harcourt J. Pratt.

Harcourt J. Pratt, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of Ulster county in the Assembly, is a native of Ulster county, having been born October 23, 1866, in Lloyd township (formerly New Paltz), and is the eldest child of George W. and Adelaide (Harcourt) Pratt. His education was secured at the common schools of his native township, and at Claverack Institute. When seventeen years old he was appointed page in

the State Assembly, which position he held for one year, and was then promoted to Clerk's messenger in the Senate, an incumbency he filled with eminent satisfaction for a period of six years — an experience, taken in all, that was helpful to him in many ways, and in itself was a good education. He was one of the most popular employes in the Assembly, and easily succeeded in making hosts of friends. In 1886 he embarked in the manufacture of fruit packages, and in 1889 entered into partnership with his father, George W. Pratt, for the carrying on of that industry, and in the conducting of a general coal, lumber and grain business under the firm name of George W. Pratt & Son. He is one of the most enterprising young men in the county, and possesses excellent business qualifications, and an energy that is bound to secure success.

In 1890 Harcourt J. Pratt was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hasbrouck, daughter of Captain J. D. B. Hasbrouck, of Humeston, Iowa, and two children have come to brighten their home, George W., born December 4, 1891, and Augusta, born December 15, 1895.

A staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Pratt was elected, in the spring of 1895, to the office of Town Supervisor, and re-elected in 1896 for two years, by a majority of 178 votes, in itself a tangible evidence of his popularity, ability and integrity. He is a man of instinctive sagacity, assiduous energy, and indomitable perseverance, and has before him all the possibilities of a brilliant future.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Pratt was elected by receiving 5,680 votes to 4,188 for F. S. Winant, Democrat, and 205 for Wygant, Prohibition.

Mr. Pratt was a member of these committees in 1897: Revision, Canals, and Privileges and Elections.

Miles W. Raplee.

Miles W. Raplee, Republican, who represents Yates county, was born at Himrods in 1844. For the past seventeen years he has been a resident of Dundee. He is an extensive and successful farmer. In all business matters Mr. Raplee is known as a man of most excellent judgment and wide experience, and his opinion and advice is often sought. He is not a politician, nor has he sought office. Aside from serving the village as Trustee, and later as Treasurer, he has never been before the people for any other elective position. Yet he is known to nearly everybody in Yates county as he had dealings with the farmers for many years as a successful and competent wool buyer. No better evidence of his business integrity is needed than the fact that to-day he buys nearly all the wool grown in his section, and his word is considered as good as his check. Mr. Raplee is thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the farmers of Yates county. It is an agricultural district, and no one can be more fully relied upon to look after the farmers' interests than he.

Mr. Raplee was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 3,385 votes to 1,987 for E. H. Voorhees, Democrat.

In 1897 Mr. Raplee was a member of the following Assembly committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Soldiers' Home, and Agriculture.

Philip W. Reinhard, Jr.

Philip W. Reinhard, Jr., who represents the Thirty-fourth Assembly district of New York county, was

born in the Fifteenth ward of New York, of German parents, on the 17th day of March, 1869. In 1872 Mr. Reinhard moved to Harlem, where he has resided ever since. He was educated in the public schools, from which he graduated at an early age. After leaving school he attended Cooper Union and the National Academy of Design, where he studied to fit himself for the art department of a lithographic firm, and has been steadily employed by it as an artist for the last ten years.

Mr. Reinhard has always been a true Republican, following in the footsteps of his father, who turned out with the Wide Awakes at the birth of the Republican party.

For the last six years Mr. Reinhard has been actively identified with Republican work in his Assembly district, being one of the organizers of the Morton Legion in 1888, a campaign organization of over 350 members, in what was then the Twenty-third Assembly district. Since then he has worked earnestly for clean politics and against the machine. In 1893, in the fight against Frank Raymond, Mr. Reinhard was one of the active supporters of the anti-Raymond forces, and much credit is rightly given him for the defeat of the Raymond ticket. Mr. Reinhard was elected to the County Convention on the successful ticket. He was also elected as a delegate to the Republican State Convention of 1894. During the reorganization of his party, under the banner of the Committee of Twenty, Mr. Reinhard's services were of great value, his advice being sought by the older members of his party. He is a member of the Independent Club and president of the Regular Republican Club of the Twenty-seventh district, one of the largest districts in New

York county. Much of his success in politics is due to his great number of friends, of whom he is justly proud.

Mr. Reinhard was elected to the Assembly in 1894 from the Twenty-seventh Assembly district of New York by 2,900 plurality over Thomas H. Robertson, Independent Republican, and Lyman L. Reddington, Tammany Hall Democrat. Mr. Reinhard had 6,801 votes; Mr. Robertson, 575, and Mr. Reddington, 4,017. He was a member in 1895 of the Assembly Committees on Commerce and Navigation, Excise, and Printing.

At the election of 1895 Mr. Reinhard was again a candidate for the Assembly, and was elected by receiving 7,045 votes to 6,597 for L. W. Reddington, Tammany Democrat; 280 for A. J. Spang, National Democrat; 306 for B. Wilche, Socialist Labor; 66 for F. Fliche, Populist, and 44 for D. Crandall, Prohibitionist.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Reinhard was a member of the Committees on Cities and Trade and Manufactures.

Frederick A. Robbins.

Frederick A. Robbins, Republican, who represents the county of Allegany, is a resident of Angelica, where he has practiced law since April, 1880, when he was admitted to the bar. He was born at Bainbridge, October 16, 1858, and was educated at the common schools in Angelica. He has been a member of the legal firm of Richardson & Robbins since 1886. He was a Trustee of the village of Angelica in 1884-88; Supervisor, 1889-93, and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Allegany county in 1890, 1891 and 1892. In 1893 he received 4,289 votes and had a plurality over Frank D. Freeborn of 2,683. Mr.

Robbins, in 1893, was a member of the following committees: Excise, Claims, and Indians.

Mr. Robbins, in 1894, presented a bill providing that Excise Commissioners of towns shall pay over the license fees they receive to the Supervisor of the town, who is to pay it into the county treasury.

Once more a candidate for the Assembly in 1894. Mr. Robbins received 5,737 votes; J. L. Cutler, Democrat, 2,377 votes; D. Barnes, Populist, 636 votes, and W. T. Bliss, Prohibitionist, 758 votes.

Mr. Robbins, in 1895, was Chairman of the Committee on Codes, and was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and of the Committee on Lands and Forestry.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Robbins was again a candidate for Assemblyman, and received 5,289 votes to 2,012 cast for Ebenezer S. Bartlett, Democrat; 751 for John Nicholson; 598 for Uriah Davis, Populist. Mr. Robbins was, in 1896, Chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee and also a member of the Committees on Rules and Codes.

Mr. Robbins, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Concerning the publication of legal reports; amending the Revised Statutes, with reference to grand juries; relative to attendance under the Compulsory Education Act; in regard to the duties of Sheriffs; concerning condemnation proceedings; to abolish the office of Coroner; providing for the publication of the reports of corporations; relative to the ownership of real estate by aliens; providing for the punishment of monopolies; giving authority to the Attorney-General to prosecute trusts; in regard to action brought by the Attorney-General against foreign corporations; relative to receivers.

In the fall of 1896 Mr. Robbins was refused the regular Republican nomination for Assembly in Allegany county. He, however, received an independent nomination, and received nearly as many votes as all other Assembly candidates in the district combined. The remarkable vote received by Mr. Robbins in the face of such great odds demonstrates the faith that the voters of Allegany county place in a fearless man. The vote of Mr. Robbins and his opponents was: Robbins, Independent Republican, 5,179; Grant Duke, Republican, 3,691; P. J. Quinn, Democrat, 2,517.

In 1897 Mr. Robbins was a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Codes, and Public Institutions.

Patrick Henry Roche.

Patrick Henry Roche, Democrat, Member of Assembly from the Fourth Assembly district New York city, was born in Ireland, August 28, 1853, and came to the United States when a child. He attended the public schools in the city of New York, and afterward graduated from the De La Salle University. He subsequently entered the ship chandlery business and remained in that business about ten years, and then opened a hotel in New York city. He first entered the political arena in 1882 when he was elected to the Assembly, and served in the Assembly for the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, and is, therefore, the senior member of the Assembly of 1897, in point of service.

Mr. Roche served on all the important committees of the Assembly and, in 1893, was Chairman of the Insurance Committee which was then recognized as the most important Assembly committee. He always took an active part in legisla-

tive affairs, the appreciation of his efforts being recognized by his successive return to the Assembly year after year.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Roche was again a candidate for the Assembly, and was elected by receiving as the Tammany Democratic candidate 3,653 votes to 2,247 for John P. Denny, Republican; 781 for P. Murphy, Socialist Labor; 524 for G. H. Epstein, National Democrat; 335 for J. J. McKenna Independent, and 22 for P. H. Masengarb, Prohibition.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Roche was a member of the Committees on Insurance and State Prisons.

Edward H. M. Roehr.

Edward H. M. Roehr, Republican, who represents the Sixth Assembly district of Kings county, although now serving his first term as a Member of Assembly is not a new man to legislative halls in Albany, having represented newspapers on the floor of the House for several years, and for two years was the private secretary of Hamilton Fish during that gentleman's two terms as Speaker of the Assembly. Mr. Roehr was born in Brooklyn on September 26, 1870. He first attended the public schools of that city and later entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute with the class of 1888. Mr. Roehr did not complete the course at the Polytechnic, as an opportunity presented itself for him to go abroad in 1886, and he did so spending about three years on the Continent. In 1889 he entered Heidelberg University in Germany but was forced to leave the university owing to illness of his father and to return to Brooklyn in order to assume charge of the Freie Presse of which his father was

editor and proprietor. Mr. Roehr served in every capacity upon that paper from reporter to editor-in-chief. Mr. Roehr is a graduate of Wright's Business College of Brooklyn.

In 1894 Mr. Roehr came to the Legislature as representative of the Freie Presse and also served as clerk to Hamilton Fish who was Chairman of the Cities Committee. In 1895 when Mr. Fish was elected to the Speakership of the Assembly, Mr. Roehr became his private secretary, a position he also occupied upon Mr. Fish's re-election.

In the fall of 1896 Mr. Roehr was a candidate for the Assembly from the Sixth Assembly district of Kings county.

Mr. Roehr was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 5,002 votes to 4,179 for Wm. R. McGuire, Democrat; 205 for P. T. A. Newman, National Democrat; 217 for F. Schaefer, Socialist Labor, and 28 for Wm. Barry, Prohibition.

In the Assembly of 1897 Speaker O'Grady selected Mr. Roehr as a member of the important Committee on Ways and Means, and also a member of the Committee on Public Institutions.

Eugene B. Rounds.

Eugene B. Rounds, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of Cayuga county in the Assembly, was born at Niles in that county, on January 13, 1843.

Mr. Rounds was educated at the common schools and Homer Academy. He is the proprietor of the New Hope Plainsifter Roller Mill, of a sawmill, and of the New Hope Jelly Works. He always has been a Republican. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

His only political office, held be-

fore that of Assemblyman, was that of Supervisor of his town, an office which he now holds. His plurality over John Langham, Democrat, his opponent, was 1,742.

Mr. Rounds received 3,828 votes, and his opponent, John G. Langham, Democrat, 2,087; Emmet Munger, Prohibitionist, 207; Irven Shoemaker, Populist, 186. In 1896 Mr. Rounds was a member of the following Assembly committees: Revision, Excise, Printed and En-grossed Bills.

Mr. Rounds, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Regarding the Auburn charter election; amending the Game Law with reference to fishing in Owasco lake; providing for the purchase of stone crushers for highways; relative to the salaries of the officers of stock companies; relative to laying out public highways.

Mr. Rounds was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896, and was re-elected by receiving 4,797 votes to 3,075 for Thomas F. Walsh, Democrat, and 151 for Samuel Searing, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Rounds was appointed to the Committees on Villages, Public Health, and Fisheries and Game.

Archie D. Sanders.

Archie D. Sanders, Republican, who represents Genesee county in the Assembly, is a native of Stafford, and was thirty-eight years of age on June 17, 1895. His father was John Sanders, who was Supervisor of Stafford for several years, and was in the Assembly in 1879-80. The young man was educated in the Le Roy Academy and the Central High School of Buffalo, and at the age of sixteen went into the produce business with his father. That business is still continued under the firm name of J. Sanders & Sons, the

nominee's brother, H. R. Sanders, being his partner. Mr. Sanders has served as Highway Commissioner of Stafford and is now Supervisor of that town. He is a young man of ability.

At the polls in 1895 Mr. Sanders received 3,547 votes to 1,835 cast for J. S. Robson, Democrat, and 330 for Durkee, Prohibitionist. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Sanders was a member of the following committees: Revision, Railroads, and Labor and Industries.

Mr. Sanders, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the Batavia School for the Blind; amending the provisions of the Game Law with reference to Genesee county; for the assessment of dogs on the Tonawanda Reservation.

Mr. Sanders was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 4,989 votes to 3,174 for Lawton A. Furry, Democrat, and 213 for Albert J. Rumsey.

In 1897 Mr. Sanders was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industries, and a member of the Committee on Railroads.

William Cary Sanger.

William Cary Sanger, Republican, of Sangerfield, who represents the Second Assembly district of Oneida county in the Assembly, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 21, 1853. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1874, and received the Degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1875, and the Degree of Bachelor of Laws from Columbia College in 1878. He was for a time in the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. Although educated as a lawyer, and at one time engaged in active practice, Mr. Sanger has for a number of years devoted himself exclusively

to farming. His home is in the town of Sangerfield, Oneida county, where he owns and manages a large farm. Mr. Sanger is a practical farmer and greatly interested in that pursuit. In his own home county of Oneida, he has been a strong advocate of road improvement, when this policy can be followed without overtaxing the taxpayers.

Mr. Sanger, when a candidate for Assemblyman in 1894, received 7,982 votes; James L. Dempsey, Democrat, 5,669, and J. L. Crandall, Prohibitionist, 423.

Upon reaching Albany in 1895 Mr. Sanger was appointed a member of the Committee on Public Education, of the Committee on Lands and Forestry, and of the Committee on Military Affairs.

In 1895 Mr. Sanger was again a candidate for Assemblyman, and received 4,046 votes to 3,341 cast for James L. Dempsey; 307 for Oliver P. Goff, Prohibitionist, and 111 for Isaac Brayton, Populist. Mr. Sanger was, in 1896, Chairman of the Committee on Public Education, and also a member of the Judiciary and Military Affairs Committees.

He has taken a great interest in civil service reform, and has introduced and pushed several bills on this subject before the Legislature.

Mr. Sanger, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: To strengthen the civil service reform commands of the Constitution; to punish crimes against the elective franchise; revising the Legislative Law, with reference to the revision of local bills; making an appropriation for the prosecution of the geological survey of the State; relative to the military staff of the Commander-in-Chief; for the protection of woodcock and grouse; for the government of cities of the third

class; general amendments to the Election Law; the precedence of bills under the Legislative Law; providing for the acceptance of the John Brown Reservation; providing a general law regarding the National Guard; creating a municipal board of control.

Mr. Sanger at the election of 1896 was again a candidate for Assemblyman and was elected by receiving 5,357 votes to 3,009 for A. G. Williams, Democrat, and 215 for E. B. Kenyon, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Sanger was a member of the Assembly Committees on Judiciary and Military Affairs, and Chairman of the Committee on Public Education.

Franklin P. Saunders.

Franklin P. Saunders, Republican, who represents the county of Cortland in the Assembly, was born at Fabius, February 27, 1849. Before reaching his majority he removed with his parents to Truxton. His education was received in the district schools of that part of Truxton, now Cuyler, at the Seventh Day Baptist Seminary in DeRuyter, and at Cazenovia Seminary. After leaving school he engaged in the nursery business for several years, representing the well-known firms of Elwanger & Barrv, of Rochester, and Smith & Powell, of Syracuse. Afterward he dealt in nursery stock on his own account, employed a number of agents and did a very successful business, covering not only New York, but also the New England States. This gave him a business training which has been of inestimable value in his subsequent career. He was married in 1879 and settled down to farm life in Truxton, where he lived until his removal to Cortland in March, 1891. Besides being a successful farmer,

Mr. Saunders has turned his attention to the handling of stock, which business has given him a wide acquaintance all over the country. In his dealings he has been fair, extremely lenient, and has won the respect and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact. His sterling business ability was recognized by the Republicans of the town of Truxton, who nominated him for Supervisor in 1887. He was elected by a large majority, and was re-elected in 1888 and 1889, refusing another nomination. Mr. Saunders bears the distinction of being the only Republican representative from Democratic Truxton in the county legislature in the last twenty-four years. While Supervisor he guarded carefully the interests of his town.

As a candidate for Assemblyman in 1895 he was elected by receiving 3,690 votes to 1,637 for Geo. C. Hubbard, Democrat; 302 for Theron Blackman, Prohibitionist, and 71 for William Petrie, Populist. In 1896 Mr. Saunders was a member of the following Assembly committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Villages, and Internal Affairs.

Mr. Saunders, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Providing for the issuing of railway mileage-books; to punish the pollution of streams; to punish violations of the Agricultural Law; regarding the collection of taxes; providing that notices of political primaries shall be given; relative to affidavits under foreclosures; regarding the foreclosure of mortgages.

Mr. Saunders was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 4,812 votes to 2,580 for F. W. Collins, Democrat; 91 for A. Allen, National Democrat, and 255 for D. June, Prohibition.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Saunders was a member of the Committee on Judiciary, Banks and Public Education, and Chairman of the Committee on Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Robert G. Scherer.

Robert G. Scherer, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of Albany county, was born at Albany, March 20, 1861. After a preliminary education at the public schools of Albany Mr. Scherer entered the Cornell University, and graduating from that institution, pursued the study of law at the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and has since been a practicing attorney, forming a partnership in Albany with J. Murray Downs.

From 1885 to 1888 Mr. Scherer was a member of the Albany Board of Public Instruction, and has also been a member of the Board of Examiners of the General Term, Third Department.

As a candidate for the Assembly in 1895 Mr. Scherer received 4,510 votes to 3,284 for Herman J. Dickman, his Democratic opponent. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Scherer was a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Codes, and Internal Affairs.

Mr. Scherer, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Regarding notices of trial in civil actions; making an appropriation of \$300,000 for the Capitol; reforming the Albany Police Department; for the protection of cities against fire; to provide for the improvement of roads; relative to the manufacturing of electricity by cities; to establish a State Excise Board; in regard to the government of foreign fire insurance companies; regarding the medical testimony of medical experts in criminal proceedings.

In 1896 Mr. Scherer was again a candidate for the Assembly and was elected by receiving 5,623 votes to 3,800 for Andrew J. Seelman, Democrat; 92 for O. H. Blodgett; 56 for J. C. Welland, and 78 for J. B. Murphy, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Scherer was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, and a member of the Committee on Banks.

Frederick Schmid.

Frederick Schmid, Democrat, who represents the Nineteenth Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in the Eighteenth ward of Brooklyn thirty years ago. He is a tailor by trade and resides at 290 Stagg street. He attended St. Nicholas' Parochial School, and is a member of the church of that name. He is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, Court Halcyon, A. O. F., and Jacob Benner Relief Circle. He conducts a restaurant and saloon in Maspeth, L. I.

In 1895 Mr. Schmid received 3,230 votes to 2,637 cast for his Republican opponent, Gus C. Zohl; 569 for William Leubert, Socialist Labor; and 112 for Michael J. Brophy, Democrat Reform. Mr. Schmid was in 1896 a member of the following Assembly committees: Revision and Banks.

Mr. Schmid, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Regulating the sale of ferry privileges; providing for the erection of shelter houses by elevated railway companies; relative to Stagg street, and Montrose avenue and Bushwick place, Brooklyn; repealing laws of 1890, with reference to Newtown.

Mr. Schmid was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897. He received 3,463 votes to 3,406 for Charles Nulang, Republican; 91 for R. J. McManus,

National Democrat, and 408 for P. Fiebigler, Socialist Labor.

In 1897 Mr. Schmid was a member of the Committees on Internal Affairs, Privileges and Elections, and Unfinished Business.

Edward L. Schmidt.

Edward L. Schmidt, Republican, who represents Montgomery county in the Assembly, was born in Newark, Wayne county, N. Y., on October 10, 1856. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Schmidt, who are now residents of the Fourth ward in Amsterdam. He went to Amsterdam when he was six months old, and has lived there ever since. He received his education in the Amsterdam public schools. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Schmidt entered the Perkins Foundry in the Fifth ward of Amsterdam and learned the trade of a molder with his partner, John W. Perkins. In February, 1884, he entered into partnership with Mr. Perkins, and the firm has successfully conducted the business ever since. In January, 1880, Mr. Schmidt was married to Miss Lu Emma Rivenbergh, of Amsterdam. He is a member of Artisan Lodge, No. 84, F. and A. M., Amsterdam Chapter, No. 81, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council, No. 22, of Albany, and St. George Commandery, No. 37, Knights Templars of Schenectady. Mr. Schmidt is also a member of the E. D. Bronson Steamer Company, No. 2, and has been prominent as a fireman. For three years he was Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, and for two years its Chief, filling both positions in a creditable manner.

Mr. Schmidt is an excellent type of the workingman. By untiring industry, honesty and business sagacity he has raised himself to the responsible position which he occupies in the community.

Mr. Schmidt as candidate for Assemblyman in 1895 received 5,730 votes against 4,589 cast for Henry V. Burke, Democrat, and 202 for Frederick L. Decker, Prohibitionist. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Schmidt was a member of the following committees: Public Education, Trade and Manufactures, and Indian Affairs.

Mr. Schmidt, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Legalizing acts of trustees of St. Johnsville; amending the charter of Amsterdam; amending the charter of Palatine Bridge; amending the act incorporating Minden, with relation to health ordinances.

Mr. Schmidt was a candidate for re-election in 1896 and received 6,764 votes to 5,111 for S. Brumley, Democrat, and 132 for M. Gross, Socialist Labor.

In 1897 Mr. Schmidt was a member of the Committees on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and Public Health.

William Schneider.

William Schneider, Republican, who represents the Fourth Assembly district of Erie county in the Assembly, was born in the city of Buffalo on the 11th day of October, 1864, in what was known at that time as the Fifth ward.

He is of German parentage, and received a common public school education.

His parents were in moderate circumstances as far as wealth entered into their welfare and were blessed with a large family; consequently at the age of thirteen young Schneider was compelled to seek employment; he succeeded in finding the same and went to work in the foundry of S. S. Jewett. Here he was taught and readily learned the trade of molder, and was employed

at this work until the year of 1890. In this year, under President Harrison's administration he was appointed to the office of Deputy Inspector of Customs and held the above-mentioned position for the term of four years.

Mr. Schneider is at present employed in the State Engineer's Department as chainman.

He has always been a Republican. In 1896 was nominated for Member of Assembly from the Fourth district of Erie county and was successful in his candidacy, receiving 3,716 votes to 3,623 for J. C. Mohring, Democrat; 285 for F. E. Fronczak, National Democrat; 52 for J. F. S. Pentelon, Prohibition, and 50 for C. Dinning, Socialist Labor.

In 1897 Mr. Schneider was a member of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation and Public Printing.

Joseph Schulum.

Joseph Schulum, Democrat, who represents the Twelfth Assembly district of New York county in the Assembly, was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 19th of December, 1839. His parents brought him to this country when he was six years old, and he went to school for two years at Mrs. Hatfield's School at Ridge and Broome streets, New York city. He had to go to work when nine years old stripping tobacco. At the age of fifteen years he was an apprentice learning cigar making. He worked as a cigar maker until 1871. He then started to manufacture cigars on his own account. He is at present a manufacturer of cigars.

In 1895, as a candidate for Assemblyman, Mr. Schulum received 2,545 votes to 1,354 for Abraham A. Joseph; 1,152 for Alexander Jones, Socialist Labor, and 823 for John H. Dougherty, State Democrat. In the

Assembly of 1896 Mr. Schulum was a member of the following committees: Public Institutions and Military Affairs.

Mr. Schulum, in 1896, introduced the following bill of interest: Regarding the manufacture and sale of cigaretttes.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Schulum was again a candidate for Assembly and was elected by receiving 2,958 votes to 2,247 for Rudolph Maas, Republican; 1,363 for A. Jonas, Socialist Labor, and 9 for J. Gilkinson, Prohibition.

Mr. Schulum was in 1897 a member of the Committees on Canals and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Thomas A. Sears.

Thomas A. Sears, Republican, who represents Franklin county in the Assembly, was born in Bombay in that county in 1864. He was educated in its public schools and at the Lawrenceville Academy, New York. His occupation is that of a merchant. He is also a manufacturer and dealer in lumber, and a member of the wholesale grocery firm of McMullin & Sears, Watertown, N. Y. Mr. Sears always has been an aggressive Republican. He was elected Town Clerk of Bombay at the early age of twenty-one years, and was the only Republican elected on the ticket at the time, and no other Republican has ever been elected since until the spring of 1894. He refused all nominations for public offices until the spring of 1894, when he was elected Supervisor, being the first Republican Supervisor elected in the town in twenty years. Mr. Sears, in 1894, was elected an Assemblyman from Franklin county. His plurality, 3,046, was the largest ever given to an Assemblyman by the county.

Mr. Sears received 5,171 votes, his Democratic opponent, 2,111, and the Prohibition candidate, 180 votes.

In 1895 Mr. Sears was a member of the following committees: Excise and Unfinished Business.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Sears, as a candidate for the Assembly, received 4,694 votes to 1,749 cast for his Democratic opponent, Edward W. Lawrence, and 192 for Robert W. Clark, Prohibitionist. In 1896 Mr. Sears was Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and also a member of the Ways and Means and Excise Committees.

Mr. Sears, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: For the recovery of penalties for violations of laws relating to the Adirondack Park; amending the Game Law, with reference to forest fires; for the protection of game on private grounds; making an appropriation for the improvement of the Saranac river.

Mr. Sears was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896, and received 6,106 votes to 2,477 for Wm. E. Smallman, Democrat, and 144 for O. S. Rhoades, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Sears was Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and a member of the Ways and Means and Excise Committees.

W. Clarence Sheldon.

W. Clarence Sheldon, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of Cayuga county, was born at Brutus, on August 8, 1852. His parents moved to Sennett in Cayuga county in 1858, and he has lived there ever since.

Mr. Sheldon was educated in the district schools of Cayuga county and at the Elbridge Institute. His business is that of a farmer and cattle dealer. In 1891 he was elected Supervisor of the town of Sennett

and has held that position ever since.

In 1895 Mr. Sheldon, as a candidate for the Assembly, received 4,187 votes to 2,008 for Daniel S. Ramsey, Democrat; 225 for F. Emerson Webster, Prohibitionist, and 39 for George Copp, Populist. Mr. Sheldon was a member of the following Assembly committees of 1896: Internal Affairs, State Prisons, and Indian Affairs.

Mr. Sheldon, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: For the protection of fur-bearing animals; making an appropriation for State prison at Auburn; relative to St. Joseph's Cemetery.

Mr. Sheldon was returned to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 5,183 votes to 2,710 for H. Clyde Johnson, Democrat, and 158 for H. L. Hoyt, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Sheldon was a member of the Committees on Canals, Insurance, and State Prisons.

Alfred E. Smith.

Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of Westchester county, traces his relationship directly back to Captain Ebenezer Smith, who was staff officer under General Washington, during the War of the Revolution, and who served eight years, eight months and eight days in that war, and to whose care the British spy, Major Andre, was intrusted during the time which intervened between his capture and execution at Irvington in this country. By reason of this direct descent Mr. Smith is a member of the Order of the Cincinnati.

He was born at Bronxville in 1864, and has always resided there.

Mr. Smith acquired his early education in a private school, and later in the public school known as the

Model School at Bronxville. From the Model School he entered Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass., and there prepared for college, graduating in 1883. He was greatly disappointed when compelled to give up a college career on account of misfortune in business, which came to his father, who at the same time became so broken in health that the son was obliged to assume responsibilities at home.

Judge Robertson, who had been a life-long friend of his father, secured him an inferior position in the Custom Service under him as Collector of the Port of New York. Advancement there was impossible on account of the strained relations which existed at that time between President Arthur and the Judge, so learning that a civil service examination was about to be held for the purpose of securing suitable men for appointment in the Health Department in the city of New York, as sanitary engineers, he plunged into the task of qualifying himself, and entering the examination came out as one of the first four on the list. His appointment followed and he was assigned to supervise the sanitary arrangements in all new buildings erected in a district up town in the city of New York.

Mr. Smith finding that a college career was not obtainable, decided that he would become a lawyer, and with this end in view, while filling his position, attended the lectures at Columbia College Law School at the end of the day, devoting his evenings to study. Unfortunately the force in the health department was reduced and Mr. Smith, being one of the latest appointees, found himself in the middle of the law school year out of a position. Undaunted, however, he finished out his year, securing the funds wherewith to meet

the different responsibilities which had devolved upon him, by doing newspaper work or any other kind of work that would give him the money he needed. The task was an onerous one, and at the end of the law school year an opportunity presented itself for him to travel for a trade paper. He accepted the situation and for the next two years and a half he traveled throughout the country east of the Mississippi river, as correspondent and solicitor for the New York Lumber Trade Journal, always hoping that the time would come when he could assume the study of the law.

In the spring of 1888 he opened an advertising agency in New York, representing and writing for trade papers as a means to enable him to make a living.

In the fall he resumed his legal studies at the University of the City of New York, attending the lectures at the end of the day after devoting the morning and afternoon to his business. Toward the end of the year, having acquired some money ahead, he entered the famous law office of Fullerton & Rushmore in New York city, where in return for his services, he was given an opportunity to study. There, he came in contact with the two Fullertons, both ex-Judges, and leaders in the profession.

Having graduated from the University Law School in the spring of 1889, and having been admitted to the bar, he was offered a salary in the office where he had studied. In that office he remained for some time until finally, about five years ago, he opened his own office at No. 29 Broadway, New York city, where he has since practiced law.

In the town of East Chester Mr. Smith has been an active, hard-

working Republican. He is a fireman, and has just been re-elected president of the Bronxville Hose Company, No. 1. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

Energy and determination are qualities which he possesses, and nothing in his record can be found to detract from his standing as a man or a member of the bar.

He is affable and approachable and a man of the people.

Mr. Smith was elected to the Assembly of 1897, by receiving 6,603 votes to 4,763 for S. T. Stilwell, Democrat; 394 for B. D. Eiclen, National Democrat; 94 for Wm. H. Ferrell, Prohibition, and 320 for G. C. Chadeavne, Socialist Labor.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Smith was a member of the Committees on General Laws and Banks.

George J. Soper.

George J. Soper, Republican, who represents the Eighteenth Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in the village of Huntington, Suffolk county, L. I., July 23, 1869, and is twenty-seven years old. He received his education in the public school of his native village and came to this city twelve years ago. He secured employment in an electrical establishment and started in business for himself at 1,424 Fulton street seven years ago, where he has since been located. He resides at 635 Prospect place. Mr. Soper's success is due to his own efforts, having been left an orphan, without means, at an early age. Mr. Soper has always been a Republican, but has never before been a candidate for any office.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Soper received 5,961 votes to 3,880 for John A. Daly, Democrat; 367 for Charles H. Fuller, National Demo-

crat, and 45 for T. J. Clancey, Socialist Labor.

Mr. Soper, in 1897, was a member of the following Assembly committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and Labor and Industries.

Oliver H. Springer.

O. H. Springer, Republican, who represents the county of Herkimer in the Assembly, was born in Stark, Herkimer county, in 1840, and has been a life-long resident of that town. He is extensively engaged in farming and owns one of the best farms in the town.

Mr. Springer has been a worker for the Republican party since his twenty-first birthday. In 1885 he was a prominent candidate for Sheriff, but was defeated in the convention. He gave the nominee loyal support, and at every election has been an earnest worker for his party. Mr. Springer represented his town in the Board of Supervisors in 1874, 1875, 1884 and 1885. In the latter year he was Chairman of the Board.

He is prominent in Masonic circles and is a member of Utica Commandery and also of the Shriners.

His father, George Springer, was a Member of Assembly from Herkimer county in 1861-62.

Mr. Springer, in the fall of 1895, as a candidate for the Assembly, received 6,267 votes to 4,305 for Edward T. E. Lansing, Democrat, and 346 for Theron V. Hollis, Prohibitionist. In 1896 Mr. Springer was a member of the following Assembly committees: Canals, Federal Relations, and Fisheries and Game.

Mr. Springer, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the extension of the armory at Mohawk; amending the Highway Law, with reference to the removal of obstruc-

tions; relative to the driving of logs on public waters; for a water supply for Little Falls; making an appropriation for a monument to General Herkimer; making an appropriation for the survey of West Canada creek; providing for a special election in Mohawk.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Springer was again elected to the Assembly. He received 7,940 votes to 5,107 for L. G. Rankin, Democrat, and 270 for C. J. Wheeler, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Springer was a member of the Committees on Canals, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Charitable and Religious Societies.

Henry L. Steiner.

Henry L. Steiner, Republican, who represents the Seventh Assembly district of Erie county in the Assembly, was born on June 28, 1864, at Cheektowaga, Erie county. He was educated at the Clarence Union School, at a German-English College in Illinois and at the Northern Indiana Normal School.

Mr. Steiner has supported himself since he was twelve years old. He is a lawyer in active practice at Akron, Erie county. Mr. Steiner was Town Clerk for seven years. He also was Supervisor of the town of Newstead for one year.

Mr. Steiner had 1,315 majority over his Democratic opponent, receiving 3,140 votes to 1,825 for Joseph Foster, Democrat, and 176 for Walter Marsh, Prohibitionist. In 1896 Mr. Steiner was a member of the following Assembly committees: General Laws, Villages, and Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Steiner, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the armory at Tonawanda; relative to the office of County Treasurer of Erie county;

concerning Cheektowaga lands; for the protection of physicians; relative to the collection of taxes in Tonawanda; concerning the Erie county almshouse.

Mr. Steiner was re-elected to the Assembly at the election of 1896, by receiving 4,618 votes to 3,036 for J. R. Veeder, Democrat; 93 for J. H. W. Staley, National Democrat, and 118 for W. T. Marsh, Prohibition.

In 1897 Speaker O'Grady appointed Mr. Steiner a member of the Committee on Codes, and Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Jeremiah J. Sullivan.

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Republican, who represents the Tenth Assembly district of the county of New York, was born October 15, 1852 in the Tenth Assembly district, and was educated in the public schools, and the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. He has been connected with baseball as umpire and manager for more than twenty years, and during the winters, when the baseball season was over, he was a travelling salesman for the Standard Oil Company and several big safe firms. He is at present manager of a big real estate agency. He has been an active Republican for twenty-five years, and his father, who died recently, was one of the organizers of the party. Mr. Sullivan is proud of his ancestry. He is said to be a descendant of a Sullivan who came to this country in the Mayflower. The Tenth Assembly district is normally Democratic by over 2,000. Otto Kempner carried it by 1,181 votes in 1895. The vote in 1896 was Sullivan, 3,481, and Kempner 3,479. Mr. Sullivan was recently elected president of the Progressive Civil Service Association of the Tenth

Assembly district. He is in favor of civil service but only that sort of civil service which means common-sense questions to applicants for places. Mr. Sullivan is known to every man, woman and child in his district. He owes his popularity to his good nature, and is known everywhere as "Genial Jerry."

The election of Mr. Sullivan was contested for sometime by Otto Kempner, the defeated Democratic candidate, but Mr. Sullivan was declared elected by the small majority of two votes, but in a strongly Democratic district.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Sullivan was a member of the Committees on Claims, Public Printing, and Fisheries and Game.

Timothy P. Sullivan.

Timothy P. Sullivan, Democrat, who represents the Sixth Assembly district of New York county in the Assembly, was born in New York, June 22, 1870. He served as a clerk in the Assembly for four years, and for several years as secretary to Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. He is at present studying law.

Mr. Sullivan was elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving 4,644 votes to 3,111 for J. Palmieri, Republican; 224 for J. V. Gillen, National Democrat; 266 for H. Kahlbaum, Socialist Labor; 26 for Wm. J. Jones, Populist, and 22 for G. Knevits, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Sullivan was a member of the Committees on General Laws and Public Education.

Newton Sweet.

Newton Sweet, Republican, who represents Greene county in the Assembly, was born on December 16, 1847, on a farm near New Baltimore.

He was educated at the "little

red school" of the district until fourteen years old, when he entered Coeymans Academy. He attended the academy four years, when he began teaching at the age of nineteen years. He continued teaching school, and is now principal of the New Baltimore village school.

Mr. Sweet, in 1887, was elected Supervisor of the town of New Baltimore. In 1888 he was elected School Commissioner and was re-elected in 1891. He served as School Commissioner until January 1, 1894.

He was elected to the Assembly in 1895 by 413 majority over his Democratic opponent, receiving 3,849 votes to 3,436 for Jasper K. Hotelling, Democrat; 251 for David T. Slater, Prohibitionist, and 23 for Cornelius Du Bois, Populist. Mr. Sweet was a member of the following Assembly committees of 1896: Internal Affairs, Public Education, and Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Sweet, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Prohibiting vivisection or dissection; concerning the property of the Manhattan Ice Company at Coxsackie.

Mr. Sweet was re-elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving 4,429 votes to 3,871 for Benjamin F. Tryon, Democrat, and 34 for C. Du Bois.

In 1897 Mr. Sweet was a member of the following Assembly committees: Insurance, Internal Affairs, and Public Education.

Louis P. Taylor.

Louis P. Taylor, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of Oswego county, was born in Otsego county in 1841 and received his education in the Utica Academy and Whitesboro Semi-

nary. When a young man he studied law and was admitted to practice but private interests induced him to abandon active service in the profession. About twenty-one years ago he purchased the splendid farm at Oswego Center, where he now resides. Mr. Taylor was originally a Democrat, and was elected Supervisor of his town, which is overwhelmingly Republican, on that ticket in 1887. He left that party in 1891 because of the domination of Tammany, and the position of that party on the tariff question, since which time he has been an active and ardent Republican. In 1894 he was elected Supervisor on the Republican ticket for two years, and is Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence in the Board. Mr. Taylor received the unanimous nomination for Assemblyman at the First Assembly district convention in August, 1895, and as that district gave the Republican ticket a majority of 1,700 last fall there was no question about the certainty of his election. Mr. Taylor, though a rural resident, is fully up to date in all matters pertaining to the public interest, and has done credit to himself and his district in the Legislature.

He received 4,530 votes to 2,674 given to Michael Gill, his Democratic opponent, and 361 for William W. Rounds, his Prohibition opponent. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Taylor was a member of the following committees: Canals and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Mr. Taylor, in 1896, introduced the following bills: Relative to the holding of town meetings in Oswego county; concerning the Fifth Judicial District Library; for the repavement of certain streets in Oswego.

Mr. Taylor was re-elected to the

Assembly of 1897, by receiving 3,558 votes to 3,535 for James Carroll, Democrat.

In 1897 Mr. Taylor was Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, and also a member of the Committee on Canals and Gas, Electricity and Water Supply.

Edward G. Ten Eyck.

Edward G. Ten Eyck, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of Onondaga county, was born in Davenport Delaware county, in 1864. He received his education in the Pompey and Delaware academies. After finishing his education he accepted a position as book-keeper with the firm of Ten Eyck & Crawford, lumber dealers and manufacturers at Davenport Center, N. Y., of which his father was the senior member. He was married in 1887 and began farming on a large dairy farm in Fabius, N. Y., where he now resides. He also deals in lumber and extensively in wagons and fine carriages, especially the celebrated Stivers Tilton runabout, manufactured by G. W. & D. H. Crawford, Delhi, N. Y., and is a director of the Central City Building and Loan Association of Syracuse, N. Y. He has always been an active and staunch Republican. He first ran for office in 1894, when he was nominated for Supervisor, being opposed by the regular Democrat nominee and an independent Republican, who had served the town as Supervisor several years, defeating them both by receiving within twelve votes of as many as the two combined. He was elected without opposition to the next term which he is now serving. In 1896 Mr. Ten Eyck, as a candidate for the Assembly, was opposed by the regular Democrat candidate, Seldon E. McClusky, and an independent

Republican known as the McKinley League candidate, Ignatius Sawmiller, who had twice before been elected to the Assembly by flattering majorities. In the face of such opposition and in a district of only about 700 Republican majority, he was elected by the plurality of 1,067 as shown by the following vote: Mr. Ten Eyck received 4,405; Mr. McClusky, 3,338; Mr. Sawmiller, 1,553; Henry Waack, Socialist Labor, 260, and Frank J. Porter, Prohibition, 80.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Ten Eyck was appointed to the following committees: Revision, Internal Affairs, and Fisheries and Game.

Daniel Tooher.

Daniel Tooher, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-second Assembly district of New York county, in the Assembly, was born in Ireland, May 11, 1854. He came to New York with his parents at an early age, and received there a common school education, after which he learned the trade of a gasfitter. Later he embarked in the gasfitting business.

Mr. Tooher is a man of many friends, and extremely popular in his district, being in disposition a cheery, light-hearted man. He is a member of the Foresters, Knights of Columbus, and the C. B. L. He organized the Mohican Club and has been its president for several years.

Mr. Tooher was elected to the Assembly of 1897 by receiving 4,561 votes to 2,535 for Abram Lewis, Republican; 836 for C. H. Dalhauser, Anti-machine Republican; 64 for James S. Haly, Populist; 149 for M. Fry, Socialist Labor, and 23 for G. W. Strebel, Prohibition.

Mr. Tooher was appointed a member of the following Assembly com-

mittees of 1897: Excise and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Patrick F. Trainor.

Patrick F. Trainor, Democrat, who represents the Thirteenth Assembly district of New York county, was born in Scotland in 1864. Removing with his parents to this country while still a lad, he received an education in the public schools of New York.

Mr. Trainor was for several years connected with the American District Telegraph Company of New York, and later became the manager of the Boston and Ohio Telegraph Company, in the same city, leaving this position to become the assistant of the general manager at Washington. Mr. Trainor returned to New York and in 1888 appeared first in politics by stumping New York city for Hugh J. Grant for Mayor.

Mr. Trainor was elected to the Assembly of 1894, renominated in 1894, and defeated by only 132 votes in a triangular fight.

As a candidate for the Assembly again in 1895 Mr. Trainor received 3,447 to 1,868 for Robert Miller, Republican; 264 for Henry O'Donnell, State Democrat, and 218 for Bodo Braune, Socialist Labor. In 1896 Mr. Trainor was a member of the following Assembly committees: General Laws and Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Trainor, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Regulating travel on the elevated railroads of New York; providing a board of electrical examiners for each judicial district; relative to the taxation of banks; amending the Penal Code's commands relative to the sale of real estate.

Mr. Trainor was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896 and re-

ceived 3,848 votes to 2,745 for Wm. Corbitt, Republican; 69 for E. Billhardt, National Democrat; 189 for Charles Kaiser, Socialist Labor, and 11 for G. A. Botsford, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Trainor was a member of these committees: Railroads, Public Printing, and Privileges and Elections.

Charles F. Tupper.

Charles F. Tupper, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of Broome county, is a Broome county man born and bred. His native heath is Kirkwood, where he first saw the light of day, November 8, 1853. His ancestors were from the Nutmeg State, and were among the first settlers of the county. Mr. Tupper was educated in the common schools, and the old Binghamton Academy. He studied law with Theodore F. McDonald, a former District Attorney of Broome county, and in due time was admitted to the bar. In 1874-75 he served as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and in 1876 was appointed Deputy County Clerk, holding the office two terms. He was then elected County Clerk and served acceptably for two terms.

Mr. Tupper, in 1895, was elected to the Assembly by receiving 1,540 votes against 1,358 for his Democratic opponent, Henry Jackson; 150 for George F. Hand, Prohibitionist, and 19 for Evan Scudder, Populist. In the Assembly of 1896 Mr. Tupper was a member of the following committees: General Laws, Excise, and Military Affairs.

Mr. Tupper, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Amending the provisions of the Taxation Laws relating to tax equalization; establishing the Commercial Travelers' Home Association; providing for the manufacture of

heet sugar and the payment of a bounty upon the same; providing a fishway in the Susquehanna river; amending the Railway Law relative to the sale of franchises; amending the charter of Binghamton.

Mr. Tupper was again a candidate for Assembly in 1896, and received 5,292 votes to 2,842 for A. E. Holland, Democrat, and 108 for E. H. Fitchener, National Democrat.

In 1897 Mr. Tupper was appointed a member of these committees: General Laws, Excise, Military Affairs, and is Chairman of the Assembly Caucus Committee.

Richard Van Cott.

Richard Van Cott, Republican, who represents the Fifth Assembly district of New York, was born in New York city on the 19th of November, 1862. He comes from old Holland stock, his ancestors having been among the early settlers of New York. After a preliminary education at the public schools of New York city, he entered the New York Collegiate Institute from which he graduated in 1877. For the past fifteen years he has been actively engaged in the accident insurance business, in the employ of the Accident Insurance Company. Mr. Van Cott is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has a good social and commercial standing in New York city. At the election of 1896 Mr. Van Cott was elected to the Assembly, by receiving 4,778 votes to 3,067 for H. Weston, Tammany Democrat; 373 for J. A. Hooper, National Democrat; 59 for E. Knell, Socialist Labor, and 34 for A. Aarons, Prohibition.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Van Cott was a member of the Committees on Insurance and State Prisons.

William S. Van Keuren.

William S. Van Keuren, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of Ulster county, was born in that county, and educated in the public schools, finishing his education in a select school. At the breaking out of the war, he was a clerk in a country store in Hyde Park, Dutchess county. He enlisted in August, 1861, as a private in Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, serving with that regiment through the seven days' battle of Gaines Mills. He received a commission as first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, New York Volunteers, in October, 1862, and was afterward promoted to adjutant and captain in the same regiment. He was mustered out in June, 1865, the war being ended. He was wounded at Resaca, slightly, and severely wounded at Peach Tree Creek, July, 1864, receiving a gunshot wound through both thighs. He was elected at the election of 1894 to represent the First Assembly district of Ulster county by a majority of 804 over his opponent, Henry McNamee, who was elected in 1893 by a majority of 195. He has been a licensed master of steam vessels eighteen years, commanding at different times the steamers City of Kingston, City of Springfield, D. S. Miller, and is now captain of the steamer Wm. F. Romer, of the Kingston line. He is now, and has been for three years, grand captain of the American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels, an organization extending over the entire United States. His Albany residence is at the Stanwix Hotel.

Mr. Van Keuren, as a candidate for Assemblyman, received 4,751 votes; H. McNamee, Democrat,

3,947, and A. S. Rose, Prohibitionist, 132.

In 1895 Mr. Van Keuren was a member of the following committees: Commerce and Navigation, Internal Affairs, and Public Education.

Mr. Van Keuren was a candidate for re-election in the fall of 1895 and received 4,602 votes against 3,904 cast for his Democratic opponent, Henry Gray, and 248 for Walden L. Haskin, Prohibitionist.

Mr. Van Keuren, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the inspection of steamboats; providing for the instruction of the deaf and dumb; making an appropriation for the Kingston Armory; providing for the protection of property on board vessels.

Mr. Van Keuren was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896 and received 4,838 votes to 4,676 for Jacob Rice, Democrat, and 59 for McGill, Prohibitionist.

In 1897 Mr. Van Keuren was a member of the Committee on Banks, and Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Thomas H. Wagstaff.

Thomas H. Wagstaff, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in Brooklyn on May 19, 1858.

He is a graduate of Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1879, since which time he has built up a flourishing law practice at No. 44 Broad street, New York. He has always taken the active interest of a good citizen in politics, but never ran for any office until 1894, when he received the Republican nomination for Assembly and was elected, although he did not succeed in obtaining his seat,

which had been given his opponent, until near the close of the session. He is, therefore, free from the charge of chronic office-seeking, which is made so frequently and with so much justice against many candidates for office. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, and also of the Brooklyn Republican Club, and a member of the Kings County Republican General Committee.

Mr. Wagstaff is a man whose personal friends are legion, and he is one of those happy personages, few in number among public men, who can walk through their own districts with the consciousness that they are known by everybody, and disliked and criticised by none, not even among their political opponents. For this pleasant state of affairs he is largely indebted to his sunny nature.

He has been a consistent and earnest fighter for good government and honest politics ever since he first became active in public affairs, and no man in the First ward of Brooklyn has in so great a degree the respect and admiration of those who are working for better politics. He is one of the younger men who are coming to the front in both parties now, being only thirty-seven years old. He is a Brooklynite born and bred, a Brooklynite to the backbone, with a thorough belief in the possibilities of that city, and he has shown this in many ways, but in nothing more than his position as president of the First ward organization of the League of Loyal Citizens.

In 1895 Mr. Wagstaff was elected to the Assembly by receiving 3,714 votes against 2,953 for James Hannigan, Democrat; 527 for Nelson Kilmer, Democrat Reform; 59 for Leighton Baker, Socialist Labor, and 52 for Benjamin F. Reynolds, Prohibitionist. Mr. Wagstaff, in

1896, was Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Public Lands and Forestry; and also a member of the Codes Committee.

Mr. Wagstaff, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Changing the boundaries of Greenwood Cemetery; stating when foreign corporations can be sued; amending the Penal Code with reference to depredations on the Forest Preserve; prohibiting the placing of a street railway on State street, Brooklyn.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Wagstaff was again a candidate for the Assembly, and received 4,917 votes to 2,906 for Joseph V. Lemaire, Democrat; 444 for Everett Greene, National Democrat, and 53 for John F. Moody, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Wagstaff was appointed a member of the following committees: Internal Affairs, Public Lands and Forestry, and Public Printing.

Henry E. Warner.

Henry E. Warner, Republican, representing the First Assembly district of Niagara county, was born in the town of Albion, Orleans county, in 1864. He received his education in the public schools, graduating from the Albion High School in 1882. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of Signor & Wage, of Albion, and later attended the Albany Law School where he received his degree with the class of 1885, and was admitted to the bar upon becoming of age. After a short residence in Holley, N. Y., he removed to Albion and remained there until 1888, when he removed to North Tonawanda, Niagara county, where he has since practiced his profession. Since his identification with North Tonawanda, he has been deeply interested in that rapidly growing

municipality. Appointed its Municipal Attorney in 1892, he has since held that responsible position, and as such has had charge of the proceedings under which extensive public improvements have been made, and has prepared several bills, subsequently passed, amending various acts in connection with its charter, notably one revising the law relative to the assessment and collection of taxes. Last year he became associated with the Hon. James P. Lindsay, under the firm name of Warner & Lindsay. In connection with his earlier practice, Mr. Warner prepared and published several legal works on "Evidence Under the Code," "Questions and Answers on the Code," and "The Service of Papers." He has always been an earnest Republican, and is a member of the North Tonawanda Republican Club.

Mr. Warner received 3,516 votes as against 2,912 cast for A. F. Premus, Democrat; 213 for John J. Jackson, Prohibitionist, and 67 for Charles M. Depew, Populist. In 1896 Mr. Warner was a member of the following Assembly committees: Canals and Excise.

Mr. Warner, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Niagara river; relative to electric lighting in Lockport; making an appropriation for cleaning out Cayuga creek in Niagara county; in regard to witnesses' fees in Justices' Courts; authorizing Lockport to borrow money; relative to the school taxes of railroads; concerning the Firemen's State Convention at Lockport; in regard to the jurisdiction of Justices' Courts.

Mr. Warner was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896, and received 4,022 votes to 3,719 for Ed-

ward J. Turner, Democrat; 195 for Walter E. Doty, Prohibition, and 52 for D. C. Sullivan.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Warner was a member of these committees: Judiciary, Banks, and Public Institutions. He was also a member of the Special Trust Investigating Committee.

Edwin M. Wells.

Edwin M. Wells, Republican, who represents the Fourth Assembly district of Onondaga county, was born on August 2, 1857, at South New Berlin, Chenango county.

Mr. Wells was educated at the Dryden Union School and at Syracuse University. He then studied law and was admitted to practice that profession. At present he is a member of the law firm of Wilson, Wells & Cobb, in the city of Syracuse.

Mr. Wells has already had some experience in public life. He was Supervisor from the Sixth ward of Onondaga county in 1892, and of the Eighteenth ward in 1893, 1894, and 1895.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Wells was elected to the Assembly by receiving 4,540 votes to 4,027 cast for Edson J. Stearns, Democrat, and 153 for William H. Soule, Prohibitionist. Mr. Wells was, in 1896, a member of the following Assembly committees: Codes and Affairs of Cities.

Mr. Wells, in 1896, introduced the following bills: Relating to public baths in Syracuse; permitting Syracuse to issue bonds for school sites; in regard to taxable sales of real property in Onondaga county; providing for the construction of a hoist-bridge at Salina street, Syracuse; providing for the improvement of the Oneida creek channel.

Mr. Wells was again a candidate

for the Assembly at the election of 1896, and received 4,817 votes to 3,891 for E. B. Farley, Democrat; 1,752 for H. H. Briggs, Independent Democrat, and 152 for E. L. Lake.

In 1897 Mr. Wells was a member of the important Committees of Ways and Means and Cities.

Frederick L. Whritner.

Fred L. Whritner, Republican, who represents Rockland county in the Assembly, was born at Suffern, Rockland county, in 1862. He attended the public schools of that village, and later at Ellenville in Ulster county, from which he entered Packard's Business College in New York city, from which he graduated. He then became secretary to E. S. Bowen, vice-president of the Erie Railroad Company, a position he occupied for several years, until he became connected with a lumber business in New York city. Mr. Whritner is at present a lumber dealer and manufacturer in Suffern. He has always been an active Republican and wielded a strong political influence in the politics of Rockland county.

In 1895 Governor Morton appointed Mr. Whritner a Commissioner of the Eastern New York Reformatory, a position which he now holds. In the fall of 1896 Mr. Whritner was nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of Rockland county, and was elected by a large majority.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Whritner was a member of the Committees on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and on Public Institutions.

George W. Wilson.

George W. Wilson, Republican, who represents the Fourth Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, is a well-known business man and merchant of that city. He was born in the city of Brooklyn in

the year 1849; after preparing himself in the public schools he entered Waukegan Academy in Illinois. Aside from his business he has always taken a keen and active interest in public affairs and has been prominent in every movement having for its object the advancement of the cause of good and honest government.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, of the Union League Club, St. Albans Lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M., Eagle Lodge, No. 368, I. O. O. F.; he is secretary of the Master Sheet Metal Association of Kings County; a member of the Good Roads Association; associate member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science; member of the Union League Club Wheelmen, and a member of the Retail Protective Association. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the DeKalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the Brooklyn Church Society, the National Provident Union, and of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He also has been a member of the Kings County Republican General Committee for many years, as well as the representative of his election district in the Ward Central Committee.

Mr. Wilson was elected to the Assembly of 1896 by receiving 4,998 votes to 4,455 for Michael J. Fitzpatrick, Democrat, and 84 for Thomas H. O'Brien, Socialist Labor. Speaker Fish appointed Mr. Wilson a member of the following Assembly committees: Banks, Public Institutions, and Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. Wilson, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Providing for the re-submission to Brooklyn and New York of the question of their consolidation; relative

to liens on real property in Kings county; regarding the lighting of the Brooklyn bridge when fogs prevail; to protect public morals (anti-nudity bill); relative to the hospitals of Brooklyn; creating a training school for boys in Brooklyn; relative to the assessment of banks; relative to the exemption of personal property from taxation; for the improvement of the buildings of the Brooklyn Museum; relative to the Civil Service Commission of Brooklyn; amending the Penal Code, relative to the keeping of cans and bottles.

Mr. Wilson was a candidate for re-election to the Assembly in 1896, and received 6,388 votes to 4,011 for Edward Wahlen, Democrat; 398 for Howard T. Walden, National Democrat; 18 for L. N. Evenson, Prohibitionist, and 33 for L. Tighe, Socialist Labor.

In the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Wilson was a member of the Committees on Banks and Commerce and Navigation, and Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

Thomas W. Winne.

Thomas W. Winne, Republican, who represents the county of Schenectady in the Assembly, was born in Niskayuna, that county, January 7, 1848, of American-born parents of Holland descent. He was educated in the public schools of the county, spent his youth on a farm, and afterward engaged in the produce business, followed by the addition of the coal, flour, feed and grain business. He has held the offices of Town Clerk, Town Auditor and Assessor. He represented his native town for seven terms in the Schenectady County Board of Supervisors, of which body he was Chairman. He has always been a

Republican, and was defeated in 1893 by John C. Myers, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of 206. In 1894 he defeated his old opponent, Mr. Myers, by a plurality of 404. His father represented Schenectady county in the Assembly forty years ago, and is still living at the age of ninety years. Mr. Winne is married and his post-office address is Niskayuna.

Mr. Winne received 3,664 votes for Assemblyman in 1894; J. C. Myers, Democrat, 3,260, and J. W. Martin, Prohibitionist, 163.

Mr. Winne was appointed by Speaker Fish, in 1895, a member of the following committees: Canals and Public Education.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Winne was again a candidate for election to the Assembly. He received 3,837 votes to 2,571 for Alexander J. Thomson, Democrat, and 249 for John E. Yorkeston, Prohibitionist. Mr. Winne was, in 1896, Chairman of the Committee on Public Institutions; and also a member of the Committees on Canals and Public Education.

Mr. Winne, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Making an appropriation for the armory at Schenectady; relative to the appointment of commissioners under the Highway Law; relative to the laying out of highways; relative to a water loan of Schenectady; relative to taxes for public buildings in Schenectady.

In 1896 Mr. Winne was again a candidate for Assemblyman, and received 4,519 votes to 4,206 for John C. Myers, Democrat, and 121 for C. D. H. Wilson.

Mr. Winne was, in 1897, a member of the following Assembly committees: Canals, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Labor and Industries.

Daniel P. Witter.

Daniel P. Witter, Republican, who represents Tioga county in the Assembly, was born on the farm where he now resides in the town of Richford, July 2, 1852. The civil war broke out when he was but nine years old, and three of his older brothers early enlisted and left him home, which compelled him to work hard on the farm, taking nearly full control, and doing nearly a man's work, when but fifteen years of age. He has continued on the place, caring for his parents during their old age, his mother being yet alive, and making her home with him.

His school advantages were limited, being confined to the common schools of those days. He was quick to learn, however, and made good progress for the advantages he had.

Since his regular school days he has taken up several studies of a more or less scientific nature, and the education he has thus acquired, coupled with practical experience, has given him a knowledge that has been sought after by others, he having been many times invited to speak at farmers' institutes, and dairymen's meetings, and has two or three times been employed by the State to address the State Dairymen's Association, at its annual convention.

He was several years president of the Richford Dairymen's Association, a town organization, and has been a member of Tioga County Dairymen's Association since its organization. He is a life member of the State Dairymen's Association, and has been a director of the Northern Tioga Agricultural Society for twelve years and is now its president.

Politically he is a Republican, "dyed in the wool," as his father

was a Whig, and became a Republican at the time of the organization of the party. His first experience in public office was in 1838, when he was first elected Assessor. His nomination being indorsed by both Democrats and Prohibitionists, he received the full vote of the town. At the expiration of his first term as Assessor he was elected Supervisor, and has twice been re-elected to the same office. His position and influence as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Tioga county is a matter of history.

Mr. Witter was elected to the Assembly by receiving 3,833 votes to 1,829 cast for J. Warren Ross, Democrat; 373 votes for Joseph W. Knapp, Prohibitionist, and 88 for George Turner, Populist. In 1896 Mr. Witter was a member of the following Assembly committees: Insurance and Internal Affairs.

Mr. Witter, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Extending the time for the completion of the Cayuga and Susquehanna railroad; providing for the protection of landlords; providing for the payment of the expenses of officers in defending their titles; providing for the protection of woodcock in Tioga county.

Mr. Witter was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896, and was elected by receiving 4,823 votes to 2,761 for C. F. Poole, Prohibition.

In 1897 Mr. Witter was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Internal Affairs, and a member of the Committee on Excise.

Walter Zimmerman.

Walter Zimmerman, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of Jefferson county in the Assembly, was born at St. Johnsville, Montgomery county, New York, on July 10, 1834.

He was educated at union schools and at Mexico Academy, and then became a farmer, following the profession of his father. His father bought a farm in the town of Brownsville, when he came into Jefferson county in 1838; and upon this farm, which he now tills, Mr. Zimmerman has always lived. In his younger years Mr. Zimmerman taught school for six years, three of the years in the village of Brownville.

For the past nine years Mr. Zimmerman has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Jefferson county. He has three times been Chairman of that body.

As a candidate for Assemblyman in the fall of 1895 Mr. Zimmerman received 4,325 votes to 2,762 for Charles D. Grimshaw, Democrat, and 271 for Almon J. Sargent, Prohibitionist. In 1896 Mr. Zimmerman was a member of the following Assembly committees: Internal Affairs, Public Lands and Forestry, and Agriculture.

Mr. Zimmerman, in 1896, introduced the following bills of interest: Regarding the payment of awards by the Supreme Court; creating a State reservation upon the St. Lawrence river; amending the Game Law relative to catching fish in Lake Ontario; relative to the payment of taxes in Jefferson county.

Mr. Zimmerman was again elected to the Assembly at the election of 1896, by receiving 5,536 votes to 3,297 for F. T. Watson, Democrat; 113 for C. W. Haas, Prohibition, and 234 for A. M. Leffingwell, Socialist Labor.

In 1897 Mr. Zimmerman was Chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business, and also a member of the Committees on Internal Affairs and Affairs of Villages.

John M. Zurn.

John M. Zurn, Democrat, who represents the Fourteenth Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in Greenpoint, on November 1, 1864. He received his education at Public School No. 22, on Java street, Brooklyn, from which he graduated. He entered the law business in the firm of Morris S. Wise, of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1886, and commands a practice that is very lucrative, but his friends wished him to enter the Assembly race and he was there by dictation. He is a member of the several political clubs of his ward and altogether is very well known.

Mr. Zurn at the election in the fall of 1895 received 5,026 votes to 2,401 cast for John A. Small, Republican, and 166 for William Spoerer, Socialist Labor. In 1896 Mr. Zurn was a member of the following Assembly committees: Ways and Means, Villages, and Indian Affairs.

At the election of 1896 Mr. Zurn was again a candidate for the Assembly, and was re-elected by receiving 5,369 votes to 3,007 for George E. Rogers, Republican; 71 for A. B. Burnes, National Democrat, and 118 for R. J. Lark, Socialist Labor.

In 1897 Mr. Zurn was a member of the Assembly Committees on Labor and Industries, and Affairs of Villages.

ARCHIE E. BAXTER, OF CHEMUNG COUNTY,

Clerk of the Assembly.

Archie E. Baxter, Clerk of the Assembly, was born at Port Glasgow, Scotland, upon the 16th of December, 1844. He was brought to this country by his parents and educated in its schools. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first New York State Volunteers, and fought bravely. So good a soldier was he that he was successively promoted to the rank of lieutenant, captain and brevet major in the regiment to which he was attached. Shortly after his return from the war he was adjutant and lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York. Colonel Baxter by this time had become one of the most eloquent speakers in the ranks of the Republican party, and was the favorite

orator in many towns and cities of the State.

In 1883 he was elected County Clerk of Chemung county and served at that post with great acceptability to the residents of the county. Once he was the Republican candidate for Congressman in the district. In 1889 he was appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York by President Harrison, and held that place until President Cleveland reassumed office in 1893. In the years 1895 and 1896 Mr. Baxter was elected Clerk of the Assembly. In 1896 he was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention. When the Assembly of 1897 was organized Mr. Baxter was again unanimously chosen by the Republicans as Clerk of the Assembly.

JAMES C. CRAWFORD,

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.

James C. Crawford, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, was born in New York city, April 20, 1866. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. Scotch on his father's side and Irish on his mother's side. He was educated in the public schools of New York city. His father, a master plasterer, brought up young Crawford in that trade and for some years he was a trustee of the Plasterers Association of New York city.

The critical political condition of his district required all Crawford's attention, and in 1889 he abandoned his trade and devoted all his time and his energy in the furtherance of the interests of his party.

In 1888 he founded the "James G. Crawford Association," which is one of the largest and most influential clubs of the Twenty-ninth Assembly district.

He was the Republican candidate for Alderman in 1892, but was defeated by Rollin M. Morgan, the Democratic candidate, by a small majority.

Mr. Crawford has always been identified with the regular Republican organization, and has rendered many services to his party in the city and State.

An indefatigable worker, of more than ordinary intelligence, and a jolly companion, he has made many friends and is one of the most popular leaders of the Republican party in New York city.

He has a wife and two children to whom he is devoted.

He is a member of the Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly district, of the James C. Crawford Association, of the Phoenix Club and of many others.

When Phillip Reinhard, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly of 1896, was elected to the Assembly of 1897 Mr. Crawford's friends and among them Mr. Reinhard set to work to secure the election of Mr. Crawford as Sergeant-at-Arms and easily secured his nomination by the Republican caucus, and election as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly of 1897.

JOSEPH BAUER,

Doorkeeper of the Assembly.

Joseph Bauer, Doorkeeper of the Assembly, is a native of Baden, Germany, where he was born April 18, 1845. At the age of seven years he came to America with his parents, settling with them in Rochester, N. Y. He received his education in the splendid schools of that city. At the early age of fourteen he began to learn the trade of shoemaking. Becoming a skilled workman, he followed his trade until the breaking out of the war when, on October,

1861, he enlisted as a private in the Union army. He served with distinction until July 6, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. He then returned to his former home and his trade at the bench.

Mr. Bauer was always prominent as a worker among the Republican hosts, and in the interests of the Republican party, but not until the fall of 1888 did he accept public office. In that year he accepted the Republican nomination for Member

of Assembly, in the Second Monroe district, at that time the largest district in the State, and was elected by a plurality of more than 1,800. His service in the lower house was with credit to himself and with honor to the district which he represented. Owing to a combination of local circumstances he was defeated for re-election the following year by a very few votes. Mr. Bauer returned, like Cincinnatus of old, to his trade and worked at it for the succeeding four years, when he was forced to give it up by falling health. He remained active in politics, and in 1892 was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Street

Sprinkling of Rochester, holding that position until 1894, when he was elected Principal Doorkeeper of the Assembly. By his kindly manners and courteous bearing he made himself popular with the members, and has been rewarded with a re-election to his old post by each succeeding Legislature.

Mr. Bauer has been very active in labor organizations, having been indefatigable in working for their interests whenever opportunity presented. He has represented his local assembly in many State and National conventions. Mr. Bauer is a member of the G. A. R. and is popular with veterans.

The Declaration of Independence.

MADE BY THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
ON JULY 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute

despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

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

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

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

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

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

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

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

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

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may

define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

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

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *free and independent States*; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as *free and independent States*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which *independent States* may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, or fortunes, and our sacred Honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

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

South Carolina.—Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, junr., Thomas Lynch, junr., Arthur Middleton.

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

Delaware.—Cæsar Rodney, Geo. Read.

New Jersey.—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.

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

Maryland.—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Pennsylvania.—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.

New York.—Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Fran's Lewis, Lewis Morris.

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

Massachusetts Bay.—Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island and Providence, &c.—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Saml. Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

IN CONGRESS,
JANUARY 18, 1777. }

Ordered:

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independence, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

Attest, CHAS. THOMSON,
Secy.

A true copy.

JOHN HANCOCK,
Presidt.

The Constitution of the United States of America.

PROVISIONS BY ARTICLES AND SECTIONS.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Legislative powers; in whom vested.
 § 2. House of Representatives; how and by whom chosen—Qualifications of a Representative—Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned—Census—Vacancies to be filled—Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.

§ 3. Senators, how and by whom chosen—How classified—State Executive to make temporary appointments, in case, etc.—Qualifications of a Senator—President of the Senate, his right to vote—President *pro tem.*, and other officers of Senate how chosen—Power to try impeachments—When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside—Sentence.

§ 4. Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed—One Session in each year.

§ 5. Membership—Quorum—Adjournments—Rules—Power to punish or expel—Journal—Time of adjournments limited, unless, etc.

§ 6. Compensation—Privileges—Disqualification in certain cases.

§ 7. House to originate all revenue bills—Veto—Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, etc.—Bill not returned in ten days—Provision as to all orders, etc., except, etc.

§ 8. Powers of Congress.

§ 9. Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons—*Habeas Corpus*—Bills of attainder, etc.—Taxes, how apportioned—No export duty—No commercial preferences—No money drawn from treasury, unless, etc.—No titular nobility—Officers not to receive presents, unless, etc.

§ 10. States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. President; his term of office—Electors of President; number and how appointed—Electors to vote on same day—Qualification of President—on whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc.—President's compensation—His oath.

§ 2. President to be commander-in-chief—He may require opinion of, etc., and may pardon—Treaty-making power—Nomination of certain officers—When President may fill vacancies.

§ 3. President shall communicate to Congress—He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case, etc.; shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.

§ 4. All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Judicial power—Tenure—Compensation.

§ 2. Judicial power; to what cases it extends—Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court—Appellate—Trial by jury, except, etc.—Trial, where.

§ 3. Treason defined—Proof of—Punishment of.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.

§ 2. Privileges of citizens of each State—Fugitives from justice to be delivered up—Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.

§ 3. Admission of new States—Power of Congress over territory and other property.

§ 4. Republican form of government guaranteed—Each State to be protected.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution; how amended—Proviso.

ARTICLE VI.

Certain debts, etc., adopted—Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States—Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken—No religious test.

ARTICLE VII.

What ratification shall establish Constitution.

AMENDMENTS.

- I. Religious establishment prohibited—freedom of speech, of the press, and right to petition.
- II. Right to keep and bear arms.
- III. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, etc.
- IV. Right of search and seizure regulated.
- V. Provisions concerning prosecution, trial and punishment—private property not to be taken for public use, without, etc.
- VI. Further provision respecting criminal prosecutions.
- VII. Right of trial by jury secured.
- VIII. Excessive bail or fines and cruel punishments prohibited.
- IX. Rule of construction.
- X. Same subject.
- XI. Same subject.
- XII. Manner of choosing President and Vice-President.
- XIII. Slavery abolished.
- XIV. Citizenship.

PREAMBLE TO CONSTITUTION.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to

ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECTION 2.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four;

Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

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

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

SECTION 3.

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

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

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

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

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

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

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

SECTION 4.

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

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

SECTION 5.

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

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

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts

as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

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

SECTION 6.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

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

SECTION 7.

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

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter

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

8. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8.

The congress shall have power:

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

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

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

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the

subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

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

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

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

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

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and makes rules concerning captures on land and water.

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

12. To provide and maintain a navy.

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

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

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all

places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

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

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

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on any articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent

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

SECTION 10.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the vice-president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an

office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the vote shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representative shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States

at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2.

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons

for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4.

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

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

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

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state; and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

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

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3.

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other

state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECTION 4.

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

ARTICLE V.

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid

against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was held in the city of New York in March, 1789, and were adopted by the states.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of

the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, paper and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which dis-

trict shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1.

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

SECTION 2.

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

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1.

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

SECTION 2.

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

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

SECTION 3.

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

SECTION 4.

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

SECTION 5.

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

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1.

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

SECTION 2.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK
AS

Proposed by the Constitutional Convention, September
29, 1894, at Albany, N. Y., and Adopted by the
People of the State, November 6, 1894.

[In force on and after January 1, 1895, except as otherwise provided therein.]

ARTICLE I.

- SECTION**
1. Persons not to be disfranchised.
 2. Trial by jury.
 3. Freedom of worship; religious liberty.
 4. *Habeas corpus*.
 5. Excessive bail and fines.
 6. Bill of rights.
 7. Compensation for taking private property; private roads; drainage of agricultural lands.
 8. Freedom of speech and press; criminal prosecutions for libel.
 9. Right to assemble and petition; divorces; lotteries, pool-selling and gambling, laws to prevent.
 10. Escheats.
 11. Feudal tenures abolished.
 12. Allodial tenures.
 13. Leases of agricultural lands.
 14. Fines and quarter-sales abolished.
 15. Purchase of lands from Indians.
 16. Common law and acts of the colonial and state legislatures.
 17. Grants of land made by the king of Great Britain since 1775; prior grants.
 18. Damages for injuries causing death.

ARTICLE II.

- SECTION**
1. Qualification of voters.
 2. Persons excluded from right of suffrage.
 3. Certain occupations and conditions not to affect residence.
 4. Registration and election laws to be passed.
 5. Manner of voting.
 6. Registration and election boards to be non-partisan, except at town and village elections.

ARTICLE III.

- SECTION**
1. Legislative powers.
 2. Number and terms of senators and assemblymen.
 3. Senate districts.
 4. Enumerations and reapportionments.
 5. Apportionment of assemblymen; creation of assembly districts.
 6. Compensation of members.
 7. Civil appointments of members void.
 8. Persons disqualified from being members.
 9. Time of elections.
 10. Powers of each house.
 11. Journals; open sessions; adjournments.
 12. Members not to be questioned for speeches.
 13. Bills may originate in either house.
 14. Enacting clause of bills.
 15. Manner of passing bills.
 16. Private and local bills not to embrace more than one subject.
 17. Existing law made applicable to be inserted.
 18. Cases in which private and local bills shall not be passed; restrictions as to laws authorizing street railroads.
 19. Private claims not to be audited by legislature.
 20. Two-thirds bills.
 21. Appropriation bills.
 22. Restrictions as to provisions in the appropriation or supply bills.
 23. Certain sections not to apply to commission bills.
 24. Tax bills to state tax distinctly.
 25. When ayes and nays necessary; three-fifths to constitute quorum.
 26. Boards of supervisors.
 27. Local legislative powers.
 28. Extra compensation prohibited.
 29. Prison labor; contract system abolished.

ARTICLE IV.

- SECTION**
1. Executive power.
 2. Qualifications of governor and lieutenant-governor.
 3. Election of governor and lieutenant-governor.
 4. Duties and powers of governor; compensation.
 5. Reprieves, commutations and pardons to be granted by governor.
 6. When lieutenant-governor to act as governor.
 7. Qualifications and duties of lieutenant-governor; succession to the governorship.
 8. Salary of lieutenant-governor.
 9. Bills to be presented to governor; approval; passage of bills by legislature if not approved.

ARTICLE V.

- SECTION**
1. State officers.
 2. First election of state officers.
 3. Superintendent of public works; appointment; powers and duties.
 4. Superintendent of state prisons; appointment; powers and duties.
 5. Commissioners of the land office; of the canal fund; canal board.
 6. Powers and duties of boards.
 7. State treasurer; suspension by governor.
 8. Certain offices abolished.
 9. Civil service appointments and promotions.

ARTICLE VI.

- SECTION**
1. Supreme court ; how constituted ; judicial districts.
 2. Judicial departments ; appellate division, how constituted ; governor to designate justices ; reporter ; time and place of holding courts.
 3. Judge or justice not to sit in review ; testimony in equity cases.
 4. Terms of office vacancies, how filled.
 5. City courts abolished ; judges become justices of supreme court ; salaries ; jurisdiction vested in supreme court.
 6. Circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer abolished.
 7. Court of appeals.
 8. Vacancy in court of appeals, how filled.
 9. Jurisdiction of court of appeals.
 10. Judges not to hold any other office.
 11. Removal of judges.
 12. Compensation ; age restriction ; assignment by governor.
 13. Trial of impeachments.
 14. County courts.
 15. Surrogates' courts ; surrogates, their powers and jurisdiction ; vacancies.
 16. Local judicial officers.
 17. Justices of the peace ; district court justices.
 18. Inferior local courts.
 19. Clerks of courts.
 20. No judicial officer, except justice of the peace, to receive fees ; not to act as attorney or counselor.
 21. Publication of statutes.
 22. Terms of office of present justices of the peace and local judicial officers.
 23. Courts of special sessions.

ARTICLE VII.

- SECTION**
1. State credit not to be given.
 2. State debts, power to contract.
 3. State debts to repel invasions.
 4. Limitation of legislative power to create debts.
 5. Sinking fund, how kept and invested.
 6. Claims barred by statute of limitations.
 7. Forest preserve.
 8. Canals, not to be sold ; not applicable to certain canals ; disposition of funds.
 9. No tolls to be imposed ; contracts for work and materials ; no extra compensation.
 10. Canal improvement and cost thereof.

ARTICLE VIII.

- SECTION**
1. Corporations, formation of.
 2. Dues of corporations.
 3. Corporation, definition of term.
 4. Savings bank charters ; restrictions upon trustees ; special charters not to be granted.
 5. Specie payment.
 6. Registry of bills or notes.
 7. Liability of stockholders of banks.
 8. Billholders of insolvent bank, preferred creditors.
 9. Credit or money of the state not to be given.

- SECTION** 10. Counties, cities and towns not to give or loan money or credit; limitation of indebtedness.
11. State board of charities; state commission in lunacy; state commission of prisons.
12. Boards appointed by governor.
13. Existing laws to remain in force.
14. Maintenance and support of inmates of charitable institutions.
15. Commissioners continued in office.

ARTICLE IX.

- SECTION** 1. Common schools.
2. Regents of the university.
3. Common school, literature and the United States deposit funds.
4. No aid to denominational schools.

ARTICLE X.

- SECTION** 1. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, district attorneys and registers; governor may remove.
2. Appointment or election of officers not provided for by this constitution.
3. Duration of term.
4. Time of election.
5. Vacancies in office, how filled.
6. Political year.
7. Removal from office for misconduct, etc.
8. Office deemed vacant.
9. Compensation of officers.

ARTICLE XI.

- SECTION** 1. State militia.
2. Enlistment.
3. Organization of militia.
4. Appointment of military officers by the governor.
5. Manner of election of military officers prescribed by the legislature.
6. Commissioned officers, their removal.

ARTICLE XII.

- SECTION** 1. Organization of cities and villages.
2. Classification of cities; general and special city laws; special city laws; how passed by legislature and acceptance by cities.
3. Election of city officers, when to be held; extension and abridgment of terms.

ARTICLE XIII.

- SECTION** 1. Oath of office.
2. Official bribery and corruption.
3. Offer or promise to bribe.
4. Person bribed or offering a bribe may be a witness.
5. Free passes, franking privileges, etc., not to be received by a public officer; penalty.
6. Removal of district attorney for failure to prosecute; expenses of prosecutions for bribery.

ARTICLE XIV.

- SECTION 1. Amendments to constitution, how proposed, voted upon and ratified.
2. Future constitutional conventions; how called; election of delegates; compensation; quorum; submission of amendments; officers; rules; vacancies; taking effect.
 3. Amendments of convention and legislature submitted coincidentally.

ARTICLE XV.

- SECTION 1. Time of taking effect.

Preamble. We, the people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessing, do establish this Constitution.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION.

A constitution is an instrument of government made and adopted by the people for practical purposes connected with the common business and wants of human life. (*People v. N. Y. C. R. R. Co.*, 24 N. Y. 485; *McKoan v. Deveries*, 3 Barb. 196.)

The meaning of the words in a constitutional provision is to be reached in two ways: first, by ascertaining what the framers desired to guard against by the provision; and, second, by ascertaining the meaning of the words when applied to a statute by writers and courts. (*People v. Supervisors of Chautauqua*, 48 N. Y. 10, 14.)

A constitution should be so construed as best to promote the great objects for which it was made; avoiding the two extremes of a liberal or strict construction. (*North River Steamboat Co. v. Livingston*, 3 Cow. 713, 750.)

In construing a constitutional provision, its history and the conditions and circumstances attending its adoption must be considered. (*Sweet v. City of Syracuse*, 129 N. Y. 316.)

The rule of statutory interference with vested rights has but little, if any, application to the construction of the constitution. (*Matter of Lee & Co.'s Bank*, 31 N. Y. 9.)

The same rules of construction which are applicable to statutes govern in constitutional interpretation. (*Matter of New York District Railway*, 42 Hun, 621; *affd.*, 107 N. Y. 42.)

In construing the language of a constitution the courts have nothing to do with the arguments *ab inconvenienti*. (*People v. Morrell*, 21 Wend. 563; *Newell v. People*, 7 N. Y. 9, 109.)

A constitutional provision should not be so construed as to work a public mischief, unless its language is such that no other course is open to the court. (*People, ex rel. v. Lorillard*, 135 N. Y. 285, citing *Smith v. People*, 47 id. 880; *People, ex rel. v. Potter*, id. 875; *People, ex rel. v. Angle*, 109 id. 564.)

The terms of a written constitution if plain, clear and unambiguous, conveying a distinct meaning, will not be extended by implication. (*Settle v. Van Evrea*, 49 N. Y. 280.)

In giving construction to a constitutional provision the whole provision is to be considered, and the real intent should prevail over the strict letter, but that intent must be gathered from the language, unless this would lead to palpable injustice, contradiction or absurdity. (*Adams v. East River Savings Inst.*, 186 N. Y. 52; *aff'g* 47 State Rep. 175.)

Constitutions should be so construed as to give effect to every part thereof and leave each part some office to perform; to deprive any part of effect and meaning when it is susceptible of a different interpretation is unauthorized. (*People, ex rel. v. Angle*, 109 N. Y. 564; *Cooley's Const. Lim.*, p. 72.)

In construing a constitutional provision the intent of the enactment must prevail over the letter thereof. (*People, ex rel. v. Lorillard*, 135 N. Y. 285; *People, ex rel. v. Potter*, 47 id. 875.)

Greater care and caution should be used in adding words to or striking them from the constitution, than if the provisions were contained in a statute. (People, *ex rel.* v. Wemple, 125 N. Y. 486.)

The constant and uniform construction of a constitutional provision by every department of the state government will have great, if not controlling weight, upon its interpretation, and almost the force of a judicial exposition (People v. Home Ins. Co., 92 N. Y. 328, 337; People, *ex rel.* v. Williams, 55 id. 887; People v. Supervisors of Orange, 17 id. 285.)

It must be assumed that the legislature and all other public bodies intrusted with the functions of government will use the power conferred by the constitution or the law fairly and in the public interests. (Clark v. State, 142 N. Y. 101.)

Statutes are presumed constitutional, and a court will only declare them void in a clear case. (Roosevelt v. Goddard, 52 Barb. 588; People, *ex rel.* v. Durston, 119 N. Y. 569; Sweet v. City of Syracuse, 129 id. 816; People, *ex rel.* v. Rice, 185 id. 484.)

A statute evading the terms, or the necessary implied purposes of a constitution is as clearly void as if forbidden in express terms. (People v. Albertson, 55 N. Y. 50.)

A statute cannot be declared unconstitutional or defective where it may be completely executed. (People, *ex rel.* v. City of Rochester, 50 N. Y. 525.)

The constitutionality of a statute is to be tested not by what has been done under it, but by what may by its authority be done. (Stuart v. Palmer, 74 N. Y. 188; Matter of South Market Street, 67 Hun, 594.)

Actual and material injury must exist to warrant a court in declaring a statute unconstitutional. (People v. Canal Board, 55 N. Y. 390.)

The question of constitutionality should be determined by the language and general scope of the statute, and not by independent inquiries as to facts outside of the provisions of the statute itself. (Waterloo Woolen Mfg. Co. v. Shanahan, 128 N. Y. 845.) And if it cannot be made to appear by argument deduced from the language of the law itself or from matters of which the court can take judicial notice that the act is unconstitutional, it must stand. (People, *ex rel.* v. Durston, 119 N. Y. 569.)

A court should not pass upon the constitutionality of a statute unless necessary to a decision in a cause. (Frees v. Ford, 6 N. Y. 176; People v. Crissey, 91 id. 616; People v. Brooklyn, 89 id. 75.)

Nor should a court declare a statute unconstitutional unless required by the most cogent reasons, or compelled by unanswerable grounds. (People v. Budd, 117 N. Y. 18.)

The language of the statute must comply with the constitution in substance and form. (People v. Allen, 42 N. Y. 404.)

The general rule is that where a part of a statute is in conflict with the constitution, and that part is entirely separable from the residue, so that the other portion of it can be enforced without any reference to the former, the unconstitutional part only will be condemned. (Wynehamer v. People, 13 N. Y. 878, 441; Matter of De Vaucne, 81 How. Pr. 289.)

Before a statute can be declared unconstitutional, it must be shown to be in direct conflict with the constitution. (Morris v. People, 3 Denio, 831; Grant v. Courter, 24 Barb. 282.)

The courts should not imply a conflict between a statute and the constitution. (Cochran v. Van Surlay, 20 Wend. 883; Newell v. People, 7 N. Y. 109.)

When a statute and the constitution can be so construed as to enable both to stand, it is the duty of the court to give them that construction. (Sweet v. City of Syracuse, 129 N. Y. 816; People, *ex rel.* v. Terry, 108 id. 1)

ARTICLE I.

Persons not to be disfranchised.—SECTION 1. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

[Section 1 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A law affecting any rights of an individual can only be questioned as to constitutionality by the individual affected. (*Sinclair v. Jackson*, 8 Cow. 578; *Waterloo Woolen Mfg. Co. v. Shanahan*, 128 N. Y. 845.) "Law of the land" does not mean the act of legislature which deprives the citizen of his rights, privileges or property. (*Wynehamer v. People*, 13 N. Y. 893, *et seq.*, which is a leading case as to the meaning of "law of the land," and "due process of law." See, also, *Taylor v. Porter*, 4 Hill, 140; *White v. White*, 5 Barb. 474; *People v. Toynbee*, 20 id. 168, 193; *Green v. Shumway*, 39 N. Y. 426; *Bowe v. U. S. Reflector Co.*, 86 Hun, 410.)

Statute providing for courts-martial not in conflict with this section. (*People, ex rel. v. Daniell*, 50 N. Y. 274, 280.)

The provisions of this section do not take away the legislature's power of taxation. (*Town of Guilford v. Supervisors*, 13 N. Y. 143; *People v. Supervisors of Ulster Co.*, 86 Hun, 491, 496.)

Section 883 of the Penal Code prohibiting the exclusion of colored persons from places of amusement not in conflict with this section. (*People v. King*, 49 Hun, 186; *affd.*, 110 N. Y. 418.)

The sovereign power may regulate the use of one's property with reference to the public welfare. (*Id.*)

The right to liberty secured to the citizen by constitutional prohibitions includes the right to adopt and follow such lawful individual pursuits, not injurious to the community, as he may see fit. Principle applied to statute prohibiting manufacture of oleomargarine, etc. (*People v. Marx*, 99 N. Y. 877.)

Section 292 of the Penal Code prohibiting employment or exhibition of child under fourteen years as a dancer, is not contrary to this section. (*People v. Ewes*, 47 St. Rep. 501; S. C., 141 N. Y. 129; as to § 713 of Penal Code, see *People, ex rel. Zeese, v. Maston*, 79 Hun, 580.)

The provision permitting the formation of a state commission from one political party is not in violation of the constitution. (*Rogers v. Common Council of Buffalo*, 128 N. Y. 173, 181.)

Rights of citizens are not abridged by law providing for eight hours labor as in Laws 1891, chapter 105, title 24, section 504. (*People v. Warren*, 77 Hun, 120.)

As to constitutionality of section 873 of Code of Civil Procedure providing for examination of person of plaintiff in personal injury cases. (*Lyon v. Man. R. Co.*, 143 N. Y. 298.)

Trial by jury — § 2. The trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law.

[Section 2 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The expression "in all cases in which it has been heretofore used" is generic. It does not limit the right to the mere instances in which it has been used, but extends it to such new and like cases as might afterward arise. (*Wynehamer v. People*, 13 N. Y. 426.) The word "heretofore" in this clause means before 1846, and cannot be carried back to 1777 and confined to cases which at that early period were triable by a jury. (*Id.* 427. See also *Riggs v. Shannon*, 27 Abb. N. C. 456.) Such jury must be a jury of twelve men. (*Id.* 427; *People, ex rel. v. Justices*, 74 N. Y. 406.)

Act creating special session for trial of petit larceny without a jury is constitutional. (*Murphy v. People*, 2 Cow. 815.)

Constitutional provision does not apply to the petty offenses triable before a court of special sessions. (*People, ex rel. v. Justices*, 74 N. Y. 406.)

Right to trial by jury has no reference to proceedings intended merely to prevent the commission of offenses. (*Duffy v. People*, 1 Hill, 355; S. C., 6 Hill, 75.)

Nor does it apply to special proceedings for removal of tenants. (*Roberts v. Cone*, 8 Alb. L. J. 151.) Nor to a proceeding for determining whether a license should not be revoked for violation of law. (*People, ex rel. v. Commissioners of Police of Brooklyn*, 59 N. Y. 92.) Nor to imprisoning for non-

payment of costs. (*Standacher v. Webb*, 16 Hun, 42.) Nor to a summary proceeding for judgment on a recognizance. (*People v. Quigg*, 59 N. Y. 88.)

Legislature cannot take the right away by classing among disorderly persons those who are entitled to a jury trial. (*People, ex rel. v. Baird*, 4 Weekly Dig. 576.)

Act of legislature not unconstitutional because it allows title to land to be tried in an action of partition: party desiring jury trial may have it by issues sent to circuit for trial. (*Ward v. Ward*, 28 Hun, 431.)

The provision of the constitution relative to trial by jury relates to the trial of issues of fact, in civil and criminal proceedings, and has no relation to assessments for damages for property taken for a public purpose. (*Livingston v. Mayor of New York*, 8 Wend. 85; *Matter of Newell Smith*, 10 id. 449; *People, ex rel. Herrick v. Smith*, 21 N. Y. 595; *Astor v. Mayor*, 62 id. 580.)

The trial by jury is preserved by the constitution in all cases in which it had been used prior to its adoption. But in controversies cognizable in courts of equity a jury trial was never, in general, resorted to. (*Matter of the Empire City Bank*, 18 N. Y. 199, 210; *Sands v. Kimbark*, 27 id. 147; *Hudson v. Caryl*, 44 id. 558, 555.)

The lien law of 1862, relating to liens upon vessels, is not unconstitutional as infringing upon the right of trial by jury. (*Sheppard v. Steele*, 43 N. Y. 52.) As to constitutionality of mechanics' lien law, see *Schillinger Fire Proof Cement Co. v. Arnott*, 14 N. Y. Supp. 826.

In an action to abate a nuisance, a jury trial is a matter of right. (*Hudson v. Caryl*, 44 N. Y. 558.)

The circumstance of the question involved being one of fact does not of itself give a right to a trial by jury. (*McKeon v. See*, 51 N. Y. 800.) If request for jury be not founded on tenable ground, even if right existed, the court would not err in refusing request. (*Id.*)

Waiver of trial by jury may be adjudged upon any evidence which would be sufficient to constitute a waiver of rights in other cases. (*Baird v. Mayor*, 74 N. Y. 882; *Powell v. Waldron*, 89 id. 328; *Hund v. Kennedy*, 83 id. 149.)

Act providing summary trial and punishment of public intoxication by magistrate is not repugnant to this section. (*People v. Burleigh*, 1 Crim. R. 522.)

In an equitable action a trial by jury is not a matter of right; it rests in the discretion of the court. (*Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co. v. Nelson*, 8 Hun, 21; *Cushman v. Thayer Mfg. Co.*, 76 N. Y. 365.)

Defendant cannot be deprived of constitutional right to trial by jury because plaintiff demands equitable relief. (*Libman v. Manhattan El. R. R. Co.*, 26 Abb. N. C. 423; *S. C.*, 59 Hun, 428.)

Freedom of worship; religious liberty.—§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; 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 this State.

[Section 3 of article I of the constitution of 1846, without change.]

This section does not shield a witness from cross-examination as to his religious belief. (*Stanbro v. Hopkins*, 28 Barb. 265.)

A statute which prevents theatrical entertainments on Sunday is valid. (*Lindenmuller v. People*, 83 Barb. 548; *Neundorff v. Duryea*, 69 N. Y. 557; *People v. Hoyynn*, 20 How. Pr. 76.)

Habeas corpus.—§ 4. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

[Section 4 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The legislature cannot commit a person for contempt and then forbid all inquiry into the rightful exercise of that power, for this would take away the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus. (*People, ex rel. McDonald, v. Keeler*, 32 Hun, 563; S. C., 99 N. Y. 463.)

Excessive bail and fines.—§ 5. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

[Section 1 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The following is a history of the constitutional provision against cruel and unusual punishment found in the case of *Matter of Bayard*, 25 Hun, 546, opinion of Rumsey, J.: "We first find the injunction against cruel and unusual punishment in the Declaration of Rights, presented by the convention to William and Mary before settling the crown upon them in 1689. That declaration recites the crimes and errors which had made the revolution necessary. These recitals consist of the acts only of the former king and the judges appointed by him, and one of them was that illegal and cruel punishment had been inflicted. (Stephen's Eng. Const. 44.) The punishments complained of were the pillories, slittings and mutilations which the corrupt judges of King James had inflicted without warrant of law, and the declaration was aimed at the acts of the executive, for the judges appointed by him, and removable at pleasure, were practically part of the executive. It clearly did not then refer to the degree of punishment, for the criminal law of England was at that time disgraced by the infliction of the very gravest punishment for slight offenses, even petit larceny then being punishable with death. But the declaration was intended to forbid the imposition of punishment of a kind not known to the law, or not warranted by the law."

The provision as to excessive bail only applies to criminal actions. (*People v. Tweed*, 18 Abb. [N. S.] 148.)

While the legislature has established a general maximum of punishment throughout the state for a crime, it may change or increase the punishment as to particular localities. (*Matter of Bayard*, 25 Hun, 546.)

Disqualification from holding office is not an unconstitutional punishment for a crime. (*Barker v. People*, 20 Johns. 457.)

This section confers power upon the courts to declare void acts of the legislature prescribing punishments for crime, in fact cruel and unusual. (*People, ex rel. Kemmler, v. Durston*, 119 N. Y. 589.)

But the act of 1888, chapter 489, providing for the infliction of the death penalty by means of electricity, is constitutional. (Id.)

Bill of rights.—§ 6. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature), unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

[Section 6 of article I of the constitution of 1846, without change.]

Indictment of grand jury.—This provision has reference to criminal proceedings only, with a view to punishment under the criminal law. (*Matter of Smith*, 10 Wend. 449.)

The bill of rights must be interpreted in light of the law as it was when the bill was adopted, and though indictments could generally be tried only in the county where the offense was committed, there were exceptions by virtue of legislative enactment. (*Mack v. People*, 82 N. Y. 285; *People v. Dowling*, 84 id. 478.)

An indictment found by a grand jury drawn under a void act is the indictment of a *de facto* grand jury selected and organized under the forms of law and therefore valid. (*People v. Petrae*, 92 N. Y. 128.)

Provision of Code of Criminal Procedure allowing amendment to indictment, by direction of court, without prejudice to defendant, is constitutional. (*People v. Johnson*, 104 N. Y. 218.)

Right to counsel, etc.—A prisoner confined in jail has a constitutional right to private interview with counsel, even before indictment. (*People, ex rel. v. Risely*, 18 Abb. N. C. 186.)

The right to appear and defend with counsel cannot be denied an accused person in courts-martial. (*People, ex rel. v. Van Allen*, 55 N. Y. 31.)

But such right is not given a policeman accused before a board of police commissioners. (*People, ex rel. v. Police Commissioners*, 31 Hun, 209.)

It is wrong to permit a jury to visit place where crime was committed without attendance of defendant or his counsel. (*People v. Palmer*, 43 Hun, 397.)

Twice in jeopardy.—A new trial cannot be granted where the defendant has been acquitted. (*People v. Comstock*, 8 Wend. 549.)

A writ of error will not lie in behalf of the people after judgment for defendant in a criminal case. (*People v. Corning*, 2 N. Y. 9.)

May be tried again where plea to jurisdiction has been raised and prisoner discharged. (*Gardiner v. People*, 6 Park. 155, 190.)

A prisoner against whom a wrong judgment was pronounced upon a regular trial and conviction, cannot be subjected to another trial. (*Shepherd v. The People*, 25 N. Y. 406; see also, in this connection, *Hartung v. People*, 22 N. Y. 95; S. C., 26 id. 187.)

An arrest of judgment after conviction upon the ground of mistake is no bar to trial for same offense. (*People v. Casborus*, 18 Johns. 351.)

Where a jury failed to agree upon a verdict in a criminal case, and jury was discharged, the defendant may be tried again (*People v. Goodwin*, 18 Johns. 187); and where jury separated without authority before rendering a verdict a new trial could be had. (*People v. Reagle*, 60 Barb. 527.)

A new trial may be had upon the reversal of a conviction at the instance of the defendant, since the jeopardy is incurred with the consent of and as a privilege granted to the defendant upon his application. (*People v. Palmer*, 109 N. Y. 413; *People v. Rudolf*, 5 Park. 77.)

Where the defendant was acquitted upon some counts in an indictment and convicted on another, the reversal of the conviction does not disturb the acquittal and defendant can only be retried upon the count in which the verdict of conviction was rendered. (*People v. Dowling*, 84 N. Y. 478.)

To sustain the plea of a former acquittal it must appear that the party was "put in jeopardy" by the former trial; so if indictment was defective in former trial it is no bar. (*Canter v. People*, 1 Abb. Dec. 305.)

Conviction for assault and battery no bar to indictment for murder, where the person assaulted subsequently dies of the blows. (*Burns v. People*, 1 Park. 182.)

Witness against himself.—By this provision no one is to be compelled in any judicial or other proceeding against himself, or upon the trial of issues between others, to disclose facts or circumstances that can be used against him as admissions tending to prove his guilt or connection with any criminal offense of which he may then or afterward be charged. (*People, ex rel. Taylor, v. Forbes*, 143 N. Y. 219, 228.)

A witness is not protected in a criminal case against another from being compelled to give testimony which implicates him in a crime when he has been protected by statute against the use of such testimony on his own trial. (*People ex rel. v. Kelly*, 24 N. Y. 74, citing *Perine v. Pixley*, 7 Paige, 598; *People v. Sharp*, 107 N. Y. 427.)

Law of 1869, chap. 678, providing that accused "shall at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness" is constitutional. (*People v. Courtney*, 94 N. Y. 490.)

By consenting to become a witness under the above act, defendant waives constitutional protection and subjects himself to the rules and tests applicable to other witnesses. (*Connors v. People*, 50 N. Y. 240; *Brandon v. People*, 42 id. 265.)

Due process of law.—Due process of law requires that a party shall be properly brought into court and shall there have an opportunity to be heard. The legislature has the right to take away a particular form of remedy and to give a new one. (*People, ex rel. v. Supervisors*, 70 N. Y. 228.)

“Due process of law” cannot mean less than a prosecution or suit instituted and conducted according to the prescribed forms and solemnities for ascertaining guilt or determining the title to property. (*Taylor v. Porter*, 4 Hill, 140.)

Such summary proceedings as were recognized at common law and such as were authorized by statute prior to the adoption of the bill of rights may be regarded as “due process of law.” (*Rockwell v. Nearing*, 85 N. Y. 803.)

The guaranty that no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law may be violated without a physical taking; it may be destroyed or its value annihilated (*Matter of Jacobs*, 98 N. Y. 98, 105, citing *Wynehamer v. People*, 18 id. 378, and *People v. Otis*, 90 id. 48.)

All property is protected by this provision without reference as to whether its abuse engenders mischief. (*Wynehamer v. People*, 18 N. Y. 378.)

As to meaning of word “liberty” in this provision, see *People v. Gillson*, 109 N. Y. 389.

The meaning of the word “deprived” is the same as “taken” in the same section; and when property is not seized and directly appropriated to public use, though it be subjected to greater burdens than before, it is not taken without due process of law. (*Grant v. Courter*, 24 Barb. 232.)

This provision is not confined to judicial proceedings, but extends to every case which may deprive a citizen of life, liberty or property, whether the proceeding be judicial, administrative or executive. (*Stuart v. Palmer*, 74 N. Y. 188, containing collation of authorities as to meaning of “due process of law.”)

It has no reference to disciplinary proceedings before a medical society. (*Matter of Smith*, 10 Wend. 449.)

It does not mean that a trial by jury is necessary. (*Wynehamer v. People*, 18 N. Y. 378, 425; *People, ex rel. Herrick v. Smith*, 21 id. 595.)

This constitutional protection to property may be waived by the owner. (*People v. Turner*, 117 N. Y. 227.)

Personal service of process is not necessary. The legislature may provide for bringing in parties by publication of notice. (*Matter of Empire City Bank*, 18 N. Y. 199; *Owners of Ground, etc., v. Albany*, 15 Wend. 374; *Happy v. Mosher*, 48 N. Y. 813; *Matter of Union El. R. R. Co. of Brooklyn*, 112 id. 61.)

Section 435 of the Code of Civil Procedure, providing a substituted service in lieu of personal service, is not violative of the constitutional provision. (*Bank v. Thurber*, 74 Hun, 632.)

Taxation is not taking property without due process of law. (*People, ex rel. v. Mayor of Brooklyn*, 4 N. Y. 419; *Town of Guilford v. Supervisors*, 13 id. 145; *People v. Supervisors of Ulster Co.*, 36 Hun, 491.)

A hearing or an opportunity to be heard in an assessment for local improvement is, however, absolutely essential. (*Stuart v. Palmer*, 74 N. Y. 183.)

A statute directing an assessment for street improvement must contain some provision giving notice to property-owners. (*McLaughlin v. Miller*, 124 N. Y. 510; *Remsen v. Wheeler*, 105 id. 573.) Laws 1871, chapter 464, title 10, relating to assessments of water rates in Long Island City, are unconstitutional for want of provision for notice and hearing. (*Matter of Trustees of Union College*, 129 N. Y. 308.)

A “grievance day”—an opportunity to be heard in respect to the justice and correctness of a proposed assessment—is a necessary part of the due process of law for the levying of assessments on property. (*People, ex rel. v. Henion*, 64 Hun, 475.)

Sections 663 and 665 of New York consolidation act requiring all tenement-houses to have water on each floor is unconstitutional, as not providing an opportunity to be heard. (*Health Dept. v. Trinity Church*, 43 St. Rep. 142.)

Collateral inheritance tax law gives sufficient notice and opportunity for a hearing, and does not invade constitutional rights. (*Matter of McPherson*, 104 N. Y. 806.)

The principle of no opportunity to be heard does not apply to statute providing that property may be sold for unpaid water rates. (*Hennessey v. Volkening*, 80 Abb. N. C. 100.)

Provision for some mode of judicial proceeding, when property or effects of a corporation are seized by virtue of a statute, is not essential to validity of statute. (*People, ex rel. v. Osborn*, 57 Barb. 668.)

The common-law right of summary abatement of nuisance without judicial process or proceeding is not affected by this constitutional protection. (*Lawton v. Steele*, 119 N. Y. 226.)

Prospective salary or other emoluments of a public officer are not property, and an act affecting salary or providing salary in place of fees is constitutional. (*Connor v. Mayor, etc.*, of N. Y., 5 N. Y. 285.)

The power of the legislature to change existing rules of evidence, and vary existing rules for limitation of actions is not affected by this constitutional prohibition. (*People v. Turner*, 117 N. Y. 227, citing *Rexford v. Knight*, 11 id. 808; *Hand v. Ballou*, 12 id. 541; *Howard v. Moot*, 64 id. 262.)

Act conferring upon legislature the right to punish, as for contempt, a person refusing to appear as a witness before that body or a committee thereof, is not in violation of this provision. (*People, ex rel. v. Keeler*, 99 N. Y. 468.)

An act curing defects in a tax sale, where such defects exist as mere irregularities and do not extend to matters of jurisdiction, is constitutional. (*Ensign v. Barse*, 107 N. Y. 829.) But where assessment is void and sales thereunder conveyed no title, act cannot be passed validating such assessment and sales. (*Cromwell v. MacLean*, 123 N. Y. 474.)

Statute providing for appointment of not more than two civil service commissioners from same political party not in violation of this provision. (*Rogers v. Common Council of Buffalo*, 123 N. Y. 173.)

Statute (L. 1888, chap. 581) fixing the maximum charge for elevating grain is not violative of the constitutional guaranty protecting private property. (*People v. Budd*, 117 N. Y. 1. This case is a leading one on the constitutional limitation of the power of the legislature.)

Statute regulating heating of cars valid. (*People v. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.*, 5 N. Y. Supp. 945.) So is L. 1885, chap. 183, § 7, prohibiting manufacture of article in semblance of butter. (*People v. Arensburg*, 105 N. Y. 123.) Statute prohibiting watering of milk invades neither life, liberty nor property. (*People v. West*, 106 N. Y. 293.) Act regulating height of buildings facing public streets is constitutional. (*People, ex rel. v. D'Oench*, 111 N. Y. 359.)

Game Law of 1871, chap. 721, is declared valid. (*Phelps v. Racey*, 60 N. Y. 10.)

Act regulating catching of fish in inland waters constitutional. (*People v. Duxtater*, 75 Hun, 472.) Sections 238, 240 of Game Law (L. 1892, chap. 488) are not unconstitutional as depriving a county of property without due process of law. (*People, ex rel. v. Crennan*, 141 N. Y. 239.) Provisions of "vinegar act" (L. 1889, chap. 515, § 4), prohibiting manufacture and sale of vinegar containing artificial coloring matter, is constitutional. (*People v. Girard*, 78 Hun, 457.) Rapid transit act of 1891, chap. 4, is constitutional. (*Matter of Board of Rapid Transit R. R. Commissioners*, 47 St. Rep. 847.)

Civil damage act is valid. (*Berthoff v. O'Reilly*, 74 N. Y. 509.)

Law 1855, chap. 231, subjecting intoxicating liquors, when kept for sale, to destruction is unconstitutional. (*Wynehamer v. People*, 13 N. Y. 378, 486.)

Act of legislature (L. 1862, chap. 459) authorizing seizure and sale of animals trespassing within a private inclosure without judicial process, is against this constitutional guaranty. (*Rockwell v. Nearing*, 35 N. Y. 802.) Amendment act of 1867, chap. 814, provided necessary notice and hearing and is constitutional. (*Campbell v. Evans*, 45 N. Y. 856.) The temporary seizure, as authorized by this statute, awaiting judicial action, is not violative of the constitution. (*Cook v. Gregg*, 46 N. Y. 439.)

Statute (L. 1884, chap. 272) prohibiting the manufacture of cigars, etc., in tenement-houses unlawfully interferes with liberty and the use of property, and is unconstitutional. (*Matter of Jacobs*, 98 N. Y. 98.) To sustain a health law as constitutional against objection that it interferes with personal

liberty, etc., without due process of law, the courts must be able to see that it has some relation to public health, that the public health is the end actually aimed at, and that it is appropriate and adapted to that end. (*Idem*; containing collation of authorities on legislative power of police regulation, and see *People v. Gillson*, 109 N. Y. 889.)

L. 1889, chap. 59, § 4, providing that upon the publication of a notice, a negotiable instrument shall no longer be transferable deprives the owner of his property without due process of law and is unconstitutional. (*People, ex rel. v. Otis*, 90 N. Y. 48.)

Act prohibiting sale of articles of food upon inducement of a gift or prize, invades personal rights and is unconstitutional. (*People v. Gillson*, 109 N. Y. 889.)

L. 1884, chap. 202, prohibiting manufacture and sale of any article to take the place of butter is unconstitutional. (*People v. Marx*, 99 N. Y. 377.)

The right to build frame houses within the fire limit of a city, granted by the common council, cannot be rescinded by subsequent action after houses are partly built. Such rescission would be unconstitutional. (*City of Buffalo v. Chadeaque*, 27 St. Rep. 60.)

That part of L. 1884, chap. 202, § 18, requiring that milk shall be declared adulterated if it do not contain a certain percentage of certain ingredients deprives an accused person of his liberty and property without due process of law. (*People v. Cipperly*, 87 Hun, 319.)

Act validating stock subscription to a corporation is depriving persons of property without due process of law. (*N. Y. & Oswego R. R. Co. v. Van Horne*, 57 N. Y. 473.)

Private property for public use.—Property cannot be taken by act of Legislature for a purpose not of a public nature. (*Powers v. Bergen*, 6 N. Y. 358, 367; *Matter of City of Buffalo*, 46 St. Rep. 81.)

Lands owned by a private individual or corporation and devoted to use as a private cemetery may be condemned for public use. (*Matter of Bd. of Street Opening*, 188 N. Y. 329.)

A law depriving an owner of property of its beneficial use and free enjoyment or imposing restraints materially affecting the value, without legal process or compensation, is unconstitutional. (*Forster v. Scott*, 186 N. Y. 577.)

The owner of lands adjoining a navigable river in which tide ebbs and flows has no property in the land below high-water mark and is not entitled to compensation for the taking for a public use. (*Gould v. Hudson R. R. Co.*, 6 N. Y. 522, distinguished in *Rumsey v. N. Y. & N. E. R. R. Co.*, 114 N. Y. 423, 429 and overruled in *id.*, 138 N. Y. 79, 85.)

Right to maintain a watercourse is "property" protected by the constitution and cannot be impaired without compensation. (*Arnold v. Hudson R. R. Co.*, 55 N. Y. 661.)

The right to enjoy free from smoke, gas, steam, cinders, etc., caused by the operation of an elevated road is properly within the constitutional meaning and cannot be taken without compensation. (*Abendroth v. Manhattan Ry. Co.*, 19 Abb. N. C. 247.)

The owner of gypsum in lands over which highway runs, who is not owner of land, is entitled to compensation. (*People, ex rel. v. Eldredge*, 8 Hun, 541.)

A stream in which riparian owners have vested rights is private property and cannot be made a public highway by statute without compensation. (*Morgan v. King*, 85 N. Y. 454.)

Right to maintain a toll bridge is private property. (*Matter of Hamilton Avenue*, 14 Barb. 405.) But diminution of its value by opening a free bridge in a neighborhood is not a "taking" within the constitutional provision. (*Id.*)

Franchise of a street railroad is property and entitled to constitutional protection. (*People v. O'Brien*, 111 N. Y. 1, 40.)

The power to take private property for public use is inseparable from the sovereign power of the state, and the constitution merely regulates it by requiring that just compensation be made to the owner. (*Matter of Furman Street*, 17 Wend. 649.)

The right to take may be delegated by the sovereignty for a public use. (*Bloodgood v. the Mohawk & H. R. R. Co.*, 18 Wend. 59.)

The statute granting a railroad corporation the right to take, need not specify the land to be taken, but can delegate to the corporation the right to choose. (*Buffalo & N. Y. R. R. Co. v. Brainerd*, 9 N. Y. 100.)

If use be public legislatures are sole judges as to whether benefit is such as to warrant delegation of power. (Matter of Townsend, 89 N. Y. 171.) And an act is not unconstitutional because the power is delegated to a foreign corporation. (Id.)

There must be a public use to authorize a taking. (*In re Albany Street*, 11 Wend. 148; *In re John and Cherry Streets*, 19 id. 876; *Varick v. Smith*, 5 Paige, 137; *Cochran v. Van Suley*, 20 Wend. 865; *Bloodgood v. The Mohawk & Hudson R. R. Co.*, 18 id. 59; *Embury v. Connor*, 8 N. Y. 511.)

Legislature may authorize a municipality to take for public use. (*Heyward v. Mayor, etc.*, 7 N. Y. 814.)

Taking land for a railroad is a public use. (*Buffalo and N. Y. R. R. Co. v. Brainerd*, 9 N. Y. 100; *People v. Law*, 84 Barb. 494.)

But under the provisions of the general railroad act a corporation can take only so much and such land as the proper execution of its corporate purposes requires and renders necessary. (Matter of South Beach R. R. Co., 110 N. Y. 141.)

Construction of a street surface railroad in a city street is not such an infringement of the vested rights of an abutting owner as to require compensation. (*Clark v. Rochester City & B. R. R. Co.*, 18 St. Rep. 903, citing *People v. Kerr*, 27 N. Y. 188; *Killinger v. Forty-second St. R. R. Co.*, 50 id. 206; *Mahady v. Bushwick R. R. Co.*, 91 id. 148.)

Use of street by electric light company is a public use to which street may be devoted and compensation is unnecessary. (*People, ex rel. v. Thompson*, 65 How. Pr. 407.)

Use of the public of an elevated railroad comes within the limits of what is known as a public use. (*Spader v. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.*, 8 Abb. N. C. 467.)

Laying of gas pipes to supply gas to cities and towns for lighting streets and public places is for a public use. (*Bloomfield Gas Co. v. Richardson*, 63 Barb. 487.)

Acts passed authorizing supply of water to city of Middletown for "public and private purposes" are constitutional. Words "and private purposes" are surplusage. (Matter of Middletown, 82 N. Y. 196. See also *Stamford Water-Works Co. v. Stanley*, 89 Hun, 424.)

Preservation of public health is a public purpose and act providing for drainage (L. 1869, chap. 688) is constitutional. (Matter of Ryers, 72 N. Y. 1.)

Provision in an act authorizing condemnation of land for park purposes that city may sell such lands when no longer necessary for park purposes does not render act unconstitutional as taking for a use not public. (Matter of City of Rochester, 137 N. Y. 248.)

The question whether the use is a public one is a judicial one, to be determined by the courts. (Matter of Deanville Cemetery, 66 N. Y. 569; *Pocantico Water-Works Co. v. Bird*, 130 id. 249.) The grant by the legislature of the right to take is not conclusive evidence that the use is a public one. (Id.)

A possible limited use by a few persons, and then not as a right, but by way of permission or favor, is not sufficient to authorize the taking of private property against the will of the owner. (Matter of the Split Rock Cable Road Co., 128 N. Y. 408.)

The erection of an elevated railroad in a street, which will to some extent obscure the light of the abutting premises and depreciate their value is a taking of such property, requiring compensation. (*Story v. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.*, 90 N. Y. 123.)

Where a highway is taken for railroad purposes compensation must be made to owners of fee. (Trustees, etc., v. Aub. & Roch. R. R. Co., 8 Hill, 587; *Fletcher v. Aub. & Syr. R. R. Co.*, 25 Wend. 463; *Bloodgood v. Mohawk & Hudson R. R. Co.*, 18 id. 9; *Brown v. Cayuga & Susq. R. R. Co.*, 12 N. Y. 486.)

Occupancy and use of lands for purpose of constructing and maintaining ditches is such an interference with the proprietary interests of the owner as to entitle him to compensation for the taking. (*People, ex rel. v. Haines*, 49 N. Y. 587.)

Act which invades ownership must provide for a certain definite and adequate source and manner of payment. (Matter of Mayor, etc., of New York, 99 N. Y. 569; *Sage v. City of Brooklyn*, 89 id. 189; *Kelly v. Mayor, etc.*, of New York, 6 Misc. Rep. 516.)

Compensation need not be paid before appropriation of land. (*Bloodgood v. Mohawk & Hudson R. R. Co.*, 18 Wend. 9.)

It is sufficient if statute provides for securing the right of compensation; the actual making of such compensation is not a condition precedent. (*Patten v. Elevated R. R. Co.*, 8 Abb. N. C. 806.)

Provision in act providing for compensation one year after damages are appraised does not render act unconstitutional. (*Allen v. Village of Northville*, 89 Hun, 240.)

Payment of compensation may be deferred until it can be raised by tax. (*Hammersly v. Mayor, etc.*, 56 N. Y. 538; *Chapman v. Gates*, 54 id. 132.)

Act authorizing entry for preliminary survey for railroad before compensation is made is constitutional, if it makes suitable provision for compensation in case land is subsequently taken. (*Polly v. Sara. & Wash. R. R. Co.*, 9 Barb. 449.)

Provisions of village charter for local special assessment, and not imposing a duty upon the village to pay for land taken are unconstitutional. (*Matter of So. Market Street*, 87 Hun, 594.)

The right to acquire property for public purposes and defer payment cannot be vested in a private corporation. (*Dusenbury v. Mutual Tele. Co.*, 11 Abb. N. C. 440.)

Act of legislature (L. 1853, chap. 62) authorizing highways to be laid across railroad tracks is not taking property without compensation. (*Albany Nor. R. R. Co. v. Brownell*, 24 N. Y. 845.)

After judgment has been rendered in an action, the fruits thereof are rights of property, and an act of legislature (§ 1440, Code of Civil Procedure) nullifying such judgment, is unconstitutional. (*Gilman v. Tucker*, 128 N. Y. 190.)

Municipal corporation may pass ordinance compelling removal of snow and ice, and penalty for failure is not depriving of property without compensation. (*Village of Carthage v. Frederick*, 123 N. Y. 268.)

As to distinction between taxation and taking private property without compensation. (*People, ex rel. v. Mayor of Brooklyn*, 4 N. Y. 419; *Sun Mutual Ins. Co. v. Mayor, etc.*, 8 id. 241; *Brewster v. City of Syracuse*, 19 id. 116.)

An assessment for benefit to pay the expense of a local improvement falls within legitimate use of taxing power. (*Stryker v. Kelly*, 7 Hill, 9; *People, ex rel. v. Lawrence*, 41 N. Y. 123, 137.)

Act authorizing town to raise money by taxation for purchase of stock of railroad company is for a public improvement and is in no sense depriving a resident of his property without compensation. (*Grant v. Courter*, 24 Barb. 232; *Bank of Rome v. Rome*, 18 N. Y. 88.)

Assessments for repaving streets, a species of taxation not covered by the constitutional prohibition. (*Moran v. City of Troy*, 9 Hun, 540.)

Legislature may impose a local tax for construction of canal. (*Thomas v. Leland*, 24 Wend. 65.)

Confirmation of an irregular and invalid assessment is not taking private property without compensation. (*Mann v. City of Utica*, 44 How. Pr. 334.)

A law authorizing assessments without reference to benefits would be unconstitutional as taking private property without compensation. (*Stuart v. Palmer*, 74 N. Y. 183.)

Nuisances may be abated by act of legislature without violating the provisions of the constitution. (*Coe v. Shultz*, 47 Barb. 65; *Kelly v. Mayor, etc.*, of N. Y., 6 Misc. Rep. 516.)

Act regulating the use of wharves in a seaport does not deprive the owners of any of their rights or privileges. (*Roosevelt v. Godard*, 52 Barb. 533.)

This constitutional protection may be waived by the owner. (*Embury v. Conner*, 8 N. Y. 511; *People v. Turner*, 117 id. 227; *Matter of Hand Street*, 55 Hun, 132.)

And the constitutional objection can only be raised by the owner. (*People v. Turner*, 117 N. Y. 227; *Waterloo Woolen Mfg. Co. v. Shanahan*, 128 id. 345.)

The question of just compensation is judicial in its nature and must be conducted in a court having jurisdiction over the subject-matter. (*In re City of Buffalo*, 139 N. Y. 422.)

Compensation for taking private property; private roads; drainage of agricultural lands.—§ 7. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a

jury, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited. General laws may be passed permitting the owners or occupants of agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof, necessary drains, ditches and dykes upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions and with just compensation, but no special laws shall be enacted for such purposes.

[Section 7 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The last sentence, relating to the drainage of agricultural lands, is new.]

The jury referred to in this section means a jury drawn in the ordinary way, but a majority of them may render a decision. (*Cruger v. Hudson R. R. Co.*, 12 N. Y. 190.)

This section intends that one jury or one commission conducted in a proper manner is to determine finally the rights of the parties where land is taken for a public use. (*Schneider v. City of Rochester*, 8 Misc. Rep. 652.)

A statute authorizing the common council to appoint assessors to determine the damages is unconstitutional. (*House v. City of Rochester*, 15 Barb. 517; *Clark v. City of Utica*, 18 id. 451.)

This section is not a restriction upon the legislative power to provide for a reassessment of damages, by a jury, after they have been once assessed by commissioners. (*Clark v. Miller*, 54 N. Y. 528.)

The constitutional provision as to the manner of ascertaining the compensation to be paid for private property when taken for public use, may be waived by the owner. (*Matter of Hand Street*, 55 Hun, 132; *Baker v. Braman*, 6 Hill, 47; *Matter of Village of Middleton*, 82 N. Y. 196; *Embury v. Conner*, 8 id. 511; *Sherman v. McKeon*, 38 id. 266; *Menges v. City of Albany*, 56 id. 374.)

This section does not apply to a case where property is taken by the state for canal purposes. (*Waterloo Woolen Mfg. Co. v. Shanahan*, 128 N. Y. 845.)

A statute that provides that on an appeal from an award of commissioners the court may increase or diminish the amount of compensation to landowners, is unconstitutional under this section. (*Matter of Malone Water-Works Co.*, 38 State Rep. 95.)

The creation of a new road which answers as a substitute for a private road, does not affect the title of the party to the private road. (*Crounse v. Wemple*, 29 N. Y. 540.)

In relation to drainage, see *People, ex rel, Pullman, v. Henion*, 64 Hun, 471, and cases cited.

Freedom of speech and press; criminal prosecutions for libel.—§ 8. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

[Section 8 of article I of amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This section applies only to criminal prosecution. (*George v. Jennings*, 4 Hun, 66.)

The act prohibiting advertising of lotteries is constitutional. (*Hart v. People*, 26 Hun, 896.)

The erection and exhibition of a statue of a deceased person does not come within the provisions of this section, and its erection and exhibition may be enjoined where they will cause pain and distress to the relatives of the deceased. (*Schuyler v. Curtis*, 30 Abb. N. C. 876; 24 N. Y. Supp. 509.)

A by-law of a news association prohibiting its members from receiving or publishing the regular news dispatches of any other news association covering a like territory, is not a violation of this section. (*Matthews v. Associated Press of N. Y.*, 61 Hun, 199.)

Right to assemble and petition; divorces; lotteries, pool-selling and gambling, laws to prevent.—§ 9. No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government, or any department thereof; nor shall any divorce be granted otherwise than by due judicial proceedings; nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool-selling, book-making, or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this state; and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the provisions of this section.

[Section 10 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The part of this section relating to pool-selling, book-making and other kinds of gambling is new. By the amendment the act known as the Ives pool bill (L. 1837, chap. 479) and the acts amendatory thereof are rendered invalid.]

Any distribution of prizes by chance is a lottery. (*Rolfe v. Delmar*, 7 Rob. 80.)

Payment of prizes in money is not necessary to constitute a lottery; it is a lottery if the prizes are payable in lands and chattels. (*Governors of Almshouse v. American Art Union*, 7 N. Y. 228.)

This section applies to the sale of foreign lottery tickets in this state. (*Charles v. People*, 1 N. Y. 180.)

Where the intent was to sell packages of candy for more than their value, the purchasers taking the chance of getting a package containing a ticket entitling him to a prize, it is a lottery. (*Hull v. Ruggles*, 56 N. Y. 424.) So is a "gift-concert" enterprise. (*Negley v. Devlin*, 13 Abb. [N. S.] 210.) So is the game of "playing policy." (*Wilkinson v. Gill*, 74 N. Y. 68.)

When any pecuniary consideration is paid, determined by lot or chance, according to some scheme held out to the public, what and how much he who pays the money is to receive for it, that is a lottery. (*People v. Noelke*, 94 N. Y. 187; *Kohn v. Koehler*, 96 id. 362, 367; *Irving v. Britton*, 8 Misc. Rep. 201.)

Escheats.—§ 10. The people of this State, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands the title to which shall fail, from a defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people.

[Section 11 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

For proceedings before the commissioners of the land office for the release of escheated lands, see L. 1894, chap. 817.

Lands do not escheat if there be a remote heir capable of taking. (*Jackson v. Jackson*, 7 Johns. 214.)

The statutes of 1833 and 1834 relating to the relinquishment of escheats are constitutional. (*Englishbe v. Helmuth*, 3 N. Y. 294.)

Escheats are subject to the liens of the creditors. (*Mooers v. White*, 6 Johns. Ch. 360.)

Escheats are subject to outstanding life estates. (*People v. Conklin*, 2 Hill, 67.) And to purchase-money mortgages. (*Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. v. People*, 1 Sandf. Ch. 139.)

Where lands escheat to the state, the state may grant the same without actual entry or inquisition, even though it be held adversely by one claiming title thereto. (*McCaughal v. Ryan*, 27 Barb. 376.)

As to the effect of alienage upon titles to lands. (*Leggett v. Dubois*, 5 Paige, 114; *Johnson v. Hart*, 8 Johns. Cas. 323; *People v. Conklin*, 2 Hill, 67; *Jackson v. Etz*, 5 Cow. 814; *Johnston v. Spicer*, 107 N. Y. 185, containing a history of legislation on subject of escheats.)

Feudal tenures abolished.—§ 11. All feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents, are declared to be abolished, saving however, all rents and services certain which at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved.

[Section 13 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Allodial tenures.—§ 12. All lands within this State are declared to be allodial, so that, subject only to the liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners, according to the nature of their respective estates.

[Section 13 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Grants by the French government are not a legal title. (*Jackson v. Ingraham*, 4 Johns. 168.)

The title to lands under water in navigable rivers where the tide ebbs and flows is in the people. (*Gould v. Hudson R. R. Co.*, 6 N. Y. 523; *Kerr v. W. S. R. R. Co.*, 127 N. Y. 269.)

Leases of agricultural lands.—§ 13. No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

[Section 14 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A lease of agricultural lands for twelve years, with a covenant of renewal for twelve years, if the lessor should live, is void as to the renewal, but valid for the original term. (*Hart v. Hart*, 23 Barb. 606.)

In consideration of a covenant to support the plaintiff for life, she conveyed her real property for life, and certain personal estate, and agreed to devise a certain parcel of land; held not a lease under this section. (*Stephens v. Reynolds*, 6 N. Y. 454.)

To bring a lease within this section, it must reserve rent, as rent, payable in money or otherwise at stated periods. A grant or lease of land for life for a specified consideration, whether payable in installments or at one time, is not within the meaning of this provision. (*Parsell v. Stryker*, 41 N. Y. 480.)

Agricultural land may be leased for other than agricultural purposes for a longer period than twelve years if the lease contains a restriction as to their use. (*Odell v. Durant*, 62 N. Y. 524.)

Where two leases are executed at the same time, for the same lands, for eight and twelve years respectively, both are void. (*Clark v. Barnes*, 76 N. Y. 301.)

A lease by a doweress for a certain term, and if at the expiration she be living, then for her natural life; held, a sale and, therefore, not within this section. (*Rutherford v. Graham*, 4 Hun, 796.)

A judgment of foreclosure estops the parties from setting up that the lease was void because of agricultural lands leased for longer than twelve years. (*Witherbee v. Stover*, 23 Hun, 27, distinguishing the case of *Odell v. Durant*, 62 N. Y. 524.)

Fines and quarter-sales abolished.—§ 14. All fines, quarter-sales or other like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter to be made, shall be void.

[Section 15 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A reservation, in a conveyance in fee, of a right of purchase by the grantor, or his representatives, where the property is offered for sale by the grantee or his representatives, and a reservation of a right to a portion of the sale-money when the property is sold, are illegal restraints upon the power of alienation. (*DePeyster v. Michael*, 6 N. Y. 487.)

Purchase of lands of Indians.—§ 15. No purchase or contract for the sale of lands in this State, made since the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; or which may hereafter be made, of, or with the Indians, shall be valid, unless made under the authority, and with the consent of the Legislature.

[Section 16 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

While the word "Indians" is used in the plural it includes the purchase from a single Indian. (*Goodell v. Jackson*, 20 Johns. 698; *Lee v. Glover*, 8 Cow. 189.)

The policy of the state has been to prohibit all private dealings with and purchases from Indians, except under the supervision of public officials and with the consent of the legislature. (*Seneca Nation v. Christie*, 136 N. Y. 122; *Fellows v. Denniston*, 23 id. 420.)

Common law and acts of the colonial and state legislatures.—§ 16. Such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the Legislature of the colony of New York, as together did form the law of the said colony, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the resolutions of the Congress of the said colony, and of the convention of the State of New York, in force on the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, which have not since expired, or been repealed or altered; and such acts of the Legislature of this State as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this State, subject to such alterations as the Legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this Constitution, are hereby abrogated.

[Section 17 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, amended, by striking out the part of such section 17 as related to the appointment and duties of the codification commissioners.]

Only so much of the common law of England was in force in this state as was applicable to our circumstances and condition, and therefore the English doctrine of easements in light and air never prevailed. (*Myers v. Gemmel*, 10 Barb. 587.)

The English statute of charitable uses is no part of the law of this state. (*Dutch Church in Garden St. v. Mott*, 7 Paige's Ch. 77; *Holland v. Alcock*, 108 N. Y. 312, citing *Williams v. Williams*, 8 id. 525, and *Bascom v. Albertson*, 34 id. 584, and containing a collation and discussion of the nature and history of the English doctrine of charitable uses.)

The statute law of the mother country, when introduced by consent, became part of the common law of this state. (*Bogardus v. Trinity Church*, 4 Paige's Ch. 177, 198.)

An English statute which by this section is made the common law of the state will be presumed to be the common law of another state, in absence of proof to the contrary. (*Cahill Iron Works v. Pemberton*, 80 Abb. N. C. 450.)

Grants of land made by the king of Great Britain since 1775; prior grants.—§ 17. All grants of land within this State, made by the king of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, shall be null and void; but nothing contained in this Constitution shall affect any grants of land within this State, made by the authority of the said king or his predecessors, or shall annul any charters to bodies politic and corporate, by him or them made, before that day; or shall affect any such grants or charters since made by this State, or by persons acting under its authority; or shall impair the obligation of any debts contracted by the State, or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any other rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

[Section 18 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This section, by declaring null all patents of lands in the state granted by the king subsequent to October 14, 1775, impliedly confirmed those granted prior to that date. (*People v. Clark*, 10 Barb. 120; affirmed on appeal, 9 N. Y. 849.)

This section is not a restraint upon legislative power. Its object was simply to leave the charters referred to intact as far as the operation of the constitution itself was concerned. (*Demarest v. Mayor*, 74 N. Y. 161.)

L. 1873, chap. 835, abolishing the board of assistant aldermen of the city of New York, and transferring their powers and duties to the board of aldermen, is constitutional. (*Id.*)

Damages for injuries causing death.—§ 18. The right of action now existing to recover damages for injuries resulting in death, shall never be abrogated; and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to any statutory limitation.

[This section is new. By virtue of its provisions that part of section 1904 of the Code of Civil Procedure, limiting the amount of damages recoverable for negligence causing death, will be unconstitutional after January 1, 1896.]

ARTICLE II.

Qualification of voters.—SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people, provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the

return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

[Section 1 of article II of the amended constitution of 1845 amended by requiring a citizenship of ninety days, instead of ten, before election.]

Mere declaration does not constitute residence. The facts determine. (*Silvey v. Lindsay*, 107 N. Y. 59.)

Residence means the act of being seated or settled in a place. It imports not only personal presence in a place, but an attachment to it by those acts or habits which express the closest connection between a person and a place. (*Matter of Collins*, 64 How. Pr. 63.)

Residence may be acquired by living on a lighter attached to a pier. (*Id.*)

The legislature may affix ineligibility to office as a punishment for crime and not encroach upon the constitutional privilege of the elector (*Barker v. People*, 8 Cow. 686); or that no supervisor shall be superintendent of the poor. (*People, ex rel. Furman, v. Clute*, 50 N. Y. 451, 458.)

The right to vote is a political right and not within the privileges and immunities guaranteed to the citizen. (*People v. Barber*, 48 Hun, 198.)

A law prohibiting a person from voting who will not take an oath to the effect that he has always been faithful in his allegiance is unconstitutional. (*Green v. Shumway*, 89 N. Y. 425.)

A female is "a person not duly qualified to vote under the laws of this state." (*People v. Barber*, 48 Hun, 198.)

A law authorizing women to vote for school commissioners is unconstitutional, school commissioners being "thereafter made elective by the people." (*Matter of Gage*, 141 N. Y. 112.)

Persons excluded from the right of suffrage.—§ 2. No person who shall receive, accept, or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election; and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged, before the officers authorized for that purpose shall receive his vote, shall swear or affirm before such officers that he has not received or offered, does not expect to receive, has not paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, offered or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at such election, and has not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote, nor made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of such election. The Legislature shall enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime.

[Section 2 of article II of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The last sentence of the 1846 constitution was as follows: "The legislature of the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime."]

(See Penal Code, §§ 411, 41p, 41q; Election L., §§ 80, 111.)

One who has been convicted of a felony while a minor, and has served out his term before attaining majority, is disqualified as an elector. (*Hamilton v. People*, 57 Barb. 625. See *People, ex rel. Furman, v. Clute*, 50 N. Y. 451.)

Certain occupations and conditions not to affect residence.—§ 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or

lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison.

[Section 3 of article II of the amended constitution of 1846 amended by inserting after the word "asylum" the words "or other institution wholly or partly supported," and after the word "expense" the words "or by charity."]

Not applicable to fishermen who elect their residence in the place of their business. (1871.) (Opinion of Atty.-Gen. 585.)

A prisoner though not strictly confined and under an irregular or illegal commitment cannot gain a voting residence. (People v. Cady [Ct. of App.], 60 N. Y. St. Rep. 474.)

The Soldiers' Home at Bath is an "asylum" hereunder. An inmate must find his voting qualifications in other facts than a declaration of his intention to reside there. (Silvey v. Lindsay, 42 Hun, 116, affirmed in 107 N. Y. 55.)

This section does not prevent a student from abandoning his previous home and of acquiring a residence at the place where the seminary which he attends is situated. (Matter of Ward [Sp. T.], 29 Abb. N. C. 187.)

Registration and election laws to be passed.—§ 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established, and for the registration of voters; which registration shall be completed at least ten days before each election. Such registration shall not be required for town and village elections except by express provision of law. In cities and villages having five thousand inhabitants or more, according to the last preceding state enumeration of inhabitants, voters shall be registered upon personal application only; but voters not residing in such cities or villages shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the officers having charge of the registry of voters.

[Section 4 of article II of the amended constitution of 1846 amended by adding all after the word "established."]

Manner of voting.—§ 5. All elections by the citizens, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen, shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

[Section 5 of article II of the amended constitution of 1846 amended by transposing the words "shall be by ballot" from after the word "citizen" to after the word "chosen," and by adding all after the word "ballot."]

The amendment of this section authorizes the legislature to adopt a mechanical device for recording and counting votes.

Supervisors may be elected by ayes and nays, or by a show of hands, or other division, if the legislature so authorizes. (People, *ex rel.* Clancy, v. Supervisors, 189 N. Y. 524, 528.)

Registration and election boards to be bi-partisan, except at town and village elections.—§ 6. All laws creating, regulating or affecting boards or officers charged with the duty of registering voters, or of distributing ballots at the polls to voters, or of receiving, recording or

counting votes at elections, shall secure equal representation of the two political parties which, at the general election next preceding that for which such boards or officers are to serve, cast the highest and the next highest number of votes. All such boards and officers shall be appointed or elected in such manner, and upon the nomination of such representatives of said parties respectively, as the Legislature may direct. Existing laws on this subject shall continue until the Legislature shall otherwise provide. This section shall not apply to town meetings, or to village elections.

[New.]

(See Laws 1894, chapter 848.)

ARTICLE III.

Legislative powers.—SECTION 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in the Senate and Assembly.

[Section 1 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846 amended by changing the word "a" before "senate" to "the". This amendment was not referred to by the revisers, but as the people voted on the "Revised Constitution," it seems to have been effected.]

The constitution confers upon the legislature the whole legislative power, unlimited save by the restrictions of the state and federal constitutions. (*People v. West*, 106 N. Y. 293; *People, ex rel. v. Keeler*, 99 id. 463; *Bertholf v. O'Reilly*, 74 id. 509; *People, ex rel. v. Flagg*, 46 id. 401; *Bank of Chenango v. Brown*, 26 id. 467; *People v. Learned*, 5 Hun, 626.)

Subject to the limitations of the constitution, the legislature may change or abrogate a right derived from legislative authority (*People, ex rel. McCarthy, v. French*, 10 Abb. N. C. [Gen. T.] 418); may interfere with vested rights (*Butler v. Palmer*, 1 Hill, 324); may directly control the local public affairs of any civil division of the state. (*People v. Tweed*, 63 N. Y. 202.)

Under our government, the powers are divided into legislative, judicial and executive branches, each restricted to the exercise of its own legitimate functions; and unless a constitutional warrant can be found, no one of them should be permitted to be made the domain of the other. (*People, ex rel. Sabold, v. Webb* [Sp. T.], 23 N. Y. St. Rep. 325.)

The legislature may provide that an act shall take effect on the happening of a future event, certain or uncertain (*Corning v. Greene*, 28 Barb. 83; *People v. Fire Association*, 93 N. Y. 311); but, except as authorized by the constitution, cannot divide the responsibility of enacting laws as by referring their enactment to a popular vote (*Thorne v. Cramer*, 15 Barb. 112; *Bradley v. Baxter*, 15 id. 122; *People, ex rel. v. Stout*, 23 id. 349; *Corning v. Greene*, id. 83; *Barto v. Himrod*, 8 N. Y. 483); but it may enact that the electors of a village may determine what parts of the general village law shall apply to their village (*Bank of Chenango v. Brown*, 26 N. Y. 467); or that a provision is not to be effective until approved by a vote of the inhabitants of a municipality. (*Bank of Rome v. Rome*, 18 N. Y. 38.)

The legislature cannot declare in advance the effect of subsequent legislation on existing statutes. (*Mongeon v. People*, 55 N. Y. 613.)

The legislature cannot control future legislation upon matters of a public interest. (*People v. L. I. R. R. Co.*, 9 Abb. N. C. 181.)

An act authorizing the supreme court, on application, to order gates to be erected by a railroad company at a certain street, is not a delegation of legislative power. (*People v. L. I. R. R. Co.*, 184 N. Y. 506.)

The legislature may determine whether a special act is necessary. (*People v. Bowen*, 21 N. Y. 517; *U. S. Trust Co. v. Brady*, 20 Barb. 119.)

The taxing power of the legislature for public purposes is unlimited, except as restrained by the constitution. (*In re Van Antwerp*, 56 N. Y. 261; *McLaughlin v. Miller*, 124 id. 510; *State v. County of Kings*, 125 id. 812.)

Thus it may cure defects and confirm taxes where there was jurisdiction to impose them. (*People v. McDonald*, 69 id. 863; *Terrel v. Wheeler*, 123 id. 76; *Cromwell v. MacLean*, 123 id. 474.) It may confirm a tax imposed where the assessment omits property which might originally have been exempted. (*Van Deventer v. Long Island City*, 139 id. 183.) It may delegate to a municipality the power to tax for the expenses of the local government. (*Matter of Petition of Zborowski*, 68 id. 88.)

The power of the legislature to apportion taxes is as broad as the taxing power itself. (*Matter of Sackett St.*, 4 Hun, 92, affirmed in 74 N. Y. 95.)

The legislature may authorize the land of the state to be assessed for local improvements. (*Hassan et al. v. Rochester*, 67 N. Y. 528.)

The legislature may sanction an improvement or expenditure which it could previously authorize, and authorize an assessment therefor. (*Matter of Sackett St.*, etc., 74 N. Y. 95.) It cannot compel an adjoining town to be taxed for the payment of debts previously contracted by a city. (*Matter of Assessment*, 60 N. Y. 398.)

The legislature may make a tax deed of the comptroller presumptive evidence that the sale was regular. (*Hand v. Ballou*, 12 N. Y. 541.)

The legislature cannot tax imports (*People v. Maring*, 8 Keyes, 374); cannot tax national banks (*People ex rel. Gallatin Nat. Bk. v. Commissioners*, 67 N. Y. 516); but can tax capital employed in the business exporting cotton to foreign countries. (*People, ex rel. v. Bd. of Tax Comrs. of N. Y.*, 10 Hun, 255.)

The legislature may ratify and create a liability on the part of the state for property voluntarily furnished or valuable services rendered at request of a state officer. (*O'Hara v. State*, 112 N. Y. 146.) It may relinquish a claim of the state or waive its remedies for fraud. (*People v. Stephens*, 71 N. Y. 527.) It may enlarge the time within which a claim against the state may be filed, if it would not already be outlawed as between individuals. (*Parmenter v. State*, 135 id. 154.)

It cannot confer jurisdiction on the court of claims to hear or allow a claim against the state, which, as between individuals, would be barred by the statute of limitations. (*McDougall v. State*, 109 N. Y. 78; *Gates v. State*, 128 id. 221.)

The legislature may validate the act of a municipality, invalid because of procedure, where the municipality had jurisdiction of the subject-matter (*Tift v. City of Buffalo*, 82 N. Y. 204); may ratify an *ultra vires* contract for a public purpose of a municipality (*Brown v. Mayor*, etc., 63 N. Y. 239); may authorize local regulations and commit the power of making them to local bodies or the people of localities (*Tanner v. Albion*, 5 Hill, 121; *Clarke v. City of Rochester*, 28 N. Y. 605); may authorize a municipality to regulate hawking and peddling (*Village of Stamford v. Fisher*, 140 id. 187); may establish civil divisions (*People ex rel. Wood v. Draper*, 15 id. 532); may erect a county (*Rumsey v. People*, 19 id. 41), but only when it can provide for the new county taking its place in the political and judicial divisions of the state (*Lanning v. Carpenter*, 20 id. 447); may authorize a village to dissolve its incorporation (*Blauvelt v. Village of Nyack*, 9 Hun, 158); may distribute the powers of local government between county and city (*People, ex rel. Taylor*, v. *Dunlap*, 66 N. Y. 162); may provide that claims be presented to a city council for a certain time before action is brought (*Reining v. City of Buffalo*, 102 id. 808); may validate a claim against a town, supported by a moral consideration, but irregular. (*Wrought Iron Bridge Co. v. Attica*, 119 id. 204.)

The legislature cannot vest the performance of specific local and municipal duties in a state board. (*People v. Acton*, 48 Barb. 524.)

The legislature has no judicial authority and cannot control the courts in respect to the construction of statutes arising before the declaratory statute. (*Ins. Co. v. Jenkins*, 16 N. Y. 424.) It may conduct a legislative but not a judicial inquiry. (*People, ex rel. v. Webb* [Sp. T.], 23 N. Y. St. Rep. 325; *People v. Otis*, 90 N. Y. 48.)

The legislature may create inferior local courts (*Sill v. Village of Corning*, 15 N. Y. 297); may authorize city courts to issue writs of *mandamus* (*People, ex rel. v. Green*, 68 id. 295); may regulate their jurisdiction, within constitutional limitations. (*Butterfield v. Rudde*, 58 id. 489.)

The legislature may modify the rules of evidence. (*Howard v. Mcot*, 64 N. Y. 263; *People v. Turner*, 117 id. 327.) But retroactive laws of this character must be strictly construed. (*People, ex rel. v. Ryder*, 124 id. 500.)

The legislature cannot deny to a person who has been illegally deprived of his property access to the courts for relief (*Gilman v. Tucker*, 138 N. Y. 190, 202); but may deprive a party of the aid of a court of equity to remove the apparent lien of a void assessment upon his land. (*Lennon v. Mayor*, 55 N. Y. 361.)

The legislature may direct the enforcement of valid judgments by imprisonment, if property cannot be found. (*People, ex rel. Underwood, v. Daniel*, 50 N. Y. 274.)

The legislature cannot provide for the surrender of fugitives from justice of foreign countries (*People, ex rel. v. Curtis*, 50 N. Y. 321); cannot validate a void contract. (*N. Y. & Oswego R. R. Co. v. Van Horn*, 57 N. Y. 473.)

The legislature cannot infringe upon the liberty or the property rights of persons within the protection of the constitution, under the guise of the police power. (*People v. Gilson*, 109 N. Y. 389.)

The legislature cannot contingently deprive a person of property the right to which was perfect under prior laws. (*Burch v. Newbury*, 10 N. Y. 374.)

The legislature may confirm an irregular election. (*People v. Flanagan*, 66 N. Y. 237.)

The legislature may regulate or limit the height of buildings. (*People, ex rel. v. D'Oench*, 111 N. Y. 359.)

The legislature may authorize the sale of land of infants, in being or unborn (*Leggett v. Hunter*, 19 N. Y. 445); but not of adults without their consent, except for taxes or assessments. (*Brevoort v. Grace*, 53 N. Y. 245.)

The legislature may distribute the functions of supreme court commissioner, although the office has been abolished. (*Hayner v. James*, 17 N. Y. 816.)

The legislature may create a commission of investigation by joint resolution. (*People v. Learned*, 5 Hun, 626.)

The legislature cannot create a debt of the state beyond the amount authorized by the constitution. (*People v. Supervisors of Kings*, 53 N. Y. 556.)

The legislature may determine what estate shall be taken by the state in land acquired for public purposes, although the public use be not necessarily permanent. (*Eldridge v. Binghamton*, 120 N. Y. 309.)

Number and terms of senators and assemblymen.—§ 2. The Senate shall consist of fifty members, except as hereinafter provided. The senators elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five shall hold their offices for three years, and their successors shall be chosen for two years. The Assembly shall consist of one hundred and fifty members who shall be chosen for one year.

[New, superseding section 3 of article III of the amended constitution of 1866, which provided for a senate of 33 members, and an assembly of 138 members. The provision that the senate shall consist of 50 members "except as hereinafter provided," refers to the provision in the last paragraph of section 4 of this article.]

Senate districts.—§ 3. The state shall be divided into fifty districts to be called senate districts, each of which shall choose one senator. The districts shall be numbered from one to fifty, inclusive.

District number one (1) shall consist of the counties of Suffolk and Richmond.

District number two (2) shall consist of the county of Queens.

District number three (3) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number four (4) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the seventh, thirteenth, nineteenth and twenty-first wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number five (5) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the eighth, tenth, twelfth and thirtieth wards of the city of Brooklyn, and the ward of the city of Brooklyn which was formerly the town of Gravesend.

District number six (6) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the ninth, eleventh, twentieth and twenty-second wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number seven (7) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number eight (8) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-ninth wards of the city of Brooklyn, and the town of Flatlands.

District number nine (9) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the eighteenth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number ten (10) shall consist of that part of the county of New York within and bounded by a line beginning at Canal street and the Hudson river, and running thence along Canal street, Hudson street, Dominick street, Varick street, Broome street, Sullivan street, Spring street, Broadway, Canal street, the Bowery, Division street, Grand street and Jackson street, to the East river and thence around the southern end of Manhattan island, to the place of beginning, and also Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis islands.

District number eleven (11) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number ten, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Broadway and Canal street, and running thence along Broadway, Fourth street, the Bowery and Third avenue, St. Mark's place, Avenue A, Seventh street, Avenue B, Clinton street, Rivington street, Norfolk street, Division street, Bowery and Canal street, to the place of beginning.

District number twelve (12) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers ten and eleven and within and bounded by a line beginning at Jackson street and the East river, and running thence through Jackson street, Grand street, Division street, Norfolk street, Rivington street, Clinton street, Avenue B, Seventh street, Avenue A, St. Mark's place, Third avenue, East Fourteenth street to the East river, and along the East river, to the place of beginning.

District number thirteen (13) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number ten, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson river at the foot of Canal street, and running thence along Canal street, Hudson street, Dominick street, Varick street, Broome street, Sullivan street, Spring street, Broadway, Fourth street, the Bowery and Third avenue, Fourteenth street, Sixth avenue, West Fifteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Nineteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Twentieth street, and the Hudson river, to the place of beginning.

District number fourteen (14) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers twelve and thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Fourteenth street and the East river, and running thence along East Four

teenth street, Irving place, East Nineteenth street, Third avenue, East Twenty-third street, Lexington avenue, East Fifty-third street, Third avenue, East Fifty-second street, and the East river, to the place of beginning.

District number fifteen (15) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of West Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, and running thence along Sixth avenue, West Fifteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Fortieth street, Eighth avenue, and the transverse road across Central park at Ninety-seventh street, Fifth avenue, East Ninety-sixth street, Lexington avenue, East Twenty-third street, Third avenue, East Nineteenth street, Irving place and Fourteenth street, to the place of beginning.

District number sixteen (16) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at Seventh avenue and West Nineteenth street, and running thence along West Nineteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Twentieth street, the Hudson river, West Forty-sixth street, Tenth avenue, West Forty-third street, Eighth avenue, West Fortieth street and Seventh avenue, to the place of beginning.

District number seventeen (17) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number sixteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Eighth avenue and West Forty-third street, and running thence along West Forty-third street, Tenth avenue, West Forty-sixth street, the Hudson river, West Eighty-ninth street, Tenth or Amsterdam avenue, West Eighty-sixth street, Ninth or Columbus avenue, West Eighty-first street and Eighth avenue, to the place of beginning.

District number eighteen (18) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number fourteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of East Fifty-second street and the East river, and running thence along East Fifty-second street, Third avenue, East Fifty-third street, Lexington avenue, East Eighty-fourth street, Second avenue, East Eighty-third street and the East river, to the place of beginning; and also Blackwell's island.

District number nineteen (19) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number seventeen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at West Eighty-ninth street and the Hudson river, and running thence along the Hudson river and Spuyten Duyvil creek around the northern end of Manhattan island; thence southerly along the Harlem river to the north end of Fifth avenue; thence along Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, Fourth or Park avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth street, Fifth avenue, the transverse road across Central park at Ninety-seventh street, Eighth avenue, West Eighty-first street, Ninth or Columbus avenue, West Eighty-sixth street, Tenth or Amsterdam avenue and West Eighty-ninth street, to the place of beginning.

District number twenty (20) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers eighteen and fifteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Eighty-third street

and the East river, running thence through East Eighty-third street, Second avenue, East Eighty-fourth street, Lexington avenue, East Ninety-sixth street, Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth street, Fourth or Park avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth street to the Harlem river, and along the Harlem and East rivers, to the place of beginning; and also Randall's island and Ward's island.

All the above districts in the county of New York bounded upon or along the boundary waters of the county, shall be deemed to extend to the county line.

District number twenty-one (21) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers nineteen and twenty, within and bounded by a line beginning at East One Hundred and Nineteenth street and the Harlem river, and running thence along East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Fourth or Park avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, Fifth avenue and the Harlem river to the place of beginning; and all that part of the county of New York not hereinbefore described.

District number twenty-two (22) shall consist of the county of Westchester.

District number twenty-three (23) shall consist of the counties of Orange and Rockland.

District number twenty-four (24) shall consist of the counties of Dutchess, Columbia and Putnam.

District number twenty-five (25) shall consist of the counties of Ulster and Greene.

District number twenty-six (26) shall consist of the counties of Delaware, Chenango and Sullivan.

District number twenty-seven (27) shall consist of the counties of Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schoharie.

District number twenty-eight (28) shall consist of the counties of Saratoga, Schenectady and Washington.

District number twenty-nine (29) shall consist of the county of Albany.

District number thirty (30) shall consist of the county of Rensselaer.

District number thirty-one (31) shall consist of the counties of Clinton, Essex and Warren.

District number thirty-two (32) shall consist of the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

District number thirty-three (33) shall consist of the counties of Otsego and Herkimer.

District number thirty-four (34) shall consist of the county of Oneida.

District number thirty-five (35) shall consist of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

District number thirty-six (36) shall consist of the county of Onondaga.

District number thirty-seven (37) shall consist of the counties of Oswego and Madison.

District number thirty-eight (38) shall consist of the counties of Broome, Cortland and Tioga.

District number thirty-nine (39) shall consist of the counties of Cayuga and Seneca.

District number forty (40) shall consist of the counties of Chemung, Tompkins and Schuyler.

District number forty-one (41) shall consist of the counties of Steuben and Yates.

District number forty-two (42) shall consist of the counties of Ontario and Wayne.

District number forty-three (43) shall consist of that part of the county of Monroe comprising the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Rush and Webster, and the fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth wards of the city of Rochester, as at present constituted.

District number forty-four (44) shall consist of that part of the county of Monroe comprising the towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden and Wheatland, and the first, second, third, fifth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, fifteenth, nineteenth and twentieth wards of the city of Rochester, as at present constituted.

District number forty-five (45) shall consist of the counties of Niagara, Genesee and Orleans.

District number forty-six (46) shall consist of the counties of Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming.

District number forty-seven (47) shall consist of that part of the county of Erie comprising the first, second, third, sixth, fifteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards of the city of Buffalo, as at present constituted.

District number forty-eight (48) shall consist of that part of the county of Erie comprising the fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and sixteenth wards of the city of Buffalo, as at present constituted.

District number forty-nine (49) shall consist of that part of the county of Erie comprising the seventeenth, eighteenth and twenty-fifth wards of the city of Buffalo, as at present constituted; and all the remainder of the said county of Erie not hereinbefore described.

District number fifty (50) shall consist of the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus.

[New, superseding the apportionment made by Laws 1892, chap. 897.]

Enumerations and reapportionments.—§ 4. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the Secretary of State, during the months of May and June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, and in the same months every tenth year thereafter; and the said districts shall be so altered by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration, that each senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times, consist of contiguous territory, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district except to make two or more senate districts wholly in such county. No town, and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways, shall be divided in the formation of senate districts; nor shall

any district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same county, than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such district. Counties, towns or blocks which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens.

No county shall have four or more senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each senator. No county shall have more than one-third of all the senators; and no two counties or the territory thereof as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the senators.

The ratio for apportioning senators shall always be obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, by fifty, and the Senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ratio to an additional senator or senators, such additional senator or senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty senators, and the whole number of senators shall be increased to that extent.

[New, superseding section 4 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846.]

The legislature in determining the question of population is not confined to the last state census. (*De Camp v. Eveland*, 19 Barb. 81.)

This section grants to the legislature a discretion, which the court has no power to review unless it has been plainly and grossly abused. (*People, ex rel. Carter, v. Rice*, 135 N. Y. 473.)

The power of the legislature to direct an enumeration is not lost by the failure of the first legislature after the expiration of ten years to perform its duty. The duty devolves upon each succeeding legislature. (*People v. Rumsey*, 19 N. Y. 41; *People, ex rel. Carter, v. Rice*, 135 id. 473.)

Apportionment of assemblymen; creation of assembly districts.—
 § 5. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen by single districts, and shall be apportioned by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration among the several counties of the State, as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens. Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of assembly, and no county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton, until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member. But the Legislature may abolish the said county of Hamilton and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties.

The quotient obtained by dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the State, excluding aliens, by the number of members of assembly, shall be the ratio for apportionment, which shall be made as follows: One member of assembly shall be apportioned to every county, including Fulton and Hamilton as one county, containing less than the ratio and one-half over. Two members shall be apportioned to every other county. The remaining members of assembly shall be apportioned to the counties having more than

two ratios according to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Members apportioned on remainders shall be apportioned to the counties having the highest remainders on the order thereof respectively. No county shall have more members of assembly than a county having a greater number of inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Until after the next enumeration, members of the Assembly shall be apportioned to the several counties as follows: Albany county, four members; Allegany county, one member; Broome county, two members; Cattaraugus county, two members; Cayuga county, two members; Chautauqua county, two members; Chemung county, one member; Chenango county, one member; Clinton county, one member; Columbia county, one member; Cortland county, one member; Delaware county, one member; Dutchess county, two members; Erie county, eight members; Essex county, one member; Franklin county, one member; Fulton and Hamilton counties, one member; Genesee county, one member; Greene county, one member; Herkimer county, one member; Jefferson county, two members; Kings county, twenty-one members; Lewis county, one member; Livingston county, one member; Madison county, one member; Monroe county, four members; Montgomery county, one member; New York county, thirty-five members; Niagara county, two members; Oneida county, three members; Onondaga county, four members; Ontario county, one member; Orange county, two members; Orleans county, one member; Oswego county, two members; Otsego county, one member; Putnam county, one member; Queens county, three members; Rensselaer county, three members; Richmond county, one member; Rockland county, one member; St. Lawrence county, two members; Saratoga county, one member; Schenectady county, one member; Schoharie county, one member; Schuyler county, one member; Seneca county, one member; Steuben county, two members; Suffolk county, two members; Sullivan county, one member; Tioga county, one member; Tompkins county, one member; Ulster county, two members; Warren county, one member; Washington county, one member; Wayne county, one member; Westchester county, three members; Wyoming county, one member, and Yates county, one member.

In any county entitled to more than one member, the board of supervisors, and in any city embracing an entire county and having no board of supervisors, the common council, or if there be none, the body exercising the powers of a common council, shall assemble on the second Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and at such times as the Legislature making an apportionment shall prescribe, and divide such counties into assembly districts as nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as may be, of convenient and contiguous territory in as compact form as practicable, each of which shall be wholly within a senate district formed under the same apportionment, equal to the number of members of assembly to which such county shall be entitled, and shall cause to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and of the clerk of such county, a description of such districts, specifying the number of each district and of the inhabitants thereof, excluding aliens, according to the last preceding enumeration; and such apportionment and districts shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall be made, as herein provided;

but said division of the city of Brooklyn and the county of Kings to be made on the second Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, shall be made by the common council of the said city and the board of supervisors of said county, assembled in joint session. In counties having more than one senate district, the same number of assembly districts shall be put in each senate district, unless the assembly districts cannot be evenly divided among the senate districts of any county, in which case one more assembly district shall be put in the senate district in such county having the largest, or one less assembly district shall be put in the senate district in such county having the smallest number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as the case may require. No town, and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways, shall be divided in the formation of assembly districts, nor shall any district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same senate district, than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such assembly district. Towns or blocks which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens; but in the division of cities under the first apportionment, regard shall be had to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, of the election districts according to the state enumeration of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, so far as may be, instead of blocks. Nothing in this section shall prevent the division, at any time, of counties and towns, and the erection of new towns by the Legislature.

An apportionment by the Legislature, or other body, shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court, at the suit of any citizen, under such reasonable regulations as the Legislature may prescribe; and any court before which a cause may be pending involving an apportionment, shall give precedence thereto over all other causes and proceedings, and if said court be not in session it shall convene promptly for the disposition of the same.

[New, superseding section 5 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, and the assembly apportionment made by Laws of 1822, chapter 397.]

The legislature cannot alter an assembly district by changing the bounds of a city or town. (*Kinne v. City of Syracuse*, 8 Keyes, 110.)

The division by the supervisors is presumptively proper, and the presumption is not rebutted by the fact that the districts are to some extent unequal in population. (*Baird v. Supervisors*, 138 N. Y. 95, 106.)

Compensation of members.—§ 6. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars. The members of either house shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each session, on the most usual route. Senators, when the Senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments, and such members of the Assembly, not exceeding nine in number, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day.

[Section 6 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

(See Legislative Law, § 5, restricting members from receiving \$1,200 before final adjournment. For salaries of officers and employes, see Legislative Law, §§ 7-12.)

Civil appointments of members void.—§ 7. No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, or from any city government, during the time for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment shall be void.

[Section 7 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Persons disqualified from being members.—§ 8. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature, who at the time of his election, is, or within one hundred days previous thereto has been, a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer under any city government. And if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, or under any city government, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

[Section 8 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A park commissioner of the city of Hornellsville is a city officer under this section and ineligible to election to the legislature. The whole subject thoroughly discussed. (People, *ex rel.* Sherwood, v. Bd. of Canvassers, 129 N. Y. 860, 865.)

Time of elections.—§ 9. The elections of senators and members of assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, unless otherwise directed by the Legislature.

[Section 9 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Powers of each house.—§ 10. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; shall choose its own officers; and the Senate shall choose a temporary president to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall refuse to act as president, or shall act as Governor.

[Section 10 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by providing that the temporary president shall preside in the case of impeachment of the Lieutenant-governor or when he shall refuse to act.]

Infliction by law of disqualification to hold office as a punishment is not inconsistent with this section. (Barker v. People, 8 Cow. 686. See also People v. Supervisors, 8 N. Y. 817, 824; People, *ex rel.* Hatzel, v. Hall, 80 id. 117, 120.)

Journals; open sessions; adjournments.—§ 11. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.

[Section 11 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Members not to be questioned for speeches.—§ 12. For any speech or debate in either house of the Legislature, the members shall not be questioned in any other place.

[Section 12 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Bills may originate in either house.—§ 13. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other.

[Section 13 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Enacting clause of bills.—§ 14. The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

[Section 14 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

(See *Burnham v. Acton*, 35 How. Pr. 50.)

Manner of passing bills.—§ 15. No bill shall be passed or become a law unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members, in its final form, at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage, unless the Governor, or the acting Governor, shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate passage, under his hand and the seal of the State; nor shall any bill be passed or become a law, except by the assent of a majority of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature; and upon the last reading of a bill, no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the question upon its final passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

[Section 15 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846 amended. The section formerly read: "No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the legislature, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal."]

For law relating to certificates of presiding officers, see Legislative Law, § 40.

The presumption is that a law published under the authority of the government was correctly passed so far as relates to matters of form. (*People v. Supervisors of Chenango*, 8 N. Y. 317.)

It is not necessary under the constitution that the presiding officer should certify that an act was passed by a majority of all the members elected. This is presumed. (*Id.*)

It is sufficient where a bill has been passed by yeas and nays, and subsequent amendments disagreed to by the other house, if such amendments are receded from without an yeas and nays vote. (*Id.*)

The requirement that the question upon the final passage of a bill be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays be entered in the journal, is only directory. (*People v. Supervisors of Orange*, 27 Barb. 584.)

The certificate of the presiding officers of each house required by Laws 1847, chapter 253, is only presumptive evidence of the fact. If the certificate is omitted, the fact that three-fifths were present may be shown by other evidence. (*People v. Supervisors of Chenango*, 8 N. Y. 318.)

Private and local bills not to embrace more than one subject.—§ 16. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

[Section 16 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The design of this section was that no portion of the state or its people should be made the subject of legislative action without notice. (*People v. Supervisors of Chautauqua*, 43 N. Y. 10, 15; *People v. Hills*, 85 id. 449.)

No definite rule can be laid down as to what constitutes a local act, but each case must be determined upon its own circumstances. (*People, ex rel. v. Newburgh Plankroad Co.*, 86 N. Y. 1, 7.)

A general provision in a local act is valid, although not expressed in the title, and though the local provisions are void because not expressed in the title. (*Ferguson v. Ross*, 126 N. Y. 459; *People v. Supervisors of Chautauqua*, 43 id. 10; *People v. McCann*, 16 id. 58; *Williams v. People*, 24 id. 405.) The local provisions are void, if by containing general law, the act embraces more than one subject though but one local or private subject. (*People v. Supervisors of Chautauqua*, 43 N. Y. 10, 23.)

An act embracing all the cities of the state, or all things of a certain class is general, although by some limitation of population or otherwise, only a particular city or the inhabitants of a single locality receive its benefit. (*Ferguson v. Ross*, 126 N. Y. 459, 454; *People, ex rel. v. Squire*, 107 id. 598; *Matter of Church*, 92 id. 4; *Matter of Elevated R. R.*, 70 id. 327; *Treanor v. Eichhorn*, 74 Hun, 58; *Burnham v. Acton*, 7 Rob. 95.)

An act is local which in its subjects relates but to a portion of the people of the state, or to their property, and may not, either in its subject, operation or immediate and necessary results, affect the people of the state or their property in general. (*People v. Supervisors*, 43 N. Y. 21; *Kerrigan v. Force*, 68 id. 383.)

A statute, local in one sense, may in some cases be general. (*Burnham v. Acton*, 7 Rob. 95.)

An act may be public and still local. Thus the following acts though public are local and require the subject to be expressed in the title: Defining jurisdiction of local courts, amending municipal charters, regulating elections of city officers in a particular city, providing for laying out streets or highways or constructing bridges in a particular locality, taxing to pay expense of the work, regulating fees of officers in a particular county or the expenses of judicial sales therein. (*Ferguson v. Ross*, 126 N. Y. 459, 464, and cases cited.)

A statute, general in form, is not private or local, because every application must be local or private. (*Matter of N. Y. El. R. R. Co.*, 70 N. Y. 327; *Matter of Gilbert El. R. R. Co.*, id. 361.)

The legislature may make local exceptions in general laws. (*Matter of N. Y. El. R. R. Co.*, 70 N. Y. 327.)

(As to what are and what are not local acts, see *Sweet v. City of Syracuse*, 129 N. Y. 316, 331; *Waterloo, etc., Co. v. Shanahan*, 128 id. 345; *Ferguson v. Ross*, 126 id. 459, 465; *People v. Squire*, 107 id. 598; *People v. Newburgh Plankroad Co.*, 86 id. 1; *People, ex rel. Troy, etc., v. Carter*, 52 Hun, 456, affirmed in 117 N. Y. 625; *People, ex rel. Burroughs, v. Brinkerhoff*, 68 N. Y. 259; *People, ex rel. Rochester, v. Briggs*, 50 id. 553; *People v. Hills*, 85 id. 449; *Bangs v. Duckinfield*, 18 id. 592, 597; *People v. O'Brien*, 88 id. 198; *Ex parte Van Antwerp*, 56 id. 261; *Matter of Lexington Avenue*, 29 Hun, 303; *Matter of Woolsey*, 95 N. Y. 135; *Treanor v. Eichhorn*, 74 Hun, 58; *Phillips v. Schumacher*, 10 id. 405; *Matter of De Vaucense*, 81 How. Pr. 289; *Central Crosstown R. R. Co. v. Twenty-third St. R. R. Co.* [N. Y. Super. Ct.] 54 id. 168; *People v. Duffy*, 49 Hun, 276, and cases cited under section 18 of this article.)

It is necessary that the title be such as to fairly suggest or give a clue to the subject, but when that is expressed, all matters fairly and reasonably connected with it, and all measures which will or may facilitate its accomplishment, are proper to be incorporated in the act. (*Astor v. Arcade R. R. Co.*, 113 N. Y. 93, 110; *Sweet v. City of Syracuse*, 129 id. 316, 331; *Van Brunt v. Town of Flatbush*, 128 id. 50.)

Any means provided by an act for accomplishing the purpose as expressed in the title, not clearly incongruous and foreign, will not render it invalid. (*People, ex rel. etc., v. Briggs*, 50 N. Y. 553; *Kerrigan v. Force*, 68 N. Y. 384.)

The intention was to require sufficient notice of the subject of proposed legislation of a private or local character to be so expressed in the title as to put all persons concerned in proposed legislation upon their guard. (*Johnston v. Spicer*, 107 N. Y. 186; *Astor v. Arcade R. R. Co.*, 113 id. 93.)

It is not sufficient to state in the title of a local bill merely that it amends a chapter of a previous year (*People v. Hills*, 85 N. Y. 449); but it is not necessary that the most expressive title should be adopted, nor should the courts criticize too rigidly the details of a bill to find extraneous matter (*People, ex rel. Rochester, v. Briggs*, 50 N. Y. 558); "An act to amend the several acts in relation to the city of Rochester," was held sufficient. (Id.)

Cases in which it was held that the title did or did not sufficiently express the subject. (*Curtin v. Barton*, 189 N. Y. 505; *Van Brunt v. Flatbush*, 128 id. 50; *Wrought Iron Bridge Co. v. Attica*, 119 id. 204; *Astor v. Arcade R. R. Co.*, 118 id. 93, 110; *Sweet v. Syracuse*, 129 id. 331; *Cole v. State*, 102 id. 48, 58; *Water Commissioners v. Dwight*, 101 id. 9; *People, ex rel. etc., v. Squire*, 107 id. 598; *Ensign v. Barse*, 107 id. 329; *Tingue v. Port Chester*, 101 id. 294; *Matter of U. S., 96 id. 227*; *Supervisors of Seneca v. Allen*, 99 id. 582; *People v. Newburgh, etc., Co.*, 86 id. 1; *Harris v. People*, 59 id. 599; *Wensler v. People*, 58 id. 516; *People, ex rel. Comrs., v. Banks*, 67 id. 568; *Village of Gloversville v. Howell*, 70 id. 287; *People, ex rel. Rochester, v. Briggs*, 50 id. 558; *People v. O'Brien*, 88 id. 198; *People v. Hills*, 85 id. 449; *Gaskin v. Meek*, 42 id. 186; *McCabe v. Kanny*, 52 Hun, 514; *Reed v. Schmit*, 39 id. 233; *McIntyre v. Allen*, 48 id. 124; *Prentice v. Weston*, 47 id. 121, affirmed in 111 N. Y. 460.)

Existing law made applicable to be inserted.—§ 17. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of said act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

[Section 17 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This section does not require the re-enactment of general laws whenever it is necessary to resort to them to carry into effect a special statute. (*People, ex rel. Comrs., v. Banks*, 67 N. Y. 568, 575.)

Where a statute in itself grants some power, confers some right, imposes some duty, or creates some burden or obligation, it does not conflict with this section, because it refers to some other existing statute, general or local, for the purpose of pointing out the procedure, or some administrative detail, necessary for the execution of the power, the enforcement of the right, the proper performance of the duty, or the discharge of the burden or obligation. (*People, ex rel. Everson, v. Lorillard*, 185 N. Y. 285, 291; *Mallory v. Reichert*, 32 Hun, 86.)

Does not apply to an act purporting to amend existing laws. (*People, ex rel. Elec., etc., Co., v. Squires*, 107 N. Y. 602.)

Prior to this section, a repealed act might have been incorporated in an existing law by reference. (*Blauvelt v. Nyack*, 9 Hun, 153. See also *Curtin v. Barton*, 189 N. Y. 505, 514; *Matter of Application of Union Ferry Co.*, 98 id. 158; *People, ex rel. v. Hayt*, 7 Hun, 39; *Wells v. City of Buffalo*, 14 id. 488; *Matter of Mayor, etc., of New York*, 84 id. 441; *Nash v. White's Bank of Buffalo*, 37 id. 57; *S. C.*, 105 N. Y. 243; *Weinckie v. N. Y. C. & H. B. R. R. Co.*, 61 Hun, 619.)

Cases in which private and local bills shall not be passed; restrictions as to laws authorizing street railroads.—§ 18. The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases:

Changing the names of persons.

Has no application to corporations. (*Moran v. Lydecker*, 27 Hun, 585.)

Laying out, opening, altering, working or discontinuing roads, highways or alleys, or for draining swamps or other low lands.

The legislature may, nevertheless, confer the power it before possessed upon boards of supervisors. (*People, ex rel. Morrill, v. Supervisors of Queens*, 112 N. Y. 585; *People, ex rel. Comrs., v. Banks*, 67 id. 568.) Not applicable to

act laying out city street (Matter of Lexington Ave., 99 Hun, 308; Matter of Woolsey, 95 N. Y. 185, rev'g 29 Hun, 639); nor to provision in village charter authorizing board of trustees to widen a street. (People v. Lohnas, 54 Hun, 604. See also Matter of Church, 92 N. Y. 1; Treanor v. Eichhorn, 74 Hun, 58; Weinckle v. N. Y. Cent. & H. R. R. R., 61 id. 619; Swikehard v. Michels (Sp. T. Sup. Ct.), 8 Misc. Rep. 568.)

Locating or changing county seats.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Incorporating villages.

"An act to amend and consolidate the charter of the village of Waterloo" ot in violation of this provision. (Reed v. Schmit, 89 Hun, 228.)

Providing for election of members of boards of supervisors.

An act providing for the length of term of supervisors in but four counties is unconstitutional. (People, *ex rel.* v. Hoffman [Sp. T.], 60 How. Pr. 824.)

This provision applies to town, not to city, supervisors. A provision of a city charter allowing the supervisors of each ward to be "elected by the electors of each ward" is valid. (People, *ex rel.* Clancy, v. Supervisors, 139 N. Y. 524.)

Selecting, drawing, summoning or impaneling grand or petit jurors.

(See People v. Petrea, 92 N. Y. 128.)

Regulating the rate of interest on money.

The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting.

Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

An act increasing fees of sheriff of Kings county, which did not in terms apply to the sheriff in office, held constitutional. (Kerrigan v. Force, 68 N. Y. 381.) Does not apply to officers having fixed salaries (Mangam v. Brooklyn, 98 id. 585); nor to an act relating to the compensation of certain county treasurers, which does not in terms apply to county treasurers in office at the time of its passage. (Supervisors of Seneca v. Allen, 99 id. 532. See also Cole v. State, 102 id. 48; People, *ex rel.* Lynch, v. Duffy, 49 Hun, 276; Ricketts v. Mayor, 67 How. Pr. 320.)

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

An act amending an act authorizing corporations created for the transmission of letters, etc., in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, by adding the words "and to provide for the transportation of passengers in said tubes," held unconstitutional. (Astor v. Arcade R. R. Co., 113 N. Y. 98.) An act authorizing the construction of an "illustrative section" of elevated railroad, held void. (People, *ex rel.* Harvey, v. Loew, 102 id. 471.) An act extending the expired time of a railroad is invalid. (Matter of Brooklyn, etc., R. R. Co., 75 id. 335.) Authority to change motive power, although it necessitates a change of rails, is not invalid. (People v. L. I. R. R. Co. [Sp. T.] 9 Abb. N. C. 181; Matter of N. Y. El. R. R., 70 N. Y. 327, where the subject is thoroughly discussed.) The regulation of an existing right is not within this prohibition.) Gilbert El. R. R. Co. v. Anderson, 8 Abb. N. C. 434. See also Farnham v. Benedict, 107 N. Y. 159; Matter of N. Y. & L. I. Bridge Co., 54 Hun, 400.)

Granting to any private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Designed to prohibit original and independent grants. An act restricting and regulating an existing right is not within this prohibition. (*Matter of Gilbert El. R. R.*, 70 N. Y. 361. See *Matter of Application of Union Ferry Co.*, 98 id. 189; *Syracuse Water Co. v. Syracuse*, 116 id. 167, 186; *Trustees of Firemen's Fund v. Roome*, 98 id. 814; *Moran v. L. I. City*, 101 id. 489.)

Providing for building bridges, and chartering companies for such purposes, except on the Hudson river below Waterford, and on the East river, or over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the state.

It may nevertheless confer the power of local legislation in regard to building bridges upon board of supervisors. (*Town of Kirkwood v. Newbury*, 123 N. Y. 571. See *People, ex rel. Keene, v. Board of Supervisors of Queens*, 143 id. 271; *Wrought Iron Bridge Co. v. Attica*, 119 id. 204.)

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. But no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of, that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained, or in case the consent of such property owners cannot be obtained, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the department in which it is proposed to be constructed, may, upon application, appoint three commissioners who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners.

[Section 18 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846 amended by changing the words "general term of the supreme court, in the district" in the last paragraph to "appellate division of the supreme court, in the department."]

The provisions of the last paragraph of section 18 in reference to consent do not apply to the streets of New York city, the title to those streets being in the city. (*In re Gilbert El. R. R. Co.*, 70 N. Y. 361.)

This paragraph does not prevent the imposing of further conditions not inconsistent herewith. (*Matter of Thirty-fourth St. R. R. Co.*, 102 N. Y. 848.)

Refers to a part of a road as well as to a complete railroad. (*Matter of Metropolitan Transit Co.*, 111 N. Y. 588.)

The powers and franchises of street railroad corporations existing prior to January 1, 1875, may be regulated without violating this provision. (*Matter of Petition of 3rd A. R. R. Co.*, 121 N. Y. 536.)

The legislative power to authorize the construction of a street railway is subject to the limitation that the franchise is granted for public purposes. (*Fanning v. Osborne*, 102 N. Y. 441.)

Private claims not to be audited by legislature. -- § 19. The Legislature shall neither audit nor allow any private claim or account against the State, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law.

[Section 19 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

For laws creating and regulating the court of claims, see L. 1883, chap. 206; L. 1884, chap. 334; L. 1884, chap. 85; L. 1884, chap. 829; L. 1884, chap. 836; L. 1885, chap. 135; L. 1885, chap. 355; L. 1887, chap. 86, and amendatory acts [R. S., 8th ed., pp. 538-46].

This section prohibits the legislature from auditing claims, but recognizes its power to authorize appropriate tribunals to do so. (*Cole v. State*, 103 N. Y. 48, 52.)

In this respect its power is not confined to strictly legal claims. (*Id.*)

Section cited in *Swift v. State*, 89 N. Y. 66.

Two-thirds bills.—§ 20. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

[Section 9 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

(For law requiring certificate of presiding officer, see Legislative L., § 40.)

Where the appropriation is for state purposes, though the expenditure is confined to a locality, it does not require a two-thirds vote. Money may be appropriated to pay individuals for property purchased for the state or for salaries or wages without a two-thirds vote. (*Sweet v. Syracuse*, 129 N. Y. 316, 347.)

The courts may inquire whether an appropriation is public, and if private or local, whether it received the assent of two-thirds of the members of each house. (*W. W. M. Co. v. Shanahan*, 128 N. Y. 845, 858.)

The law must show on its face the requisite vote. (*People, ex rel. Purdy, v. Commissioners*, 54 N. Y. 276.) Resort may be had to the original law to determine whether it received the requisite two-thirds vote. (*Rumsey v. N. Y. & N. E. R. R. Co.*, 130 *id.* 88.) Or if the certificate is defective and does not state by what vote the bill was passed, to the journal of the house. (*Id.*)

A certificate in due form, free from defects and clerical errors, would doubtless be conclusive. (*Id.*; *People v. Devlin*, 33 N. Y. 269.)

An appropriation is local when money is to be expended in a particular locality and the people of that locality are to be directly and mainly benefited, although the public are remotely and incidentally benefited also. (*People v. Allen*, 42 N. Y. 378, 383.)

An act (L. 1868, chap. 776) vesting in a certain town real estate of the state required a two-thirds vote. (*People, ex rel. Purdy, v. Commissioners*, 54 N. Y. 276.)

An act authorizing the treasurers of certain counties to retain commissions allowed on the collection of state taxes is not within the section. (*Bd. of Supervisors of Seneca v. Allen*, 99 N. Y. 532.)

This section is no limitation on the power of the legislature to assess or tax the cost of a local improvement upon a locality. (*People, ex rel. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co. v. Havemeyer*, 47 *How. Pr.* 494, 513; *Town of Guilford v. Cornell*, 13 *Barb.* 615.)

An act declaring the arrears of salaries of county officers a county charge, and directing the board of supervisors to audit and allow their accounts therefor is not within this section. (*Morris v. People*, 3 *Den.* 881.)

The "public moneys or property" of the state means property belonging to the state strictly, such as the collected revenues of the state, the buildings owned by the state, the state canals, etc. (*Matter of the Taxpayers of Kingston [Co. Ct.]*, 40 *How. Pr.* 444.) See also *Trustees of Exempt Firemen's Fund v. Roome*, 93 N. Y. 313; *People v. Supervisors of Chenango*, 8 *id.* 324; *Englishbee v. Helmuth*, 3 N. Y. 294.)

Appropriation bills.—§ 21. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage

of such appropriation act; and every such law making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

[Section 8 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

An act directing the application of taxes assessed on railroads to the redemption of municipal bonds, not violative of this section. (*Matter of Clark v. Sheldon*, 106 N. Y. 104.)

A legacy to an unknown person paid into the treasury pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure is not within the prohibition of this section, and may be paid out without an appropriation. (*Evans v. Chapin*, 101 N. Y. 682. See also *People v. Canal Board*, 55 id. 890, 899.)

Restrictions as to provisions in the appropriation or supply bills.—§ 22. No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the annual appropriation or supply bill, unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation in the bill; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

[New.]

Certain sections not to apply to commission bills.—§ 23 Sections seventeen and eighteen of this article shall not apply to any bill, or the amendments to any bill, which shall be reported to the legislature by commissioners who have been appointed pursuant to law to revise the statutes.

[Section 25 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

In the absence of proof to the contrary it will be presumed that an act originated in a bill so reported. (*People v. Petrea*, 92 N. Y. 128, 138.)

Tax bills to state tax distinctly.—§ 24. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

[Section 20 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Applies only to a general tax upon all the property of the state, and was not intended to apply to a local tax. (*Jones v. Chamberlain*, 109 N. Y. 109; *Halem R. R. Co. v. Havemeyer*, 4 T. & C. 65.)

Applies only to the annual recurring taxes known at the time of the adoption of the provision imposed generally on all the property of the state, and not to a special tax (inheritance tax). (*Matter of McPherson*, 104 N. Y. 806.)

Does not apply to an act directing the application of railroad taxes. (*Matter of Clark v. Sheldon*, 106 N. Y. 104.)

A tax law imposing a tax of three and a half mills per dollar, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," held void. (*People, ex rel. Hopkins, v. Supervisors of Kings*, 52 N. Y. 556.)

A law imposing a tax otherwise valid is not impaired by vetoes of items in appropriation bills whereby such bills do not appropriate all the money which will probably be received under such tax. (*Matter of Attorney-General*, 58 Hun, 218.)

An act requiring insurance companies of another state to pay an amount equal to that imposed by the state of their origin on companies of this state is in the nature of a license fee and not prohibited by this section. (*People v. Fire Association of Phila.*, 92 N. Y. 811.)

Mere modification in the process of collecting a tax does not violate this section. (*People v. Supervisors of Ulster*, 36 Hun, 491, 496. See also *People, ex rel. Burrows, v. Supervisors of Orange*, 17 N. Y. 285; *Hurlburt v. Banks*, 1 Abb. N. C. 157; *Pumpelly v. Owego*, 45 How. Pr. 219; *People v. Nat. Fire Ins. Co.*, 27 Hun, 183; *People v. Floating Dry Dock Co.*, 11 Abb. N. C. 40; *Spencer v. Merchant*, 100 N. Y. 585; *W. I. B. Co. v. Town of Attica*, 119 N. Y. 204.)

When yeas and nays necessary; three-fifths to constitute quorum.—§ 25. On the final passage, in either house of the Legislature, of any act which imposes, continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust money or property, or releases, discharges or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered upon the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either house shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein.

[Section 21 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The provision requiring the presence of three-fifths has no reference to the passage of a military law by which a commutation tax is imposed. (*People v. The Supervisors of Chenango*, 8 N. Y. 817.)

Laws 1855, chapter 428, "An act for compensating parties whose property may be destroyed in consequence of mobs and riots," did not require three-fifths to constitute a quorum, although it might result in creating a local charge. (*Darlington v. Mayor, etc.*, of N. Y., 81 N. Y. 164, 185. See also *Trustees of Exempt Firemen's Fund v. Roome*, 98 id. 813; *Pumpelly v. Owego*, 45 How. Pr. 219.)

Boards of supervisors.—§ 26. There shall be in the several counties, except in cities whose boundaries are the same as those of the county, a board of supervisors, to be composed of such members, and elected in such manner, and for such period, as is or may be provided by law. In any such city the duties and powers of a board of supervisors may be devolved upon the common council or board of aldermen thereof.

[Section 23 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Local legislative powers.—§ 27. The Legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State such further powers of local legislation and administration as the Legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient.

[Section 23 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

While the legislature is prohibited from passing a local bill laying out, opening, etc., highways, it may confer such power on the boards of supervisors. (*Town of Kirkwood v. Newbury*, 122 N. Y. 571, 576; *People, ex rel. Morrill, v. Supervisors*, 112 id. 585.)

An act providing that the board of supervisors may fix salary of county treasurer is valid. (*Board of Supervisors of Seneca v. Allen*, 99 N. Y. 582.)

An act giving to boards of supervisors in counties containing a city of over 100,000, where contiguous territory has been mapped out into streets, etc., power to lay out, open and grade the same, and to assess therefor, is not a local law under this section. (*Matter of Church*, 92 N. Y. 1.)

An act authorizing boards of supervisors to make local laws for the protection of shell fish is constitutional. (*Smith v. Levinus*, 8 N. Y. 472; *Hallock v. Dominy*, 7 Hun, 52. See *People, ex rel. Martin, v. Earle*, 47 How. Pr. 453.)

Extra compensation prohibited.—§ 28. The Legislature shall not, nor shall the common council of any city, nor any board of supervisors, grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor.

[Section 24 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A resolution of the supervisors of Albany county giving a clerk to the coroners of such county, not violative of this section. (*People, ex rel. Masterson, v. Gallup* [Sp. T. Sup. Ct.], 65 How. Pr. 108; S. C. 12 Abb. N. C. 65.)

Increase of salary for remainder of term not unconstitutional. (*Truesdale v. City of Rochester*, 38 Hun, 574. See *Cole v. State*, 102 N. Y. 48, 58.)

Prison labor; contract system abolished.—§ 29. The Legislature shall, by law, provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several state prisons, penitentiaries, jails and reformatories in the State; and on and after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

[New.]

The provisions of law abrogated by this section are in Laws of 1889, chap. 362, article 3, amending the Revised Statutes.

ARTICLE IV.

Executive power.—SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a Lieutenant-Governor shall be chosen at the same time, and for the same term. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elected next preceding the time when this section shall take effect, shall hold office until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and their successors shall be chosen at the general election in that year.

[Section 1 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by changing the term of office of the governor and lieutenant-governor from three to two years.]

Qualifications of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.—§ 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, and who shall have been five years next preceding his election a resident of this state.

[Section 2 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.—§ 3. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of

choosing members of the Assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or for Lieutenant-Governor, the two houses of the Legislature at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

[Section 3 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Duties and powers of Governor; compensation.—§ 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature, or the Senate only, on extraordinary occasions. At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon, except such as the Governor may recommend for consideration. He shall communicate by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to it as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of 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 are faithfully executed. He shall receive for his services an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, and there shall be provided for his use a suitable and furnished executive residence.

[Section 4 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846 amended by a change of the word "them" to "it," referring to the legislature, in the fourth sentence.]

The governor, as commander-in-chief of the military forces of the state, has power to consolidate companies and regiments (People v. Ewen, 17 How. Pr. 375); also to disband them. (People, *ex rel.* Leo, v. Hill, 126 N. Y. 497.)

No action can be maintained to recover any part of money appropriated by law to the governor for incidental expenses; the propriety of the expenditure is discretionary and not subject to judicial cognizance. (People v. Lewis, 7 Johns. R. 72.)

The governor is not required to recommend any subject in a proclamation, convening the legislature in extraordinary session (People, *ex rel.* Carter, v. Rice, 135 N. Y. 473.)

An extraordinary session of the legislature can make a valid and constitutional apportionment. (People, *ex rel.* Carter, v. Rice, 185 N. Y. 473.)

Reprieves, commutations, and pardons to be granted by governor.—§ 5. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations, as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve.

[Section 5 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

No pardon granted to any person imprisoned for life shall restore him to the rights of any previous marriage, or to the guardianship of any children the issue of such marriage. (R. S., Pt. II, chap. 8, tit. 1, § 7; R. S., 8th ed., p. 2596.)

A pardon that contains a provision that it shall not remove disabilities is void. (*People v. Pease*, 8 Johns. Cas. 833.)

A court cannot go behind a pardon to inquire into its regularity, although fraudulently obtained. (*In re Edymoin*, 8 How. Pr. 478.)

In case of a breach of a conditional pardon, the recipient may be remanded, and the original sentence executed. (*People v. Potter*, 1 Park. Cr. 47; *Matter of Whalen*, 47 State Rep. 818.)

A statute which in terms authorizes courts of criminal jurisdiction to suspend sentence in certain cases, after conviction, is not violative of this section. (*People, ex rel. v. Court of Sessions*, 141 N. Y. 288.)

The distinction between the power to suspend sentence and the power to pardon pointed out. (*Id.*)

When lieutenant-governor to act as governor.—§ 6. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State, in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of all the military force of the State.

[Section 6 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Qualifications and duties of lieutenant-governor; succession to the governorship.—§ 7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall possess the same qualifications of eligibility for office as the Governor. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability shall cease; and if the President of the Senate for any of the above causes shall become incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of governor, the Speaker of the Assembly shall act as Governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability shall cease.

[Section 7 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by adding the provision conferring upon the speaker of the assembly the right of succession to the governorship.]

A vote of the state senate, determined by the casting vote of the president, thereof, is a majority vote. (*N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co. v. City of Dunkirk* 65 Hun, 494, 500.)

Salary of lieutenant-governor.—§ 8. The Lieutenant-Governor shall receive for his services an annual salary of five thousand dollars, and shall not receive or be entitled to any other compensation, fee or perquisite, for any duty or service he may be required to perform by the Constitution or by law.

[Section 8 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Bills to be presented to governor; approval; passage of bill by legislature if not approved.—§ 9. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the

Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to 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 the members elected to that house, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases, the votes in both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law without the approval of the Governor. No bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the Legislature, unless approved by the Governor within thirty days after such adjournment. If any bill presented to the Governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case, he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects; and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the Legislature be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If on reconsideration one or more of such items be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the same shall be part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. All the provisions of this section, in relation to bills not approved by the Governor, shall apply in cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

[Section 9 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The adjournment referred to in this section is the final adjournment at the close of the session and not the ordinary recess taken from time to time during the continuance of the session. (*Hequembourg v. City of Dunkirk*, 49 Hun, 550, following the case of *Soldiers' Voting Bill*, 45 N. H. 607.)

The power of the governor to approve and sign a bill presented to him within ten days previous to adjournment of the legislature does not cease with the adjournment. (*People v. Bowen*, 21 N. Y. 517.)

ARTICLE V.

State officers.—SECTION 1. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor shall be chosen at a general election, at the times and places of electing the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and shall hold their offices for two years, except as provided in section two of this article. Each of the officers in this article named, excepting the Speaker of the Assembly, shall, at stated times during his continuance in office, receive for his services a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during the

term for which he shall have been elected; nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation. No person shall be elected to the office of State Engineer and Surveyor who is not a practical civil engineer.

[Sections 1 and 2 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, consolidated without change.]

First election of state officers.—§ 2. The first election of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor, pursuant to this article, shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and their terms of office shall begin on the first day of January following, and shall be for three years. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and every two years thereafter, their successors shall be chosen for the term of two years.

[New.]

Superintendent of public works; appointment; powers and duties of.—§ 3. A superintendent of public works shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold his office until the end of the term of the Governor by whom he was nominated, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He shall receive a compensation to be fixed by law. He shall be required by law to give security for the faithful execution of his office before entering upon the duties thereof. He shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the repair and navigation of the canals, and also of those relating to the construction and improvement of the canals, except so far as the execution of the laws relating to such construction or improvement shall be confided to the State Engineer and Surveyor; subject to the control of the Legislature, he shall make the rules and regulations for the navigation or use of the canals. He may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require; but in case of the removal of such Superintendent of Public Works from office, the Governor shall file with the Secretary of State a statement of the cause of such removal, and shall report such removal and the cause thereof to the Legislature at its next session. The Superintendent of Public Works shall appoint not more than three assistant superintendents, whose duties shall be prescribed by him, subject to modification by the Legislature, and who shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law. They shall hold their office for three years, subject to suspension or removal by the Superintendent of Public Works, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require. Any vacancy in the office of any such assistant superintendent shall be filled for the remainder of the term for which he was appointed, by the Superintendent of Public Works; but in case of the suspension or removal of any such assistant superintendent by him, he shall at once report to the Governor, in writing, the cause of such removal. All other persons employed in the care and management of the canals, except collectors of tolls, and those in the department of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, and be subject to suspension or removal by him. The Superintendent of Public Works shall per-

form all the duties of the former Canal Commissioners and Board of Canal Commissioners, as now declared by law, until otherwise provided by the Legislature. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have power to fill vacancies in the office of Superintendent of Public Works; if the Senate be not in session, he may grant commissions which shall expire at the end of the next succeeding session of the Senate.

[Section 3 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, amended, by striking from such section the sentence abolishing the office of canal commissioner.]

Under this section, the superintendent of public works has the exclusive power to select and appoint his subordinates, and to determine as to the propriety of such appointments, and as to their qualifications. (*People, ex rel. Killeen, v. Angle*, 109 N. Y. 564.)

A superintendent of public works honestly and fairly exercising his discretion in matters pertaining to the canals, his conduct is not subject to the control or direction of the courts. (*Wright v. Shanahan*, 61 Hun, 264. See also *Yaw v. State*, 127 id. 190; *Clark v. State*, 142 id. 101.)

Superintendent of state prisons, appointment, powers and duties of—
 § 4. A Superintendent of State Prisons shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed; he shall give security in such amount, and with such sureties as shall be required by law for the faithful discharge of his duties; he shall have the superintendence, management and control of state prisons, subject to such laws as now exist or may hereafter be enacted; he shall appoint the agents, wardens, physicians and chaplains of the prisons. The agent and warden of each prison shall appoint all other officers of such prison, except the clerk, subject to the approval of the same by the Superintendent. The Comptroller shall appoint the clerks of the prisons. The Superintendent shall have all the powers and perform all the duties not inconsistent herewith, which were formerly had and performed by the Inspectors of State Prisons. The Governor may remove the Superintendent for cause at any time, giving to him a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity to be heard in his defense.

[Section 4 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The words "were formerly" in the next section to the last are new, taking the place of the words "have heretofore been." The sentence relating to the abolishing of the office of inspector of state prisons is omitted.]

The power conferred upon the superintendent of state prisons by this section is subject to regulation and control by the legislature. (*People, ex rel. Griffin, v. Lathrop*, 71 Hun, 202.)

Commissioners of the land office; of the canal fund; canal board.—
 § 5. The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor shall be the commissioners of the land office. The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General shall be the commissioners of the canal fund. The canal board shall consist of the commissioners of the canal fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Superintendent of Public Works.

[Section 5 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by striking out the words "canal commissioners" and inserting in place thereof the words "superintendent of public works," to conform with section 3 of article V, ante.]

The legislature has the power to prescribe the powers and duties of the commissioners of the land office. (*Rumsey v. N. Y. & N. E. R. R. Co.*, 130 N. Y. 88, 98.)

Powers and duties of boards.—§ 6. The powers and duties of the respective boards, and of the several officers in this article mentioned, shall be such as now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law.

[Section 6 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The provision of this section does not apply to officers created by the amendment of 1878 to article V, section 8. (*People, ex rel. Killeen, v. Angle*, 109 N. Y. 564. See also case cited under section 5.)

State treasurer, suspension by governor.—§ 7. The Treasurer may be suspended from office by the Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear to him that such Treasurer has, in any particular, violated his duty. The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office during such suspension of the Treasurer.

[Section 7 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Certain offices abolished.—§ 8. All offices for the weighing, gauging, measuring, culling or inspecting any merchandise, produce, manufacture or commodity whatever, are hereby abolished; and no such office shall hereafter be created by law; but nothing in this section contained shall abrogate any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any office for such purposes hereafter.

[Section 8 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

An act reorganizing the warden's office of the port of New York, and providing that certain officers shall have cognizance of all matters relating to the surveys of vessels and their cargoes, arriving in the port of New York, is not violative of this provision. (*Tinkham v. Tapscott*, 17 N. Y. 141.)

Civil service appointments and promotions.—§ 9. Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war, who are citizens and residents of this State, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made. Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section.

[New.]

[The following article is a substitute for article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, and the notes at the end of the following sections will only refer to similar provisions in the sections of such article.]

ARTICLE VI.

Supreme court; how constituted; judicial districts.—SECTION 1. The Supreme Court is continued with general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals as now is or may be prescribed by law not inconsistent with this article. The existing judicial districts of the State are continued until changed as hereinafter provided. The Supreme Court shall consist of the Justices now in office, and of the Judges transferred thereto by the fifth section of this article, all of whom shall continue to be Justices of the Supreme Court during their respective terms, and of twelve additional Justices who shall reside in and be chosen by the electors of, the several existing judicial districts, three in the first district, three in the second, and one in each of the other districts; and of their successors. The successors of said justices shall be chosen by the electors of their respective judicial districts. The Legislature may alter the judicial districts once after every enumeration under the Constitution, of the inhabitants of the State, and thereupon reapportion the Justices to be thereafter elected in the districts so altered.

[The number of supreme court judges is changed by this section from 46 to 76. The superior court of the city of New York, the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York, the superior court of Buffalo and the city court of Brooklyn are abolished by section 1 of this article and the judges thereof transferred to the supreme court. Sections 6 and 23 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, provide for the number of "justices now in office." For city courts see amended constitution of 1846 art. VI, § 12. See, also, L. 1863, chap. 239, § 3, E. S., 5th ed., 291.]

The jurisdiction of the supreme court cannot be limited by the legislature. (*People, ex rel. v. Nichols*, 79 N. Y. 582; *DeHart v. Hatch*, 8 Hun, 875.) Appellate jurisdiction of the court of appeals is, however, subject to regulation by the legislature. (*Butterfield v. Rudde*, 58 N. Y. 489.)

Legislature cannot confer jurisdiction upon the supreme court in admiralty cases even by stipulation. (*Bartlett v. Spicer*, 75 N. Y. 528; *Voev v. Cockroft*, 44 id. 415; *Brookman v. Hamil*, 43 id. 554; *Matter of Steamboat Josephine*, 36 id. 19; *Poole v. Kermit*, 59 id. 554.)

Legislature cannot abridge or limit jurisdiction of supreme court, and acts authorizing transfer of certain actions to marine court are unconstitutional. (*DeHart v. Hatch*, 8 Hun, 875; *Alexander v. Bennett*, 60 N. Y. 204; *People, ex rel. v. Supervisors*, 49 Hun, 476.)

Constitution does not restrict power of legislature to provide for administering both legal and equitable relief in a single suit. (*Phillips v. Gorham*, 17 N. Y. 270.)

Statute (§ 2122 of Code of Civ. Pro.) limiting remedy by *certiorari* in supreme court does not affect the constitutional provision of general jurisdiction. (*People, ex rel. v. Supervisors*, 49 Hun, 476.)

Courts are not deprived of equity jurisdiction by section 970 of the Code of Civil Procedure, directing that certain causes be tried by a jury upon the request of either party. (*Eggers v. Man. El. R. R. Co.*, 27 Abb. N. C. 463; *Underhill v. Man. El. R. R. Co.*, 27 id. 478.)

An act of legislature designating place where surplus moneys arising from the sale of lands in foreclosure or partition proceedings may be deposited does not restrict general jurisdiction of courts. (*Matter of Estate of Stillwell*, 139 N. Y. 387.)

Section 18 of the mechanics' lien law (L. 1895, chap. 342) providing for consolidation of separate actions by the court in which first action is brought, does not deprive supreme court of jurisdiction. (*Boyd v. Stewart*, 30 Abb. N. C. 127.)

Acts confining the trial of certain actions to New York city are unconstitutional as limiting the jurisdiction of the supreme court. (*Mussen v. Ausable Granite Wks.*, 68 Hun, 367; *Getman v. Mayor, etc.*, of N. Y., 66 id. 286.)

Legislature cannot require the supreme court to perform other than judicial duties. (*People, ex rel. v. Waters, 4 Misc. 1.*)

Judicial departments; appellate division, how constituted; governor to designate justices; reporter; time and place of holding courts. — § 2. The Legislature shall divide the State into four judicial departments. The first department shall consist of the county of New York; the others shall be bounded by county lines, and be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. Once every ten years the Legislature may alter the judicial departments, but without increasing the number thereof.

There shall be an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, consisting of seven Justices in the first department, and of five Justices in each of the other departments. In each department four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three shall be necessary to a decision. No more than five Justices shall sit in any case.

From all the Justices elected to the Supreme Court the Governor shall designate those who shall constitute the Appellate Division in each department; and he shall designate the Presiding Justice thereof, who shall act as such during his term of office, and shall be a resident of the department. The other Justices shall be designated for terms of five years, or the unexpired portions of their respective terms of office, if less than five years. From time to time as the terms of such designations expire, or vacancies occur, he shall make new designations. He may also make temporary designations in case of the absence or inability to act, of any Justice in the Appellate Division. A majority of the Justices designated to sit in the Appellate Division in each department shall be residents of the department. Whenever the Appellate Division in any department shall be unable to dispose of its business within a reasonable time, a majority of the Presiding Justices of the several departments at a meeting called by the Presiding Justice of the department in arrears may transfer any pending appeals from such department to any other department for hearing and determination. No Justice of the Appellate Division shall exercise any of the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court, other than those of a Justice out of court, and those pertaining to the Appellate Division or to the hearing and decision of motions submitted by consent of counsel. From and after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the Appellate Division shall have the jurisdiction now exercised by the Supreme Court at its General Terms, and by the General Terms of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, the Superior Court of the City of New York, the Superior Court of Buffalo and the City Court of Brooklyn, and such additional jurisdiction as may be conferred by the Legislature. It shall have power to appoint and remove a reporter.

The justices of the Appellate Division in each department shall have power to fix the times and places for holding Special and Trial Terms therein, and to assign the Justices in the departments to hold such terms; or to make rules therefor.

[Mostly new. The appellate division is a substitute for and has the jurisdiction of the former general term. See amended constitution of 1846, article VI, sections 7 and 23, and L. 1843, chap. 390, R. S., 8th ed., p. 291.]

Judge or justice not to sit in review; testimony in equity cases.— § 8. No Judge or Justice shall sit in the Appellate Division or in the Court of Appeals in review of a decision made by him or by any court of which he was at the time a sitting member. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and, except as herein otherwise provided, the Legislature shall have the same power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and in equity that it has heretofore exercised.

[Section 8 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. *ante*.]

An appeal from an order vacating an *ex parte* order for the examination of a person before trial may be heard before general term of which the judge who granted the original order is a member. (*Phillips v. Germania Bank*, 107 N. Y. 680. And see *Pistor v. Hatfield*, 46 *id.*, 249.)

This section does not restrict the power of the legislature to provide for equitable and legal relief in one suit. (*Phillips v. Gorham*, 17 N. Y. 270.)

Court has no power in an equity case to make a compulsory order directing testimony to be taken before a referee and the cause to be brought to trial upon the pleadings and the evidence so taken. (*Farmers' Nat. Bank of Malone v. Houston*, 44 Hun, 567.)

Terms of office; vacancies, how filled.— § 4. The official terms of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court the same shall be filled for a full term, at the next general election, happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and, until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or if not in session the Governor, may fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled.

[The first sentence of this section relating to length of term is in section 13 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846. The remainder of the section is in substance the same as section 9 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846.]

The term shall be for the full fourteen years, and no vacancy can exist longer than the term. (*People, ex rel. v. Potter*, 47 N. Y. 875.)

The words "in session" indicate a present acting or being of the senate as a body, and the governor may appoint during a long adjournment. (*People v. Fancher*, 50 N. Y. 288.)

City courts abolished; judges become justices of supreme court; salaries; jurisdiction vested in supreme court.— § 5. The Superior Court of the City of New York, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn, are abolished from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and thereupon the seals, records, papers and documents of or belonging to such courts, shall be deposited in the offices of the Clerks of the several counties in which said courts now exist; and all actions and proceedings then pending in such courts shall be transferred to the Supreme Court for hearing and determination. The Judges of said courts in office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, shall, for the remainder of the term for which they were elected or appointed, be

Justices of the Supreme Court; but they shall sit only in the counties in which they were elected or appointed. Their salaries shall be paid by the said counties respectively, and shall be the same as the salaries of the other Justices of the Supreme Court residing in the same counties. Their successors shall be elected as Justices of the Supreme Court by the electors of the judicial districts in which they respectively reside.

The jurisdiction now exercised by the several courts hereby abolished, shall be vested in the Supreme Court. Appeals from inferior and local courts now heard in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York and the Superior Court of Buffalo, shall be heard in the Supreme Court in such manner and by such Justice or Justices as the Appellate Divisions in the respective departments which include New York and Buffalo shall direct, unless otherwise provided by the Legislature.

[This section is new. See §§ 12, 13 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1864.]

Circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer abolished.— § 6. Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer are abolished from and after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. All their jurisdiction shall thereupon be vested in the Supreme Court, and all actions and proceedings then pending in such courts shall be transferred to the Supreme Court for hearing and determination. Any Justice of the Supreme Court, except as otherwise provided in this article, may hold court in any county.

[This section is new.]

Court of appeals.— § 7. The Court of Appeals is continued. It shall consist of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges now in office, who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State. The official terms of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. Five members of the court shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, clerk and attendants.

[Section 2 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by a change in the language.]

Vacancy in court of appeals, how filled.— § 8. When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term, in the office of Chief or Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, the same shall be filled, for a full term, at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or if not in session the Governor, may fill such vacancy by appointment. If any such appointment of Chief Judge shall be made from among the Associate Judges, a temporary appointment of Associate Judge shall be made in like manner; but in such case, the person appointed Chief Judge shall not be deemed to vacate his office of Associate Judge any longer than until the expiration of his appointment as Chief Judge. The powers and jurisdiction of the court shall not be suspended for want of appointment or election, when

the number of Judges is sufficient to constitute a quorum. All appointments under this section shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled.

[Section 3 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1844, amended by a change in language.]

Jurisdiction of court of appeals.—§ 9. After the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, except where the judgment is of death, shall be limited to the review of questions of law. No unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that there is evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding of fact or a verdict not directed by the court, shall be reviewed by the Court of Appeals. Except where the judgment is of death, appeals may be taken, as of right, to said court only from judgments or orders entered upon decisions of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, finally determining actions or special proceedings, and from orders granting new trials on exceptions, where the appellants stipulate that upon affirmance judgment absolute shall be rendered against them. The Appellate Division in any department may, however, allow an appeal upon any question of law which, in its opinion, ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals.

The Legislature may further restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals and the right of appeal thereto, but the right to appeal shall not depend upon the amount involved.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to orders made or judgments rendered by any General Term before the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, but appeals therefrom may be taken under existing provisions of law.

[This section is mostly new].

Judges not to hold any other office.—§ 10. The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for any of them, for any other than a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void.

[Section 10 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1844, without change.]

Power conferred upon the supreme court to appoint commissioners of estimate and assessment is not unconstitutional as conferring another office of public trust. (*Striker v. Kelly*, 7 Hill, 9. And see *Embury v. Connor*, 3 N. Y. 511.)

Nor is the duty of designating a journal for the publication of judicial notices. (*Printing Co. v. Mayor, etc. of N. Y.*, 52 Hun, 543.)

The term "office or public trust" refers to a permanent public trust or employment to be exercised generally. (*Matter of Hathaway*, 71 N. Y. 288.)

Act of 1858, allowing assessments in city of New York to be set aside by the supreme court for fraud or irregularity, is not unconstitutional as conferring new office or trust on justices of the supreme court. (*Matter of Beekman*, 10 How. Pr. 518.)

This section does not apply to a case where a judge and two others were appointed by the legislature as appraisers to fix the value of relics bought by the State. (*People, ex rel. v. Nichols*, 52 N. Y. 478.)

Removal of judges.—§ 11. Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by concurrent resolution

of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein. All other judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record, may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. But no officer shall be removed by virtue of this section except for cause, which shall be entered on the journals, nor unless he shall have been served with a statement of the cause alleged, and shall have had an opportunity to be heard. On the question of removal, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal.

[Section 11 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846 amended.]

Compensation; age restriction; assignment by governor.—§ 12. The Judges and Justices hereinbefore mentioned shall receive for their services a compensation established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, except as provided in section five of this article. No person shall hold the office of Judge or Justice of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. No judge or justice elected after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, shall be entitled to receive any compensation after the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age; but the compensation of every Judge of the Court of Appeals or Justice of the Supreme Court elected prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, whose term of office has been, or whose present term of office shall be, so abridged, and who shall have served as such Judge or Justice ten years or more, shall be continued during the remainder of the term for which he was elected; but any such Judge or Justice may, with his consent, be assigned by the Governor, from time to time, to any duty in the Supreme Court while his compensation is so continued.

[The first sentence of this section is the first sentence of section 14 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, with amendment. The sentence relating to age limitation is a re-enactment of the same provision contained in section 13 of article 6 of the amended constitution of 1846. The provisions relating to compensation and assignment to duty in the supreme court after the expiration of the age limitation are new.]

Age limitation does not apply to justices of the peace. (*Dehring v. People*, 2 T. & C. 458; *People v. Mann*, 97 N. Y. 580.)

Ten years' service need not have been rendered during the term abridged to entitle justice to compensation after expiration. (*People, ex rel. Gilbert, v. Wemple*, 125 N. Y. 485.)

Retired justice of supreme court is entitled to \$1,200 per annum, given by act of legislature for official expenses. (*People, ex rel. v. Wemple*, 115 N. Y. 802.)

Trial of impeachments.—§ 13. The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the senators or the major part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after articles of impeachment against him shall have been preferred to the Senate, until

he shall have been acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to the evidence, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

[Section 1 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846 amended.]

County courts.—§ 14. The existing County Courts are continued, and the Judges thereof now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms. In the county of Kings there shall be two County Judges and the additional County Judge shall be chosen at the next general election held after the adoption of this article. The successors of the several County Judges shall be chosen by the electors of the counties for the term of six years. County Courts shall have the powers and jurisdiction they now possess, and also original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only, where the defendants reside in the county, and in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars. The Legislature may hereafter enlarge or restrict the jurisdiction of the County Courts, provided, however, that their jurisdiction shall not be so extended as to authorize an action therein for the recovery of money only, in which the sum demanded exceeds two thousand dollars, or in which any person not a resident of the county is a defendant.

Courts of Sessions, except in the county of New York, are abolished from and after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. All the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions in each county, except the county of New York, shall thereupon be vested in the County Court thereof, and all actions and proceedings then pending in such Courts of Sessions shall be transferred to said County Courts for hearing and determination. Every County Judge shall perform such duties as may be required by law. His salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. A County Judge of any county may hold County Courts in any other county when requested by the Judge of such other county.

[Some of the provisions of this section are taken from section 75 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846. The jurisdiction is changed so that the limit is now two thousand dollars instead of one thousand, and courts of sessions are abolished and their jurisdiction conferred upon the county courts.]

Legislature cannot authorize board of supervisors to fix salary of county judge or surrogate. (*Healy v. Dudley*, 5 Lans. 115.)

When the county judge is surrogate, an administrator's bond made to run to the county judge is correct. (*Farley v. McConnell*, 53 N. Y. 680.)

Surrogates' courts; surrogates, their powers and jurisdiction; vacancies.—§ 15. The existing Surrogates' Courts are continued, and the Surrogates now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their terms. Their successors shall be chosen by the electors of their respective counties, and their terms of office shall be six years, except in the county of New York, where they shall continue to be fourteen

years. Surrogates and Surrogates' Courts shall have the jurisdiction and powers which the Surrogates and existing Surrogates' Courts now possess, until otherwise provided by the Legislature. The County Judge shall be Surrogate of his county, except where a separate Surrogate has been or shall be elected. In counties having a population exceeding forty thousand, wherein there is no separate Surrogate, the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to be Surrogate, whose term of office shall be six years. When the Surrogate shall be elected as a separate officer his salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. No County Judge or Surrogate shall hold office longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. Vacancies occurring in the office of County Judge or Surrogate shall be filled in the same manner as like vacancies occurring in the Supreme Court. The compensation of any County Judge or Surrogate shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. For the relief of Surrogates' Courts the Legislature may confer upon the Supreme Court in any county having a population exceeding four hundred thousand, the powers and jurisdiction of Surrogates, with authority to try issues of fact by jury in probate cases.

[Some of the provisions of this section are contained in section 15 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846.]

Collateral inheritance tax law confers no power upon surrogate prohibited by the constitution. (Matter of McPherson, 104 N. Y. 806.)

Local judicial officers.—§ 16. The Legislature may, on application of the board of supervisors, provide for the election of local officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties of County Judge and of Surrogate, in cases of their inability or of a vacancy, and in such other cases as may be provided by law, and to exercise such other powers in special cases as are or may be provided by law.

[Section 16 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

Under this section the legislature has power to authorize a special county judge to take a recognizance. (People v. Main, 20 N. Y. 484. And see for a general discussion of this section, People, *ex rel.* v. Townsend, 102 id. 480.)

Justices of the peace; district court justices.—§ 17. The electors of the several towns shall, at their annual town meetings, or at such other time and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect Justices of the Peace, whose term of office shall be four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, they shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification may be regulated by law. Justices of the Peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record, and their clerks may be removed for cause, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard, by such courts as are or may be prescribed by law. Justices of the Peace and District Court Justices may be elected in the different cities of this State in such manner, and with such powers, and for such terms, respectively, as are or shall be prescribed by law; all other judicial officers in cities, whose election or appointment is not otherwise

provided for in this article, shall be chosen by the electors of such cities, or appointed by some local authorities thereof.

[Section 18 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

This section does not apply to police justices in New York city, and they may be appointed. (*Wenzler v. People*, 58 N. Y. 516; *People v. Morgan*, 5 Daly. 161; affirmed, 58 N. Y. 679.) And the legislature may abolish or abridge the tenure of office of a police justice. (*Coulter v. Murray*, 15 Abb. [N. S.] 129.)

Legislature cannot provide for election of justices of the peace in any other manner or by any other locality than is prescribed in constitution. (*Geraty v. Reid*, 78 N. Y. 64.)

This section does not prevent annexing towns to cities, and in effect ending the term of a justice of the peace. (*Gertum v. Supervisors of Kings*, 109 N. Y. 170.)

An act of legislature extending the term of a district court judge is unconstitutional. (*People, ex rel. v. Bull*, 46 N. Y. 57.)

Legislature may confer powers of justices of the peace of towns upon justices in cities. (*Ostrander v. People*, 29 Hun, 518.)

Inferior local courts.—§ 18. Inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature, but no inferior local court hereafter created shall be a court of record. The Legislature shall not hereafter confer upon any inferior or local court of its creation, any equity jurisdiction or any greater jurisdiction in other respects than is conferred upon County Courts by or under this article. Except as herein otherwise provided, all judicial officers shall be elected or appointed at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

[Section 19 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The provisions that no such courts shall be courts of record or possess equity jurisdiction are new.]

An act establishing within a village a court with inferior and local jurisdiction, although he be named a justice of the peace and is given similar powers, is valid. (*People, ex rel. v. Terry*, 108 N. Y. 1; *Bocock v. Cochran*, 29 Hun, 521.)

Act creating office of police justice in village is not void as giving too broad territorial jurisdiction. (*Village of Deposit v. Vail*, 5 Hun, 810.)

Legislature has power to confer upon a local inferior court, whatever civil or criminal jurisdiction it deems best, subject to constitutional restriction. (*Anderson v. Reilly*, 66 N. Y. 189.)

This section does not authorize the legislature to provide a district for judicial purposes not bounded by town, county, village or city lines. (*People, ex rel. v. Porter*, 90 N. Y. 68.)

Jurisdiction is limited to localities for which such courts were established (*Rockwell v. Raymond*, 5 N. Y. Supp. 642); legislature may prescribe the jurisdiction. (*Connors v. Hilton*, 66 How. Pr. 144.)

Act giving exclusive jurisdiction to courts of special sessions is valid. Jurisdiction is not exclusive unless specified. (*People v. Austin*, 49 Hun, 896.)

Justices of the peace in Rochester possessing no criminal jurisdiction are inferior local courts and may be abolished (*People, ex rel. v. Common Council of Rochester*, 11 Hun, 241). (As to municipal court of Syracuse, see *Curtin v. Barton*, 189 N. Y. 505.)

The only limitation upon the jurisdiction of new magistrates created under this provision is that it be local and inferior. (*Brandon v. Avery*, 23 N. Y. 469.)

The jurisdiction of a local court must be exercised within the locality, and its process cannot be executed outside of it. (*Geraty v. Reid*, 78 N. Y. 65; *Hoag v. Lamont*, 60 id. 96; *Connor v. Hilton*, 66 How. Pr. 144.)

Clerks of courts.—§ 19. Clerks of the several counties shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. The Justices of the Appellate Division in each department shall have power to appoint and to remove a clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by said Justices. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall keep his office at the seat of government. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals and the clerks of the Appellate Division shall receive compensation to be established by law and paid out of the public treasury.

[Section 20 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The clerk of appellate division is a new office.]

No judicial officer, except justice of the peace, to receive fees; not to act as attorney or counselor.—§ 20. No judicial officer, except Justices of the Peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office; nor shall any Judge of the Court of Appeals, or Justice of the Supreme Court, or any County Judge or Surrogate hereafter elected in a county having a population exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand, practice as an attorney or counselor in any court of record in this State, or act as referee. The Legislature may impose a similar prohibition upon County Judges and Surrogates in other counties. No one shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, or, except in the county of Hamilton, to the office of County Judge or Surrogate, who is not an attorney and counselor of this State.

[This section contains the provisions of section 21 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846. The remainder of the section is new.]

Publication of statutes.—§ 21. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statutes, and shall regulate the reporting of the decisions of the courts; but all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

[Section 22 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

Terms of office of present justices of the peace and local judicial officers.—§ 22. Justices of the Peace and other local judicial officers provided for in sections seventeen and eighteen, in office when this article takes effect, shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

[Section 23 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

Courts of special sessions.—§ 23. Courts of Special Sessions shall have such jurisdiction of offenses of the grade of misdemeanors as may be prescribed by law.

[Section 24 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Section is not limited to offenses of the grade specified created by statute after the adoption of such section. (*People, ex rel. v. Dutcher*, 88 N. Y. 240.)

ARTICLE VII.

State credit not to be given.—SECTION 1. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

[Section 9 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The legislature may require insurance companies to deposit a fund with the state insurance department. (*Attorney-General v. North Am. Life Ins. Co.*, 82 N. Y. 172.)

State debts, power to contract.—§ 2. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts; but such debts, direct or contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed one million of dollars; and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

[Section 10 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Neither the legislature or any state department can create a debt or incur an obligation for or in behalf of the state, except as to the amount and in the manner provided by the constitution. (*People, ex rel. v. Supervisors of Kings Co.*, 52 N. Y. 559, 563.)

State debts to repel invasions.—§ 3. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

[Section 11 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Limitation of legislative power to create debts.—§ 4. Except the debts specified in sections two and three of this article, no debts shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by a law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election. On the final passage of such bill in either house of the Legislature, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "Shall this bill pass, and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?"

The Legislature may at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time, by law, forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law; but the tax imposed

by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted, in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision hereinbefore specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability. The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt or liability shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the repayment of such debt or liability, and for no other purpose whatever. No such law shall be submitted to be voted on, within three months after its passage, or at any general election when any other law, or any bill, or any amendment to the Constitution, shall be submitted to be voted for or against.

[Section 9 of article VII of the amended Constitution of 1846, amended by striking the words "the tenth and eleventh sections" and inserting the words "sections two and three."]

The canal law of 1851 authorizing the raising of a loan to the state on certificates pledging the canal revenues for payment of principal and interest, and excluding in terms any other liability on the part of the state than that contained in the statute, with the provision that the state shall not be liable, in any event, to make up any deficiency in the revenues, or to redeem the certificates, and that the certificates should in no event or contingency be so construed as to create a debt or liability of the state, is repugnant to this section. (*People v. Newell*, 7 N. Y. 9.)

The act of 1872, chapter 700, authorizing, subject to the approval of the people at the next general election, the creation of a debt for purposes therein named, violates this section in providing for the creation of a debt for many different objects. (*People, ex rel. Hopkins, v. Board of Supervisors of Kings Co.*, 52 N. Y. 556.)

This section only relates to state finances and taxes, and not to taxes for municipal improvements. (*People, ex rel. v. Havemeyer*, 3 Hun, 97; *People v. Supervisors of Chenango*, 8 N. Y. 817; *Darlington v. Mayor of N. Y.*, 81 id. 164.) And, therefore, the legislature may direct the issue of town bonds to defray the expense of constructing highways therein without the consent of the inhabitants of such town. (*People, ex rel. v. Flagg*, 46 id. 401.)

Sinking fund, how kept and invested.—§ 5. The sinking funds provided for the payment of interest and the extinguishment of the principal of the debts of the State shall be separately kept and safely invested, and neither of them shall be appropriated or used in any manner other than for the specific purpose for which it shall have been provided.

[Section 13 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Claims barred by statute of limitations.—§ 6. Neither the Legislature, canal board, nor any person or persons acting in behalf of the State, shall audit, allow or pay any claim which, as between citizens of the State, would be barred by lapse of time. This provision shall not be construed to repeal any statute fixing the time within which claims shall be presented or allowed, nor shall it extend to any claim duly presented within the time allowed by law, and prosecuted with due diligence from the time of such presentment. But if the claimant shall be under legal disability, the claim may be presented within two years after such disability is removed.

[Section 14 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by striking out certain provisions probably deemed obsolete.]

Under this section it is not necessary to avoid the limitations to show that presentation has been made to the board of audit or its successor the board of claims. Presentation to the legislature or to any officer or body having jurisdiction to pay, allow or act upon the claim is sufficient, if after such presentation the same has been prosecuted with reasonable diligence. (*Corkings v. State*, 99 N. Y. 491.)

This does not apply to a claim for services and materials furnished state officers, which is not enforceable in any tribunal until it receives recognition from the legislature, and the limitation does not begin to run until the enabling act has been passed. (*O'Hara v. State of N. Y.*, 113 N. Y. 146.)

Where a meritorious claim against the state was barred at the time of its submission to the board of claims by the intervention of the general statute of limitations, the legislature cannot confer power upon the board of claims to allow or pass upon such claim. (*Gates v. State*, 128 N. Y. 221.)

The legislature has the right to enlarge the time in which a claim in any particular case may be filed, provided it does not itself audit or permit any other body to audit or allow a claim which, as between citizens, is outlawed. (*Parmenter v. State*, 185 N. Y. 154, citing *Cole v. State*, 103 id. 48, 58.)

Such limitation can only be said to run against the claimant during the time which he would have been authorized to present his claim before some tribunal qualified to hear and determine his claim by an act of the legislature. (*Parmenter v. State*, 185 N. Y. 154.)

Forest preserve.—§ 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed.

[New.]

Canals, not to be sold; not applied to certain canals; disposition of funds.—§ 8. The Legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Erie canal, the Oswego canal, the Champlain canal, the Cayuga and Seneca canal, or the Black River canal; but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever. The prohibition of lease, sale or other disposition herein contained, shall not apply to the canal known as the Main and Hamburg street canal, situated in the city of Buffalo, and which extends easterly from the westerly line of Main street to the westerly line of Hamburg street. All funds that may be derived from any lease, sale or other disposition of any canal shall be applied to the improvement, superintendence or repair of the remaining portion of the canals.

[Section 6 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

Under this section the legislature cannot authorize the imposition of a tax or assessment upon lands of a canal by a municipal corporation which may result in its being sold or leased. (*Elwood v. City of Rochester*, 43 Hun, 103.)

This section does not affect the sale of abandoned canals. (*People v. Stephens*, 13 Hun, 17; *De Witt v. E. T. R. Co.*, 184 N. Y. 496; *Eldridge v. City of Binghamton*, 120 id. 809, 815.)

No citizen can acquire the prescriptive right to use the waters of the canals (*Burbank v. Fay*, 5 Lans. 897); but the legislature may authorize the use of surplus waters of canal feeders. (*Comstock v. City of Syracuse*, 5 N. Y. Supp. 874; *Sweet v. City of Syracuse*, 139 N. Y. 816.)

No tolls to be imposed; contracts for work and materials; no extra compensation.—§ 9. No tolls shall hereafter be imposed on persons or property transported on the canals, but all boats navigating the canals,

and the owners and masters thereof, shall be subject to such laws and regulations as have been or may hereafter be enacted concerning the navigation of the canals. The Legislature shall annually, by equitable taxes, make provision for the expenses of the superintendence and repairs of the canals. All contracts for work or materials on any canal shall be made with the persons who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance. No extra compensation shall be made to any contractor; but if, from any unforeseen cause, the terms of any contract shall prove to be unjust and oppressive, the canal board may, upon the application of the contractor, cancel such contract.

[Section 3 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by striking out certain obsolete provisions relating to the "canal debt sinking fund."]

A discretionary power is vested in the officers authorized to award a contract, to determine who is the "lowest bidder" and what is "adequate security." This provision should be applied according to its spirit and not literally. (People, *ex rel. v. Fay*, 8 Lans. 398; People *v. Contracting Board*, 27 N. Y. 878.)

The canal board cannot, after a contract has been awarded, increase the price of work and materials to be subsequently done or provided under such contract, even if authorized by the legislature. (People, *ex rel. v. Canal Board*, 4 Lans. 272.)

This section secures to the state a contract at the lowest prices bid, with security for its performance and the power of enforcing it against the contractor and sureties; the power of modifying such contract, or making further allowances by way of increasing prices or otherwise, has always resided in the legislature, and the provisions of this section do not interfere therewith. (People, *ex rel. v. Dayton*, 55 N. Y. 867.)

There is no restriction upon the legislature's relieving a contractor from the effect of a hard bargain. (People, *ex rel. v. Densmore*, 1 Sup. Ct. [T. & C.], 280.)

The last sentence in this section was first adopted as an amendment to this section in November, 1874, and the cases here cited, relating to the additional compensation, were decided prior to the adoption thereof, and may be affected by such amendment.

Canal improvement, and cost thereof.—§ 10. The canals may be improved in such manner as the Legislature shall provide by law. A debt may be authorized for that purpose in the mode prescribed by section four of this article, or the cost of such improvement may be defrayed by the appropriation of funds from the state treasury, or by equitable annual tax.

[New.]

ARTICLE VIII.

Corporations, formation of.—SECTION 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed.

[Section 1 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The provision of this section is permissive not mandatory. (Matter of Taxpayers of Kingston, 40 How. Pr. 444.)

An act reorganizing an old corporation is not within this section (Mosher *v. Hilton*, 15 Barb. 657); nor an act remedying a technical defect in the

organization (Syracuse City Bank v. Davis, 16 id. 188); nor an act regulating an existing corporation. (Attorney-General v. North Am. Life Ins. Co., 83 N. Y. 173.)

A special act for incorporation is not violative of this section by reason of the existence of a general law. Whether an act is necessary or not is in the discretion of the legislature. (People v. Bowen, 21 N. Y. 517.)

The legislature may by special act impose such conditions, restrictions and burdens upon railroad corporations as the public good requires. (People, *ex rel.* v. Boston & Albany R. R. Co., 70 N. Y. 569.)

The legislature may pass a special act requiring a railroad corporation organized under the general railroad act to pay a tax upon gross receipts instead of a license fee as before prescribed. Such act may be deemed an amendment of the charter of the company, and so within the power reserved to the legislature by this section. (Mayor v. Twenty-third Street R. R. Co., 118 N. Y. 811.)

Under such reserved power the legislature cannot deprive a corporation of its property, or interfere with or annul its contract with third persons. (Id., citing People v. O'Brien, 111 N. Y. 1. See People, *ex rel.* Gage, v. Lohnas, 54 Hun, 604; People v. O'Brien, 111 N. Y. 2; Booth v. R., W. & O. T. R. R. Co., 44 State Rep. 9, 11.)

Dues of corporations.—§ 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

[Section 2 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This does not include "dues" to directors. (McDowall v. Sheehan, 129 N. Y. 200.)

Corporation, definition of term.—§ 3. The term corporations as used in this article shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

[Section 3 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The provision that corporations shall be subject to be used in like cases as natural persons, is an enabling, and not a restricting one, and summary proceedings to enforce a liability are valid. (Matter of Empire City Bank, 18 N. Y. 179.)

This provision was intended to confer on corporations the capacity to be sued, not to define cases in which suits may be maintained against them. (Gray v. City of Brooklyn, 10 Abb. [N. S.] 186; Van Vranken v. City of Schenectady, 81 Hun, 516.)

A provision in a corporate charter that "all applications for injunctions" shall be made only to the supreme court is void, being a violation of this section. (Story v. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co., 3 Abb. N. C. 478.)

A statute requiring a notice before an action can be maintained against a municipal corporation because of personal injuries received from defective sidewalks, is constitutional. (Smith v. City of Rochester, 46 State Rep. 737, citing McNally v. City of Cohoes, 127 N. Y. 850.)

As to liability of joint stock associations to taxation under statutes taxing corporations, see People, *ex rel.*, Platt v. Wemple, 117 N. Y. 136; citing Waterbury v. Merchants' Union Express Company, 50 Barb. 158; Westcott v. Fargo, 6 Lans. 819; People, *ex rel.*, Winchester v. Coleman, 138 N. Y. 279.

Savings bank charters; restrictions upon trustees; special charters not to be granted.—§ 4. The Legislature shall, by general law, conform

all charters of savings banks, or institutions for savings, to a uniformity of powers, rights and liabilities, and all charters hereafter granted for such corporations shall be made to conform to such general law, and to such amendments as may be made thereto. And no such corporation shall have any capital stock, nor shall the trustees thereof, or any of them, have any interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the profits of such corporation; and no director or trustee of any such bank or institution shall be interested in any loan or use of any money or property of such bank or institution for savings. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any special charter for banking purposes; but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws.

[Section 4 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The provision relating to the granting of "special charters for banking purposes" relates to banking business that might be carried on at the time of the adoption of the provision in 1846, as authorized by the banking act, passed April 18, 1838; and, therefore, a special charter granted to the United States Deposit Company is valid. (*United States Deposit Co. v. Brady*, 20 Barb. 119; *Pardee v. Fish*, 60 N. Y. 265.)

Specie payment.—§ 5. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association or corporation, issuing bank notes of any description.

[Section 5 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Registry of bills or notes.—§ 6. The Legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes, issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

[Section 6 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Liability of stockholders of banks.—§ 7. The stockholders of every corporation and joint-stock association for banking purposes, shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

[Section 7 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

This section applies to banks chartered before the constitution of 1846. (*Matter of Reciprocity Bank*, 17 How. Pr. 323.)

The liability of a stockholder under this section is not limited to the amount of capital stock which he has agreed to pay, but it extends to an amount equal to the stock held by him and additional thereto. (*Matter of Empire City Bank*, 18 N. Y. 179; *Briggs v. Penniman*, 8 Cow. 387.)

Billholders of insolvent bank, preferred creditors.—§ 8. In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the billholders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment, over all other creditors of such bank or association.

[Section 8 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Credit or money of the state not to be given.—§ 9. Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking. This section shall not, however, prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper. Nor shall it apply to any fund or property now held, or which may hereafter be held, by the State for educational purposes.

[Section 10 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This provision has reference to moneys raised by taxation throughout the state and paid out of the state treasury, and does not prevent the legislature from authorizing a board of supervisors to impose a tax for the relief of poor through the instrumentality of a charitable institution. (*Shepherd's Fold v. Mayor, etc., of New York*, 96 N. Y. 187; *White v. The Inebriates' Home for Kings Co.*, 141 id. 128.)

Counties, cities and towns not to give or loan money or credit; limitation of indebtedness.—§ 10. No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment-rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except such as may now exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes.

Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term of the bonds issued to provide the supply of water shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or

part of a city, if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted. Whenever hereafter the boundaries of any city shall become the same as those of a county, the power of the county to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county at that time existing shall not be included as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, or any such city of this State, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt.

[Section 11 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The most important changes are: (1) applying the limitation of indebtedness to all cities and counties; (2) providing that certificates or bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, not retired within five years, water bonds, and debts incurred by a part of a city shall be included in ascertaining the power to contract further indebtedness; and (3) providing that power of a county to contract a debt shall cease when the boundaries of county and city shall become the same.]

The legislature has power to compel a town to pay bonds issued for a local improvement, although the statute under which they were issued is unconstitutional. (*Knapp v. Town of Newton*, 1 Hun, 208; *Town of Cherry Creek v. Becker*, 123 N. Y. 161.)

This section does not prohibit the legislature from enacting a statute authorizing two cities to construct a public bridge connecting them. (*People, ex rel. v. Kelly*, 76 N. Y. 475.)

An issue of bonds to raise money to make immediate payment for local improvements, to be reimbursed by a subsequent assessment on the landowners benefited is not a loaning of city "credit or money" within the prohibition of this section. (*People, ex rel. v. Banks*, 67 N. Y. 568.)

The caring for the poor of a city through the instrumentality of a private corporation is not prohibited by this section, and is not a gift of city money. (*The Shepherd's Fold v. Mayor of N. Y.*, 96 N. Y. 187.) And an act providing that a part of city excise money be paid to the use of an inebriate asylum for the care of the inebriates of a certain locality is making a provision for the support of the poor. (*White v. The Inebriate Home for Kings Co.*, 141 id. 128.)

The creation of a liability on towns for damages occasioned by defective highways and bridges is not a gift of the money or property of the towns to or in aid of an individual within the meaning of this section. (*Bidwell v. Town of Murray*, 40 Hun, 190.)

An act authorizing a town holding railroad bonds to exchange them for common stock in the same railroad is unconstitutional. (*Town of Wheatland v. Taylor*, 29 Hun, 70.)

The creation of a debt for the purchase of lands outside the city limits for a park, is for a "city purpose," and therefore valid. (*Matter of Mayor, etc., of New York*, 99 N. Y. 569.)

And the creation of a debt for the construction and operation of an electric light system by a city for its own and the use of its inhabitants is for a "city purpose." (*Hequembourg v. City of Dunkirk*, 49 Hun, 550.)

Municipalities have the right to compromise a claim which they dispute, but which in the end they deem wise and prudent to acknowledge in part. (*Hills v. Peekskill Savings Bank*, 101 N. Y. 490.)

Stocks and bonds created by the city of New York and held by the commissioners of the sinking fund are not debts to be met in the future by taxation, and are not such debts as the municipality can be called upon to pay. (*Bank for Savings in New York City v. Grace*, 102 N. Y. 818.)

The issue of bonds by a city for a water supply is for a "city purpose" and therefore not within the prohibition of this section. (*Sweet v. City of Syracuse*, 129 N. Y. 816.)

This section only imposes a limitation upon water bonds, the issue of which passes the limit of indebtedness, and water bonds issued within such limit may be made to run for a longer period than twenty years. (*City of Rochester v. Quintard*, 186 N. Y. 231.)

In determining the limit of indebtedness, the valuation of real estate in the city and county is to be taken distributively and not collectively. (*Adams v. East River Savings Inst.*, 186 N. Y. 52.)

State board of charities; state commission in lunacy; state commission of prisons.—§ 11. The Legislature shall provide for a state board of charities, which shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether state, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, excepting only such institutions as are hereby made subject to the visitation and inspection of either of the commissions hereinafter mentioned, but including all reformatories except those in which adult males convicted of felony shall be confined; a state commission in lunacy, which shall visit and inspect all institutions, either public or private, used for the care and treatment of the insane (not including institutions for epileptics or idiots); a state commission of prisons which shall visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses or debtors.

[New. For acts creating present state board of charities, see L. 1867, chap. 261; L. 1873, chap. 571, and 1878, chap. 161; R. S., 8th ed., pp. 2137-45. For acts relating to the present state commission in lunacy, see L. 1889, chap. 228, as amended by L. 1890, chap. 373; R. S., 8th ed. (Supp.), 2436.]

Boards appointed by governor.—§ 12. The members of the said board and of the said commissions shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and any member may be removed from office by the Governor for cause, an opportunity having been given him to be heard in his defense.

[New.]

Existing laws to remain in force.—§ 13. Existing laws relating to institutions referred to in the foregoing sections and to their supervision and inspection, in so far as such laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, shall remain in force until amended or repealed by the Legislature. The visitation and inspection herein provided for shall not be exclusive of other visitation and inspection now authorized by law.

[New.]

Maintenance and support of inmates of charitable institutions.—§ 14. Nothing in this Constitution contained shall prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper; or prevent any county, city, town or village from providing for the care, support, maintenance and secular education, of inmates of orphan asylums, homes for dependent children or correctional institutions, whether under public or private control. Payments by counties, cities, towns and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support and maintenance, may be authorized, but shall not be required by the Legislature.

No such payments shall be made for any inmate of such institutions who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the state board of charities. Such rules shall be subject to the control of the Legislature by general laws.

[New.]

Commissioners continued in office.—§ 15. Commissioners of the state board of charities and commissioners of the state commission in lunacy, now holding office shall be continued in office for the term for which they were appointed, respectively, unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide. The legislature may confer upon the commissions and upon the board mentioned in the foregoing sections any additional powers that are not inconsistent with other provisions of the Constitution.

[New.]

ARTICLE IX.

Common schools.—SECTION 1. The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools, wherein all the children of this State may be educated.

[New.]

Regents of the university.—§ 2. The corporation created in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, under the name of The Regents of the University of the State of New York, is hereby continued under the name of The University of the State of New York. It shall be governed and its corporate powers, which may be increased, modified or diminished by the Legislature, shall be exercised, by not less than nine regents.

[New.]

Common school, literature and the United States deposit funds.—§ 3. The capital of the common school fund, the capital of the literature fund, and the capital of the United States deposit fund, shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenue of the said common school fund shall be applied to the support of common schools; the revenue of the said literature fund shall be applied to the support of academies; and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars of the revenues of the United States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to and made part of the capital of the said common school fund.

[Section 1 of article IX of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A statute authorizing an orphan asylum to share in the common school fund would be in violation of this section. (People, *ex rel.* v. Board of Education, 18 Barb. 400.)

The manner of the disposition of the common school fund is left to the legislature. (Dallas v. Fosdick, 40 How. Pr. 249, 252.) But the legislature cannot appropriate therefrom for the construction of an astronomical observatory (People, *ex rel.* v. Allen, 43 N. Y. 404); nor for the benefit of a normal school. (Gordon v. Corne, 47 id. 608.)

The words "common schools" as used in this section mean such schools as are open to all, and not confined to any class. (People v. Board of Education, 18 Barb. 400; People, *ex rel.* v. Crissley, 45 Hun, 19.)

No aid to denominational schools.—§ 4. Neither the State nor any subdivision thereof, shall use its property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit either to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination or inspection, of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught.

[New.]

ARTICLE X.

Sheriffs, clerks of counties, district attorneys and registers; governor may remove.—SECTION 1. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, district attorneys and registers in counties having registers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every three years and as often as vacancies shall happen, except in the counties of New York and Kings, and in counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, where such officers shall be chosen by the electors once in every two or four years as the Legislature shall direct. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for the next term after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security, from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer, in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected; giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

[Section 1 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The reference to "coroners" is omitted; therefore, that office ceases to be a constitutional one and may be abolished by the legislature. The provision that in counties whose boundaries are the same as cities, these officers shall be elected for two or four years as the legislature shall direct, is new.]

Officers elected to fill vacancies serve for the full term of three years. (People v. Green, 2 Wend. 266; Coutant v. People, 11 id. 511.)

Where the constitution provides for the appointment of an officer in a particular manner the legislature has no power to create a new officer to perform the same duties, or the principal part of the same duties. (Warner v. People, 2 Denio, 272.)

An act depriving the sheriff of the custody and control of the jail and the prisoners therein deprived him of common law powers and duties pertaining to his office prior to the adoption of this section and is unconstitutional. (People, *ex rel.* v. Keeler, 29 Hun, 175.)

An act making counties liable for damages caused by mobs and riots is not in conflict with the provision that counties shall not be made liable for acts of sheriff. (Moody v. Supervisors, 46 Barb. 659.)

Appointment or election of officers, not provided for by this constitution.—§ 2. All county officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Con-

stitution, and all officers, whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct.

[Section 3 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The reservation to the electors or local authorities to elect or appoint county, city, town and village officers relates only to such officers as existed at the time of the adoption of the constitution. (*People, ex rel. v. Draper*, 15, N. Y. 582; *People v. Pinckney*, 82 id. 877; *Fire Department v. Steamship Co.* 106 id. 566.)

Firemen in cities and villages are not civil and public officers within the provisions of this section. (*People v. Pinckney*, 82 N. Y. 877.)

Office of commissioners of taxes in city of New York, comprised functions of office existing at the time of adoption of the constitution and cannot be filled by appointment of the governor. (*People v. Raymond*, 87 N. Y. 428.)

This constitutional right of local self-government cannot be evaded by a change in the name of an office, nor can an office be divided and the duties assigned to two or more officers of different names. (*People, ex rel. v. Albertson*, 55 N. Y. 50.)

Office of commissioner of records in city of New York does not supersede or interfere with that of register and is a new office. (*People, ex rel. v. Palmer*, 52 N. Y. 83.)

Act of legislature extending terms of town collectors then in office, is an attempted exercise of the power of appointment and is unconstitutional. (*People, ex rel. v. McKinney*, 52 N. Y. 874; *People, ex rel. v. Crooks*, 58 id. 648.)

Act extending the jurisdiction of park commissioners of New York city over land in Westchester authorized to be acquired by it is not violative of this section. (*Matter of Application of Mayor, etc., of New York*, 99 N. Y. 569.)

Legislature can clothe officers appointed by it for the purpose of carrying out a public improvement with power to perform acts which at the time of the adoption of the constitution was vested in local officers elected by the people, if such acts had special relation to such improvement. (*Astor v. Mayor, etc.*, 62 N. Y. 567. And see also *Fire Department v. Steamship Co.*, 106 id. 566, 577.)

And so the legislature may provide for the widening of a street in a village by the appointment of commissioners. (*People, ex rel. v. McDonald*, 69 N. Y. 862; *Hanlon v. Supervisors*, 57 Barb. 397.)

The provisions of this section include superintendents of the poor, and the legislature may direct that vacancies in such office be filled by boards of supervisors. (*People, ex rel. v. Comstock*, 78 N. Y. 856; *People, ex rel. v. Clute*, 50 id. 451, 459.)

The office of health officer of the port of New York is not a county or city officer, and the governor may appoint. (In *Matter of Whiting*, 2 Barb. 518.)

A commissioner of loans was a county officer at the time of the adoption of the constitution of 1846, and the governor cannot appoint. This does not refer to United States loan commissioners. (*Matter of Carpenter*, 7 Barb. 80.)

President *pro tempore* of board of supervisors is a county authority, and an act authorizing him to appoint commissioners is constitutional. (*Matter of Carboy*, 27 Hun, 82.)

An act creating a board of water commissioners is constitutional as creating new offices, the duties of which had not devolved upon other officers. (*Hequembourg v. Dunkirk*, 49 Hun, 550.)

Act vesting appointment of tax commissioners in city of New York upon governors was declared unconstitutional. (*People v. Raymond*, 87 N. Y. 428.)

An act providing for the appointment of pilot commissioners by the Chamber of Commerce and the presidents of the marine insurance companies is within the provisions of this section relating to the appointment of officers created by the legislature and is valid. (*Sturgis v. Spofford*, 45 N. Y. 446.)

An act directing that regulations of mayor for admission into the civil service of a city be submitted to the state board of civil service commissioners for their approval, does not interfere with the general powers of the local authorities to appoint. (*Rogers v. Common Council of Buffalo*, 128 N. Y. 178.)

Where a new town is created out of an old one, an act providing that the officers of the old shall act as the officers of the new town until the next election is constitutional. (People, *ex rel.* v. Hayt, 7 Hun, 89.)

An act transferring power from one local board to another is not contrary to this section. (Matter of Lester, 21 Hun, 180.)

The provisions of this section relate to villages incorporated since the adoption of the constitution of 1846, and the part of an act naming village officers would be unconstitutional. (People v. Blake, 49 Barb. 9.)

Trustees of school districts are not "county, city, town or village" officers, within the provisions of this section. (People, *ex rel.* v. Bennett, 54 Barb. 480.)

The office of school commissioner is created by law, and made elective by the direction of the legislature according to the alternative provided by this section, and an act permitting women to vote for a person to fill such office is unconstitutional. (Matter of Gage, 141 N. Y. 113.)

Duration of term.—§ 3. When the duration of any office is not provided by this Constitution it may be declared by law, and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment.

[Section 3 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

When the duration is once declared by law the legislature cannot extend the term of the office so as to affect the present incumbent. (People, *ex rel.* v. Bull, 46 N. Y. 57.)

Legislature may abridge the term of office either by express words or may specify an event upon the happening of which it shall end. (People, *ex rel.* v. Whitlock, 92 N. Y. 191.)

When the power of appointment is conferred in general terms and without restriction the office is held only during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. (People, *ex rel.* v. Robb, 126 N. Y. 180.)

The provision that "such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment" applies only to an office that is continuous. (Bergen v. Powell, 94 N. Y. 591.)

Time of election.—§ 4. The time of electing all officers named in this article shall be prescribed by law.

[Section 4 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Vacancies in offices, how filled.—§ 5. The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

[Section 5 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This section relates only to offices which are certain and fixed as elective offices, not of those which may become so by act of legislature, and therefore does not refer to superintendents of the poor. (People, *ex rel.* v. Comstock, 78 N. Y. 356. And see also People, *ex rel.* v. Townsend, 103 id. 430, 439.)

A construction of the provisions of this section is contained in People v. Keeler, 17 N. Y. 870.)

Political year.—§ 6. The political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January; and the Legislature shall, every year, assemble on the first Wednesday in January.

[Section 6 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The time of the assembling of the legislature is changed and made absolute.]

(For an interpretation of this section, see *People v. Supervisors of Monroe County*, 65 Hun, 268, 281.)

Removal from office for misconduct, etc.—§ 7. Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers, except judicial, whose powers and duties are not local or legislative and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal.

[Section 7 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Office deemed vacant.—§ 8. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant when no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

[Section 8 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Compensation of officers.—§ 9. No officer whose salary is fixed by the Constitution shall receive any additional compensation. Each of the other state officers named in the Constitution shall, during his continuance in office, receive a compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed; nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office as other compensation.

[Section 9 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

As to meaning of word compensation as distinguished from "allowances." (*Mangam v. City of Brooklyn*, 98 N. Y. 585, 598.)

ARTICLE XI

State militia.—SECTION 1. All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are residents of the State, shall constitute the militia, subject however, to such exemptions as are now, or may be hereafter created by the laws of the United States, or by the Legislature of this State.

[Section 1 of article XI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

Enlistment.—§ 2. The Legislature may provide for the enlistment into the active force of such other persons as may make application to be so enlisted.

[This provision is not contained in the amended constitution of 1846, although this power was impliedly granted therein.]

Organization of militia.—§ 3. The militia shall be organized and divided into such land and naval, and active and reserve forces as the Legislature may deem proper, provided however that there shall be maintained at all times a force of not less than ten thousand enlisted men, fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined and ready for active service. And it shall be the duty of the Legislature at each session to make sufficient appropriations for the maintenance thereof.

[New in terms.]

Courts-martial are necessary incidents to the "discipline" of the state militia. (*People, ex rel. v. Daniell*, 50 N. Y. 274.)

Appointment of military officers by the governor.—§ 4. The Governor shall appoint the chiefs of the several staff departments, his aides-de-camp and military secretary, all of whom shall hold office during his pleasure, their commissions to expire with the term for which the Governor shall have been elected; he shall also nominate, and with the consent of the Senate appoint, all major-generals.

[The substance of this section is contained in section 3 of article XI of the amended constitution of 1846. A portion of such section is omitted.]

The governor has no power during the recess of the senate to appoint a major-general of the national guard to fill a vacancy. (*People v. Molyneux*, 40 N. Y. 118.)

Manner of election of military officers prescribed by legislature.—§ 5. All other commissioned and non-commissioned officers shall be chosen or appointed in such manner as the Legislature may deem most conducive to the improvement of the militia, provided, however, that no law shall be passed changing the existing mode of election and appointment unless two-thirds of the members present in each house shall concur therein.

[This section is a substitute for sections 4 and 6 of article XI of the amended constitution of 1846.]

Commissioned officers; their removal.—§ 6. The commissioned officers shall be commissioned by the Governor as commander-in-chief. No commissioned officer shall be removed from office during the term for which he shall have been appointed or elected, unless by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the sentence of a court-martial, or upon the findings of an examining board organized pursuant to law, or for absence without leave for a period of six months or more.

[Section 5 of article XI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The principal change is the removal of commissioned officers upon the findings of an examining board or for absence without leave.]

A commissioned officer, rendered supernumerary by the disbandment of a military company, pursuant to Military Code, is not removed from office within the meaning of this section. (*People, ex rel. v. Hill*, 126 N. Y. 497; *People, ex rel. v. Ewen*, 17 How. Pr. 875.)

ARTICLE XII.

Organization of cities and villages.—SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessmen and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations.

[Section 9 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This provision is merely a direction to the legislature for the exercise of a power which had been restricted by former constitutions. (*Bank of Chenango v. Brown*, 26 N. Y. 467.)

This section authorizes the legislature to restrict the power of incurring indebtedness by municipal corporations, and the degree of such restriction is

in the discretion of the legislature. (*Sweet v. City of Syracuse*, 129 N. Y. 816, 831.)

The legislature is not prohibited from authorizing a municipal corporation to incur an indebtedness of a new and unusual character. (*Bank of Rome v. City of Rome*, 18 N. Y. 88; *Grant v. Courter*, 24 Barb. 282; *Benson v. Mayor of Albany*, id. 248.)

By this section local legislative powers may be delegated to villages and cities. (*Consumers' Gas Co. v. Spring Co.*, 61 Hun, 185; *Wallerstein v. Judge*, 24 State Rep. 814.)

Classification of cities; general and special city laws; special city laws; how passed by legislature and acceptance by cities.—§ 2. All cities are classified according to the latest state enumeration, as from time to time made, as follows: The first class includes all cities having a population of two hundred and fifty thousand, or more; the second class, all cities having a population of fifty thousand and less than two hundred and fifty thousand; the third class, all other cities. Laws relating to the property, affairs or government of cities, and the several departments thereof, are divided into general and special city laws; general city laws are those which relate to all the cities of one or more classes; special city laws are those which relate to a single city, or to less than all the cities of a class. Special city laws shall not be passed except in conformity with the provisions of this section. After any bill for a special city law, relating to a city, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, the house in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the mayor of such city, and within fifteen days thereafter the mayor shall return such bill to the house from which it was sent, or if the session of the Legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated, to the Governor, with the mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same.

In every city of the first class, the mayor, and in every other city, the mayor and the legislative body thereof concurrently, shall act for such city as to such bill; but the Legislature may provide for the concurrence of the legislative body in cities of the first class. The Legislature shall provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning any such bill in every city to which it relates, before action thereon. Such a bill, if it relates to more than one city, shall be transmitted to the mayor of each city to which it relates, and shall not be deemed accepted unless accepted as herein provided, by every such city. Whenever any such bill is accepted as herein provided, it shall be subject as are other bills, to the action of the Governor. Whenever, during the session at which it was passed, any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates, or within such fifteen days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and it shall then be subject as are other bills, to the action of the Governor. In every special city law which has been accepted by the city or cities to which it relates, the title shall be followed by the words "accepted by the city," or "cities," as the case may be; in every such law which is passed without such acceptance, by the words "passed without the acceptance of the city," or "cities," as the case may be.

[New.]

Election of city officers, when to be held; extension and abridgment of terms.—§ 3. All elections of city officers, including supervisors and judicial officers of inferior local courts, elected in any city or part of a city, and of county officers elected in the counties of New York and Kings, and in all counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year, and the term of every such officer shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year. The terms of office of all such officers elected before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, whose successors have not then been elected, which under existing laws would expire with an even-numbered year, or in an odd-numbered year and before the end thereof, are extended to and including the last day of December next following the time when such terms would otherwise expire; the terms of office of all such officers, which under existing laws would expire in an even-numbered year, and before the end thereof, are abridged so as to expire at the end of the preceding year. This section shall not apply to any city of the third class, or to elections of any judicial officer, except judges and justices of inferior local courts.

[New.]

ARTICLE XIII.

Oath of office.—SECTION 1. Members of the Legislature, and all officers executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as shall be by law exempted shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____, according to the best of my ability;" and all such officers who shall have been chosen at any election shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation above prescribed, together with the following addition thereto, as part thereof:

"And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute any money, or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote," and no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust.

[Section 1 of article XII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A statute which requires an applicant for appointment to a position in a public office to show his fitness therefor is not an illegal test within the meaning of the provision of this section. (*Rogers v. Common Council of City of Buffalo*, 128 N. Y. 178.)

The excise commissioners' test oath required by section 8 of chapter 168 of the Laws of 1890 is repugnant to this section. (*People, ex rel. v. Palen*, 74 Hun, 289.)

Official bribery and corruption.—§ 2. Any person holding office under the laws of this State who, except in payment of his legal salary, fees or perquisites, shall receive or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, anything of value or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act, or with the express or implied understanding that his official action or omission to act is to be in any degree influenced thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a felony. This section shall not affect the validity of any existing statute in relation to the offense of bribery.

[Section 1 of article XV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Offer or promise to bribe.—§ 3. Any person who shall offer or promise a bribe to an officer, if it shall be received, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and liable to punishment, except as herein provided. No person offering a bribe shall, upon any prosecution of the officer for receiving such bribe, be privileged from testifying in relation thereto, and he shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor, if he shall testify to the giving or offering of such bribe. Any person who shall offer or promise a bribe, if it be rejected by the officer to whom it was tendered, shall be deemed guilty of an attempt to bribe, which is hereby declared to be a felony.

[Section 2 of article XV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Person bribed or offering a bribe may be a witness.—§ 4. Any person charged with receiving a bribe, or with offering or promising a bribe, shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf in any civil or criminal prosecution therefor.

[Section 3 of article XV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Free passes, franking privileges, etc., not to be received by public officer; penalty.—§ 5. No public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, under the laws of this State, shall directly or indirectly ask, demand, accept, receive or consent to receive for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination in passenger, telegraph or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another. A person who violates any provision of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney-General. Any corporation, or officer or agent thereof, who shall offer or promise to a public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination, shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment except as herein provided. No person, or officer or agent of a corporation, giving any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination hereby prohibited, shall be privileged from testifying in relation thereto, and he shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor if he shall testify to the giving of the same.

[New.]

Removal of district attorney for failure to prosecute; expenses of prosecutions for bribery.—§ 6. Any district attorney who shall fail faithfully to prosecute a person charged with the violation in his

county of any provision of this article which may come to his knowledge, shall be removed from office by the Governor, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. The expenses which shall be incurred by any county, in investigating and prosecuting any charge of bribery or attempting to bribe any person holding office under the laws of this State within such county, or of receiving bribes by any such person in said county, shall be a charge against the State, and their payment by the State shall be provided for by law.

[Section 4 of article XV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This section only refers to investigations in bribery proceedings, and an act providing that all the costs and expenses of an investigation of charges against a county officer be borne by the county is not contrary thereto. (*People, ex rel. v. Supervisors, 89 Hun, 442.*)

ARTICLE XIV.

Amendments to constitution, how proposed, voted upon and ratified.—SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, and the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the Legislature so next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people for approval in such manner and at such times as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution from and after the first day of January next after such approval.

[Section 1 of article XIII of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

Future constitutional conventions; how called; election of delegates; compensation; quorum; submission of amendments; officers; rules; vacancies; taking effect.—§ 2. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and every twentieth year thereafter, and also at such times as the Legislature may by law provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors of the State; and in case a majority of the electors voting thereon shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the electors of every senate district of the State, as then organized, shall elect three delegates at the next ensuing general election at which members of the Assembly shall be chosen, and the electors of the State voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall convene at the capitol on the first Tuesday of April next ensuing after their election, and shall continue their session until the business of such convention shall have been completed. Every delegate shall receive for his services the same compensation and the same mileage as shall

then be annually payable to the members of the Assembly. A majority of the convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted for approval to the electors as hereinafter provided, unless by the assent of a majority of all the delegates elected to the convention, the yeas and nays being entered on the journal to be kept. The convention shall have the power to appoint such officers, employés and assistants as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation and to provide for the printing of its documents, journal and proceedings. The convention shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, choose its own officers, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members. In case of a vacancy, by death, resignation or other cause, of any district delegate elected to the convention, such vacancy shall be filled by a vote of the remaining delegates representing the district in which such vacancy occurs. If such vacancy occurs in the office of a delegate-at-large, such vacancy shall be filled by a vote of the remaining delegates-at-large. Any proposed constitution or constitutional amendment which shall have been adopted by such convention, shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the State at the time and in the manner provided by such convention, at an election which shall be held not less than six weeks after the adjournment of such convention. Upon the approval of such constitution or constitutional amendments, in the manner provided in the last preceding section, such constitution or constitutional amendment, shall go into effect on the first day of January next after such approval.

[The part of this section relating to the calling of future conventions is substantially the same as section 3 of article XIII of the amended constitution of 1846. The remainder of the section is new.]

Amendments of convention and legislature submitted coincidentally.— § 3. Any amendment proposed by a constitutional convention relating to the same subject as an amendment proposed by the Legislature, coincidentally submitted to the people for approval at the general election held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, or at any subsequent election, shall, if approved, be deemed to supersede the amendment so proposed by the legislature.

[New.]

ARTICLE XV.

Time of taking effect.—SECTION 1. This Constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, except as herein otherwise provided.

Done in Convention at the Capitol in the city of Albany, the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and nineteenth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE,

President and Delegate-at-Large.

CHARLES ELLIOTT FITCH,

Secretary.

**SCHEDULE SHOWING SOURCES OF SECTIONS OF THE NEW YORK STATE
CONSTITUTION OF 1894.**

Constitution of 1894.		Constitution of 1846, amended.	
Article	I, Sec. 1.....	Article	I, Sec. 1.
	I, 2.....		I, 2.
	I, 3.....		I, 3.
	I, 4.....		I, 4.
	I, 5.....		I, 5.
	I, 6.....		I, 6.
	I, 7.....		I, 7, amended.
	I, 8.....		I, 8.
	I, 9.....		I, 10, amended.
	I, 10.....		I, 11.
	I, 11.....		I, 12.
	I, 12.....		I, 13.
	I, 13.....		I, 14.
	I, 14.....		I, 15.
	I, 15.....		I, 16.
	I, 16.....		I, 17, amended.
	I, 17.....		I, 18.
	I, 18.....		
	II, 1.....	New.	
	II, 2.....	Article II,	1, amended.
	II, 3.....	II,	2, amended in language.
	II, 4.....	II,	3, amended.
	II, 5.....	II,	4, amended.
	II, 6.....	II,	5, amended.
	II, 7.....	New.	
	III, 1.....	Article III,	1.
	III, 2.....	New. Superseding article	III, sec. 2.
	III, 3.....	New. " "	III, 3.
	III, 4.....	New. " "	III, 4.
	III, 5.....	New. " "	III, 5.
	III, 6.....	Article III, Sec.	6.
	III, 7.....	III,	7.
	III, 8.....	III,	8.
	III, 9.....	III,	9.
	III, 10.....	III,	10, amended.
	III, 11.....	III,	11.
	III, 12.....	III,	12.
	III, 13.....	III,	13.
	III, 14.....	III,	14.
	III, 15.....	III,	15, amended.
	III, 16.....	III,	16.
	III, 17.....	III,	17.
	III, 18.....	III,	18, amended in language.
	III, 19.....	III,	19.
	III, 20.....	I,	9.
	III, 21.....	VII,	8.
	III, 22.....	New.	
	III, 23.....	Article III,	25.
	III, 24.....	III,	20.

Constitution of 1894.		Constitution of 1946, amended.	
Article III, Sec. 25	.....	Article III, Sec. 21.	
III, 26	.....	III, 22.	
III, 27	.....	III, 23.	
III, 28	.....	III, 24.	
III, 29	.....	New.	
IV, 1	.....	Article IV, 1,	amended.
IV, 2	.....	IV, 2.	
IV, 3	.....	IV, 3.	
IV, 4	.....	IV, 4.	
IV, 5	.....	IV, 5.	
IV, 6	.....	IV, 6.	
IV, 7	.....	IV, 7,	amended.
IV, 8	.....	IV, 8.	
IV, 9	.....	IV, 9.	
V, 1	.....	V, 1,	amended.
V, 2	.....	New.	
V, 3	.....	Article V, 3,	amended in language.
V, 4	.....	V, 4,	amended in language.
V, 5	.....	V, 5,	amended in language.
V, 6	.....	V, 6.	
V, 7	.....	V, 7.	
V, 8	.....	V, 8.	
V, 9	.....	New.	
VI, 1	.....	Partly new, superseding article VI, sec. 6.	
VI, 2	.....	Mostly new, superseding article VI, secs. 7 and 28.	
VI, 3	.....	Article VI, Sec. 8,	amended.
VI, 4	.....	VI, 9,	amended.
VI, 5	.....	New. Repealing article VI, sec. 12.	
VI, 6	.....	New.	
VI, 7	.....	Article VI, Sec. 2,	amended.
VI, 8	.....	VI, 3,	amended.
VI, 9	.....	New.	
VI, 10	.....	Article VI, Sec. 10.	
VI, 11	.....	VI, 11,	amended.
VI, 12	.....	Partly new, superseding article VI, secs. 13 and 14.	
VI, 13	.....	Article VI, Sec. 1.	
VI, 14	.....	VI, 15,	amended.
VI, 15	.....	Partly new, and see article VI, sec. 15.	
VI, 16	.....	Article VI, Sec. 16,	amended.
VI, 17	.....	VI, 18,	amended.
VI, 18	.....	VI, 19,	amended.
VI, 19	.....	VI, 20,	amended.
VI, 20	.....	Partly new, superseding article VI, sec. 21.	
VI, 21	.....	Article VI, Sec. 23,	amended.
VI, 22	.....	VI, 25,	amended.
VI, 23	.....	VI, 26.	
VII, 1	.....	VII, 9.	
VII, 2	.....	VII, 10.	
VII, 3	.....	VII, 11.	

Constitution of 1904.		Constitution of 1846, amended.	
Article VII, Sec. 4.....		Article VII, Sec. 12, amended in language.	
VII, 5.....		VII, 13.	
VII, 6.....		VII, 14, amended.	
VII, 7.....	New.		
VII, 8.....	Article VII,	6, amended.	
VII, 9.....	VII,	8, amended.	
VII, 10.....	New.		
VIII, 1.....	Art. VIII,	1.	
VIII, 2.....	VIII,	2.	
VIII, 3.....	VIII,	3.	
VIII, 4.....	VIII,	4.	
VIII, 5.....	VIII,	5.	
VIII, 6.....	VIII,	6.	
VIII, 7.....	VIII,	7, amended.	
VIII, 8.....	VIII,	8.	
VIII, 9.....	VIII,	10.	
VIII, 10.....	VIII,	11, amended.	
VIII, 11-15...	New.		
IX, 1.....	New.		
IX, 2.....	New.		
IX, 3.....	Article IX,	1.	
IX, 4.....	New.		
X, 1.....	Article X,	1, amended.	
X, 2.....	X,	2.	
X, 3.....	X,	3.	
X, 4.....	X,	4.	
X, 5.....	X,	5.	
X, 6.....	X,	6, amended.	
X, 7.....	X,	7.	
X, 8.....	X,	8.	
X, 9.....	X,	9.	
XI, 1.....	XI,	1, amended.	
XI, 2.....	XI,	2, amended.	
XI, 3.....	XI,	3, amended.	
XI, 4.....	XI,	4, amended.	
XI, 5.....	XI,	5, amended.	
XI, 6.....	XI,	6, amended.	
XII, 1.....	VIII,	9.	
XII, 2.....	New.		
XII, 3.....	New.		
XIII, 1.....	Art. XII,	1.	
XIII, 2.....	XV,	1.	
XIII, 3.....	XV,	2.	
XIII, 4.....	XV,	3.	
XIII, 5.....	New.		
XIII, 6.....	Art. XV,	4.	
XIV, 1.....	XIII,	1, amended.	
XIV, 2.....	XIII,	2, amended.	
XIV, 3.....	New.		
XV, 1.....	Art. XIV,	12.	

SCHEDULE SHOWING DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS OF THE NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION OF 1846, AMENDED.

Constitution of 1846, amended.		Constitution of 1894.			
Art.	I, Sec.	1.....	Re-enacted in Art.	I, Sec.	1.
	I,	2.....	"	I,	2.
	I,	3.....	"	I,	3.
	I,	4.....	"	I,	4.
	I,	5.....	"	I,	5.
	I,	6.....	"	I,	6.
	I,	7.....	Amended by	I,	7.
	I,	8.....	Re-enacted in	I,	8.
	I,	9.....	"	III,	20.
	I,	10.....	Amended by	I,	9.
	I,	11.....	Re-enacted in	I,	10.
	I,	12.....	"	I,	11.
	I,	13.....	"	I,	12.
	I,	14.....	"	I,	13.
	I,	15.....	"	I,	14.
	I,	16.....	"	I,	15.
	I,	17.....	Amended by	I,	16.
	I,	18.....	Re-enacted in	I,	17.
	II,	1.....	Amended by	II,	1.
	II,	2.....	"	II,	2.
	II,	3.....	"	II,	3.
	II,	4.....	"	II,	4.
	II,	5.....	"	II,	5.
	III,	1.....	Re-enacted in	III,	1.
	III,	2.....	Superseded by	III,	2.
	III,	3.....	"	III,	3.
	III,	4.....	"	III,	4.
	III,	5.....	"	III,	5.
	III,	6.....	Re-enacted in	III,	6.
	III,	7.....	"	III,	7.
	III,	8.....	"	III,	8.
	III,	9.....	"	III,	9.
	III,	10.....	Amended by	III,	10.
	III,	11.....	Re-enacted in	III,	11.
	III,	12.....	"	III,	12.
	III,	13.....	"	III,	13.
	III,	14.....	"	III,	14.
	III,	15.....	Amended by	III,	15.
	III,	16.....	Re-enacted in	III,	16.
	III,	17.....	"	III,	17.
	III,	18.....	Amended by	III,	18.
	III,	19.....	Re-enacted in	III,	19.
	III,	20.....	"	III,	24.
	III,	21.....	"	III,	25.
	III,	22.....	"	III,	26.
	III,	23.....	"	III,	27.
	III,	24.....	"	III,	28.

Constitution of 1844, amended.		Constitution of 1894.	
Art. III, Sec. 25.....	Re-enacted in Art.	III, Sec. 23.	
IV, 1.....	Amended by	IV, 1.	
IV, 2.....	Re-enacted in	IV, 2.	
IV, 3.....	“	IV, 3.	
IV, 4.....	“	IV, 4.	
IV, 5.....	“	IV, 5.	
IV, 6.....	“	IV, 6.	
IV, 7.....	Amended by	IV, 7.	
IV, 8.....	Re-enacted in	IV, 8.	
IV, 9.....	“	IV, 9.	
V, 1.....	Amended by	V, 1.	
V, 2.....	“	V, 1, 2.	
V, 3.....	Amended in language, article V, section 3.		
V, 4.....	“ “ article V, section 4.		
V, 5.....	“ “ article V, section 5.		
V, 6.....	Re-enacted in Art.	V, Sec. 6.	
V, 7.....	“	V, 7.	
V, 8.....	“	V, 8.	
VI, 1.....	“	VI, 13.	
VI, 2.....	Amended by	VI, 7.	
VI, 3.....	“	VI, 8.	
VI, 4.....	(Causes referred to commissioners of appeals.) Abrogated.		
VI, 5.....	(Commissioners of appeals.)	Abrogated.	
VI, 6.....	Superseded by Art.	VI, Sec. 1.	
VI, 7.....	“	VI, 2.	
VI, 8.....	Amended by	VI, 3.	
VI, 9.....	“	VI, 4.	
VI, 10.....	Re-enacted in	VI, 10.	
VI, 11.....	Amended by	VI, 11.	
VI, 12.....	(City courts) repealed by article VI, sec. 5.		
VI, 13.....	Superseded by Art.	VI, Sec. 12.	
VI, 14.....	“	VI, 12.	
VI, 15.....	Amended by	VI, 14.	
VI, 16.....	“	VI, 16.	
VI, 17.....	(Question of election or appointment of judges.)	Abrogated.	
VI, 18.....	Amended by Art.	VI, Sec. 17.	
VI, 19.....	“	VI, 18.	
VI, 20.....	“	VI, 19.	
VI, 21.....	Superseded by	VI, 20.	
VI, 22.....	“	VI, 9.	
VI, 23.....	Amended by	VI, 21.	
VI, 24.....	(First election of judges.)	Abrogated.	
VI, 25.....	Amended by Art.	VI, Sec. 22.	
VI, 26.....	Re-enacted in	VI, 23.	
VII, 1.....	(Canal debt, etc.)	Abrogated.	
VII, 2.....	(General fund debt, etc.)	Abrogated.	
VII, 3.....	Amended by Art.	VII, Sec. 9.	

Constitution of 1846, amended.	Constitution of 1864.
Art. VII, Sec. 4.....	(Loans to incorporated companies.) Abrogated.
VII, 5.....	(Provisions for payment of canal debt.) Abrogated.
VII, 6.....	Re-enacted in Art. VII, Sec. 8.
VII, 7.....	(Salt springs.) Abrogated.
VII, 8.....	Re-enacted in Art. III, Sec. 21.
VII, 9.....	" VII, 1.
VII, 10.....	" VII, 2.
VII, 11.....	" VII, 3.
VII, 12.....	Amended in language article VII, sec. 4.
VII, 13.....	Re-enacted in Art. VII, Sec. 5.
VII, 14.....	Amended by VII, 6.
VIII, 1.....	Re-enacted in VIII, 1.
VIII, 2.....	" VIII, 2.
VIII, 3.....	" VIII, 3.
VIII, 4.....	" VIII, 4.
VIII, 5.....	" VIII, 5.
VIII, 6.....	" VIII, 6.
VIII, 7.....	Amended by VIII, 7.
VIII, 8.....	Re-enacted in VIII, 8.
VIII, 9.....	" XII, 1.
VIII, 10.....	" VIII, 9.
VIII, 11.....	" VIII, 10.
IX, 1.....	" IX, 3.
X, 1.....	Amended by X, 1.
X, 2.....	Re-enacted in X, 2.
X, 3.....	" X, 3.
X, 4.....	" X, 4.
X, 5.....	" X, 5.
X, 6.....	Amended by X, 6.
X, 7.....	Re-enacted in X, 7.
X, 8.....	" X, 8.
X, 9.....	" X, 9.
XI, 1.....	Superseded by XI, 1.
XI, 2.....	" XI, 5.
XI, 3.....	Amended by XI, 4.
XI, 4.....	" XI, 5.
XI, 5.....	" XI, 6.
XI, 6.....	Superseded by XI, 5.
XII, 1.....	Re-enacted in XIII, 1.
XIII, 1.....	Amended by XIV, 1.
XIII, 2.....	" XIV, 2.
XIV, 1.....	(First election of senators, etc.) Abrogated.
XIV, 2.....	(First election of governor and lieutenant-governor.) Abrogated.
XIV, 3.....	(State officers to remain in office.) Abrogated.
XIV, 4.....	(First election of judges, etc.) Abrogated.
XIV, 5.....	(Pending suits.) Abrogated.
XIV, 6.....	(Masters in chancery.) Abrogated.

Constitution of 1844, amended.		Constitution of 1864.	
Art. XIV, Sec. 7.....	(Vacancy in office of chancellor.)	Abrogated.	
XIV, 8.....	(Offices abolished.)	Abrogated.	
XIV, 9.....	(Chancellors and justices eligible.)	Abrogated.	
XIV, 10.....	(Expiration of term.)	Abrogated.	
XIV, 11.....	(Judicial officers may take fees.)	Abrogated.	
XIV, 12.....	(Local courts.)	Abrogated.	
XIV, 13.....	Amended by Art.	XV, Sec. 1.	
XV, 1.....	Re-enacted in	XIII, 2.	
XV, 2.....	"	XIII, 3.	
XV, 3.....	"	XIII, 4.	
XV, 4.....	"	XIII, 6.	

VOTE OF THE PEOPLE
UPON THE
CONSTITUTION AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

Nov. 4, 1845.	For convention to consider and alter Constitution.....	218,257
	Against.....	88,860
Nov. 8, 1846.	For amended Constitution.....	221,528
	Against.....	92,436
Feb. 15, 1854.	For amendment of section 3 of article 7, for speedy completion of canals.....	185,771
	Against.....	60,526
Nov. 6, 1866.	For a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same.....	852,854
	Against.....	256,364
Nov. 2, 1869.	For the amended Constitution.....	228,935
	Against.....	290,456
" "	For the amended Judiciary article.....	247,240
	Against.....	240,442
" "	For a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property.....	183,812
	Against.....	273,260
" "	For the property qualification for colored men.....	282,408
	Against.....	249,802
Nov. 5, 1872.	For amendment of article 6, relating to Commission of Appeals.....	176,038
	Against.....	9,196
Nov. 4, 1873.	For appointment of Judges of Court of Appeals and of Supreme Court.....	115,837
	Against.....	819,979
" "	For appointment of Judges of county and certain city courts.....	110,725
	Against.....	819,660
Nov. 3, 1874.	For amendment of article 2.....	357,633
	Against.....	177,033
" "	For amendment of article 3, sections 1 to 8.....	325,904
	Against.....	206,023

Nov. 3, 1874.	For amendment of article 8, sections 17 to 25.....	435,313
	Against.....	98,050
“ “	For amendment of article 4.....	336,197
	Against.....	196,125
“ “	For amendment of article 7.....	428,190
	Against.....	104,189
“ “	For amendment of article 8, sections 4 and 11.....	337,891
	Against.....	194,234
“ “	For amendment of article 8, section 10.....	336,237
	Against.....	195,047
“ “	For amendment of article 10.....	335,543
	Against.....	194,333
“ “	For amendment of article 12.....	332,514
	Against.....	179,365
“ “	For new article 15.....	351,693
	Against.....	177,923
“ “	For new article 16.....	446,883
	Against.....	85,753
Nov. 7, 1876.	For amendment of article 5, section 3.....	533,153
	Against.....	81,833
“ “	For amendment of article 5, section 4.....	530,226
	Against.....	80,358
Nov. 4, 1879.	For amendment of article 6, section 6.....	95,331
	Against.....	25,578
Nov. 2, 1880.	For amendment of article 6, sections 12 and 13.....	231,908
	Against.....	111,225
Nov. 7, 1882.	For amendment of section 3 of article 7.....	436,105
	Against.....	163,151
“ “	For amendment of article 6.....	248,784
	Against.....	75,644
Nov. 4, 1884.	For amendment of section 11 of article 8.....	499,661
	Against.....	9,161
Nov. 2, 1886.	For a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same.....	*574,993
	Against.....	†30,766
Nov. 6, 1888.	For the proposed amendment to section 6 of article 6 ...	‡998,114
	Against.....	§55,823

* Including 218,376 informal votes.

† Including 137,418 informal votes.

‡ Including 3,735 informal votes.

§ Including 5,679 informal votes.

Nov. 6, 1894.	For Revised Constitution	410,097
	Against	327,403
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Nov. 6, 1894.	For Legislative Apportionment	404,835
	Against	350,625
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Nov. 6, 1894.	For Canal Improvement	443,088
	Against	327,645
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COUNTIES OF NEW YORK IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CREATION.

COUNTY.	No.	Formed from.	Date of creation.
Albany	1	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Dutchess.....	2	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Kings	3	(Original)	November 1, 1683
New York	4	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Orange	5	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Queens	6	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Richmond.....	7	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Suffolk	8	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Ulster	9	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Westchester.....	10	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Montgomery.....	11	Albany	March 12, 1772
Washington.....	12	Albany	April 4, 1788
Columbia	13	Albany	March 7, 1788
Ontario	14	Washington	January 27, 1789
Rensselaer	15	Montgomery	February 7, 1791
Saratoga	16	Albany	February 7, 1791
Herkimer	17	Albany	February 16, 1791
Otsego	18	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Tioga	19	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Onondaga	20	Montgomery	March 5, 1794
Schoharie	21	Herkimer	April 6, 1796
Steuben	22	Albany and Otsego	March 18, 1796
Delaware	23	Ontario	March 10, 1797
Rockland	24	Ulster and Otsego	February 23, 1798
Chenango	25	Orange	March 15, 1798
Oneida	26	Tioga and Herkimer	March 15, 1798
Essex	27	Herkimer	March 1, 1799
Cayuga	28	Clinton	March 8, 1799
Greene	29	Onondaga	March 3, 1802
St. Lawrence	30	Albany and Ulster	March 30, 1802
Genesee	31	Clinton	March 24, 1804
Seneca	32	Ontario	March 26, 1805
Jefferson	33	Cayuga	March 26, 1805
Lewis	34	Oneida	March 26, 1805
Madison	35	Oneida	March 26, 1805
Broome	36	Chenango	March 26, 1805
Allegany	37	Tioga	April 7, 1808
Cattaraugus	38	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Chautauque	39	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Franklin	40	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Niagara	41	Clinton	March 11, 1808
Oortland	42	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Schenectady.....	43	Onondaga	April 8, 1808
Sullivan.....	44	Albany	March 27, 1809
Fulton	45	Ulster	June 12, 1812
Warren	46	Dutchess	March 12, 1812
Oswego	47	Washington	March 12, 1812
Hamilton	48	Oneida and Onondaga	April 12, 1814
Tompkins	49	Montgomery	April 7, 1817
Livingston.....	50	Cayuga and Seneca	February 23, 1821
Monroe	51	Genesee and Ontario	February 23, 1821
Eric	52	Genesee and Ontario	April 2, 1821
Yates	53	Niagara	February 8, 1828
Wayne	54	Ontario	April 11, 1828
Orleans	55	Ontario and Seneca	November 12, 1828
Chemung	56	Genesee	March 29, 1838
Fulton	57	Tioga	April 18, 1838
Wyoming	58	Montgomery	April 14, 1841
Schoyler	59	Genesee	April 17, 1844
Schoyler	60	Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins	April 17, 1844

THE STATE SENATE.

Its History — Membership under Various Apportionments — Present Senate.

The Lieutenant-Governor is, *ex officio*, presiding officer of the Senate. He can not participate in debates, nor vote, except in cases of a tie. In his absence the Senate elects one of its own members to act as president, *pro tem.*, and while so acting he has the right to vote. Under the first Constitution the Senate consisted of twenty-four members, apportioned among four great districts. After the first election they were divided by lot into four classes, so that the terms of six should expire each year. An additional Senator was to be added to each district whenever, by a septennial census, it was shown that the number of electors in the district had increased one-twenty-fourth. This increase was to be allowed until the number reached 100.

The census of 1795 made the number forty-three. In 1801, the rule being found unequal in its operation, the Constitution was amended so as to fix the number permanently at thirty-two, which has ever since been retained.

The principal change made by the Constitution of 1821, in the legislative branch of the government, was the election of State officers by joint ballot, and the conferring of the appointing power upon the Governor and Senate. The following officers were thus appointed, besides several local and minor officers: * Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Judges of County Courts,

Surrogates, Masters and Examiners in Chancery, Notaries Public, Supreme Court Commissioners, Loan Commissioners, Inspectors and Measurers for commercial purposes, Recorders and Marshals of cities, Commissioners of Deeds in this State, Superintendent of Salt Springs, Harbor Masters, Port Wardens and Pilots, Directors in certain Banks, Inspectors and Clerks of Prisons, Indian agents, etc., Inspectors of turnpikes, Canal Appraisers, Major-Generals, Brigade Inspectors and Chiefs of the Staff departments, except Adjutant-General (appointed by the Governor) and Commissary-General. At the time of the adoption of the new Constitution, 2,238 officers were thus appointed.

The power of appointment by the Governor and Senate is limited to Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Prisons, Superintendents of the Bank and Insurance Departments, Railroad Commissioners, Capitol Commissioner, Commissioners of Claims, Civil Service Commissioners, Commissioners in Lunacy, Commissioner of Statistics of Labor, Members of Board of State Charities, State Assessors, Trustees of Asylums for Idiots and Insane, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters of New York, Health Officer and Captain of the Port of New York, Commissioners of Emigration, and other civil officers, Major-Generals and Commissary-General.

* See Documents, Convention of 1846, Vol. 1, No. 41, for a list of these officers in each county.

When deliberating upon appointments to office, the Senate is said to be in *executive session*, and they usually on such occasions sit with closed doors; their votes and debates are not preserved, and their proceedings are recorded separately in volumes kept by their clerk. Executive sessions of the Senate have been repeatedly convened at times when the Legislature was not in session, and when important offices were to be filled.

The State was divided into eight great Senatorial districts, each of which was entitled to four Senators, one being

elected every year. Term of office, four years. Under the present Constitution, the Senate consists of fifty members, who are elected each even year, one in each Senatorial district. The Senate districts must consist of contiguous territory, and no county can be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. A census is required to be taken every ten years (1875, 1885, etc.), and an apportionment must be made by the Legislature at its first session after the return of every enumeration.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

First Constitution.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT. *By Constitution*—Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk and Westchester—entitled to nine Senators. *Act of February 7, 1791*—Same counties—entitled to eight Senators. *Act of March 4, 1793*—Same counties—entitled to nine Senators until 1808, and to five from 1808 to 1815. *Act of April 17, 1815*—Dutchess, Kings, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester—entitled to six Senators.

MIDDLE DISTRICT. *By Constitution*—Dutchess, Orange and Ulster—entitled to six Senators. *Act of February 7, 1791*—Same counties and same representation. *Act of March 4, 1793*—Columbia, Dutchess, Orange and Ulster; Delaware from March 10, 1797, 1; Chenango from March 15, 1798, 1; Greene from March 25, 1800, 1; Sullivan from March 27, 1803, 1—entitled to twelve Senators until 1808, and to seven from 1808 to 1815. *Act of April 17, 1815*—Albany, Chenango, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Orange, Otsego, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster—entitled to nine Senators.

EASTERN DISTRICT. *By Constitution*—Charlotte, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Columbia, from April 4, 1793, —entitled to three Senators. *Act of February 7, 1791*—Clinton, Columbia, Rensselaer and Washington—entitled to five Senators. *Act of March 4, 1793*—Albany, Clinton, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, from March 1, 1793, 1; Montgomery from 1801, Franklin from March 11, 1804, 1; Schenectady from March 7, 1809, 1; and Warren from March 12, 1813, 1—entitled to eleven Senators until 1808, and eight from

1808 to 1815. *Act of April 17, 1815*—Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Montgomery, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren, Washington and Hamilton, from April 12, 1816, 1—entitled to eight Senators.

WESTERN DISTRICT. *By Constitution*—Albany, Tryon 4, and Ontario from January 27, 1789, 1—entitled to six members. *Act of February 7, 1791*—Albany, Herkimer, Montgomery, Ontario, Otsego, Saratoga, Toga from February 16, 1791, 1; Onondaga from March 5, 1794, and Schoharie from April 6, 1796, 1—entitled to five members. *Act of March 4, 1793*—Allegany, Herkimer, Montgomery until 1803; Onondaga, Ontario, Otsego, Schoharie, Toga, Steuben from March 18, 1798, 1; Oneida from March 15, 1798, 1; Cayuga from March 8, 1799, 1; St. Lawrence from March 3, 1803, 1; Genesee from March 30, 1804, 1; Seneca from March 29, 1804, 1; Jefferson and Lewis from March 28, 1805, 1; Madison and Lewis from March 21, 1806, 1; Broome from March 22, 1806, 1; Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara from March 11, 1808, 1; and Cortland from April 8, 1808, 1—entitled to eleven members until 1807, nine from 1807 until 1808, and twelve from 1808 to 1815. *Act of April 17, 1815*—Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauque, Cortland, Genesee, Madison, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Steuben, Toga, Oswego, from March 1, 1816, 1, and Tompkins from April 17, 1817, 1—entitled to nine members.

Second Constitution.

1. Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk and New York, until Act passed May 23, 1836; Kings, Richmond and New York after that date.

2. Dutchess, Putnam, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester, until April 16, 1836, when Delaware was annexed, and May 23, 1836, when Queens and Suffolk were added and Delaware transferred.

3. Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schenectady and Schoharie, until May 23, 1836, when Delaware was annexed.

4. Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Warren and Washington, until May 23, 1836, when Herkimer was added, and April 18, 1838, when Fulton was annexed.

1 Date of organization.
3 Now in Vermont

2 Now Washington county
4 Name changed to Montgomery April 2, 1794.

5. Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida and Oswego, until May 13, 1836, when Otsego was annexed and Herkimer transferred.
 6. Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga and Tompkins, until April 18, 1836, when Steuben was annexed and Delaware transferred; March 30, 1836, Chemung was added, and May 23 of the same year, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Livingston and Steuben were annexed and Otsego and Cortland transferred.
 7. Cayuga, Onondaga, Ontario, and Seneca,

until February 5, 1837, when Yates was added; April 11, 1837, when Wayne was annexed, and May 23, 1836, when Cortland was added.

8. Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara and Steuben, until November 13, 1834, when Orleans was added; April 18, 1836, when Steuben was transferred, and May 23, 1836, when Allegany, Cattaraugus and Livingston were transferred, and May 14, 1841, when Wyoming was annexed.

Constitution of 1846.

1 Queens, Richmond, Suffolk.	16 Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery.
2 Kings.	17 Delaware, Schoharie.
3 New York, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th wards.	18 Chenango, Otsego.
4 New York, 7th, 10th, 12th and 17th wards.	19 Oneida.
5 New York, 8th, 9th and 14th wards.	20 Madison, Oswego.
6 New York, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d wards.	21 Jefferson, Lewis.
7 Putnam, Rockland, Westchester.	22 Onondaga.
8 Columbia, Dutchess.	23 Broome, Cortland, Tioga.
9 Orange, Sullivan.	24 Cayuga, Wayne.
10 Greene, Ulster.	25 Seneca, Tompkins, Yates.
11 Albany, Schenectady.	26 Chemung, Steuben.
12 Rensselaer.	27 Monroe.
13 Saratoga, Washington.	28 Genesee, Niagara, Orleans.
14 Clinton, Essex, Warren.	29 Livingston, Ontario.
15 Franklin, St Lawrence.	30 Allegany, Wyoming.
	31 Erie.
	32 Cattaraugus, Chautauque.

Census of 1855—Act of April 13, 1857.

1 Queens, Richmond, Suffolk.	15 Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga.
2 Brooklyn, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 12th, 16th and 24th wards.	16 Clinton, Essex, Warren.
3 Brooklyn, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 15th wards, and country towns of Kings county.	17 Franklin, St. Lawrence.
4 New York, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 14th wards.	18 Jefferson, Lewis.
5 New York, 10th, 11th, 12th and 17th wards.	19 Oneida.
6 New York, 9th, 15th, 16th and 18th wards.	20 Herkimer, Otsego.
7 New York, 12th, 9th, 20th, 21st and 22d wards.	21 Oswego.
8 Putnam, Rockland, Westchester.	22 Onondaga.
9 Orange, Sullivan.	23 Chenango, Cortland, Madison.
10 Greene, Ulster.	24 Broome, Tioga, Tompkins.
11 Columbia, Dutchess.	25 Cayuga, Wayne.
12 Rensselaer, Washington.	26 Ontario, Seneca, Yates.
13 Albany.	27 Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben.
14 Delaware, Schenectady, Schoharie.	28 Monroe.
	29 Genesee, Niagara, Orleans.
	30 Allegany, Livingston, Wyoming.
	31 Erie.
	32 Cattaraugus, Chautauque.

Census of 1865—Act of April 25, 1866.

1 Queens, Richmond, Suffolk.	15 Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Schenectady.
2 Brooklyn, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th and 20th wards.	16 Clinton, Essex, Warren.
3 Brooklyn, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards, and country towns of Kings county.	17 Franklin, St. Lawrence.
4 New York, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 12th and 14th wards.	18 Jefferson, Lewis.
5 New York, 8th, 9th, 15th and 16th wards.	19 Oneida.
6 New York, 10th, 11th and 17th wards.	20 Herkimer, Otsego.
7 New York, 12th, 20th and 21st wards.	21 Madison, Oswego.
8 New York, 12th, 19th and 22d wards.	22 Cortland, Onondaga.
9 Putnam, Rockland, Westchester.	23 Chenango, Delaware, Schoharie.
10 Orange, Sullivan.	24 Broome, Tioga, Tompkins.
11 Columbia, Dutchess.	25 Cayuga, Wayne.
12 Rensselaer, Washington.	26 Ontario, Seneca, Yates.
13 Albany.	27 Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben.
14 Greene, Ulster.	28 Monroe.
	29 Genesee, Niagara, Orleans.
	30 Allegany, Livingston, Wyoming.
	31 Erie.
	32 Cattaraugus, Chautauque.

Census of 1875—Act of April 23, 1879.

1 Queens, Suffolk.	4 Brooklyn, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 24th and 25th wards; New Lots, Flatlands.
2 Brooklyn, 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 22d wards; Flatbush, Gravesend, New Utrecht.	5 New York, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th (part), 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th (part) and 14th wards; Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis Islands; Richmond county.
3 Brooklyn, 3d, 4th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 23d wards.	

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| <p>6 New York, 4th (part), 7th, 11th and 13th wards.</p> <p>7 New York, 10th, 15th (part), 17th, 18th (part) and 21st (part) wards.</p> <p>8 New York, 9th (part), 15th (part), 16th, 18th (part), 20th (part) and 21st (part) wards.</p> <p>9 New York, 18th (part), 19th (part) and 21st (part) wards.</p> <p>10 New York, 18th (part), 19th (part), 20th (part), 21st (part) and 22d (part) wards.</p> <p>11 New York, 18th (part), 20th (part), 22d (part), 23d and 24th wards.</p> <p>12 Rockland, Westchester.</p> <p>13 Orange, Sullivan.</p> <p>14 Greene, Schoharie, Ulster.</p> <p>15 Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam.</p> | <p>16 Rensselaer, Washington.</p> <p>17 Albany.</p> <p>18 Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Schoenectady.</p> <p>19 Clinton, Essex, Warren.</p> <p>20 Franklin, Lewis, St. Lawrence.</p> <p>21 Jefferson, Orange.</p> <p>22 Oneida.</p> <p>23 Herkimer, Madison, Otsego.</p> <p>24 Broome, Chenango, Delaware.</p> <p>25 Cortland, Onondaga.</p> <p>26 Cayuga, Seneca, Tioga, Tompkins.</p> <p>27 Allegany, Chemung, Steuben.</p> <p>28 Ontario, Schuyler, Wayne, Yates.</p> <p>29 Monroe, Orleans.</p> <p>30 Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Wyoming.</p> <p>31 Erie.</p> <p>32 Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.</p> |
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Census of 1892—Act of April 30, 1892.

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| <p>1 Counties of Queens and Suffolk.</p> <p>2 Brooklyn, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 22d wards.</p> <p>3 Brooklyn, 18th, 19th, 21st, 23d and 25th wards.</p> <p>4 Brooklyn, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 27th wards.</p> <p>5 Brooklyn, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th and 20th wards.</p> <p>6 Brooklyn, 8th, 24th, 26th and 28th wards, the towns of Gravesend, Flatbush, Flatlands and New Utrecht, and the county of Richmond.</p> <p>7 New York, 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 8th, 9th and 16th wards, together with Bedloe's, Governor's and Ellis islands.</p> <p>8 New York, 4th, 6th, 7th, 11th and 18th wards.</p> <p>9 New York, 10th, 14th, 15th and 17th wards.</p> <p>10 New York, 18th, 20th and 21st wards.</p> <p>11 That part of the 23d ward in the city of New York between Fortieth street and Fifty-second street, that part of the 19th ward between Fortieth street and Fifty-ninth street, and Blackwell's island.</p> <p>12 That part of the 23d ward in the city of New York between Fifty-second street and Seventy-second street, and that part of the 19th ward between Fifty-ninth street and Seventy-second street, and such portions of Central park as may be within said limits.</p> <p>13 That part of the 12d ward in the city of New York north of Seventy-second street, that part of the 19th ward north of Seventy-second street, that part of the 18th ward north of Eighty-sixth street and west of Seventh avenue, and the 22d ward, and such portions of Central park as may be within said limits.</p> | <p>14 That part of the 13th ward in the city of New York north of Eighty-sixth street and east of Seventh avenue, together with ward's island and Randall's island.</p> <p>15 Twenty-fourth ward of the city of New York, and the counties of Putnam and Westchester.</p> <p>16 Counties of Dutchess, Orange and Rockland.</p> <p>17 Counties of Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster.</p> <p>18 Counties of Columbia and Rensselaer.</p> <p>19 County of Albany.</p> <p>20 Counties of Herkimer, Montgomery, Saratoga and Schoenectady.</p> <p>21 Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren and Washington.</p> <p>22 Counties of Jefferson, Oswego and St. Lawrence.</p> <p>23 Counties of Lewis, Oneida and Otsego.</p> <p>24 Counties of Madison and Onondaga.</p> <p>25 Counties of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware and Tioga.</p> <p>26 Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Tompkins, Wayne and Yates.</p> <p>27 Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben.</p> <p>28 County of Monroe.</p> <p>29 Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming.</p> <p>30 Buffalo, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 18th, 14th, 19th and 20th wards.</p> <p>31 Buffalo, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 24th and 25th wards, together with all that portion of Erie county lying outside of the city of Buffalo.</p> <p>32 Counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany.</p> |
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Constitution of 1894.

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| <p>1 Suffolk and Richmond.</p> <p>2 Queens.</p> <p>3 Brooklyn, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th wards.</p> <p>4 Brooklyn, 7th, 18th, 19th and 21st wards.</p> <p>5 Brooklyn, 8th, 10th, 12th and 13th wards, and the ward of Brooklyn which was formerly the town of Gravesend.</p> <p>6 Brooklyn, 9th, 11th, 20th and 22d wards of the city of Brooklyn.</p> <p>7 Brooklyn, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th wards.</p> <p>8 Brooklyn, 23d, 24th, 25th and 29th wards, and the town of Flatlands, Kings county.</p> <p>9 Brooklyn, 18th, 20th, 27th and 28th wards.</p> <p>10 New York, within and bounded by a line beginning at Canal street and the Hudson river, and running thence along Canal street, Hudson street, Dominick street, Varick street,</p> | <p>Broome street, Sullivan street, Spring street, Broadway, Canal street, the Bowery, Division street, Grand street and Jackson street, to the East river and thence around the southern end of Manhattan island, to the place of beginning, and also Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis islands.</p> <p>11 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of dist. of No. 10, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Broadway and Canal street, and running thence along Broadway, Fourth street, the Bowery and Third avenue, St. Mark's place, Avenue A, Seventh street, Avenue B, Clinton street, Livingston street, Norfolk street, Division street, Bowery and Canal street, to the place of beginning.</p> <p>12 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of districts Nos. 10 and</p> |
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11 and within and bounded by a line beginning at Jackson street and the East river, and running thence through Jackson street, Grand street, Division street, Norfolk street, Bivington street, Clinton street, Avenue B, Seventh street, Avenue A, St. Mark's place, Third avenue, East Fourteenth street to the East river, and along the East river, to the place of beginning.

13 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of district No. 10, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson river at the foot of Canal street, and running thence along Canal street, Hudson street, Dominick street, Varick street, Broome street, Sullivan street, Spring street, Broadway, Fourth street, the Bowery and Third avenue, Fourteenth street, Sixth avenue, West Fifteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Nineteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Twentieth street, and the Hudson river, to the place of beginning.

14 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of districts Nos. 14 and 13, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Fourteenth street and the East river, and running thence along East Fourteenth street Irving place, East Nineteenth street, Third avenue, East Twenty-third street, Lexington avenue, East Fifty-third street, Third avenue, East Fifty-second street, and the East river, to the place of beginning.

15 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of district number 13, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of West Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, and running thence along Sixth avenue, West Fifteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Fortieth street, Eighth avenue, and the transverse road across Central park at Ninety-seventh street, Fifth avenue, East Ninety-sixth street, Lexington avenue, East Twenty-third street, Third avenue, East Nineteenth street, Irving place and Fourteenth street, to the place of beginning.

16 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of district number 13, and within and bounded by a line beginning at Seventh avenue and West Nineteenth street, and running thence along West Nineteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Twentieth street, the Hudson river, West Forty-sixth street, Tenth avenue, West Forty-third street, Eighth avenue, West Fortieth street and Seventh avenue, to the place of beginning.

17 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of district number 16, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Eighth avenue and West Forty-third street, and running thence along West Forty-third street, Tenth avenue, West Forty-sixth street, the Hudson river, West Eighty-ninth street, Tenth or Amsterdam avenue, West Eighty-sixth street, Ninth or Columbus avenue, West Eighty-first street and Eighth avenue, to the place of beginning.

18 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of district number 14, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of East Fifty-second street and the East river, and running thence along East Fifty-second street, Third avenue, East Fifty-third street, Lexington avenue, East Eighty-fourth street, Second avenue, East Eighty-third street and the East river, to the place of beginning; and also Blackwell's island.

19 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of district number 17, and within and bounded by a line beginning at West Eighty-ninth street and the Hudson river, and running thence along the Hudson river and

Spuyten Duyvil creek around the northern end of Manhattan island; thence southerly along the Harlem river to the north end of Fifth avenue; thence along Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, Fourth or Park avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth street, Fifth avenue, the transverse road across Central park at Ninety-seventh street, Eighth avenue, West Eighty-first street, Ninth or Columbus avenue, West Eighty-sixth street, Tenth or Amsterdam avenue and West Eighty-ninth street, to the place of beginning.

20 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers 18 and 15, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Eighty-third street and the East river, running thence through East Eighty-third street, Second avenue, East Eighty-fourth street, Lexington avenue, East Ninety-sixth street, Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth street, Fourth or Park avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, to the Harlem river, and along the Harlem and East rivers to the place of beginning; and also Randall's island and Ward's island.

21 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers 18 and 20, within and bounded by a line beginning at East One Hundred and Nineteenth street and the Harlem river, and running thence along East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Fourth or Park avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, Fifth avenue and the Harlem river, to the place of beginning; and all that part of the county of New York not before described.

22 Westchester.

23 Orange, Rockland.

24 Dutchess, Columbia, Putnam.

25 Ulster, Greene.

26 Delaware, Chenango, Sullivan.

27 Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Schoharie.

28 Saratoga, Schenectady, Washington.

29 Albany.

30 Rensselaer.

31 Clinton, Essex, Warren.

32 St. Lawrence, Franklin.

33 Otsego, Herkimer.

34 Oneida.

35 Jefferson, Lewis.

36 Onondaga.

37 Oswego, Madison.

38 Broome, Cortland, Tioga.

39 Cayuga, Seneca.

40 Chemung, Tompkins, Schuyler.

41 Steuben, Yates.

42 Ontario, Wayne.

43 Monroe county, towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Rush and Webster, and the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards of the city of Rochester as constituted in 1894.

44 Monroe county, the towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden and Wheatland, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 18th and 20th wards of the city of Rochester, as constituted in 1894.

45 Niagara, Genesee, Orleans.

46 Allegany, Livingston, Wyoming.

47 Buffalo, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th wards of the city of Buffalo, as constituted in 1894.

48 Buffalo, the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th wards of the city of Buffalo as constituted in 1894.

49 Buffalo, 17th, 18th and 25th wards as constituted in 1894; and the towns of Erie county.

50 Chautauque, Cattaraugus.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

First Session.

1777—September 9 to October 7, at Kingston.
1778—January 15 to April 4, June 22 to 30, at Poughkeepsie.

President—Pierre Van Cortlandt.
Clerk—Robert Benson.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Stephen Hendrickson (March 11, 1778)
Doorkeeper and Messenger—Victor Bicker.

Southern District 2
Isaac Roosevelt,
John Morin Scott,
Dr. John Jones,³
Jonathan Lawrence,
Lewis Morris,
William Floyd,
William Smith,
Pierre Van Cortlandt,⁴
Philip Livingston, Jr.,⁵
Richard Morris.⁶

Middle District.
Henry Wisner,
Jonathan Landon,
Zephaniah Platt,

Arthur Parks,
Levi Pawling,
Jesse Woodhull.

Eastern District.
William Dner,⁷
Col. John Williams,⁸
Alexander Webster.

Western District.
Isaac Paris,
Abraham Yates, Jr.,
Dirck W. Ten Broeck,
Rinier Mynderse,
Jellis Fonda,
Rinier Mynderse.

Second Session.

1778—October 13 to November 6.
1779—January 27 to March 17.

Clerk—Robert Benson.

Southern District.
William Floyd,
Sir James Jay, Knight,⁹
Jonathan Lawrence,
Richard Morris,
Isaac Roosevelt,
John Morin Scott,
William Smith,
Isaac Stoutenburgh.¹⁰

Middle District.
Jonathan Landon,
Arthur Parks,
Levi Pawling,

Zephaniah Platt,
Henry Wisner,
Jesse Woodhull.

Eastern District.
Ebenezer Russell.

Western District.
Rinier Mynderse,
Jacob G. Klock,
Dirck W. Ten Broeck,
Anthony Van Schaick,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Third Session.

1779—August 24 to October 25, at Kingston.
1780—January 17 to March 14, at Albany.
1780—April 24 to July 2, at Kingston.

Clerk—Robert Benson.

Southern District.
William Floyd,
Sir James Jay,
Jonathan Lawrence,
Lewis Morris,¹¹
Richard Morris,
Isaac Roosevelt,
John Morin Scott,
William Smith,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
Stephen Ward.¹²

Middle District.
Ephraim Paine,
Arthur Parks,
Levi Pawling,

Zephaniah Platt,
Henry Wisner,
Jesse Woodhull.

Eastern District.
Elishama Tozer,¹³
Alexander Webster.

Western District.
Jellis Fonda,
Jacob G. Klock,
Rinier Mynderse,
Abraham Ten Broeck,
Anthony Van Schaick,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Fourth Session.

1780—September 7 to October 10, at Poughkeepsie.

1781—January 17 to March 31, at Albany.
1781—June 15 to July 1, at Poughkeepsie.

Clerk—Robert Benson.

Southern District.
William Floyd,
Sir James Jay,
Jonathan Lawrence,
Lewis Morris,
Isaac Roosevelt,
John Morin Scott,
William Smith,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
Stephen Ward.

Eastern District.
Zephaniah Platt,
Henry Wisner,
Jesse Woodhull.
Ebenezer Russell,
Alexander Webster.

Western District.
Jellis Fonda,
Jacob G. Klock,
Rinier Mynderse,
Philip Schuyler,
Abraham Ten Broeck,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Middle District.
Ephraim Paine,¹⁴
Arthur Parks,
Levi Pawling,

Fifth Session.

1781—October 10 to November 8.
1782—February 23 to April 14.

Clerk—Robert Benson.

Southern District.
William Floyd,
Sir James Jay,¹⁵
Jonathan Lawrence,
Isaac Roosevelt,
John Morin Scott,
William Smith,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
Stephen Ward.

Middle District.
John Haring,
Thomas Palmer,
Arthur Parks,

Levi Pawling,
Zephaniah Platt,
Henry Wisner.

Eastern District.
Alexander Webster.

Western District.
Jacob G. Klock,
Henry Oothoudt,
Philip Schuyler,
Abraham Ten Broeck,
William B. Whiting,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Sixth Session.

1782—July 8 to 25, at Poughkeepsie.
1783—January 27 to March 27, at Kingston.

Clerk—Robert Benson.

Southern District.
James Duane,¹⁶
William Floyd,
Jonathan Lawrence,
Isaac Roosevelt,
William Smith,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
Stephen Ward

Middle District.
William Allison,
John Haring,
Ephraim Paine,¹⁷
Thomas Palmer,

Arthur Parks,
Zephaniah Platt.

Eastern District.
Alexander Webster,
John Williams.

Western District.
Jacob G. Klock,
Henry Oothoudt,
Philip Schuyler,
Abraham Ten Broeck,
William B. Whiting,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Seventh Session.

1784—January 21 to May 12, at New York.

Clerks—Robert Benson, till February 18;
Abraham B. Bancker.

1 Dispersed at the approach of the enemy.
2 Appointed by Convention, May 8, 1777.
3 Vacated from ill health, Feb. 26, 1778.
4 Chosen Lieutenant-Governor, June 30, 1778.
5 Died before second meeting.
6 Appointed by Assembly, March 4, 1778, vice Jones.
7 Vacated at the end of first meeting.
8 Expelled for misconduct. See *Council Minutes*, A. Vol. 1, p. 64, Secretary's office, for an account of an attempt to remove him.
9 Appointed by Assembly, October 7, 1778, vice Livingston, deceased.
10 Appointed October 13, vice Van Cortlandt, Lieutenant-Governor.
11 Appointed Chief Justice of New York Supreme Court, October 23, 1779.
12 Appointed by Assembly vice R. Morris, February 15, 1780.
13 Attended third meeting only.
14 Expelled March 15, 1781, for neglect of duty.
15 Seat declared vacant from inability to attend, being a prisoner.
16 Appointed by Assembly, July 22, 1781, in place of Sir James Jay, a prisoner, and absent on parole.
17 Vice Pawling, deceased.
18 A new classification of Senators was made January 27, 1784.

Jellis Fonda,
Peter Schuyler,
Philip Schuyler,¹

Peter Van Ness,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Fourteenth Session.

1791—January 5 to March 24, at New York.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District
David Gelston,
Samuel Jones,²
Peter Lefferts,³
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Philip Livingston,
Paul Mischeu,
Isaac Roosevelt,
Philip Van Cortlandt.

Jacobus Swartwout,
Thomas Tillotson.⁴

Eastern District.

Edward Savage,
Alexander Webster,
John Williams.

Western District.

Volkert P. Douw,
Jellis Fonda,
Leonard Gansevoort,⁵
Peter Schuyler,
Peter Van Ness,
Stephen Van Rensselaer.

Middle District.
John Cantine,
James Carpenter,
James Clinton,
David Fye,

Fifteenth Session.

1792—January 5 to April 12.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.
David Gelston,
Samuel Jones,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Philip Livingston,
Paul Mischeu,
Isaac Roosevelt,
Joshua Sands,
Philip Van Cortlandt.

Jacobus Swartwout.

Eastern District

William Powers,
Edward Savage,
Alexander Webster,
John Williams.

Western District.

Volkert P. Douw,
Leonard Gansevoort,
Peter Schuyler,
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Van Ness,
Stephen Van Rensselaer.

Middle District.
John Cantine,
James Carpenter,
James Clinton,
David Fye,
Thomas Tillotson,

Sixteenth Session.

1792-3—November 6 to March 12.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.
Henry Cruger,
David Gelston,
Samuel Jones,
Philip Livingston,
Joshua Sands,
John Schenck,
Selah Strong,
Philip Van Cortlandt.

Thomas Tillotson.

Eastern District.

John Livingston,
William Powers,
Alexander Webster,
John Williams,
Robert Woodworth.

Western District.

Volkert P. Douw,
John Frey,⁶
Leonard Gansevoort,
Philip Schuyler,
Stephen Van Rensselaer.

Middle District.
John Cantine,
James Carpenter,
Joseph Hasbrouck,
David Fye,
Jacobus Swartwout,

Seventeenth Session.

1794—January 7 to March 27.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.
Matthew Clarkson,⁷
Henry Cruger,
David Gelsion,
Samuel Jones,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Joshua Sands,
John Schenck,
Selah Strong.

Thomas Tillotson.

Eastern District.

Zina Hitchcock,
John Livingston,
William Powers,
John Williams,
Robert Woodworth.

Western District.

Middle District.
John Cantine,
Joseph Hasbrouck,
Reuben Hopkins,
David Fye,
Jacobus Swartwout,

John Frey,
Michael Myers,
Philip Schuyler,
Stephen Van Rensselaer,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven.

Eighteenth Session.

1795—January 6 to 14, at Poughkeepsie; January 20 to April 9, at New York.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.
Matthew Clarkson,
Henry Cruger,
Richard Hatfield,
Samuel Jones,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Joshua Sands,
John Schenck,
Selah Strong.

Eastern District.

Zina Hitchcock,
John Livingston,
William Powers,
John Williams,
Robert Woodworth.

Western District.

Middle District.
John Cantine,
John D. Coe,
Joseph Hasbrouck,
Reuben Hopkins,
Jacobus Swartwout,
Thomas Tillotson.

John Frey,
Michael Myers,
Philip Schuyler,
Stephen Van Rensselaer,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven.

Nineteenth Session.

1796—January 6 to April 11.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.
Henry Cruger,
Richard Hatfield,
Samuel Jones,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Philip Livingston,⁸
Joshua Sands,
John Schenck,
Selah Strong.

Thomas Tillotson.

Eastern District.

Zina Hitchcock,
John Livingston,
Ebeazer Russell,
Ambrose Spencer,⁹
Robert Woodworth.

Western District.

Middle District.
John Cantine,
John D. Coe,
Joseph Hasbrouck,
Reuben Hopkins,
Abraham Schenck,

John Frey,
Michael Myers,
Philip Schuyler,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven.

¹ Vacant from being chosen United States Senator.

² Vice Duane.

³ Vice Philip Schuyler.

⁴ Vice Philip Van Cortlandt.

⁵ Vice John Williams.

⁶ Vice Lawrence.

⁷ Vice Hoffman.

⁸ Vice Peter Schuyler, deceased.

⁹ Vice Matthew Clarkson.

Twentieth Session. 1

1798—November 1 to 11, at New York.

1797—January 3 to April 3, at Albany.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

Samuel Haight,
Richard Hatfield,
Samuel Jones,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Philip Livingston,
Andrew Onderdonk,²
Joshua Sands,
Selah Strong,
James Watson.

Zina Hitchcock,
Francis Nicoll,
Ebenezer Russell,
James Savage,
Peter Silvester,
Ambrose Spencer,
Anthony Ten Eyck,
Moses Vail,
Jacobus Van Schoon-
hoven.

Middle District.

John D. Coe,
Heuben Hopkins,
Robert Sands,
Abraham Schenck,
Christopher Tappen,
Thomas Tillotson,
William Thompson,
John Cantine.

Eastern District.

Leonard Bronk,
Ebenezer Clark,
Leonard Gansevoort,

Western District.

Abraham Arndt,
Johannes Deitz,
John Frey,
Thomas R. Gold,
James Gordon,
Vincent Matthews,
Jacob Morris,
Thomas Morris,
Michael Myers,
John Richardson,
Jedediah Sanger,
Philip Schuyler,
Joseph White.

Twenty-first Session.

1798—January 3 to April 6.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

Samuel Haight,
Richard Hatfield,
Samuel Jones,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Philip Livingston,
Selah Strong,
James Watson.

Ebenezer Clark,
Leonard Gansevoort,
James Gordon,
Zina Hitchcock,
Francis Nicoll,
Ebenezer Russell,
Anthony Ten Eyck,
Moses Vail,
Jacobus Van Schoon-
hoven,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Middle District.

John Addison,
Peter Cantine, Jr.,
John D. Coe,
James G. Graham,
Robert Sands,
James Savage,
Abraham Schenck,
Peter Silvester,
Ambrose Spencer,
Thomas Tappen,
William Thompson,
Thomas Tillotson.

Western District.

Abraham Arndt,
John Frey,
Thomas R. Gold,
Vincent Matthews,
Jacob Morris,
Johnas Morris,
Michael Myers,
Seth Phelps,
Jedediah Sanger,
Joseph White.

Eastern District.

Leonard Bronk,

Twenty-second Session.

1798—August 9 to 27.

1799—January 3 to April 3.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

De Witt Clinton,
William Denning,
David Gelston,
Samuel Haight,
Richard Hatfield,
Samuel Jones,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
John Schenck,
Selah Strong.

Peter Cantine, Jr.,
Ebenezer Foote,
James G. Graham,
Robert Sands,
James Savage,
Abraham Schenck,
Peter Silvester,
Ambrose Spencer,
Christopher Tappen,
William Thompson,
Thomas Tillotson.

Middle District.

John Addison,

Eastern District.

Leonard Bronk,

Ebenezer Clark,
James Gordon,
Zina Hitchcock,
Ebenezer Russell,
John Sanders,
Anthony Ten Eyck,
Moses Vail,
Jacobus Van Schoon-
hoven,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Western District.

William Beekman,

John Frey,
Leonard Gansevoort,
Frederick Gettman,
Thomas R. Gold,
Vincent Matthews,
Jacob Morris,
Thomas Morris,
Michael Myers,
Seth Phelps,
Jedediah Sanger,
Joseph White.

Twenty-third Session,

1800—January 28 to April 8.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

De Witt Clinton,
John B. Coles,
William Denning,
David Gelston,
Samuel Haight,
Richard Hatfield,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
John Schenck,
Selah Strong.

Eastern District.

Leonard Bronk,
Ebenezer Clark,
Leonard Gansevoort,
James Gordon,
Zina Hitchcock,
Ebenezer Russell,
John Sanders,
Anthony Ten Eyck,
Moses Vail,
Jacobus Van Schoon-
hoven,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Middle District.

John Addison,
Isaac Bloom,
Peter Cantine, Jr.,
Ebenezer Foote,
James G. Graham,
John Hathorn,
Robert Sands,
James Savage,
Peter Silvester,
Ambrose Spencer,
John Sufferin,
William Thompson.

Western District.

William Beekman,
John Frey,
Frederick Gettman,
Thomas R. Gold,
Moses Kent,
Vincent Matthews,
Jacob Morris,
Thomas Morris,
Michael Myers,
Seth Phelps,
Jedediah Sanger.

Twenty-fourth Session.

1800—November 4 to 7.

1801—January 27 to April 8.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

De Witt Clinton,
John B. Coles,
William Denning,
David Gelston,
Richard Hatfield,
Benjamin Huntington,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Ebenezer Purdy,
John Schenck.

Leonard Gansevoort,
James Gordon,
Zina Hitchcock,
Stephen Lush,
Ebenezer Russell,
John Sanders,
Anthony Ten Eyck,
Moses Vail,
Jacobus Van Schoon-
hoven,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Middle District.

Isaac Bloom,
Jacobus S Bruyn,
Peter Cantine, Jr.,
Ebenezer Foote,
James G. Graham,
John Hathorn,
John C. Hogboom,
Ambrose Spencer,
John Sufferin,
Solomon Sutherland,
David Van Ness,
James W. Wilkin.

Eastern District.

Ebenezer Clark,

¹ Composed of 43 members.² Died before expiration of term, of yellow fever, September 24, 1797.

Twenty-fifth Session.

1802—January 26 to April 5.

Clerks—Abraham B. Bancker. April 5, Henry I. Bleecker.

Southern District.
De Witt Clinton,
John B. Coles,
William Denning,
David Gelston,
Richard Hatfield,
Benjamin Huntting,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Ebenezer Purdy,
John Schenck.

Middle District.
Isaac Bloom,
Jacobus S. Bruyn,
Ebenezer Foote,
James G. Graham,
John Hathorn,
John O. Hogeboom,
Ambrose Spencer,
John Sufferin,
Solomon Sutherland,
Peter A. Van Bergen,
David Van Ness,
James W. Wilkin.

Eastern District.
Ebenezer Clark.

Leonard Gansevoort,
James Gordon,
Zina Hitchcock,
Christopher Hutton,
Stephen Bush,
Ebenezer Russell,
John Sanders,
Edward Savage,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven,
John Tayler,
Abraham VanVechten.

Western District.
William Beekman,
Lemuel Chipman,
Isaac Foote,
John Frey,
Frederick Gotman,
Thomas R. Gold,
Moss Kent,
Vincent Matthews,
John Meyer,
Robert Roseboom,
Jedediah Sanger.

Twenty-eighth Session.

1804—November 6 to 12.
1805—January 28 to April 10.

Clerk—Henry I. Bleecker.

Southern District.
William Denning,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Ebenezer Purdy,
John Schenck,
Thomas Thomas.

John Tayler,
Thomas Tredwell,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven,
Abraham VanVechten,
Simon Veeder,
John Woodworth.

Middle District.

Abraham Adriaance,
Samuel Brewster,
Jacobus S. Bruyn,
Joshua H. Brett,
James Burt,
Stephen Hogeboom,
Robert Johnston.

Western District.

Joseph Annin,
Lemuel Chipman,
Asa Danforth,
Isaac Foote,
Henry Huntington,
Caleb Hyde,
Jedediah Peck,
Jacob Snell,
Matthias B. Tallmadge,
George Tiffany.

Eastern District.

Edward Savage,
Stephen Thorn.

Twenty-ninth Session.

1806—January 28 to April 7.

Clerk—Henry I. Bleecker.

Southern District.

De Witt Clinton,¹
William Denning,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Ebenezer Purdy,²
John Schenck,
Thomas Thomas.

Eastern District.

Adam Comstock,
Edward Savage,
John Tayler,
Stephen Thorn,
Thomas Tredwell,
John Veeder,
John Woodworth,
Joseph C. Yates.

Middle District.

Peter C. Adams,
Abraham Adriaance,
Joshua H. Brett,
Samuel Brewster,
James Burt,
James G. Graham,
Stephen Hogeboom,
Robert Johnston.

Western District.

Joseph Annin,
Asa Danforth,
Henry Huntington,
Caleb Hyde,
Nathaniel Locke,
John Nicholas,
Jedediah Peck,
George Tiffany.

Thirtieth Session.

1807—January 27 to April 7.

Clerks—Henry I. Bleecker. February 2, Solomon Southwick.

Southern District.

De Witt Clinton,
Benjamin Coe,
William Denning,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Thomas Thomas,
Jonathan Ward.

Edward Savage,
Jacob Snell,
John Tayler,
Stephen Thorn,
Thomas Tredwell,
John Woodworth,
John Veeder,
Joseph C. Yates.

Middle District.

Peter C. Adams,
Eliha Barlow,
Joshua H. Brett,
Samuel Brewster,
James Burt,
James G. Graham,
Stephen Hogeboom,
Robert Johnson.

Western District.

John Ballard,
Salmon Buell,
Jacob Gebhard,
Henry Huntington,
Caleb Hyde,
Nathaniel Lock,
John Nicholas,
Jedediah Peck,
Nathan Smith.

Eastern District.

Adam Comstock,

Twenty-sixth Session.

1803—January 21 to April 6.

Clerk—Henry I. Bleecker.

Southern District.
William Denning,
Richard Hatfield,
Benjamin Huntting,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Ebenezer Purdy,
John Schenck.

Middle District.
Abraham Adriaance,
Peter A. Van Bergen,
Jacobus S. Bruyn,
John Hathorn,
John C. Hogeboom,
John Sufferin,
Solomon Sutherland,
James W. Wilkin.

Eastern District.
James Gordon.

Zina Hitchcock,
Ebenezer Russell,
Edward Savage,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven,
Abraham VanVechten.

Western District.

Joseph Annin,
Lemuel Chipman,
Asa Danforth,
Isaac Foote,
Moss Kent,
Vincent Matthews,
Robert Roseboom,
Jedediah Sanger,
Jacob Snell,
Matthias B. Tallmadge,
George Tiffany.

Twenty-seventh Session.

1804—January 31 to April 11.

Clerk—Henry I. Bleecker.

Southern District.
John Broome,
William Denning,
Benjamin Huntting,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Ebenezer Purdy,
John Schenck.

Middle District.
Abraham Adriaance,
Joshua H. Brett,
Jacobus S. Bruyn,
James Burt,
John O. Hogeboom,
Robert Johnston,
Peter A. Van Bergen,
James W. Wilkin.

Eastern District.
James Gordon.

Edward Savage,
John Tayler,
Thomas Tredwell,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven,
Abraham VanVechten,
Simon Veeder,
John Woodworth.

Western District.

Joseph Annin,
Lemuel Chipman,
Asa Danforth,
Isaac Foote,
Caleb Hyde,
Robert Roseboom,
Jacob Snell,
Matthias B. Tallmadge,
George Tiffany,
Jedediah Sanger.

¹ Vice Broome, elected Lieutenant-Governor.

² Resigned March 16, 1806.

Thirty-first Session.

1806—January 26 to April 11.

Clerk—Solomon Southwick. Feb. 12, Sebastian Visscher.*Southern District.*De Witt Clinton,
Benjamin Coe,
William Denning,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Thomas Thomas,
Jonathan Ward.Isaac Kellogg,
John McLean,
Charles Selden,
Jacob Snell,
John Tayler,
Stephen Thorn,
John Veeder,
Joseph C. Yates. 1*Middle District.*Peter C. Adams,
Elisha Barlow,
Joshua H. Brett,
Samuel Brewster,
James Burt,
James G. Graham,
Stephen Hogeboom,
Robert Williams.*Western District.*John Ballard,
Salmon Buell,
William Floyd,
Jacob Gebhard,
Nathaniel Locke,
John Nicholas,
Jedediah Peck,
Alexander Rea,
Nathan Smith.*Eastern District.*

Adam Comstock,

Thirty-second Session.

1808—November 1 to 8.

1809—January 18 to March 30.

Clerk—Sebastian Visscher.*Southern District.*De Witt Clinton,
Benjamin Coe,
William W. Gilbert,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Jonathan Ward.Isaac Kellogg,
John McLean,
Charles Selden,
Jacob Snell,
John Tayler,
John Veeder.*Middle District.*Peter C. Adams,
Elisha Barlow,
Joshua H. Brett,
James Burt,
James G. Graham,
Edward P. Livingston,
Robert Williams.*Western District.*John Ballard,
Francis A. Bloodgood,
Salmon Buell,
Jacob Gebhard,
Silas Halsey,
Nathaniel Locke,
Walter Martin,
John Nicholas,
Alexander Rea,
Luther Rich,
Sylvanus Smalley,
Nathan Smith.*Eastern District.*Adam Comstock,
David Hopkins,**Thirty-third Session.**

1810—January 30 to April 6.

Clerk—Sebastian Visscher.*Southern District.*Israel Carl,
De Witt Clinton,
Benjamin Coe,
William W. Gilbert,
Jonathan Ward.John McLean,
Daniel Paris,
Charles Selden,
Jacob Snell,
John Stearns,
John Tayler.*Middle District.*Elisha Barlow,
Joshua H. Brett,
Johannes Bruyn,
James Burt,
Samuel Haight,
Edward P. Livingston,
Robert Williams.*Western District.*John Ballard,
Francis A. Bloodgood,
Salmon Buell,
Jacob Gebhard,
Amos Hall,
Walter Martin,
Seth Phelps,
Jonas Platt,
Alexander Rea,
Luther Rich,
Sylvanus Smalley,
Nathan Smith.*Eastern District.*David Hopkins,
Isaac Kellogg,**Thirty-fourth Session.**

1811—January 29 to April 9.

President pro tempore—John Tayler. 3
Clerk—Sebastian Visscher.*Southern District.*Israel Carl,
De Witt Clinton,
Benjamin Coe,
William W. Gilbert,
Ebeneser White.John McLean,
Daniel Paris,
Charles Selden,
John Stearns,
John Tayler,
Henry Yates, Jr.*Middle District.*Joshua H. Brett,
Johannes Bruyn,
Samuel Haight,
Morgan Lewis,
Edward P. Livingston,
James W. Wilkin,
Robert Williams.*Western District.*Francis A. Bloodgood,
Amos Hall,
Reuben Humphreys,
Walter Martin,
Seth Phelps,
Jonas Platt,
Alexander Rea,
Luther Rich,
Sylvanus Smalley,
Nathan Smith,
Philetus Swift,
Henry A. Townsend.*Eastern District.*David Hopkins,
Isaac Kellogg,**Thirty-fifth Session.**

1812—January 28 to June 19.

Clerk—Sebastian Visscher.*Southern District.*Israel Carl,
Benjamin Coe,
William W. Gilbert,
Nathan Sanford,
Ebeneser White.David Hopkins,
Buggies Hubbard,
Daniel Paris,
John Stearns,
John Tayler,
Henry Yates, Jr.*Middle District.*Johannes Bruyn,
Samuel Haight,
Morgan Lewis,
Edward P. Livingston,
Erastus Root,
William M. Taber,
James W. Wilkin.*Western District.*Francis A. Bloodgood,
Amos Hall,
Reuben Humphreys,
Walter Martin,
Seth Phelps,
Jonas Platt,
Luther Rich,
Casper M. Rouse,
Sylvanus Smalley,
Nathan Smith,
Philetus Swift,
Henry A. Townsend.*Eastern District.*Elisha Arnold,
Kitchell Bishop,**Thirty-sixth Session.**

1812—November 3 to 11.

1813—January 12 to April 12.

Clerk—Sebastian Visscher.*Southern District.*Israel Carl,
Eliert H. Jones,
Peter W. Knadliff,
Nathan Sanford,
Ebeneser White.*Eastern District.*Elisha Arnold,
Kitchell Bishop,
Buggies Hubbard,
Daniel Paris,
John Stearns,
John Tayler,
Gerrit Wendell,
Henry Yates, Jr.*Middle District.*Johannes Bruyn,
Samuel Haight,
Morgan Lewis,
Erastus Root,
William M. Taber,
Martin Van Buren,
James W. Wilkin,
Amos Hall,
Reuben Humphreys,
Seth Phelps,
Jonas Platt.*Western District.*Russell Atwater,
Francis A. Bloodgood,
Archibald S. Clarke,
Henry Hager,
Casper M. Rouse,
Nathan Smith,
Philetus Swift,
Henry A. Townsend.

1 Vacant from accepting a seat in Supreme Court. Act, April 11, 1808, § 47.

2 Vice Huntington, resigned.

3 Chosen January 29 and served during the session.

Thirty-seventh Session.

1814 — January 25 to April 15.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.

Southern District.

Jonathan Dayton,
Elbert H. Jones,
Peter W. Radcliff,
Nathan Sanford,
Ebenezer White.

Kitchell Bishop,
James Cochran,
Ruggles Hubbard,
Samuel Stewart,
Gerrit Wendell,
Henry Yates, Jr.

Western District.

Middle District.

Lucas Elmendorf,
Morgan Lewis,
Erastus Root,
William M. Taber,
Martin Van Buren,
Samu-l G. Verbrvck,
James W. Wilkin.

Russell Attwater,
Francis A. Bloodgood,
Henry Bloom,
Archibald S. Clarke,
Henry Hager,
Reuben Humphreys,
Perley Keyes,
Casper M. Rouse,
Nathan Smith,
Farrand Stranahan,
Philetus Swift,
Henry A. Townsend.

Eastern District.

Elisha Arnold,

Thirty-eighth Session.

1814 — September 20 to October 24.

1815 — January 31 to April 18.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.

Southern District.

Darius Crosby,
Jonathan Dayton,
Elbert H. Jones,¹
Peter W. Radcliff,
Nathaa Sanford.

James Cochran,
Ruggles Hubbard,
Guert Van Schoonhoven,
Samuel Stewart,
George Tibbits,
Gerrit Wendell.

Western District.

Middle District.

Moses I. Cantine,
Lucas Elmendorf,
Erastus Root,
William Ross,
William M. Taber,
Martin Van Buren,
Samuel G. Verbrvck.

Russell Attwater,
Bennet Bicknell,
Francis A. Bloodgood,
Henry Bloom,
Archibald S. Clarke,
Henry Hager,
Perley Keyes,
Chauncey Loomis,
John I. Prendergast,
Casper M. Rouse,
Farrand Stranahan,
Philetus Swift.

Eastern District.

Elisha Arnold,
Kitchell Bishop,

Thirty-ninth Session.

1816 — January 13 to April 17.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.

Southern District.

Jacob Barker,
Darius Crosby,
Jonathan Dayton,
Peter R. Livingston,
Peter W. Radcliff,
Samuel G. Verbrvck.

Russell Attwater,
James Cochran,
Henry J. Frey,
Ralph Hascall,
Perley Keyes,
John I. Prendergast,
Samuel Stewart,
George Tibbits,
Gerrit Wendell.

Middle District.

Moses I. Cantine,
Lucas Elmendorf,
Henry Hager,
Isaac Ogden,
William Ross,
Martin Van Buren,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Western District.

Stephen Bates,
Bennet Bicknell,
Francis A. Bloodgood,
Henry Bloom,
Archibald S. Clarke,
Chauncey Loomis,
Henry Seymour,
Farrand Stranahan.

Eastern District.

David Allen,

Fortieth Session.

1816 — November 5 to 12.

1817 — January 14 to April 14.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.

Southern District.

Walter Bowne,
Darius Crosby,
Jonathan Dayton,
John D. Ditmis,
Peter R. Livingston,
Samuel G. Verbrvck.

James Cochran,
Henry J. Frey,
Ralph Hascall,
Perley Keyes,
John I. Prendergast,
Samuel Stewart,
George Tibbits.

Middle District.

Moses I. Cantine,
Lucas Elmendorf,
John Noyes,
Isaac Ogden,
William Ross,
Peter Swart,
Martin Van Buren,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Western District.

Stephen Bates,
Bennet Bicknell,
Henry Bloom,
Ephraim Hart,
John Knox,
Chauncey Loomis,
William Mallory,
Henry Seymour,
Philetus Swift.

Eastern District.

David Allen,

Forty-first Session.

1818 — January 27 to April 21.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.

Southern District.

Stephen Barnum,
Walter Bowne,
Darius Crosby,
Jonathan Dayton,
John D. Ditmis,
Peter R. Livingston.

Eastern District.

David Allen,
Henry J. Frey,
Ralph Hascall,
John I. Prendergast,
Roger Skinner,
George Tibbits,
Henry Yates, Jr.,
Samuel Young.

Middle District.

Moses I. Cantine,
Jabez D. Hammond,
John Lounsbury,
John Noyes,
Isaac Ogden,
William Ross,
Peter Swart,
Martin Van Buren,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Western District.

Stephen Bates,
Bennet Bicknell,
Ephraim Hart,
John Knox,
William Mallory,
Jediah Prendergast,
Henry Seymour,
Philetus Swift,
Isaac Wilson.

Forty-second Session.

1819 — January 5 to April 8.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.

Southern District.

Stephen Barnum,
Walter Bowne,
Darius Crosby,²
Jonathan Dayton,
John D. Ditmis,
Peter R. Livingston.

Eastern District.

Levi Adams,
David Allen,
Henry J. Frey,
Ralph Hascall,
George Rosecrants,
Roger Skinner,
Henry Yates, Jr.,
Samuel Young.

Middle District.

Moses Austin,
Jabez D. Hammond,
John Lounsbury,
John Noyes,
Isaac Ogden,
William Ross,
Peter Swart,
Martin Van Buren,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Western District.

Gamaliel H. Barstow,
Stephen Bates,
Ferry G. Childs,
David E. Evans,
Ephraim Hart,
John Knox,
William Mallory,
Henry Seymour,
Isaac Wilson.

¹ Resigned March 6, 1815, on account of ill health.

² Elected in 1818, but died before the session began.

Forty-third Session.

1889—January 14 to April 14.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.

<i>Southern District.</i>	<i>Eastern District.</i>
Stephen Barnum, Walter Bowne, Jonathan Dayton, John D. Ditmars, Peter E. Livingston, John Townsend.	Levi Adams, Thomas Frothingham, Duncan McMartin, Jr., Benjamin Mooers, George Rosecrants, Roger Skinner, Henry Yates, Jr., Samuel Young.

Middle District.

Moses Austin,
Charles E. Dudley,
Jabez D. Hammond,
John Lounsbury,
John T. More,
John Noyes,
William Ross,
Peter Swart,
Martin Van Buren.

Western District.

Gamaliel H. Barstow,
Perry G. Childs,
David E. Evans,
Gideon Grauger,
Ephraim Hart,
John Knox,
William Mallory,
Lyman Paine,
Isaac Wilson.

Forty-fourth Session.

1890—November 7 to 30.
1891—January 9 to April 8.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.

<i>Southern District.</i>	<i>Middle District.</i>
Stephen Barnum, Walter Bowne, Jonathan Dayton, John Lefferts, Peter E. Livingston, John Townsend.	Moses Austin, William C. Bouck, Charles E. Dudley, Jabez D. Hammond, John Lounsbury, Tilly Lynde, John I. Miller, John T. More, William Ross.

Eastern District.

Levi Adams,
Thomas Frothingham,
Duncan McMartin, Jr.,
Benjamin Mooers,
George Rosecrants,
Roger Skinner,
Henry Yates, Jr.,
Samuel Young.

Western District.

Gamaliel H. Barstow,
Perry G. Childs,
David E. Evans,
Oliver Forward,
Gideon Grauger,
Ephraim Hart,
Elijah W. Miles,
Lyman Paine,
Isaac Wilson.

Forty-fifth Session.

1892—January 1 to April 17.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.

<i>Southern District.</i>	<i>Eastern District.</i>
Walter Bowne, Abraham Gurnee, Abel Huntington, John Lefferts, Peter R. Livingston, John Townsend.	Levi Adams, Thomas Frothingham, David C. Judson, Duncan McMartin, Jr., Benjamin Mooers, George Rosecrants, Daniel Shipperd.

Middle District.

Moses Austin,
William C. Bouck,
Charles E. Dudley,
Abraham Hasbrouck,
Tilly Lynde,
John I. Miller,
John T. More,
William Ross,
John L. Viole.

Western District.

Gamaliel H. Barstow,
Perry G. Childs,
David E. Evans,
Oliver Forward,
Ephraim Hart,
Samuel M. Hopkins,
Archibald McIntyre,
Elijah W. Miles,
Lyman Paine,
Henry Seymour.

SECOND CONSTITUTION.

[The names of Senators are arranged under the several districts in the order of their classes, the first having but one year to serve, and the last being the one elected for a full term.]

Forty-sixth Session.

1893—January 1 to April 24.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.

<i>First District.</i>	<i>Fifth District.</i>
John A. King, Walter Bowne, John Lefferts, Jasper Ward.	Samuel Beardale, Alvin Bronson, Thomas Greenly, Sherman Wooster.
<i>Second District.</i>	<i>Sixth District.</i>
John Hunter, John Sudam, Stephen Thorn, James Burt.	Samuel Hathaway, Farrand Stranahan, Tilly Lynde, Isaac Ogden.
<i>Third District.</i>	<i>Seventh District.</i>
Edward P. Livingston, Jacob Sutherland, ¹ Charles E. Dudley, James Mallory	Silas Bowker, Bryam Green, Jesse Clark, Jonas Earle, Jr.
<i>Fourth District.</i>	<i>Eighth District.</i>
David Erwin, Melancton Wheeler, John Cramer, Archibald McIntyre.	Timothy H. Porter, David Eason, Heman J. Redfield, Joseph Spencer.

Forty-seventh Session.

1894—January 6 to April 19; August 9 to 6;
November 3 to 17.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.

<i>First District.</i>	<i>Fifth District.</i>
Walter Bowne, John Lefferts, Jasper Ward, David Gardiner.	Alvin Bronson, Thomas Greenly, Sherman Wooster, Perley Keyes.
<i>Second District.</i>	<i>Sixth District.</i>
John Sudam, Stephen Thorn, James Burt, William Nelson.	Farrand Stranahan, Tilly Lynde, Isaac Ogden, Latham A. Burrows.
<i>Third District.</i>	<i>Seventh District.</i>
Edward P. Livingston, ² Charles E. Dudley, James Mallory, Jacob Haight.	Bryam Green, Jesse Clark, Jonas Earle, Jr., Jedediah Morgan.
<i>Fourth District.</i>	<i>Eighth District.</i>
Melancton Wheeler, John Cramer, Archibald McIntyre, Silas Wright, Jr.	David Eason, Heman J. Redfield, John Bowman, ³ James McCall.

¹ Did not take his seat in the Senate. ² Elected vice Sutherland. ³ Vice Spencer, deceased.

Forty-eighth Session.

1885—January 4 to April 21.
 Clerk—John F. Bacon.

First District. John Lefferts,
 Jasper Ward,
 David Gardiner,
 Cadwallader D. Colden.

Second District. Stephen Thorn,
 James Burt,
 William Nelson,
 Wells Lake.

Third District. Charles E. Dudley,
 James Mallory,
 Jacob Haight,
 Richard McMichael.

Sixth District. Tilly Lynde,
 Isaac Ogden,
 Latham A. Burrows,
 Stukely Ellsworth.

Fourth District. John Cramer,
 Archibald McIntyre,
 Silas Wright, Jr.,
 John Crary.

Seventh District. Jesse Clark,
 Jonas Earle, Jr.,
 Jedediah Morgan,
 John C. Spencer.

Fifth District. Thomas Greenly,
 Sherman Wooster,
 Perley Keyes,
 George Brayton.

Eighth District. Heman J. Redfield,
 John Bowman,
 James McCall,
 Samuel Wilkeson.

Forty-ninth Session.

1886—January 3 to April 18.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—James Livingston.
 Doorkeeper—James D. Wasson.

First District. Jasper Ward, 1
 David Gardiner,
 Cadwallader D. Colden,
 Joshua Smith.

Fifth District. Sherman Wooster,
 Perley Keyes,
 George Brayton, 2
 Charles Stebbins.

Second District. James Burt,
 William Nelson,
 Wells Lake,
 Peter E. Livingston.

Sixth District. Isaac Ogden,
 Latham A. Burrows,
 Stukely Ellsworth,
 Peter Hager, 2d.

Third District. James Mallory,
 Jacob Haight,
 Richard McMichael,
 Ambrose L. Jordan.

Seventh District. Jonas Earle, Jr.,
 Jedediah Morgan, 3
 John C. Spencer,
 Truman Hart.

Fourth District. Archibald McIntyre,
 Silas Wright, Jr.,
 John Crary,
 John L. Viele.

Eighth District. John Bowman,
 James McCall,
 Samuel Wilkeson,
 Ethan B. Allen.

Fiftieth Session.

1887—January 2 to April 7; June 27 to July 24; Sept. 11 to Dec. 4.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—James Livingston.
 Doorkeeper—James D. Wasson.

First District. David Gardiner,
 Cadwallader D. Colden, 4
 Joshua Smith,
 Robert Bogardus.

Second District. William Nelson,
 Wells Lake,
 Peter E. Livingston,
 Benjamin Woodward.

Third District.

Jacob Haight,
 Richard McMichael,
 Ambrose L. Jordan,
 John McCarty.

Fourth District.

Silas Wright, Jr.,
 John Crary,
 John L. Viele,
 Duncan McMartin, Jr.

Fifth District.

Perley Keyes,
 Charles Dayan, 5
 Charles Stebbins,
 Truman Enos.

Sixth District.

Latham A. Burrows,
 Stukely Ellsworth,
 Peter Hager, 2d,
 Thomas G. Waterman.

Seventh District.

Victory Birdseye, 6
 John C. Spencer,
 Truman Hart,
 William M. Oliver.

Eighth District.

James McCall,
 Samuel Wilkeson,
 Ethan B. Allen,
 Charles H. Carroll.

Fifty-first Session.

1888—January 1 to April 21; September 9 to December 10.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—James Livingston.
 Doorkeeper—James D. Wasson.

First District.

Jacob Tyson, 7
 Joshua Smith,
 Robert Bogardus,
 John I. Schenck.

Second District.

Wells Lake,
 Peter E. Livingston,
 Benjamin Woodward,
 Walker Todd.

Third District.

Richard McMichael,
 Ambrose L. Jordan,
 John McCarty,
 Moses Warren.

Fourth District.

John Crary,
 John L. Viele,
 Duncan McMartin, Jr.,
 Reuben Sanford.

Fifth District.

Charles Dayan,
 Charles Stebbins,
 Truman Enos,
 Nathaniel S. Benton.

Sixth District.

Stukely Ellsworth,
 Peter Hager, 2d,
 Thomas G. Waterman,
 Grattan H. Wheeler.

Seventh District.

John C. Spencer,
 Truman Hart,
 William M. Oliver,
 George B. Throop.

Eighth District.

Samuel Wilkeson,
 Ethan B. Allen,
 Charles H. Carroll, 8
 Timothy H. Porter.

Fifty-second Session.

1889—January 6 to May 5.

President pro tempore—William M. Oliver, 9
 Clerk—John F. Bacon.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—James Livingston.
 Doorkeeper—James D. Wasson.

First District.

Joshua Smith,
 Robert Bogardus, 10
 John I. Schenck,
 Stephen Allen.

Second District.

Peter E. Livingston,
 Benjamin Woodward,
 Walker Todd,
 Samuel Rexford.

Third District.

Ambrose L. Jordan, 11
 John McCarty,
 Moses Warren,
 Lewis Eaton.

Fourth District.

John L. Viele,
 Duncan McMartin, Jr.,
 Reuben Sanford,
 John McLean, Jr.

Fifth District.

Charles Stebbins,
 Truman Enos,
 Nathaniel S. Benton,
 William H. Maynard.

Sixth District.

Peter Hager, 2d,
 Thomas G. Waterman,
 Grattan H. Wheeler,
 John F. Hubbard.

1 Resigned March 1, 1886. 2 Resigned April 18, 1886. 3 Died
 4 Resigned August 20, 187. 5 Vice Brayton, resigned. 6 Vice Morgan, deceased.
 7 Vice Colden, resigned. 8 Resigned, March, 1886.
 9 Chosen January 8, and served through the session. 10 Resigned, May 4, 1889.
 11 Resigned, January 7, 1889.

Seventh District.
 Truman Hart,
 William M. Oliver,
 George B. Throop,
 Hiram F. Mather.

Eighth District.
 Ethan B. Allen,
 George H. Boughton,¹
 Timothy H. Porter,
 Moses Hayden.

Fifty-third Session.

1830 — January 5 to April 30.
Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.
 Jonathan S. Conklin,²
 John I. Schenck,
 Stephen Allen,
 Alpheus Sherman.

Fifth District.
 Truman Enos,
 Nathaniel S. Benton,
 William H. Maynard,
 Alvin Bronson.

Second District.
 Benjamin Woodward,
 Walker Todd,
 Samuel Rexford,
 Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.

Sixth District.
 Thomas G. Waterman,
 Grattan H. Wheeler,
 John F. Hubbard,
 Levi Beardale.

Third District.
 John McCarty,
 Moses Warren,
 Lewis Eaton,
 William Deitz.

Seventh District.
 William M. Oliver,
 George B. Throop,
 Hiram F. Mather,
 Thomas Armstrong.

Fourth District.
 Duncan McMartin, Jr.,
 Reuben Sanford,
 John McLean, Jr.,
 Isaac Gere.

Eighth District.
 George H. Boughton,
 Timothy H. Porter,
 Moses Hayden,³
 Albert H. Tracy.

Fifty-fourth Session.

1831 — January 4 to April 30.
Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.
 John I. Schenck,
 Stephen Allen,
 Alpheus Sherman,
 Jonathan S. Conklin.

Fifth District.
 Nathaniel S. Benton,
 William H. Maynard,
 Alvin Bronson,
 Henry A. Foster.

Second District.
 Walter Todd,
 Samuel Rexford,
 Nathan¹ P. Tallmadge,
 David M. Westcott.

Sixth District.
 Grattan H. Wheeler,
 John F. Hubbard,
 Levi Beardale,
 Charles W. Lynde.

Third District.
 Moses Warren,
 Lewis Eaton,
 William Deitz,
 Herman I Quack'nboss.

Seventh District.
 George B. Throop,
 Hiram F. Mather,
 Thomas Armstrong,
 William H. Seward.

Fourth District.
 Reuben Sanford,
 John McLean, Jr.,
 Isaac Gere,
 William I. Dodge.

Eighth District.
 Timothy H. Porter,
 Philo C. Fuller,⁴
 Trumbull Cary.

Fifty-fifth Session.

1832 — Jan. 3 to April 30; June 21 to July 2.
Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.
 Stephen Allen,
 Alpheus Sherman,
 Jonathan S. Conklin,
 Harmon B. Cropsey.

Fifth District.
 William H. Maynard,
 Alvin Bronson,
 Henry A. Foster,
 Robert Lansing.

Second District.
 Samuel Rexford,
 Nathan¹ P. Tallmadge,
 David M. Westcott,
 Allan Macdonald.

Sixth District.
 John F. Hubbard,
 Levi Beardsley,
 Charles W. Lynde,
 John G. McDowell.

Third District.
 Lewis Eaton,
 William Deitz,
 Herman I Quack'nboss,
 John W. Edmonds.

Seventh District.
 Hiram F. Mather,
 Thomas Armstrong,
 William H. Seward,
 Jehiel H. Halsey.

Fourth District.
 John McLean, Jr.,
 Isaac Gere,
 William I. Dodge,
 Josiah Flak.

Eighth District.
 Philo C. Fuller,
 Albert H. Tracy,
 Trumbull Cary,
 John Birdsall.

Fifty-sixth Session.

1833 — January 1 to April 30.
Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.
 Alpheus Sherman,
 Jonathan S. Conklin,
 Harmon B. Cropsey,
 Myndert Van Schaick.

Fifth District.
 Alvin Bronson,
 Henry A. Foster,
 Robert Lansing,
 John G. Stover.

Second District.
 Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,
 David M. Westcott,
 Allan Macdonald,
 John Sudam.

Sixth District.
 Levi Beardale,
 Charles W. Lynde,
 John G. McDowell,
 John F. Hubbard.

Third District.
 William Deitz,
 Herman I Quackenboss,
 John W. Edmonds,
 Peter Gansevoort.

Seventh District.
 Thomas Armstrong,
 William H. Seward,
 Jehiel H. Halsey,
 Samuel L. Edwards.

Fourth District.
 Isaac Gere,
 William I. Dodge,
 Josiah Flak,
 Louis Hasbrouck.

Eighth District.
 Albert H. Tracy,
 Trumbull Cary,
 John Birdsall,
 John Griffin.

Fifty-seventh Session.

1834 — January 7 to May 6.
Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.
 Jonathan S. Conklin,
 Harmon B. Cropsey,
 Myndert Van Schaick,
 Charles L. Livingston.

Third District.
 Herman I Quackenboss,
 John W. Edmonds,
 Peter Gansevoort,
 John C. Kemble.

Second District.
 David M. Westcott,
 Allan Macdonald,
 John Sudam,
 Leonard Malsou.

Fourth District.
 William I. Dodge,
 Josiah Flak,
 Louis Hasbrouck,⁵
 Isaac W. Bishop.

¹ Vice Carroll, resigned.
⁴ Vice Hayden, deceased.

² Vice Bogardus, resigned.
⁵ Died August 30, 1834.

³ Died February 14, 1830.

Fifth District.

Henry A. Foster,
Robert Lansing,
John G. Stower,
Francis Seger.

Sixth District.

Charles W. Lynde,
John G. McDowell,
John F. Hubbard,
Ebenezer Mack.

Fifty-eighth Session.

1885 — January 6 to May 11.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.

Harmon B. Cropsey,
Myndert Van Schaick,
Charles L. Livingston,
Coe S. Downing.

Second District.

Allan Macdonald,
John Sudam,
Leonard Maison,
John P. Jones.

Third District.

John W. Edmonds,
Peter Gansvoort,
John O. Kemble,
Abraham L. Lawyer.

Fourth District.

Josiah Flak,
Samuel Young,³
Isaac W. Bishop,
Jabes Willes.

Fifty-ninth Session.

1886 — January 5 to May 26.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.

Myndert Van Schaick,
Charles L. Livingston,
Coe S. Downing,
Henry Floyd Jones.

Second District.

Ebenezer Lounsbury,⁵
Leonard Maison,
John P. Jones,
John Hunter.

Third District.

Peter Gansvoort,
John O. Kemble,⁶
Abraham L. Lawyer,
James Powers.

Fourth District.

Samuel Young,⁶
Isaac W. Bishop,⁶
Jabes Willes,
David Spraker.

Seventh District.

William H. Seward,
Jehiel H. Halsey,
Samuel L. Edwards,
Thomas Armstrong.

Eighth District.

Trumbull Cary,
John Birdsall,¹
John Griffin,
Albert H. Tracy.

Fifth District.

Robert Lansing,
John G. Stower,³
Francis Seger,
Abijah Beckwith.

Sixth District.

John G. McDowell,
John F. Hubbard,
Ebenezer Mack,
Levi Beardsley.

Seventh District.

Jehiel H. Halsey,
Samuel L. Edwards,
Thomas Armstrong,
Chester Loomis.

Eighth District.

Chauncey J. Fox,⁴
John Griffin,
Albert H. Tracy,
Isaac Lacy.

Seventh District.

Samuel L. Edwards,
Thomas Armstrong,
Chester Loomis,
John Beardsley.

Eighth District.

John Griffin,
Albert H. Tracy,
Isaac Lacy,
Chauncey J. Fox.

Sixtieth Session.

1887 — January 3 to May 16.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.

Charles L. Livingston,
Coe S. Downing,
Henry Floyd Jones,
Fred'k A. Tallmadge.

Second District.

Leonard Maison,
John P. Jones,
John Hunter,
Henry H. Van Dyck.

Third District.

Alonzo Z. Paige,⁸
Abraham L. Lawyer,
James Powers,
Noadiah Johnson.

Fourth District.

John McLean,⁹
Jabes Willes,
David Spraker,
Samuel Young.

Sixty-first Session.

1888 — January 3 to April 18.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.

Coe S. Downing,
Henry Floyd Jones,
Fred'k A. Tallmadge,
Gullian C. Verplanck.

Second District.

John P. Jones,
John Hunter,
Henry H. Van Dyck,
Henry A. Livingston.

Third District.

Abraham L. Lawyer,
James Powers,
Noadiah Johnson,
Edward P. Livingston.

Fourth District.

Jabes Willes,
David Spraker,
Samuel Young,
Martin Lee.

Sixty-second Session.

1889 — January 1 to May 7.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.

Henry Floyd Jones,
Frederick A. Tallmadge,
Gullian C. Verplanck,
Gabriel Furman.

Second District.

John Hunter,
Henry H. Van Dyck,
Henry A. Livingston,
Daniel Johnson.

1 Resigned June 5, 1884.

4 Vice Birdsall, resigned.

7 Vice Stower, resigned.

2 Vice Hasbrouck, deceased.

5 Vice Sudam.

8 Vice Kemble, resigned.

3 Resigned September 29, 1888.

6 Resigned May 23, 1888.

9 Vice Bishop, resigned.

<i>Third District.</i> James Powers, Noadiah Johnson, ¹ Edward P. Livingston, ² Alonso C. Paige.	<i>Sixth District.</i> George Huntington, Daniel S. Dickinson, Laurens Hull, Alvah Hunt.	<i>Seventh District.</i> John Maynard, ⁶ Robert O. Nicholas, Mark H. Sibley, ⁷ Elijah Rhoades.	<i>Eighth District.</i> William A. Moseley, Henry Hawkins, Abram Dixon, Samuel Works.
<i>Fourth District.</i> David Spraker, Samuel Young, Martin Lee, Bethuel Peck.	<i>Seventh District.</i> John Beardsley, Samuel L. Edwards, John Maynard, Robert O. Nicholas.	<i>Sixty-fifth Session.</i>	
<i>Fifth District.</i> Michael Sterling, David Wager, Avery Skinner, Joseph Clark.	<i>Eighth District.</i> Chauncey J. Fox, Samuel Works, William A. Moseley, Henry Hawkins.	1843—January 4 to April 12; August 16 to September 7.	
<i>Sixty-third Session.</i>		<i>Clerk</i> —Samuel G. Andrews. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —Charles Nivens. <i>Doorkeeper</i> —Joel Gillett.	
1840—January 7 to May 14.		<i>First District.</i> Gabriel Furman, Morris Franklin, ⁸ John B. Scott, Isaac L. Varian.	
<i>Clerk</i> —Samuel G. Andrews. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —Richard M. Meigs. <i>Doorkeeper</i> —Phillip M. Dezeng.		<i>Fifth District.</i> Joseph Clark, Sumner Ely, Henry A. Foster, William Ruger.	
<i>First District.</i> Frederick A. Tallmadge, Gullian O. Verplanck, Gabriel Furman, Minthorne Tompkins.	<i>Fifth District.</i> David Wager, Avery Skinner, Joseph Clark, Sumner Ely.	<i>Second District.</i> Daniel Johnson, John Hunter, Robert Denniston, Abraham Bockee.	<i>Sixth District.</i> Alvah Hunt, Andrew B. Dickinson, Nehemiah Platt, James Faulkner.
<i>Second District.</i> Henry H. Van Dyck, Henry A. Livingston, Daniel Johnson, John Hunter.	<i>Sixth District.</i> Daniel S. Dickinson, Laurens Hull, Alvah Hunt, Andrew B. Dickinson.	<i>Third District.</i> Alonso C. Paige, Erastus Root, Henry W. Strong, Erastus Corning.	<i>Seventh District.</i> Robert C. Nicholas, Lyman Sherwood, ¹⁰ Elijah Rhoades, William Bartlit.
<i>Third District.</i> Mitchell Sanford, ³ Friend Humphrey, ⁴ Alonso C. Paige, Erastus Root.	<i>Seventh District.</i> Samuel L. Edwards, John Maynard, Robert O. Nicholas, Mark H. Sibley.	<i>Fourth District.</i> Bethuel Peck, James G. Hopkins, John W. Taylor, ⁹ Edmund Varney.	<i>Eighth District.</i> Henry Hawkins, Abram Dixon, Samuel Works, Gideon Hard.
<i>Fourth District.</i> Samuel Young, Martin Lee, Bethuel Peck, James G. Hopkins.	<i>Eighth District.</i> Samuel Works, William A. Moseley, Henry Hawkins, Abram Dixon.	<i>Sixty-sixth Session.</i>	
<i>Sixty-fourth Session.</i>		1843—January 8 to April 18.	
1841—January 5 to May 16.		<i>Clerk</i> —Isaac R. Elwood. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —Charles Nivens. <i>Doorkeeper</i> —Joel Gillett.	
<i>Clerk</i> —Samuel G. Andrews. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —Richard M. Meigs. <i>Doorkeeper</i> —Phillip M. Dezeng.		<i>First District.</i> Morris Franklin, John B. Scott, Isaac L. Varian, John A. Lott.	<i>Fifth District.</i> Sumner Ely, Henry A. Foster, William Ruger, ¹² Carlos F. Scovil.
<i>First District.</i> Gullian C. Verplanck, Gabriel Furman, Minthorne Tompkins, ⁵ John B. Scott.	<i>Fourth District.</i> Martin Lee, Bethuel Peck, James G. Hopkins, John W. Taylor.	<i>Second District.</i> John Hunter, Robert Denniston, Abraham Bockee, Abraham A. Deyo.	<i>Sixth District.</i> Andrew B. Dickinson, Nehemiah Platt, James Faulkner, Calvin T. Chamberlain.
<i>Second District.</i> Henry A. Livingston, Daniel Johnson, John Hunter, Robert Denniston.	<i>Fifth District.</i> Avery Skinner, Joseph Clark, Sumner Ely, Henry A. Foster.	<i>Third District.</i> Erastus Root, Henry W. Strong, Erastus Corning, John O. Wright.	<i>Seventh District.</i> Lyman Sherwood, Elijah Rhoades, William Bartlit, John Porter.
<i>Third District.</i> Friend Humphrey, Alonso C. Paige, Erastus Root, Henry W. Strong.	<i>Sixth District.</i> Laurens Hull, Alvah Hunt, Andrew B. Dickinson, Nehemiah Platt.	<i>Fourth District.</i> James G. Hopkins, Sidney Lawrence, ¹¹ Edmund Varney, Thomas B. Mitchell.	<i>Eighth District.</i> Abram Dixon, Samuel Works, Gideon Hard, Harvey Putnam.

1 Died April 4, 1839. 2 Resigned, October 9, 1839. 3 Vice N. Johnson, deceased.
4 Vice Livingston, resigned. 5 Resigned March 8, 1841. 6 Resigned March 4, 1841.
7 Resigned May 28, 1841. 8 Vice Tompkins, resigned. 9 Resigned August 19, 1842.
10 Vice Sibley, resigned. 11 Vice John W. Taylor. 12 Died.

Sixty-seventh Session.

1844—January 2 to May 7.

Clerk—Isaac R. Elwood.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles Nivens.
Doorkeeper—Joel Gillett.

<i>First District.</i> John B. Scott, Isaac L. Varian, John A. Lott, David E. Floyd Jones.	<i>Fifth District.</i> Henry A. Foster, ² George O. Sherman, ² Carlos P. Scovill, Thomas Barlow.
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<i>Second District.</i> Robert Denniston, Abraham Boeke, Abraham A. Deyo, Joshua B. Smith.	<i>Sixth District.</i> Nehemiah Platt, James Faulkner, Calvin T. Chamberlain, Clark Burnham.
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<i>Third District.</i> Henry W. Strong, ¹ Erastus Corning, John C. Wright, Stephen C. Johnson.	<i>Seventh District.</i> Elijah Rhoades, William Bartlit, John Porter, Albert Lester.
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<i>Fourth District.</i> Sidney Lawrence, Edmund Varney, Thomas B. Mitchell, Orville Clark.	<i>Eighth District.</i> Samuel Works, Gideon Hard, Harvey Putnam, Frederick F. Backus.
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Sixty-eighth Session.

1845—January 7 to May 14.

Clerk—Isaac R. Elwood.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles Nivens.
Doorkeeper—Jared S. Halsey.

<i>First District.</i> Isaac L. Varian, John A. Lott, David E. Floyd Jones, George Folsom.	<i>Fifth District.</i> George C. Sherman, Carlos P. Scovill, Thomas Barlow, Enoch B. Talcott.
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<i>Second District.</i> Abraham Boeke, Abraham A. Deyo, Joshua B. Smith, Robert Denniston.	<i>Sixth District.</i> James Faulkner, Calvin T. Chamberlain, Clark Burnham, George D. Beers.
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<i>Third District.</i> Erastus Corning, John C. Wright, Stephen C. Johnson, Joshua P. Beekman.	<i>Seventh District.</i> William Bartlit, John Porter, Albert Lester, Henry J. Sedgwick.
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<i>Fourth District.</i> Edmund Varney, Thomas B. Mitchell, Orville Clark, Augustus C. Hand.	<i>Eighth District.</i> Gideon Hard, Harvey Putnam, Frederick F. Backus, Carlos Emmons.
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Sixty-ninth Session.

1846—January 6 to May 12.

Clerk—Isaac R. Elwood.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles Bryan.
Doorkeeper—Jared S. Halsey.

<i>First District.</i> John A. Lott, David E. Floyd Jones, George Folsom, Edward Sanford.	<i>Fifth District.</i> Carlos P. Scovill, Thomas Barlow, Enoch B. Talcott, Joshua A. Spencer.
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<i>Second District.</i> Abraham A. Deyo, Joshua B. Smith, Robert Denniston, Saxton Smith.	<i>Sixth District.</i> Calvin T. Chamberlain, Clark Burnham, George D. Beers, Thomas J. Wheeler.
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<i>Third District.</i> John C. Wright, Stephen C. Johnson, John P. Beekman, W.H. Van Schoonhoven	<i>Seventh District.</i> John Porter, Albert Lester, Henry J. Sedgwick, Richard H. Williams.
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<i>Fourth District.</i> Thomas B. Mitchell, Orville Clark, Augustus C. Hand, Samuel Young.	<i>Eighth District.</i> Harvey Putnam, Frederick F. Backus, Carlos Emmons, Gideon Hard.
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Seventieth Session.

1847—January 5 to May 13; Sept. 8 to Dec. 12.

Clerk—Isaac R. Elwood.
Sergeant at-Arms—Charles Bryan.
Doorkeeper—Jared S. Halsey.

<i>First District.</i> David E. Floyd Jones, George Folsom, Edward Sanford, John Townsend.	<i>Fifth District.</i> Thomas Barlow, Enoch B. Talcott, Joshua A. Spencer, Nelson J. Beach.
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<i>Second District.</i> Joshua B. Smith, Robert Denniston, Saxton Smith, Harvey R. Morris.	<i>Sixth District.</i> Clark Burnham, George D. Beers, Thomas J. Wheeler, Samuel H. P. Hall.
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<i>Third District.</i> Stephen C. Johnson, John P. Beekman, W.H. Van Schoonhoven, Ira Harris.	<i>Seventh District.</i> Albert Lester, Henry J. Sedgwick, Richard H. Williams, Abraham Gridley.
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<i>Fourth District.</i> Orville Clark, Augustus C. Hand, Samuel Young, Thomas Crook.	<i>Eighth District.</i> Frederick F. Backus, Carlos Emmons, Gideon Hard, Francis H. Ruggles.
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¹ Resigned December 8, 1844.
² In place of Ruger, deceased.

² Resigned, December 6, 1844.

THIRD CONSTITUTION.

Seventy-first and second Sessions.

1848 — January 4 to April 13.
1849 — January 3 to April 11.

Clerk — Andrew H. Calhoun.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Senter M. Giddings.
Doorkeeper — Rensselaer Van Valkenburgh.

1 John G. Floyd.	18 David H. Little.
2 David A. Boker.	19 Thomas E. Clark.
3 William Hall.	20 Thomas H. Bond.
4 John L. Lawrence.	21 John W. Tamblin.
5 Samuel Frost.	22 George Geddes.
6 William S. Johnson.	23 Samuel H. P. Hall.
7 Saxton Smith.	24 William I. Cornwell.
8 Alexander J. Coffin.	25 Timothy S. Williams.
9 Samuel J. Wilkin.	26 William M. Hawley.
10 Platt Adams.	27 Jerome Fuller.
11 Valentine Tredwell.	28 A. Hyde Cole.
12 Albert R. Fox.	29 Allen Ayrault. 1
13 James M. Cook.	30 Charles Colt. 2
14 James S. Whallon.	31 John W. Brownson.
15 John Fine.	32 John T. Bush.
16 Thomas Burch.	33 Frederick S. Martin.
17 John M. Betts.	

Seventy-third and fourth Sessions.

1850 — January 1 to April 10.
1851 — Jan. 7 to April 17; June 10 to July 11.

Clerk — William H. Bogart.
Sergeant-at-Arms — George W. Bu 1.
Doorkeeper — Rensselaer Van Valkenburgh.

1 William H. Brown. 3	19 Charles A. Mann. 4
2 John A. Cross.	19 Benj. N. Huntington. 5
3 Richard S. Williams	
4 Clarkson Crolius.	20 Asahel Stone. 4
5 James W. Beekman.	20 Moses P. Hatch. 5
6 Edwin D. Morgan.	21 Alanson Skinner. 4
7 Benjamin Brandreth. 3	21 Caleb Lyon. 5
8 John Snyder. 4	22 George Geddes.
9 Joseph Halsted. 5	23 Levi Ditzmick. 7
9 James O. Curtis. 3	24 William Beach.
10 Marius Sch'nm'ker. 6	25 Henry B. Stanton. 3
11 Stephen H. Johnson. 26	26 Geo. B. Guinnip. 4. 8
12 Thomas B. Carroll.	26 Wm. J. Gilbert. 8
13 James M. Cook.	27 Samuel Miller.
14 Thomas Crook.	28 Alonzo S. Upham.
15 William A. Dart. 8	29 Charles Colt.
16 George H. Fox. 4	30 Chas. D. Robinson.
16 John Sanford. 5	31 George E. Babcock.
17 Sydney Tuttle. 3	32 Robert Owens, Jr.
18 John Noyes. 3	

Seventy-fifth and sixth Sessions.

1852 — January 6 to April 16.
1853 — January 4 to April 15; May 24 to July 21.

Clerk — Ira P. Barnes.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Charles Lee.
Doorkeeper — Abner N. Beardley.

1 James E. Cooley.	6 Edwin D. Morgan.
2 John Vanderblit.	7 Abraham B. Conger.
3 William McMurray.	8 John H. Otis.
4 Obadiah Newcomb.	9 Nathaniel Jones.
5 James W. Beekman.	10 George T. Pierce.

11 Asor Tabor.	23 James Munroe.
12 W. H. Van Schoonhoven.	23 Nathan Bristol.
13 Daniel S. Wright.	24 William Beach.
14 Eli W. Rogers.	25 Josiah B. Williams.
15 Henry B. Smith.	26 Francis R. E. Cornell.
16 Simeon Snow.	27 Micajah W. Kirby.
17 Henry E. Bartlett.	28 Alonzo S. Upham.
18 Harmon Bennett.	29 Myron H. Clark.
19 Benj. N. Huntington.	30 John A. McElwain.
20 James Platt.	31 George E. Babcock.
21 Ashley Davenport.	32 Eliza Ward.

Seventy-seventh and eighth Sessions.

1854 — January 3 to April 17.
1855 — January 2 to April 14. ;

Clerk — Hugh J. Hastings.
Sergeant-at-Arms — J. Garlinghouse.
Doorkeeper — Samuel B. Tuell.

1 Hugh Halsey.	18 Ebenezer Blakely. 9
2 James Hutchins.	18 Adam Storing. 10
3 Thomas J. Barr.	19 Daniel G. Dorrance.
4 Thos. B. Whitney.	20 Sime'n C. Hitchcock
5 Mark Spencer.	21 Robert Lansing.
6 Erastus Brooks.	22 James Munroe.
7 Wm. H. Robertson.	23 Geo. W. Bradford.
8 Robert A. Barnard.	24 William Clark.
9 John D. Watkins.	25 Josiah B. Williams.
10 Ellakim Sherrill.	26 And. B. Dickinson.
11 Clarkson F. Crosby.	27 William S. Bishop.
12 Eliza N. Pratt.	28 Ben Field.
13 James O. Hopkins.	29 Myron H. Clark. 11
14 George Richards.	30 Wm. H. Goodwin. 13
15 Zenas Clark.	30 Martin Butts.
16 George Yost.	31 James O. Putnam.
17 Peter S. Danforth.	32 Alvah H. Walker.

Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Sessions.

1856 — January 1 to April 9.
1857 — January 6 to April 18.

Clerk — Samuel P. Allen.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Samuel B. Tuell.
Doorkeeper — William Coppersoll.

1 James Rider.	17 Joseph H. Ramsey.
2 Cyrus P. Smith.	18 Addison M. Smith.
3 Daniel E. Sickles. 13	19 E. J. Richardson.
4 Joseph H. Petty.	20 M. Lindley Lee.
5 Mark Spencer.	21 Gardner Towne.
6 Erastus Brooks.	22 James Noxon.
7 John W. Ferdon. 14	23 Geo. W. Bradford.
8 William Kelly.	24 Samuel C. Cuyler.
9 Edward M. Madden.	25 James Huntington.
10 George S. Nichols.	26 John K. Hale.
11 John W. Harcourt.	27 John E. Paterson.
12 Amos Briggs.	28 Alonzo S. Upham.
13 Justin A. Smith.	29 Sidney Sweet.
14 William Hotchkiss.	30 John B. Halstead.
15 Zenas Clark. 15	31 James Wadsworth.
15 B oornfield Usher. 15	32 Roderick White. 18
16 Fred'k P. Bellinger.	33 John P. Darling. 17

Eighty-first and second Sessions.

1858 — January 5 to April 19.
1859 — January 4 to April 19.

Clerk — Samuel P. Allen.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Henry W. Dwight.
Doorkeeper — Richard U. Owens.

1 Resigned June 2, 1848. 2 Elected vice Ayrault, 1848.
3 Resigned April 17, 1851; re-elected May 27, 1851. 4 Resigned April 17, 1851; not re-elected.
5 Elected May 27, 1851, to fill vacancy. 6 Resigned July 26, 1851.
7 Resigned November 13, 1851. 8 On special election, May 27, G. B. Guinnip and William J. Gilbert, each received 4,490 votes. The State Canvassers determined no choice. The Senate admitted Gilbert by a resolution passed July 3, 1851. 9 Vacated in favor of Storing, March 12, 1854. 10 Vice Blakely, March 14, 1854. 11 Resigned January 1, 1853; elected Governor.
12 Elected vice Clark, resigned; sworn in February 5, 1855. 13 Contested by Thomas J. Barr. 14 Contested by Benjamin Brandreth. 15 Clark resigned February 13, 1857; Bloomfield Usher, elected March 6, 1857, vice Clark, resigned. 16 Died at Ocean, May 20, 1856.
17 Elected November, 1856, vice White, deceased.

- 1 Joshua B. Smith.
- 2 Samuel Sloan.
- 3 Francis B. Spinola.
- 4 John C. Mather.
- 5 Smith Ely, Jr.
- 6 Richard Schell.
- 7 John Doherty 1
- 8 Benj. Brandreth.
- 9 Osmer B. Wheeler.
- 10 George W. Pratt.
- 11 W. G. Mandeville 2
- 12 H. C. Wetmore. 3
- 13 John D. Willard.
- 14 George Y. Johnson.
- 15 Edward I. Burhans.
- 16 George G. Scott.
- 17 Ralph A. Loveland.
- 18 Wm. A. Wheeler.
- 18 Joseph A. Willard.
- 19 Alrick Hubbell.
- 20 Addison H. Laffin.
- 21 Cheney Ames.
- 22 James Noxon.
- 23 John J. Foote.
- 24 Lyman Truman.
- 25 Alex. B. Williams.
- 26 Truman Boardman.
- 27 Alex. S. Diven.
- 28 John E. Paterson.
- 29 Horatio J. Stow. 4
- 30 Geo. D. Lamont. 5
- 31 John B. Halstead.
- 32 Jas. Wadsworth. 6
- 31 Erast. S. Prosser. 7
- 32 John P. Darling.

Eighty-third and fourth Sessions.

1860 — January 3 to April 17.
1861 — January 1 to April 16.

Clerk — James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James O. Clark.
Doorkeeper — Peter Kilmer.

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| 1 Edw. A. Lawrence. | 17 C. C. Montgomery. |
| 2 Thos. A. Gardner. | 18 James A. Bell. |
| 3 Francis B. Spinola. | 19 William H. Ferry. |
| 4 J. McLeod Murphy. | 20 Francis M. Rotch. |
| 5 Bernard Kelly. | 21 Andrew S. Warner. |
| 6 Benj. F. Manierre. | 22 Allen Munro. |
| 7 Rich'd B. Connolly. | 23 Ferrin H. McGraw. |
| 8 H. D. Robertson. | 24 Lyman Truman. |
| 9 Robert Y. Grant. | 25 Alex. E. Williams. |
| 10 Joshua Fiero, Jr. | 26 Thomas Hillhouse. |
| 11 John H. Ketcham. | 27 S. H. Hammond. |
| 12 Volney Richmond. | 28 Ephraim Goss. |
| 13 Andrew J. Colvin. | 29 Peter P. Murphy. |
| 14 Joseph H. Ramsey. | 30 David H. Abell. |
| 15 Isaiah Blood. | 31 Erastus S. Prosser. |
| 16 Nathan Lapham. | 32 Walter L. Sessions. |

Eighty-fifth and sixth Sessions.

1863 — January 7 to April 18.
1863 — January 6 to April 25.

Clerk — James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Richard U. Owens.
Doorkeeper — Orville Griffin.

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| 1 Monroe Henderson. | 17 C. C. Montgomery. |
| 2 Jesse C. Smith. | 18 James A. Bell. |
| 3 Henry C. Murphy. | 19 Alex. H. Bailey. |
| 4 Chr'n B. Woodruff. | 20 George A. Hardin. |
| 5 Chas. G. Cornell. | 21 Richard K. Sanford. |
| 6 John J. Bradley. | 22 Allen Munro. |
| 7 R. B. Connolly. | 23 Henry A. Clark. |
| 8 H. D. Robertson. | 24 Lyman Truman. |
| 9 Henry R. Low. | 25 C. M. Abbott. |
| 10 Jacob S. Freer. | 26 Charles J. Folger. |
| 11 Wm. H. Tobey. | 27 Charles Cook. |
| 12 Ralph Richards. | 28 Lysander Farrar. |
| 13 John V. L. Pruyn. | 29 Alm'r Hutchinson. |
| 14 Jos. H. Ramsey. | 30 Wilkes Angel. |
| 15 John Willard 8 | 31 John Ganson. |
| 16 Wm Clark 9 | 32 Horace O. Young. |
| 17 Russell M. Little. | |

Eighty-seventh and eighth Sessions.

1864 — January 5 to April 23.
1865 — January 3 to April 33.

Clerk — James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Azel B. Hall.
Doorkeeper — Lawrence Van Duzen.

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| 1 Robert Christie, Jr. | 17 Albert Hobbs. |
| 2 Demas Strong. | 18 James A. Bell. |
| 3 Henry C. Murphy. | 19 Alex. H. Bailey. |
| 4 Chr'n B. Woodruff. | 20 Geo. H. Andrews. |
| 5 Luke F. Cozans. | 21 Cheney Ames. |
| 6 Wm. Laimbeer, Jr. | 22 Andrew D. White. |
| 7 Thos. C. Fields. | 23 Frederick Juliland. |
| 8 Saxton Smith. | 24 Ezra Cornell. |
| 9 Arch. C. Niven 10 | 25 Step'n K. Williams. |
| 10 Henry R. Low. 11 | 26 Charles J. Folger. |
| 11 George Beach. | 27 Stephen T. Hayt |
| 12 John B. Dutcher. | 28 George G. Munger. |
| 13 Fred. H. Hastings. | 29 Dan H. Cole. |
| 14 Ira Shafer. | 30 Wilkes Angel. |
| 15 Orson M. Allaben. | 31 Jas. M. Humphrey. |
| 16 James M. Cook. | 32 Norman M. Allen. |
| 17 Palmer E. Havens. | |

Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Sessions.

1866 — January 3 to April 20.
1867 — January 1 to April 20.

Clerk — James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Arthur Hotchkies.
Doorkeeper — H. B. Young.

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| 1 Nicholas B. LaBau. | 18 John O'Donnell. |
| 2 Henry R. Pierson. | 19 Samuel Campbell. |
| 3 Henry C. Murphy. | 20 Geo. H. Andrews. |
| 4 Benjamin Wood. | 21 John J. Wolcott. |
| 5 Chas. G. Cornell. | 22 Andrew D. White. |
| 6 Abraham Lent. | 23 James Barnett. |
| 7 Thomas Murphy. | 24 Ezra Cornell. |
| 8 E. G. Sutherland. | 25 Step'n K. Williams. |
| 9 Henry R. Low. | 26 Charles J. Folger. |
| 10 George Chambers. | 27 Stephen T. Hayt. |
| 11 Edw. G. Wilbur. | 28 John I. Nicks. 12 |
| 12 James Gibson. | 29 Thomas Parsons. |
| 13 Lorenzo D. Collins. | 30 Richard Crowley. |
| 14 Chas. Stanford. | 31 W. J. Humphrey. |
| 15 Adam W. Kline. | 32 David S. Bennett. |
| 16 Moss K. Platt. | 33 Walter L. Sessions. |
| 17 Abel Godard. | |

Ninety-first and second Sessions.

1868 — January 7 to May 6.
1869 — January 5 to May 10.

Clerk — James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms — John H. Kemper.
Doorkeeper — Charles V. Schram.

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| 1 Lewis A. Edwards. | 17 Abram. X. Parker. |
| 2 James F. Pierce. | 18 John O'Donnell. |
| 3 Henry C. Murphy. | 19 Samuel Campbell. |
| 4 Wm. M. Tweed. | 20 J. B. Van Petten. |
| 5 Michael Norton. | 21 Abner C. Mattoon. |
| 6 Thos. J. Creamer. | 22 Geo. N. Kennedy. |
| 7 John J. Bradley. | 23 J. F. Hubbard, Jr. |
| 8 Henry W. Genet. | 24 O. W. Chapman. |
| 9 Wm Caudwell. | 25 Stephen K. Williams. |
| 10 Wm. M. Graham. | 26 Charles J. Folger. |
| 11 Abiah W. Palmer. | 27 John I. Nicks. |
| 12 Francis F. Thayer. | 28 Lewis H. Morgan. |
| 13 A. Bleeker Banks. | 29 Richard Crowley. |
| 14 George Beach. | 30 W. J. Humphrey. |
| 15 Charles Stanford. | 31 Asher P. Nichols. |
| 16 Matthew Hale. | 32 Lorenzo Morris. |

Ninety-third and fourth sessions.

1870 — January 5 to April 26.
1871 — January 3 to April 23.

Clerk — Hiram Calkins.
Sergeant-at-Arms — George H. Graham.
Doorkeeper — Alexander Waterman.

1 Died April 20, 1859. 2 Contested by H. O. Wetmore, who was admitted April 5, 1866.
3 Vice Mandeville. 4 Died at Clifton Springs February 19, 1866. 5 Elected vice Stow, deceased.
6 Resigned August 18, 1858. 7 Elected November, 1858, vice Wadsworth. 8 Died.
9 Elected December 4, vice Willard, deceased. 10 Contested by Henry R. Low, who succeeded January 17, 1865. 11 Awarded Niven's seat January 17, 1865. 12 Elected vice Hayt, resigned.

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| 1 Samuel H. Frost. | 17 Abrm. X. Parker. |
| 2 James F. Pierce. | 18 Norris Winslow. |
| 3 Henry C. Murphy. | 19 George H. Sanford. |
| 4 William M. Tweed. | 20 Aug. R. Elwood. |
| 5 Michael Norton. | 21 William H. Brand. |
| 6 Thos. J. Oreamer. | 22 George N. Kennedy. |
| 7 John J. Bradley. | 23 J. F. Hubbard, Jr. |
| 8 Henry W. Genet. | 24 O. W. Chapman. |
| 9 Wm. Cauldwell. | 25 Wm. B. Woodin. |
| 10 Wm. M. Graham. | 26 A. V. Harpend'g, Jr. |
| 11 George Morgan. | 27 Theodore L. Minier. |
| 12 Francis S. Thayer. | 28 Jarvis Lord. |
| 13 A. Bleecker Banks. | 29 George Bowen. |
| 14 Jacob Hardenbergh. | 30 James Wood. |
| 15 Isalah Blood. | 31 Lorán L. Lewis. |
| 16 Chris. F. Norton. | 32 Allen D. Scott. |

Ninety-fifth and sixth Sessions.

1872—January 2 to May 14.

1873—January 7 to May 30.

Clerk 3—Charles B. Dayton.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Edwin J. Loomis.
Doorkeeper—Daniel K. Schram.

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| 1 Townsend D. Cook. | 17 Wells S. Dickinson. |
| 2 John C. Ferry. | 18 Norris Winslow. |
| 3 Henry C. Murphy. | 19 Samuel S. Lowery. |
| 4 William M. Tweed. | 20 Arch. C. McGowan. |
| 5 E. C. Benedict. | 21 William Foster. |
| 6 Aug. Weismann. | 22 Daniel P. Wood. |
| 7 James O'Brien. | 23 James H. Graham. |
| 8 D. F. Tiemann. | 24 Thos. I. Chatfield. |
| 9 Wm. H. Robertson. | 25 Wm. B. Woodin. |
| 10 E. M. Madden. | 26 William Johnson. |
| 11 Abiah W. Palmer. | 27 Gabriel T. Harrower. |
| 12 Isaac V. Baker, Jr. | 28 Jarvis Lord. |
| 13 Charles H. Adams. | 29 George Bowen. |
| 14 Jacob Hardenbergh. | 30 James Wood. |
| 15 W. F. Boorby. | 31 Lorán L. Lewis. |
| 16 Webster Wagner. | 32 Norman M. Allen. |
| 17 Samuel Ames. | |

Ninety-seventh and eighth Sessions.

1874—January 6 to April 30.

1875—January 5 to May 23.

Clerk—Henry A. Glidden.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Daniel K. Schram.
Doorkeeper—Frederick M. Burton.

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| 1 John A. King. | 18 A. C. Middleton. |
| 2 John W. Coe. | 19 Samuel S. Lowery. |
| 3 John C. Jacobs. | 20 Arch. C. McGowan. |
| 4 John Fox. | 21 Charles Kelligg. |
| 5 James W. Booth. | 22 Daniel P. Wood. |
| 6 Jacob A. Gross. | 23 Jas. G. Thompson. |
| 7 Thos. A. Ledwith. | 24 John H. Selkreg. |
| 8 Hugh H. Moore. | 25 William B. Woodin. |
| 9 Wm. H. Robertson. | 26 William Johnson. |
| 10 Edward M. Madden. | 27 George B. Bradley. |
| 11 Benjamin Ray. | 28 Jarvis Lord. |
| 12 R. A. Farrneter. | 29 Dan R. Coe. |
| 13 Jesse C. Dayton. | 30 Abijah J. Wellman. |
| 14 Henry C. Connelly. | 31 John Ganson. |
| 15 Webster Wagner. | 32 Albert P. Lansing. |
| 16 Franklin W. Tobey. | 33 Albert G. Dow. |
| 17 Wells S. Dickinson. | |

Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Sessions.

1876—January 4 to May 3.

1877—January 2 to May 21.

President pro tem.—William H. Robertson.
Clerk—Henry A. Glidden.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John W. Corning.
Doorkeeper—Frederick M. Burton.
Stenographer—Hudson C. Tanner.

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| 1 L. Bradford Prince. | 17 Darius A. Moore. |
| 2 John R. Kennaday. | 18 James F. Starbuck. |
| 3 John C. Jacobs. | 19 Theodore S. Sayre. |
| 4 John Morrissey. | 20 David P. Loomis. |
| 5 James W. Booth. | 21 Benjamin Doolittle. |
| 6 Alfred Wagstaff, Jr. | 22 Dennis McCarthy. |
| 7 Casper A. Baaden. | 23 Wm. C. Lamont. |
| 8 James W. Gerard. | 24 John H. Selkreg. |
| 9 Francis M. Bixby. | 25 Wm. B. Woodin. |
| 10 Wm. H. Robertson. | 26 S. H. Hammond. |
| 11 Daniel B. St. John. | 27 George B. Bradley. |
| 12 B. Platt Carpenter. | 28 Wm. N. Emerson. |
| 13 Thomas Coleman. | 29 Dan H. Cole. |
| 14 Hamilton Harris. | 30 Abijah J. Wellman. |
| 15 A. Schoonmaker, Jr. | 31 Sherman S. Rogers. |
| 16 Webster Wagner. | 32 E. Carlton Sprague. |
| 17 Franklin W. Tobey. | 33 Com. P. Vedder. |

One Hundred First and Second Sessions.

1878—January 1 to May 15.

1879—January 7 to May 23.

President pro tem.—William H. Robertson.
Clerk—John W. Vrooman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Weldman Dominick.
Doorkeeper—James G. Caw.
Stenographer—Hudson C. Tanner.

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| 1 James M. Oakley. | 18 Henry E. Turner. |
| 2 James F. Pierce. | 19 Alex. T. Goodwin. |
| 3 John C. Jacobs. | 20 Samuel S. Edick. |
| 4 Edward Hogan. | 21 John W. Lippitt. |
| 5 Alfred Wagstaff, Jr. | 22 Dennis McCarthy. |
| 6 Lewis S. Goebel. | 23 Nathan I. O. Marvin. |
| 7 John Morrissey. | 24 P. W. Hopkins. |
| 8 Thos. C. Ecclesine. | 25 Edwin G. Halbert. |
| 9 Wm. H. Robertson. | 26 Thos. M. Pomeroy. |
| 10 Daniel B. St. John. | 27 Theo. M. Hicks. |
| 11 S. H. Wendover. | 28 Ira Davenport. |
| 12 Charles Hughes. | 29 George Ralnes. |
| 13 Hamilton Harris. | 30 Lewis S. Payne. |
| 14 Addison P. Jones. | 31 James H. Loomis. |
| 15 Webster Wagner. | 32 Ray V. Pierce. |
| 16 Wm. W. Rockwell. | 33 Loren B. Sessions. |
| 17 Dolphus S. Lynde. | |

One Hundred Third and Fourth Sessions.

1880—January 6 to May 26.

1881—January 4 to July 23.

President pro tem.—Wm. H. Robertson.
Dennis McCarthy.
Clerk—John W. Vrooman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John W. Corning.
Doorkeeper—James G. Caw.
Stenographer—Hudson C. Tanner.

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| 1 John Birdsall. | 17 Waters W. Braman. |
| 2 William H. Murtha. | 18 Webster Wagner. |
| 3 Fred. A. Schrodter. | 19 Wm. W. Rockwell. |
| 4 John C. Jacobs. | 20 Dolphus S. Lynde. |
| 5 Edward Hogan. | 21 Bradley Winslow. |
| 6 Jacob Beebe. | 22 James Stevens. |
| 7 Ferdinand Aidman. | 23 Albert M. Mills. |
| 8 Robert H. Strahan. | 24 Edwin G. Halbert. |
| 9 Francis M. Bixby. | 25 Dennis McCarthy. |
| 10 Wm. Waldorf Astor. | 26 Wm. B. Woodin. |
| 11 George H. Foster. | 27 Ira Davenport. |
| 12 Wm. H. Robertson. | 28 George P. Lord. |
| 13 Edward M. Madden. | 29 Edmund L. Pitts. |
| 14 Charles A. Fowler. | 30 James H. Loomis. |
| 15 S. H. Wendover. | 31 Benj. H. Williams. |
| 16 Isaac V. Baker, Jr. | 32 Loren B. Sessions. |

1 Died November 19, 1870, at his residence. 2 Died April 23, 1871, at Albany. 3 James Terwilliger elected Clerk January 2, 1873; resigned February 14, and Dayton elected February 17, 1873. 4 In place of Hardenbergh, died April 23, 1873. 5 President pro tempore, also in 1874 and 1876. 6 Died at Albany, February 7, 1879. 7 Elected March 26, 1879. 8 Elected July 23, 1881, in place of Robertson, resigned.

One Hundred Fifth and Sixth Sessions.

1892—January 3 to June 3.
1893—January 3 to May 4.

President pro tem.—John C. Jacobs.1
Clerk—John W. Vrooman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John W. Corning.
Doorkeeper—Charles F. Brady.
Stenographer—Hudson C. Tanner.

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| 1 James W. Covert. | 18 Webster Wagner 3 |
| 2 John J. Kierman. | 18 Alex. B. Bancus. 8 |
| 3 Charles H. Bussell. | 19 Shepard P. Bowen. |
| 4 John C. Jacobs. | 20 Dolphus S. Lynde. |
| 5 John G. Boyd. | 21 Frederick Lansing. |
| 6 Thomas F. Grady. | 22 Robert H. Roberts. |
| 7 James Daly. | 23 Alex. M. Holmes. |
| 8 John W. Browning. | 24 Edward B. Thomas. |
| 9 James Fitzgerald. | 25 Dennis McCarthy. |
| 10 Joseph Koch. | 26 David H. Evans. |
| 11 Frank P. Treanor. | 27 Sumner Baldwin. |
| 12 Henry C. Nelson. | 28 George P. Lord. |
| 13 James Mackin. | 29 Edmund L. Pitts. |
| 14 Addison P. Jones. | 30 Timothy E. Ellsworth |
| 15 Homer A. Nelson. | 31 Robert C. Titus. |
| 16 Chas. L. MacArthur. | 32 Norman M. Allen. |
| 17 Abraham Lansing. | |

One Hundred Seventh and Eighth Sessions.

1894—January 1 to May 16.
1895—January 6 to May 15, May 15 to 23.

President pro tem.—Dennis McCarthy.
Clerk—John W. Vrooman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—George A. Goss.
Doorkeeper—David W. Bogert.
Stenographer—Hudson C. Tanner.

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| 1 James Otis. | 17 John B. Thacher. |
| 2 John J. Kierman. | 18 James Arkell. |
| 3 Albert Daggett. | 19 Shepard P. Bowen. |
| 4 John C. Jacobs. | 20 John I. Gilbert. |
| 5 Michael C. Murphy. | 21 Frederick Lansing. |
| 6 Timothy J. Campbell. | 22 Henry J. Coggeshall |
| 7 James Daly. | 23 Andrew Davidson. |
| 8 Frederick S. Gibbs. | 24 Edward B. Thomas. |
| 9 John J. Cullen. | 25 Dennis McCarthy. |
| 10 J. Hampden Robb. | 26 Edward S. Esty. |
| 11 George W. Plunkitt. | 27 J. Sloat Fassett. |
| 12 Henry C. Nelson. | 28 Thomas Robinson |
| 13 Henry R. Low. | 29 Charles S. Baker. |
| 14 John Van Schaick. | 30 Timothy E. Ellsworth |
| 15 Thomas Newbold. | 31 Robert C. Titus. |
| 16 Albert C. Comstock. | 32 Com'dore P. Vedder. |

One Hundred Ninth and Tenth Sessions.

1896—January 5 to May 20.
1897—January 4 to May 26.

President pro tem.—Edmund L. Pitts.
Clerk—John W. Vrooman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James C. Murray.
Doorkeeper—John H. Houck.
Stenographer—Harris A. Correll.

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| 1 Edward F. Fagan. | 9 John J. Cullen. |
| 2 James F. Pierce. | 10 Wm C. T. Raphaelen. |
| 3 Stephen M. Griswold. | 11 George W. Plunkitt. |
| 4 Jacob Worth. | 12 Henry C. Nelson. |
| 5 Michael C. Murphy. | 13 Henry R. Low. |
| 6 Edward F. Reilly. | 14 Henry C. Connelly. |
| 7 James Daly. | 15 Jacob W. Hoysradt. |
| 8 Thos. C. Dunham. | 16 Albert C. Comstock. |

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| 17 Amasa J. Parker, Jr. | 26 Francis Hendricks. |
| 18 Edward Wemple. | 27 Charles F. Barager. |
| 19 Rowland C. Kellogg. | 28 J. Sloat Fassett. |
| 20 Charles L. Knapp. | 29 John Raines. |
| 21 George B. Sloan. | 30 Edmund L. Pitts. |
| 22 Henry J. Coggeshall | 31 Edward C. Walker. |
| 23 John E. Smith. | 32 Daniel H. McMillan. |
| 24 Matthew W. Marvin. | 33 Com'dore P. Vedder. |

One Hundred Eleventh and Twelfth Sessions.

1898—January 3 to May 11; July 17 to 20.
1899—January 1 to May 16.

President pro tem.—Henry R. Low.4
J. Sloat Fassett.5
Clerk—John S. Kenyon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John W. Corning.
Doorkeeper—Charles V. Schram.
Stenographer—Harris A. Correll.

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| 1 Simeon S. Hawkins. | 16 Michael F. Collins. |
| 2 James F. Pierce. | 17 Henry Russell. |
| 3 Eugene F. O'Connor. | 18 John Foley. |
| 4 Jacob Worth. | 19 Rowland C. Kellogg. |
| 5 Michael C. Murphy. | 20 George Z. Erwin. |
| 6 Edward F. Reilly. | 21 George B. Sloan. |
| 7 Thomas F. Grady. | 22 Henry J. Coggeshall. |
| 8 Geo. F. Langbein. | 23 Frank B. Arnold. |
| 9 Cornelius Van Cott. | 24 William Lewis. |
| 10 Charles A. Stadler. | 25 Francis Hendricks. |
| 11 Jacob A. Cantor. | 26 William L. Sweet. |
| 12 Eugene S. Ives. | 27 J. Sloat Fassett. |
| 13 Wm. H. Robertson. | 28 John Raines. |
| 14 Henry R. Low. | 29 Don'd McNaughton. |
| 15 Peter Ward. | 30 Edward C. Walker. |
| 16 John J. Linson. | 31 John Laughlin. |
| 17 Gilbert A. Deane. | 32 Com. P. Vedder |

One Hundred Thirteenth and Fourteenth Sessions.

1890—January 6 to May 9.
1891—January 6 to April 30.

President pro tem.—J. Sloat Fassett.
Clerk—John S. Kenyon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles V. Schram.
Doorkeeper—Edward B. Gibbons.
Stenographer—George H. Thornton.

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| 1 Edward Hawkins. | 17 Norton Chase. | 10 |
| 2 John C. Jacobs. | 18 H. J. Donaldson. | |
| 3 James W. Birkett. | 19 Louis W. Emerson. | |
| 4 Pat'k H. McArren. | 20 George Z. Erwin. | |
| 5 William L. Brown. | 21 George B. Sloan. | |
| 6 John F. Ahearn. | 22 Henry J. Coggeshall. | |
| 7 George F. Boesch. | 23 Titus Sheard. | |
| 8 Lispenard Stewart. | 24 Edmund O'Connor. | |
| 9 Charles A. Stadler. | 25 Francis Hendricks. | |
| 10 Jacob A. Cantor. | 26 Thomas Hunter. | |
| 11 Eugene S. Ives. | 27 J. Sloat Fassett. | |
| 12 Wm. H. Robertson. | 28 Charles T. Saxton. | |
| 13 Wm P. Richardson. | 29 Don'd McNaughton. | |
| 14 John J. Linson. | 30 G. S. Van Garder. | |
| 15 Gilbert A. Deane. | 31 John Laughlin. | |
| 16 Michael F. Collins. | 32 Com. P. Vedder. | |

1 At the session of 1893 there was no choice. Dennis McCarthy was the nominee of the Republican caucus and John C. Jacobs of the Democratic caucus. January 11, 1893, John C. Jacobs was elected. 2 Died January 13, 1893. 3 Elected February 28, 1893. 4 Died December 1, 1898. 5 Elected January 1, 1899, vice Low, deceased. 6 Elected at special election December 26, 1898, vice Reilly, resigned. 7 Seat became vacant May 1, 1899, having qualified as postmaster of New York city. 8 Elected at special election January 29, 1899, vice Low, deceased. 9 Seat contested by James C. Rogers. 10 Seat contested by George H. Treadwell.

One Hundred Fifteenth and Sixteenth Sessions.

1893—January 5 to April 26.
1894—January 8 to April 20.

President pro tem.—Jacob A. Cantor.
Clerk—Charles T. Dunning.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Adelbert E. Tallmadge.
Doorkeeper—Joseph Jergo.
Stenographer—James M. Ruso.

1 Edward F. Jones.	17 Amasa J. Parker.
2 John McCarty.	18 H. J. Donaldson.
3 James Appinall.	19 Louis W. Emerson.
4 Pat'k H. McCarren.	20 George Z. Erwin.
5 William L. Brown.	21 Joseph Mullin.
6 John F. Ahearn.	22 H. J. Coggeshall.
7 George F. Roesch.	23 John E. Smith.
8 Martin T. McMahon.	24 Edmund O'Connor.
9 Edward P. Hogan.	25 John A. Nichols.
9 Edw'd Cunningham.	26 Thomas Hunter.
10 Jacob A. Cantor.	27 Charles E. Walker.
11 George W. Plunkitt.	28 Charles T. Saxton.
12 Chas. P. McClelland.	29 O. B. Parsons.
13 Wm. P. Richardson.	30 G. S. Van Gorder.
14 C. A. Bloodgood.	31 Matthias Endres.
15 Edward B. Osborne.	32 James T. Edwards.
16 John H. Derby.	

One Hundred Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sessions.

1894—January 2 to April 27.
1895—January 2 to May 16.

President pro tem.—Charles T. Saxton.
Edmund O'Connor.
Clerk—John S. Kenyon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles V. Schram.
Doorkeeper—Edward Dowling.
Stenographer—Lucius A. Waldo.

1 John Lewis Childs.	6 John McCarthy.
2 Michael J. Coffey.	6 Henry Wolfert.
3 Wm. H. Reynolds.	7 Mart. T. McMahon.
4 George A. Owens.	8 John F. Ahearn.
5 Daniel Bradley.	9 Tim. D. Sullivan.

10 Frank A. O'Donnell.	23 Joseph Mullin.
11 Joseph O. Wolf.	23 H. J. Coggeshall.
12 T. C. O'Sullivan.	24 Chas. W. Stapleton.
13 Charles L. Guy.	25 Edmund O'Connor.
14 Jacob A. Cantor.	26 Charles T. Saxton.
15 Geo. W. Robertson.	26 John Raines.
16 Clarence Lexow.	27 Baxter T. Smelser.
17 Jacob Rice.	28 C. B. Parsons.
18 Michael F. Collins.	29 Cuthbert W. Found.
19 Amasa J. Parker.	30 Charles Lamy.
20 H. J. Donaldson.	31 Henry H. Persons.
21 Fred'k D. Kilburn.	32 Frank W. Higgins.

One Hundred and Nineteenth and Twentieth Sessions.

Presiding Officer—Lieut.-Governor Woodruff.
President pro tem.—Timothy E. Ellsworth.
Clerk—John S. Kenyon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Garret J. Benson.
Doorkeeper—Nathan Lewis.
Stenographer—Edward Shaughnessy.

1 Richard Higbie.	26 John Grant.
2 Theodore Koehler.	27 Robert Krum.
3 Frank Gallagher.	28 Edgar C. Brackett.
4 George W. Brush.	29 Myer Nusbaum.
5 Michael J. Coffey.	30 Le Grand C. Tibbitts.
6 Peter H. McNulty.	31 George Chahoon.
7 Pat'k H. McCarren.	32 George B. Malby.
8 Albert A. Wray.	33 Walter L. Brown.
9 Julius L. Wieman.	34 Henry J. Coggeshall.
10 John F. Ahearn.	35 Joseph Mullin.
11 Timothy D. Sullivan.	36 Horace White.
12 Samuel J. Foley.	37 Nevada N. Stranahan.
13 Bernard F. Martin.	38 Wm. Eiting Johnson.
14 Thos. Francis Grady.	39 Benj. M. Wilcox.
15 Frank D. Pavey.	40 Edwin C. Stewart.
16 Louis Munzinger.	41 John S. Sheppard.
17 Charles B. Page.	42 John Raines.
18 Maur. Featherston.	43 Cornelius R. Parsons.
19 John Ford.	44 Henry Harrison.
20 Jacob A. Cantor.	45 Tim'y E. Ellsworth.
21 Charles Lewis Guy.	46 Lester H. Humphrey.
22 Jas. Irving Burns.	47 Charles Lamy.
23 Clarence Lexow.	48 Simon Seibert.
24 William C. Daley.	49 George A. Davis.
25 Charles Davis.	50 Frank W. Higgins.

THE STATE ASSEMBLY.

The right to representation in General Assembly was finally secured, by the people residing in the province of New York, after the revolution in England which placed William and Mary on the throne. On the 19th of March, 1691, Governor Sloughter arrived, with instructions to re-establish the Assembly and to reinstate the people in their rights. It met on the 9th of April, 1691, and consisted of 17 members, which number was increased, subsequently, to 27. The compilers of the laws were directed to commence with the General Assembly of 1691. After an existence of about 92 years, the Colonial Assembly adjourned April 8, 1775, and never again convened.

Previous to 1716, new Assemblies were elected about every two years, though sometimes but a few months would intervene between the elections. The Assembly elected in 1716 continued over 10 years — from June 5, 1716, to August 10, 1726. Four Assemblies succeeded during the next 10 years, the last expiring May 8, 1787. A new Assembly convened June 15, 1787, which passed an act providing for triennial elections. The bill passed the Council and received the sanction of Lieutenant-Governor Clarke, but was repealed by the King, November 30, 1788, on the recommendation of the Lords of Trade, notwithstanding the Lieutenant-Governor sent a written appeal in favor of it. The next Assembly convened March, 1789, and continued until September, 1748, when it was dissolved. On the 8th of November following, another House met, and, in December, passed an act limiting

each Assembly to seven years, if not previously dissolved.

In 1774, the House was composed of 81 members. They were elected on writs issued by order of the Governor, who had the power, by and with the advice of the Council, to convene, prorogue or dissolve the Assembly at pleasure. In case of vacancy during the session of the Legislature, the writ was issued on a warrant signed by the Speaker. None were eligible for representatives except freeholders, resident in the district from which they were elected.

Members were paid by their constituents, those of New York, Westchester, Queens, Kings, Ulster, Richmond, Dutchess, Orange, and the Manor of Cortland, receiving six shillings (75 cents) a day; of Albany, Schenectady, Borough of Westchester, Manors of Livingston and Rensselaerswyck, 10 shillings (\$1.25), and those of Suffolk, nine shillings (\$1.12½) a day, for the time of their attendance, which was duly certified by the Speaker, and the same *per diem*, for the time, which was fixed by law, for their journey to and from New York.

On the day appointed for the meeting of a new Legislature, the Members elect convened at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of New York, and if they were above 13 in number, sent the Clerk of the House to inform the Governor of their attendance. Commissioners, generally the Judges of the Supreme Court, were sent to the Assembly Chamber to qualify them, after which their presence was required before his Excellency, who requested

them to return to their chamber and elect a Speaker. For that purpose they again retired, and having made a choice, conducted the person elected to the chair, which was placed at the upper end of the long table. He subsequently presented himself, accompanied by the Members, to the Governor, for his approval, which was of course. The Speaker thereupon addressed the Governor, and, in behalf of the House, prayed "that their words and actions may have a favorable construction; that the Members may have free access to him, and they and their servants be privileged with freedom from arrests." The Governor, having granted this request, opened the session by reading his speech to both Houses, a copy whereof was delivered to the Speaker of the Assembly.

Messages to the Council were conveyed by one of the Members of the House, who was met at the bar of the Council by the Speaker of that body, into whose hands the message was delivered. All money bills originated in the Assembly, which, according to the practice of the House of Commons, allowed no amendment to be made thereto by the Council.

Both Houses were present in the Council Chamber when the Governor passed the bills sent to him, on which occasion the custom was for his Excellency to ask the advice of his Council with respect to every bill. If approved, he signed them after these words: "I assent to this bill, enacting the same, and order it to be enrolled." The acts were thereupon published in the open street, near the City Hall, New York, in the presence of the Governor and both branches of the Legislature.

All laws passed were subject, subsequently, to an absolute veto of the King. If disallowed, an order in Council to that effect was transmitted to the Governor and recorded in the

minutes of the Council, and notice of the fact was given by proclamation.

The General Assembly was succeeded by the Provincial Congress. The *First* Provincial Congress assembled on the 22d of May, 1775. Some of the members were elected for one year, others for six months. A majority of the counties represented constituted a quorum for the dispatch of business. The vote was taken by counties, each of which generally designated in its returns the number of its delegation that might cast the vote to which it was entitled. At first, New York had four; Albany three, and each of the remaining counties two votes, except Gloucester (now in Vermont), which had one vote; but the ratio was changed in 1776, and in the Third Provincial Congress and the State Convention, New York was allowed eight; Albany six; Dutchess five; Ulster, Westchester, Queens and Suffolk each four; Orange three; Kings, Richmond, Tryon, Charlotte and Cumberland, each two votes, and Gloucester one vote. But any member was at liberty to have his name and dissent from the vote of his county entered on the minutes. The proceedings were with closed doors, and none but members, all of whom were pledged to secrecy, were permitted to take copies of the minutes. Provision was made with a view to the ultimate publication, at the close of the session, of the proceedings of the Congress, except such part as the unanimous voice of the counties should declare to be of a secret or unimportant nature, leaving to the body power to publish from time to time such extracts as it may deem fit. These rules governed succeeding Congresses, but the Journal was not printed until 1842.

The First Provincial Congress held three sessions, viz.: From the 23d May to the 8th July, when it adjourned until the 26th of the same month,

having appointed a Committee of Safety to sit during the recess. It re-assembled on the 26th of July, and sat until the 2d of September, when it adjourned until the 2d of October, the Committee of Safety sitting in the interval. It assembled for the third time on the 4th of the latter month, and finally dissolved on the 4th of November, having previously provided for an election of a new Provincial Congress.

The Second Provincial Congress was to be elected on the 7th, and to have met on the 14th of November, but a sufficient number of deputies did not attend until the 6th of December, 1775. Like its predecessor, it sat in the city of New York. It held three meetings, or sessions, viz.: From the 6th to the 22d December, 1775; from the 12th February to 16th March, and from the 8th to the 18th May, 1776. Queens county was not represented in this Congress. The Committee of Safety superintended public affairs during the adjournment.

The Third Provincial Congress was elected in April, 1776, to meet at New York on the 14th of May, but a sufficient number of members not attending, it adjourned from day to day until the 18th, when, a quorum being present, it proceeded to business, and continued in session until the 30th of June, on which day it adjourned, an attack on the city being anticipated.

The Fourth Provincial Congress assembled at the courthouse in the town of Whiteplains, in the county of Westchester, on the 9th of July, 1776; and the Declaration of Independence having been read and unanimously agreed to, the title of the body was changed, on the 10th of July, from that of the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York, to that of *The Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York*. This body continued to sit at Whiteplains until

the 27th of July, when it adjourned to meet at Harlem on the 29th, where it continued until the 29th August, when it adjourned to Fishkill, leaving the public business, meanwhile, in the hands of the Committee of Safety. The convention met in the latter place on the 5th of September, in the Episcopal Church, but that building "being very foul with the dung of doves and fowls, without any benches, seats, or other conveniences whatever," it adjourned to the Dutch Church. On the 7th it took a recess until the 14th of the same month, and thence continued in session until the 5th of October, when it adjourned over to the 15th, and again resigned the care of public affairs to the Committee of Public Safety. It held brief sessions on the 5th and 6th of December, and on the 11th of February, 1777, resolved to adjourn to Kingston. It met at the latter place on the 6th of March, and having formed a State Constitution and provided a temporary form of government by electing a Council of Safety, it finally dissolved on the 18th of May. The approach of the enemy on Kingston obliging the Legislature, then in session at that place, to disperse, the members of the Senate and Assembly met as a Convention there on the 7th of October, 1777, and appointed another Council of Safety, whereupon they adjourned. This Legislative Convention assembled afterward at Poughkeepsie, January 7, 1778, and having adopted sundry measures, was dissolved by the meeting of the Legislature, on the 15th of the same month.

The Assembly, under the State Constitution, has always been chosen annually. It consisted at first of 70 members, with the power to increase one with every seventieth increase of the number of electors until it contained 800 members. When the Constitution was amended in 1801,

the number had reached 108, when it was reduced to 100, with a provision that it should be increased after each census, at the rate of two annually, until the number reached 150. This increase was 12 in 1808, and 14 in 1815. The Constitution of 1821 fixed the number permanently at 128. Members were placed on a general ticket. Under the Constitution of 1894 members of Assembly are elected by single districts.

No change can be made in the representation of counties between the period fixed by the Constitution for the appointment based upon the census taken in years ending in five. Counties erected from parts of other counties, or embracing parts of different election districts, between these periods, can not have a separate representation until the next apportionment. In such cases the elections are held and the votes canvassed in the original counties, as if no division had been made until the arrival of the period for a new apportionment. The Legislature apportions to each county its relative number of members, and the Boards of Supervisors divide the towns and wards in their respective counties into Assembly districts, ex-

cept in the city and county of New York, where the apportionment is made by the Board of Aldermen. The Boards of Supervisors of the several counties were required to meet on the first Tuesday of January succeeding the adoption of the Constitution, and divide the counties into districts, of the number apportioned to them, of convenient and contiguous territory, and as nearly equal population as possible. After each State census, the Legislature is required to reapportion the members and to direct the time when the Supervisors shall meet for the purpose of redistricting. Pursuant to this provision the boards met in June, 1857, 1866 and 1879. Fulton and Hamilton counties together elect one member, and every other county one or more. Acts reapportioning the State reached the order of third reading of bills each session since the census of 1875 was taken, but failed of final passage, in consequence of differences of opinion with regard to the proper ratio of representation. An act was finally passed April 23, 1879 (Laws 1879, chap. 208), which led to a reapportionment. A reapportionment was also made in 1892 and 1894.

ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENTS.

First Apportionment.

April 20, 1777.—Albany, 10; Cumberland, 8; Dutchess, 7; Gloucester, 2; Kings, 2; Montgomery, 6; New York, 9; Orange, 4; Queens, 4; Richmond, 2; Suffolk, 5; Ulster, 6; Washington, 4; Westchester, 6.—Total, 70.

April 14, 1786.—Columbia with three members organized from Albany, leaving it seven members.

Second Apportionment.

February 7, 1791.—Albany, 7; Columbia, 6; Dutchess, 7; Kings, 1; Montgomery, 7; New York, 7; Ontario, 1; Orange, 3; Queens, 3; Rensselaer, 5; Richmond, 1; Saratoga, 4; Suf-

folk, 4; Ulster, 5; Washington and Clinton, 4; Westchester, 5.—Total, 70.

February, 16, 1791.—Herkimer, Otsego and Tioga counties formed from Montgomery and given one member each, leaving the latter 4.

Third Apportionment.

March 4, 1796.—Albany, 8; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 6; Dutchess, 10; Herkimer, 7; Kings, 1; Montgomery, 6; New York, 13; Onondaga, 2; Ontario, 2; Orange, 3; Otsego, 5; Queens, 4; Rensselaer, 6; Richmond, 1; Saratoga, 5; Schoharie, 1; Suffolk, 4; Tioga, 2; Ulster, 6; Washington, 6; Westchester, 5.—Total, 108.

March 10, 1797.—Delaware formed from Otsego and Ulster, and allowed two members,

one being taken from each of the parent counties.

February 23, 1798.—Rockland taken from Orange, and allowed one member, leaving Orange two.

March 8, 1799.—Cayuga from Onondaga, and allowed one member, leaving the latter one.

March 15, 1799.—Chenango from Herkimer and Tioga, and allowed two members; Oneida from Herkimer and allowed three members—leaving Herkimer three and Tioga one.

March 25, 1800.—Greene from Albany and Ulster, and allowed two members, leaving Albany eight.

Fourth Apportionment.

March 31, 1802.—Albany, 6; Cayuga, 3; Chautauque, 3; Chenango, 4; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 4; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 7; Essex, 1; Greene, 2; Herkimer, 3; Kings, 1; Montgomery, 5; New York, 9; Oneida, 4; Onondaga, 2; Ontario, 3; Orange, 4; Otsego, 4; Queens, 3; Rensselaer, 5; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; Saratoga, 4; Schoharie, 2; Steuben, 1; Suffolk, 3; Tioga, 1; Ulster, 4; Washington, 6; Westchester, 4.—Total, 100.

March 23, 1804.—Seneca from Cayuga, and allowed one member, leaving the latter two.

March 23, 1805.—Jefferson and Lewis formed from Oneida and associated with St. Lawrence in a representative district, leaving Oneida three members.

March 21, 1806.—Madison from Chenango, and allowed two members, leaving the latter two.

Fifth Apportionment.

April 1, 1808.—Albany, 6; Allegany and Steuben, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara, 1; Cayuga, 3; Chenango, 3; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 4; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 6; Essex, 1; Genesee, 1; Greene, 2; Herkimer, 3; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 1; Madison, 3; Montgomery, 5; New York, 11; Oneida, 5; Onondaga, 3; Ontario, 5; Orange, 4; Otsego, 4; Queens, 3; Rensselaer, 4; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 1; Saratoga, 4; Schoharie, 2; Seneca, 1; Suffolk, 3; Tioga, 1; Ulster, 4; Washington, 5; Westchester, 3.—Total, 112.

April 8, 1803.—Cortland from Onondaga, and allowed one member, leaving the latter two.

March 7, 1809.—Schenectady from Albany, and allowed two members, leaving the latter four.

June 12, 1812.—Putnam from Dutchess, and allowed one member, leaving the latter five.

Sixth Apportionment.

April 8, 1815.—Albany, 4; Allegany and Steuben, 2; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara, 1; Cayuga, 4; Chenango, 3; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 4; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 5; Essex, 1; Genesee, 3; Greene, 2; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 1; Lewis, 1; Madison, 3; Montgomery, 4; New York, 11; Oneida, 5; Onondaga, 4; Ontario, 7; Orange, 4; Otsego, 5; Putnam, 1; Queens, 3; Rensselaer, 5; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 1; Saratoga, 4; Schenectady, 2; Schoharie, 3; Seneca, 3; Suffolk, 3; Tioga, 1; Ulster, 4; Washington, 5; Westchester, 3.—Total, 126.

April 17, 1817.—Tompkins from Cayuga and Seneca, and allowed two members, leaving Cayuga three and Seneca two.

February 23, 1821.—Livingston and Monroe from Genesee and Ontario, receiving one member each, both of which were taken from Ontario.

Seventh Apportionment.

April 12, 1823.—Albany, 3; Allegany, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, 1; Cayuga, 4; Chautauque, 1; Chenango, 3; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 3; Cortland, 2; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 4; Erie, 1; Essex, 1; Franklin, 1; Genesee, 4; Greene, 2; Herkimer, 3; Jefferson, 3; Kings, 1; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 2; Madison, 3; Monroe, 3; Montgomery and Hamilton, 4; New York, 10; Niagara, 1; Oneida, 5; Onondaga, 4; Ontario, 3; Orange, 4; Otsego, 1; Oswego, 4; Putnam, 1; Queens, 2; Rensselaer, 4; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 1; Saratoga, 3; Schenectady, 1; Schoharie, 2; Seneca, 2; Steuben, 2; Suffolk, 2; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 2; Tompkins, 2; Ulster, 3; Warren, 1; Washington, 4; Westchester, 3.—Total, 128.

February 5, 1823.—Yates from Ontario, and allowed one member.

April 11, 1823.—Wayne from Ontario and Seneca, and allowed two members, leaving Ontario three.

November 12, 1824.—Orleans from Genesee, and allowed one member, leaving Genesee three.

Eighth Apportionment.

April 18, 1826.—Albany, 3; Allegany, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, 1; Cayuga, 4; Chautauque, 2; Chenango, 3; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 3; Cortland, 2; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 4; Erie, 2; Essex, 1; Franklin, 1; Genesee, 3; Greene, 2; Herkimer, 3; Jefferson, 3; Kings, 1; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 2; Madison, 3; Monroe, 3; Montgomery and Hamilton, 3; New York, 11; Niagara, 1; Oneida, 5; Onondaga, 4; Ontario, 3; Orange, 3; Queens, 1; Oswego, 1; Otsego, 4; Putnam, 1; Orleans, 1; Rensselaer, 4; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 2; Saratoga, 3; Schenectady, 1; Schoharie, 2; Seneca, 2; Steuben, 2; Suffolk, 2; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 2; Tompkins, 3; Ulster, 2; Warren, 1; Washington, 3; Wayne, 2; Westchester, 3; Yates, 1.—Total, 128.

Ninth Apportionment.

May 23, 1836.—Albany, 3; Allegany, 2; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, 2; Cayuga, 3; Chautauque, 3; Chemung, 1; Chenango, 3; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 3; Cortland, 2; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 3; Erie, 3; Essex, 1; Franklin, 1; Genesee, 4; Greene, 2; Herkimer, 2; Jefferson, 3; Kings, 2; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 2; Madison, 3; Monroe, 3; Montgomery and Hamilton, 3; New York, 13; Niagara, 2; Oneida, 4; Onondaga, 4; Ontario, 3; Orange, 3; Orleans, 1; Oswego, 3; Otsego, 1; Putnam, 1; Queens, 1; Rensselaer, 3; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 2; Saratoga, 2; Schenectady, 1; Schoharie, 2; Seneca, 1; Steuben, 3; Suffolk, 2; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 1; Tompkins, 2; Ulster, 2; Warren, 1; Washington, 2; Wayne, 2; Westchester, 2; Yates, 1.—Total, 128.

April 18, 1838.—Fulton formed from Montgomery, associated with Hamilton, and given one member, leaving Montgomery two.

May 14, 1841.—Wyoming formed from Genesee, and given two members, leaving Genesee two.

1 St. Lawrence was formed from Oneida, March 8, 1802, but remained in a representative district with it.

ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENTS — (Continued).

COUNTIES.	March 8, '46.	April 13, '57.	April 16, '66.	April 23, '79.	April 30, '93.	Const., '94.	COUNTIES.	March 8, '46.	April 13, '57.	April 16, '66.	April 23, '79.	April 30, '93.	Const., '94.
Albany	4	4	4	4	4	4	Onondaga	4	4	4	4	4	4
Allegany	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ontario	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broome	1	1	1	1	1	1	Orange	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ottaraugus	1	1	1	1	1	1	Orleans	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cayuga	3	3	3	3	3	3	Oswego	3	3	3	3	3	3
Chautauqua	1	1	1	1	1	1	Otsego	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chemung	1	1	1	1	1	1	Putnam	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chemango	1	1	1	1	1	1	Queens	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clinton	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rensselaer	3	3	3	3	3	3
Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	Richmond	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cortland	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rockland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	2	2	2	2	2	2	St. Lawrence	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dutchess	3	3	3	3	3	3	Saratoga	3	3	3	3	3	3
Erie	4	4	4	4	4	4	Schenectady	1	1	1	1	1	1
Essex	1	1	1	1	1	1	Schoharie	2	2	2	2	2	2
Franklin	1	1	1	1	1	1	Schuyler	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fulton & Hamilton	1	1	1	1	1	1	Seneca	1	1	1	1	1	1
Genesee	3	3	3	3	3	3	Steuben	3	3	3	3	3	3
Greene	2	2	2	2	2	2	Suffolk	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hamilton	1	1	1	1	1	1	Sullivan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Herkimer	2	2	2	2	2	2	Tioga	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jefferson	3	3	3	3	3	3	Tompkins	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kings	3	7	9	13	18	21	Ulster	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lewis	1	1	1	1	1	1	Warren	1	1	1	1	1	1
Livingston	2	2	2	2	2	2	Washington	2	2	2	2	2	2
Madison	2	2	2	2	2	2	Wayne	2	2	2	2	2	2
Monroe	2	2	2	2	2	2	Westchester	2	2	2	2	2	2
Montgomery	2	2	2	2	2	2	Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	16	17	21	24	30	35	Yates	1	1	1	1	1	1
Niagara	2	2	2	2	2	2	Totals	128	128	128	128	128	150
Oneida	4	4	4	4	4	4							

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

ALBANY.

First District.

1870 — Wards 1, 2, 3 and 15 of Albany city, towns of Berne, Bethlehem, Coeymans, Rensselaerville and Westerlo.

1872 — Ward 1 of Albany city, towns of Berne, Bethlehem, Coeymans, Gulderland, Knox, New Scotland, Rensselaerville and Westerlo.

1870 — Southern district, 3d ward of Albany city, and towns as above.

1866 — Berne, Bethlehem, Coeymans, Gulderland, Knox, New Scotland, Rensselaerville, Westerlo.

1857 — Ward 1 of the city of Albany, Bethlehem, Coeymans, New Scotland, Rensselaerville, Westerlo.

1847 — Wards 1 and 9 of the city of Albany, Bethlehem, Coeymans, Rensselaerville, Westerlo.

Second District.

1870 — Wards 10, 11, 14, 16 and 17 of Albany city, towns of Gulderland, Knox and New Scotland.

1872 — Wards 2, 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of Albany city.

1870 — Wards 1, northern districts 2, 3, western districts 6, 10, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of Albany city.

1866 — Wards 1, 9 and 10 of the city of Albany.

1857 — Wards 9 and 10 of the city of Albany, Berne, Gulderland, Knox.

1847 — Ward 10 of the city of Albany, Berne, Gulderland, Knox, New Scotland.

Third District.

1870 — Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (part) 12 and 13 of Albany city.

1872 — Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 13 of Albany city.

1870 — Wards 4, 5, eastern district, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 13 of Albany city.

1866 — Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the city of Albany.

1857 — Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 of the city of Albany.

1847 — Wards 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 of the city of Albany.

Fourth District.

1870 — Part of the 9th ward of Albany city, city of Cohoes, town of Watervliet.

1872 — Ward 9 of Albany city, town of Watervliet and city of Cohoes.

1870 — Ward 10 of Albany city, town of Watervliet and city of Cohoes.

1866 — Watervliet.

1 See Fulton and Hamilton.

2 Organized April 17, 1854. Continued as before until after next census.

1837—Ward 7 of the city of Albany, Water-vilet.

1847—Wards 7 and 9 of the city of Albany, Water-vilet.

ALLEGANY.

One District since 1866.

First District.

1837—Allen, Almond, Angelica, Belfast, Birdsall, Burns, Canadea, Centreville, Granger, Grove, Hume, New Hudson, Rushford, West Almond.

1847—Allen, Angelica, Belfast, Birdsall, Burns, Canadea, Centreville, Granger, Grove, Hume, Ossian, New Hudson, Rushford.

Second District.

1837—Alfred, Alma, Amity, Andover, Bolivar, Clarksville, Cuba, Friendship, Genesee Independence, Scio, Ward, Wellsville, Willing, Wirt.

1847—Alfred, Alma (from November 23, 1854), Almond, Amity, Andover, Bolivar, Clarksville, Cuba, Friendship, Genesee, Independence, Scio, Wellsville (from November 23, 1851), West Almond, Willing (from November 13, 1851), Wirt.

BROOME.

One District.

CATTARAUGUS.

First District.

1879, 1866—Allegany, Ashford, Ellicottville, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hinsdale, Humphrey, Ischua, Lyndon, Machias-Olean, Portville, Yorkshire.

1837—Allegany, Ashford, Carrollton, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hinsdale, Humphrey, Ischua, Lyndon, Machias, Olean, Portville, Yorkshire.

1847—Allegany (from March 28, 1851), Ashford, Burton (from March 28, 1851), Carrollton, Ellicottville, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hinsdale, Humphrey, Lyndon, Machias, Olean, Portville, Rice, Yorkshire.

Second District.

1879, 1866—Carrollton, Coldspring, Conewango, Dayton, East Otto, Great Valley, Leon, Little Valley, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Ferrysburgh, Persia, Randolph, Salamanca, South Valley.

1837—Bucktooth, (until April 17, 1863), Coldspring, Conewango, Dayton, East Otto, Ellicottville, Great Valley, Leon, Little Valley, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Ferrysburgh, Persia, Randolph, Salamanca, (from April 17, 1863), South Valley.

1847—Bucktooth (from November 19, 1854), Coldspring, Conewango, Dayton, East Otto (from November 30, 1854), Great Valley, Leon, Little Valley, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Ferrysburgh, Persia, Randolph, South Valley (from April 2, 1847).

CAYUGA.

First District.

1879—Wards 1, 2, 5, 6 and 10 of Auburn, towns of Brutus, Cato, Corqueet, Ira, Mantz, Montezuma, Sennett, Sterling, Throop and Victory.

1836, 1837—Wards 1 and 4 of Auburn, Brutus, Cato, Conquest, Ira, Mantz, Montezuma (since April 8, 1836), Sennett, Sterling, Throop (since April 8, 1836), Victory.

1847—Cato, Conquest, Ira, Mantz, Sterling, Victory.

Second District.

1879—Wards 2, 4, 7, 8 and 9 of Auburn, towns of Aurelius, Fleming, Genoa, Ledyard, Locks, Moravia, Niles, Owasco, Scipio, Sempronius, Springport, Summer Hill and Venice.

1836, 1837—Wards 2 and 3 of Auburn, Aurelius, Fleming, Genoa, Ledyard, Locks, Moravia, Niles, Owasco, Scipio, Sempronius, Springport, Summer Hill, Venice.

1847—Auburn, Aurelius, Brutus, Fleming, Owasco, Sennett, Springport.

Third District.

1837—Consolidated with first and second districts.

1847—Genoa, Ledyard, Locks, Moravia, Niles, Scipio, Sempronius, Summer Hill, Venice

CHAUTAUQUA.

First District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Busti, Chautauqua, Clymer, Ellery, French Creek, Harmony, Mina, Portland, Ripley, Sherman, Stockton, Westfield.

1847—Arkwright, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellicott, Ellington, Gerry, Hanover, Kiantone (from November 16, 1855), Poland, Pomfret, Sheridan, Villenova.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Arkwright, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Dunkirk (from November 17, 1855), Ellicott, Ellington, Gerry, Hanover, Kiantone, Poland, Pomfret, Sheridan, Villenova.

1847—Busti, Chautauqua, Clymer, Ellery, French Creek, Harmony, Mina, Portland, Ripley, Sherman, Stockton, Westfield.

CHEMUNG.

One District.

CHENANGO.

One District since 1866.

First District.

1837, 1847—Columbus, Lincklaen, New Berlin, North Norwich, Norwich, Otsego, Pharsalia, Pitcher, Plymouth, Sherburne, Smyrna.

Second District.

1837—Afton (from November 13, 1837), Bainbridge, Coventry, German, Greene, Guilford, McDonough, Oxford, Preston, Smithville.

1847—Bainbridge, Coventry, German, Greene, Guilford, McDonough, Oxford, Preston, Smithville.

OLINTON.

One District.

COLUMBIA.

One District since 1879.

First District.

1866, 1837, 1847—Ancram, Claverack, Clermont, Copake, Gallatin, Germantown, Greenport, City of Hudson, Livingston, Taghkanick.

Second District.

1866, 1837, 1847—Austerlitz, Canaan, Chatham, Ghent, Hillsdale, Kinderhook, New Lebanon, Stockport, Stuyvesant.

CORTLAND.

One District.

1 Changed from Elgin, April 15, 1858.

2 Changed to Ischua, March 27, 1856.

3 Changed to Salamanca.

DELAWARE.

One District since 1879.

First District.

1866—Colchester, Franklin, Hamden, Hancock, Masonville, Sidney, Tompkins, Walton.
1837, 1847—Colchester, Delhi, Franklin, Hamden, Hancock, Masonville, Sidney, Tompkins, Walton.

Second District.

1866—Andes, Bovina, Davenport, Delhi, Harpersfield, Kortright, Meredith, Middletown, Roxbury, Stamford.
1837, 1847—Andes, Bovina, Davenport, Harpersfield, Kortright, Meredith, Middletown, Roxbury, Stamford.

DUTCHESS.**First District.**

1879, 1866, 1857—Armenia, Beekman, Dover, East Fishkill, Fishkill, La Grange, Northeast, Pawling, Pine Plains, Stanford, Union Vale, Wappingers from Washington.
1847—Beekman, Dover, East Fishkill (from November 29, 1849), Fishkill, La Grange, Pawling, Union Vale.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Clinton, Hyde Park, Milan, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, City of Poughkeepsie, Red Hook, Rhinebeck.
1847—Clinton, Hyde Park, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, City of Poughkeepsie (from March 23, 1854).

Third District.

1837—Consolidated with first and second districts.
1847—Armenia, Milan, Northeast, Pine Plains, Red Hook, Rhinebeck, Stanford, Washington.

ERIE.**First District.**

1879—Wards 1, 2, 3, 8 and 13 of Buffalo.
1866—Wards 1, 5, 8, 13 of Buffalo and West Seneca.
1837—Wards 1-5 and 13 of Buffalo.
1847—Wards 1, 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10 of Buffalo.

Second District.

1879—Wards 4, 5 and 6 of Buffalo.
1866—Wards 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Buffalo.
1837—Wards 6-13 of Buffalo.
1847—Wards 4-7, 11-13 of Buffalo, Amherst, Clarence, Grand Island and Tonawanda.

Third District.

1879—Wards 7, 9, 10 and 11 of Buffalo.
1866—Wards 7 and 9-12 of Buffalo.
1837—Alden, Amherst, Chictawauga, Clarence, Elma, Grand Island, Hamburg, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead, Tonawanda, West Seneca.
1847—Alden, Aurora, Chictawauga, East Hamburg, Hamburg, Lancaster, Marilla (from December 3, 1833), Newstead, Wales, West Seneca (from October 15, 1831).

Fourth District.

1879—Towns of Alden, Amherst, Chictawauga, Clarence, Grand Island, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead, Tonawanda and Wales.
1866—Alden, Amherst, Chictawauga, Clarence, Elma, Grand Island, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead, Tonawanda.

1837—Aurora, Boston, Brandt, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburg, Eden, Evans, Holland, North Collins, Sardinia, Wales.
1847—Boston, Brandt, Colden, Collins, Concord, Eden, Evans, Holland, Sardinia.

Fifth District.

1879—Towns of Aurora, Boston, Brandt, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburg, Eden, Elma, Evans, Hamburg, Holland, North Collins, Sardinia and West Seneca.
1866—Aurora, Boston, Brandt, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburg, Eden, Evans, Hamburg, Holland, Sardinia, Wales.

ESSEX AND FRANKLIN.

Each One District.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

One District.

GENESEE.

One District since 1857.

First District.

1847—Alabama, Alexander, Batavia, Darles, Elba, Oakfield, Pembroke.

Second District.

1847—Bergen, Bethany, Byron, Le Roy, Pavilion, Stafford.

GREENE.

One District since 1857.

First District.

1847—Athens, Cairo, Catekill, Halcott (from November 19, 1851), Hunter, Jewett, Lexington.

Second District.

1847—Aahland (from March 23, 1848), Corrackie, Durham, Greenville, New Baltimore, Prattsville, Windham.

HERKIMER.

One District since 1866.

First District.

1837, 1847—Fairfield, Herkimer, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Norway, Ohio, Russia, Salisbury, Wilmurt.

Second District.

1837, 1847—Columbia, Danube, Frankfort, German Flats, Litchfield, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, Winfield.

JEFFERSON.**First District.**

1879—Adams, Champion, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Rutland, wards 3 and 4 of Watertown, Wilna, Worth.

1866—Adams, Champion, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Rutland, Watertown, Worth.

1837—Adams, Brownville, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Worth.
1847—Adams, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Watertown, Worth.

Second District.

1879—Alexandria, Antwerp, Brownville, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Le Ray, Lyme, Orleans, Pamela, Philadelphia, Theresa, wards 1 and 2 of Watertown.

1866—Alexandria, Antwerp, Brownville, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Le Ray, Lyme, Orleans, Pamela, Philadelphia, Theresa, Wilna.

1867—Antwerp, Champion, Le Ray, Philadelphia, Rutland, Watertown, Wilna.

1847—Alexandria, Antwerp, Champion, Le Ray, Philadelphia, Rutland, Theresa, Wilna.

Third District.

1866—Consolidated with the other districts.

1867—Alexandria, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Lyme, Orleans, Pamela, Theresa.

1847—Brownville, Cape Vincent (from April 10, 1849), Clayton, Lyme, Orleans, Pamela.

KINGS.

First District.

1879—Wards 1 and 6 of Brooklyn.

1866—Wards 1, 2, 5 of Brooklyn.

1867—Wards 8, 17, 18 of Brooklyn, Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots, New Utrecht.

1847—Wards 8, 9, 18-18 of the city of Brooklyn, Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht.

Second District.

1879—Wards 2, 4 of Brooklyn.

1866—Wards 3, 4, 11 of Brooklyn.

1867—Wards 1, 6, 12 of Brooklyn.

1847—Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12 of Brooklyn.

Third District.

1879—Wards 3, 10 of Brooklyn.

1866—Wards 6, 12 of Brooklyn.

1867—Wards 4, 10 of Brooklyn.

1847—Wards 4, 5, 7, 11 of Brooklyn.

Fourth District.

1879—Wards 5, 11 of Brooklyn.

1866—Wards 8, 10 of Brooklyn.

1867—Wards 2, 8, 5 of Brooklyn.

Fifth District.

1879—Ward 12 of Brooklyn.

1866—Wards 7, 20 of Brooklyn.

1867—Wards 9, 11 of Brooklyn.

Sixth District.

1879—Wards 14, 15 of Brooklyn.

1866—Wards 16, 19 of Brooklyn.

1867—Wards 12, 14 of Brooklyn.

Seventh District.

1879—Ward 16 of Brooklyn.

1866—Wards 12, 14 of Brooklyn.

1867—Wards 7, 15, 16, 19 of Brooklyn.

Eighth District.

1879—Wards 17, 18 of Brooklyn.

1866—Wards 15, 17, 18 of Brooklyn.

Ninth District.

1879—Wards 12, 19, 20 of Brooklyn.

1866—Ward 9 of Brooklyn, Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots, New Utrecht.

Tenth District.

1879—Wards 8, 9, 22 of Brooklyn.

Eleventh District.

1879—Wards 7, 21, 22, 24 of Brooklyn.

Twelfth District.

1879—Ward 25 of Brooklyn and towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht.

LEWIS.

One District.

LIVINGSTON.

One District since 1866.

First District.

1867—Avon, Caledonia, Conesus, Geneseo, Groveland, Leicester, Lima, Livonia, York.

1847—Avon, Caledonia, Geneseo, Groveland, Leicester, Lima, Livonia, York.

Second District.

1867—Mount Morris, North Dansville, Nunda, Ossian, Portage, Sparta, Springwater, West Sparta.

1847—Conesus, Mount Morris, North Dansville, Nunda, Portage, Sparta, Springwater, West Sparta.

MADISON.

One District since 1879.

First District.

1866, 1867, 1847—Brookfield, De Ruyter, Eaton, Georgetown, Hamilton, Lebanon, Madison, Nelson.

Second District.

1866, 1867, 1847—Casenovia, Fenner, Lemox, Smithfield, Stockbridge, Sullivan.

MONROE.

First District.

1879, 1866, 1867, 1847—Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Merdon, Fenfield, Ferrinton, Pittsford, Rush, Webster.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1867, 1847—City of Rochester.

Third District.

1879, 1866, 1867, 1847—Chill, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, (from February 23, 1861), Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden, Union (from October 11, 1832, to February 23, 1861), Wheatland.

MONTGOMERY.

One District since 1857.

First District.

1847—Amsterdam, Charleston, Florida, Glen, Mohawk.

Second District.

1847—Canajoharie, Minden, Palatine, Root, St. Johnsville.

NEW YORK.

First District.

1879—New York city between Peck slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets, Park row, Broadway, and Canal street, and North and East rivers, including Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis islands.

1866—Wards 1, 2, 3, 5.

1867—First Aldermanic District.

1847—Wards 1, 2.

Second District.

1879—New York city between Canal street, Broadway, Park row, Spruce, Gold and Ferry streets, Peck slip, East river, Catharine street and the Bowery.

1866—Wards 4 and election districts 1-8 of 8th ward.

1867—Second Aldermanic District.

1847—Wards 3-6.

Third District.

1879—New York city between Canal street, Broadway, 23d street, 3d avenue and the Bowery.

1866—Ward 14 and election districts 9, 10 of 6th ward.
1867—Third Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 4.

Fourth District.

1879—New York city between Catharine, Division, Grand and Jackson streets and East river.
1866—Ward 7.
1867—Fourth Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 5.

Fifth District.

1879—New York city between Canal street, Broadway, Bleecker, Hancock, and West Houston streets, and North river.
1866—Ward 8, election districts 1, 2, of 9th ward, and 11 of 18th ward.
1867—Fifth Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 7.

Sixth District.

1879—New York city within Division, Grand and Jackson streets, East river, Stanton, Clinton, Riving on and Norfolk streets.
1866—Ward 18.
1867—Sixth Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 8.

Seventh District.

1879—New York city within Broadway, W. 23d, 7th av., W. 116th, 8th av., W. 4th, West Washington place, 6th av., Carmine and Bleecker streets.
1866—Election Districts 8 and 9 of ward 9, 1-10 of ward 18, and one of ward 16
1867—Seventh Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 9.

Eighth District.

1879—New York city within Bowery, Stanton, Clinton, Rivington, Norfolk and Division streets.
1866—Ward 10, election districts 1-4 and 19 of ward 11, and 1, 2 of ward 17.
1867—Eighth Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 10.

Ninth District.

1879—New York city within West Houston, Hancock, Bleecker, Carmine, 6th av., West Washington place, W. 4th, 8th av., W. 16th and North river.
1866—Election Districts 2-7 and 10-17 of 9th ward, and 7 of 16th ward.
1867—Ninth Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 11.

Tenth District.

1879—New York city within Bowery, 3d av., 6th st. or St. Mark's place, Av. A, 7th st., Av. B, Clinton and Stanton streets.
1866—Election districts 2-8, 17-23 of 17th ward.
1867—Tenth Aldermanic District.
1847—Wards 12, 19, 22.

Eleventh District.

1879—New York city within E. and W. 23d sts., Lexington av., E. and W. 40th sts., 7th av., W. 25th st. and 6 h av.
1866—Election districts 1-3 of ward 18, 8-10, and 14-17 of ward 20, and 12-14 of ward 21.
1867—Eleventh Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 18.

Twelfth District.

1879—New York city within Stanton and Clinton sts., Av. B, E. 11th st., and East river.
1866—Election districts 5-18 of ward 11.
1867—Twelfth Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 14.

Thirteenth District.

1879—New York city within W. 16th st., 7th av., W. 23d st., 6th av., W. 25th st., 7th av., W. 29th st., 8th av., W. 23d st., 9th av., W. 26th st., North river.
1866—Election districts 2-6 and 8-14 of ward 16.
1867—Thirteenth Aldermanic District of 23d ward.
1847—Ward 15.

Fourteenth District.

1879—New York city within 3d av., E. 14th st., East river, E. 11th st., Av. B, 7th st., Av. A and 8th street.
1866—Election districts 9-16, 23, 24 of ward 17.
1867—Fourteenth Aldermanic District.
1847—Wards 16, 20.

Fifteenth District.

1879—New York city within 7th av., W. 40th st., North River, W. 26th st., 9th av., W. 23d st., 8th av. and W. 29th st.
1866—Election districts 1-7, 11-13, 18-23 of ward 20.
1867—Fifteenth Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 17.

Sixteenth District.

1879—New York city within E. 14th st., East River, E. 26th st. and 3d av.
1866—Election districts 4-16 of ward 18.
1867—Sixteenth Aldermanic District, or 19th ward.
1847—Wards 18 and 21.

Seventeenth District.

1879—New York city within 7th av., W. 53d st., North river, and W. 40th st.
1866—Election districts 1-14 of ward 23.
1837—Seventeenth Aldermanic District, or 12th ward.

Eighteenth District.

1879—New York city within Lexington av., E. 23d st., 3d av., E. 26th st., East river and E. 42d st.
1866—Election districts 1-11 of ward 21.

Nineteenth District.

1879—New York city within W. 53d st., 7th av., W. 59th st., 8th av., W. 1 6th st., 7th av., Harlem river, Spuyten Duyvil creek and North river.
1866—Election districts 1, 7, 8 of ward 12, and 15-17 of ward 23.

Twentieth District.

1879—New York city within Lexington av., E. 42d st., East river and 59th st., including Blackwell's island.
1866—Election districts 1-18 of ward 19.

Twenty-first District.

1879—New York city within E. and W. 40th sts., Lexington av., E. 54th st., Transverse road across Central park, 8th av., W. 59th st. and 7th av.
1866—Election districts 2-6 of ward 12, and 14-17 of ward 19.

Twenty-second District.

1879 — New York city within E. 59th st., East river, E. 91st st., 6th av., E. 86th st. and Lexington av.

Twenty-third District.

1879 — New York city within E. 91st st., 5th av., W. 110th st., 7th av., Harlem and East rivers, including Randall's and Ward's islands and Central park north of Transverse road.

Twenty-fourth District.

1879 — Wards 23 and 24 of New York city.

NIAGARA.

First District.

1879, 1886 — Cambria, Lockport, Lockport City, Pendleton, Royalton, Wheatfield.
1887 — Lockport, Pendleton, Royalton, Wheatfield.
1847 — Lockport, Niagara, Pendleton, Royalton, Wheatfield.

Second District

1879, 1886 — Hartland, Lewiston, Newfane, Niagara, Porter, Somerset, Wilson.
1887 — Cambria, Hartland, Lewiston, Newfane, Niagara, Porter, Somerset, Wilson.
1847 — Cambria, Hartland, Lewiston, Newfane, Porter, Somerset, Wilson.

ONBIDA.

First District.

1879 — Bridgewater, New Hartford, Paris, wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 of Utica.
1886 — New Hartford, wards 1, 2-7 of Utica.
1887 — Deerfield, city of Utica, Whitestown.
1847 — New Hartford, city of Utica, Whites town.

Second District.

1879 — Augusta, Kirkland, Marshall, Sangerfield, Vernon, Verona, Westmoreland, Whitestown.
1886 — Augusta, Bridgewater, Kirkland, Marshall, Sangerfield, ward 2 of Utica, Vernon, Westmoreland, Whitestown.
1887 — Augusta, Bridgewater, Kirkland, Marshall, New Hartford, Paris, Sangerfield, Vernon, Westmoreland.
1847 — Augusta, Bridgewater, Kirkland, Marshall, Paris, Sangerfield, Vernon, Westmoreland.

Third District.

1879 — Annsville, Ava, Booneville, Camden, Deerfield, Florence, Floyd, Forestport, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton, wards 1 and 2 of Utica, Vienna, Western.
1886, 1887 — Camden, Florence, Rome, Verona, Vienna.
1847 — Annsville, Camden, Florence, Rome, Verona, Vienna.

Fourth District.

1886 — Annsville, Ava, Booneville, Deerfield, Floyd, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton, Western.
1887 — Annsville, Ava, Booneville, Floyd, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton, Western.
1847 — Ava, Booneville, Deerfield, Floyd, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton, Western.

ONONDAGA.

First District.

1879, 1886 — Wards 1, 2, 4 of Syracuse, Camillus, Cicero, Clay, Geddes, Lysander, Van Buren.

1887 — Camillus, Clay, Elbridge, Lysander, Marcellus, Skaneateles, Spafford, Van Buren.
1847 — Camillus, Clay, Elbridge, Lysander, Van Buren.

Second District.

1879, 1886 — Wards 5, 6 of Syracuse, Elbridge, Lafayette, Marcellus, Onondaga, Otisco, Skaneateles, Spafford, Tully.
1857 — Cicero, Salina, city of Syracuse.
1847 — Marcellus, Onondaga, Otisco, Skaneateles, Spafford, Tully.

Third District.

1879, 1886 — Wards 2, 7, 8 of Syracuse, DeWitt, Fabius, Manlius, Pompey, Salina.
1887 — DeWitt, Fabius, Geddes, Lafayette, Manlius, Onondaga, Otisco, Pompey, Tully.
1847 — Cicero, Geddes, Salina, city of Syracuse.

Fourth District.

1857 — Consolidated with third district.
1847 — DeWitt, Fabius, Lafayette, Manlius, Pompey.

ONTARIO.

One District since 1879.

First District.

1866, 1887, 1817 — Farmington, Gorham, Hope-well, Manchester, Phelps, Seneca.

Second District.

1866, 1887, 1847 — Bristol, Canadice, Canandaigua, East Bloomfield, Naples, Richmond, South Bristol, Victor, West Bloomfield.

ORANGE.

First District.

1879 — Blooming Grove, Cornwall, Highlands, Monroe, Montgomery, Newburgh (town), city of Newburgh, New Windsor.
1886 — Blooming Grove, Cornwall, Monroe, Montgomery, Newburgh, New Windsor.
1887 — Blooming Grove, Chester, Cornwall, Monroe, Montgomery, Newburgh, New Windsor.
1847 — Crawford, Montgomery, Newburgh, New Windsor.

Second District.

1879 — Chester, Crawford, Deerpark, Goshen, Greenville, Hamptonburgh, Ministsink, Mount Hope, Walkkill, Wawayanda.
1886 — Chester, Crawford, Deerpark, Goshen, Greenville, Hamptonburgh, Ministsink, Mount Hope, Walkkill, Warwick, Wawayanda.
1887 — Crawford, Deerpark, Goshen, Greenville, Hamptonburgh, Ministsink, Mount Hope, Walkkill, Warwick, Wawayanda.
1847 — Blooming Grove, Chester, Cornwall, Goshen, Hamptonburgh, Walkkill.

Third District.

1887 — Consolidated with other districts.
1847 — Deerpark, Greenville, Ministsink, Monroe, Mount Hope, Warwick, Wawayanda (from November 15, 1849).

ORLEANS.

One District.

OSWEGO.

First District.

1879 — Granby, Hannibal, New Haven, Oswego (town), city of Oswego, Scriba, Volney.
1886, 1857 — Hannibal, Oswego, city of Oswego, Scriba.
1847 — Granby, Hannibal, New Haven, Oswego, city of Oswego (from May 24, 1848), Schroepfel, Scriba, Volney.

Second District.

1879—Albion, Amboy, Boylston, Constantia, Hastings, Mexico, Orwell, Palermo, Parish, Richfield, Sandy Creek, Schroepfel, West Monroe, Williamstown.

1866, 1857—Constantia, Granby, Hastings, Palermo, Schroepfel, Volney, West Monroe.

1847—Albion, Amboy, Boylston, Constantia, Hastings, Mexico, Orwell, Palermo, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, West Monroe, Williamstown.

Third District.

1866, 1857—Albion, Amboy, Boylston, Mexico, New Haven, Orwell, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, Williamstown.

1847—None.

OTSEGO.**First District.**

1879, 1866, 1857—Cherry Valley, Decatur, Exeter, Maryland, Middlefield, Otsego, Plainfield, Richfield, Roseboom, Springfield, Westford, Worcester.

1847—Cherry Valley, Decatur, Maryland, Middlefield, Roseboom (from November 23, 1854), Springfield, Westford, Worcester.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Burlington, Butternuts, Edmeston, Hartwick, Laurens, Milford, Morris, New Lisbon, Oneonta, Otego, Pittsfield, Unadilla.

1847—Burlington, Edmeston, Exeter, Hartwick, New Lisbon, Otego, Plainfield, Richfield.

Third District.

1857—Consolidated with second district.

1847—Butternuts, Laurens, Milford, Morris, Oneonta, Otego, Pittsfield, Unadilla.

PUTNAM.**One District.****QUEENS.****First District.**

1879, 1866, 1857—Flushing, North Hempstead, Oyster Bay.

1847—The entire county.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Hempstead, Jamaica, Newtown.

RENSSELAER.**First District.**

1879—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 1 of Troy.

1866, 1857, 1847—City of Troy.

Second District.

1879—Wards 5 and 13 of Troy, Brunswick, Lansingburgh, Schaghticoke, Pittsford, Grafton, Hoosick, Petersburg.

1866, 1857, 1847—Berlin, Grafton, Hoosick, Lansingburgh, Petersburg, Pittsford, Schaghticoke.

Third District.

1879—Wards 6 and 12 of Troy, Berlin, East Greenbush, Greenbush, Nassau, North Greenbush, Poestenkill, Sandlake, Schodack, Stephentown.

1866, 1857, 1847—Brunswick, East Greenbush (from February 23, 1855, to April 14, 1858, under the name of Clinton), Greenbush, Nassau, North Greenbush, Poestenkill, Sandlake, Schodack, Steptentown.

RICHMOND AND ROCKLAND.

One District each.

ST. LAWRENCE.**First District.**

1879, 1866, 1857—De Kalb, De Peyster, Fine, Fowler, Gouverneur, Hammond, Macomb, Morristown, Oswegatchie, Pitcairn, Rossie.

1847—De Kalb, De Peyster, Fowler, Gouverneur, Hammond, Macomb, Morristown, Oswegatchie, Pitcairn, Rossie.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Canton, Clifton (from April 21, 1866), Colton, Edwards, Hermon, Lisbon, Madrid, Norfolk, Pierrepont, Russell, Waddington (from November 13, 1866).

1847—Canton, Edwards, Fine, Hermon, Lisbon, Madrid, Norfolk, Pierrepont, Russell.

Third District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Braher, Hopkinton, Lawrence, Louisville, Massena, Parishville, Potsdam, Stockholm.

1847—Braher, Colton, Hopkinton, Lawrence, Louisville, Massena, Parishville, Potsdam, Stockholm.

SARATOGA.**First District.**

1879, 1866—Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, Galway, Halfmoon, Malta, Milton, Providence, Stillwater, Waterford.

1857, 1847—Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, Galway, Halfmoon, Malta, Milton, Stillwater, Waterford.

Second District.

1879, 1866—Corinth, Day, Edinburgh, Greenfield, Hadley, Moreau, Northumberland, Saratoga, Saratoga Springs, Wilton.

1857, 1847—Corinth, Day, Edinburgh, Greenfield, Hadley, Moreau, Northumberland, Providence, Saratoga, Saratoga Springs, Wilton.

SCHEENECTADY.**One District.****SCHOHARIE.**

One District since 1857.

First District.

1847—Blenheim, Broome, Conesville, Esperance, Gilboa, Middleburgh, Schoharie, Wright.

Second District.

1847—Carlisle, Cobleskill, Fulton, Jefferson, Richmondville, Seward, Sharon, Summit.

SCHUYLER.**One District.****SENECA.****One District.****STEBEN.****First District.**

1879—Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Campbell, Cohocton, Dansville, Howard, Fremont, Pultney, Prattsburgh, Thurston, Urbana, Wayland, Wayne, Wheeler.

1866—Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, Howard, Prattsburgh, Pultsey, Urbana, Wayland, Wayne, Wheeler.

1857—Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Cohocton, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Savona (from December 30, 1859, to April 30, 1863), Urbana, Wayne, Wheeler.

1847—Bath, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Heading, Tyrone, Urbana, Wayne, Wheeler.

Second District.

1879—Addison, Cameron, Canisteo, Caton, Corning, Erwin, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornby, Hornellsville, Jasper, Lindley, Rathbun, Troupsburgh, Tuscarora, West Union, Woodhull.

1866—Addison, Cameron, Campbell, Canisteo, Caton, Corning, Erwin, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornby, Hornellsville, Jasper, Lindley, Rathbun, Thurston, Troupsburgh, Tuscarora, West Union, Woodhull.

1837—Addison, Cameron, Campbell, Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Rathbun, Thurston, Tuscarora (from December 13, 1836), Woodhull.

1847—Addison, Bradford, Cameron, Campbell, Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Orange, Thurston, Woodhull.

Third District.

1857—Canisteo, Dansville, Fremont, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornellsville, Howard, Jasper, Troupsburgh, Wayland, West Union.

1847—Avoca, Canisteo, Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont (from November 17, 1837), Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornellsville, Howard, Jasper, Troupsburgh, Wayland, West Union.

SUFFOLK.

One District since 1866.

First District.

1837, 1847—Easthampton, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Southampton, Southold.

Second District.

1837, 1847—Brookhaven, Huntington, Islip, Smithtown.

SULLIVAN AND TIOGA.

One District each.

TOMPKINS.

One District since 1857.

First District.

1847—Enfield, Hector, Lansing, Newfield, Ulysses

Second District.

1818—Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Groton, Ithaca.

ULSTER.

First District.

1879—Hurley, Kingston, Saugerties, Woodstock, wards 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9 city of Kingston.

1866—Kingston, Saugerties.

1867—Hurley, Kingston, Saugerties

1847—Denning, Hurley, Marlborough, Olive, Rochester, Saugerties, Shandaken, Wawarsing, Woodstock.

Second District.

1879—Esopus, Lloyd, Marlborough, Marlborough, Plattkill, Rosendale, wards 4, 6, 7 and 8 of city of Kingston.

1866, 1837—Esopus, Gardiner, Lloyd, Marlborough, Marlborough, New Paltz, Plattkill, Rosendale, Shawangunk.

1847—Esopus, Gardiner (from April 2, 1833), Kingston, Lloyd, Marlborough, New Paltz, Plattkill, Rosendale, Shawangunk.

Third District.

1879—Denning, Gardiner, Hardenburgh, New Paltz, Olive, Rochester, Shandaken, Shawangunk, Wawarsing.

1866—Denning, Hardenburgh, Hurley, Olive, Rochester, Shandaken, Wawarsing, Woodstock.
1867—Denning, Hardenburgh (from April 15, 1859), Olive, Rochester, Shandaken, Wawarsing, Woodstock.
1847—None.

WARREN.

One District.

WASHINGTON.

First District.

1879, 1866, 1837, 1847—Argyle, Cambridge, Easton, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Jackson, Salem, White Creek.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1837, 1847—Gresden, Fort Ann, Granville, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Kingsbury, Putnam, Whitehall.

WAYNE.

First District.

1879—Butler, Galen, Huron, Rose, Savannah, Sodus, Williamson, Wolcott.
1866, 1837, 1847—Butler, Galen, Huron, Lyons, Rose, Savannah, Sodus, Wolcott.

Second District.

1879—Arcadia, Lyons, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Wawarsing.
1866, 1837, 1847—Arcadia, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Wawarsing, Williamson.

WESTCHESTER.

First District.

1879—Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant, Yonkers.
1866—Morrissania, Westchester, West Farms, Yonkers.
1857—East Chester, Morrissania, Westchester, West Farms, Yonkers.
1847—Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro', New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, Yorktown.

Second District.

1879—East Chester, Harrison, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, Westchester, White Plains.

1866—Bedford, East Chester, Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, White Plains.

1857—Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Mount Pleasant, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Poundridge, Rye, Scarsdale, White Plains.

1847—East Chester, Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Morrissania (from December 7, 1833), Mount Pleasant, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, Westchester, West Farms, White Plains, Yonkers.

Third District.

1879—Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro', New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, Yorktown.

1866—Cortlandt, Lewisboro', Mount Pleasant, New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, Yorktown.

1837—Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro', New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Somers, Yorktown.

1847—None.

WYOMING AND YATES.

One District each.

ASSEMBLY REAPPORTIONMENT, 1892.

The Legislature of 1892 reapportioned the Assembly districts and afterward the Boards of Supervisors divided the various counties into Assembly districts, as follows:

ALBANY COUNTY—FOUR DISTRICTS.

1 Towns of Berna, Bethlehem, Coeymans, New Scotland, Hensseerville and Westerlo, and the 1st, 2d, 5th and 18th wards of the city of Albany.

2 Towns of Guilderland and Knox, and the 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 17th wards of the city of Albany.

3 Third, 4th, 6th, 7th, 18th, 14th and 16th wards of the city of Albany, and all that portion of the 9th ward of the city of Albany bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in the east bounds of the city, opposite the center of Livingston avenue, thence along the center of Livingston avenue to the center of Broadway; thence northerly along the center of Broadway to the center of Patroon's creek; thence easterly along the center of Patroon's creek and the continuation of said line to the west bounds of the county of Rensselaer; thence southerly along said county line to the place of beginning.

4 Town of Watervliet, the city of Cohoes and all that portion of the 9th ward of the city of Albany bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in the east bounds of the city, opposite the center of Patroon's creek; thence running westerly to the mouth of the arch covering Patroon's creek and westerly along the center line of said creek and Tivoli lake to a point opposite the angle of intersection of the boundary lines of the city from the west and north; thence northerly to said angle and northerly and easterly along the said boundary line of the city to the east bounds of the city and the Rensselaer county line; thence southerly along the west bounds of the county of Rensselaer to the place of beginning.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT

BROOME COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

CAYUGA COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

CHEMUNG COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

CHENANGO COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

CLINTON COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

CORTLAND COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

DELAWARE COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

DUTCHESS COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

1 Towns of Amenia, Beekman, Dover, East Fishkill, Fishkill, La Grange, North East, Pawling, Pine Plains, Stanford, Union Vale, Wappingers and Washington.

2 Towns of Clinton, Hyde Park, Milan, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, Red Hook and Rhinebeck, and city of Poughkeepsie.

ERIE COUNTY—SIX DISTRICTS.

1 First, 2d, 4th, 19th, 20th and 23d wards of the city of Buffalo.

2 Third, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th wards of the city of Buffalo.

3 Sixth, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th wards of the city of Buffalo.

4 Sixteenth, 17th, 21st, 23d and 24th wards of the city of Buffalo.

5 Eighteenth and 25th wards of the city of Buffalo and towns of Alden, Amherst, Cheektowaga, Clarence, Green Island, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead, Tonawanda and Wales.

6 Fifth and 11th wards of the city of Buffalo and the towns of Aurora, Boston, Brant, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburg, Eden, Evans, Hamburg, Holland, North Collins, Sardinia, Elma and West Seneca.

ESSEX COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT. FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES— ONE DISTRICT.

GENESEE COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

GREENE COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

HERKIMER COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

KINGS COUNTY—EIGHTEEN DISTRICTS.*

1 Beginning at a point on the East river at the center of Bridge street; running thence southerly along the center line of Bridge street and in a straight line to the center of Fulton avenue; thence westerly along the center of Fulton avenue to the center of Court square; thence southerly along the centers of Court square and Boerum place to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence westerly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the East river, and thence northerly along the East river to the point of beginning.

2 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the center lines of Fulton avenue and Court square; thence easterly along the center of Fulton avenue to the intersection of the center lines of Fulton and Flatbush avenue; thence southerly along the center of Flatbush avenue to the center of Fourth avenue; thence southwesterly along the center of Fourth avenue to the center of Butler street; thence northwesterly along the center of Butler street to the center of Nevins street; thence southwesterly along the center of Nevins street to the center of Douglass street; thence northwesterly along the center of Douglass street to the center of Hoyt street; thence southwesterly along the center of Hoyt street to the center of Sackett street; thence northwesterly along the center of Sackett street to the center of Court street; thence northerly along the center of Court street to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence easterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the center line of Boerum place, and thence northeasterly along the center of Boerum place and Court square to the place of beginning.

3 Beginning on the East river at the center line of Bridge street; thence southerly along

* Reapportioned by order of court in 1893.

the center line of Bridge street to the center line of Myrtle avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Myrtle avenue to the center line of Prince street; thence northerly along the center line of Prince street to the center line of Johnson street; thence easterly along the center line of Johnson street to the center line of Hudson avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Hudson avenue to the center line of Myrtle avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Myrtle avenue to the center line of Raymond street; thence southerly along the center line of Raymond street to the center line of Boliver street; thence easterly along the center line of Boliver street to the center line of Canton street; thence northerly along the center line of Canton street to the center line of Myrtle avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Myrtle avenue to the center line of Portland avenue or a line in continuation thereof; thence southerly in a straight line across Washington Park to the center of South Portland avenue; thence southerly along the center of South Portland avenue to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the center of Washington avenue; thence northerly along the center of Washington avenue to the center line of Flushing avenue; thence westerly along the center of Flushing avenue to the southwest corner of the United States Navy Yard; thence northerly, northwesterly and northeasterly along the United States Navy Yard to the East river; thence westerly along the East river to the point of beginning.

4 Beginning on the East river at the center of Atlantic avenue in the city of Brooklyn; thence easterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the center of Court street; thence southerly along the center of Court street to the center of Fourth place; thence westerly along the center of Fourth place to the center of Henry street; thence northeasterly along the center of Henry street to the center of Coles street; thence westerly along the center of Coles street to the center of Hamilton avenue; thence along the center of Hamilton avenue to the East river; thence along the East river to the place of beginning.

5 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the center line of Broadway with the center line of Flushing avenue in the city of Brooklyn; running thence westerly along the center of Flushing avenue to the center line of Kent avenue; thence southerly along the center of Kent avenue to the center line of Park avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Park avenue to the center line of Franklin avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Franklin avenue to the center line of Willoughby avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Willoughby avenue to the center line of Bedford avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Bedford avenue to the center line of Lafayette avenue; thence westerly along the center line of Lafayette avenue to the center line of Franklin avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Franklin avenue to the center of Clifton place; thence westerly along the center of Clifton place to the center of Classon avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Classon avenue to the center of Fulton avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Fulton avenue to the center line of Washington avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Washington avenue to the Wallabout canal; thence northwesterly along said canal to Wallabout bay; thence northwesterly along said Wallabout bay to the center of Division avenue; thence easterly along the center of Division avenue and in a straight line to the center line of Bedford

avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Bedford avenue to the center of Wilson street; thence northeasterly along the center of Wilson street to the center of Lee avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Lee avenue to the center of Keep street; thence northeasterly along the center of Keep street to the center of Marcy avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Marcy avenue to the center of Penn street; thence northeasterly along the center of Penn street to the center of Harrison avenue; thence northerly along the center of Harrison avenue to the center of Division avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Division avenue to the center of Broadway; thence southeasterly along the center of Broadway to the point of beginning.

6 Beginning at a point in Gowanus bay opposite the line dividing the town of New Utrecht from the city of Brooklyn; running thence northeasterly along Gowanus bay to a point formed by the intersection of Gowanus bay with Prospect avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Prospect avenue to the center line of Sixth avenue; thence southwestwardly along the center line of Sixth avenue to the center line of Twenty-third street; thence southeasterly along the center of Twenty-third street to the center of Seventh avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Seventh avenue to the southerly side of Twentieth street; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of Twentieth street to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Twentieth street with the westerly side of Ninth avenue; thence southwestwardly on a line parallel with and distant 100 feet from the westerly side of Ninth avenue to the northerly line of Twenty-first street; thence southeasterly along the northerly line of Twenty-first street to the westerly line of Ninth avenue, and thence northeasterly along the westerly line of Ninth avenue to the southerly side of Twentieth street; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of Twentieth street to the westerly line of Tenth avenue; thence southwestwardly along the westerly line of Tenth avenue to the southerly side of Twenty-second street as laid down on the commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of Twenty-second street as so laid down to the line separating the town of Flatbush from the city of Brooklyn. And all of the towns of Flatbush and New Utrecht.

7 Beginning at a point where the center line of Myrtle avenue intersects the center line of Bridge street; running thence easterly along the center line of Myrtle avenue to the center line of Prince street; thence northerly along the center line of Prince street to the center line of Johnson street; thence easterly along the center line of Johnson street to the center line of Hudson avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Hudson avenue to the center line of Myrtle avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Myrtle avenue to the center line of Raymond street; thence southerly along the center line of Raymond street to the center line of Boliver street; thence easterly along the center line of Boliver street to the center line of Canton street; thence northerly along the center line of Canton street to the center line of Myrtle avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Myrtle avenue to the center line of Portland avenue or a line in continuation thereof; thence southerly along the center line of Portland avenue in a straight line across Washington Park to the center line of Atlantic avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Atlantic avenue

to the center line of Washington avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Washington avenue to the center line of Fulton avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Fulton avenue to a point opposite the center of Ormond place; thence northerly along the center line of Ormond place to the center line of Putnam avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Putnam avenue to the center line of Franklin avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Franklin avenue to a point opposite the center line of Hancock street; thence easterly along the center line of Hancock street to the center line of Spencer place; thence southerly along the center line of Spencer place to the center line of Fulton avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Fulton avenue to the center line of Bedford avenue; thence southerly along the center of Bedford avenue to a point opposite the center line of Brevoort place; thence westerly along the center line of Brevoort place to the center line of Franklin avenue; thence southerly along the center of Franklin avenue to the city line; thence westerly along the city line to the center of Flatbush avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Flatbush avenue to a point opposite the center line of Union street; thence northwesterly along the center line of Union street to the center line of Fourth avenue; thence northeasterly along the center line of Fourth avenue to the center line of Flatbush avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Flatbush avenue to the center line of Fulton avenue; thence northwesterly along the center line of Fulton avenue to the center line of Bridge street; thence northerly along the center line of Bridge street to the point of beginning.

8 Beginning on the East river on the center line of Hamilton avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Hamilton avenue to the center line of Coles street; thence southeasterly along the center of Coles street to the center of Henry street; thence southerly along the center of Henry street to the center of Fourth place; thence southeasterly along the center of Fourth place to the center of Court street; thence northeasterly along the center of Court street to the center of Rackett street; thence southeasterly along the center of Rackett street to the center of Hoyt street; thence northeasterly along the center of Hoyt street to the center of Douglass street; thence southeasterly along the center of Douglass street to the center of Nevins street; thence northeasterly along the center of Nevins street to the center of Butler street; thence southeasterly along the center of Butler street to the center of Fourth avenue; thence southwesterly along the center of Fourth avenue to the center of First street; thence northwesterly along the center of First street to the center of Gowanus canal; thence southerly and southwesterly along the center of Gowanus canal to Gowanus bay; thence along the Gowanus bay and East river to the place of beginning.

9 Beginning at a point in the East river at the center line of North Eighth street, running thence southeasterly along the center of North Eighth street to the center line of Union avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Union avenue to the center line of North Second street; thence westerly along the center of North Second street to a point at the intersection of the center line of Rodney street; thence southwesterly along the center of Rodney street to the center line of Broadway; thence southeasterly along the center of Broadway to a point formed by the intersection of the center line of Division avenue; thence westerly along the center line of Division

avenue to a point formed by the intersection of Harrison avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Harrison avenue to the center line of Penn street; thence southwesterly along the center of Penn street to the center line of Marcy avenue; thence northwesterly along the center line of Marcy avenue to the center line of Keep street; thence southwesterly along the center line of Keep street to the center line of Lee avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Lee avenue to the center of Wilson street; thence southwesterly along the center of Wilson street to the center of Bedford avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Bedford avenue to the center of Division avenue; thence westerly along the center of Division avenue to the East river; thence northerly along the East river to the point of beginning.

10 Beginning at the center of the intersection of South Brood and Rodney streets, running thence northeasterly through the center line of Rodney street to the center line of North Second street; thence easterly along the center of North Second street to the center of Union avenue; thence northerly through the center line of Union avenue to the center of Driggs avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Driggs avenue to the point formed by the intersection of the center line of Van Pelt avenue; thence easterly along the center of Van Pelt avenue to the center of Leonard street; thence southerly along the center of Leonard street to the center of Richardson street; thence easterly along the center of Richardson street to a point formed by the intersection of the center line of Meeker avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Meeker avenue to the center of Newtown creek; thence southeasterly along the center of Newtown creek to the line of the county of Queens; thence southeasterly along the line of the county of Queens to the center of Flushing avenue at its intersection with the said line of the county of Queens; thence southwesterly and westerly along the center of Flushing avenue to the center of Bushwick avenue or road as the same was originally laid down on the commissioners' map of the town of Bushwick; thence along the center of said Bushwick avenue or road as the same was so laid down to the center of Ten Eyck street; thence westerly along the center of Ten Eyck street to the center of Union avenue; thence southerly along the center of Union avenue to the center line of South Second street; thence northwesterly along the center line of South Second street to the point of beginning.

11 Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Rodney street and Broadway, running thence southeasterly along the center line of Broadway to the center line of Flushing avenue; thence in an easterly direction along the center line of Flushing avenue to the center line of Bushwick avenue or road as the same was originally laid down on the commissioners' map of the town of Bushwick; thence in a northerly, northwesterly and northeasterly direction along the center line of Bushwick avenue or road as the same was so laid down to the center line of Ten Eyck street; thence westerly along the center line of Ten Eyck street to the center line of Union avenue; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of Union avenue to the center line of South Second street; thence in a northwesterly direction along the center line of South Second street to the center line of Rodney street; thence in a southwesterly direction along the center line of Rodney street to the center line of Broadway, the place of beginning.

13 Beginning at the easterly permanent line of the East river where the same would be intersected by the center line of North Eighth street; running thence southeasterly along the center of North Eighth street to the center line of Union avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Union avenue to the center line of Driggs avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Driggs avenue to the center of Van Pelt avenue; thence easterly along the center of Van Pelt avenue to the center of Leonard street; thence southerly along the center of Leonard street to the center of Richardson street; thence westerly along the center of Richardson street to the intersection of the center of Meeker avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Meeker avenue to the center of Newtown creek; thence northwesterly along the center of Newtown creek to the permanent line of the East river; thence southerly along the permanent line of the East river to the point of beginning.

13 Beginning at a point of the center line of Kent avenue and Flushing avenue; running thence easterly along the center line of Flushing avenue to the center of Broadway; thence southeasterly along the center line of Broadway to the center of Lafayette avenue; thence westerly along the center of Lafayette avenue to the center line of Bedford avenue; thence northerly along the center of Bedford avenue to the center of Willoughby avenue; thence westerly along the center of Willoughby avenue to the center of Franklin avenue; thence northerly along the center of Franklin avenue to the center of Park avenue; thence westerly along the center of Park avenue to the center of Kent avenue; thence northerly along the center of Kent avenue to the point of beginning.

14 Beginning at a point where the southerly boundary of the Plaza intersects the center line of Flatbush avenue; running thence southeasterly along the center line of Flatbush avenue to the line separating the town of Flatbush from the city of Brooklyn; thence along said division line as it now runs to the southerly side of Twenty-second street as laid down on the commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn; thence westerly along said southerly side of Twenty-second street as so laid down to the westerly side of Tenth avenue; thence northeasterly along the westerly side of Tenth avenue to the southerly side of Twentieth street; thence northwesterly along the southerly side of Twentieth street to the westerly side of Ninth avenue; thence southwesterly along said westerly side of Ninth avenue to the northerly line of Twenty-first street; thence northwesterly along the northerly side of Twenty-first street 100 feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with and distant 100 feet from the westerly line of Ninth avenue to the southerly side of Twentieth street; thence northwesterly along the southerly side of Twentieth street to the center line of Seventh avenue; thence southwesterly along the center line of Seventh avenue to the center line of Twenty-third street; thence northwesterly along the center line of Twenty-third street to the center line of Sixth avenue; thence northeasterly along the center line of Sixth avenue to the center line of Prospect avenue; thence northwesterly along the center line of Prospect avenue to the center line of Gowanus bay or canal; thence northeasterly along said center line of said bay or canal as the same now runs to the center line of First street as originally laid out on the commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn; thence southeasterly along the center line of First street as so laid out to the center line of Fourth avenue; thence northeasterly along the center line of Fourth avenue

to the center line of Union street; thence southeasterly along the center line of Union street and a line drawn in continuation thereof to a point where said line in continuation of the center line of Union street intersects a line drawn in continuation of the center line of Ninth avenue; thence along the line drawn in continuation of the center line of Ninth avenue to the southerly boundary of the Plaza; thence easterly along the southerly boundary of the Plaza to the place of beginning, including the southerly and westerly boundaries of Prospect Park as established by law.

15 Beginning at a point formed with the centers of Franklin and Lafayette avenues; thence easterly along the center of Lafayette avenue to the center of Reid avenue; thence southerly along the center of Reid avenue to the center of Fulton avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Fulton avenue to the center of Utica avenue; thence southerly along the center of Utica avenue to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the center of Franklin avenue; thence northerly along the center of Franklin avenue to the center of Brevoort place; thence easterly along the center of Brevoort place to the center of Bedford avenue; thence northerly along the center of Bedford avenue to the center of Fulton avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Fulton avenue to the center of Spencer place; thence northerly along the center of Spencer place to the center of Hancock street; thence westerly along the center of Hancock street to the center of Franklin avenue; thence northerly along the center of Franklin avenue to the center of Putnam avenue; thence westerly along the center of Putnam avenue to the center of Ormond place; thence southerly along the center of Ormond place to the center of Fulton avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Fulton avenue to the center of Clifton avenue; thence northerly along the center of Clifton avenue to the center of Clifton place; thence easterly along the center of Clifton place to the center of Franklin avenue; thence northerly along the center of Franklin avenue to the point of beginning.

16 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of Atlantic and Franklin avenues; running thence southeasterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the center of Utica avenue; thence northerly along the center of Utica avenue to the center of Fulton avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Fulton avenue to the center of Reid avenue; thence northerly along the center of Reid avenue to the center of Lafayette avenue; thence easterly along the center of Lafayette avenue to the center of Broadway; thence southeasterly along the center of Broadway to the center of McDougal street; thence westerly along the center line of McDougal street to the center line of Hopkinson avenue; thence southerly along the center of Hopkinson avenue to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the former boundary line between the city of Brooklyn and the town of New Lots; thence southwesterly along the said former boundary line to the center of Rockaway avenue; thence southerly along the center of Rockaway avenue to the boundary line of the town of Flatlands; thence along the boundary lines of the towns of Flatlands and Gravesend in all their turnings (so as to include said two towns into this Assembly district) to a point formed by the intersection of the boundary lines of the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands and the former town of New Lots; thence northerly along the boundary line dividing the town of Flatbush

from the former town of New Lots to the city line; thence westerly along the city line to a point in the center of Franklin avenue; thence northerly along the center of Franklin avenue to the point of beginning.

17 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the center line of Rockaway avenue with the boundary line of the town of Flatlands; thence northerly along the center line of Rockaway avenue to the former boundary line between the city of Brooklyn and the town of New Lots; thence running northeasterly along said boundary line to the center line of Atlantic avenue; thence northwesterly along the center line of Atlantic avenue to the center of Hopkinson avenue; thence northerly along the center of Hopkinson avenue to the center of McDougal street; thence easterly along the center of McDougal street to the center of Broadway; thence northwesterly along the center of Broadway to the center of Cooper street; thence northeasterly along the center of Cooper street to the center of Evergreen avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Evergreen avenue to the center of Palmetto street; thence northeasterly along the center of Palmetto street to the center of Central avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Central avenue to the center of Ralph avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Ralph avenue to the center of Hamburg avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Hamburg avenue to the center of Green avenue; thence southwesterly along the center of Green avenue to the center of Central avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Central avenue to the center of Himrod street; thence northeasterly along the center of Himrod street to the center of Wyckoff avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Wyckoff avenue to the center of Green avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Green avenue to the boundary line of the county of Queens; thence southeasterly along said boundary line to the boundary line of the former town of New Lots, and thence following the boundary line of the former town of New Lots in all its turns to the point of beginning.

18 Beginning at a point formed by the center line of Cooper street with the center line of Broadway; running thence northwesterly along the center line of Broadway to the center of Flushing avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Flushing avenue to the boundary line of Queens county; thence southeasterly along said line to the center of Green avenue; thence southwesterly along the center of Green avenue to the center of Wyckoff avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Wyckoff avenue to the center of Himrod street; thence southwesterly along the center of Himrod street to the center of Central avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Central avenue to the center of Green avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Green avenue to the center of Hamburg avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Hamburg avenue to the center of Ralph avenue; thence southwesterly along the center of Ralph avenue to the center of Central avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Central avenue to the center of Palmetto street; thence southwesterly along the center of Palmetto street to the center of Evergreen avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Evergreen avenue to the center of Cooper street; thence southwesterly along the center of Cooper street to the point of beginning.

LEWIS COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

MADISON COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

MONROE COUNTY — THREE DISTRICTS.

1 Towns of Irondequoit, Webster, Fenfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Brighton, Henrietta, Rush and Mendon, and the 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, and 18th wards of the city of Rochester.

2 First, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 16th wards of the city of Rochester.

3 Towns of Hamlin, Parma, Clarkson, Greece, Gates, Sweden, Ogden, Chili, Riga and Wheatland, and the 10th, 11th, 15th, 19th and 20th wards of the city of Rochester.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY — THIRTY DISTRICTS.

1 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring street, Broadway, Park row, Spruce street, Gold street, Ferry street, Peck slip, East river, Hudson or North river and Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis' Islands.

2 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand street, Bowery, Division street, Pike street, Pike slip, East river, Peck slip, Ferry street, Gold street, Spruce street, Park row and Broadway.

3 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince street, the Bowery, Stanton street, Ludlow street, Grand street, Orchard street, Division street, the Bowery, Grand street and Broadway.

4 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand street, East river, Pike slip, Pike street and Orchard street.

5 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton street, East river, Grand street and Ludlow street.

6 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourteenth street, East river, Stanton street, Clinton street and Avenue B.

7 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eighth street, St. Mark's place, Avenue A, Seventh street, Avenue B, Clinton street, Stanton street, the Bowery, Prince street and Broadway.

8 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Christopher street, Greenwich avenue, Seventh avenue, West Fourteenth street, East Fourteenth street, Broadway, Spring street and Hudson or North river.

9 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth street, Seventh avenue, Greenwich avenue, Christopher street and Hudson or North river.

10 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth street, East river, East Fourteenth street, Avenue B, Seventh street, Avenue A, St. Mark's place, Eighth street, Broadway, East Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.

11 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth street, East Fortieth street, Fourth avenue, East Fourteenth street, West Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue.

12 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-ninth street, East river, East Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue.

13 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-first street, Seventh avenue, West Nineteenth street and Hudson or North river.

14 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth street, East river, East Twenty-ninth street and Fourth avenue.

15 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth street, Seventh

avenue, West Thirty-first street and Hudson or North river.

16 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth street, East river, East Forty-fourth street, Depew place, East Forty-fifth street, Fourth avenue and Blackwell's island.

17 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh street, Seventh avenue, West Fortieth street and Hudson or North river.

18 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fourth street, Ninth avenue, West Fifty-third street, Seventh avenue, West Forty-seventh street and Hudson or North river.

19 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-second street, Eighth avenue, West Fifty-ninth street, Seventh avenue, West Fifty-third street, Ninth avenue, West Fifty-fourth street and Hudson or North river.

20 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-third street, East river, East Fifty-ninth street and Lexington avenue.

21 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Transverse road across Central park, at or near Eighty-sixth street, East Eighty-sixth street, Lexington avenue, East Fifty-ninth street, Fourth avenue, East Forty-fifth street, Depew place, East Forty-second street, Fourth avenue, East Fortieth street, West Fortieth street, Seventh avenue, West Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue.

22 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-second street, East river, East Seventy-third street and Lexington avenue.

23 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-second street and a line running through Riverside park, Boulevard, West One Hundred and Twentieth street, Seventh avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth street, Eighth avenue, West Seventy-second street and Hudson or North river.

24 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth street, East river, East Eighty-second street, Lexington avenue, East Eighty-sixth street and Fifth avenue.

25 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Tenth street, Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth street, Harlem river, East river, East Eighty-ninth street, Fifth avenue, Transverse road across Central park at or near East Eighty-sixth street and Eighth avenue.

26 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighteenth street, East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, Harlem river, East One Hundred and Fifth street, Fifth avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth street, Seventh avenue and Ward's island.

27 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Harlem river, East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, West One Hundred and Eighteenth street, Seventh avenue, Randall's island and Sunken Meadows.

28 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spuyten Duyvil creek, Harlem river, Seventh avenue, West One Hundred and Twentieth street, Boulevard, West One Hundred and Twenty-second street and a line running through Riverside park and Hudson or North river.

29 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont avenue, Westchester avenue, Bronx river, East river or Long Island Sound, Harlem river, Willis avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Mott avenue,

East One Hundred Sixty-fifth street, Jerome avenue and North Brothers island.

30 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within the northern boundary of the 24th ward, Bronx river, Westchester avenue, Tremont avenue, Jerome avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, Mott avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Willis avenue, Harlem river, Spuyten Duyvil creek and Hudson or North river.

NIAJARA COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

ONEIDA COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

1 Towns of Forestport, Remsen, Trenton, Deerfield, New Hartford, Paris, Marcy and the city of Utica.

2 Towns of Annsville, Augusta, Ava, Boonville, Bridgewater, Camden, Florence, Floyd, Kirkland, Lee, Marshall, Sangerfield, Stouben, Vernon, Verona, Vienna, Western, Westmoreland and Whites town, and the city of Rome.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

1 Towns of Camillus, Cloero, Clay, Geddes, Lysander, Van Buren, and the 1st, 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th and 11th wards of the city of Syracuse.

2 Towns of Elbridge, La Fayette, Marcellus, Onondaga, Otisco, Skaneateles, Spafford and Tully, and the 6th, 6th, 11th and 13th wards of the city of Syracuse.

3 Towns of De Witt, Fabius, Manlius, Pompey, Salina, and the 2d, 7th, 8th and 14th wards of the city of Syracuse.

ONTARIO COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

ORANGE COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

1 City of Newburgh and the towns of Newburgh, Cornwall, Highlands, New Windsor, Blooming Grove, Monroe, Woodbury, Tuxedo and Montgomery.

2 City of Middletown and towns of Walkkill, Wawayanda, Minerva, Greenville, Deer Park, Crawford, Hamptonburgh, Chester, Mount Hope, Warwick and Goshen.

ORLEANS COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

OSWEGO COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

OTSEGO COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

PUTNAM COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

QUEENS COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

1 Long Island City.
2 Towns of Flushing, Newtown and North Hempstead.

3 Towns of Jamaica, Oyster Bay and Hempstead.

RENSELAER COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

1 First, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th wards of the city of Troy.

2 Fifth and 15th wards of the city of Troy and the towns of Brunswick, Grafton, Hoosick, Lansingburgh, Petersburg, Pittstown and Schaghticoke.

3 Sixth and 12th wards of the city of Troy and the towns of Berlin, East Greenbush, Greenbush, Nassau, North Greenbush, Poestenkill, Sandlake, Schodack and Stephentown.

RICHMOND COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

ROCKLAND COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

SARATOGA COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

SCOHARIE COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

SCHUYLER COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

SENECA COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

STEBEN COUNTY — TWO DISTRICTS.

1 Towns of Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Campbell, Cohocton, Fremont, Howard, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Thurston, Urbana, Wayland, Wayne, Wheeler, Erwin and Hornby.

8 Towns of Addison, Cameron, Canisteo, Cato, Corning, Dansville, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornellsville, Jasper, Lindley, Rathbun, Troupsburgh, Tuscarora, West Union and Woodhull, and the cities of Corning and Hornellsville.

SUFFOLK COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

SULLIVAN COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

TIOGA COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

TOMPKINS COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

ULSTER COUNTY — TWO DISTRICTS.

1 City of Kingston and the towns of Hurley, Kingston, Saugerties, Shandaken, Ulster and Woodstock.

8 Towns of Denning, Esopus, Gardiner, Hardenburgh, Lloyd, Marbletown, Marlborough, New Paltz, Olive, Plattkill, Rochester, Rosendale, Shawangunk and Wawarsing.

WARREN COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

WAYNE COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY — THREE DISTRICTS.

1 Towns of East Chester, Greenburg, Soarsdale and city of Yonkers.

8 Towns of Harrison, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Pelham, Rye, Westchester and city of Mount Vernon.

8 Towns of Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro, Mount Pleasant, New Castle, North Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, White Plains and Yorktown.

WYOMING COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

YATES COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

First Assembly.

1691 — April 9 to May 18; September 11 to October 2.

1693 — April 20 to April 29; August 17 to September 19.

Dissolved September 13, 1693.

Speaker — James Graham.

Clerk — John Clapp.

Sergeant at Arms — Benjamin Phipps.

Doorkeeper — William Welsh.

<i>Albany.</i>	<i>Rensselaer-Wyck.</i>
Dirck Wessels,	Killian Van Rensselaer.
Levinus Van Schaick.	laer. ⁵

<i>Kings.</i>	<i>Richmond.</i>
Nicolas Stillwell,	Elias Duksberry,
John Poland.	John Dally,
	Lambert Dorland. ⁶

<i>New York.</i>	<i>Suffolk.</i>
James Graham,	Henry Pierson,
William Merrett,	Matthew Howell.
Jacobus Van Cortlandt	
Johannis Kipp.	<i>Ulster and Dutchess.</i>

<i>Queens.</i>	Henricus Beekman,
John Bound, ¹	Thomas Garton, ⁷
Nathaniel Pearsall, ¹	William Demiere. ⁸
John Tredwell, ^{2,3}	
David Whitehead, ³	<i>Westchester.</i>
John Robinson. ⁴	John Pell.

Second Assembly.

1692 — October 26 to November 14.

1693 — March 20 to April 10.

Dissolved July 27, 1693.

Officers same as before.

<i>Albany.</i>	<i>Rensselaer-Wyck.</i>
Dirck Wessels,	Killian Van Rensselaer
Levinus Van Schaick.	

<i>Kings.</i>	<i>Richmond.</i>
John Poland,	Thomas Morgan,
Coert Stuyvesant.	L. T. Van Pelt.

<i>New York.</i>	<i>Suffolk.</i>
James Graham,	Henry Pierson,
William Merrett,	Matthew Howell.
Jacobus Van Cortlandt	<i>Ulster and Dutchess.</i>
Johannis Kipp.	Henricus Beekman.
	Thomas Garton.

<i>Queens.</i>	<i>Westchester.</i>
Daniel Whitehead,	John Pell.
John Robinson.	

Third Assembly.

1693 — September 3 to September 22.

Dissolved November 16, 1693.

Officers same as before.

1 Refused to take the oath, being Quakers, and were dismissed. 2 Admitted April 14, 1691. 3 Arrested on a "scandalous" charge and expelled April 16, 1691. 4 Elected in place of Tredwell. 5 Admitted May 1, 1691. 6 Admitted September 17, 1691, in place of Dally, deceased. 7 Resigned April 10, 1691. 8 Admitted April 26, 1691, in place of Garton.

<i>Albany.</i> Dirck Wessels, Ryer Jacobs.	<i>Rensselaer-Wyck.</i> Killian Van Rensselaer.	<i>New York.</i> James Graham, Brandt Schuyler, Lawrence Roede, Tunis DeKay.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Matthew Howell, John Tuthill.
<i>Kings.</i> Coert Stuyvesant, Johannis Van Ecklen.	<i>Richmond.</i> Thomas Stillwell, John Shadwell, ¹ John Teunisen ²	<i>Queens.</i> Daniel Whitehead, John Jackson.	<i>Ulster.</i> Henry Beekman, William Demiere.
<i>New York.</i> James Graham, William Merrett, Jacobus Van Cortlandt Johannis Kipp.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Henry Pierson, John Tuthill.	<i>Rensselaer-Wyck.</i> Killian Van Rensselaer.	<i>Westchester.</i> Humphry Underhill, ³ Joseph Purdy, Joseph Theal. ⁴
<i>Queens.</i> Daniel Whitehead, John Jackson.	<i>Ulster and Dutchess.</i> Thomas Garton, Jacob Rutsen.	<i>Richmond.</i> Thomas Stillwell, Elias Duksberry.	
	<i>Westchester.</i> John Pell, Joseph Theale.		
Fourth Assembly.			
1698-4 — March 1 to March 26. 1694 — September 23 to October 23. 1694-5 — March 21 to April 13. Dissolved April 20, 1695.			
Speaker — Henry Pierson. Other officers the same as before.			
<i>Albany.</i> Dirck Wessels, Ryer Jacobs.	<i>Rensselaer-Wyck.</i> Killian Van Rensselaer.	<i>Kings.</i> Meyndert Coerten, ⁶ Gerardus Beekman, ⁶ Cornelius Van Brunt, ^{5,7} Cornelius Sebring. ^{6, 7}	<i>Richmond.</i> John Teunisen, ⁸ Thomas Morgan, ⁵ John Woglom ^{5,9}
<i>Kings.</i> Henry Filkin, Johannis Van Ecklen.	<i>Richmond.</i> Thomas Stillwell, John Teunisen.	<i>New York.</i> Philip French, Jacobus Van Cortlandt, Thomas Wanham, Johannis Kipp.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Henry Pierson, Matthew Howell.
<i>New York.</i> Peter DeLanoy, Samuel Staats, John Pratt, Robert Blackwell.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Henry Pierson, Matthew Howell.	<i>Ulster.</i> Abraham Haasbrook, Thomas Garton.	
<i>Queens.</i> Daniel Whitehead, John Jackson.	<i>Ulster and Dutchess.</i> Jacob Rutsen, Thomas Garton.	<i>Queens.</i> John Jackson, Daniel Whitehead.	<i>Westchester.</i> John Drake, Joseph Purdy.
	<i>Westchester.</i> John Pell, Humphrey Underhill.		
Fifth Assembly.			
1695 — June 20 to July 4; October 1 to 30. 1695 — March 26 to April 24; October 15 to November 3. 1697 — March 25 to April 22. Dissolved April 2, 1698.			
Speaker — James Graham. Sergeant-at-Arms (1697) — Richard Stoakes. Other officers same.			
<i>Albany.</i> John Abeel, Dirck Wessels.	<i>Kings.</i> John Van Ecklen, Cornelius Sebring.	<i>Albany.</i> Hendrick Hansen, Jan Jansen Bleker, Ryer Schermerhorn.	<i>Kings and Orange.</i> Abraham Gouverneur, Cornelius Sebring, Cornelius Van Brunt.

Sixth Assembly.

1698 — May 19 to June 14.
Dissolved June 14, 1698.

Speaker — Philip French.
Clerk — Benjamin Jackson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Richard Stoakes.
Doorkeeper — Richard Plaisted.

Seventh Assembly.

1699 — March 2 to May 16.
1700 — July 25 to August 9; October 2 to
November 2.
Dissolved June 1, 1701.

Speakers — James Graham (March 21, 1699),
Abraham Gouverneur (May 15, 1699).
Clerk — Gabriel Ludlow.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Richard Stoakes.
Doorkeeper (1700) — Gabriel Thompon.

¹ Declined to take the oaths and was dismissed. ² Admitted September 21, in place of Shadwell. ³ Excluded April 1, 1697, for refusing to attend "before he had his money."
⁴ Admitted April 12, 1697, in place of Underhill. ⁵ Announced their withdrawal in a petition presented to the Governor and Council June 9. This petition was delivered to the Assembly by the Governor, who held it to be "not cognizable by him," and advised its signers to return, which they formally did June 11, saying: "But can not sit and act as members at present — but desire further time for consideration." ⁶ Declared "not qualified according to law," May 28. ⁷ Admitted June 6. ⁸ Declared "not qualified according to law," May 27, ⁹ Admitted June 7.

<i>New York.</i> James Graham, Johannis De Peyster, John Kerfbyl, David Provost & Leonard Lewis.	<i>Richmond.</i> Thomas Morgan, Garret Veghte.	<i>Richmond.</i> Garret Veghte, Thomas Morgan, 10 Caleb Heathcote.	<i>Ulster.</i> Jacob Rutzen, Adrien Jarretzen.
	<i>Suffolk.</i> Henry Pierson, 8 Matthew Howell 8	<i>Suffolk.</i> William Nicoll, 5, 11 Matthew Howell, 7	<i>Westchester.</i> Jacob Drake, 7 Joseph Purdy, 18 Henry Fowler, 18 William Willett, 9
<i>Queens.</i> John Jackson, 8 Daniel Whitehead 8	<i>Ulster.</i> Jacob Rutzen, Abraham Haasbrook.	Ninth Assembly.	
	<i>Westchester.</i> John Drake, Killian Van Rensselaer, 8, John Hunt.	1708 — October 30 to November 27. 1708 — April 18 to June 19; October 14 to 20. 1704 — April 18 to June 27; Oct. 6 to Nov. 6. Dissolved November 6.	
Eighth Assembly.		<i>Speaker</i> — William Nicoll. <i>Clerk</i> — Gabriel Ludlow. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> — Edward Cole, 18 <i>Doorkeeper</i> — Gabriel Luft.	
1701 — August 19 to October 18. 1708 — April 21 to May 2. Dissolved May 2, 1708.		<i>Albany.</i> John Abeel, Myndert Schuyler, Evert Banker.	<i>Rensselaer Wyck.</i> Killian Van Rensselaer, Andries Dow, 15
<i>Speakers</i> — Abraham Gouverneur. Other officers the same.		<i>Kings.</i> Cornelius Febring, Cornelius Van Brunt.	<i>Richmond.</i> John Stillwell, Abraham Lakerman.
<i>Albany.</i> Dirck Wessels, 5, 6 Eyer Schermerhorn, 6 Myndert Schuyler, 7 John Abeel, 7 Johannis Hieker, 8 Hendrick Hansen, 8	<i>Orange.</i> Peter Haring.	<i>New York.</i> Stephen De Lancey, Thomas Coddington, Phillip French, Jacobus Cortlandt.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Matthew Howell, William Nicoll.
<i>Kings.</i> Cornelius Febring, Cornelius Van Brunt.	<i>Queens.</i> John Jackson, 7 Daniel Whitehead, 7 Thomas Willet, 9 John Tallman, 9 Thomas Hieks, Jonathan Smith.	<i>Orange.</i> Floris Crum.	<i>Ulster.</i> Henry Beekman, Thomas Garton.
<i>New York.</i> Isaac De Riemer, Abraham Gouverneur, Johannis De Peyster, David Provost.	<i>Rensselaer's Wyck.</i> K. Van Rensselaer, 7 Andries Coejmans, 8	<i>Queens.</i> John Jackson, Daniel Whitehead, Jonathan Whitehead 14	<i>Westchester.</i> William Willet, Joseph Purdy, Josiah Hunt, 6

1 Died before the meeting of the Assembly.

2 In place of Kerfbyl, deceased.

3 The Earl of Bellmont, Governor, being dead, and the Lieutenant-Governor absent, the Council and General Assembly concurred in the opinion that the administration of the Government devolved on the Council. This was disputed by Colonel William Smith, president of the Council, who claimed that the government vested in him. These gentlemen thereupon signed a paper in opposition to the position of the Council and Assembly, whereupon the latter adopted a resolution declaring that the subscribers had "offered the greatest scandal to the whole House of Representatives" and were "liable to the severest rebukes of this House for their disloyalty and insolence, and that Major Matthew Howell, being the writer and deliverer in of the said paper, be forthwith expelled this House."

4 Abraham Gouverneur received 10 votes; William Nicoll, 9; not voting, 8

5 Declared disqualified for nonresidence, and "ordered to withdraw," August 19.

6 Wessels dismissed, and Schermerhorn, the next highest candidate, admitted August 20.

7 Withdrew with Wessels and Nicoll August 20, "notwithstanding the speaker often commanded them, in the name of the House, to stay and attend the service of this House." [Assembly Journal. Expelled for nonattendance August 26, and new elections ordered.

8 Admitted September 18, in place of Schuyler, Abeel and Van Rensselaer, respectively.

9 Admitted September 18, in place of Jackson, Whitehead and Drake, respectively. Expelled September 23, for having presented a paper "writ in barbarous English," representing that the organization of the House is illegal, and Gouverneur an alien; and for refusing to recognize a summons to appear and answer with regard thereto. The succeeding Assembly (November 11, 1708) adjudged Gouverneur an alien, and adopted a resolution that acts passed under the speakership of an alien are "not binding upon the citizen."

10 Died in the interval between the two sessions, and new election ordered.

11 Dismissed for nonresidence August 23

12 Purdy withdrew with the other seceders, August 20. Fowler contested his seat and was admitted August 26. The house then consisted of 13, including Schermerhorn and Fowler one more than a quorum.

13 Appointed October 26, 1708.

14 Admitted October 26, 1704, in place of Daniel Whitehead, deceased.

15 Admitted October, 1706.

16 Representative of the borough.

Tenth Assembly.

1705 — June 9 to August 4; September 26 to October 13.
 1706 — May 29 to June 27; September 27 to October 31.
 Dissolved May 5, 1707.

Officers same as preceding session.

<i>Albany.</i> Myndert Schuyler, Johannis Cuyler, Peter Van Bruggen.	<i>Rensselaer Wyck.</i> Hendrick Rensselaer.
<i>Kings.</i> Cornelius Sebring, Cornelius Van Brunt.	<i>Richmond.</i> Abraham Lakerman, John Stillwell.
<i>New York.</i> Stephen De Lancey, Thomas Oodrington, Jacobus Cortlandt, Philip French.	<i>Suffolk.</i> William Nicoll, Samuel Mulford.
<i>Orange.</i> Floriz Crum.	<i>Ulster.</i> Henry Beekman, Thomas Garton.
<i>Queens.</i> John Jackson, Jonathan Whitehead.	<i>Westchester.</i> William Willet, Edmund Ward, Josiah Hunt. 2

Eleventh Assembly.

1706 — August 18 to November 26.
 Dissolved January 5, 1709.

Speaker — William Nicoll.
 Clerk — Gabriel Ludlow.
 Sergeant-at-Arms — _____
 Doorkeeper — William Churchill.

<i>Albany.</i> Johannis Cuyler, Hendrick Hansen, Myndert Schuyler.	<i>Rensselaer's Wyck.</i> Hendrick Rensselaer.
<i>Kings.</i> Cornelius Sebring, Cornelius Van Brunt.	<i>Richmond.</i> John Stillwell, Abraham Lakerman.
<i>New York.</i> Stephen De Lancey, Jacobus Cortlandt, Lawrence Reade, Thomas Oodrington.	<i>Suffolk.</i> William Nicoll, Samuel Mulford.
<i>Orange.</i> Michael Hawdrin.	<i>Ulster.</i> Henry Beekman, Thomas Garton.
<i>Queens.</i> Jonathan Whitehead, John Jackson.	<i>Westchester.</i> William Willet, Edmund Ward, Josiah Hunt. 2

Twelfth Assembly.

1709 — April 6 to June 26; September 8 to November 12.

Officers same as before.

Albany.

Myndert Schuyler,
Johannis Cuyler,
Robert Livingston.

Kings.

Cornelius Sebring,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

New York.

Captain — Wilson,
Johannis Jansen,
John Van Horn,
Johannis Hardenbrook

Orange.

Peter Haring.

Queens.

John Talman,
John Townsend.

Rensselaer Wyck.

Henry Rensselaer.

Richmond.

Abraham Lakerman,
John Stillwell.

Suffolk.

William Nicoll,
Samuel Mulford.

Ulster.

Henry Beekman,
Thomas Garton.

Westchester.

Joseph Purdy,
John Drake,
Josiah Hunt. 2

Thirteenth Assembly.

1710 — September 1 to November 26.
 1711 — April 12 to 20.
 Dissolved April 20, 1711.

Speaker — William Nicoll.
 Clerk — Gabriel Ludlow.
 Sergeant-at-Arms — _____
 Doorkeeper — Cornelius Post.

Albany.

Johannis Cuyler,
Johannis Schuyler,
Robert Livingston.

Kings.

Cornelius Sebring,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

New York.

Lawrence Reade,
Jacobus Van Cortlandt
Stephen De Lancey,
Johannis Jansen.

Orange.

Hendrick Ten Eyck.

Queens.

Thomas Willet,
John Jackson.

Rensselaer Wyck.

Henry Rensselaer.

Richmond.

John Stillwell,
Abraham Lakerman.

Suffolk.

William Nicoll,
Samuel Mulford.

Ulster.

Henry Beekman,
Thomas Garton.

Westchester.

William Willet,
Edmund Ward,
Josiah Hunt. 2

Fourteenth Assembly.

1711 — July 2 to August 4; October 2 to 24,
 1712 — May 1 to June 26; August 28 to De-
 cember 10
 Dissolved March 2, 1713 to 13.

Officers same as preceding Assembly.

Albany.

Robt. Livingston, Jr.,
Johannis Cuyler,
Johannis Schuyler.

Kings.

Cornelius Sebring,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

1 According to the Assembly Journal, dissolved by proclamation dated at Burlington. According to the Council Minutes, dissolved by order in Council, at executive session, July 2, 1708.

2 Representative of the borough.

<i>New York.</i> Jacobus Van Cortlandt Lawrence Reade, Stephen De Lancey, David Provost.	<i>Richmond.</i> Abraham Lakerman, John Stillwell.	<i>Kings.</i> Cornelius Sebring, Cornelius Van Brunt.	<i>Rensselaer's Wyck.</i> Andries Coeijmans.
<i>Orange.</i> Hendrick Ten Eyck.	<i>Suffolk.</i> William Nicoll, Samuel Mulford.	<i>New York.</i> Jacobus Van Cortlandt, Stephen De Lancey, Samuel Bayard, John Reade.	<i>Richmond.</i> John Stillwell, Abraham Lakerman.
<i>Queens.</i> Thomas Willet, John Jackson.	<i>Ulster.</i> Henry Beekman, Thomas Garton.	<i>Suffolk.</i> William Nicoll, Samuel Mulford.4	<i>Ulster.</i> Henry Beekman, Jacob Rutson.
<i>Rensselaer-Wyck.</i> Henry Rensselaer.	<i>Westchester.</i> William Willet, Edmund Ward, John Hoite,1 Lewis Morris.3	<i>Orange.</i> Cornelius Haring.	<i>Westchester.</i> Josiah Hunt, Jonathan Odall, Lewis Morris.3
Fifteenth Assembly.		Seventeenth Assembly.	
1718— May 27 to July 17; October 15 to 21. 1718-14— March 24 to September 9. Dissolved by the death of Queen Anne.		1716— June 5 to 20; August 21 to September 1. 1717— April 25 to 27; September 5 to December 23. 1718— May 27 to July 8; September 24 to October 16. 1719— April 23 to June 25. 1720— October 13 to November 19. 1721— May 19 to July 27. 1722— May 30 to July 7; October 2 to November 1. 1723— May 14 to July 6. 1724— May 15 to July 24. 1725— September 2 to November 10. 1726— April 6 to June 17. Dissolved August 10, 1726.	
<i>Speaker</i> — William Nicoll. <i>Clerk</i> — Gabriel Ludlow. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> — Robert Crannel. <i>Doorkeeper</i> — Cornelius Post.		<i>Speakers</i> — William Nicoll,6 Robert Livingston,6 Adolph Philippe.7 <i>Clerk</i> — Gabriel Ludlow. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> — Robert Crannel. <i>Doorkeepers</i> — Cornelius Post, Thos. Braster,8 Derrick Egbertsen.9	
<i>Albany.</i> Robert Livingston, Jr., Myndert Schuyler, Peter Van Brugh.	<i>Queens.</i> Thomas Willet, John Jackson.	<i>Dutchess.</i> Leonard Lewis.	<i>New York.</i> David Provost, John Jansen, Jacobus Kipp, Garret Van Horne.
<i>Dutchess.</i> Leonard Lewis.	<i>Rensselaer's Wyck.</i> Henry Rensselaer.	<i>Richmond.</i> John Stillwell, Abraham Lakerman.	<i>Orange.</i> Peter Haring, Cornelius Cuyler.
<i>Kings.</i> Cornelius Sebring, Cornelius Van Brunt.	<i>Suffolk.</i> William Nicoll, Samuel Mulford.	<i>Ulster.</i> Henry Beekman, Jacob Rutson.	<i>Queens.</i> Isaac Hicks, Thomas Willet, Benjamin Hicks.16
<i>New York.</i> Jacobus Van Cortlandt, Stephen De Lancey, Lawrence Reade, Samuel Bayard.	<i>Westchester.</i> William Willet, Joseph Drake, Lewis Morris.3	<i>Dutchess.</i> Leonard Lewis, Baltus Van Kleeck, Johannis Terbosch,11 Henry Beekman.12	<i>Rensselaer-Wyck.15</i> Andries Coeijmans.
<i>Orange.</i> Cornelius Haring.	<i>Sixteenth Assembly.</i> 1715— May 3 to July 21. Dissolved August 11, 1715.	<i>Livingston.15</i> Robert Livingston, Jr.	<i>Richmond.</i> John Stillwell, Abraham Lakerman, Richard Merrill.

1 Elected under writs issued May 15, 1712, in place of Ward, deceased.

2 Representative of the borough.

3 Representative of the borough.

4 Expelled June 2, 1715, "for printing speech formerly made to the General Assembly without leave of the House, in which are many false and scandalous reflections upon the Governor of this province."

6 Elected May 27, 1718.

8 Appointed December 23, 1717.

10 Admitted June 16, 1724, in place of Hansen, deceased.

11 Admitted May 4, 1717, in place of Van Kleeck, deceased.

12 Admitted August 31, 1725, in place of Terbosch, deceased.

13 Admitted July 5, 1721, in place of Sebring, deceased.

14 Admitted November 1, 1725, in place of Hegeman, deceased.

16 Admitted September 13, 1725, in place of Willet, deceased.

<i>Suffolk.</i> William Nicoll, 1 Samuel Mulford, 2 Samuel Hutchinson, 3 Epenetus Platt, 4	Abraham Gaasbeck Chambers, 5	<i>Queens.</i> Isaac Hicks, Benjamin Hicks.	<i>Suffolk</i> Samuel Hutchinson, Epenetus Platt.
<i>Ulster.</i> Jacob Rutsen, Henry Beekman,	<i>Westchester.</i> William Willet, Joseph Budd, Adolph Phillips, 6 Lewis Morris 7	<i>Rensselaer.</i> 8 Jeremiah Rensselaer.	<i>Ulster.</i> Abraham Gaasbeck, Chambers, Albert Pawling.
Eighteenth Assembly.			
1786 — September 27 to November 11. Dissolved August 21, 1787, in consequence of the death of George I.			
Officers same as before.			
<i>Albany.</i> Myndert Schuyler, Ryer Garretsen.	<i>Queens.</i> Isaac Hicks, Benjamin Hicks.	<i>Richmond.</i> Richard Merrill, John Le Count.	<i>Westchester.</i> William Willet, Frederick Phillips, Lewis Morris, 10
<i>Dutchess</i> Henry Beekman, Johannis Van Kleck.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> 8 Jeremiah Rensselaer.	<i>Schenectady.</i> 9 Nicholas Schuyler.	
<i>Kings.</i> Richard Skillwell, Samuel Garretsen.	<i>Richmond.</i> Richard Merrill, John Le Count.	<i>Schenectady.</i> 9 Jacob Glen.	
<i>Livingston.</i> 8 Robert Livingston, Jr.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Samuel Hutchinson, Epenetus Platt.		
<i>New York.</i> Stephen De Lancey, Adolph Phillips, Garret Van Horne, Anthony Rutgers.	<i>Ulster.</i> Abraham Gaasbeck, Albert Pawling.	<i>Cortlandt.</i> 8 Phillip Verplanck 11	
<i>Orange.</i> Lancaster Symes, Cornelius Haring.	<i>Westchester.</i> William Willet, Frederick Phillips, Lewis Morris, 10	<i>Dutchess.</i> Henry Beekman, Johannis Van Kleck.	
Nineteenth Assembly.			
1787 — September 30 to November 25. Dissolved November 25, 1787.			
Officers same as before.			
<i>Albany.</i> Johannis Cuyler, Peter Van Brugh.	<i>Livingston.</i> 8 Robt. Livingston, Jr.	<i>Livingston.</i> 8 Gilbert Livingston.	
<i>Dutchess.</i> Henry Beekman, Johannis Van Kleck.	<i>New York.</i> Stephen De Lancey, Adolph Phillips, Garret Van Horne, Anthony Rutgers.	<i>New York.</i> Stephen De Lancey, Adolph Phillips, Garret Van Horne, Anthony Rutgers.	
<i>Kings.</i> Samuel Garretsen, Johannis Lot.	<i>Orange.</i> Lancaster Symes, Cornelius Haring.	<i>Orange.</i> Lancaster Symes, Cornelius Haring, Vincent Matthews.	
		<i>Queens.</i> Isaac Hicks, Benjamin Hicks.	
		<i>Rensselaer's-Wyck.</i> Jer. Van Rensselaer.	
		<i>Richmond.</i> Richard Merrill, John Le Count.	
		<i>Schenectady.</i> Jacob Glen, 13	
		<i>Suffolk.</i> Samuel Hutchinson, Epenetus Platt.	
		<i>Ulster.</i> Abraham Gaasbeck, Chambers Albert Pawling.	
		<i>Westchester.</i> William Willet, Frederick Phillips, Lewis Morris, 10 Gilbert Willet, 10 Lewis Morris, Jr., 18 Lewis Morris, 14	

1 Death announced to the House May 8, 1783.

2 Declined to act with the House, on the ground of illegality, October 26, 1780, and expelled.

3 Admitted May 17, 1781, in place of Mulford, expelled.

4 Admitted June 11, 1783.

5 Admitted May 16, 1777, in place of Beekman, deceased.

6 Admitted June 26, 1782, in place of Budd, deceased.

7 Representative of the borough.

8 Manor. 9 Township. 10 Borough.

11 Right and seat recognized June 11, 1784; admitted June 22.

12 Township. Seat declared vacant July 25, 1778; Glen and Wouter Vroman having received an

equal number of votes. At a subsequent election Glen was elected, and was admitted August 12.

13 Admitted from the borough of Westchester August 17, 1783.

14 Admitted from the county of Westchester November 1, 1783, in place of Willet.

Twenty-first Assembly.

1787—June 15 to 16; September 8 to December 16.

1788—August 29 to October 20.
Dissolved October 20, 1788.

Speaker—Lewis Morris, Jr.

Clerk—Gabriel Ludlow.

Sergeant-at-Arms—James Crannel. 1
Doorkeeper—Alexander Lamb.*Albany.*
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Winne.*Cortlandt.* 1
Philip Verplanck.*Dutchess.*
Henry Beekman,
Jacobus Ter Boss.*Kings.*
Johannis Lott,
Abraham Lott.*Livingston.* 1
Robert Livingston.*New York.*
Garret Van Horne,
James Alexander,
John Walter,
Simon Johnson,
Adolph Philippe. 2*Orange.*
Vincent Matthews,
Cornelius Knuyper.*Queens.*
Isaac Hicks,
David Jones.*Rensselaer.* 1
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.*Richmond.*
John Le Count,
Adan Mott.*Schenectady.* 3
Arent Bradt.*Suffolk.*
Epenetus Platt,
David Pierson.*Ulster.*
Abraham Gaasbeck
Chambers,
John Hardenburgh.*Westchester.*
Frederick Philippe,
Lewis Morris, 4
William Willet, 5
Lewis Morris, Jr. 6

Twenty-second Assembly.

1789—March 27 to April 14; August 28 to October 8; October 9 to November 17.

1740—June 30 to July 12; September 9 to November 8.

1741—April 14 to June 13; September 15 to March 16.

1742—April 20 to September 29; October 13 to October 29.

1743—April 19 to September 27.
Dissolved September 27, 1743.

Speaker—Adolph Philippe.

Clerk—George Duncan.

Sergeant-at-Arms—James Crannel.

Doorkeeper—Alexander Lamb.

Albany.
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Winne.*Cortlandt.* 1
Peter Verplanck.*Dutchess.*
Henry Beekman,
Jacobus Ter Boss.*Kings.*
Abraham Lott,
Johannis Lott.*Livingston.* 1
Robert Livingston.*New York.*
Adolph Philippe,
John Moore,
David Clarkson,
William Boome.*Orange.*
Gabriel Ludlow,
Thomas Gale.*Queens.*
David Jones,
Thomas Cornell.*Rensselaer's Wyck.* 1
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.*Richmond.*
John Le Count,
Richard Stillwell.*Schenectady.* 3
Arent Bradt.*Suffolk.*
David Pierson,
William Nicoll.*Ulster.*
John Hardenburgh,
Abraham Haasbrook.*Westchester.*
Frederick Philippe,
Daniel Furdy,
Lewis Morris, Jr. 6

Twenty-third Assembly.

1743—November 8 to December 17.
1744—April 17 to May 19; July 17 to September 21.

1744-5—March 13 to May 14.

Dissolved May 14, 1745.

Officers same as before.

Albany.
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Winne.*Cortlandt.*
Philip Verplanck.*Dutchess.*
Henry Beekman,
Johannis Tappen.*Kings.*
Abraham Lot,
Johannis Lot.*Livingston.* 1
Robert Livingston.*New York.*
Adolph Philippe,
John Moore,
Paul Richards,
Cornelius Van Horne,
David Clarkson. 7.*Orange.*
Gabriel Ludlow,
Thomas Gale.*Queens.*
David Jones,
Thomas Cornell.*Rensselaer-Wyck.* 1
John Baptist Van Rensselaer.*Richmond.*
John Le Count,
Richard Stillwell.*Schenectady.* 3
Abraham Glen.*Suffolk.*
David Pierson,
William Nicoll.*Ulster.*
Abraham Gaasbeck
Chambers,
Abraham Haasbrook.*Westchester.*
Frederick Philippe,
John Thomas,
Lewis Morris, Jr. 3

Twenty-fourth Assembly.

1745—June 25 to February 27.

1746—March 4 to May 3; June 3 to October 8;
October 13 to December 6.

1747—March 24 to September 22; September 29 to November 25.

Dissolved November 25, 1747.

Speaker—David Jones.

Clerk—George Duncan.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John Meyer. 8

Doorkeeper—Alexander Lamb.

Albany.
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Winne.*Cortlandt.* 1
Philip Verplanck.*Dutchess.*
Henry Beekman,
Johannis Tappen.*Kings.*
Abraham Lot,
Johannis Lot.*Livingston.* 1
Robert Livingston.*New York.*
David Clarkson,
Cornelius Van Horne,
Paul Richards,
Henry Cruger.*Orange.*
Thomas Gale,
Abraham Haring.*Queens.*
David Jones,
Thomas Cornell.*Rensselaer-Wyck.* 1
John Baptist Van Rensselaer.*Richmond.*
John Le Count,
Richard Stillwell.*Schenectady.* 3
Arent Bradt.*Suffolk.*
David Pierson,
William Nicoll.*Ulster.*
Albert Pawling,
John Hardenburgh.*Westchester.*
Frederick Philippe,
John Thomas,
Lewis Morris. 3

1 Manor. 2 Elected in place of Van Horne, deceased, September, 1737; admitted on decision of contest brought by Cornelius Van Horne, and decided October 12, 1737.
3 Township. 4 Resigned September 8, 1738. 5 Elected in place of Morris, admitted October 6, 1738. 6 Borough. 7 Admitted April 2, 1745, in place of Moore, appointed member of the Council. 8 Appointed 1746.

Twenty-fifth Assembly.

1747-8—February 12 to August 30; September 20 to November 12.
1749—June 26 to August 4.
Dissolved July 21, 1750.

Officers same as before.

<i>Albany.</i> Coenradt Ten Eyck, Peter Douw.	<i>Queens.</i> David Jones, Thomas Cornell.
<i>Cortlandt.</i> 1 Philip Verplanck.	<i>Rensselaerwyck.</i> J. B. Van Rensselaer.
<i>Dutchess.</i> Henry Beekman, Johannis Tappen.	<i>Richmond.</i> John Le Count, Richard Stillwell, Paul Michaux. 2
<i>Kings.</i> Abraham Lott, Johannis Lott.	<i>Schenectady.</i> 3 Jacob Glen.
<i>Livingston.</i> 1 Robert Livingston.	<i>Suffolk.</i> William Nicoll, Eliaser Miller.
<i>New York.</i> David Clarkson, Cornelius Van Horne, Paul Richards, Henry Cruger.	<i>Ulster.</i> Abraham Haasbrook, Johannis Jansse.
<i>Orange.</i> Thomas Gale, Theodorus Snediker.	<i>Westchester.</i> Frederick Philipse, John Thomas, Lewis Morris, Jr. 4

Twenty-sixth Assembly.

1750—July 24 to November 24.
1751—May 20 to June 6; October 1 to November 25.
Dissolved November 28, 1751.

Officers same as before, except—
Clerk—Abraham Lott, Jr. 5

<i>Albany.</i> Philip Schuyler, Haas Hansen.	<i>Queens.</i> David Jones, Thomas Cornell.
<i>Cortlandt.</i> 1 Philip Verplanck.	<i>Rensselaerwyck.</i> 1 J. B. Van Rensselaer.
<i>Dutchess.</i> Henry Beekman, Johannis Tappen.	<i>Richmond.</i> John Le Count, Paul Michaux, William T. Walton. 7
<i>Kings.</i> Johannis Lott, Dominicus VanderVier	<i>Schenectady.</i> 3 Jacob Van Slyck.
<i>Livingston.</i> 1 Robert Livingston.	<i>Suffolk.</i> William Nicoll, Eliaser Miller.
<i>New York.</i> David Clarkson, Cornelius Van Horne, Paul Richards, Henry Cruger, William Walton. 6	<i>Ulster.</i> John Hardenburgh, Johannis Jansse.
<i>Orange.</i> Theodorus Snediker, Samuel Gale.	<i>Westchester.</i> Col. Frederick Philipse, John Thomas, Frederick Philipse, 8 Peter De Lancey. 4

Twenty-seventh Assembly.

1752—October 24 to November 11.
1753—May 20 to July 4; October 30 to December 12.

1754—April 9 to May 1; May 2 to May 4.
1754-5—August 20, 1754, to September 11, 1755.
1755-6—December 2 to July 9.
1756—September 21 to December 1.
1757-8—February 15 to February 1.
1758—March 7 to June 10; November 14 to December 16.
Dissolved December 17, 1758.

Officers same as before.

<i>Albany.</i> Peter Winne, Petrus Douw.	<i>Queens.</i> David Jones, Thomas Cornell.
<i>Cortlandt.</i> 1 Philip Verplanck.	<i>Rensselaerwyck.</i> J. B. Van Rensselaer.
<i>Dutchess.</i> Henry Beekman, Henry Filkin.	<i>Richmond.</i> John Le Count, William Walton.
<i>Kings.</i> Johannis Lott, Dominicus VanderVier	<i>Schenectady.</i> 3 Jacobus Mynderse.
<i>Livingston.</i> 1 Robert Livingston.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Eliaser Miller, William Nicoll.
<i>New York.</i> Paul Richards, Henry Cruger, William Walton, Cornelius Van Horne, John Watta. 9	<i>Ulster.</i> Johannis Janssen, Moses De Foe.
<i>Orange.</i> Theodorus Snediker, Samuel Gale, Vincent Matthews. 10	<i>Westchester.</i> John Thomas, Frederick Philipse, Peter De Lancey. 4

Twenty-eighth Assembly.

1759—January 21 to July 3; December 2 to 24.
1760—March 11 to June 10; October 21 to November 8.
Dissolved March 2, 1761, in consequence of the death of George II.

Speaker—William Nicoll.
Other officers unchanged.

<i>Albany.</i> Peter Wiane, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Volkart F. Douw. 11	<i>Queens.</i> Thomas Hicks, Zebulon Seaman.
<i>Cortlandt.</i> 1 Philip Verplanck.	<i>Rensselaerwyck.</i> 1 J. B. Van Rensselaer.
<i>Dutchess.</i> Robert R. Livingston. Henry Livingston.	<i>Richmond.</i> William Walton, Benjamin Seaman.
<i>Kings.</i> Johannis Lott, Abraham Schenck.	<i>Schenectady.</i> 3 Isaac Vrooman.
<i>Livingston.</i> 1 William Livingston.	<i>Suffolk.</i> William Nicoll, Eliaser Miller.
<i>New York.</i> Oliver De Lancey, John Cruger, Philip Livingston, Leonard Lippenard.	<i>Ulster.</i> Abraham Haasbrook, Jacobus Bruyn.
<i>Orange.</i> Abraham Haring, Henry Wisner.	<i>Westchester.</i> John Thomas, Frederick Philipse, Peter De Lancey. 4

1 Manor. 2 Admitted June 22, 1743, in place of Stillwell, deceased. 3 Township.
4 Borough. 5 Appointed October 8, 1751. 6 Admitted October 9, 1751, in place of Clark-
son, deceased. 7 Admitted October 25, 1751, in place of Michaux, deceased. 8 Admitted
October 24, 1751, in place of Col. Philipse, deceased. 9 Admitted November 3, 1753, in place of
Van Horne, deceased. 10 September 1, 1757, in place of Gale, deceased. 11 Admitted Octo-
ber 17, 1759, in place of Winne, deceased.

Twenty-ninth Assembly.

1761—March 10 to May 19; September 2 to 11.
 1781—2—November 24 to January 8.
 1783—March 2 to May 23; November 16 to December 11.
 1783—November 8 to December 30.
 1784—April 18 to 21; September 4 to October 20.
 1785—November 12 to December 23.
 1786—June 11 to July 8; November 10 to December 19.
 1787—May 27 to June 6.
 1787—8—November 17 to February 6.
 Dissolved February 6, 1788.

Officers same as before. 1

Albany.
 Jacob H Ten Eyck,
 Volkert P. Douw.

*Cortlandt.*²
 Philip Verplanck.

Dutchess.
 Robert R. Livingston,
 Henry Livingston.

Kings.
 Abraham Schenck,
 Simon Boerum.

Livingston.
 Peter R. Livingston.

New York.
 John Cruger,
 Philip Livingston,
 Leonard Lipenard,
 William Bayard.

Orange.
 Abraham Haring,
 Henry Wisner.

Queens.
 David Jones,^{3,4}
 Zebulon Seaman,^{4, 5}
 Thomas Cornell,^{3, 5}
 Daniel Kissam.⁶

Rensselaerwyck.
 Abraham Ten Broeck.

Richmond.
 Benjamin Seaman,
 Henry Holland.

*Schenectady.*⁷
 Ryer Schermerhorn,⁸
 Nicholas Groot.⁹

Suffolk.
 William Nicoll,
 Eleazer Miller.

Ulster.
 Abraham Haasbrook,
 Jacobus Bruyn.

Westchester.
 John Thomas,
 Frederick Philipse,
 Peter De Lancey.¹⁰

Thirtieth Assembly.

1765-9—October 27 to January 2.
 Dissolved January 2, 1769.

Speaker—Philip Livingston.
Clerk—Edmund Seaman.¹¹
 Other officers same as before.

Albany
 Jacob H Ten Eyck,
 Philip Schuyler.

*Cortlandt.*²
 Pierre Van Cortlandt.

Dutchess.
 Leonard Van Kleeck,
 Dirck Brinckerhoff.

Kings
 Simon Boerum,
 John Rapalje.

*Livingston.*³
 Peter R. Livingston.

New York.
 Philip Livingston,
 James D. Lancey,
 Jacob Walton,
 James Jauncey.

Orange.

Henry Wisner,
 Belah Strong.

Queens.

Zebulon Seaman,
 Daniel Kissam.

*Rensselaerwyck.*³

Abraham Ten Broeck.

Richmond.

Henry Holland,
 Benjamin Seaman.

*Schenectady.*⁷

Jacobus Mynderse.

Suffolk.

William Nicoll,
 Eleazer Miller.

Ulster.

Charles De Witt,
 George Clinton.

Westchester.

John Thomas,
 Frederick Philipse,
 John De Lancey.¹⁰

Thirty-first Assembly.

1769—April 4 to May 20.
 1769-70—November 21 to January 27.
 1770-71—December 11 to March 4.
 1772—January 7 to March 4.
 1773—January 5 to March 8.
 1774—January 6 to March 19.
 1775—January 10 to April 3.

Adjourned to May 3, 1775.

Prorogued (May 1) to June 7, 1775.

Prorogued (June 8) to July 5, 1775.

Prorogued to August 9, 1775.

Prorogued (July 8) to September 6, 1775.

Prorogued (September 4) to October 4, 1775.

Prorogued (September 29) to November 1, 1775.

Prorogued (October 31) to December 6, 1775.

Prorogued (December 1) to January 1, 1776.

Prorogued (December 23) to February 1, 1776.

1775, December 26—At an Executive Council on board the ship *Duchess of Gordon*, the Governor was advised that, inasmuch as the limitation of seven years for the continuance of an Assembly was about expired, that the Assembly be dissolved and writs for a new election issued.

1776, January 29—Governor advised by Council to prorogue the Assembly until March 14. Writ approved February 4.

1776, March 11—Assembly prorogued until April 17, 1776.

The last session of the General Assembly was April 3, 1775.

Speaker—John Cruger.

Clerk—Edmund Seaman.

Sergeant-at-Arms—William Scott.

Doorkeeper—Alexander Lamb. 13

Albany.

Jacob H. Ten Eyck,
 Philip Schuyler.

Cumberland.

Samuel Wells,¹⁸
 Crean Brush.¹⁸

*Cortlandt.*²

Pierre Van Cortlandt.

Dutchess.

Leonard Van Kleeck,
 Dirck Brinckerhoff.

1 Admitted October 17 1759, in place of Winne, deceased. 2 Manor. 3 Declared illegally returned April 3, 1761, and new election ordered, which was held April 20 and 21. 4 At the new election, Sheriff submitted two returns, one certifying to the election of Jones and Cornell and the other to the election of Seaman and Cornell. A scrutiny was ordered by the House and Seaman seated December 8, 1761. 5 Elected at the new election. 6 Sept. 5, 1764, in place of Cornell, deceased. 7 Township. 8 Election declared void Sept. 10, 1761. 9 Admitted on contest, in place of Schermerhorn, Sept. 10, 1761. 10 Borough. 11 Appointed in 1767. 12 John Johnson was appointed Doorkeeper in 1775. 13 Admitted February 2, 1772.

<i>Kings.</i>	<i>Orange.</i>	<i>Richmond.</i>	<i>Tryon. 6</i>
Simon Boerum, John Rapalje.	John De Noyelles, Samuel Gale, John Coe. 5	Benjamin Seaman, Christopher Billop.	Hendrick Frey, Guy Johnson.
<i>Livingston. 1</i>			<i>Ulster.</i>
Philip Livingston, 3 Ezra R. Livingston, 8 Peter R. Livingston, 4	<i>Queens.</i>	<i>Schenectady.</i>	Charles De Witt, George Clinton.
<i>New York.</i>	Zebulon Seaman, Daniel Kissam.	Jacobus Mynderse.	<i>Westchester.</i>
John Cruger, James De Lancey, Jacob Walton, James Jauncey.	<i>Rensselaerwyck. 1</i>	<i>Suffolk.</i>	John Thomas, Frederick Phillips, Lewis Morris, 7, 8 John De Lancey, 7, 9 Isaac Wilkins, 7, 10
	Abraham Ten Broeck.	William Nicoll, Nathaniel Woodhull.	

DEPUTIES TO PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES.

First Congress.

1776—May 23 to July 8; July 26 to September 3; October 4 to November 4.

President—Peter Van Brugh Livingston.
Vice-President—Volkert P. Douw.
Secretaries—John McKeesson, Robert Benson.
Doorkeeper—Thomas Pettit.
Presidents pro tem.—Nathaniel Woodhull, August 23.
Abraham Yates, Nov. 3

Albany.
Robert Yates,
Abraham Yates, Jr.,
Volkert P. Douw,
Jacob Cuyler,
Peter Silvester,
Dirck Swart,
Walter Livingston,
Robert Van Rensselaer,
Henry Glen,
Abraham Ten Broeck,
Francis Nicoll.

Charlotte.
Archibald Campbell,
William Marsh,
George Smith,
David Watkins,
John Williams.

Cumberland.
John Hazeltine,
Paul Spooner,
William Williams.

Dutchess.
Dirck Brinck-rhoff,
Anthony Hoffman,
Zephaniah Platt,
Richard Montgomery,
Ephraim Vaine,
Gilbert Livingston,
Jonathan Landon,
Gysbert Schenck,

Kings.
Nicholas Couwenhoven,
John Leffertse,
Johannis E. Lott,
Theodorus Polhemus,
Jeremiah Remsen,
Richard Stillwell,
John Vanderbit,
Henry Williams.

New York.
Isaac Low,
P. Van Brugh Livingston,
Alexander McDougall,
Leonard Lispenard,
Joseph Hallett,
Abraham Walton,
Abraham Brasher,
Isaac Roosevelt,
John De Lancey,
James Brakman,
Samuel Ver Planck,
Richard Yates,
David Clarkson,
Thomas Smith,
Benjamin Kissam,
John Morin Scott,
John Van Cortlandt,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
John Marston,
George Falkott, 11
Walter Franklin,

Isaac Sears,
James Van Cortlandt.

Orange.

John Coe,
David Pys,
Michael Jackson,
Benjamin Tusteen,
Peter Clowes,
William Allison,
Abraham Lent,
John Haring,
Jeremiah Clark,
Israel Seely,
Jesse Woodhull.

Queens.

Jacob Blackwell,
Jonathan Lawrence,
Daniel Rapalje,
Zebulon Williams,
Samuel Townsend,
Joseph French, 12
Joseph Robinson,
Nathaniel Tom,
Thomas Hicks,
Richard Thorne.

Richmond.

Paul Micheau,
John Journey,
Aaron Cortelou,
Richard Conner,
Richard Lawrence.

Suffolk.

Nathaniel Woodhull,
John Sloss Hobart,

Thomas Tredwell,
John Foster,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Thomas Wickham,
James Havens,
Elijah Strong.

Tryon.

John Marlett,
John Moore,
Christopher P. Yates.

Ulster.

Johannis Hardenburgh,
James Clinton,
Ezert Dumond,
Charles Clinton,
Christopher Tappen,
John Nicholson,
Jacob Hoornbeek.

Westchester.

Gouverneur Morris,
Lewis Graham,
John Journey,
James Van Cortlandt,
Stephen Ward,
Joseph Drake,
Philip Van Cortlandt,
James Holme,
David Dayton,
John Thomas, Jr.,
William Paulding,
Robert Graham.

1 Manor. 2 Dismissed for nonresidence May 13, 1769. 3 Elected in place of P. Livingston; declared disqualified by reason of being a Judge of the Supreme Court, November 24, 1769. Again elected December 6, and again declared disqualified, December 31. Three elections followed, and the same decision was made, January 25, 1771, February 5, 1773, and January 26, 1774. 4 Admitted February 21, 1774. 5 Admitted February 17, 1776, in place of De Noyelles, deceased. 6 Admitted January 11, 1773. 7 Borough. 8 Declared disqualified for nonresidence, April 20, 1769. 9 Contested seat of Morris and admitted May 18, 1769; declared disqualified by reason of nonresidence January 16, 1773. 10 Admitted February 5, 1773. 11 Declined. 12 Afterward placed under arrest for disaffection.

Second Congress.

1775—November 14 to December 2; Decem-
ber 6 to 28 1
1776—February 12 to March 16; May 8 to 13.

President—Nathaniel Woodhull 2
President pro tem.—John Haring, 3
Other officers the same.

Albany.

Abraham Ten Broeck,
Abraham Yates, Jr.,
Jacob Cuyler,
Francis Nicol,
Robert Yates,
Henry Glen,
Peter Silvester,
Peter E. Livingston,
John James Bleecker,
Leonard Gansevoort,
Henry Oothout,
Robert Van Rensselaer.

Charlotte.
John Williams.

Cumberland.
Paul Spooner,
William Williams.

Dutchess.
Petrus Ten Broeck,
Beverly Robinson,
Cornelius Humphreys,
Henry Scheeck,
Gilbert Livingston,
John Kalne,
Jacob Everson,
Morris Graham,
Robert G. Livingston.

Kings.
Rutger Van Brunt,
John Vanderblit,
John Lefferts,
Theodore Polhemus,
Nicholas Couwenhoven.

New York.
P. Van Brugh Livingston,
Cornelius Clapper,
Alexander McDougall,
Joseph Hallett,
Thomas Smith,
Abraham Brasher,
Isaac Roosevelt,
James Beekman,
Benjamin Kissam,
John Morin Scott,
John Van Cortlandt,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
John Morton,
Isaac Fears,
John Ray,
Theodorus Van Wyck,
Anthony Rutgers,
John Imlay,

Gabriel W. Ludlow,
Benjamin Helme,
Comfort Sands,
Adrian Rutgers,
Evert Bancker,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
William Denning,
Samuel Prince.

Orange.
Peter Clowes,
William Allison,
Jeremiah Clark,
Theunis Cuyper,
John Haring,
A. Hawks Hay.

Queens.
Not represented.

Richmond.
Adrian Bancker,
Richard Lawrence.

Suffolk.
John Sloss Hobart,
Thomas Tredwell,
James Strong,
Nathaniel Woodhull,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
David Gelston,
Thomas Wickham,
Daniel Brown.

Troy.
John Moore,
Isaac Paris,
William Wills.

Ulster.
Henry Wisner,
Matthew Rea,
Dirck Wynkoop, Jr.,
Matthew Cantline,
Andries De Witt,
Andries Lefever,
Samuel Palmer,
Samuel Brewster.

Westchester.
Lewis Graham,
Stephen Ward,
Joseph Drake,
Robert Graham,
John Thomas, Jr.,
William Paulding,
Ebeneser Lockwood,
Pierre Van Cortlandt,
Gilbert Drake.

Third Congress.

1776—May 14 to June 30.

President—Nathaniel Woodhull 4
President pro tem.—John Haring 5
Other officers the same.

Albany.

Abraham Ten Broeck,
Abraham Yates, Jr.,
Robert Yates,
Jacob Cuyler,
Robert Van Rensselaer,
Leonard Gansevoort,
John Taylor,
Matthew Adgate,
John James Bleecker,
Peter E. Livingston,
Christopher Yates,
John Ten Broeck,
Henry Glen,
Francis Nicol

Charlotte.
William Duer,
Alexander Webster,
John Williams,
William Malcolm.

Cumberland.
William Williams,
John Sessions,
Simon Stevens,
Joseph Marsh.

Dutchess.
Robert R. Livingston,
James Livingston,
Gilbert Livingston,
Jonathan Landon,
Morris Graham,
Henry Scheeck,
Theodorus Van Wyck,
John Schenck,
Anthony Hoffman,
Paul Schenck,
Nathaniel Sackett,
Cornelius Humphreys,
Zephaniah Platt,
James Vanderburgh,
Benjamin Delavergne,
John Field.

Gloucester.
Jacob Bayley.

Kings.
Theodorus Polhemus,
Nicholas Couwenhoven,
John Lefferts,
Rutger Van Brunt,
John Vanderblit,
Jeremiah Vanderblit,
Leffert Lefferts,
Jeremiah Remsen.

New York.
Phillip Livingston,
John Alsop,
James Duane,
John Jay,
Francis Lewis,
Henry Remsen,
John Broome,
Anthony Rutgers,
Peter Pra. Van Zandt,
Abraham P. Lott,
Daniel Dunscomb,
Garret A beal,
Thomas Randall,
Isaac Roosevelt,
James Beekman,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
John Morin Scott,
Evert Bancker,
Abraham Brasher,
Robert Harpur,
William Denning,
Jacobus Van Zandt,

Comfort Sands,
Joseph Hallett,
John Van Cortlandt.

Orange.
Henry Wisner,
William Allison,
Archibald Little,
Joshua H. Smith,
Thomas Outwater,
Isaac Sherwood,
Peter Clowes,
Roeloff Van Houten,
David Pye,
John Haring.

Queens.
Jacob Blackwell,
Jonathan Lawrence,
Samuel Townsend,
James Townsend,
Abraham Kettletan,
Waters Smith,
Cornelius Van Wyck,
John Williams,
Thomas Hicks

Richmond.
Richard Conner,
Aaron Cortelyou,
John Courtney,
Richard Lawrence,
Paul Michan.

Suffolk.
Nathaniel Woodhull,
John Sloss Hobart,
Thomas Tredwell,
Thomas Dearing,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
William Smith,
David Gelston,
Ben. Miller,
Selah Strong,
Thomas Wickham,
Daniel Brown.

Troy.
John Moore,
William Harper,
Benjamin Newkirk,
Volkert Veeder,
Isaac Paris,
Christopher P. Yates.

Ulster.
Charles De Witt,
Matthew Cantline,
Christopher Tappan,
Arthur Parks,
George Clinton,
Matthew Rea,
Henry Wisner,
Levi Paulding,
Johannis Snyder,
Abraham Hasbrouck,
Samuel Brewster.

Westchester.
Lewis Morris,
Gouverneur Morris,
Gilbert Drake,
Pierre Van Cortlandt,
Jonathan G. Tompkins,
Zebadiah Mills,
Ebeneser Lockwood,
Benjamin Smith,
Samuel Haviland,
Jonathan Platt,
Lewis Graham,
Peter Fleming.

1 These sessions were irregular, a majority of the counties not being represented.

2 Elected December 6 and re-elected February 13.

4 Elected May 18.

3 Elected December 16.

5 Elected June 19.

Fourth Congress 1

1776 — July 9 to October 5; December 5, 6.
1777 — March 6 to May 18.

Presidents — Nathaniel Woodhull.³
Abraham Yates, Jr.⁸
Peter B. Livingston 4
Abraham Ten Broeck 5

Presidents pro tem. — Abraham Yates, Jr.⁶
William Smith.⁷
Leonard Gansevoort.⁸

Other officers the same.

Albany.
Abraham Yates, Jr.,
Robert Yates,
Robert Van Rensselaer,
Matthew Adgate,
John Taylor,
John Ten Broeck,
Abraham Ten Broeck,
John James Bleecker,
Jacob Cuyler,
Leonard Gansevoort,
Peter B. Livingston.

Gilbert Livingston,
Doctor Crane,
Henry Schenck,
James Livingston,
John Schenck,
Anthony Hoffman,
Robert R. Livingston,
Jonathan Landon.

Gloucester.
Peter Olcott,
Jacob Bayley.

Kings.
Theodorus Polhemus.

Charlotte.
Alexander Webster,
John Williams,
George Smith,
William Duer.

New York.
John Jay,
James Duane,
Philip Livingston,
Robert Harpur,
Francis Lewis,
Garret Aboel,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
Daniel Dunscomb,
William Denning,
Abraham Brasher,

Cumberland.
John Marsh,
Simon Stevens,
John Sessions.

Dutchess.
Zephaniah Platt,
Nathaniel Sackett,

Henry Remsen,
John Morin Scott,
James Beekman,
Evert Bancker,
Isaac Roosevelt,
John Broome.
Abraham P. Lott,
Peter P. Van Zandt,
John Van Cortlandt,
Anthony Rutgers,
Thomas Randall,
William Scott.

John Sloss Hobart,
Mathias Burnet Miller,
Thomas Dearing,
David Gelston,
William Smith,
Thomas Tredwell,
David Hedges.

Orange.
William Allison,
John Haring,
David Pye,
Thomas Outwater,
Isaac Sherwood,
Joshua H. Smith,
Archibald Little,
Jeremiah Clark.

Tryon.
Volkert Veeder,
William Harper,
Isaac Paris,
Benjamin Newkirk,
John Moore.

Queens.
Jacob Hackwell,
Jonathan Lawrence,
Waters Smith,
Samuel Townsend,
Cornelius Van Wyck,
James Townsend,
Abraham Ketteltas,
Benjamin Sands.

Ulster.
Christopher Tappen,
Matthew Cantine,
George Clinton,
Henry Wisner,
Matthew Rea,
Charles De Witt,
Levi Pauling,
Arthur Parks.

Richmond.
Not represented.

Westchester.
Lewis Graham,
Pierre Van Cortlandt,
Ebeneser Lockwood,
William Paulding,
Jonathan Platt,
Samuel Haviland,
Zebadiah Mills,
Gilbert Drake,
Jonathan G. Tompkins,
Lewis Morris,
Gouverneur Morris,
Benjamin Smith.

Suffolk.
Nathaniel Woodhull,
Esra L'Hommedieu,

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session.

1777 — September 1 to October 1, at Kingston.⁹

1778 — January 5 to April 4; June 23 to 30, at Poughkeepsie.

Speaker — Walter Livingston.
Clerk — John McKesson.

Albany.
Jacob Cuyler,¹⁰
John Cuyler, Jr.,
James Gordon,
Walter Livingston,
Stephen J. Schuyler,
John Taylor,
Kill'n Van Rensselaer,
Robt. Van Rensselaer,
Peter Vrooman,
William B. Whiting.

New York.
Henry Williams,
Evert Bancker,
John Berrien,¹³
Abraham Brasher,
Daniel Dunscomb,
Robert Harpur,
Frederick Jay,
Abraham P. Lott,
Henry Rutgers,¹³
Jacobus Van Zandt,
Peter P. Van Zandt.

Charlotte.
John Barns,
Ebeneser Clarke,
John Rowen,
Ebeneser Russell.

Orange.
Jeremiah Clark,
John Hathorn,
Tunis Kuyper,
Koesl' Van Houten.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.
Egbert Benson,
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Anthony Hoffman,
Gilbert Livingston,
Andrew Moorhouse,
John Schenck,
Jacobus Swartwout.

Queens.
Benjamin Birdsall,
Benjamin Coe,
Philip Edsall,
Daniel Lawrence.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Richmond.
Abraham Jones, 14
Joshua Mersereau.

Kings.
William Boorum,
(No returns.)

Suffolk.
David Gelston,
Esra L. Hommedieu,
Burnet Miller,
Thomas Tredwell,

Thomas Wickes.

Tryon.
Samuel Clyde,
Michael Edie,
Jacob G. Klock,
Jacob Snell,
Abraham Van Horne,
Johannes Vedder.

Cor. C. Schoonmaker,
Johannis Snyder,
Henry Wisner, Jr.

Ulster.
John Cantine,
J. G. Hardenburgh,
Matthew Rea,

Westchester.
Thaddeus Crane,
Samuel Drake,
Robert Graham,
Israel Honeywell, Jr.,
Zebadiah Mills,
Gouverneur Morris.

Second Session.

1778 — October 13 to November 6, at Poughkeepsie.

1779 — January 28 to March 16.

Speaker — Walter Livingston.

Clerk — John McKesson.

Albany.
Leonard Gansevoort,
James Gordon,
Walter Livingston,
Stephen J. Schuyler,
John Taylor,
Jacobus Teller,
Kill'n Van Rensselaer,
Robt. Van Rensselaer,
Peter Vrooman,
William B. Whiting.

Dutchess.
Egbert Benson,
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Joseph Crane, Jr.,
Samuel Dodge,
Anthony Hoffman,
Andrew Moorhouse,
Jacobus Swartwout.

Charlotte.
Albert Baker,
Ebeneser Clarke,
David Hopkins,
Elihamer Townier.¹⁵

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Kings.
William Boorum,
Henry Williams.
New York.
Evert Bancker,
John Berrien,
Abraham Brasher,

1 Name changed to Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, July 10.
2 Elected July 9, 1776. 3 Elected August 28, 1776.
4 Elected September 26, 1776. 5 Elected March 4, 1777. 6 Elected August 18, 1776. 7 Elected April 9, 1777. 8 Elected April 18, 1777. 9 Dispersed by the approach of the enemy. 10 Resigned September 30, 1777. 11 Appointed by Constitutional Convention, May 8, 1777. 12 Appointed by Senate, vice Rutgers, resigned. 13 Resigned February 16, 1778. 14 Seat declared vacant, June 6 1778, for being with the enemy. 15 Contested by John Rowen.

Daniel Dunscomb,
Robert Harpur,
Frederick Jay,
Abraham P. Lott.

Orange.

Jeremiah Clark,
Benjamin Coe,
John Coe,
Peter Ogdvia,
Roeluf Van Houten.

Queens.

Benjamin Birdsall,
Benjamin Coe,
Daniel Lawrence.

Suffolk.

David Gelston,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Burnet Miller,
Thomas Tredwell,
Thomas Wickes.

Third Session.

1779 — August 18 to October 25, at Kingston.
1780 — January 27 to March 14, at Albany;
April 23 to July 2, at Kingston.

Speaker — Evert Bancker.
Clerk — John McKesson.

Albany.

Flores Bancker,
John Bay,
James Gordon,
Cornelius Humphrey,
Hugh Mitchell,
Henry Outhoudt,
Henry Quackenbos,
Isaac Vrooman,
William B. Whiting,
Phineas Whiteside.

Charlotte.

Albert Baker,
John Grover,
David Hopkins,
Noah Paya.

Cumberland.

Elkanah Day,
John Sessions,
Micah Townsend.

Dutchess.

Egbert Benson,
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Annanias Cooper,
Samuel Dodge,
Henry Ludentich,
Brinton Paine,
Nathaniel Sackett.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.

William Boerum,
Henry Williams.

New York.

Evert Bancker,
John Berrien,
Abraham Brasher,
Daniel Dunscomb,
Robert Harpur,
Frederick Jay,
Abraham P. Lott.

Fourth Session.

1780 — September 7 to October 10, at Poughkeepsie.

1781 — January 17 to March 31, at Albany;
June 18 to July 1, at Poughkeepsie.

Tryon.

George Henry Bell,
John Newkirk,
Abraham Van Horne,
Peter Waggoner, Jr.,
Moses Younglove

Ulster.

Andries Bevier,
Matthew Rea,
Corn'us O.Sch'nmaker,
Nathan Smith,
Johannis Snyder.

Westchester.

Joseph Benedict,
Thaddeus Crane,
Israel Honeywell, Jr.,
Ebenezer Lockwood,
Zeb diah Mills,
Stephen Ward.

Speaker — Evert Bancker.

Clerk — John McKesson

Albany.

Matthew Adgate,
John Ja. Beekman,
James Gordon,
John Lansing, Jr.,
Peter R. Livingston,
Dirck Swart,
John Tayler,
John Van Bena'l'er, Jr.,
Robt. Van Rensselaer,
Isaac Vrooman.

Charlotte.

David Hopkins,
Hamilton McCollister,
Matthew McWhorter,
Ichabod Parker.

Dutchess.

Egbert Benson,
Ebenezer Cary,
Samuel Dodge,
Henry Ludenton,
Brinton Paine,
Guisbert Schenck,
Jacobus Swartwout.

Kings.

William Boerum,
Henry Williams.

New York.

Evert Bancker,
John Berrien,
Abraham Brasher,
Daniel Dunscomb,
Robert Harpur,
Frederick Jay,
Abraham P. Lott,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
Peter P. Van Zandt

Orange.

Jeremiah Clark,

Fifth Session.

1781 — October 24 to November 23, at Poughkeepsie.

1782 — February 21 to April 14.

Speaker — Evert Bancker.

Clerk — John McKesson.

Albany.

Matthew Adgate,
Jacob Ford,
Philip Frisbie,
John Lansing, Jr.,
George Palmer,
Dirck Swart,
Samuel Ten Broeck,
Israel Thompson,
Isaac Vrooman,
Edmund Wells.

Charlotte.

David Hopkins,
Hamilton McCollister,
Matthew McWhorter,
John Williams.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.

Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Jonathan Dennis,
Cornelius Humphrey,
Ebenezer Husted,
Abraham Paine,
Thomas Storm,
Jacobus Swartwout.

David Fye,
Bezaleel Seely,
John Stagg.

Queens.

Benjamin Birdsall,
Benjamin Coe,
Philip Edsall,
Daniel Lawrence.

Richmond.

Joshua Mercecran.

Suffolk.

David Gelston,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Burnet Miller,
Thomas Tredwell,
Thomas Wickes.

Tryon.

Zephaniah Batchelor,
Jacob Gardiner,
Abraham Garrison,
John Moore,
Abraham Van Horne,
Peter Waggoner, Jr.

Ulster.

Robert Boyd, Jr.,
John Cantine,
Cornelius O. Schoon-
maker,
Nathan Smith,
Dirck Wynkoop.

Westchester.

Samuel Drake,
Philip Pell, Jr.,
Nathan Rockwell,
Joseph Strang,
Thomas Thomas,
Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Gloucester.

(No returns.)

Kings.

William Boerum,
Henry Williams.

New York.

Evert Bancker,
John Berrien,
Abraham Brasher,
Daniel Dunscomb,
Robert Harpur,
Frederick Jay,
Abraham P. Lott,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
Peter P. Van Zandt.

Orange.

Jeremiah Clark,
John Hathorn,
John Stagg,
John Suffern.

Queens.

Benjamin Birdsall,
Benjamin Coe,
Philip Edsall.

1 Contested by Thomas Palmer. 2 The journal of the second meeting of this session is the only one, since the organization of a State government, that was not printed soon after the adjournment of the Legislature. The MS. journal of this meeting was printed in 1898, in pursuance of a resolution of the Assembly, dated January 4th of that year. 3 Resigned October 20, 1781.

Daniel Lawrence,
Nathaniel Tom. 1

Richmond.
Joshua Mersereau.

Suffolk.
David Gelston,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Burnet Miller,
Thomas Tredwell,
Thomas Wickes.

Tryon.
Zephaniah Batchelor,
Abraham Garrison,
William Harper,
Isaac Mersells.

Sixth Session.

1788 — July 11 to 25, at Poughkeepsie.
1788 — January 27 to March 23, at Kingston.

Speaker — Evert Bancker.
Clerk — John McKesson.

Albany.
Matthew Adgate,
John H. Beekman,
John Ja. Beekman,
Jacob Ford,
John Lansing, Jr.,
Dirck Swart,
Samuel Ten Broeck,
Peter Van Ness,
Christopher Yates,
John Younglove.

Charlotte.
Benjamin Baker,
David Hopkins,
Hamilton McCollister,
Joseph McCracken.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.
Benjamin Birdsall,
Jonathan Dennis,
Cornelius Humfrey,
Ebenezer Husted,
Matthew Patterson,
Thomas Storm,
Jacobus Swartwout.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
William Cerum,
Henry Williams.

New York.
Evert Bancker,
John Berrien,
Abraham Braaher,
Daniel Dunscomb,
Robert Harpur,
Frederick Jay,
Abraham P. Lott,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
Peter P. Van Zandt.

Seventh Session.

1784 — January 21 to May 12, at New York city.

Speaker — John Hathorn.
Clerk — John McKesson.

Albany.
Matthew Adgate,
Abraham Becker,
Abraham Cuyler,
Jacob Ford,
James Gordon,

John Moore,
William Petrie.

Ulster.
Johannis Bruyn,
Charles DeWitt,
Johan G. Hardenb'gh,
Abraham Haasbrook,
James Hunter.

Westchester.
Nathaniel Dellvan,
Abijah Gilbert,
Zebediah Mills,
Nathan Rockwell,
Thomas Thomas,
Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Orange.
Jeremiah Clark,
Gilbert Cooper,
John Hathorn,
John Stagg

Queens.
Benjamin Birdsall,
Benjamin Coe,
Daniel Lawrence,
Nathaniel Tom.

Richmond.
Joshua Mersereau.

Suffolk.
David Geston,
Esra L'Hommedieu,
Burnet Miller,
Thomas Tredwell,
Thomas Wickes.

Tryon.
Zephaniah Batchelor,
Frederick Fischer,
John Frey,
Andrew Finck, Jr.,
Christian Nella,
William Petrie.

Ulster.
John Bruyn,
Charles DeWitt,
James Hunter,
William Malcolm,
John Nicholson,
Corn' C. Schoonm'ker.

Westchester.
Abijah Gilbert,
Samuel Haight,
John Lawrence,
Zebediah Mills,
Ebenezer Purdy,
Thomas Thomas.

Charlotte.

David Hopkins,
Hamilton McCollister,
Ebenezer Russell,
Edward Savage.

Cumberland.

Joel Biglo,
Elijah Frough'y,
William Shattuck.

Dutchess.
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Jonathan Dennis,
Anthony Hoffman,
Cornelius Humfrey,
Ebenezer Husted,
Matthew Patterson,
Thomas Storm.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
Johannes E. Lott,
Rutger Van Brunt.

New York.
Robert Harpur,
Henry Hughes,
John Lamb,
William Malcolm,
Henry Rutgers,
Isaac Sears,
John Stagg,
Peter Van Zandt,
Marinus Willett. 2

Orange.
Jeremiah Clark,
Gilbert Cooper,
John Hathorn,

Eighth Session.

1784 — October 12 to November 22, at New York city.

1785 — January 27 to April 27.

Speaker — David Gelston.
Clerk — John McKesson.

Albany.
Matthew Adgate,
Abraham Becker,
Jacob Ford,
Walter Livingston,
Dirck Swart,
Israel Thompson,
Matthew Vlescher,
Christopher Yates,
Peter W. Yates,
John Younglove.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.
Abrah'm Brinckerhoff,
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Ebenezer Cary,
Cornelius Humfrey,
Brinton Palne,
Matthew Patterson,
James Tallmadge.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
Charles Doughly,
John Vanderbilt.

Montgomery.
Frederick O. Fox,
William Harper,
James Livingston,

William Stikles.

Queens.
Benjamin Coe,
Hendrick Onderdonck,
Samuel Riker,
James Townsend.

Richmond.
Adrian Bancker,
Joh'nes Van Wageningen.

Suffolk.
John Brush,
David Gelston,
Ebenezer Platt,
Jeffrey Smith,
Thomas Youngs.

Tryon.
Abraham Copeman,
William Harper,
James Livingston,
Isaac Paris,
Volkert Veeder,
Christopher P. Yates.

Ulster.
John Cantine,
Charles De Witt,
James Hunter,
John Nicholson,
C. O. Schoonmaker,
Nathan Smith.

Westchester.
Abijah Gilbert,
Samuel Haight,
Zebediah Mills,
Philip Fall, Jr.,
Ebenezer Purdy,
Thomas Thomas.

Albany.
Isaac Paris,
Volkert Veeder,
Christopher P. Yates.

New York.
Aaron Burr,
William Denning,
Daniel Dunscomb,
William Goforth,
John Lawrence,
Peter V. B. Livingston,
Thomas Randall,
Henry Remsen,
Oomfort Sands.

Orange.
Jeremiah Clark,
Gilbert Cooper,
John Hathorn,
William Stikles.

Queens.
Joseph Lawrence,
John Sands,
Abraham Skinner,
James Townsend.

Richmond.
Cornelius Corson,
Joshua Mersereau.

Suffolk.
David Gelston,
Ebenezer Platt,
Jeffrey Smith,
John Smith.

1 Appointed by Senate, October 31, vice Edsall.

2 Seat declared vacant, February 10, from being appointed sheriff.

Thomas Youngs.

Ulster.
John Cantine,
Charles De Witt,
Johannis G. Harden-
burgh,
John Nicholson,
Corn. C. Schoonmaker,
Nathan Smith.

Washington.

Albert Baker,

David Hopkins,
Edward Savage,
Addiel Sherwood.

Westchester.
Ebenezer S. Burling,
Abijah Gilbert,
Ebenezer Lockwood,
Philip Fell, Jr.,
Ebenezer Purdy,
Thomas Thomas.

Ninth Session.

1786—January 12 to March 5, at New York city.

Speaker—John Lansing, Jr.

Clerk—John McKesson.

Albany.

Leonard Bronck,
Henry Glen,
James Gordon,
Lawrence Hogeboom,
John Lansing, Jr.,
John Livingston,
Jacobus Van Schoon-
hoven,
John Taylor,
Abraham J. Van Al-
stynne,
Peter Vrooman.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.

Dirck Brinckerhoff,
John De Witt,
Lewis Duboys,
Jacob Griffin,
Henry Ludenton,
Brinton Paine,
Matthew Patterson.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
Charles Doughty,
John Vanderbilt.

Montgomery.

Abraham Arndt,
John Frey,
William Harper,
James Livingston,
Abraham Van Horna,
Volkert Veeder.

New York.

Evert Bancker,
Robert Boyd,
William Denning,
William Duer,
William Goforth,
William Malcolm,

Tenth Session.

1787—January 12 to April 21, at New York city.

Speaker—Richard Varick.

Clerk—John McKesson.

Albany.

Leonard Bronck,
Henry Glen,
James Gordon,
John Lansing, Jr.,
John Livingston,
William Powers,
Thomas Sickles,
John Taylor,
Matthew Vischer,
Peter Vrooman.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.

Dirck Brinckerhoff,
John De Witt, Jr.,
Lewis Duboys,
Jacob Griffin,
Henry Ludenton,
Brinton Paine,
Matthew Patterson.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
Charles Doughty.

Cornelius Wycoff.

Montgomery.
Zephaniah Batchelor,
James Cannon,
Joseph Crane,
John Frey,
William Harper,
James Livingston.

New York.

Evert Bancker,
Nicholas Bayard,
David Brooks,
William Denning,
Alexander Hamilton,
Robert C. Livingston,
William Malcolm,
John Ray,
Richard Varick.

Orange.
Robert Armstrong,
Jeremiah Clark,
Gilbert Cooper,
Peter Taulman.

Queens.

Samuel Jones,
John Schenck,
Richard Thorne,
James Townsend.

Richmond.

John C. Dongan,
Thomas Frost.

Suffolk.

Jonathan N. Havens,
David Hodges,
Daniel Osborn,
Caleb Smith,
John Smith.

Ulster.

John Cantine,
Ebenezer Clark,
David Galatian,
Corn. C. Schoonmaker,
Nathan Smith,
Johannis Snyder.

Washington.

Adam Martin,
Ichabod Parker,
Edward Savage,
Peter B. Tierce.

Westchester.

Ebenezer Lockwood,
Ebenezer Purdy,
Nathan Rockwell,
Joseph Strang,
Thomas Thomas,
Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Eleventh Session.

1788—January 9 to March 20, at Poughkeepsie.

Speaker—Richard Varick.

Clerk—John McKesson.

Albany.

Leonard Gansevoort,
James Gordon,
Thomas Sickles,
J. DePeyster Ten Eyck,
Dirck Van Ingen,
Hesekiah Van Orden,
John Younglove.

Columbia.

John Livingston,
William Powers,
Peter Silverter.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.

Egbert Benson,
Isaac Bloom,
Peter Cantine, Jr.,
John De Witt, Jr.,
Morris Graham,
Matthew Patterson,
Thomas Tillotson.

Gloucester.

(No returns.)

Kings.

Charles Doughty,
Cornelius Wycoff.

Montgomery.

Abraham Arndt,
John Frey,
John Livingston,
Isaac Paris,
Volkert Veeder,
John Winn.

New York.

Evert Bancker,
Nicholas Bayard,
David Brooks,
Richard Harson,
Nicholas Low,
Daniel Nivis,

Comfort Sanca,
Richard Varick,
Gulian Verplanck.

Orange.

Jeremiah Clark,
Peter Taulman,
William Thompson,
Henry Wisner, Jr.

Queens.

Stephen Carman,
Whitehead Cornell,
Samuel Jones,
Francis Lewis, Jr.

Richmond.

John C. Dongan,
Peter Winant.

Suffolk.

Jonathan N. Havens,
David Hodges,
Daniel Osborn,
John Smith.

Ulster.

James Bruyn,
John Cantine,
James Clinton,
Charles De Witt,
Corn. C. Schoonmaker,
Nathan Smith.

Washington.

Albert Baker,
Edward Savage,
Peter B. Tierce,
Alexander Webster.

Westchester.

Samuel Drake,
Abijah Gilbert,
Ebenezer Lockwood,
Joseph Strang,
Thomas Thomas,
Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Twelfth Session.

1788-9 - December 11 to March 3, at Albany.
Speaker - John Lansing, Jr.
Clerk - John McKesson.

Albany.
 John Duncan,
 John Lansing, Jr.,
 John Thompson,
 Cornelius Van Dyck,
 H. K. Van Rensselaer,
 Jerr. Van Rensselaer,
 John Younglove.

Columbia.
 Matthew Adgate,
 John Bay,
 John Korts.

Cumberland.
 (No returns.)

Dutchess.
 Jonathan Akin,
 Samuel A. Barker
 Isaac Bloom,
 John De Witt,
 Jacob Griffin,
 Gilbert Livingston,
 Matthew Patterson.

Gloucester.
 (No returns.)

Kings.
 Aquila Giles,
 Peter Vandervoort.

Montgomery.
 John Frey,
 William Harper,
 Henry Stauring,
 Volkert Veeder,
 John Winn,
 Christopher P. Yates.

New York.
 William W. Gilbert,
 Richard Harrison,
 Nicholas Hoffman,
 Brockholst Livingston,
 Nicholas Low,

Alexander Macomb,
 Comfort Sanoa,
 Gullian Verplanck,
 John Watts, Jr.

Orange.
 John Carpenter,
 Jeremiah Clark,
 Henry Wisner, Jr.

Queens.
 Stephen Carman,
 Whitehead Cornell,
 Samuel Jones,
 John Schenck

Richmond.
 Abraham Banker,
 John O. Dogan.

Suffolk.
 Nathaniel Gardiner,
 Jonathan N. Havens,
 David Hedges,
 Henry Scudder,
 John Smith.

Ulster.
 John Cantine,
 Ebenezer Clark,
 Johan G. Hardenb'gh,
 Corn. O Schoonmaker,
 Nathan Smith,
 Christopher Tappen.

Washington.
 Joseph McCracken,
 Edward Savage,
 Peter B. Tierce,
 Alexander Webster.

Westchester.
 Thaddeus Crane,
 Jonathan Horton,
 Philip Livingston,
 Natha. Rockwell,
 Walter Seaman,
 Philip Van Cortlandt.

Thirteenth Session.

1789 - July 6 to 16, at Albany.
 1790 - January 18 to April 6, at New York.
Speaker - Gullian Verplanck.
Clerk - John McKesson.

Albany.
 Leonard Brook,
 James Gordon,
 Richard Still,
 H. K. Van Rensselaer,
 Steph. Van Rensselaer,
 Corn. Van Veghten,
 John Younglove.

Columbia.
 Ezekiel Gilbert,
 John Livingston,
 James Savage.

Cumberland.
 (No returns.)

Dutchess.
 Samuel A. Barker,
 Isaac Bloom,
 Joseph Crane, Jr.,
 Jacob Griffin,
 Ebenezer Husted,
 Isaac J. Talman,
 Thomas Tillotson.

Gloucester.
 (No returns.)

Kings.
 Aquila Giles,
 Peter Vandervoort.

Montgomery.
 Abram Arndt,
 Josiah Crane,
 James Livingston,
 David McMasters,
 Michael Myers,
 Volkert Veeder.

New York.
 Francis Childs,
 Rufus Clarkson,
 Rufus King,
 Morgan Lewis,
 Anthony Post,
 Robert R. Randall,
 Gullian Verplanck,
 John Watts, Jr.,
 Henry Will.

Orange.
 John Carpenter,
 John D. Coe,
 Seth Marvin,
 William Sickles.

Queens.

Stephen Carman,
 Samuel Clowes,
 Whitehead Cornell,
 Samuel Jones.

Richmond.
 Abraham Banker,
 Peter Winant.

Suffolk.
 Nathaniel Gardiner,
 Jonathan N. Havens,
 Jared Landon,
 Henry Scudder,
 John Smith.

Ulster.
 Soveryn P. Bruyn,

Ebenezer Clark,
 J. G. Hardenburgh,
 C. C. Schoonmaker,
 Nathan Smith,
 Christopher Tappen.

Washington & Clinton.
 Thomas Converse,
 Zina Hitchcock,
 Nathan Morgan,
 John Rowan.

Westchester.
 Joseph Brown,
 Samuel Haight,
 Jonathan Horton,
 Nathan Rockwell,
 Walter Seaman,
 Philip Van Cortlandt.

Fourteenth Session.

1791 - January 5 to March 24, at New York.
Speaker - John Watts.
Clerk - John McKesson.

Albany.
 Sidney Berry,
 Leonard Bronck,
 Jonathan Brown,
 Jno. W. Schermerhorn,
 Richard Still,
 Jac. Van Schoonhoven,
 Cornelius A. Van Slyck.

Columbia.
 Matthew Adgate,
 Stephen Hogeboom,
 James Savage.

Dutchess.
 Jonathan Akin,
 Samuel A. Barker,
 Isaac Bloom,
 James Kent,
 Henry Schenck,
 James Tallmadge,
 David Van Ness.

Kings.
 Aquila Giles,
 Peter Vandervoort.

Montgomery.
 Abram Arndt,
 Josiah Crane,
 John Frey,
 James Livingston,
 Michael Myers,
 John T. Vlescher.

New York.
 Cornelius J. Bogert,
 Nicholas Croger,
 William W. Gilbert,
 Josiah Ogden Hoffman,
 Alexander Macomb,
 John Pintard,
 James Watson,
 John Watts,
 Henry Will.

Orange.
 John Carpenter,
 John D. Coe,
 Seth Marvin,
 John Smith

Queens.
 Samuel Clowes,
 Nathaniel Lawrence,
 Samuel L. Mitchell,
 John Schenck.

Richmond.
 Gosen Ryerss,
 Peter Winant.

Suffolk.
 John Gelston,
 Jonathan N. Havens,
 John Smith,
 Philetus Smith,
 Thomas Wickham.

Ulster.
 John De Lameretter,
 Matthew Dubois,
 John G. Graham,
 Joseph Haebrouck,
 James Hunter,
 Johannes Snyder.

Washington & Clinton.
 Thomas Converse,
 Daniel Curtis,
 Zina Hitchcock,
 John Rowan.

Westchester.
 Peter Fleming,
 Abijah Gilbert,
 Samuel Haight,
 Jonaihan Morton,
 Ebenezer Purdy,
 Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Fifteenth Session.

1792 - January 4 to April 12, at New York.
Speaker - John Watts.
Clerk - John McKesson.

Albany.
 Jellis A. Fonda,
 Stephen Lush,
 David McCarty,
 Francis Nicoll,
 William North,
 John Ten Breck,
 Henry Ten Eyck.

Columbia.
 Benjamin Birdsall,

Jared Coffin,
 Jacob F. rd,
 Lawrence Hogeboom,
 Henry Livingston,
 James Savage.

Dutchess.
 Jonathan Akin,
 Samuel A. Barker,
 Isaac Bloom,
 Daniel Graham,

Morgan Lewis, Matthew Patterson, James Tallmadge.	John Knickerbacker, John W. Schermer horn, Thomas Sickles, Moses Vall.	<i>Richmond.</i> Gozen Eyerars.	<i>Richmond.</i> Gozen R, eras.	<i>Ulster.</i> John Anderson, Philip De Bevier, Soverya T. Bruyn, John C. De Witt, Nathan Smith.
<i>Herkimer.</i> Michael Myers.	<i>Richmond.</i> Gozen Eyerars.	<i>Saratoga.</i> Sidney Berry, John Gelston, Jonathan N. Havens, Ebenezer Platt, John Smith.	<i>Saratoga.</i> Adam Comstock, Beriah Palmer, John Ball, Sidney Berry.	<i>Washington and Clinton.</i> Daniel Curtice, Zina Hitchcock, David Hopkins, Stanton Tiftt.
<i>Kings.</i> Charles Doughty.	<i>Saratoga.</i> Sidney Berry, Andrew Mitchell, Elias Palmer, Benjamin Rosekrans.	<i>Suffolk.</i> John Gelston, Jonathan N. Havens, Henry Scudder, John Smith.	<i>Suffolk.</i> John Gelston, Jonathan N. Havens, Ebenezer Platt, John Smith.	<i>Westchester.</i> Elias Newman, Thomas Thomas.
<i>Montgomery.</i> Docw Fonda, John Frey, David Mcmasters, Silas Talbot.	<i>Suffolk.</i> John Gelston, Jonathan N. Havens, Henry Scudder, John Smith.	<i>Tioga.</i> Jonathan Fitch.	<i>Tioga.</i> John Patterson.	<i>Seventeenth Session.</i>
<i>New York.</i> Josiah Ogden Hoffman, William B. Livingston, Melancton Smith, William Pitt Smith, John Watts, Henry Will, John Wyily.	<i>Tioga.</i> Jonathan Fitch.	<i>Ulster.</i> Ebenezer Clark, Jacob De Lametter, Ebenezer Foote, Joseph Hasbrouck.	1794—January 7 to March 27, at Albany. <i>Speaker</i> —James Watson. <i>Clerk</i> —Oliver L. Ker. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —Robert Hunter. <i>Doorkeeper</i> —Jacob Kidney.	
<i>Ontario.</i> Eleanor Lindaley.	<i>Washington and Clinton.</i> John Conger, Thomas Converse, Zina Hitchcock, David Hopkins.	<i>Westchester.</i> Samuel Haight, Elias Newman, Ebenezer Purdy, Jonathan G. Tompkins, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jr.	<i>Albany.</i> Johannis Deltz, Jellis A. Fonda, Theodorus V. W. Gra- ham, Jacob Hochstrasser, Thomas Hun, William North, Stephen Platt.	<i>John Wheeler.</i> <i>Otsego.</i> Benjamin Gilbert.
<i>Orange.</i> John D. Coe, Seth Marvin, John Smith.	<i>Westchester.</i> Samuel Haight, Elias Newman, Ebenezer Purdy, Jonathan G. Tompkins, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jr.		<i>Queens.</i> Samuel Clowes, Harry Peters, Samuel Youngs.	<i>Queens.</i> Samuel Clowes, Harry Peters, Samuel Youngs.
<i>Otsego.</i> James Cannon.			<i>Rensselaer.</i> Jonathan Brown, Jr.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> Jonathan Brown, Jr.
<i>Queens.</i> Samuel Clowes, Whitehead Cornell, Nathaniel Lawrence.			<i>Richmond.</i> Gozen Kyers.	<i>Richmond.</i> Gozen Kyers.
<i>Rensselaer.</i> Jonathan Brown, Jr.			<i>Dutchess.</i> Sam'l Aug'ustus Barker, James Bockee, David Brooks, John De Witt, Jesse Oakley, Jacob Radcliff, Isaac Van Wyck.	<i>Saratoga.</i> John Ball, Adam Comstock, John McClelland, Beriah Palmer.
<i>Sixteenth Session.</i> 1793-3—November 6 to March 12, at New York.			<i>Columbia.</i> Matthew Adgate, John Bay, James Brebner, Dirck ardiner, Matthew Scott, Ambrose Spencer.	<i>Queens.</i> Jonathan Brown, Benjamin Hicks, Hosea Mofitt, Jonas Odel, Thomas Sickles.
<i>Speaker</i> —John Watts. <i>Clerk</i> —John McKesson. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —Robert Hunter. <i>Doorkeeper</i> —Richard Ten Eyck.			<i>Columbia.</i> Matthew Adgate, John Bay, James Brebner, Dirck ardiner, Matthew Scott, Ambrose Spencer.	<i>Richmond.</i> Gozen Kyers.
<i>Albany.</i> Leonard Bronck, Johannis Deltz, Jellis A. Fonda, Stephen Lush, Francis Nicoll, John Ten Broeck, Cornelius A. Van Slyck.	<i>New York.</i> William Cok, John DeLano-y, William W. Glibert, Josiah Ogden Hoff- man, William B. Livingston, John Waits, John Wyily.		<i>Dutchess.</i> Sam'l Aug'ustus Barker, James Bockee, David Brooks, John De Witt, Jesse Oakley, Jacob Radcliff, Isaac Van Wyck.	<i>Saratoga.</i> John Ball, Adam Comstock, John McClelland, Beriah Palmer.
<i>Columbia.</i> Matthew Adgate, Benjamin Birdsall, Jared Coffin, Philip Frisbee, Stephen Hogeboom, Samuel Ten Broeck.	<i>Ontario.</i> Isaac Chapin.		<i>Albany.</i> Leonard Bronck, Johannis Deltz, Jellis A. Fonda, Stephen Lush, Francis Nicoll, John Ten Broeck, Cornelius A. Van Slyck.	<i>Suffolk.</i> John Gelston, Jonathan N. Havens, John Smith, Joshua Smith, Jr.
<i>Dutchess.</i> Jonathan Akin, Josiah Holly, James Kent, Ebenezer Mott, Matthew Patterson, Barnabas Payen, William Radcliff.	<i>Orange.</i> Reuben Hopkins, John Smith, Daniel Thew.		<i>Albany.</i> Leonard Bronck, Johannis Deltz, Jellis A. Fonda, Stephen Lush, Francis Nicoll, John Ten Broeck, Cornelius A. Van Slyck.	<i>Tioga.</i> Vincent Mathews.
<i>Herkimer.</i> Michael Myers.	<i>Otsego.</i> Jacob Morris.		<i>Albany.</i> Leonard Bronck, Johannis Deltz, Jellis A. Fonda, Stephen Lush, Francis Nicoll, John Ten Broeck, Cornelius A. Van Slyck.	<i>Ulster.</i> Cornelius Bruyn, Coen'rdt E. Elmendorf, Ebenezer Foote, Johannis Miller, James Oliver.
<i>Kings.</i> Aquila Giles.	<i>Queens.</i> Samuel Cowes, Whitehead Cornell, Jacob Hicks.		<i>Albany.</i> Leonard Bronck, Johannis Deltz, Jellis A. Fonda, Stephen Lush, Francis Nicoll, John Ten Broeck, Cornelius A. Van Slyck.	<i>Washington and Clinton.</i> Benjamin Colvin, Philip Smith, David Thomas, William Whitealde.
<i>Montgomery.</i> Jacob Eacker, David McMasters,	<i>Rensselaer.</i> Benjamin Hicks, Christopher Hutton, Josiah Masters, Jonathan Niles, Nicholas Staats.		<i>Albany.</i> Leonard Bronck, Johannis Deltz, Jellis A. Fonda, Stephen Lush, Francis Nicoll, John Ten Broeck, Cornelius A. Van Slyck.	<i>Westchester.</i> Richard Hatfield, Elias Newman, Abel Smith, Pierre VanCor'lndt, Jr. Ebenezer White.
			<i>Albany.</i> Leonard Bronck, Johannis Deltz, Jellis A. Fonda, Stephen Lush, Francis Nicoll, John Ten Broeck, Cornelius A. Van Slyck.	<i>Eighteenth Session.</i> 1796—January 6 to 14, at Poughkeepsie January 20 to April 9, at New York. <i>Speaker</i> —William North.

**William Pearsall,
John M. Smith.**

Rensselaer.
John Bird,
John Carpenter,
Jacob A. Fort,
Daniel Gray,
James McKown,
Hoses Moffit.

Richmond.
Lewis Byeras.

Saratoga.
Seth C. Baldwin,
Samuel Clark,
Adam Comstock,
John McClelland,
John Taylor.

Schoharie.
John Rice.

Suffolk.
Jared Landon,
Abraham Miller,
Joshua A. Smith, Jr.,
Silas Wood.

Twenty-first Session.

1798—January 2 to April 6.

Speaker—Dirck Ten Broeck.

Clerk—James Van Ingen.

Sergeant at Arms—Robert Hunter.

Doorkeeper—Peter Hansen.

Albany.
Thomas E. Barker,
Johan Jost Deltz,
And. N. Heermance,
Nathaniel Ogden,
John Prince,
Philip P. Schuyler,
Dirck Ten Broeck,
Joel Thompson,
John H. Wendell,
Peter West.

Clinton.
Daniel Ross.

Columbia.
Caleb Benton,
John O. Hogeboom,
Kilian Hogeboom,
Eliaha Jenkins,
Samuel Ten Broeck,
Peter I. Vosburgh.

Delaware.
William Horton,
Nathaniel Wattles.

Dutchess.
William Barker,
Lemuel Clift,
Luther Holly,
Joseph Potter,
Philip J. Schuyler,
Jacob Smith,
John Thomas,
Jesse Thompson,
Samuel Towner,
Wm. B. Verplanck.

Herkimer.
Benjamin Bowen,
Matthew Brown, Jr.,
Ludwick Campbell,
Isaac Foot,
Gaylord Griswold,
Henry McNeil,
Nathan Smith.

Kings.
Peter Vandervoort.

Montgomery.
Frederick Getzman,

Tioga.
Emanuel Coryell.

Ulster.
Johannus Bruyn,
John Burr,
Francis Crawford,
John C. De Witt,
Ebeneser Foote,
Josiah Hasbrouck,
James Oliver,
Benjamin Sears.

Washington.
Anthony I. Blanchard,
Gerrit G. Lansing,
Timothy Leonard,
Daniel Mason,
Edward Savage,
Andrew White.

Westchester.
John Barker,
Joseph Carpenter,
Mordecai Hale,
Charles Teed,
Samuel Youngs.

Richmond.
Paul I. Michaux.

Saratoga.
Seth C. Baldwin,
Samuel Clark,
Adam Comstock,
Douw I. Fonda,
Aaron Gregory.

Schoharie.
John Rice.

Suffolk.
John Howard,
Abraham Miller,
Josiah Reeve,
Silas Wood.

Tioga.
Emanuel Coryell,
Benjamin Hovey.

Twenty-second Session.

1798—August 9 to 27.

1799—January 2 to April 3.

Speaker—Dirck Ten Broeck.

Clerk—James Van Ingen.

Sergeant at Arms—Robert Hunter.

Doorkeeper—Peter Hansen.

Albany.
Thomas E. Barker,
James Bill,
Johan Jost Deltz,
Prince Doty,
Andrew N. Heermance,
Jeremiah Lansing,
Philip P. Schuyler,
Joseph Shurtleff,
Dirck Ten Broeck.

Clinton.
Am. Adgate.

Chenango.
Obadiah German,
Nathaniel King.

Columbia.
Eliaha Gilbert,
Kilian Hogeboom,
Charles McKinstry,
John McKinstry,
Peter B. Ten Broeck,
Samuel Ten Broeck.

Delaware.
Elias Butler,
Erasus Root.

Dutchess.
Abraham Adriano,
Lemuel Clift,
Henry Dodge,
Robert Johnston,
Ebeneser Mott,
William Pearce,
Platt Smith,
Jonathan Soule,
William Taber,
John Van Benthuyssen.

Herkimer.
Ludwick Campbell,
John Cummins, Jr.,
Phineas Gates.

Kings.
Johannus I. Lott.

Montgomery.
Archibald McIntyre,
Henry Pawling,
Stephen Reynolds,
Jacob Snel,
Simon Veeber,
Peter Voorhis.

Ulster.
John Barber,
Philip D. Bewler,
Phineas Bowman,
Jacobus S. Bruyn,
John A. De Witt,
John C. De Witt,
Andrew McCord.

Washington.
Charles Kane,
Daniel Mason,
Reuben Pride,
Edward Savage,
Thomas Smith,
Melancton Wheeler.

Westchester.
William Adams,
Elijah Lee,
Abel Smith,
Charles Teed.

New York.
Philip I. Arcularius,
William Boyd,
Ebeneser S. Burling,
Aaron Burr,
James Fairlie,
Richard Furman,
James Hunt,
Elias Nexasou,
John B. Prevost,
Ezekiel Robins,
Thomas Storm,
John Swartwout,
John A. Wolfe.

Oneida.
Abel French,
Henry McNeil,
David Ostrom.

Ontdaga.
Edward Paine,
John Richardson.

Ontario and Steuben.
Amos Hall,
Charles Williamson.

Orange.
John Bake, Jr.,
James Burt,
Moses Philips,
Hendrick Smith,
David M. Westcott.

Otsego.
Joshua Dewey,
Benjamin Gilbert,
Francis Henry,
Jedediah Peck.

Queens.
Robert Moore,
William Mott,
John I. Skidmore,
John M. Smith.

Rensselaer.
Jacob A. Fort,
Daniel Gray,
Cornathan Hoag,
Cornellus Lansing,
Jno. W. Schermmerhorn,
Jno. I. Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
Paul I. Michaux.

Rockland.
Benjamin Coe.

Saratoga.
Seth C. Baldwin,
Samuel Clark,
Adam Comstock,
Henry Corl, Jr.,
James Warren.

Schoharie.
Peter Swart.

Suffolk.
Nicolli Floyd,
Jared Landon,
John Smith,
Joshua Smith.

Tioga.
Matthew Carpenter.

Ulster.
Gerrit A. Beal,
Jacobus S. Bruyn,
John A. De Witt,
Peter Lefevre, Jr.,
Martin G. Schuneman.

Washington.
Seth Crocker,
David Hopkins,
Charles Kane,
Edward Savage,
Phillip Smith,
David Thomas.

Westchester.
William Adams,
Israel Honeywell,
Elijah Lee,
Abel Smith,
Charles Teed.

Rockland.
Samuel G. Verbyck.

Saratoga.
Daniel Bull,
Samuel Clark,
Adam Comstock,
James Warren,
Edward A. Watrous.

Schoharie.
Storm A. Becker.

Suffolk.
Nicolli Floyd,
Jared Landon,
John Smith,
Silas Wood.

Tioga.
Samuel Tinkham.

Ulster.
Charles W. Broadhead,
Johannis Bruyn,
Moses Cantine,
John C. De Witt,
Martin G. Schuneman.

Washington.
Benjamin Corvin,
Micajah Pettit,
Isaac Sargent,
Edward Savage,
David Thomas,
John Thurman.

Westchester.
George Comb,
Abijah Gilbert,
Nathan Rockwell,
Abel Smith,
Charles Teed.

Twenty-third Session.

1800 — January 28 to April 8.

Speaker — Dirck Ten Broeck.

Clerk — James Van Ingen.

Sergeant-at-Arms — Ephraim Hunt.

Doorkeeper — Peter Hansen.

Albany.
James Bill,
Philip Conine, Jr.,
Johan Jost Deitz,
Prince Doty,
John V. Henry,
Francis Nicoll,
Joseph Shurtleff,
Dirck Ten Broeck,
Jacob Winne.

Cayuga.
Silas Halsey.

Chenango.
Peter B. Garusey,
Nathaniel King.

Clinton and Essex.
William Gilliland.

Columbia.
Ezekiel Gilbert,
Robert T. Livingston,
Charles McKinstry,
John Noyes,
Anson Pratt,
Jacob B. Van Rensselaer.

Delaware.
Patrick Lamb,
Stuman Wattles.

Dutchess.
Abraham Adriaens,
William Barker,
William Emott,
Joseph O. Field,
Robert Johnston,
Ebenezer Mott,
Isaac Sherwood,
William Taber,
Samuel Towner,
John Van Benthuyssen.

Herkimer.
Thomas Manly,
John Mills,
John Myer.

Kings.
Jacob Sharp, Jr.

Montgomery.
John Herkimer,
Cornelius Humfrey,
Archibald McIntyre,
Frederick Sammons,

Jacob Snell,
Simon Veeder.

New York.

John Bogart,
Nicholas Evertsen,
John Oothout,
Anthony Post,
Caleb S. Riggs,
Robert Rutgers,
Jacob Sherred,
Anthony Steenback,
Ebenezer Stevens,
Samuel Stillwell,
Bern'us Swartwout, Jr.,
William B. Woolsey.

Oneida.

John Hall,
David Ostrom,
Nathan Smith.

Onondaga.

Ebenezer Butler, Jr.

Ontario and Steuben.

Nathaniel Norton,
Charles Williamson.

Orange.

John Blake, Jr.,
Robert B. Burnet,
James Burt,
Andrew McCord,
Seth Marvin.

Otsego.

Jedediah Peck,
Robert Roseboom,
Jacob Ten Broeck,
Rensselaer Williams.

Queens.

Isaac Denton,
Jonah Hallett,
Abraham Monfoort,
John I. Skidmore.

Rensselaer.

Jacob A. Fort,
Daniel Gray,
James McKown,
Josiah Masters,
Jno. W. Schermerhorn,
George Tibbits.

Richmond.

John P. Ryers.

Twenty-fourth Session.

1800 — November 4 to 8.

1801 — January 27 to April 8.

Speaker — Samuel Osgood.

Clerk — James Van Ingen.

Sergeant-at-Arms — Ephraim Hunt.

Doorkeeper — Peter Hansen.

Albany.
Johan Jost Deitz,
Prince Doty,
John V. Henry,
Joseph Shurtleff,
Dirck Ten Broeck,
Jacob Ten Eyck,
Peter West,
Jacob Winne.

Cayuga.
Silas Halsey.

Chenango.
Jonathan Forman,
James Glover.

Clinton and Essex.
(No returns.)

Columbia.
William Cantine,
Asa Douglass,
Dirck Gardener,
Ezekiel Gilbert,
John Livingston,
Elisha Williams.

Delaware.
Gabriel North,
Erastus Root.

Dutchess.
Abraham Adriaens,
Benjamin Akin,
Elisha Barlow,
Nicholas H. Emigh,
Robert Johnston,
Ebenezer Mott,
Zalman Sanford,
Isaac Sherwood,
Smith Thompson,
John M. Thurston.

Greene.
Thomas E. Barker,
Caleb Benton.

Herkimer.
Nathan Smith,
Evans Wharry,
George Widrig.

Kings.
Jacob Sharpe, Jr.

Montgomery.
Cornelius Humfrey,

Archibald McIntyre,
Alexander Sheldon,
Jacob Snell,
Simon Veeder,
Christopher F. Yates.

New York.

Philip I. Arcularius,
John Broome,
George Clinton,
Horatio Gates,
James Hunt,
Brookholst Livingston,
Elias Nareson,
Samuel Osgood,
Ezekiel Robins,
Henry Rutgers,
Thomas Storm,
John Swartwout,
George Walker.

Oneida.

Jesse Curtiss,
Abel French,
David Ostrom.

Onondaga.

Asa Danforth.

Ontario and Steuben.
Lemuel Chipman,
Nathaniel Norton.

Orange.

Aaron Burr,
James Clinton,
Andrew McCord,
Peter Townsend,
Henry Tucker.

Otsego.

Benjamin Hicks,
Solomon Martin,
Jedediah Peck,
Jacob Ten Broeck.

Queens.

Jonah Hallett,
Abraham Monfoort,
Joseph Pettit,
John I. Skidmore.

Rensselaer.

Jonathan Brown,
John Lovett,
James McKown,
Josiah Masters,
Hosea Moffit,
John E. VanAllen.

<i>Richmond.</i> Paul I. Michéau.	<i>Tioga.</i> Edward Edwards.	<i>Rockland.</i> Peter De Noyelles.	<i>Ulster.</i> Benjamin Bevier, Josiah Hasbrouck, Elnathan Sears, Benjamin Snyder.
<i>Rockland.</i> Samuel G. Verbrück.	<i>Ulster.</i> Benjamin Bevier, Jr., Conrad Ed. Elmendorf, Phillip Eltinge, Joseph Hasbrouck, Jr.	<i>Saratoga.</i> Samuel Clark, Adam Comstock, Henry Corl, Jr., James Warren, Edward A. Watrous.	<i>Washington.</i> Kitchell Bishop, Alexander Cowan, Jason Kellogg, John McLean, Micajah Pettit, Isaac Sargent.
<i>Saratoga.</i> Daniel Bull, Adam Comstock, Henry Corl, Jr., James Merrill, James Warren.	<i>Washington.</i> Seth Aiden, David Hopkins, Gerrit G. Lansing, Timothy Leonard, William McAuley, Edward Savage.	<i>Schoharie.</i> Lawrence Lawyer, Jr.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Israel Carl, Jared Landon, Abraham Miller, Tredwell Soudder.
<i>Schoharie.</i> Joseph Borst, Jr.	<i>Westchester.</i> Abijah Gilbert, Robert Graham, Abraham Odell, Abel Smith, Thomas Thomas.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Israel Carl, Jared Landon, Abraham Miller, Tredwell Soudder.	<i>Westchester.</i> Abijah Gilbert, Abraham Odell, Abel Smith, Thomas Thomas, Joseph Travis.
<i>Suffolk.</i> Nicoll Floyd, Jared Landon, Abraham Miller, Mills Phillips.	<i>Westchester.</i> Abijah Gilbert, Robert Graham, Abraham Odell, Abel Smith, Thomas Thomas.	<i>Tioga.</i> Caleb Hyde.	
Twenty-fifth Session.			
1808—January 26 to April 5.			
<i>Speaker</i> —Thomas Storm.			
<i>Clerk</i> —James Van Ingen.			
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —Ephraim Hunt.			
<i>Doorkeeper</i> —Benjamin Whipple.			
<i>Albany.</i> Johan Jost Deltz, Prince Doty, John V. Henry, Peter S. Schuyler, Joseph Shurtleff, Dirck Ten Broeck, Jacob Ten Eyck, Peter West.	<i>Albany.</i> Jacob Snell, Charles Ward, Christopher P. Yates.	<i>Albany.</i> Johan Jost Deltz, John Frisby, Stephen Lush, Maus Schermerhorn, Peter S. Schuyler, Jacob Ten Eyck.	<i>Montgomery.</i> Henry Kennedy, John Root, Alexander Sheldon, Daniel Walker, Charles Ward.
<i>Cayuga.</i> Salmon Buell.	<i>New York.</i> Philip I. Arcularius, John Hroome, Peter Elting, Thomas Farmer, William Few, James Hunt, Brockholst Livingston, Elias Nexsen, Samuel Osgood, Ezekiel Robins, Henry Rutgers, Thomas Storm, George Warner.	<i>Cayuga.</i> Salmon Buell, Silas Halsey, Thomas Hewitt.	<i>New York.</i> John Brown, John Burger, William Few, William W. Gilbert, Peter Irving, Cornelius C. Roosevelt, Ezekiel Robins, Thomas Storm, Daniel D. Tompkins.
<i>Chenango.</i> Nathan L. Klig, Joshua Mersereau, Jr.	<i>Ontario and Steuben.</i> Daniel Chapin, Peter B. Porter.	<i>Chenango.</i> James Green, Stephen Hoxie, Joel Thompson, Uri Tracy.	<i>Oneida.</i> James Dean, Sr., Abel French, John Lay, Aaron Morse.
<i>Clinton and Essex.</i> William Bailey.	<i>Oneida.</i> Joel Bristol, Abel French, David Ostrom.	<i>Clinton.</i> Peter Salliy.	<i>Orange.</i> James Burt, William A. Clark, James Finch, Jr., Reuben Neely.
<i>Columbia.</i> Thomas Brodhead, Josiah Holley, Henry W. Livingston, Samuel Ten Broeck, Peter Van Alstyne, Moses Younglove.	<i>Ontario and Steuben.</i> Daniel Chapin, Peter B. Porter.	<i>Columbia.</i> Samuel Edmonds, Aaron Kellogg, Moncrief Livingston, Peter Silvester.	<i>Onondaga.</i> John Lamb, Elias Osborn.
<i>Delaware.</i> Gabriel North, Erastus Root.	<i>Onondaga.</i> Asa Danforth.	<i>Chenango.</i> James Green, Stephen Hoxie, Joel Thompson, Uri Tracy.	<i>Delaware.</i> John Lamb, Elias Osborn.
<i>Dutchess.</i> Abraham Adriaan, Benjamin Akin, Theodorus Bailey, Eliha Barlow, Nicholas H. Enigh, Harry Garrison, Alexander Spencer, John Thompson, John M. Thurston.	<i>Orange.</i> Joshua Brown, James Burt, Charles Clinton, Andrew McCord, Selah Strong.	<i>Delaware.</i> John Lamb, Elias Osborn.	<i>Dutchess.</i> Joseph C. Field, John Jewett, John Martin, Thomas Mitchell, Phillip Spencer, Jr., Theodorus R. Van Wyck, James Winchell.
<i>Greene.</i> William Beach, Phillip Conlee, Jr.	<i>Otsego.</i> Samuel Campbell, Solomon Martin, Jedediah Peck, Jacob Ten Broeck.	<i>Delaware.</i> John Lamb, Elias Osborn.	<i>Dutchess.</i> Joseph C. Field, John Jewett, John Martin, Thomas Mitchell, Phillip Spencer, Jr., Theodorus R. Van Wyck, James Winchell.
<i>Herkimer.</i> Nathan Smith, Samuel Werry, Jr., George Widrig.	<i>Queens.</i> John D. Ditmars, Abraham Munroft, William Mott, Joseph Pettit.	<i>Essex.</i> Thomas Stower.	<i>Otsego.</i> Daniel Hawks, James Moore, Jedediah Peck, Luther Rich.
<i>Kings.</i> John C. Vanderveer.	<i>Queens.</i> John D. Ditmars, Abraham Munroft, William Mott, Joseph Pettit.	<i>Genesee and Ontario.</i> Thaddeus Chapin, Augustus Porter, Polydore B. Wisner.	<i>Orange.</i> James Burt, William A. Clark, James Finch, Jr., Reuben Neely.
<i>Montgomery.</i> Archibald McIntyre, Frederick Sammons, Alexander Sheldon,	<i>Rensselaer.</i> John Carpenter, Jacob A. Fort, John Green, Burton Hammond, John Knickerbacker, Jr., John Stevens.	<i>Greene.</i> George Hale, Martin G. Schuneman.	<i>Otsego.</i> Daniel Hawks, James Moore, Jedediah Peck, Luther Rich.
	<i>Richmond.</i> Paul I. Michéau.	<i>Essex.</i> Thomas Stower.	<i>Queens.</i> Stephen Carman, Abraham Monfort, Henry O. Seaman.
		<i>Genesee and Ontario.</i> Thaddeus Chapin, Augustus Porter, Polydore B. Wisner.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> John Green, Jonathan Bouse, John Ryan, John Woodworth.
		<i>Greene.</i> George Hale, Martin G. Schuneman.	<i>Richmond.</i> Paul I. Michéau.
		<i>Herkimer.</i> Stephen Miller, George Widrig, Samuel Wright.	<i>Rockland.</i> Peter De Noyelles.
		<i>Kings.</i> John Hicks.	<i>Saratoga.</i> Samuel Clark, Adam Comstock, Gideon Goodrich, Othniel Looker.

Twenty-sixth Session.

1808—January 26 to April 26.

Speaker—Thomas Storm.

Clerk—Solomon Southwick.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Ephraim Hunt.

Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.

Johan Jost Deltz,
John Frisby,
Stephen Lush,
Maus Schermerhorn,
Peter S. Schuyler,
Jacob Ten Eyck.

Cayuga.

Salmon Buell,
Silas Halsey,
Thomas Hewitt.

Chenango.

James Green,
Stephen Hoxie,
Joel Thompson,
Uri Tracy.

Clinton.

Peter Salliy.

Columbia.

Samuel Edmonds,
Aaron Kellogg,
Moncrief Livingston,
Peter Silvester.

Delaware.

John Lamb,
Elias Osborn.

Dutchess.

Joseph C. Field,
John Jewett,
John Martin,
Thomas Mitchell,
Phillip Spencer, Jr.,
Theodorus R. Van Wyck,
James Winchell.

Essex.

Thomas Stower.
Genesee and Ontario.
Thaddeus Chapin,
Augustus Porter,
Polydore B. Wisner.

Greene.

George Hale,
Martin G. Schuneman.

Herkimer.

Stephen Miller,
George Widrig,
Samuel Wright.

Kings.

John Hicks.

Schoharie.
Henry Becker,
Lawrence Lawyer, Jr.

Suffolk.
Israel Caril,
Jonathan Dayton,
Josiah Reeve.

Tioga.
Caleb Hyde.

Ulster.
Moses Cantine, Jr.,
James Kane.

Cornelius Louw,
Elnathan Sears.

Washington.
David Austin,
Kitchell Bishop,
Alexander Cowan,
Jason Kellogg,
John McLean,
Isaac Sargent.

Westchester.
Abtjah Gilbert,
Abraham Odell,
Thomas Thomas,
Joseph Travis.

Schoharie.
Henry Becker,
Freegift Patchin.

Steuben.
James Salkner.

Suffolk.
Israel Caril,
Sylvester Dering,
David Hedges.

Tioga.
Aahbel Wells.

Ulster.
Benjamin Bevier,
Lucas Elmendorf.

Joseph Hasbrouck, Jr.,
James Ross.

Washington.

David Austin,
Kitchell Bishop,
William Livingston,
John McKinney,
John McLean,
Stephen Thorn.

Westchester.

Abtjah Gilbert,
Abraham Odell,
Thomas Thomas,
Joseph Travis.

Twenty-seventh Session.

1804 — January 31 to April 10.

Speaker — Alexander Sheldon.

Clerk — Solomon Southwick.

Sergeant-at-Arms — Benjamin Haight.

Doorkeeper — Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.

John Beekman, Jr.,
Johan Jost Deits,
James Emott,
Mans Schermerhorn,
Peter B. Schuyler,
Moses Smith.

Cayuga.

Stias Halsey,
Thomas Hewitt,
Amos Rathbun.

Chenango.

Obadiah German,
Stephen Hoxie,
James Moore,
Joel Thompson.

Clinton.

Benjamin Mooers.

Columbia.

Benjamin Birdsall,
Stephen Miller,
Samuel Ten Broeck,
James I. Van Allen.

Delaware.

Gabriel North,
Elias Osborn.

Dutchess.

Joseph E. Haff,
John Martin,
Thomas Mitchell,
Zalmon Sanford,
William Taber,
Benajah Thompson,
Theo. R. Van Wyck.

Essex.

Theodorus Ross.

Genesee and Ontario.

Amos Hall,
Nathaniel W. Howell,
Polydore B. Wisner.

Greene.

Stephen Simmons,
Stodard Smith.

Herkimer.

Evans Wharry,
George Widrig,
Samuel Wright.

Kings.

John Hicks.

Montgomery.

John Herkimer.

Henry Kennedy,
Archibald McIntyre,
Alexander Sheldon,
David I. Zelly.

New York.

Samuel Bradhurst,
George Clinton, Jr.,
Peter Curtentius,
William Few,
Henry Rutgers,
Peter A. Schenck,
Solomon Townsend,
James Warner,
Peter H. Wendover.

Oneida.

David Coffeen,
Joseph Kirkland,
David Ostrom,
Abraham Van Eps.

Onondaga.

James Geddes,
John McWhorter.

Orange.

Joshua Brown,
Robert R. Barnett,
Samuel S. Seward,
Henry Tucker.

Otsego.

Peter P. Dumont,
Jedediah Peck,
Solomon Pier,
Henry Scott.

Queens.

Stephen Carman,
John D. Ditms,
William Mott.

Rensselaer.

Asa Mann,
Jonathan Rouse,
Charles Selden,
William Steward,
Samuel Vary, Jr.

Richmond.

John Houseman.

Rockland.

Samuel G. Verbruyck.

Saratoga.

Adam Comstock,
John Hunter,
Samuel Lewis,
Othniel Looker.

Twenty-eighth Session.

1804 — November 6 to 12.

1805 — January 23 to April 10.

Speaker — Alexander Sheldon.

Clerk — Solomon Southwick.

Sergeant-at-Arms — Benjamin Haight.

Doorkeeper — Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.

David Burhans,
Adam Deitz, Jr.,
Stephen Luan,
Nicholas V. Myndars,
Joseph Shurtlett,
Moses Smith.

Cayuga.

John Grover, Jr.,
Amos Rathbun.

Chenango.

Peter Betts,
Obadiah German,
Samuel Payne,
Luther Waterman.

Clinton.

Benjamin Mooers.

Columbia.

Moncrief Livingston,
Peter Silvester,
William W. Van Ness,
Jason Warner.

Delaware.

Adam I. Doll,
Anthony Marvine.

Dutchess.

Job Crawford,
Isaac Hunting,
John Patterson,
Abraham H. Schenck,
Isaac Sherwood,
John Van Benthuyssen,
John M. Thurston.

Essex.

Theodore Ross.
Genesee and Ontario.
Amo Hall.

Daniel W. Lewis,
Alexander Rea.

Greene.

Patrick Hamilton,
Daniel Sayre.

Herkimer.

Evans Wharry,
George Widrig,
Samuel Wright.

Kings.

John Hicks.

Montgomery.

Jonathan Hallett,
James McIntyre,
John Seaber,
Alexander Sheldon,
David I. Zelly.

New York.

Philip I. Aroulartus,
John Bingham,
George Clinton, Jr.,
Thomas Farnar,
William Few,
William W. Gilbert,
Henry Rutgers,
Peter A. Schenck,
Solomon Townsend.

Oneida.

George Brayton,
Joseph Jennings,
Joseph Kirkland,
Benjamin Wright.¹

Onondaga.

John Ballard,
Wm. I. Vredenburgh.

Orange.

John Barber,
Joshua Brown,
John Hathorn,
John Tuthill.

Otsego.

Gurdon Huntington,
William Lathrop,
Luke Metcalfe,
Humphrey Palmer.

Queens.

Stephen Carman,
Benjamin Coe,
Henry O. Seaman.

Rensselaer.

Jonathan Burr,
James I. Hogeboom,
Nehemiah King,
Asa Mann,
John Ryan.

Richmond.

John Dunn.

Rockland.

John Cole.

Saratoga.

William Carpenter.

¹ Walker Martin and Benjamin Wright were returned as having received an equal number of votes. Mr. Wright was admitted to his seat by a resolution of November 7, 1804.

Samuel Clark,
Asahel Porter,
David Rogers.

Schoharie.
Harry Becker,
Breegift Patchen.

Seneca.
John Sayre.

Steuben.
John Wilson.

Suffolk.
Israel Carl,
Jonathan Dayton,
Jared Landon.

Tioga.
John Miller.

Ulster.
Lucas Elmendorf,
Henry Reynolds,
James Ross,
Selah Tuthill.

Washington.
Isaac Harlow,
Jason Kellogg,
William Livingston,
John McLean,
Solomon Smith,
James Starbuck.

Westchester.
Abijah Gilbert,
Abraham Odell,
Caleb Tompkins,
Joseph Travis.

Saratoga.
John Cramer,
John McClelland,
Jesse Mott,
Asahel Porter.

Schoharie.
Henry Bellinger,
Henry Shafer.

Seneca.
Cornelius Humfrey.

Steuben.
John Watson.

Suffolk.
Israel Call,
David Hodges,
Jared Landon.

Tioga.

John Miller.
Ulster.
Josiah Hasbrouck,
John Lounsbury,
Peter B. Rooks,
Elnathan Sears.

Washington.
Kitchell Bishop,
William Livingston,
John McLean,
Nathaniel Pitcher,
Isaac Sargent,
Daniel Shephard.

Westchester.
Joel Frost,
Philip Honeywell,
Ezra Lockwood,
Caleb Tompkins.

Twenty-ninth Session.

1806—January 28 to April 7.

Speaker—Alexander Sheldon.
Clerk—Solomon Southwick.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
David Burhans,
Asa Colvard,
Adam Deltz, Jr.,
Stephen Lush,
Joseph Shurtleff,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Cayuga.
John Grover, Jr.,
Amos Rathbun.

Chenango.
Benjamin Jones,
Jonathan Morgan,
Samuel Payne,
Sylvanus Smalley.

Clinton.
William Balley.

Columbia.
Moncreaf Livingston,
Peter Silvester,
Wm. W. Van Ness,
Jason Warner.

Delaware.
Anthony Marvinne,
Gabriel North.

Dutchess.
Barnabas Carver,
Joseph C. Feid,
Benjamin Herrick,
Abraham H. Schenck,
Jno. Van Benthuyssen,
William D. Williams,
Veniah Wooley.

Essex.
Theodorus Ross.

Genesee and Ontario.
Daniel W. Lewis,
Ezra Patterson,
Alexander Rea.

Greene.
John Ely,
James Thompson.

Herkimer.
Eldad Corbet,
George Widrig,
Samuel Wright.

*Jefferson, Lewis and
St. Lawrence.*
Henry Coffeen.

Kings.
John Hicks.

Montgomery.
John Herkumer,
Samuel Jackson,
James McIntyre,
Alexander Sheldon,
Joseph Waggoner.

New York.
Francis Cooper,
Clarkson Crolius,
Benjamin Ferris,
William W. Gilbert,
Richard Riker,
Samuel Russell,
Peter A. Schenck,
Arthur Smith,
James Warner.

Oneida.
George Brayon,
Thomas Hart,
Joseph Jennings.

Onondaga.
Jasper Hopper,
Wm. I. Vredenburgh.

Orange.
William Crist,
David Dill,
Andrew McCord,
John Wood.

Otsego.
Daniel Hawks,
Gurdon Huntington,
Luther Rich,
Rufus Steere.

Queens.
Benjamin Coe,
Henry O. Seaman,
John W. Seaman.

Rensselaer.
Jonathan Niles,
William W. Reynolds,
John Ryan,
Nicholas Staats,
Jacob Yates.

Rhmond.
John Dunn.

Roiland.
John Haring.

Thirtieth Session.

1807—January 27 to April 7.

Speaker—Andrew McCord.
Clerk—Gerrit Y. Lansing.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
David Bogardus,
Asa Colvard,
Johan Jost Deltz,
Daniel Hale,
Joseph Shurtleff,
Jacob Voeder.

*Allegheny, Genesee and
Ontario.*
Alexander Rea,
Philetus Swift,
Asahel Warner.

Brooms and Tioga.
John Miller.

Cayuga.
John Grover, Jr.,
Amos Rathbun.

Chenango.
Obadiah German,
Joseph Simonds.

Clinton.
Nathaniel Z. Platt.

Columbia.
Elisha Gilbert, Jr.,
Peter Sharp,
Waius Stebbins,
Anson Pratt.

Delaware.
John T. More,
Joshua Pine.

Dutchess.
John Haight,
Aaron Hazen,
Theron Rudd,
John Storm.

Tobias L. Stoutenb'gh,
Martin E. Winchel,
Veniah Wooley.

Essex.
Stephen Cuyler.

Greene.
Samuel Haight,
James Thompson.

Herkimer.
John Kennedy,
George Widrig,
Samuel Wright.

*Jefferson, Lewis and
St. Lawrence.*
Moss Kent.

Kings.
John Hicks.

Madison.
Erastus Cleveland,
Sylvanus Smalley.

Montgomery.
Lawrence Gros,
James Lansing,
Alexander Sheldon,
William Van Ollinda,
Harmnan A. Vedder.

New York.
John Bingham,
Francis Cooper,
Clarkson Crolius,
Benjamin Ferris,
William W. Gilbert,
Henry Rutgers,
Samuel Russell,
Arthur Smith,
James Warner.

Oneida.
George Brayton,
Uri Doolittle,
Charles Z. Platt.

Onondaga.
Ozias Burr,
Squire Manro.

Orange.
William Crist,
Andrew McCord,
Abraham Schultz,
John Wood.

Otsego.
Thomas Brooka,
Gordon Huntington,
Robert Roseboom,
Henry Scott.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
William Mott,
John W. Seaman.

Rensselaer.
Gilbert Eddy,
Asa Mann,
Wm. W. Reynolds,
Robert Woodworth,
Adam Yates.

Richmond.
David Mersereau.

Rockland.
Samuel G. Verbryck.

Saratoga.
Chauncey Belding,
Gideon Goodrich,
Jesse Mott,
David Rogers.

Schoharie.
Henry Shafer,
Peter Swart, Jr.

Seneca.
Cornelius Humfrey.

Steuben.
John Wilson.

Suffolk.
Israel Carlil.

David Hedge,
David Warner.

Ulster.
John Onklin,
Jacob Marius Groen,
Jacob Rea,
Peter B. Roosa.

Washington.
Kitchell Bishop,
Peleg Bragg,
John Gray,
James Hill,
Jason Kellogg,
William Robands.

Westchester.
Benjamin Barker,
Benjamin Isaacs,
Seth Marvin,
Abraham Odell.

Thirty-first Session.
1808—January 28 to April 11.

Speaker—Alexander Sheldon.

Clerk—Daniel Rodman.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Robert Donnelly.

Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
John Brown,
Johan Jost Deits,
Jonathan Jenkins,
Stephen Van Rensse-
laer,
Abraham Van Vechten,
Jacob Veeder.

*Allegany, Genesee and
Ontario.*

Amos Hall,¹
William Rumsey,²
Philetus Swift,
Asahel Warner, Jr.

Brooms and Tioga.
Emanuel Coryell.

Cayuga.
Elijah Price,
Richard Townley.

Chenango.
Peter Betts,
Obadiah German.

Clinton.
Elisha Arnold.

Columbia.
Thomas Br dhead,
J. Rutsen Van Rensse-
laer,
Jason Warner,
Elisha Williams.

Delaware.
John T. More,
Gabriel North.

Dutchess.
Albro Akin,
Devoue Bailey,
George Casey,
Cyrenus Crosby,
John Haight,
Tobias L. Stoutenb'rg
Martin E. Winchel.

Essex.
Benjamin Pond.

Greene.
Conradt T. Houghta-
ling,
Perez Steel.

Herkimer.
Aaron Budlong,
John M. Petrie,
Westel Willoughby, Jr.

*Jefferson, Lewis and
St. Lawrence.*
Lewis Graves.

Kings.
John Hicks.

Madison.
John W. Bukley,
Sylvanus Smalley.

Montgomery.
Henry Fonda,
Peter C. Fox,
Lawrence Gros,
Alexander Sheldon,
Harmanus A. Vedder.

New York.
Francis Cooper,
Thomas Farmar,
Benjamin Ferris,
William W. Gilbert,
Sylvanus Miller,
Henry Rutgers,
Solomon Townsend,
James Warner.

Oneida.
Thomas R. Gold,
Henry McNeil,
Benjamin Wright.

Onondaga.
Joshua Forman,
John McWhorter.

Orange.
William Ross,
Reiah Strong,
Henry Tucker,
James W. Wilkin.

Otsego.
Lemuel Pitch,
Gurdon Huntington,
Robert Roseboom,
Henry Scott.

Queens.
Jacobus Montfoort,
Henry O. Seaman,
John W. Seaman.

Rensselaer.

James L. Hogeboom,
Ebenezer Jones,
Adam Yates,
Jacob Yates.

Richmond.
David Mersereau.

Rockland.
Samuel G. Verbryck.

Saratoga.
Chauncey Belding,
Salmon Child,
John McClelland,
Jesse Mott.

Schoharie.
Henry Shafer,
Peter Swart, Jr.

Seneca.
John Sayre
Steuben.
George Hornell.

Suffolk.

Israel Carlil,
Jonathan Dayton,
Thomas S. Lester.

Ulster.
A. Ten Eyck De Witt,
Conrad Ed. Klen-
dorf,

Isaac LeFever,
Cornelius Louw.

Washington.
Kitchell Bishop,
Thomas Cornell,
Lyman Hall,
James Hill,
Henry Matteson,
Gideon Taft.

Westches'er.
Benjamin Ferris,
Joel Frost,
Abraham Miller,
Ozias Osborn.

Thirty-second Session.

1808—November 1 to 8.

1809—January 17 to March 30.

Speaker—James W. Wilkin.

Clerk—Daniel Rodman.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Donnelly.

Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
John Brown,
John H. Burhaus,
Johan Jost Deits,
Jonathan Jenkins,
Stephen Van Rensse-
laer,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Brooms.
Elezzer Dana.

Cayuga.
Henry Bloom,
Ebenezer Hewitt,
Charles Kellogg.

Chenango.
Samuel Campbell,
Obadiah German,
Ebenezer Wakley.

Clinton and Franklin.
Kinner Newcomb.

Columbia.
James Hyatt,
Moucrief Livingston,
Galus Stebbins,
J. Ruten Van Rensse-
laer

Delaware.
Daniel Fuller,
David St. John.

Dutchess.
Samuel A. Barker,
George Bloom,
Derick A. Brickerhoff,
Ebenezer Haight,
Benajah Thompson,
Jesse Thompson.

Essex.
Benjamin Pond.

Greene.
William Rumsey.

Greene.
James Gale,
Eliakin Reed.

Herkimer.
Aaron Budlong,
John M. Petrie,
Westel Willoughby, Jr.

Jefferson.
David I. Andrus,
Corlis Hinds.

Kings.
Jeremiah Johnson.

Lewis.
Judah Barnes.

Madison.
Oliver Brown,
John W. Bukley,
Daniel Van Horne.

Montgomery.
Daniel Cady,
John Fay,
John Green,
Richard Van Horne,
David I. Zelly.

New York.
John P. Anthony,
Joseph Constant,
Francis Cooner,
James Fairlie,
Thomas Farmar,
Frederick Jenkins,
Caleb Fell,
Nathan Sanford,
Arthur Smith,
Solomon Townsend,
Beekman M Van Buren

Nagara.
Archibald S. Clarke.

Oneida.
Joel Bristol,
James Dean, Sr.,
David Ostrom,
John Storrs,
Benjamin Wright.

Onondaga.
Jacobus Dupuy.

¹ Returned as elected; resigned in favor of Rumsey.

² In place of Hall, resigned.

Asabel Minor, Barnet Mooney.	<i>Saratoga.</i> Nehemiah Candee, Palmon Child, David Rogers, D. L. Van Antwerp.	<i>Montgomery.</i> James Allen, Daniel Cady, John Green, Richard Van Horne, David I. Zedly.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> Timothy Leonard, Henry Platt, Corn. I. Schermerhorn, Jeremiah Schuyler.
<i>Ontario.</i> Micah Brooks, Samuel Lawrence, Richard Leech, Hugh McNair, William Rogers.	<i>Schoharie.</i> John Ingold, Jr., John Rice.	<i>New York.</i> John P. Anthony, Abraham E. Brouwer, Thomas Farmer, Adrian Hegeman, Samuel L. Mitchell, Caleb Pell, Ichabod Prall, Samuel Tooker, Solomon Townsend, Beekman W. VanBuren, Augustus Wright.	<i>Richmond.</i> Richard Connor.
<i>Orange.</i> Anthony Davis, David Dill, William Ross, James W. Wilkin.	<i>Seneca.</i> James McCall.		<i>Rockland.</i> Peter S. Van Orden. <i>St. Lawrence.</i> Roswell Hopkins.
<i>Otsego.</i> Haviland Chase, Roger Kinne, Martin Luce, Henry Scott.	<i>Steuben and Allegany.</i> Henry A. Townsend.		<i>Saratoga.</i> Joel Lee, Samuel Lewis, Daniel L. Van Antwerp, Calvin Wheeler.
<i>Queens.</i> Stephen Carman, Daniel Kissam, William Townsend.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Mills Phillips, Abraham Rose, Daniel T. Terry.	<i>Niagara.</i> Archibald S. Clarke.	<i>Schenectady.</i> Henry Gies, William North.
<i>Rensselaer.</i> Derick Lane, Henry Platt, O. I. Schermerhorn, Israel Shepard.	<i>Tyoga.</i> Emanuel Coryell.	<i>Ontida.</i> Levi Carpenter, Jr., Samuel Chandler, John Humaston, David Ostrom, John Storrs.	<i>Schoharie.</i> John Ingold, John Rice.
<i>Richmond.</i> David Carsereau.	<i>Ulster.</i> Joshua Dumond, Peter Lefevre, Cornelius Louw, William Swart.	<i>Onondaga.</i> Jacobus Dupuy, Barnet Mooney.	<i>Seneca.</i> Oliver C. Comstock.
<i>Rockland.</i> Samuel G. Verobryck.	<i>Washington.</i> Kitchell Bishop, James Hill, Alexander Livingston, Roger Skinner, Reuben Whallon.	<i>Ontario.</i> Valentine Brother, Israel Chapin, Daniel Dorsey, William Markham, Gideon Pitts.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Abraham Rose, John Rose, Tredwell Scudder.
<i>St. Lawrence.</i> Alexander Richards.	<i>Westchester.</i> William Barker, Abraham Odell, Samuel Youngs.		<i>Sullivan and Ulster.</i> Benjamin Biever, John Conklin, Abraham Hardenburgh, Abraham Hasbrouck.
Thirty-third Session.			
1810 — January 30 to April 6.			
<i>Speaker</i> — William North.			
<i>Clerk</i> — James Van Ingen.			
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> — Thomas Donnelly.			
<i>Doorkeeper</i> — Benjamin Whipple.			
<i>Albany.</i> John Colvin, Abel French, S. Van Rensselaer, Abraham Van Vechten.	<i>Dutchess.</i> David Brooks, Lemuel Clift, Koert Dubois, Ebenezer Haight, Alexander Neely, Isaac Van Wyck.	<i>Orange.</i> James Finch, Jr., Joseph Morrell, John Nicholson, Selah Strong.	<i>Tyoga.</i> Emanuel Coryell.
<i>Allegany and Steuben.</i> John Knox.	<i>Essex.</i> Benjamin Pond.	<i>Otsego.</i> Joseph Byrnes, Erastus Crafts, Abel De Forest, Benjamin Gilbert.	<i>Washington.</i> Kitchell Bishop, John Gale, Jason Kellogg, William Livingston, Roger Skinner.
<i>Broome.</i> James Rumpelly.	<i>Genesee.</i> Chauncy Loomis.	<i>Queens.</i> Stephen Carman, Daniel Kissam, William Townsend.	<i>Westchester.</i> William Barker, Abraham Odell, Samuel Youngs.
<i>Cayuga.</i> Henry Bloom, Stephen Close, Charles Kellogg.	<i>Greens.</i> Benjamin Chapman, Ira Day.		
<i>Chenango.</i> Nathaniel Locke, John Noyes, Ebenezer Wakley.	<i>Herkimer.</i> Christ. P. Bellinger, Rudolph Dsvendorf, Thomas Manly.	<i>Clinton and Franklin.</i> Gates Hoyt, 1	
<i>Clinton and Franklin.</i> Gates Hoyt.	<i>Jefferson.</i> Ethel Bronson, Moss Kent.	<i>Albany.</i> Asa Colvard, David Delong, Johan Joet Deltz, Abraham VanVechten.	
<i>Columbia.</i> Thomas P. Grosvenor, Henry W. Livingston, William Lusk, Anson Pratt.	<i>Kings.</i> Jeremiah Johnson.	<i>Allegany and Steuben.</i> John Knox.	<i>Columbia.</i> Thomas P. Grosvenor, Augustus Tremain, James Vanderpoel, J. E. VanRensselaer.
<i>Cortland.</i> Ephraim Fish.	<i>Lewis.</i> Lewis Graves.	<i>Broome.</i> (No returns)	<i>Cortland.</i> Billy Trowbridge.
<i>Delaware.</i> John T. More, Elias Osborne.	<i>Madison.</i> John W. Bulkley, Amos B. Fulker, Daniel Van Horne.	<i>Cayuga.</i> Stephen Close, Eliha Durkee, Ebenezer Hewitt.	<i>Delaware.</i> David Fuller, David St. John.
		<i>Chenango.</i> Peter Betts,	

Dutchess. 1
 Samuel A. Barker,
 Lemuel Clift,
 Koert Dubois,
 Alexander Neely,
 Shadrach Sherman,
 Isaac Van Wyck.

Essex.
 Delevan Delance, Jr.

Genesee.
 Chauncey Loomis.

Greene.
 William Beach,
 Jonas Bronk.

Herkimer.
 Chris. P. Bellinger,
 Robert Burch,
 Hosea Nelson.

Jefferson.
 Corlis Hinds,³
 William Hunter.³

Kings.
 John C. Vanderveer.

Lewis.
 Nathaniel Merriam.

Madison.
 John W. Bulkley,
 Henry Clark, Jr.,
 Zebulon Douglass.

Montgomery.
 Daniel Cady,
 Jacob Eacker,
 Daniel Hurlbut,
 James McIntyre,
 George H. Nellis.

New York.
 Robert Bogardus,
 Thomas Carpenter,
 Thomas Farmer,
 John Gelston,
 Samuel Lawrence,
 Jonas Mapes,
 Thomas R. Mercetin,
 Nathan Sanford,
 Isaac Sebring,
 Solomon Townsend,⁴
 John Vanderbilt, Jr.

Niagara.
 Archibald S. Clarke.

Oneida.
 Isaac Brayton,
 George Doollittle,
 George Huntington,
 Henry McNeil,
 John Storrs.

Onondaga.
 Robert Earll,
 Jasper Hopper.

Ontario.
 Septimus Evans,
 Reuben Hart,
 Hugh McNair,

Stephen Phelps,
 Asahel Warner.

Orange.
 John Blake, Jr.,
 Anthony Davis,
 Seth Marvin,
 William Boss.

Otsego.
 Daniel Hawks,
 Isaac Hayes,
 Elijah H. Metcalf,
 Robert Roseboom.

Queens.
 Stephen Carman,
 Daniel Kissam,
 William Townsend.

Rensselaer.
 William M. Bliss,
 Daniel Hull, Jr.,
 C. I. Scherm-rhorn,
 Cornell's Van Vechten.

Richmond.
 James Guyon.⁵

Rockland.
 Peter S. Van Orden.

St. Lawrence.
 Roswell Hopkins.

Saratoga.
 John Cramer,
 Jesse Mott,
 Jeremy Rockwell,
 David Rogers.

Schenectady.
 James Boyd,
 John Young.

Schoharie.
 Henry Ecker,
 Henry Hager.

Seneca.
 Robert S. Rose.

Suffolk.
 Jonathan S. Conklin,
 Thomas S. Lester,
 Tredwell Scudder.

Sullivan and Ulster.
 John Conklin,
 Samuel Hawkins,
 John Lounsbury,
 Nehemiah L. Smith.

Tioga.
 Thomas Floyd.

Washington.
 John Baker,
 John Richards,
 Isaac Sargent,
 Reuben Whallon,
 David Woods.

Westchester.
 Darius Crosby,
 Abraham Miller,
 Jacob Odell.

Thirty-fifth Session.

1813 — Jan. 28 to March 27; May 21 to June 19.

Speaker — Alexander Sheldon.
Clerk — Samuel North.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper — Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
 Asa Colvard,
 Jesse Taylor,
 Abraham Van Vechten,
 John G. Van Zandt.

Allegheny and Steuben.
 Jacob Teepie.

Broome.
 Chauncey Hyde.

Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara.
 Ebenezer Walden.

Cayuga.
 Stephen Ciose,
 Humphrey Howland,
 Thomas Ludlow.

Chenango.
 Samuel Campbell,
 Sias Holmes,
 Denison Randall.

Clinton and Franklin.
 Gates Holt.

Columbia.
 Thomas Brothead,
 Thomas P. Grosvenor,
 Timothy Oakley,
 J. Rutsen Van Rensselaer.

Cortland.
 Billy Trowbridge.

Delaware.
 Daniel H. Burr,
 Isaac Ogden.

Dutchess.
 Joseph Arnold,
 Cyrus Benjamin,
 Isaac Bryan,
 Henry Dodge,
 John Warren,
 Robert Weeks.

Essex.
 Delevan Delance, Jr.

Genesee.
 Zacheus Colby.

Greene.
 John Ely,
 Simon Sayre.

Herkimer.
 Robert Burch,
 Rudolph I. Shoemaker,
 Samuel Woodworth.

Jefferson.
 David I. Andrus,
 John Durker.

Kings.
 John C. Vanderveer,

Lewis.
 William Parrow.

Madison.
 Bennet Bicknell,
 Nathaniel Cole,
 Samuel H. Coon.

Montgomery.
 John Fay,
 Daniel Hurlbut,
 Archibald McIntyre,
 George H. Nellis,
 Alexander Sheldon.

New York.
 Thomas Carpenter,
 Isaac S. Douglass,
 James Heard,
 Samuel Jones, Jr.,
 Jacob Lottillard,
 Thomas R. Mercetin,
 Peter W. Radcliff,
 Abraham Russell,
 Isaac Sebring,
 James Smith,
 James Tylee.

Niagara.
 Ebenezer Walden.

Oneida.
 Isaac Brayton,
 Joel Bristol,
 Erastus Iark,
 George Huntington,
 John Storrs.

Onondaga.
 Barnet Mooney,
 Jonathan Stanley, Jr.

Ontario.
 Nathaniel Allen,
 Valentine Brother,
 David Sutherland,
 Joshua Vanfleet,
 Ezra Waite.

Orange.
 John Gasberie,⁶
 Peter Herbert,
 Seth Marvin,
 William Ross.

Otsego.
 Daniel Hawks,
 Isaac Hayes,
 Elijah H. Metcalf,
 Robert Roseboom.

Queens.
 Stephen Arman,
 John Fleet,
 Daniel Kissam.

Rensselaer.
 George Gardner,
 Stephen Gregory,
 Abraham L. Vield,
 Stephen Warren.

Richmond.
 James Guyon.

Rockland.
 Peter S. Van Orden.

St. Lawrence.
 Roswell Hopkins.

Saratoga.
 Joel Keeler,
 Zebulon Mott,
 Avery Starkweather,
 John W. Taylor.

Schenectady.
 James Boyd,
 John Young.

Schoharie.
 Henry Hager,
 John Redington.

Seneca.
 Oliver C. Comstock.

Steuben.
 Jacob Teepie.

Suffolk.
 Usher H. Moore,

1 Contested by Joseph C. Field and five others.
 2 Succeeded Hinds February 4.
 3 Contested by Richard Connor.

2 Till February 4.
 4 Died March 27, 1811.
 5 Died March 8, 1812.

Nathaniel Potter,
Abraham Rose.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Jacob Coddington,
Ab'm I. Hardenburgh,
Henry Jansen,
Elnathan Sears.

Tioga.
Henry Wells.

Thirty-sixth Session.

1812—November 8 to 11.
1813—January 12 to April 13.

Speaker—Jacob Rutgers Van Rensselaer.
Clerk—James Van Ingen.
Serg ant-at-Arms—Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
David Bogardus,
John Gibbons,
Elishama Janss,
Abra'm Van Vechten.

Allegany and Steuben.
Jacob Teeple.

Brooms.
Chauncey Hyde.

Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara.
Jonas Williams.

Cayuga.
William C. Bennett,
Thomas Ludlow,
William Satterlee.

Chenango.
Nathaniel Medbury,¹
Ebeneser Wakley,
Thornton Wasson.

Clinton and Franklin.
Allen R. Moore.

Columbia.
Aaron Olmsted,²
Alan Sheldon,
Jacob R. Van Renss'l',
Elisha Williams.

Cortland.
Billy Trowbridge.

Delaware.
Robert Clark,
Andrew Craig, Jr.

Dutchess.
Joseph Arnold,
John Beadle,
Cyrus Benjamin,
Isaac Bryan,
Henry Dodge,
John Warren.

Essex.
Manoah Miller.

Genesee.
James Ganson.

Greene.
John Adams,
Perez Steel.

Herkimer.
John Graves,
Hoses Neilson,
Rudolph I. Shoemaker.

Jefferson.
Clark Allen,
Egbert Ten Eyck.

Washington.
Lyman Hall,
James Hill,
John Kirtland,
Alexander Livingston,
Halsey Rogers.

Westchester.
Darius Crosby,
Abraham Miller,
Jacob Odell.

Kings.
John C. Vanderveer.
Lewis.
Levi Collins.

Madison.
Walter Beecher,
John D. Henry,
Jonathan Olmsted.

Montgomery.
Josiah Bartlett,³
Daniel Cady,
Daniel McVean,
Simon Mayble,
Richard Van Horne.

New York.
Thomas Carpenter,
Jameson Cox,
Isaac S. Douglass,
Richard Hatfield, Jr.,
William Henderson,
Josiah Ogden Hoffman,
Samuel Jones, Jr.,
Jacob Lovillard,
Abraham Russell,
Isaac Sebring,
James Smith.

Oneida.
Josiah Bacon,
Erasmus Clark,
George Huntington,
John Lay,
Nathan Townsend.

Onondaga.
Moses Nash,
Isaac Smith.

Ontario.
Abraham Dox,
Gilbert Howell,
Hugh McNair,
David Sutherland,
Asahel Warner.

Orange.
John Blake, Jr.,
David Dill,
William Ross,
John Wheeler.

Otsego.
Erasmus Crafts,
Abel De Forest,
Samuel Griffin,
James Hyde.

Queens.
Stephen Garman,
John Fleet,
Daniel Kissam.

Rensselaer.
David Allen,

James H. Ball,
John Carpenter, Jr.,
John Stevens.

Richmond.
James Guyon, Jr.

Rockland.
Peter S. Van Orden.

St. Lawrence.
Roswell Hopkins.

Saratoga.
Caleb Hoopes,
John Prior,
John W. Taylor,
Calvin Wheeler.

Schoharie.
Heman Hickok,
Peter A. Hilton.

Schenectady.
Alexander Combs,
Joseph Shurtieff.

Thirty-seventh Session.

1814—January 25 to April 15.

Speaker—James Emott.
Clerk—James Van Ingen.
Sergeant-at-Arms—David Olmstead.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
Harmanus Blecker,
Johan Jost Deits,
Moses Smith,
John L. Winne.
Allegany and Steuben.
Daniel Ruger.

Brooms.
John H. Avery.
Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara.
Jonas Williams.

Cayuga.
William C. Bennett,
Slias Bowker,
William Satterlee.

Chenango.
James Houghtelling,
John Noyes,
Jascall Ranford.

Clinton and Franklin.
Allen R. Moore.

Columbia.
Henry E. Rockefeller,
John L. Van Alen, Jr.,
J. R. Van Rensselaer,
Elisha Williams.

Cortland.
William Mallory.

Delaware.
John T. More,
Isaac Ogden.

Dutchess.
William A. Duer,
James Emott,
Samuel Mott,
Joseph Potter,
Jesse Thompson.

Essex.
Levi Thompson.

Seneca.
James McCall.

Suffolk.
Henry Rhodes,
Caleb Smith,
Benj. F. Thompson.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Jacob Coddington,
Ab'm I. Hardenburgh,
Henry Jansen,
Elnathan Sears.

Tioga.
Jabes Beers.

Washington.
Jacob Beebe,
Jason Kellogg,
Francis McLean,
Ebeneser Russell,
Melancton Wheeler.

Westchester.
William Barker,
Abraham Miller.

Genesee.
James Ganson.

Greene.
William Fraser,
Abraham Van Dyck.

Herkimer.
Chris. P. Bellinger,
Jonas Cleland,
Aaron Hackley, Jr.

Jefferson.
Clark Allen,
Ethel Bronson.

Kings.
Jeremiah Lott.

Lewis.
Chillus Doty.

Madison.
Stephen F. Blackstone,
Elisha Carrington,
A. D. Van Horne.

Montgomery.
Samuel A. Gilbert,
James Knox,
Gabriel Manny,
Sylvester Wilcox,
Andrew Zabriskie.

New York.
James B. Coles,
Isaac S. Douglass,
Gabriel Furman,
Richard Hatfield,
Samuel Jones, Jr.,
Charles King,
Elisha W. King,
David B. Ogden,
James Palmer,
Abraham Russell,
James Smith.

Oneida.
Isaac Brayton,
Laurens Hull,
James Lynch.

¹ Died February 2, 1813.

² Death announced January 27, 1813.

³ Death announced January 29, 1813.

Henry McNeil,
Theodore Sill.

Onondaga.
Barnet Mooney,
Moses Nash.

Ontario.
Hugh McNair,
Stephen Phelps,
David Sutherland,
Joshua Vanfleet,
Asahel Warner.

Orange.
William Ross,
Joshua Sayre,
Benjamin Strong,
Benjamin Webb.

Otego.
Krastus Crafts,
Abel De Forest,
Samuel Griffin,
James Hyde.

Putnam.
Jothus Barnum, Jr.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
John Fleet,
Daniel Kissam.

Rensselaer.
William Bradley,
Burton Hammond,
Bethel Mather,
Barent Van Vleck.

Richmond.
James Guyon, Jr.

Rockland.
Peter S. Van Orden.

Thirty-eighth Session.

1814 — September 26 to October 24.
1815 — January 31 to April 18.

Speaker — Samuel Young.
Clerk — Aaron Clark.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper — Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
Harmanns Bleecker,
Sylvester Ford,
Jesse Tyler,
John D. Winne.

Alleghany and Steuben.
Daniel Cruger.

Broome.
Asa Leonard.

*Cattaraugus, Chau-
taugus and Niagara.*
Joseph McClure.

Cayuga.
John H. Beach,
Silas Bowker,
Barnabas Smith.

Chenango.
John Guthrie,
Thompson Mead,
Robert Monell.

Clinton and Franklin.
Robert Platt.

Columbia.
Henry Livingston,

St. Lawrence.
Louis Hasbrouck.

Saratoga.
Nicholas W. Angle,
John Dunning,
Avery Starkweather,
Samuel Young.

Schenectady.
Abraham Van Ingen,
Lawrence Vrooman.

Schoharie.
William C. Bouck,
William Deits.

Seneca.
James McCall.

Suffolk.
Jonathan S. Conklin,
Thomas S. Lester,
Nathaniel Potter.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Oenrad Evier,
Daniel Clark,
John Kiersted,
Green Miller.

Tioga.
Caleb Baker.

*Washington and
Warren.*

Paul Denis,
Samuel Gordon,
John Richards, 1
John Savage,
Charles Starbuck,
John White 2

Westchester.
Will iam Barker,
Abraham Miller,
Richard V. Morris.

Jefferson.
Ethel Bronson.

Kings.
Tunis Schenck.

Levitt.
Ela Collins.

Madison.
David Beecher,
Winsor Coman,
John Mattison.

Montgomery.
Solomon Diefendorf,
John Eisenlord,
Alexander St. John,
John Shuler,
Alvah Southworth.

New York.
Charles Baldwin,
Francis Cooper,
Jacob Drake,
Ogden Edwards,
Isaac Pierson,
Peter Sharpe,
Joseph Smith,
Peter Stagg,
Samuel Torbert,
George Warner,
Augustus Wright.

Oneida.
Theodore Sill,
John Lay,
James Lynch,
Rufus Pettibone,
John Storrs.

Onondaga.
Hezekiah L. Granger,
James Porter.

Ontario.
Peter Allen,
John Frice,
James Roseburgh,
Ira Selby,
David Sutherland.

Orange.
Hezekiah Belknap,
Edward Ely,
James Finch, Jr.,
Benjamin Woodward.

Otego.
Nathaniel Fenton,
Lemuel Fitch,
Arunah Metcalf,
Robert Roseboom.

Putnam.
David Knapp.

Thirty-ninth Session.

1816 — January 30 to April 17.

Speaker — Daniel Cruger.
Clerk — Aaron Clark.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper — Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
Michael Freiligh,
John I. Ostrander,
John Schoolcraft,
Jesse Smith.

Alleghany and Steuben.
Daniel Cruger,
Timothy H. Porter.

Broome.
Mason Whiting.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
Daniel Kissam,
Solomon Wooden.

Rensselaer.
David Allen,
Henry A. Lake,
Jacob A. Ten Eyck,
Zebulon Scriven.

Richmond.
Jesse Oakley.

Rockland.
Peter S. Van O. den.
St. Lawrence.
David A. Ogden.

Saratoga.
Benjamin Cowles,
Howel Gardner,
Richard Ketchum,
Samuel Young.

Schenectady.
Ezekiel Sexton,
John Victory.

Schoharie.
William C. Bouck,
William Deits.

Seneca.
David Woodcock.

Suffolk.
John P. Osborn,
Tredwell Soudder,
John Wells.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Weasel Brodhead,
Darius Martin,
David Staples,
Thomas Van Geasbeek,

Tioga.
Caleb Baker.

*Washington and
Warren.*

John Gale,
Henry Matteson,
Nathaniel Pitcher,
John Richards,
Isaac Sargent.

Westchester.
Benjamin Issacs,
Peter J. Munro,
William Requa.

*Cattaraugus, Chau-
taugus and Nia-
gara.*

Daniel McCleary,
Elias Osborn.

Cayuga.
John H. Beach,
John Brown, Jr.,
John McFadden,
Barnabas Smith.

Chenango.
Thomas Brown,

William Munro, Russel Waters.	Elijah Miles, Nathan Williams.	John Beld, David Russell, James Stevenson, Roswell Weston.	<i>Westchester.</i> Benjamin Isaacs, Abraham Miller, William Requa.
<i>Clinton and Franklin.</i> Benjamin Mooers.	<i>Ontario.</i> Peter Allen, 1 Israel Chapin, Jonathan Child, Henry Fellows, 3 Myron Holley, Alexander Kelsey, Thomas Lee, Roger Sprague.	Fortieth Session. 1816 — November 5 to 18. 1817 — January 14 to April 15.	
<i>Columbia.</i> Henry Livingston, James Vanderpoel, J. R. Van Benschelaeer, John Whiting.		<i>Speaker</i> — David Woods. <i>Clerk</i> — Aaron Clark.	
<i>Cortland.</i> Joshua Ballard.	<i>Orange.</i> James Burt, David Dill, Nathaniel P. Hill, Selah Strong.	<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> — Thomas Donnelly. <i>Doorkeeper</i> — Benjamin Whipple.	
<i>Delaware.</i> William Dewey, Henry Leavenworth.		<i>Albany.</i> John H. Burhans, John I. Ostrander, Gideon Tabor, Rufus Watson.	<i>Kings.</i> (No returns.) <i>Lewis.</i> Chilfus Doty.
<i>Dutchess.</i> William A. Duer, Zachariah Hoffman, Thomas J. Oakley, Isaac Smith, John B. Van Wyck.	<i>Oswego.</i> William Campbell, Silas Crippen, 3 Isaac Hayes, Oliver Judd, 3 Arunah Metcalf, 3	<i>Allegany and Steuben.</i> Timothy H. Porter, William B. Rochester.	<i>Madison.</i> James B. Eldridge, Moses Maynard, Jonathan Olmsted.
<i>Essex.</i> Reuben Sanford.	<i>Putnam.</i> Henry B. Lee.	<i>Brooms.</i> Joshua Whitney.	<i>Montgomery.</i> Benedict Arnold, Henry Fonda, Henry Gros, Samuel Jackson, Isaac Sears.
<i>Genesee.</i> James Ganson, Elihur Webster, John Wilson.	<i>Queens.</i> Stephen Carman, William Jones, Daniel Kissam.	<i>Cattaraugus, Chau- teague and Niagara.</i> Jediah Frendergast, Richard Smith.	<i>New York.</i> Clarkson Croluis, Henry Eckford, Cornelius Heeney, John T. Irving, John L. Lawrence, Ass Mann, Samuel B. Romeine, Samuel Russell, Peter Sharpe, Joseph Smith, George Warner.
<i>Greene.</i> James Powers, Jacob Roggen.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> Job Greene, David E. Gregory, H'man Knickerbacker, Samuel I. McChesney, Samuel Millman.	<i>Cayuga.</i> John H. Beach, John Brown, Jr., Rowland Day, John McFadden.	
<i>Herkimer.</i> William D. Ford, Henry Hopkins, John McCombs.	<i>Richmond.</i> Richard Courain.	<i>Chemung.</i> James Houghteling, Samuel A. Smith, Ebenezer Wakley.	
<i>Jefferson.</i> Abel Cole, Amos Stebbins.	<i>Rockland.</i> Cornelius A. Blauvelt.	<i>Clinton and Franklin.</i> Benjamin Mooers.	<i>Oneida.</i> David I. Ambler, Wheeler Barnes, Abram Camp, 4 Martin Hawley, Henry Huntington, 5 Newton Marsh.
<i>Kings.</i> (No returns.)	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> William W. Bowen.	<i>Columbia.</i> Gerrit Cuck, Hezekiah Hulburt, John Pixley, Eliha Williams.	<i>Onondaga.</i> Elijah Miles, James Webb, Ass Wells, Gideon Wilcoxson.
<i>Lewis.</i> Chilfus Doty.	<i>Saratoga.</i> Ass C. Barney, George Cramer, Isaac Gere, William Hamilton.	<i>Corland.</i> John Miller.	<i>Ontario.</i> Peter Allen, Jonathan Child, Byram Green, Osleb Hopkins, Joshua Lee, James Roseburgh, Nathan Whitney.
<i>Madison.</i> Oliver Brown, Nathan Hall, Jr., Eliphalet S. Jackson.	<i>Schenectady.</i> Henry Fryer, H'r'm'us A. Van Slyck	<i>Delaware.</i> Martin Keeler, Asabel E. Paine.	
<i>Montgomery.</i> Nathan Christie, Nathan Kimball, Edmund G. Rawson, Richard Van Horne, William Woodward.	<i>Schoharie.</i> William O' Bouck, Pet r A. Hilton, Thomas Lawyer.	<i>Dutchess.</i> Joel Benton, William A. Duer, James Emott, Nathaniel Pendleton, Abiel Sherman.	
<i>New York.</i> Joseph Bayley, Phillip Braasher, Peter A. Jay, Edward W. Laight, Andrew Morris, James Palmer, Joseph Smith, Thomas C. Taylor, George Warner, Samuel Whittemore, Augustus Wynkoop.	<i>Seneca.</i> Nichol Halsey, Jacob L. Larzelere, William Thompson.	<i>Essex.</i> Reuben Sanford.	
<i>Oneida.</i> Isaac Brayton, Jesse Curtis, James Lynch, Roderick Morrison, Richard Sanger.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Phineas Caril, Abraham Rose, Benj. F. Thompson.	<i>Genesee.</i> James Ganson, Elihur Webster, Isaac Wilson.	<i>Orange.</i> James Faulkner, James Finch, John Hallock, Jr., Elihu Hedges.
<i>Onondaga.</i> Truman Adams, George Hall,	<i>Sullivan and Ulster.</i> Aaron Adams, Green Miller, William Parks, Dirck Westbrook.	<i>Greene.</i> Levi Callender, Justus Squire.	<i>Otsego.</i> Henry Albert, William Campbell, Cyrenus Noble, Humphrey Palmer, Elijah Turner.
	<i>Tioga.</i> Gamaliel H. Barstow.	<i>Herkimer.</i> Abijah Beckwith, William D. Ford, George Rosecrants.	<i>Putnam.</i> Edward Smith, Jr.
	<i>Washington and Warren.</i> Michael Harris,	<i>Jefferson.</i> Abel Cole, Ebenezer Wood.	<i>Queens.</i> Stephen Carman, William Jones, Daniel Kissam.

1 Till February 7. 2 Contested by Allen, who held till February 7. 3 Contested by Francis Henry, Charles Mason and Billings Brown. See Assembly Journal, 39th Session, p. 293. 4 November 6, 1816, in place of Huntington. 5 Till November 9, 1816.

<i>Rensselaer.</i> Daniel Carpenter, John D. Dickinson, Barton Hammond, Henry Platt, Ebenezer W. Walbridge.	<i>Seneca.</i> Archer Green, Jacob L. Larzelere, William Thompson.	Robert R. Hunter, Henry Meigs, John Morse, Isaac Pierson, Peter Sharpe, Samuel Tooker, Michael Ulahoeffter.	<i>Richmond.</i> Richard C. Corson.
<i>Richmond.</i> Richard O. Corson.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Israel Carl, Thomas S. Lester, Abraham Parsons.	<i>Oneida.</i> George Brayton, Henry Huntington, Joseph Kirkland, Nathan Williams, Theor. Woodruffe.	<i>Rockland.</i> Abraham Gurnee.
<i>Rockland.</i> Cornelius A. Blauvelt.	<i>Sullivan and Ulster.</i> Peter A. Cantine, John Conklin, Green Miller, Chris. Tappan, Jr.	<i>Saratoga.</i> John Gibson, Staats Morris, Elisha Powell, Earl Stimson.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> William W. Bowen.
<i>Saratoga.</i> Herman Gansevoort, John Hamilton, Zebulon Mott, John Pettit.	<i>Nioga.</i> Gamaliel H. Barstow.	<i>Schenectady.</i> Dan'l L. Van Antwerp, Simon A. Veeder.	<i>Schoharie.</i> William C. Bouck, George H. Mann, Nathan P. Tyler.
<i>Schenectady.</i> Hermanus Peek, John Victory.	<i>Washington and Warren.</i> William Cook, John Gale, Nathaniel Pitcher, Isaac Sargent, David Woods.	<i>Schoharie.</i> Charles H. Havens, Nathaniel Miller, John P. Osborn.	<i>Seneca.</i> Myndert M. Dox, 3 John Sutton, William Thompson.
<i>Schoharie.</i> Isaac Barber, Peter A. Hilton, Aron Hubbard.	<i>Westchester.</i> Abraham Miller, John Townsend, Ebenezer White, Jr.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Isaac Belknap, Anthony Davis, John McGarrah, William Mulliner.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Charles H. Havens, Nathaniel Miller, John P. Osborn.
Forty-first Session.			
1818—January 27 to April 21.			
<i>Speaker</i> —David Woods.			
<i>Clerk</i> —Aaron Clark.			
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —Caleb Benjamin.			
<i>Doorkeeper</i> —Benjamin Whipple.			
<i>Albany.</i> William A. Duer, James Sackett, Gideon Tabor, Steph. Van Rensselaer.	<i>Andover Pray,</i> Jehiel Sackett, John W. Wheeler.	<i>Essex.</i> John Hoffnagle.	<i>Sullivan and Ulster.</i> William Doll, Levi Jansen, Samuel Smith, David Staples.
<i>Allegany and Steuben.</i> James McCall, William B. Rochester.	<i>Genesee.</i> Gilbert Howell, Abraham Mattison, Isaac Sutherland.	<i>Putnam.</i> William H. Johnston.	<i>Tompkins.</i> Samuel Crittenden, John Sutton.
<i>Broome.</i> John W. Harper.	<i>Greene.</i> John I. Bronk, Jairus Strong.	<i>Queens.</i> Stephen Cayman, William Jones, Daniel Kissam.	<i>Washington & Warren.</i> Duncan Cameron, Jason Kellogg, Alexander Livingston, John McLean, Jr., Isaac Sargent.
<i>Cattaraugus. Chautauque and Niagara.</i> Robert Fleming, Isaac Phelps.	<i>Herkimer.</i> Nichol Roddick, Aaron Hackley, Jr., George Rosecrants.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> Abijah Bush, Andrew Finch, 1 Myndert Groesbeck, Cor. I. Schermerhorn, 3 Munson Smith, Thomas Turner.	<i>Westchester.</i> William Barker, Benjamin Isaacs, William Requa.
<i>Cayuga.</i> William Clark, 2d Thatcher I. Ferris, Isaac Smith.	<i>Jefferson.</i> Abel Cole, Horatio Orvis.	Forty-second Session.	
<i>Chenango.</i> Tilly Lynde, Perez Randall, Simon G. Throop.	<i>Kings.</i> Cornelius Van Cleaf.	1819—January 5 to April 18.	
<i>Clinton and Franklin.</i> Gates Holt.	<i>Lewis.</i> Levi Hart.	<i>Speaker</i> —Obadiah German.	
<i>Columbia.</i> Thomas Bay, Benjamin Hilton, Walter Patterson, Peter Van Vleck.	<i>Madison.</i> Thomas Greenly, James Nye, David Woods.	<i>Clerk</i> —Aaron Clark.	
<i>Cortland.</i> Samuel G. Hathaway.	<i>Montgomery.</i> Ezekiel Belding, Samuel Jackson, Henry Lyker, Jacob Shew, Barent H. Vrooman.	<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —Caleb Benjamin.	
<i>Delaware.</i> William Beach, Erastus Root.	<i>New York.</i> Cadwallader D. Colden, Clarkson Crolius, Ogden Edwards, Cornellus Heenev.	<i>Doorkeeper</i> —Benjamin Whipple.	
<i>Dutchess.</i> Benjamin Haxton, Thomas J. Oakley.	<i>Orange.</i> Isaac Phelps.	<i>Albany.</i> William A. Duer, Wm H. Houghtaling, Cornelius H. Waldron, John Van Ness Yates.	<i>Cayuga.</i> William Allen, Elijah Devoe, Henry Polhemus.
		<i>Allegany and Steuben.</i> John Dow, James McCall.	<i>Chenango.</i> Obadiah German, Thomas Humphrey, Ebenezer Wakley.
		<i>Broome.</i> Chester Patterson.	<i>Clinton and Franklin.</i> Ebenezer Brownson.
		<i>Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara.</i> Philo Orton, Isaac Phelps.	<i>Columbia.</i> Henry Livingston, Jonathan Lapham, Barent Van Buren, J. But. Van Rensselaer.

1 Contested by Schermerhorn, who succeeded February 2. 2 In place of Finch, February 2.
3 Elected but not admitted to his seat. See Assembly Journal, 1818, pages 24, 25, 124, 143
644, 659.

<i>Cortland.</i> Joseph Reynolds.	<i>Orange.</i> John Blake, Nathaniel P. Hill, Hezekiah Moffatt, Andrew Wilson.	Forty-third Session. 1890 — January 4 to April 14. <i>Speaker</i> — John C. Spencer. <i>Clerk</i> — Aaron Clark. <i>Doorkeeper</i> — Henry Bates.	<i>Montgomery and Hamilton.</i> Henry I. Diefendorf, Henry Fonda, John T. Francisco, Lawrence Gros, Jacob Hees.
<i>Delaware.</i> James Ella, Erastus Root.	<i>Otsego.</i> John Blakeley, Seth Chase, Caleb Eidred, Thomas Howes, William Nichols.	<i>Albany.</i> Asa Colvard, James McKown, Peter S. Schuyler, Stephen Willes	<i>New York.</i> Clarkson Crollus, Jacob Drake, Richard Hatfield, Cornelius Heeney, Robert B. Hunter, John T. Irving, Reuben Munson, Samuel B. Romaine, Peter Sharpe, Michael Ushoeffter, Samuel Watkins.
<i>Dutchess.</i> John Beadle, James Ketchum, Thomas J. Oakley, Jesse Thompson, David Tomlinson.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hart Weed.	<i>Allegheny and Steuben.</i> Clark Crandall, John Dow.	<i>Onondaga.</i> James Dean, Jr., George Huntington, Henry McNeil, Theophilus S. Morgan, John Storrs.
<i>Essex.</i> John Hoffnagle.	<i>Queens.</i> Stephen Carman, John A. King, Daniel Kissam.	<i>Broome.</i> Chester Patterson.	<i>Ontario.</i> Valentine Brother, Byram Green, John Price, John C. Spencer, Elisha B. Strong, John Van Fossen, Matthew Warner.
<i>Genesee.</i> Gilbert Howell, Abraham Matteson, Isaac Sutherland.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> George R. Davis, Andrew Finch, Henry Platt, Daniel Simmons, Stephen Warren.	<i>Cayuga.</i> William Allen, Samuel Dill, John Haring.	<i>Otsego.</i> Samuel Caldwell, Seth Chase, Willard Coyer, James Hawka, Henry Ogden.
<i>Greene.</i> James G. Foster, 1 Isaac Van Loan.	<i>Richmond.</i> Harmanus Guyon.	<i>Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara.</i> Elihu F. Foote, Oliver Forward.	<i>Putnam.</i> David Knapp.
<i>Herkimer.</i> Jonas Cleland, Nichol Fosdick, Henry Gros.	<i>Rockland.</i> Abraham Gurnee.	<i>Chenango.</i> Samuel Campbell, Thomas Humphrey, Samuel A. Smith, Clinton and Franklin. Platt Newcomb.	<i>Queens.</i> William Jones, John A. King, Thomas Tredwell.
<i>Jefferson.</i> George Brown, Jr., John Cowles.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> Joseph York.	<i>Columbia.</i> Thomas Brodhead, Azariah Pratt, John I. Van Val'burgh, Elisha Williams.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> John Babcock, David Doolittle, William C. Elmore, George Tibbits, Ebenezer W. Walbridge.
<i>Kings.</i> Tunis Schenck.	<i>Saratoga.</i> Abner Carpenter, William Hamilton, Joel Keeler, John Rogers, Jr.	<i>Delaware.</i> Peter Pine, Erastus Root.	<i>Richmond.</i> Hermanus Guyon.
<i>Lewis.</i> Levi Robbins.	<i>Schenectady.</i> James Frost, Simon A. Groot.	<i>Dutchess.</i> Abraham Boeckee, Jacob Doughty, Matthew Keefer, Thomas J. Oakley, John W. Wheeler.	<i>Rockland.</i> Samuel G. Verbryck.
<i>Madison.</i> Solomon Beebe, Thomas Greenly, Dennison Palmer.	<i>Schoharie.</i> Aaron Hulbard, Jedediah Miller, Peter Swast, Jr.	<i>Essex.</i> John Hoffnagle.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> Joseph York.
<i>Montgomery and Hamilton.</i> Robert Hall, Jacob Hees, Aaron Haring, Samuel Jackson, Duncan McMartin, Jr.,	<i>Seneca.</i> William Thompson, Annanias Wells.	<i>Genesee.</i> Fitch Chipman, Gideon T. Jenkins, Robert McKay.	<i>Saratoga.</i> Billy J. Clark, Jonathan Delano, Jr.,
<i>New York.</i> Clarkson Crollus, Alexander Hamilton, Richard Hatfield, Cornelius Heeney, Robert B. Hunter, John T. Irving, John I. Morgan, Samuel B. Romaine, Peter Sharpe, Michael Ushoeffter, Samuel Watkins.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Isaac Conklin, John P. Osborn, Daniel Youngs.	<i>Greene.</i> Abijah Reed, Perez Steele.	
<i>Oneida and Onwego.</i> Ezekiel Bacon, Luther Guiteau, David P. Hoyt, George Huntington, Theor. Woodruffe.	<i>Sullivan and Ulster.</i> Daniel Clark, John Crispell, Joseph Deyo, Elisha Ostrander.	<i>Herkimer.</i> Philo M. Hackley, Jacob Markell, James Orton.	
<i>Ontadaga.</i> Henry Case, Elisha Litchfield, David Munro, Nathan Williams.	<i>Tioga.</i> Henry Wells.	<i>Jefferson.</i> Calvin McKnight, Hiram Steele.	
<i>Ontario.</i> William Billingshurst, Byram Green, Eli Hill, William McCartney, Elijah Spencer, John A. Stevens, Asabel Warner.	<i>Tompkins.</i> Samuel Crittenden, John Sutton.	<i>Kings.</i> Tunis Schenck.	
	<i>Warren and Washington.</i> William K. Adams, John Doty, Norman Fox, John Gale, William McFarland.	<i>Lewis.</i> Nathaniel Merriam.	
	<i>Westchester.</i> William Barker, James Guion, William Requa.	<i>Madison.</i> Amos Crocker, Eliphalet S. Jackson, Levi Morton.	

1 Contested by Platt Adams, who withdrew his claim.

Abraham Moe,
Elisha Powell.

Schenectady.
Christian Haverly,
Marius Willet.

Schoharie.
Heman Hickok,
Jedediah Miller,
Peter Swart, Jr.

Seneca.
Thomas Armstrong,
Robert S. Rose.

Suffolk.
Ebenezer W. Case,
Charles H. Havens,
Abraham Parsons.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Joseph Deyo,

Isaac Elting,
Charles H. Ruggles,
Jacob Snyder.

Tioga.
Judson Jennings.

Tompkins.
Herman Camp,
Joshua Phillips.

*Warren and Wash-
ington.*

David Austin,
Paieg Bragg,
Norman Fox,
James Hill,
John Kirtland.

Westchester.
James Gulon,
Abraham Miller,
William Nelson.

Forty-fourth Session.

1830 — November 7 to 31.
1831 — January 9 to April 8.

Speaker — Peter Sharpe.

Clerk — Dirck L. Vanderheyden.

Sergeant-at-Arms — Henry Freyer.

Doorkeeper — Henry Bates.

Assistant Doorkeeper — Willard Smith.

Albany.
Gerrit Hogan,
James McKown,
Moses Smith,
Stephen Willes.

Allegany and Steuben.
Clark Crandall,
John Dow.

Broome.
Chester Patterson.

Cayuga.
John Haring,
Charles Kellogg,
Henry Polhemus.

*Cattaraugus, Chau-
taugue and Niagara.*
William Hotchkiss,
Jediah Prendergast.

Chenango.
William Mason,
Edmund G. Perlee,
John Tracy.

Clinton and Franklin.
Platt Newcomb.

Columbia.
John Bryan,
James Vanderpoel,
Elisha Williams,
Isaac B. Williams.

Cortland.
John Osborn.

Delaware.
John H. Gregory,
Erastus Root.

Dutchess.
Albro Ahin,
Benjamin H. Conklin,
Coert Dubois,
Israel Harris,
Joseph I. Jackson.

Essex.
Ebenezer Douglass.

Genesee.
Fitch Chipman,
Jesse Hawley,
Samuel M. Hopkins.

Greene.
Platt Adams,
Aaron Reed.

Herkimer.
Simeon Ford,
Thomas Manly,
David Van Horne.

Jefferson.
Richard Goodell,
Amos Stebbins.

Kings.
Jeremiah Lott.

Lewis.
Stephen Hart.

Madison.
William Berry, Jr.,
Justin Dwinell,
Herman Van Vleck.

Montgomery.
David W. Candee,
Henry Faling,
Howland Fish,
Lawrence Groa,
Archibald McIntyre.

New York.
Clarkson Crolius,
William A. Davis,
Richard Hatfield,
Cornelius Heeney,
Robert B. Hunter,
Reuben Munson,
Samuel B. Romaine,
Peter Sharpe,
John Swartwout,
Michael Ulshoeffer,
Gullian C. Verplanck.

Oneida and Onsego.
Josiah Bacon,
Allen Frazer,
George Huntington,
Joseph Kirtland,
William Boot.

Onondaga.
Jonathan Deming,
Jonas Earl, Jr.,
George Pettit,
Lewis Smith.

Ontario.

Claudius V. Boughton,
William Cornwell,
Oliver Culver,
Truman Hart,
Myron Holley,
John C. Spencer,
William H. Spencer.

Orange.
Charles Borland, Jr.,
James Burt,
John Hallock, Jr.,
Benjamin Woodward.

Osego.
Joshua Babcock,
John Blakeley,
Caleb Eldred,
Stukely Ellsworth,
David Tripp.

Putnam.
Elisha Brown.

Queens.
John D. Hicks,
John A. King,
Benjamin T. Kissam.

Rensselaer.
William C. Harber,
Richard B. Hart,
William B. Slocum,
Calvin Thompson,
John Van Alstyne.

Richmond.
Samuel Barton.

Rockland.
Abraham Gurnee.

St. Lawrence.
Joseph York.

Saratoga.
Herman Gansevoort,

John House,
Zebulon Mott,
John Rogers.

Schenectady.
Richard McMichael,
Gerrit S. Veedr.

Schoharie.
Barnabas Eldridge,
Abraham Keyser, Jr.,
Freegift Patchin.

Seneca.
Robert S. Rose,
William Thompson.

Suffolk.
Isaac Conklin,
John P. Osborn,
John M. Williamson.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Coenrad Bevier,
William Gillespie,
We is Lake,
Jacob Snyder.

Tioga.
Samuel Lawrence.

Tompkins.
Samuel Crittenden,
Peter Hager.

*Warren and Wash-
ington.*
Wadsworth Bull,
James Mallory,
John Moss,
William Richards,
James I. Thurman.

Westchester.
James Gulon,
Abraham Miller,
William Nelson.

Forty-fifth Session.

1832 — January 1 to April 17.

Speaker — Samuel B. Romaine.

Clerk — Edward Livingston.

Sergeant-at-Arms — Henry Freyer.

Doorkeeper — James Myers.

Assistant Doorkeeper — William Campbell.

Albany.
James McKown,
William McKown,
Volkert D. Oothoudt,
John P. Shear.

Allegany and Steuben.
Amos Peabody,
Grattan H. Wheeler.

Broome.
Chauncey Hyde.

Cayuga.
Samuel Dill,
Charles Kellogg,
Ephraim C. Marsh.

*Cattaraugus, Chau-
taugue, Niagara
and Erie.*
Thomas B. Campbell,
David Eason.

Chenango.
William Mason,
Edmund G. Perlee,
John Tracy.

Clinton and Franklin.
Abijah North.

Columbia.

Philip P. Clum,
Elisha Gilbert, Jr.,
George T. Snyder,
Augustus Tremain.

Cortland.
Daniel Sherwood.

Delaware.
Benjamin Benedict,
Asa Grant.

Dutchess.
John Cox,
Daniel Northrup,
Philo Ruggles,
Benjamin Sherman,
George Vandeburgh.

Essex.
Isaac Finch.

Genesee.
Robert Anderson,
Benedict Brooks,
Samuel McWhorter.

Greene.
James Powers,
Jacob Roggen.

Herkimer.
Chris'pher P. Bellinger,
Simeon Ford,
Robert Shoemaker.

Jefferson.
George Andrus,
John B. Esselestyn.

Kings.
Jeremiah Lott.

Lewis.
Chester Buck.

Livingston.
George Smith.

Madison.
Pardon Barnard,
Henry Clark, Jr.,
Justin Dwinell.

Monroe.
Nathaniel Rochester.

Montgomery.
John W. Cady,
Nicholas Gross,
James McIntyre,
Henry Valentine,
Joshua Webster.

New York.
Philip Brasher,
George Buckmaster,
Clarkson Crolius,
Junius M. Hatch,
Cornelius Heeney,
Jeromus Johnson,
John Morse,
Reuben Munson,
Samuel B. Romaine,
Michael Vishoffer,
Gullian C. Verplanck.

Oneida and Oswego.
Greene C. Bronson,
Samuel Chandler,
George Huntington,
Peter Pratt,
Israel Stoddard.

Onondaga.
Joseph Barker,
Silvester Gardner,
James Geddes,
David Munro.

Ontario.
Birdseye Brooks,
Byram Green,
Isaac Marsh,
Aaron Remer,
David White.

Orange.
James Burt,
Egbert Jansen,
Joseph McLaughlin,
Abraham Shultz.

Otsego.
John Blakeley,
Calvin Brookins,

George Fenno,
Joseph Mumford,
Artemas Sheldon.

Putnam.
Edward Smith.

Queens.
William Jones,
Timothy Nostrand,
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
Daniel Gray,
James Jones,
Harper Rogers,
Levi Rumsey,
Gardner Tracy.

Richmond.
Samuel Barton.

Rockland.
Cornelius Blauvelt.

St. Lawrence.
William H. Vining.

Saratoga.
Thomas Collamer,
Conrad Cramer,
John Gilchrist,
John Prior.

Schenectady.
John F. D. V-dder,
James Walker.

Schoharie.
Abraham Keyser, Jr.,
Freeriff Patchin,
Harvey Watson.

Seneca.
James Dickson,
John Maynard.

Suffolk.
Hugh Halsey,
Tredwell Scudder,
John M. Williamson.

Sullivan and Ulster.
John Brodhead, Jr.,
Charles Bruyn,
Jacob I. Hasbrouck,
William A. Stokes.

Tioga.
Jared Patchin.

Tompkins.
Samuel Crittenden,
Peter Hager, 2d.

*Warren and Wash-
ington.*

John Baker,
Duncan Cameron,
Silas D. Kellogg,
William McDonald,
James Teft.

Westchester.
Joseph Hunt,
Thomas Smith,
Enoch Thompson.

Cattaraugus.
Stephen Crosby.

Cayuga.
Josiah Bevier,
Elijah Drake,
John Jackway,
John O'Hara.

Chautauque.
James Mullett, Jr.

Chenango.
Silas Holmes,
Austin Hyde,
Stephen Stillwell.

Clinton.
Azariah C. Flag.

Columbia.
Abraham P. Holdridge,
Stephen Storm,
John Van Deusen.

Cortland.
John Gillet,
Daniel Sherwood.

Delaware.
Asa Grant,
Samuel Rexford.

Dutchess.
Wheeler Gilbert,
Prince Hoag,
Peter R. Livingston,
Samuel M. Thurston.

Erie.
Ebenezer F. Norton.

Essex.
Asa Adgate.

Franklin.
William Hogan.

Genesee.
Apollos P. Auger,
William Bristol,
Josiah Churchill,
Otis Turner.

Greens.
Reuben Hooford,
William Seaman.

Herkimer.
Abijah Beckwith,
John Dyger,
Henry Hillinghast.

Jefferson.
Walter Cole,
Richard Goodell,
Convers Johnson.

Kings.
William Conselyea, Jr.

Lewis.
Abner W. Spencer.

Livingston.
William James,
Matthew Warner.

Madison.
Rutherford Barker,
Daniel M. Gillet,
Curtis Hoppin.

Monroe.
John Bowman,
Samuel B. Bradley,
Simon Stone, 2d.

*Montgomery and
Hamilton.*
George D. Ferguson,
Alvin Harris,

Christian Klock,
Joseph Spler.

New York.
Philip Brasher,
John L. Broom,
Samuel S. Gardiner,
Jesse Hoyt,
Thomas Hyatt,
Gideon Lee,
John Morse,
John Rathbone, Jr.,
William A. Thompson,
Gullian C. Verplanck.

Niagara.
Benjamin Barlow, Jr.

Oneida.
Uri Doolittle,
Thomas H. Hamblin,
Jesse Lynch,
Henry Wager,
Samuel Wetmore.

Onondaga.
Timothy Barber,
Victory Birdseye,
Samuel L. Edwards,
Harold White.

Ontario.
Birdseye Brooks,
Richard Hogarth,
Jacob Leach,
Aaron Remer,
Ira Selby,
Philetus Swift.

Orange.
David Christie,
William Finn,
Isaac Van Duzer,
Samuel Webb.

Oswego.
Theophilus S. Morgan.

Otsego.
William Hall,
Isaac Hayes,
Samuel M. Ingalls,
William Uter.

Putnam.
William Watts.

Queens.
John D. Hicks,
Benjamin T. Kissam.

Rensselaer.
Joseph Case,
Gilbert Eddy,
Chester Griswold,
Stephen Warren.

Richmond.
Isaac B. Housman.

Rockland.
John I. Suffern.

Saratoga.
Samuel Beiding,
Valentine Campbell,
John Pettit.

Schenectady.
Peter H. Brooks.

Schoharie.
William Deltz,
Peter W. Snyder.

Seneca.
Jonas Seely,
Annanias Wel's.

St. Lawrence.
Nathaniel F. Winlow.

Forty-sixth Session.

1883 — January 1 to April 21.

Speaker — Peter R. Livingston.
Clerk — Edward Livingston.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Henry Freyer.
Doorkeeper — James Myers.

Albany. Abraham Brooks,
Jesse Buel,
Abraham Rosecrants.

Allegany. James McCall.
Broome. Jonathan Lewis.

<p><i>Steuben.</i> George McClure, William Woods.</p> <p><i>Suffolk.</i> Joshua Fleet, Samuel Strong.</p> <p><i>Sullivan.</i> John Lindaley.</p> <p><i>Tioga.</i> Matthew Carpenter, Benjamin Jennings.</p> <p><i>Tompkins.</i> Jacob Conrad, Peter Hager, 2d.</p>	<p><i>Ulster.</i> John Jansen, Wells Lake, Solomon Shaler.</p> <p><i>Warren.</i> William McDonald.</p> <p><i>Washington.</i> Timothy Eddy, John King, Martha Lee, James McNaughton.</p> <p><i>Westchester.</i> Nehemiah Brown, Jr., St. John Constant, Thomas Smith.</p>	<p><i>Oneida.</i> Joseph Allen, Apolos Cooper, Joseph Grant, John Ruger, Henry Wager.</p> <p><i>Onondaga.</i> Timothy Barber, Samuel L. Edwards, George Pettit, Matthew Van Vleck.</p> <p><i>Ontario.</i> Daniel Ashley, Gideon Pitts, Bowen Whiting.</p> <p><i>Orange.</i> Benjamin Dunning, James Flach, Jr., Leonard Smith, Samuel J. Wilkin.</p> <p><i>Orsego.</i> Hastings Curtiss.</p> <p><i>Otsego.</i> John Blakeley, Samuel Russell, David Smith, George W. Stillman.</p> <p><i>Putnam.</i> Stephen U. Barnum.</p> <p><i>Queens.</i> William Jones, Thomas Tredwell.</p> <p><i>Rensselaer.</i> Caleb Carr, Henry Dubois, Martin Van Alstyne, Stephen Warren.</p> <p><i>Richmond.</i> Henry Ferine.</p> <p><i>Rockland.</i> Peter S. Van Orden.</p> <p><i>St. Lawrence.</i> Nathaniel F. Winslow.</p> <p><i>Saratoga.</i> Isaac Gere,</p>	<p>James McCrea, Jeremy Rockwell.</p> <p><i>Schenectady.</i> Isaac Biggs.</p> <p><i>Schoharie.</i> Marvin Judd, John Stryker.</p> <p><i>Seneca.</i> Jonas Seely, Erastus Woodworth.</p> <p><i>Steuben.</i> George McClure, Grattan H. Wheeler.</p> <p><i>Suffolk.</i> Hugh Halsey, Josiah Smith.</p> <p><i>Sullivan.</i> Peter Miller.</p> <p><i>Tioga.</i> Grant B. Baldwin, Russell H. Barstow.</p> <p><i>Tompkins.</i> Peter Hager, 3d, Nicol Halsey.</p> <p><i>Ulster.</i> James C. De Witt, Joseph Jansen, John C. Tillotson.</p> <p><i>Warren.</i> Dudley Farlin.</p> <p><i>Washington.</i> David Campbell, John Orary, Silas D. Kellogg, Ezra Smith.</p> <p><i>Wayne.</i> James Dickson, Russell Whipple.</p> <p><i>Westchester.</i> Nehemiah Brown, Jr., Benjamin Ferris, Niles Frost.</p> <p><i>Yates.</i> Aaron Bemser.</p>
<p>Forty-seventh Session. 1884 — January 6 to April 12; August 2 to 6; November 2 to 27.</p> <p><i>Speaker</i> — Richard Goodell. <i>Clerk</i> — Edward Livingston. <i>Sergeant at Arms</i> — James D. Wasson. <i>Doorkeeper</i> — James Myers.</p>			
<p><i>Albany.</i> Archibald Stephens, John Stillwell, Jesse Wood.</p> <p><i>Allegany.</i> Lazarus S. Rathbun.</p> <p><i>Broome.</i> Thomas G. Waterman.</p> <p><i>Cattaraugus.</i> Phineas Spencer.</p> <p><i>Cayuga.</i> Josiah Bevier, Silas Bowker, Augustus F. Ferris, Asabel Fitch.</p> <p><i>Chautauque.</i> James Mullett, Jr.</p> <p><i>Chenango.</i> John F. Hubbard, John Latham, Daniel Root.</p> <p><i>Clinton.</i> Azariah C. Flagg.</p> <p><i>Columbia.</i> Thomas Bay, John King, Walter C. Livingston, Joseph D. Monell.</p> <p><i>Cortland.</i> William Barto, Jr., Mathias Cook.</p> <p><i>Delaware.</i> James Ellis, Peter Pine.</p> <p><i>Dutchess.</i> John Klapp, Alfred S. Peil, James Tallmadge, Gilbert Thorne.</p> <p><i>Eric.</i> Samuel Wilkeson.</p> <p><i>Essex.</i> Isaac Finch.</p> <p><i>Franklin.</i> George B. R. Gove.</p>	<p><i>Genesee.</i> Shubel Dunham, Oran Follett, James Ganson, Horace S. Turner.</p> <p><i>Greene.</i> Caleb Coffin, Edward Daley.</p> <p><i>Herkimer.</i> Chris. P. Bellinger, Caleb Budlong, John Graves.</p> <p><i>Jefferson.</i> Richard Woodell, John Howe, John Stewart.</p> <p><i>Kings.</i> William Surman.</p> <p><i>Lewis.</i> Caleb Lyon.</p> <p><i>Livingston.</i> George Hosmer, George Smith.</p> <p><i>Madison.</i> Joseph Clark, Edward Hudson, Thomas Spencer.</p> <p><i>Monroe.</i> Peter Price, Major H. Smith, Enos Stone.</p> <p><i>Montgomery and Hamilton.</i> Henry Cunningham, Peter C. Fox, Peter Smith, Francis H. Van Buren.</p> <p><i>New York.</i> James Benedict, Clarkson Crollus, Jacob Drake, Samuel S. Gardiner, Thomas Hyatt, John Morse, Isaac Pierson, David Seaman, Charles Town, Henry Wheaton.</p> <p><i>Niagara.</i> Daniel Waaburn.</p>	<p><i>Putnam.</i> Stephen U. Barnum.</p> <p><i>Queens.</i> William Jones, Thomas Tredwell.</p> <p><i>Rensselaer.</i> Caleb Carr, Henry Dubois, Martin Van Alstyne, Stephen Warren.</p> <p><i>Richmond.</i> Henry Ferine.</p> <p><i>Rockland.</i> Peter S. Van Orden.</p> <p><i>St. Lawrence.</i> Nathaniel F. Winslow.</p> <p><i>Saratoga.</i> Isaac Gere,</p>	<p>Forty-eighth Session. 1885 — January 4 to April 21.</p> <p><i>Speaker</i> — Clarkson Crollus. <i>Clerk</i> — Horatio Merchant. <i>Sergeant at Arms</i> — Daniel Shields. <i>Doorkeeper</i> — Chester Stebbins.</p> <p><i>Albany.</i> George Hatterman, Samuel S. Lush, Stephen Willes.</p> <p><i>Allegany.</i> Lazarus S. Rathbun.</p> <p><i>Broome.</i> Briant Stoddard.</p> <p><i>Cattaraugus.</i> Daniel Hodges.</p> <p><i>Cayuga.</i> Elijah Devoe, Roswell Enos, John W. Hulburt, Ephraim C. Marsh.</p> <p><i>Chautauque.</i> Nathan Mixer.</p> <p><i>Chenango.</i> Russell Case, Charles Mulberry, Robert Monell.</p> <p><i>Clinton.</i> Josiah Flak.</p> <p><i>Columbia.</i> Ambrose L. Jordan, Joseph Lord, Killian Miller.</p> <p><i>Cortland.</i> James Chatterton, Josiah Hart, 2</p>

1 Ray's seat was contested by Livingston, who was admitted January 8;
2 Contested by James B. Phelps.

<i>Delaware.</i> Jabez Bostwick, Harman I. Quacken- boss.	<i>Onondaga.</i> Erastus Barber, Moore Kline, James B. Lawrence, James Pottit.	<i>Jacobus Hardenburgh,</i> Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Warren, William Cook.	<i>Wayne.</i> William H. Adams, Enoch Morse.
<i>Dutchess.</i> Eli Angevine, John Armstrong, Jr., Enos Hopkins, Gilbert Thorne.	<i>Ontario.</i> Claudius V. Boughton, Gideon Pitts, Bowen Whiting.	<i>Washington.</i> David Campbell, Lemuel Hastings, Ezra Smith, Samuel Stevens.	<i>Westchester.</i> Jeremiah Anderson, Thaddeus Crane, Joseph Scofield. <i>Yates.</i> Philip Robinson.
<i>Erie.</i> Calvin Fillmore.	<i>Orange.</i> William Flinn, Nathaniel P. Hill, Joseph McLaughlin, Samuel J. Wilkin.	Forty-ninth Session. 1836 — January 3 to April 18.	
<i>Essex.</i> William Smith.	<i>Oswego.</i> Chest'r Hayden.	<i>Speaker</i> — Samuel Young <i>Clerk</i> — Edward Livingston. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> — Chester Griswold. <i>Doorkeeper</i> — William Seely.	
<i>Franklin.</i> Asa Hascall.	<i>Otsego.</i> Henry Baker, Isaac Hayes, Oliver Judd, John Woodbury.	<i>Albany.</i> Samuel S. Lush, Andrew Ten Eyck, Malachi Whipple.	<i>Greene.</i> Addison Porter, William Seaman.
<i>Genesee.</i> Jeremiah Brown, Fitch Chipman, Shubael Dunham, Galus B. Ech.	<i>Putnam.</i> David Knapp.	<i>Allegany.</i> George Williams.	<i>Herkimer.</i> Jonas Cleland, Nicholas Schuyler, Jr., Edmund Varney.
<i>Greene.</i> Gilbert Bedall, Alvin Bushnell.	<i>Queens.</i> William Jones, Thomas Tredwell.	<i>Broome.</i> Peter Robinson.	<i>Jefferson.</i> David W. Bucklin, Horatio Orvis, Daniel Wardwell.
<i>Herkimer.</i> Samuel Dexter, Jr., Warner Folts, Jacob Wire.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> John Carpenter, Jacob C. Lansing, Fenner Palmer, John G. Vanderheyden.	<i>Cattaraugus.</i> James McGlashan.	<i>Kings.</i> William Furman.
<i>Jefferson.</i> John B. Esselstyn, Richard Goodell, George White.	<i>Richmond.</i> Harmanus Garretson.	<i>Cayuga.</i> Eleazer Burnham, Aaron Dennis, Thatcher I. Ferris, Campbell Waldo.	<i>Lewis.</i> Amos Miller.
<i>Kings.</i> William Furman.	<i>Rockland.</i> Abraham Gurnee.	<i>Chau'auque.</i> Ellis T. Foote.	<i>Livingston.</i> James Faulkner, William H. Spencer.
<i>Lewis.</i> Amos Buck, Jr.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> Jacob A. Vanden Heu- vel.	<i>Chenango.</i> John C. Clark, ² Tilly Lynde, ³ Robert Monell, John Tracy.	<i>Madison.</i> Thomas Dibble, Nehemiah Huntington, Jacob en Eyck.
<i>Livingston.</i> James Faulkner, Robert McKay.	<i>Saratoga.</i> Nicholas B. Doe, Alpheus Goodrich, Philip Schuyler.	<i>Clinton.</i> Josiah Fisk.	<i>Monroe.</i> Henry Fellows, Isaac Lacey, Vincent Matthews.
<i>Madison.</i> Elias P. Benjamin, Nehemiah Huntington, James Nye.	<i>Schenectady.</i> John S. Vrooman.	<i>Columbia.</i> Jonathan Hill, Adam T. Strevell, Aaron Vanderpoel.	<i>Montgomery and Hamilton.</i> Matthias I. Bovee, ⁴ Augustus Diefendorf, John French, Alexander Sheldon, ⁴ Abraham VanHorne.
<i>Monroe.</i> Gustavus Clark, Henry Fellows, Thurlow Weed.	<i>Schoharie.</i> Joseph I. Borst, Freeman Stanton.	<i>Cortland.</i> Augustus Donnelly, John Lynde.	<i>New York.</i> Stephen Allen, Philip Brasher, Francis Cooper, Malthy Gelston, James Hall, Elisha W. King, Isaac Minard, Jonathan E. Robinson, Alpheus Sherman, William A. Thompson.
<i>Montgomery and Hamilton.</i> Henry Cunningham, Samuel Jackson, Alexander St. John, Peter Smith.	<i>Seneca.</i> James De Mott, Daniel Rhoad.	<i>Delaware.</i> Erastus Root, William Townsend.	<i>Niagara.</i> William King.
<i>New York.</i> James Benedict, Gilbert Outant, Clarkson Crolius, Malthy Gelston, Samuel L. Gouverneur, John Morse, Jonathan E. Robinson, David Seaman, Ira B. Wheeler, George Zabriskie.	<i>Steuben.</i> John Kennedy, James McBurney.	<i>Dutchess.</i> Isaac B. Adiance, Daniel D. Akin, Martin Lawrence, Thomas Tabor, &c.	<i>Oneida.</i> Aaron Barnes, Russell Clark, Laurens Hull, Theodore Hill, Israel Stoddard.
<i>Niagara.</i> Daniel Washburn.	<i>Suffolk.</i> David Hedges, Jr., Joshua Smith.	<i>Erie.</i> Reuben B. Heacock.	<i>Onondaga.</i> Chauncey Betts,
<i>Oneida.</i> Joseph Kirkland, David Pierson, Israel Stoddard, Broughton White, Samuel Woodworth.	<i>Sullivan.</i> John Hall, Jr.	<i>Essex.</i> William Smith.	
<i>Tioga.</i> Charles Pumpelly, Samuel Winton.	<i>Tompkins.</i> Joshua North, Jared Patchin.	<i>Franklin.</i> Asa Hascall.	
	<i>Ulster.</i> James Cockburn,	<i>Genesee.</i> Josiah Churchill, David Scott, Phinehas Stanton.	

¹ Changed by act of February 8, 1832, to Van Houten.
² Succeeded, January 6.

³ In place of Clark, January 6, 1836.

⁴ Contested by Tilly Lynde, who
⁴ Sheldon's seat was
 contested by Bovee, who was admitted January 26.

John G. Forbes,
Freeborn G. Jewett,
David Willard.

Ontario.
Claudius V. Boughton,
Francis Granger,
Glendon Pitta.

Orange.
Orden Hoffman,
Hudson McFarlan,
Abraham Schultz,
Benjamin Woodward.

Orleans.
Lathrop A. G. B. Grant,
Henry Williams.

Otsego.
Levi Bearsley,
William Fitch,
Isaac Hayes,
David Tripp.

Putnam.
Henry B. Cowles.

Queens.
William Jones,
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
Robert Collins,
Augustus Fuley,
John F. Groesbeck,
William Pierce.

Richmond.
 (No election.)

Rockland.
Abraham Burnes,¹
Edward Suffern.¹

St Lawrence.
Baron Steuben Doty.

Saratoga.
David Bendict,
Thomas Dibble,
Samuel Young.

Schenectady.
Robert Sanders.

Schoharie.
Robert Eldredge,
Martinus Mattloe.

Seneca.
Benjamin Hendicks,
Daniel Scott.

Steuben.
Daniel Cruger,
Grattan H. Wheeler.

Suffolk.
Usher H. Moore,
John M. Williamson.

Sullivan.
Thomas Crary.

Tioga.
Isaac Baldwin,
Anson Camp.

Tompkins.
Nathan Benson,
David Woodcock.

Ulster.
Charles Bruyn,
James F. Elmore,
John Lounsberry.

Warren.
Norman Cox.

Washington.
Hiram Cole,
James Stevenson,
Israel Williams,
David Woods.

Washe.
Ambrose Hall,
John L. Kip.

Westchester.
Joseph Scofield,
John H. Smith,
James Wiley.

Yates.
Avery Smith.

Albany.
Isaac Hamilton,
John Haswell,
Henry Stone.

Allegany.
Asa Lee Davison.

Broome.
Peter Robinson.

Cattaraugus.
John A. Bryan.²

Cayuga.
James Kanyon,³
Gardner Kortright,
Andrew S. Preston,
Peter Yawgar.

Chautauque.
Samuel A. Brown,
Ellal T. Foote.

Chenango.
James Hirdsail,
Joseph Julland,
Augustus C. Welch.

Clinton.
Beia Edgerton.

Columbia.
Jacob B. Mesick,
Isaac Mule,
Samon Rockefeller.

Cortland.
Cephas Comstock,
Nathan Dayton.

Delaware.
Erastus Root,
John Thompson.

Dutchess.
Egbert Cary,
Jacob O. Elmendorf,
Samuel B. Halsey,
Henry A. Livingston.

Erie.
David Burt,
Oziel Smith.

Essex.
John Hoffnagle.

Franklin.
James Campbell.

Genesee.
Josiah Churchill,
Shubael Dunham,
John B. Skinner.

Greene.
Perkins King,
William Tuttle.

Herkimer.
Frederick P. Ballinger,
Daniel O. Henderson,
Richard Smith, Ad.

Jefferson.
David W. Bucklin,
Alpheus S. Greene,
Daniel Wardwell.

Kings.
Clarence D. Sackett.

Levitt.
John W. Martin.

Livingston.
William H. Spencer,
Felix Tracy.

Madison.
Sylvester Beecher,
James B. Eldridge,
Lemuel White.

Monroe.
Peter Price,
Abelard Reynolds,
Joseph Sibley.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Howland Fish,
Lawrence Gros,
Nathaniel Wescot.

New York.
Philip Brasher,
Abraham Cargill,
Jonathan I. Coddington,
Gilbert Coutant,
Isaac Minard,
Joseph Plagot,
Jonathan E. Robinson,
Alpheus Sherman,
Lemuel Smith,
Thomas R. Smith,
Charles Town.

Niagara.
John Garaya.

Oneida.
John Billings,
Winthrop H. Chandler,
Benjamin P. Johnson,
John Parker,
Theodore Sill.

Onondaga.
Chauncy Belta,
Aaron Burt,
Charles Jackson,
Daniel Mosley.

Ontario.
Francis Granger,
Lemuel Morse,
Nathan Parke.

Orange.
William W. Crawford,
William Eckert,
Nathaniel Jones.

Olews.
Abraham Cantino.

Osego.
Orris Hart.

Otsego.
William Campbell,
John Judson,
Sherman Page,
Samuel Starkweather.

Putnam.
Henry B. Cowles.

Queens.
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
Jeremiah Dauchy,
John DeFreest, Jr.,
Reuben Haisted,
Henry Platz.

Richmond.
Abraham Cole.

Rockland.
Levi Sherwood.

St. Lawrence.
Baron Steuben Doty,
Sylvester Gilbert.

Saratoga.
Nicholas Emigh, Jr.,
Howell Gardner,
John Gilchrist.

Schoharie.
Samuel Baldwin,
William Mann.

Schenectady.
Alonso C. Fage.

Seneca.
Daniel Rhoad,
Daniel Scott.

Steuben.
Paul C. Cook,
George McClure.

Suffolk.
George L. Conklin,
Samuel Strong.

Sullivan.
Hiram Bennett.

Tioga.
Gamaliel H. Barstow,
David Williams.

Tompkins.
Nathan Benson,

¹ Gurnee's seat was contested by Suffern, who was admitted January 27.
² Contested by James McGlashan.
³ Contested by Edward Allen.

Benjamin Jennings,
John Saylor.

Ulster.
Jasper Cropsey,
Jacob Trumpbour.

Warren.
William Hay, Jr.

Washington.
John McDonald,
Peter J. H. Myers,

Samuel Stevens.

Wayne.
Thomas Armstrong,
Jonathan Boynton.

Westchester.
John Fisher,
Nathaniel Montross,
Joseph Scofield.

Yates.
James O. Robinson.

Fifty-first Session.

1898—January 1 to April 31; September 7 to
December 10.

Speaker—Erastus Root.

Clerk—Francis Seger.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John C. Ellis.

Doorkeeper—William Seely.

Albany.
Benjamin F. Butler,
William N. Still,
David I. D. Verplank.

Allegany.
Azal Fitch.

Broome.
Peter Robinson.
Cattaraugus.
James McGlashan.

Cayuga.
Henry R. Brinckerhoff,
Gardner Kortright,
William H. Noble,
Philo Sperry.

Chautauque.
Nathaniel Fenton,
Nathan Mixer.

Chenango.
Tilly Lynde,
Henry Mitchell,
Robert Monell.

Clinton.
Bela Edgerton.

Columbia.
Killian Miller,
Abel S. Peters,
Elisha Williams.

Cortland.
John L. Boyd,
Nathan Dayton.

Delaware.
Edward Doyle,
Erastus Root.

Dutchess.
Taber Belding,
Francis A. Livingston,
George W. Slocum,
Nathan, P. Tallmadge.

Erie.
David Burt,
Peter B. Porter.

Essex.
Esra C. Gross.

Franklin.
Luther Bradish.

Genesee.
Dennis Blakeley,
Trumullary,
John B. Chinner.

Greene.
Elisha Bishop,
William Faulkner, Jr.

Herkimer.
David R. Carrier,
Abajah Mann, Jr.,
John P. Snell.

Jefferson.
David W. Bucklin,
Alpheus S. Greene,
Daniel Wardwell.

Kings.
Clarence D. Sackett.

Lewis.
George D. Ruggles.

Livingston.
Calvin H. Bryan,
William James.

Madison.
Joseph Clark,
John Knowles,
Eri Richardson.

Monroe.
Timothy Childs,
Esra Sheldon, Jr.,
Francis Storm.

*Montgomery and
Hamilton.*
David F. Sacia,
John S. Veeder,
Nathaniel Wescot.

New York.
William Al Burtis,
Saul Alley,
Phillip Braher,
Abraham Cargill,
Isaac Dyckman,
Robert Emmet,
Ogden Hoffman,
Asa Mann,
Shivers Parker,
Alpheus Sherman,
Lemuel Smith.

Niagara.
John Gardsay.

Oneida.
Gardner Avery,
S. Sidney Breese,
Thomas E. Clark,
Benjamin P. Johnson,
Eli Savage.

Onondaga.
Timothy Barber,
Daniel Barter,

Aaron Rurt,
Gideon Frothingham,

Ontario.
Heman Chapin,
Francis Granger,
Robert C. Nicholas.

Orange.
Nathaniel Jones,
Peter Milliken,
David M. Westcott.

Orleans.
Lyman Bates.

Oswego.
Orris Hart.

Otsego.
Joseph Hyde,
Horace Lathrop,
Arunah Metcalf,
Halsey Spencer.

Putnam.
Henry B. Cowles.

Queens.
Thomas Tredwell.

Renesselaer.
Samuel S. Cheever,
Alonso G. Hammond,
William Peirce,
Joseph Wadsworth.

Richmond.
Abraham Cole.

Rorkland.
Levi Sherwood.

St. Lawrence.
Moses Rowley,
Jabez Willes.

Saratoga.
Alpheus Goodrich,
Thomas Howland,
Eli M. Todd.

Schoharie.
Henry Devereaux,
James Sweetman.

Schenectady.
Alonso C. Paige.

Seneca.
Andrew Glover,
Erastus Woodworth.

Steuben.
Dugald Cameron, 1
William Woods.

Suffolk.
Abraham H. Gardiner,
Tredwell Scudder.

Sullivan.
Alpheus Dimmick.

Tioga.
William Maxwell,
Jacob Swartwood.

Tompkins.
Amasa Dana,
Samuel H. Dean,
Josiah Hedden.

Ulster.
Thomas H. Jansen,
Jacob I. Schoonmaker.

Warren.
Truman B. Hicks.

Washington.
Jonathan Mosher,
Henry Thorn,
Henry Whiteside.

Wayne.
Thomas Armstrong,
Luther Fillmore.

Westchester.
John Fisher,
Nathaniel Montross,
James Turk.

Yates.
Morris F. Sheppard.

Fifty-second Session.

1899—January 6 to May 5.

Speaker—Peter Robinson.

Clerk—Francis Seger.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John C. Ellis.

Doorkeeper—James D. Scollard.

Albany.
James D. Gardner,
Moses Stanton,
Chandler Starr.

Allegany.
Azal Fitch.

Broome.
Peter Robinson.

Cattaraugus.
Flavil Partridge.

Cayuga.
Henry R. Brinckerhoff,
Ephraim Hammond,
William H. Noble,
Wing Taber.

Chautauque.
Abner Hazelino,
Nathan Mixer.

Chenango.
Russell Case,
Abel Chandler,
Amos A. Franklin.

Clinton.
Bela Edgerton.

Columbia.
Abraham P. Holdridge,
Henry W. Livingston,
Peter Van Buren.

Cortland.
Abraham Carley,
Gideon Curtis.

Delaware.
William S. McKee,
James G. Redfield.

Dutchess.
Elijah Baker, Jr.,
Stoddard Judd,

Tobias Teller.
 Stephen D. Van Wyck.
Erie.
 David Burt,
 Millard Fillmore.
Essex.
 Ezra C. Gross.
Franklin.
 Luther Bradish.
Genesee.
 Calvin P. Bailey,
 John Hascoff,
 John B. Skinner.
Greene.
 Moses Austin,
 Castle Seeley.
Herkimer.
 John B. Dygert,
 Abijah Mann, Jr.,
 Cornelius Sloughier.
Jefferson.
 Jere Carrier,
 Titus Ives,
 Fleury Keith.
Kings.
 John Wyckoff.
Lewis.
 George D. Buggles.
Livingston.
 Phlo C. Fuller,
 Titus Goodman, Jr.
Madison.
 James B. Eldridge,
 William K. Fuller,
 John Williams.
Monroe.
 John Garbutt,
 Heman Norton,
 Reuben Willey.
Montgomery and Hamilton.
 Phineas Randall,
 Joseph Spier,
 Peter Young.
New York.
 William A. Burtis,
 Nathan T. Arnold,
 Jacob S. Bogert,
 Abraham Cargill,
 Aaron O. Dayton,
 Jacob G. Dyckman,
 Charles L. Livingston,
 Mordecai Myers,
 Thomas L. Smith,
 Peter S. Titus,
 John Van Buren.
Niagara.
 John Garnsey.
Oneida.
 Reuben Bacon,
 Benjamin P. Johnson,
 Eli Savage,
 Reuben Tower,
 Fortune C. White.
Onondaga.
 John H. Hall,
 Herman Jenkins,
 Samuel E. Mathews,
 Lewis Smith.
Ontario.
 John Dickson,
 Walter Hubbell,
 Robert C. Nicholas.

Orange.
 Robert Fowler,
 Richard Graham,
 James Waugh.
Orleans.
 George W. Fleming.
Onesago.
 George F. Falley.
Otsego.
 Peter Conier,
 William Hall,
 Seth Hubbard, Jr.,
 George Morrell.
Putnam.
 Thomas W. Taylor.
Queens.
 Henry F. Jones.
Rensselaer.
 Nathaniel Barnett, Jr.,
 Martin DeForest,
 William P. Heermans,
 Henry Mallory.
Richmond.
 John Vandrbilt.
Rockland.
 George S. Allison.
St. Lawrence.
 Jonah Sanford,
 Harvey D. Smith.
Saratoga.
 Gilbert Varing,
 Calvin Wheeler,
 Joshua Mandeville.
Schenectady.
 Alonzo C. Raige.
Schoharie.
 Valentine Kffner,
 Peter Hynds.
Seneca.
 Daniel W. Bostwick,¹
 Septimus Evans,²
 Daniel Scott.
Steuben.
 Randall Graves,
 Henry Phoenix.
Suffolk.
 David Hedges, Jr.,
 John M. Williamson.
Sullivan.
 John Lundalety.
Tioga.
 Caleb Baker,
 Samuel Baragar.
Tompkins.
 Amasa Dana,
 Samuel H. Dean,
 Jonathan B. Gosman.
Ulster.
 Lodewyck Hornbeck,
 Abraham D. Soper.
Warren.
 William McDonald.
Washington.
 John McDonald,
 Robert McNiel,
 Richard Still.

Wayne.
 Thomas Armstrong,
 Jonathan Boynton.
Westchester.
 Aaron Brown,
 Lawrence Davenport,
 Abel Smith.
Yates.
 Morris F. Sheppard.

Fifty-third Session.
 1880 — January 5 to April 20.
Speaker — Erastus Root.
Clerk — Francis Seger.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James D. Scollard.
Doorkeeper — Alonzo Crosby.

Albany.
 Peter Gansevort,
 Samuel S. Lush,
 Erastus Williams.
Allegany.
 Daniel Ashley.
Broome.
 Peter Boblison.
Cattaraugus.
 Stephen Crosby.
Cayuga.
 Ephraim Hammond,
 Solomon Love,
 Wm. H. Noble,
 Richard L. Smith.
Chautauque.
 Abner Hazettine,
 Squel White.
Chenango.
 John Latham,
 Jarvis K. Pike,
 Charles Squires.
Clinton.
 Heman Cady.
Columbia.
 Jonathan Latham,
 Aaron Vanderpool,
 Oliver Wiswall.
Cortland.
 Chauncey Keep,
 Henry Stephens.
Delaware.
 Matthew Halcott,
 Erastus Root.
Dutchess.
 James Hughson,
 George F. Oakley,
 Jacob Van Ness,
 Phlo M. Winchell.
Erie.
 Millard Fillmore,
 Edmund Hull.
Essex.
 William Kirby.
Franklin.
 Luther Bradish.
Genesee.
 Calvin P. Bailey,
 Timothy Fitch,
 Stephen Griswold.
Greene.
 Jonathan Miller,
 Har'oni Quackenboss.

Herkimer.
 Frederick P. Bellinger,
 Russell Hopkins,
 Abijah Mann, Jr.
Jefferson.
 Curtis G. Brooks,
 Aaron Brown,
 Charles Orvis.
Kings.
 Ooe S. Downing.
Lewis.
 Joseph O. Mott.
Livingston.
 Phlo C. Fuller,
 Titus Goodman, Jr.
Madison.
 Wm. K. Fuller,
 Wm. Manchester,
 John M. Messinger.
Monroe.
 Ezra Sheldon, Jr.,
 Joseph Randall,
 Thurlow Weed.
Montgomery and Hamilton.
 Thomas R. Benedict,
 Henry I. Dieffendorf,
 Daniel Stewart.
New York.
 Joseph S. Bogert,
 Abraham Cargill,
 George Curtis,
 Ebenezer Ford,
 Chas. L. Livingston,
 Dennis McCarthy,
 Gideon Ostrander,
 Silas M. Stillwell,
 Peter S. Titus,
 Gideon Tucker,
 John Van Buren.
Niagara.
 Samuel De Vaux.
Oneida.
 Arnon Comstock,
 Linus Parker,
 Elisha Pettibone,
 Eli Savage,
 Ithal Thompson.
Onondaga.
 Timothy Brown,
 Thomas I. Gilbert,
 Johnson Hall,
 Dorastus Lawrence.
Ontario.
 John Dickson,
 Francis Granger,
 Robert C. Nicholas.
Orange.
 Abraham Cuddeback,

¹ Succeeded Evans, January 20, 1880. ² Contested by Daniel W. Bostwick, who was admitted January 20, 1880.

Abraham M. Smith,
Phineas Tutbill.

Orleans.

John H. Tyler.

Oswego.
Hiram Hubbell.

Otsego.
William Baker,
Archibald Dixon,
Samuel M. Ingalls,
Jesse Rose.

Putnam.
James Towner.

Queens.
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
Abial Buckman,
George R. Davis,
Ziba Hewett,
Abraham C. Lansing.

Richmond.
John T. Harrison.

Rockland.
George S. Allison.

Saratoga.
Seth Perry,
William Shepherd,
Samuel Stewart.

St. Lawrence.
Jonah Sanford.

Asa Sprague, Jr.

Schenectady.
Alonzo C. Paige.

Schoharie.
Abraham L. Lawyer,
Charles Watson.

Seneca.
Samuel Blain,
Septimus Evans.

Steuben.
Andrew B. Dickinson,
Josiah Dunlap.

Suffolk.
Samuel Strong,
Noah Youngs.

Sullivan.
H. M. Hardenburgh.

Tioga.
John G. McDowell,
Wright Dunham.

Tompkins.
Elijah Atwater,
Jonathan B. Gosman,
Ebenezer Mack.

Ulster.
Green Miller,
Matthew Oliver.

Warren.
Norman Fox.

Washington.
David Russell,
David Still,

Robert Wilcox.

Wayne.
Luther hapin,
Seth Eddy.

Westchester.
Aaron Brown,
Lawrence Davenport,
Abel Smith.

Yates.
Morris F. Sheppard.

Genesee.
Robert Earl, Jr.,
Stephen Griswold,
Charles Woodworth.

Greene.
Lewis Benton,
John I. Brandow.

Herkimer.
Atwater Cooke, Jr.,
Omsted Hough,
Nicholas Lawyer.

Jefferson.
Joseph C. Budd,
Walter Cole,
Fleury Keith.

Kings.
Coe S. Downing.

Lewis.
Harrison Blodget.

Livingston.
Jedediah Horsford,
James Percival.

Madison.
Robert Henry,
Stephen B. Hoffman,
John Whittman.

Monroe.
Samuel J. Andrews,
Isaac Lacey,
Peter Price.

*Montgomery and
Hamilton.*
Josiah O. Brown,
Platt Potter,
William Rob.

New York.
Jacob S. Bogert,
Abraham Cargill,
Nathaniel Jarvis,
Charles L. Livingston,
Dennis McCarthy,

James Morgan,
Mordecai Myers,
Gideon Ostrander,
Dudley Selden,
Slias M. Stillwell,
Isaac L. Varian.

Niagara.
Henry Norton.

Oneida.
Reuben Bettis,
Arnon Comstock,
David Moulton,
Riley Shepard,
John F. Trowbridge.

Onondaga.
Otis Bigelow,
Thomas I. Gilbert,
Elisha Litchfield,
Jared H. Parker.

Ontario.
Thomas Ottley,
Samuel Rawson,
John C. Spencer.

Orange.
Edward Blake,
Robert Fowler,
James Hulse.

Orleans.
John H. Tyler.

Oswego.
Joel Turrill.

Otsego.
Henry Clark,
Peter C. Hiller,
Schuyler Crippen,
Eben B. Morehouse.

Putnam.
Bennet Boyd.

Queens.
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
George R. Davis,
Chester Griswold,
Martin Springer,
Aaron Worthington.

Richmond.
John T. Harrison.

Rockland.
John I. Eckerson.

Saratoga.
Howell Gardner,
John Gilchrist,
Oran G. Otis.

St. Lawrence.
Joseph Freeman,
Asa Sprague, Jr.

Schenectady.
Aaron Carroll.

Schoharie.
Robert Eldredge,
Daniel Hager, Jr.

Seneca.
John Rayre,
Benjamin Woodruff.

Steuben.
Paul C. Cook,
Josiah Dunlap.

Suffolk.
George L. Conklin,
George S. Phillips.

Sullivan.
James C. Curtis.

Tioga.
John G. McDowell,
David Williams.

Tompkins.
John Ellis,
Jehiel Ludlow,
John Saylor.

Ulster.
Jacob I. Schoonmaker,
John Van Buren.

Warren.
Samuel Stackhouse.

Washington.
George W. Jernuain,
Henry Thorn,
William Townsend.

Wayne.
Seth Eddy,
Annias Wells.

Westchester.
St. John Constant,
Thomas Murphy,
Aaron Vark.

Yates.
Aaron Remer.

Fifty-fourth Session.

1831—January 4 to April 26.

Speaker—George R. Davis.

Clerk—Francis Beger.

Sergeant at Arms—Pomeroy Jones.

Doorkeeper—Alonzo Crosby.

Albany.
Peter Gansevoort,
Wheeler Watson,
Peter W. Winne.

Allegany.
Daniel Ashley.

Broome.
Peter Robinson.

Cattaraugus.
Russell Hubbard.

Cayuga.
Solomon Love,
Elias Manchester,
George S. Milford,
Peter Yawger.

Chautauque.
John Birdsall,
Squire White.

Chenango.
Joseph Juland,
Jarvis K. Pike,
Ira Wilcox.

Clinton.
John Walker.

Columbia.
John W. Edmonds,
John S. Harris,
Pliny Hudson.

Cortland.
Fredus Howard,
Charles Richardson.

Delaware.
David V. Mapes,
Peter Pine.

Dutchess.
Joel Bentou,
Samuel B. Halsey,
William Hooker,
John E. Townsend.

Erie.
Millard Filmore,
Nathaniel Knight.

Essex.
Joseph S. Weed.

Franklin.
James B. Spencer.

Fifty-fifth Session.

1833 — January 3 to April 25; June 21 to 30.1

Speaker — Charles L. Livingston.
Clerk — Francis Seger.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James D. Scollard.
Doorkeeper — Alonso Robby.

Albany.
 Abijah C. Dabrow, Philip Lannebacker, William Seymour.
Allegany.
 John B. Collins.
Broome.
 Vincent Whitney.
Cattaraugus.
 George A. S. Crooker.
Cayuga.
 John Beardsley, Geo. H. Brinckerhoff, John W. Sawyer, George S. Telford.
Chautauque.
 Theron By, Squire White.
Chenango.
 Noah Ely, Joseph Jullian, Edmund G. Terlee.
Clinton.
 John Walker.²
Columbia.
 Medad Butler, Tobias L. Hogeboom, Len. W. Ten Broeck.
Cortland.
 Andrew Dickson, Jonathan L. Woods.
Delaware.
 James Couiter, James Hughston.
Dutchess.
 Robert C. Finn, Eli Hamblin, Michael S. Martin, Israel Shadbolt.
Erie.
 Horace Clark, William Mills.
Essex.
 Isaac Vanderwerker.
Franklin.
 James B. Spencer.
Genesee.
 Seth M. Gates, Henry Hawkins, James Sprague, 2d.
Greene.
 Erastus Hamilton, Dumah Tuttle.
Herkimer.
 William C. Crain, Daniel Dygert, David Thorp.
Jefferson.
 William H. Angel, Philip Maxwell, Nathan Strong.
Kings.
 Coe S. Downing.
Lewis.
 Andrew W. Doig.
Livingston.
 George W. Patterson, John Young.
Madison.
 Nehemiah Hatcheler, Daniel Gillett, John Head, 2d.
Monroe.
 Samuel G. Andrews, Ira Bellows, William B. Brown.
Montgomery and Hamilton.
 Silas Phillips, Jacob Van Arnum, Peter Wood.
New York.
 Nathan T. Arnold, Judah Hammond, Charles L. Livingston, John McKeon, Philip E. Milledoler, James Morgan, Mordecai Myers, Gideon Ostrander, Silas M. Stillwell, Myndert Van Schalk, Isaac L. Varian.
Nagara.
 Henry Norton.
Oneida.
 Nathaniel Fitch, Lemuel Hough, Rutger B. Miller, David Moulton, Daniel Twitchell.
Onondaga.
 Miles W. Bennett, Elijah W. Curtis, Eliha Litchfield, Ichabod Ross.
Ontario.
 Francis Franger, Jonathan Mason, Robert C. Nicholas.
Orange.
 John Barker, Isaac R. Van Duzer, Charles Winfield.
Orleans.
 William J. Babbitt.
Onevo.
 Avery Skinner.
Otsego.
 Samuel Colwell, Gilbert Cone, William Kirby,

Amasa Thompson, John McBurney.
Putnam.
 Reuben D. Barnum.
Queens.
 John A. King.
Rensselaer.
 Hosea Bennett, Henry J. Genes, John C. Kemble, Nicholas M. Masters.
Richmond.
 Jacob Vers-reau.
Rockland.
 Isaac Blauvelt.
Saratoga.
 John Brislin, Jr., Ebenezer Couch, Orin Gray Otis.
St. Lawrence.
 William Allen, Edwin Dodge.
Schenectady.
 Abram D. r.
Schoharie.
 Alex. Crookbank, Jedediah Miller.
Seneca.
 Reuben D. Hodge, Erastus Woodworth.
Stuben.
 Edward Howell, Suffolk.
 R. L. Homrighu. Jr., John M. Williamson.
Sullivan.
 Hiram Bennett.
Tioga.
 Nathaniel Smith, Joel Tallmadge, Jr.
Tompkins.
 John H. Ellis, Horace Mack, John James Speed, Jr.
Ulster.
 Leon'rd Hard-nburgh, Herman Landon.
Warren.
 Allen Anderson.
Washington.
 Isaac W. Bishop, John McDonald, James Stevenson.
Wayne.
 James Hunsaton, Ambrose Salisbury.
Westchester.
 John W. Frost, Thomas Smith, Israel H. Watson.
Yates.
 Aaron Romer.

Fifty-sixth Session.

1833 — January 1 to April 3^d.

Speaker — Charles L. Livingston.
Clerk — Francis Seger.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Cornelius A. Waldron.
Doorkeeper — Alonso Crosby.

Albany.
 Edward Livingston, Jacob Settle, Israel Shear.
Allegany.
 John B. Collins.
Broome.
 Vincent Whitney.
Cattaraugus.
 Chauncey J. Fox.
Cayuga.
 John Beardsley, Geo. H. Brinckerhoff, Simon Lathrop, John W. Sawyer.
Chautauque.
 Nathaniel Gray, Alvin Plum.
Chenango.
 Abel Chandler, Austin Hyde, Wm. M. Patterson.
Clinton.
 Miles Stevenson.
Columbia.
 Anthony Boucher, Bastian C. Laaber, John Murdock.
Cortland.
 Enos S. Halbert, David Mathews.
Delaware.
 John Edgerton, Stoddard Stevens.
Dutchess.
 Daniel D. Akin, Joel Brown, Henry Conklin, George Lambert.
Erie.
 Horace Clark, William Mills.
Essex.
 Almeria Smith.
Franklin.
 Jabez Parkhurst.
Genesee.
 Peter Patterson, Rufus Robertson, Charles Woodworth.
Greene.
 Henry Gates, William Pierson.

1 Convened to reorganize the Congressional Districts of the State and to direct Sanitary measures in reference to the cholera. 2 Death announced January 19, 1833.

Herkimer.
Dudley Burwell,
Jos. M. Prendergast,
Sherman Wooster.

Jefferson.
William H. Angel,
John Borch,
Gotham Ives.

Kings.
Coe S. Downing.

Lewis.
Eli Rogers, Jr.

Livingston.
George W. Patterson,
Samuel W. Smith.

Madison.
Erastus Cleveland,
John Davis,
Jesse Kilborn.

Monroe.
Timothy Childs,
Levi Fond,
Milton Sheldon.

*Montgomery and
Hamilton.*
William Carlisle,
Dow A. Fonda,
Cornelius Mabee.

New York.
Richard Cromwell,
Thomas Hertell,
Charles L. Livingston,
John McKeon,
Robert H. Morris,
Mordecai Myers,
Gideon Ostrander,
Benjamin Ringgold,
Silas M. Stillwell,
Minthorpe Tompkins,
Isaac L. Varian.

Niagara.
Henry Norton.

Oneida.
Ichabod C. Baker,
Levi Buckingham,
John Dewey,
Squire Utley,
David Wager.

Onondaga.
Asa Eastwood,
Elisha Litchfield,
Myron L. Mills,
Gabriel Tappen.

Ontario.
Ephraim W. Cleveland,
John C. Spencer,
James H. Woods.

Orange.
James Finch,
Ezra Keeler,
Isaac H. Van Duzer.

Orleans.
Asahel Byington.

Otsego.
Avery Skinner.

Otsego.
William Baker,
Philo Bennett,

Hiram Kinne,
Robert C. Lansing.

Putnam.
John Garrison.

Queens.
Thomas B. Jackson.

Rensselaer.
William F. Haskins,
Alonzo G. Hammond,
John I. Kettle,
Seth Parsons.

Richmond.
Jacob Mersereau.

Rockland.
Jas. D. L. Montanya.

Saratoga.
Ebenezer Couch,
George Reynolds,
Ephraim Stevens.

St. Lawrence.
William Allen,
Sylvester Butrick.

Schenectady.
Cor. C. Van Vranken.

Schoharie.
Jacob L. Lawyer,
Martinus Matice.

Seneca.
Reuben D. Dodge,
John De Mott.

Steuben.
William Hunter,
William Kernan.

Suffolk.
David Hedges, Jr.,
William Wicks.

Sullivan.
James C. Curtis.

Tioga.
Thomas Farrington,
Jacob Westlake.

Tompkins.
Thomas Bishop,
Daniel B. Swartwood,
Ira Tiltonson.

Ulster.
Gordon Craig,
Joseph Jansen.

Warren.
Nicholas Roosevelt, Jr.

Washington.
Walter Cornell,
Charles Rogers,
David Russell.

Wayne.
James Humiston,
Ambrose Salisbury.

Westchester.
Joseph H. Anderson,
Horatio Lockwood,
Israel H. Watson.

Yates.
Joshua Lee.

Fifty-seventh Session.

1834—January 7 to May 5.

Speaker—William Baker.

Clerk—Philip Reynolda, Jr.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Daniel Dygert.

Doorkeeper—Alonzo Crosby.

Albany.
Aaron Livingston,
Barent P. Staats,
Prentice Williams, Jr.

Allegany.
Lewis Wood.

Broome.
David C. Case.

Cattaraugus.
Chauncey J. Fox.

Cayuga.
Dennis Arnold,
Cornelius Ouykendall,
Andrew Groom,
Noyes Palmer.

Chautauque.
James Hall,
Thomas A. Osborn.

Chenango.
Joseph P. Chamberlain,
Milo Hunt,
Wells Wait.

Clinton.
Miles Stevenson.

Columbia.
Henry C. Barnes,
John F. Collin,
John Snyder.

Cortland.
Stephen Bogardus,
Oliver Kingman.

Delaware.
Samuel Gordon,
Amasa J. Parker.

Dutchess.
Theo V W. Anthony,
Wm. H. Bostwick,
Henry Conklin,
James Mabbett.

Erie.
Joseph Clary,
Carlos Emmons.

Essex.
Barnabas Myrick.

Franklin.
Jabes Parkhurst.

Genesee.
Truman Lewis,
Peter Patterson,
Rufus Robertson.

Greene.
Benedict Bagley,
Sylvester Nichols.

Herkimer.
Augustus Beardslee,
Timothy I. Campbell,
Charles Dyer.

Jefferson.
William H. Angel,
Calvin McKnight,
Eli West.

Kings.
Philip Brashear.

Lewis.
George D. Ruggles.

Livingston.
Salmon G. Grover,
Tabor Ward.

Madison.
Sardis Dana,
Benjamin Enos,
Henry T. Sumner.

Monroe.
Elihu Church,
Fletcher M. Haight,
Jeremy S. Stone.

*Montgomery and
Hamilton.*
Clark S. Grinnell,
Asel Hough,
Daniel Morrell.

New York.
Abraham Cargill,
John W. Degrauw,
Daniel Dusenbury,
Thomas Hertell,
Henry Hone,
John McKeon,
Robert H. Morris,
Mordecai Myers,
Benjamin Ringgold,
Peter S. Titus,
Minthorpe Tompkins.

Niagara.
Robert Fleming, Jr.

Oneida.
Pomroy Jones,
Israel S. Parker,
Hiram Shays,
Aaron Stafford,
Ithal Thompson.

Onondaga.
Squire M. Brown,
Jared H. Parker,
Oliver B. Strong,
Horace Wheaton.

Ontario.
Peter Mitchell,
Oliver Phelps,
Aaron Younglove.

Orange.
Merit H. Cash,
Gilbert O. Fowler,
Charles Winfield.

Orleans.
Asa Clark, Jr.

Oswego.
Orville Robinson.

Otsego.
William Baker,
Samuel S. Bowne,
Ransom Spaford,
William Temple.

Putnam.
Jonathan Morehouse.

<i>Queens.</i> Thomas B. Jackson.	<i>Suffolk.</i> William Sidney Smith, John Terry.	<i>Herkimer.</i> Charles G. Ray, Peter P. Murphy, Henry Tillinghaast.	Cornelius Jones, Joseph Peck.
<i>Rensselaer.</i> Archibald Bull, Nicholas B. Harris, James Yates.	<i>Sullivan.</i> Anthony Hasbrouck.	<i>Jefferson.</i> Calvin Clark, Ed Farwell, Charles Strong.	<i>Putnam.</i> Daniel Kent.
<i>Richmond.</i> Paul Mercereau.	<i>Tioga.</i> John E. Drake, George Gardner.	<i>Kings.</i> Phillip Brasher.	<i>Queens.</i> Thomas B. Jackson.
<i>Rockland.</i> Daniel Johnson.	<i>Tompkins.</i> George B. Guinip, Charles Humphrey, Thomas B. Sears.	<i>Lewis.</i> Charles Dayan.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> Chester Griswold, Jacob W. Lewis, Daniel Simmons, Martin Springer.
<i>St. Lawrence.</i> Sylvester Butrick, Jabez Willies.	<i>Ulster.</i> Samuel Culver, Daniel Le Fever.	<i>Livingston.</i> Hollom Hutchinson, George W. Patterson.	<i>Richmond.</i> Lawrence Hillyer.
<i>Saratoga.</i> Solomon Ellithorp, Thomas J. Marvin, Ell M. Todd.	<i>Warren.</i> Thomas Archibald.	<i>Madison.</i> Joseph Clark, William J. Hough, Jason W. Powers.	<i>Rockland.</i> Edward Saffern.
<i>Schenectady.</i> Simon Schermerhorn.	<i>Washington.</i> Charles F. Ingalls, Melancton Wheeler, James Wright.	<i>Monroe.</i> George Brown, Derick Sibley, Enoch Strong.	<i>Saratoga.</i> Ely Beechar, Asahel Philo, W. B. Van Bentheul- sen. ³
<i>Schoharie.</i> Watson Orr, John G. Young.	<i>Wayne.</i> James P. Bartie, Russell Whipple.	<i>Montgomery and Hamilton.</i> Henry Adams, Ashbel Loomis, Collins Odell.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> Preson King, William S. Faddock.
<i>Seneca.</i> Peter Bockhoven, John D. Coe.	<i>Westchester.</i> Joseph H. Anderson, Edwin Crosby, Horatio Lockwood.	<i>New York.</i> Thomas N. Carr, Charles P. Clinch, Charles Henry Hall, Job Haskell, Thomas Hertell, Herman I. Quacken- boss, Christopher C. Rice, Benjamin Ringgold, James I. Roosevelt, Jr., Prosper M. Wetmore, Andrew C. Wheeler.	<i>Schenectady.</i> David Ostrom.
<i>Steuben.</i> Joshua Healy, William Kernan.	<i>Yates.</i> James P. Robinson.		<i>Schoharie.</i> John F. Hiller, Jonas Krum.
Fifty-eighth Session.			
1835—January 6 to May 11.			
<i>Speaker</i> —Charles Humphrey.			
<i>Clerk</i> —Phillip Reynolds, Jr.			
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —Daniel Dygert.			
<i>Doorkeeper</i> —Nathan Manson, Jr.			
<i>Albany.</i> Edward Livingston, Henry G. Wheaton, ¹ David G. Seger, ¹ Tobias T. E. Waldron.	Horace Stevens, Julius Wilcoxson.		
<i>Allegany.</i> Alvin Burr.	<i>Cortland.</i> Aaron Brown, Barak Niles.		
<i>Brooms.</i> Neri Blatchly.	<i>Delaware.</i> Dubois Burhan, William B. Ogden.		
<i>Cattaraugus.</i> Albert J. Burke.	<i>Dutchess.</i> Theodore V. W. An- thony, David Barnes, Jr., Stoddard Judd, Stephen Thorn.		
<i>Cayuga.</i> Cornelius Cuykendall, Andrew Groom, Noyes Palmer, Andrews Preston.	<i>Erie.</i> William A. Moseley, Ralph Plumb.		
<i>Chautauque.</i> Orrin McCluer, John Woodward, Jr.	<i>Essex.</i> Thomas A. Tomlinson.		
<i>Chenango.</i> Hendrick Crain, Henry Crary, Woodward Warren.	<i>Franklin.</i> Asa Hascall.		
<i>CClinton.</i> Lemuel Weston.	<i>Genesee.</i> Truman Lewis, Samuel Richmond, Amos Tyrrell, Jr.		
<i>Columbia.</i> Jacob Shafer.	<i>Greene.</i> David Ingersoll, Anthony Van Bergen.		
		<i>Niagara.</i> Henry McNeill.	
		<i>Oneida.</i> Merit Brook, ⁴ Dan P. Cadwell, Riley Shepard, David Wager, Amos Woodworth.	
		<i>Onondaga.</i> David C. Lytle, Sanford C. Parker, George Pottit, John Wilkinson.	
		<i>Ontario.</i> Ariel Hendee, William Hildreth, Mark H. Sibley.	
		<i>Orange.</i> Merit H. Cash, Robert Denniston, Robert Fowler, ² David G. Finch.	
		<i>Orleans.</i> Asa Clark, Jr.	
		<i>Oneago.</i> Jesse Crowell.	
		<i>Otsego.</i> Joseph Carpenter, Henry Harvey,	
			<i>Putnam.</i> Daniel Kent.
			<i>Queens.</i> Thomas B. Jackson.
			<i>Rensselaer.</i> Chester Griswold, Jacob W. Lewis, Daniel Simmons, Martin Springer.
			<i>Richmond.</i> Lawrence Hillyer.
			<i>Rockland.</i> Edward Saffern.
			<i>Saratoga.</i> Ely Beechar, Asahel Philo, W. B. Van Bentheul- sen. ³
			<i>St. Lawrence.</i> Preson King, William S. Faddock.
			<i>Schenectady.</i> David Ostrom.
			<i>Schoharie.</i> John F. Hiller, Jonas Krum.
			<i>Seneca.</i> Caleb Barnum, John D. Coe.
			<i>Steuben.</i> Jeremiah Baker, Joshua Healy.
			<i>Suffolk.</i> George L. Conklin, George S. Phillips.
			<i>Sullivan.</i> James Eldred.
			<i>Tioga.</i> Green Bennet, George Fisher.
			<i>Tompkins.</i> Charles Humphrey, Parvus A. Williams, Caleb Woodbury.
			<i>Ulster.</i> Henry I. Davis, William Woodworth.
			<i>Warren.</i> Truman B. Hicks.
			<i>Washington.</i> Jonathan K. Horton, George McKie, Allen R. Moore.
			<i>Wayne.</i> Elisha Benjamin, William D. Wylie.
			<i>Westchester.</i> Edwin Crosby, Horatio Lockwood, Prince W. Paddock.
			<i>Yates.</i> Meredith Mallory.

¹ Wheaton's seat was contested by Seger, who succeeded, January 9, 1835.
² Died before the beginning of the session. ³ Resigned March 11, 1835.

Fifty-ninth Session.

1886—January 5 to May 6.

Speaker—Charles Humphrey.
Clerk—Phillip Reynolds, Jr.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Daniel Dygert.
Doorkeeper—William H. Powell.

Albany.
 Daniel Dorman,
 John O. Schuyler,
 William Seymour.

Allegany.
 Calvin T. Chamberlain
Broome.
 Judson Allen.

Cattaraugus.
 David Day.

Cayuga.
 Dennis Arnold,
 Charles E. Shepard,
 Richard L. Smith,
 William Wilbur.

Chautauque.
 Thomas B. Campbell,
 Richard P. Marvin.

Chenango.
 William Knowlton,
 Nicholas B. Lead,
 Squire Smith.

Clinton.
 Lemuel Stetson.

Columbia.
 Charles B. Dutcher,
 Peter Groat, Jr.,
 Adam I. Shaver.

Cortland.
 Cephas Armstrong,
 Chauncey Keep.

Delaware.
 John Griffin,
 James W. Knapp.

Dutchess.
 Abijah G. Benedict,
 Cornelius H. Cornell,
 William Eno,
 Stoddard Judd.

Erie.
 George F. Barker,
 Wells Brooks.

Essex.
 Thomas A. Tomlinson

Franklin.
 Luther Bradtch.

Genesee.
 Samuel Richmond,
 Charles O. Shepard,
 Amos Tyrrell, Jr.

Greene.
 Ambrose Baker,
 Luke Kiersted.

Herkimer.
 Stephen Ayers,
 red Bellinger,
 Thomas Hawks.

Jefferson.
 Lowrey Barney,
 Richard Hulbert,
 Otis P. Starkey.

Kings.
 John Dikeman.

Lewis.
 Charles Dayan.

Livingston.
 Charles H. Carroll,
 George W. Patterson.

Madison.
 Ephraim Gray,
 William J. Hough,
 John B. Yates.

Monroe.
 Horace Gay,
 Micaiah W. Kirby,
 Joseph Sibley.

*Montgomery and
 Hamilton.*
 Henry V. Barry,
 Joseph Blair,
 Jacob Johnson.

New York.
 Charles F. Hinch,
 Ezra H. Connor,
 Peter A. Cowdrey,
 Francis B. Cutting,
 Thomas Hertell,
 John I. Morgan,
 Benjamin Rungold,
 George Seaman,
 George Sharp,
 Jesse West,
 Prosper H. Wetmore.

Niagara.
 Hiram Gardner.

Oneida.
 Henry Graves,
 John W. Hale,
 William Knight,
 Jared Pettibone,
 John Stryker.

Onondaga.
 Daniel Dennison,
 David Munro,
 Sanford O. Parker,
 John Wilkinson.

Ontario.
 Amos Jones,
 Henry Pardee,
 Mark H. Sibley.

Orange.
 Charles B. Briand, Jr.,
 Robert Ely,
 Thomas Van Eten.

Orleans.
 John Chamberlain

Oswego.
 Orville Robinson.

Otsego.
 Albert Henton,
 Sumner Ely,
 Ivory Holland,
 Lyman J. Walworth.

Putnam.
 Moses C. Robinson.

Queens.
 Jarvis Jackson.

Rensselaer.
 David L. Seymour,
 Alexander O. Spencer,
 John J. Viele,
 Nathan West.

Richmond.
 John Garriston, Jr.

Rockland.
 Daniel Johnson.

Saratoga.
 David Benedict,
 Joel Lee,
 Samuel Stimson.

St. Lawrence.
 Preston Knr,
 William S. Paddock.

Schenectady.
 John B. Duane.

Schoharie.
 Hiram Walden,
 Alvin Wilkins.

Seneca.
 Henry Simpson,
 John G. Tubbs.

Steuben.
 Lemuel B. Seales,
 Henry Switzer.

Suffolk.
 Charles A. Floyd,
 Nathaniel Topping.

Sullivan.
 Samuel G. Dimmick.

Tioga.
 Elijah H. Goodwin,
 William H. Sutton.

Tompkins.
 William B. Fitch,
 George B. Gulanip,
 Charles Humphrey.

Ulster.
 Jacob Chambers,
 Herman M. Romeyn.

Warren.
 William Griffin.

Washington.
 Aaron Barker,
 Alexander Robertson,
 Stephen L. Viele.

Wayne.
 Robert Alsop,
 Reuben H. Foster.

Westchester.
 William Fisher,
 Horatio Lockwood,
 Prince W. Paddock.

Yates.
 Mordecai Ogden

Sixtieth Session.

1887—January 3 to May 16.

Speaker—Edward Livingston
Clerk—Phillip Reynolds, Jr.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Alden S. Stevens
Doorkeeper—William H. Powell.

Albany.
 Richard Kummey,
 Edward Livingston,
 Abraham Verplanck.

Allegany.
 Calvin T. Chamberlain,
 Asel Fitch.

Broome.
 Judson Allen.

Cattaraugus.
 Tilly Gilbert,
 Phineas Spencer.

Cayuga.
 Curtiss C. Cady,
 Charles E. Shepard,
 William Wilbur.

Chautauque.
 Alvin Plum,
 Calvin Runsey,
 William Wilcox.

Chemung.
 Jacob Westlake.

Chenango.
 John F. Hill,
 Squire Smith,
 Isaac Stokes.

Clinch.
 Cornelius Halsey.

Columbia.
 William W. Hoysradt,
 Rufus Reed,
 John S. Vosburgh.

Cortland.
 Josiah Hine,
 John Thomas.

Delaware.
 Jesse Booth,
 Thomas J. Hubbell.

Dutchess.
 Taber Belding,
 John R. Myer,
 David Sheelin.

Erie.
 Benjamin O. Bivins,
 Squire S. Case,
 Elisha Smith.

Essex.
 Gideon Hammond.

Franklin.
 Luther Bradtch.

Genesee.
 Reuben Bertram,
 John A. McIlwain,
 Leverett Seward,
 Charles O. Shepard.

Greene.
Stephen Tryon,
John Watson.

Herkimer.
Henry L. Easton,
Aaron Hackley.

Jefferson.
Jotham Bigelow,
Richard Hubbard,
John W. Tamblin.

Kings.
Joseph Conelyea,
Richard V. W. Thorne.

Lewis.
George D. Ruggles.

Livingston.
George W. Patterson,
William Scott.

Madison.
Walt Clark,
Isaac Coe, Jr.,
Silas Sayles.

Monroe.
Levi Russell,
Derick Sibley,
Silas Walker.

*Montgomery and
Hamilton.*
Joseph Rialr,
Jacob Hoes,
Richard Peck.

New York.
Henry Andrew,
Charles P. Clinoh,
Francis B. Cutting,
Morris Franklin,
Thomas Hertell,
John I. Labagh,
Clinton Roosevelt,
Thomas G. Talmadge,
Robert Townsend, Jr.,
Thomas W. Tucker,
James I. M. Valentine,
Anson Willis,
George Zabriskie.

Niagara.
Reuben H. Boughton,¹
Davis Hurd,¹
Hiram McNeill.

Oneida.
Levi Buckingham,
John I. Cook,
Lester N. Fowler,
Andrew S. Pond.

Onondaga.
Daniel Denison,
George Pettit,
William Porter, Jr.,
Nathan Soule.

Ontario.
Amos Jones,
Henry Pardee,
Henry W. Taylor.

Orange.
Merit H. Cash,
William Jackson,
William Morrison.

Orleans.
Silas M. Burroughs.

Oswego.
Caleb Carr,
Orville Robinson.

Otsego.
Edmund H. Bigelow,
Ivory Holland,
Harvey Strong.

Putnam.
John Crawford.

Queens.
Jarvis Jackson.

Rensselaer.
Randall A. Brown,
Alexander Bryan,
Abraham Van Tuyl.

Richmond.
Lawrence Hilyer.

Rockland.
Abraham J. Demarest.

Saratoga.
Seabury Allen,
Halsey Rogers.

St. Lawrence.
Freston King,
William S. Paddock.

Schenectady.
Thomas Knight.

Schoharie.
Phillip Mann,
Reuben Merchant.

Seneca.
John L. Bigelow.

Steuben.
Henry G. Cotton,
John I. Poppino,
Benjamin Smead.

Suffolk.
Josiah J. Dayton,
John M. Williamson.

Sullivan.
George S. Jocelyn.

Tioga.
Esra Canfield.

Tompkins.
Lewis Halsey,
Benjamin Jennings.

Ulster.
Ephraim E. Depuy,
Samuel Elmora.

Warren.
Walter Geer, Jr.

Washington.
Joseph W. Richards,
Charles Rogers.

Wayne.
David Arns, Jr.,
Fomeroy Tucker.

Westchester.
William Fisher,
Barnardus Montross.

Yates.
Mordecai Ogden.

Sixty-first Session.
1888—January 8 to April 18.

Speaker— Luther Bradish.
Clerk— Jarvis N. Lake.
Sergeant-at-Arms— Harley B. Luddington.
Doorkeeper— William O. Bloss.

Albany.
Daniel D. Barnard,
Edmund Raynsford,
Paul Settle.

Allegany.
Seth H. Pratt,
Samuel Russell.

Broome.
James Todd rd.

Cattaraugus.
Nelson Green,
Timothy H. Porter.

Cayuga.
Henry H. Fuley,
Isaac S. Miller,
Nathan G. Morgan.

Chautauque.
Thomas J. Allen,
George A. French,
Abner Lewis.

Chemung.
Hiram White.

Chenango.
Henry Baloom,
Demas Hubbard, Jr.,
Justus Parcoe.

Clinton.
Cornellus Halsey.

Columbia.
Abraham Bain,
Wm. A. Deas,
Wm. H. Tobey.

Cortland.
David Matthews,
John Osgood.

Delaware.
Cornelius Bassett,
Darius Maples.

Dutchess.
Cornellus Dubois,
Freeborn Garretson,
Jacob Blason.

Erie.
Lewis F. Allen,
Asa Warren,
Cyrenus Wilbur.

Essex.
Gideon Hammond.

Franklin.
Luther Bradish.

Genesee.
Reuben Benham,
Andrew H. Green,
John Head,
Leverett Seward.

Greene.
Thomas B. Cooke,
Peter Hubbell.

Herkimer.
Abijah Mann, Jr.,
Volney Owen.

Jefferson.
Charles B. Hoard.

Richard Hulburt,
Daniel Wardwell.

Kings.
Cornellus Bergen,
Benj. D. Stillman.

Lewis.
Wm. Dominick.

Livingston.
George W. Patterson,
William Scott.

Madison.
Wm. F. Boatwell,
William Lord,
Onesimus Mead.

Monroe.
John P. Patterson,
Esra Sheldon, Jr.,
Derick Sibley.

*Montgomery and
Hamilton.*
Jeremiah Nellis,
Abraham B. Putnam,
Marcellus Weston.

New York.
Alfred Carhart,
Adoniram Chandler,
Heman W. Childs,
Evan Griffith,
Willis Hall,
Wm. Harrell,
John I. Labagh,
David B. Ogden,
Samuel B. Ruggles,
John B. Scoles,
Garret H. Stryker,
Anson Willis,
George Zabriskie.

Niagara.
David Hurd,
Peter B. Porter, Jr.

Oneida.
Russell Fuller,
Henry Hearsay,
Fortune C. White,
James S. T. Stranahan.

Onondaga.
Victory Birseya,
Phares Gould,
James R. Lawrence,
Asariah Smith.

Ontario.
Jonathan Buell,
David Hudson,
Henry W. Taylor.

Orange.
Goldsmith Denniston,
Stephen W. Fullerton,
Hudson McFarlan.

Orleans.
Horatio Reed.

Oswego.
Arvin Rice,
John M. Richardson.

Otsego.
Samuel Betts, Jr.

¹ Hurd succeeded Boughton, January 24, 1887.

John Drake,
Jacob K. Lull.

Putnam.
Saxton Smith.

Queens.
John A. King.

Rensselaer.
Hesekiah Hull,
Jacob A. Ten Eyck,
James Wallace.

Richmond.
Israel Oakley.

Rockland.
David Clark.

St. Lawrence.
Preston King,
Myron G. Peck.

Saratoga.
Walter Van Veghten,
Calvin Wheeler.

Schenectady.
Silas H. Marsh.

Schoharie.
Jedediah Miller,
Mitchell Sanford.

Seneca.
Nathan Wakeman.

Steuben.
Samuel Griggs.

David Hall,
Manning Kelly.

Suffolk.
Charles A. Floyd,
Sidney L. Griffin.

Sullivan.
John H. Bowers.

Tioga.
John Coryell.

Tompkins.
Elbert Curtis,
Robert Swartwout.

Ulster.
Benjamin R. Bevier,
James N. Mitchell.

Warren.
Thomas A. Leggett.

Washington.
Erastus D. Culver,
Leonard Gibbs.

Wayne.
Ezbon Blackmar,
John M. Holley.

Westchester.
Francis Barretto,
Nicholas Cruger.

Yates.
Miles Benham.

Greene.
Platt Adams,
Thomas B. Cooke.

Herkimer.
Benjamin Carver,
Atwater Cook, Jr.

Jefferson.
Calvin Clark,
Charles E. Clarke,
Philip P. Gaige.

Kings.
Cornelius Bergen,
Jeremiah Lott.

Lewis.
Sanford Coe.

Livingston.
Elias Clark,
George W. Patterson.

Madison.
Friend Barnard,
Benjamin Enos,
Uriah Leisand.

Monroe.
William S. Bishop,
Henry P. Norton,
John P. Stull.

Montgomery.
Isaac S. Frost,
Isaac Jackson.

New York.
George W. Bruen,
Alfred Carhart,
Loring D. Chapin,
Heman W. Childs,
Noah Cook,
Thomas J. Doyle,
John I. Labagh,
Thomas McElrath,
Samuel T. McKinney,
Frederick Pentz,
Stephen Potter,
John B. Scoles,
George Zabrakie.

Niagara.
Davis Hurd,
Peter B. Porter, Jr.

Oneida.
Jesse Armstrong,
ward Hunt,
Amasa S. Newberry,
Israel Stoddard.

Onondaga.
Phares Gould,
James B. Lawrence,
Azariah Smith,
James L. Voorhees.

Ontario.
Augustus Sawyer,
Z. Barton Stout,
Henry W. Taylor.

Orange.
Edward Blake,
Robert Dennist n,
Joseph Slaughter.

Orleans.
Horatio Reed.

Oswego.
Samuel Hawley,
Edward B. Judson.

Otsego.
Jonathan W. Brewer,
Levi S. Chatfield,
Daniel Gilchrist.

Putnam.
Herman E. Stephens.

Queens.
Elias Hicks.

Rensselaer.
Richard P. Herrick,
Day O. Kellogg,
Gideon Reynolds.

Richmond.
Israel Oakley.

Rockland.
Benjamin Blackledge.

St. Lawrence.
Myron G. Peck,
Asa Sprague.

Saratoga.
John Stewart,
Calvin Wheeler.

Schenectady.
Silas H. Marsh.

Schoharie.
Harvey Bliss,
George F. Fox.

Seneca.
Gardner Welles.

Steuben.
Andrew G. Chatfield,
Abram M. Lybolt,
Johnson N. Reynolds.

Suffolk.
Joseph Wickham Case,
Joshua B. Smith.

Sullivan.
William F. Brodhead.

Tioga.
Wright Dunham.

Tompkins.
David Bower,
Jesse McKinney.

Ulster.
Jacob H. DeWitt,
Henry O. Hornbeck.

Warren.
William Griffing.

Washington.
Salmon Axten,
Jesse S. Leigh.

Wayne.
Thomas Armstrong,
Ambrose Ballabury.

Westchester.
Samuel B. Ferris,
Joseph Strang.

Yates.
Miles Benham.

Sixty-second Session.

1889—January 1 to May 6.

Speaker—George W. Patterson.

Clerk—Jarvis N. Lake.

Sergeant at-Arms—William DeForest.

Doorkeeper—Samuel Francis, Jr.

Albany.
John Davis,
James S. Lowe,
Rufus Watson.

Allegany.
Seth H. Pratt,
William Welch.

Broome.
John Stoughton.

Cattaraugus.
George A. S. Crooker,
Hollis Scott.

Cayuga.
Henry R. Filley,
John McIntosh,
Nathan G. Morgan.

Chautauque.
Waterman Ellsworth,
Timothy Judson,
Abner Lewis.

Chemung.
Jonathan P. Couch.

Chenango.
Samuel Drew,
Demas Hubbard, Jr.,
Josiah G. Olney.

Columbia.
Abijah North.

Columbia.
Harry Cornwall,
Henry Hogeboom,
Peter E. Livingston.

Cortland.
George S. Green,
George Isaacs.

Delaware.
Ichabod Bartlett,
Jonas More.

Dutchess.
Henry Conklin,
Jacob Slason,
Daniel Toffey.

Erie.
Jacob A. Barker,
Truman Cary,
Henry Johnson.

Essex.
Gideon Hammond.

Franklin.
Asa Hascall.

Fulton and Hamilton.
James Yauncy.

Genesee.
Andrew H. Green,
John Head,
Horace Healey,
Alva Jefferson.

Sixty-third Session.

1840 — January 7 to May 14.

Speaker — George W. Patterson.
Clerk — Philander B. Prindle.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Mimos McGowen.
Doorkeeper — Samuel Francis, Jr.

<i>Albany.</i> Frederick Bassler, Jr., Peter Flagler, Henry G. Wheaton.	<i>Jefferson.</i> Calvin Clark, Charles E. Clark, Stephen Johnson.
<i>Allegany.</i> Lorenzo Dana, William Welch.	<i>Kings.</i> Jeremiah Johnson, Adrian Hegeman.
<i>Broome.</i> Cornelius Mercereau.	<i>Lewis.</i> Chester Buck.
<i>Cattaraugus.</i> George A. S. Crooker, Timothy H. Porter.	<i>Livingston.</i> Elias Clark, George W. Patterson.
<i>Cayuga.</i> Artemas Cady, John W. McFadden, Andrews Preston.	<i>Madison.</i> Daniel Barker, Daniel Dekey, Benjamin Enos.
<i>Chautauque.</i> Odin Benedict, George A. French, William Rice.	<i>Monroe.</i> George Brown, Derick Sibley, Enoch Strong.
<i>Chemung.</i> Guy Hulett.	<i>Montgomery.</i> John S. Veeder, Peter Wood.
<i>Chenango.</i> William Church, Demas Hubbard, Jr., Samuel Plumb.	<i>New York.</i> Cornellius H. Bryson, Ulysses D. French, Paul Grout, Thomas Hertell, Norman Hickok, Francis W. Lesak, William B. Macley, John I. Morgan, Edmund J. Porter, Jas. I. Roosevelt, Jr., Thomas Spofford, Solomon Townsend, George Welr.
<i>Clinton.</i> Abtjah North.	<i>Niagara.</i> Peter B. Porter, Jr., Francis O Pratt.
<i>Columbia.</i> Robert McKlastry, Jonas H. Miller, Justin Niles.	<i>Oneida.</i> Nelson Dawley, Anson Knibloe, Charles A. Mann, John F. Trowbridge.
<i>Cortland.</i> William Barnes, Jabez B. Phelps.	<i>Onondaga.</i> Victory Birdseye, Phares Gould, James R. Lawrence, Asariah Smith.
<i>Delaware.</i> Orson M. Allaben, Nathan Bristol.	<i>Ontario.</i> Reynold Peck, Abraham A. Post, Henry W. Taylor.
<i>Dutchess.</i> Amos Bryan, Henry Conklin, Daniel Toffey.	<i>Orange.</i> Benjamin Brown, Robert Denniston, William S. Little.
<i>Erie.</i> Seth C. Hawley, Stephen Osborn, Aaron Salisbury.	<i>Orleans.</i> John J. Walbridge.
<i>Essex.</i> George A. Simmons.	<i>Oswego.</i> Peter Devendorf, William Duer.
<i>Franklin.</i> John S. Eldredge.	
<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Langdon I. Marvin.	
<i>Genesee.</i> John W. Brownson, Horace Healy, Alva Jefferson, George W. Lay.	
<i>Greene.</i> Gilbert Bedell, Sylvester Nichols.	
<i>Herkimer.</i> Daniel Beillinger, George Burch.	

<i>Otsego.</i> Levi S. Chatfield, Charles Walker, Arnold B. Watson.	<i>Steuben.</i> Richard Brower, Andrew G. Chatfield, Abram M. Lybolt.
<i>Putnam.</i> Saxton Smith.	<i>Suffolk.</i> David Halsey, John M. Williamson.
<i>Queens.</i> John A. King.	<i>Sullivan.</i> Daniel B. St. John.
<i>Rensselaer.</i> Garrardus Deyoe, Samuel W. Hoag, Wm. H. Van Schoon- hoven.	<i>Tioga.</i> Thomas Farrington.
<i>Richmond.</i> Bornet P. Wimant.	<i>Tompkins.</i> Wm. H. L. Bogert, Robert Swartwout.
<i>Rockland.</i> William F. Fraser.	<i>Ulster.</i> David L. Bernard, John V. L. Overbaugh.
<i>St. Lawrence.</i> Zenas Clark, Asa Sprague.	<i>Warren.</i> Joseph Russell.
<i>Saratoga.</i> Daniel Stewart, John Stewart.	<i>Washington.</i> John H. Boyd, Anderson Simpson.
<i>Schenectady.</i> Theodore W. Sanders.	<i>Wayne.</i> Horace Morley, Durtee Osband.
<i>Schoharie.</i> Seymour Boughton, Charles Goodyear.	<i>Westchester.</i> Samuel B. Ferris, Joseph Strang.
<i>Seneca.</i> Orange W. Wilkinson.	<i>Yates.</i> Samuel S. Ellsworth.

Sixty-fourth Session.

1841 — January 5 to May 25.

Speaker — Peter B. Porter, Jr.
Clerk — Philander B. Prindle.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Daniel H. Bromley.
Doorkeeper — Joseph S. Lockwood.

<i>Albany.</i> Aaron Totaling, Francis Lansing, Henry G. Wheaton.	<i>Columbia.</i> Waterman Lippit, Wm. G. Mandeville, John Mitham.
<i>Allegany.</i> Lorenzo Dana, Horace Hunt.	<i>Cortland.</i> Nathan Heaton, Lovel G. Miteels.
<i>Broome.</i> Glideon Hotchkiss.	<i>Delaware.</i> Stephen H. Keeler, Charles Knapp.
<i>Cattaraugus.</i> Alonz Hawley, Chester Howe.	<i>Dutchess.</i> Jonathan Akin, Edmund Elmendorf, John Thompson.
<i>Cayuga.</i> Darius Adams, John W. McFadden, Osman Rhoades.	<i>Erie.</i> Carlos Emmons, Seth C. Hawley, Stephen Osborn.
<i>Chautauque.</i> Benjamin Douglas, George A. French, Robertson Whiteside.	<i>Essex.</i> George A. Simmons.
<i>Chemung.</i> Jefferson B. Clark.	<i>Franklin.</i> John S. Eldredge.
<i>Chenango.</i> Calvin Cole, Eber Dimmlak, Benson H. Wheeler.	<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Jenison G. Ward.
<i>Clinton.</i> George M. Beckwith.	<i>Genesee.</i> John W. Brownson, Samuel Richmond, David Scott, Isaac N. Stoddard.

Greene.
Turband K. Cooke,
Daniel G. Quackenboss.

Herkimer.
Michael Hoffman,
Arphaxad Loomis.

Jefferson.
William McAllister,
William C. Pierpont,
Joseph Webb.

Kings.
William Conseyea, Jr.,
Jeremiah Johnson.

Lewis.
Elphalet Sears.

Livingston.
Augustus Gibbs,
Reuben P. Wisner.

Madison.
Seneca B. Burchard,
Oliver Pool,
Daniel Van Vleck.

Monroe.
Alexander Kelsey,
Lucius Lilley,
Enoch Strong.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Reuben Howe,
Daniel F. Nellis.

New York.
Cornelius H. Bryson,
Abraham B. Davis,
Paul Grout,
Norman Hlekok,
David B. Floyd Jones,
William B. Macloy,
William McMurray,
Abalom E. Miller,
John L. O'Sullivan,
Edmund J. Porter,
Conrad Swackhamer,
Solomon Townsend,
George Weir.

Niagara.
Peter B. Porter, Jr.,
Francis O. Pratt.

Oneida.
Calvin Dawley,
Joseph Halleck,
Luke Hitchcock,
Nathaniel Odell.

Onondaga.
Moses D. Burnet,
William Fuller,
David Munro,
William Taylor.

Ontario.
Isaac Mills,
Daniel A. Robinson,
Alvan Worden.

Orange.
Gideon W. Cook,
Lewis Cuddeback,
Robert Sly.

Orleans.
Richard W. Gates.

Oswego.
William Duer,
Edward B. Judson.

Otsego.
Clcott C. Chamberlain,

Levi S. Chatfield,
Joel Gillett.

Putnam.
James H. Cornwall.

Queens.
John W. Lawrence.

Rensselaer.
Claudius Moffit,
John Tiley,
Wm. H. Van Schoonhoven.

Richmond.
Israel Oakley.

Rockland.
Edward DeNoyelles.

St Lawrence.
Zenas Clark,
Solomon Pratt.

Saratoga.
Jesse H. Mead,
Abijah Peck, Jr.

Schenectady.
Abraham Pearse.

Schoharie.
Nicholas Bekman,
Jacob C. Skillman

Seneca.
Daniel Holman.

Steuben.
Andrew G. Chatfield,
William S. Hubbell,
Samuel A. Johnson.

Suffolk.
Josiah C. Dayton,
Alanson Seaman.

Sullivan.
William F. Brodhead.

Tioga.
Washington Smith.

Tompkins.
Levi Hubbell,
Alpha H. Shaw.

Ulster.
Conrad Brodhead,
George G. Graham.

Warren.
George Sanford.

Washington.
Erastus D. Culver,
Reuben Skinner.

Wayne.
Ebeon Blackmar,
John M. Holley.

Westchester.
Joseph T. Carpenter,
Horatio Lockwood.

Yates.
Heman Chapman.

Sixty-fifth Session.

:849—January 4 to April 12.

Speaker—Levi S. Chatfield.
Clerk—John O. Cole.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Abner N. Beardale.
Doorkeeper—John W. Turner.

Albany.
John A. Dix,
Cornelius G. Palmer,
Jonas Shear.

Allegany.
Lorenzo Dana,
Horace Hunt.

Broome.
Robert Harper.

Cattaraugus.
Samuel Barrows,
Lewis P. Thorp.

Cayuga.
John L. Cuyler,
Vincent Kenyon,
Alvares Tupper.

Chautauque.
Rossiter P. Johnson,
Austin Jerome,
Emory F. Warren.

Chemung.
Sam G. Hathaway, Jr.

Chenango.
Clark Burnham,
Richard W. Juland,
Adam Storing.

Clinton.
Lemuel Stetson.

Columbia.
James Knickerbocker,
Abraham I. Van Alstyne,
Jared Winalow.

Cortland.
Jesse Ives,
Oren Stimson.

Delaware.
Samuel Kells,
Orin Griffin.

Dutchess.
Peter K. Dubois,
John M. Ketcham,
Richard C. Van Wyck.

Erie.
William A. Bird,
Bela H. Colgrove,
Squire S. Case.

Essex.
George A. Simmons.

Franklin.
Thomas R. Powell.

Fulton and Hamilton.
John Patterson.

Genesee.
Robinson Emiley,
Albert Smith.

Greene.
John Laraway,
Andrew T. Van Slyke.

Herkimer.
Michael Hoffman,
Arphaxad Loomis.

Jefferson.
Elihu C. Church,
Elihu M. McNeil,
John W. Tambolin.

Kings.
John A. Lott,
William M. Udall.

Lewis.
Carlos P. Scovill.

Livingston.
Gardner Arnold,
Chester Bradley.

Madison.
Simon C. Hitchcock,
Calvin Morse,
Job Wells.

Monroe.
Henry K. Higgins,
Frederick Starr,
George S. Stone.

Montgomery.
James Dieffendorf,
Lawrence Marcellus.

New York.
Elbridge G. Baidwin,
August Devesac,
Paul Grout,
David B. Floyd Jones,
William Jones,
William B. Macloy,
William McMurray,
John L. O'Sullivan,
Daniel C. Penix,
Conrad Swackhamer,
Solomon Townsend,
Joseph Tucker,
George Weir.

Niagara.
Thomas T. Flagler,
Francis O. Pratt.

Oneida.
Ichabod C. Baker,
Ebenezer Robbins,
Horatio Seymour,
De Witt C. Stevens.

Onondaga.
William Fuller,
David Munro,
John Spencer,
William Taylor.

Ontario.
Peter M. Dox,
Staats Green,
Joseph C. Shelton.

Orange.
Stacey Beakes,
Robert Laws, n,
Roswell Mead.

Orleans.
Sanford E. Church.

Oswego.
Peter Devendorf,
Robert O. Kenyon.

Otsego.
Leonard Caryl,
Levi S. Chatfield,
Festus Hyde.

Putnam.
Ebeneser Foster.

Queens.
John W. Lawrence.

Rensselaer.
George R. Davis,
Martinus Lansing,
Silas W. Waite.

Richmond.
Henry Cole

Rockland.
Edward De Noyelles.

St. Lawrence.
Calvin T. Hubbard,
George Redington.

Saratoga.
John Cramer,
Halsey Rogers.

Schenectady.
Jonathan C. Burnham.

Schoharie.
William Fink,
George Wright.

Seneca.
William C. Kelly.

Steuens.
Aaron W. Beach,
Francis E. Erwin,
Ziba A. Leland.

Suffolk.
Richard A. Udall,
Benjamin F. Wells.

Sullivan.
Matthew Brown.

Tioga.
John McQuigg.

Tompkins.
Charles Humphrey,
Bernardus Swartwout.

Ulster.
Abraham Jansen,
Jeremiah Russell.

Warren.
Benjamin P. Burhans.

Washington.
James McKie, Jr.,
Dan. S. Wright.

Wayne.
Theron R. Strong,
James M. Wilson.

Westchester.
Joseph T. Carpenter,
Horatio Lockwood.

Wyoming.
Eleanor Baldwin,
John S. Brownson.

Yates.
Henry Spence.

Greene.
Aaron Bushnell,
Philip Teats.

Herkimer.
Walter Booth,
John T. Hall.

Jefferson.
Elihu C. Church,
Joseph Graves,
Job Lamson.

Kings.
Wm. Conselyea, Jr.,
William M. Udall.

Lewis.
Amos Buck.

Livingston.
Daniel H. Fitzhugh,
Daniel D. Spencer.

Madison.
Venoni W. Mason,
Henry Palmer,
Lorenzo Sherwood.

Monroe.
Jerome Fuller,
Robert Haight,
Enoch Strong.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
John Bowditch,
John I. Zeller.

New York.
Elbridge G. Baldwin,
Charles F. Daly,
George G. Glasier,
Timothy R. Hibbard,
David B. Floyd Jones,
William McMurray,
Abesalom E. Miller,
George Paulding,
Daniel C. Pentz,
Edward Sanford,
Robert Smith,
James T. Thompson,
Edward H. White.

Niagara.
Thomas T. Flagler,
John Sweeney.

Oneida.
Dan P. Cadwell,
Amos S. Fassett,
David Murray,
John H. Tower.

Onondaga.
Benjamin French,
Thomas McCarthy,
Thomas Sherwood,
Charles E. Vary.

Ontario.
Sylvester Austin,
James C. Brown,
Jedediah Dewey, Jr.

Orange.
Leonard Lee,
John W. Martin,
John Van Duser.

Orleans.
Eliaha Wright.

Oswego.
William C. Allen,
Alban Strong.

Otsego.
Silas Burleson,
John R. Briggs,
Harvey Hunt.

Putnam.
Sylvanus Warren.

Queens.
Samuel Youngs.

Rensselaer.
George R. Davis,
Samuel Douglas,
Henry Vandenberg.

Richmond.
Henry Cole.

Rockland.
Cornelius M. Demarest.

St. Lawrence.
Calvin T. Hubbard,
George Redington.

Saratoga.
Lyndes Emerson,
Azariah E. Stimson.

Schenectady.
Edward H. Walton.

Schoharie.
John Osterhout,
Abraham Ritchmeyer.

Seneca.
Matthew West.

Steuens.
Morris Brewster,
Francis E. Erwin,
Ziba A. Leland.

Suffolk.
Samuel B. Nicoll,
Joshua B. Smith.

Sullivan.
Johnathan Stratton.

Tioga.
Simeon B. Griffin.

Tompkins.
Sylvanus Larned,
George T. Spink.

Ulster.
William Soper,
Edmund Snydam.

Warren.
Pelatiah Richards.

Washington.
Anson Bigelow,
James W. Porter.

Wayne.
Frederick U. Sheffield,
Philip Sours.

Westchester.
Andrew Findlay,
Samuel L. Holmes.

Wyoming.
Eleanor Baldwin,
Truman Benedict.

Yates.
Richard H. Williams.

Sixty-sixth Session.

1848 — January 8 to April 18.

Speaker — George R. Davis.
Clerk — Henry N. Wales.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Pliny M. Bromley.
Doorkeeper — John W. Turner.

Avonny.
Wills Hall,
Aaron Van Schaack,
John I. Slingerland.

Columbia.
Anson Brown,
Lucas Hoos,
Peter Poucher.

Allegany.
Robert Flint,
Samuel Russell.

Cortland.
Harry McGraw,
George N. Miles.

Brooms.
Gilbert Dickinson.

Delaware.
Milton Boatwick,
Nelson K. Wheeler.

Cattaraugus.
Alonzo Hawley,
Elijah A. Rice.

Dutchess.
Gilbert Bentley,
John Elseffer,
John M. Ketcham.

Cayuga.
Vincent Kenyon,
Alfred Lyon,
Darius Monroe.

Erie.
George R. Babcock,
Wells Brooks,
Milton McNeal.

Chautauque.
Odin Benedict,
Adolphus F. Morrison,
Emory F. Warren.

Essex.
Samuel Shumway.

Chemung.
Sam. G. Hathaway, Jr.

Franklin.
Joseph M. Jackson.

Chenango.
Edward Cornell,
Samuel Medbury,
Danforth Wales.

Fulton and Hamilton.
John L. Hutchinson.

Clinton.
Julius O. Hubbell.

Genesee.
Robinson Smiley,
Ira Wait.

Sixty-seventh Session.

1844 — January 2 to May 7.

Speaker — Eliaha Litchfield.
Clerk — James R. Ruse.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Jonathan P. Couch.
Doorkeeper — John P. Davis.

Albany.
 Levi Shaw,
 Samuel Stevens,
 Simon Veeder.

Allegheny.
 Nathaniel Coe,
 Horatio B. Riddle.

Broome.
 John B. Rogers.

Cattaraugus.
 James Burt,
 Marcus H. Johnson.

Cayuga.
 Ashbel Avery,
 Benjamin F. Hall,
 Robert Hume.

Chautauque.
 Forbes Johnson,
 Marcius Simons,
 Elijah Waters.

Chemung.
 Sylvester Hazen.

Chenango.
 Rensselaer W. Clark,
 Erastus Dickinson,
 Daniel Noyes.

Clinton.
 Jullus O. Hubblell.

Columbia.
 William A. Carpenter,
 Uriah Edwards,
 Peter P. Rossmann.

Cortland.
 Platt F. Grow,
 John Kingman.

Delaware.
 Edward I. Burhans,
 Jesse Palmer.

Dutchess.
 Alexander H. Coffin,
 John K. Mead,
 Ambrose L. Pinney.

Erie.
 Daniel Lee,
 Eliaha Smith,
 Amos Wright.

Essex.
 Gideon Hammond.

Franklin.
 Francis D. Flanders.
Fulton and Hamilton.
 James Harris.

Genesee.
 Charles P. Brown,
 Chester Hannum.

Greene.
 Robert O. Field,
 Lemuel C. Stimson.

Herkimer.
 Michael Hoffman,
 Peter H. Warren.

Jefferson.
 Samuel Bond,
 William Carlisle,
 Eli West.

Kings.
 William Burbank,
 Jacob Rapelje.

Lewis.
 Alburn Foster.

Livingston.
 Gardner Arnold,
 Daniel D. Spencer.

Madison.
 Ralph I. Gates,
 Thomas Kel'ch,
 Alfred Medbery.

Monroe.
 Ashley Sampson,
 Moses Sperry,
 Edward Wadhams.

Montgomery.
 Clark B. Cochran,
 Morgan L. Harris.

New York.
 Joseph B. Bosworth,
 Michael Burke,
 Thomas N. Carr,
 Auguste Devesao,
 Joshua Fleet,
 George G. Glazier,
 William H. Jansen,
 Thomas Jeremiah,
 George S. Mann,
 John E. Ross,
 Edward Sanf'rd,
 James H. Suydam,
 Richard S. Williams.

Niagara.
 John Sweeney,
 Luther Wilson.

Oneida.
 Justus Childs,
 James Douglass,
 Richard Empey,
 Horatio Seymour.

Onondaga.
 Warner Abbot,
 Thomas G. Alvord,
 Seth Hutchinson,
 Eliaha Litchfield.

Ontario.
 Lorenzo Clark,
 Israel Huntington,
 Henry Pardee.

Orange.
 Leonard Lee,
 David H. Smith,
 George W. Tuthill.

Orleans.
 Sands Cole.

Oswego.
 William F. Allen,
 Alban Strong.

Otsego.
 George S. Gorham,
 William W. Snow,
 Nahum Thompson.

Putnam.
 Saxton Smith.

Queens.
 Samuel Youngs.

Rensselaer.
 John L. Cole,
 George B. Warren,
 Jonathan E. Whipple.

Richmond.
 William Nickles.

Rockland.
 John Haring, Jr.

St. Lawrence.
 Calvin T. Hulburd,
 George Redington.

Saratoga.
 James Groom,
 Ezra Wilson.

Schenectady.
 Archibald L. Linn.

Schoharie.
 Seth Eldredge,
 John Spikerman.

Seneca.
 Hellm Sutton.

Steuben.
 John Jamison.

Asa McConell,
 Jeffery Smith.

Suffolk.
 Silas Horton,
 Richard W. Smith,

Sullivan.
 Amos Y. Grant.

Tioga.
 Nathaniel W. Davis.

Tompkins.
 Peter Lounsbury,
 Charles M. Turner.

Ulster.
 Abraham D. Bevier,
 Samuel Reynolds.

Warren.
 John F. Sherrill.

Washington.
 John Barker,
 John W. Proudftt.

Wayne.
 Austin Roe,
 Isaac B. Sandford.

Westchester.
 Andrew Findlay,
 Charles Wright.

Wyoming.
 Truman Benedict,
 Leverett Spring.

Yates.
 Thomas Seamans.

Sixty-eighth Session.

1845 — January 7 to May 14.

Speaker — Horatio Seymour.
Clerk — James R. Rose.
Sergeant-at-Arms — David B. Groat.
Doorkeeper — Elbridge B. Fenn.

Albany.
 Clarkson F. Crosby,
 Ira Harris,
 Leonard Litchfield.

Allegheny.
 Nathaniel Coe,
 John G. Collins.

Broome.
 Cyrus Johnson.

Cattaraugus.
 Seth Field,
 Roderick White.

Cayuga.
 David Gould,
 Leonard Searing,
 William Titus.

Chautauque.
 Samuel A. Brown,
 Henry C. Frisbee,
 Jeremiah Mann.

Chemung.
 Peter McKay.

Chenango.
 Joel Burdick,
 Solomon S. Hall,
 Charles B. Miller.

Clinton.
 Noyes P. Gregory.

Columbia.
 Peter I. Bachman,
 Elijah Bagg,
 William M. Bunker.

Cortland.
 George J. J. Barber,
 John Pierce, 2d.

Delaware.
 John McDonald,
 Linus Porter.

Dutchess.
 Epenetus Crosby,
 Freeborn Garretson,
 Walter Sherman.

Erie.
 John T. Bush,
 Truman Dewey,
 Daniel Lee.

Essex.
 John C. Hammond.

Franklin.
 Hiram Horton.
Fulton and Hamilton.
 Garret A. Newkirk.

<i>Genesee.</i>		<i>Oswego.</i>		Sixty-ninth Session.		
Chester Hannum, Aaron Long.		Thomas Skelton, Luny Thayer.		1846 — January 6 to May 13.		
<i>Greene.</i> Deliverance B Hervey, Garret W. Sager.		<i>Otsego.</i> Franklin B. Carpenter, Chris. D. Fellows, Harry G. Harden.		<i>Spencer</i> — William C. Crain. <i>Clerk</i> — William W. Dean. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> — Samuel S. Wood. <i>Doorkeeper</i> — Horatio G. Pope.		
<i>Herkimer.</i> Alexander H. Buell, William C. Crain.		<i>Putnam.</i> Benjamin Bailey.		<i>Albany.</i> Ira Harris, Thomas L. Shafer, Robert D. Watson.		<i>Jefferson.</i> Henderson Hawk, Elihu M. McNeil, Levi Miller.
<i>Jefferson.</i> Lysander H. Brown, Azal W. Danforth, Edward S. Salisbury.		<i>Queens.</i> Elbert F. Jones.		<i>Allegany.</i> Nathaniel Coe, John G. Collins.		<i>Kings.</i> Gamaliel King, John A. Voorhees.
<i>Kings.</i> Richard L. Wyckoff, Daniel D. Wynant.		<i>Rensselaer.</i> Harry Betts, Ryer Heermance, Wm. H. Van Schoonhoven.		<i>Brooms.</i> Salfronius H. French.		<i>Lewis.</i> Nelson J. Beach.
<i>Lewis.</i> Dean S. Howard.		<i>Richmond.</i> Peter Mercereau.		<i>Cattaraugus.</i> Elijah A. Rice, Gideon Searl.		<i>Livingston.</i> William S. Fullerton, John Young.
<i>Livingston.</i> Harlow W. Wells, John Young.		<i>Rockland.</i> Joseph P. Brower.		<i>Cayuga.</i> Samuel Bell, William I. Cornwall, John T. Rathbun.		<i>Madison.</i> Horace Hawks, Thomas C. Loomis, Stephen M. Potter.
<i>Madison.</i> Stephen G. Sears, William Smith, John I. Walrath.		<i>St. Lawrence.</i> Asa L. Hazelton, John L. Russell.		<i>Saratoga.</i> Edward Edwards, William Wilcox.		<i>Monroe.</i> Matthias L. Angle, William O. Bloss, James R. Thompson.
<i>Monroe.</i> William C. Bloss, John McVean, Isaac T. Raymond.		<i>Schenectady.</i> William Gifford.		<i>Chautauque.</i> Madison Burnell, Valorus Lake, Elisha Ward.		
<i>Montgomery.</i> John L. Bevans, Peter H. Fonda.		<i>Schoharie.</i> Seymour Boughton, Henry Tibbets.		<i>Chemung.</i> Abraham Primmer.		<i>Montgomery.</i> Benjamin Baird, Theodoric R. Liddle.
<i>New York.</i> Eli O. Blake, John Culver, John J. R. DePuy, Jacob L. Fenn, Harvey Hunt, James Jarvis, Frederick E. Mather, Roderick N. Morrison, Severn D. Moulton, Thomas H. Oakley, William S. Rose, Ab'm J. Thompson, Jr., David E. Wheeler.		<i>Seneca.</i> Robert L. Stevenson.		<i>Chemung.</i> Solomon Ensign, Jr., William G. Sands, Hiram E. Storrs.		<i>New York.</i> Joseph J. Albertson, Gerardus Boyce, John E. Develin, Joshua Fleet, Robert H. Ludlow, Wilson Small, Thomas spofford, Jonathan D. Stevenson, Alexander Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, James H. Titus, John Townsend, Alexander Wells.
<i>Niagara.</i> Levi F. Howne, John Sweeney.		<i>Steuben.</i> William C. Rogers, Ansel C. Smith, Jacob Van Valkenb'gh		<i>Clinton.</i> Noyes P. Gregory.		
<i>Oneida.</i> Andrew Billings, Merit Brooks, Calvert Comstock, Horatio Seymour.		<i>Suffolk.</i> John H. Dayton, Darling B. Whitney.		<i>Columbia.</i> William E. Heermance, Jeremiah Hover, Levi Pitts.		
<i>Onondaga.</i> Julius C. Kinne, Dennis McCarthy, David Preston, Lake I. Tefft.		<i>Sullivan.</i> Harvey B. Morris.		<i>Cortland.</i> Am's Graves, John Miller.		
<i>Ontario.</i> Timothy Buel, Jr., Israel Huntington, Alvah Worden.		<i>Tioga.</i> Gideon O. Chase.		<i>Delaware.</i> Orin Foote, Reuben Lewis.		<i>Niagara.</i> Lot Clark, Morgan Johnson.
<i>Orange.</i> John Brooks, Thornton M. Niven, Rich. M. Tuthill, Jr.		<i>Tompkins.</i> Sherman Miller, Lyman Strobridge.		<i>Dutchess.</i> Elnathan Haxton, George T. Pierce, 1 Daniel Sherwood.		<i>Oneida.</i> Chauncey C. Cook, Benjamin F. Cooper, Daniel G. Dorrance, Russell Fuller.
<i>Orleans.</i> Gardner Goold.		<i>Ulster.</i> Reuben H. Hine, Irwin Pardee.		<i>Erie.</i> John T. Bush, Nathan K. Hall, James Wood.		<i>Onondaga.</i> Julius C. Kinne, Elihu L. Phillips, Lake I. Tefft, Alonzo Wood.
		<i>Warren.</i> James Cameron.		<i>Franklin.</i> Sidney Lawrence.		<i>Ontario.</i> Elias Cook, Joseph O. Shelton, A. van Worden.
		<i>Washington.</i> James Rice, John Stevenson.		<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Clark S. Grinnell.		<i>Orange.</i> William L. Benedict, Wilkins Seacord, Robert R. Thompson.
		<i>Wayne.</i> John J. Dickson, Alanson M. Knapp.		<i>Genesee.</i> Herman Blodgett, Aaron Long.		<i>Orleans.</i> Dexter Kingman.
		<i>Westchester.</i> L. Anthony Constant, Thomas R. Lee.		<i>Greene.</i> Neeley Lawrence, Peter W. Van Bergen.		<i>Oswego.</i> Reuben Drake, Thomas Srelton.
		<i>Wyoming.</i> Leverett Spring, Andrew W. Young.		<i>Herkimer.</i> William C. Crain, Henry Eysaman.		<i>Otsego.</i> Ebenezer Biakely,
		<i>Yates.</i> Ezekiel Casner.				

Delos W. Dean,
Benjamin Morehouse.

Putnam.
Benjamin Bailey.

Queens.
John Willis.

Rensselaer.
Henry Z. Hayner,
Samuel McClellan,
Justus Nolton.

Richmond.
George H. Cole.

Rockland.
Sampson Marks.

St. Lawrence.
Asa L. Hazelton,
Blahop Perkins.

Saratoga.
Chauncey Boughton,
James M. Marvin.

Schenectady.
David M. Moore.

Schoharie.
Thomas Lawyer,
Thomas Smith.

Seneca.
Alanson Woodworth.

Steuben.
Andrew G. Chatfield,
Otto F. Marshall,
William C. Rogers.

Suffolk.
Samuel B. Gardiner,
Richard A. Udall.

Sullivan.
Richard Oliver.

Tioga.
Gideon O. Chase.

Tompkins.
Jas. W. Montgomery,
Henry S. Walbridge.

Ulster.
Charles Drake,
Joseph W. Low.

Warren.
Winfield S. Sherwood.

Washington.
James M. Foster,
Lodewecus S. Vlele.

Wayne.
Elias Durfee,
James T. Wisner.

Westchester.
John R. Hayward,
Ezra Marshall.

Wyoming.
Arden Woodruff,
Andrew W. Young.

Yates.
George W. Wolcott.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Darius Moore.

Genesee.
Heman Blodgett,
Alonso S. Upham.

Greene.
Wm. V. B. Adams,
Almeron Marks.

Herkimer.
Abijah Beckwith,
Jefferson Tillinghast.

Jefferson.
John Boyden,
Samuel J. Davis,
John D. Davison.

Kings.
John A. Emmans,
Ebenezer W. Peck,
Abraham D. Soper.

Levis.
Thomas Baker.

Livingston.
William S. Fullerton,
Andrew Still.

Madison.
George T. Taylor,
Peter Van Valkenburgh.

Monroe.
William C. Bloss,
John McGonegal,
John B. Smith.

Montgomery.
Gamaliel Bowditch,
Andrew S. Gray.

New York.
Alexander M. Ailing,
Charles Baxter,¹
John H. Bowie,
Lyman Candee,
Edward R. Carpenter,
David J. Chatfield,
John E. Devellin,
Deannis Garrison,
Henry Keyser,
James C. Sutherland,
Daniel E. Sickles,
Wilson Small,
Norman B. Smith,
Alexander Stewart,
Michael Walsh,
Uzziah Wenman.

Niagara.
Benjamin Carpenter,
Christopher H. Skeele.

Oneida.
Nathan Burchard,
Abel E. Chandler,
Isaac Curry,
John Deas.

Onondaga.
William Henderson,
John Lakin,
Manoah Pratt,
Joseph Prindle.

Ontario.
Emery B. Pottle,
Ezra Pierce.

Orange.
Joseph Davis,
Wm. C. Hasbrouck,
Hudson McFarlan.

Orleans.
Abner Hubbard.

Oswego.
Orrin R. Eari,
M. Lindley Lee.

Otsego.
Cyrus Brown,
Francis U. Fenno,
William Temple.

Putnam.
Benjamin B. Benedict.

Queens.
Wessell S. Smith.

Rensselaer.
Joseph Gregory,
Amos K. Hadley,
David S. McNamara.

Richmond.
George H. Cole.

Rockland.
John A. Haring.

St. Lawrence.
Phineas Atwater,
Henry Barb r,
Blahop Perkins.

Saratoga.
Joseph Daniels,
Thomas C. Morgan.

Schenectady.
David Caw.

Schoharie.
Elisha Hammond,
Thomas Smith.

Seneca.
Ansel Bascom.

Steuben.
Hiram Chapman,
William Diven,
William Hunter.

Suffolk.
Henry Landon,
John L. Smith.

Sullivan.
William B. Wright.²

Tioga.
Charles E. Barstow.

Tompkins.
Samuel Lawrence,
Henry W. Sage.

Ulster.
Jacob H. DeWitt,
John D. L. Montanya.³

Warren.
John Hodgson, 2d.

Washington.
Adolphus F. Hitchcock,
Samuel McDoual.

Seventieth Session.

1847—January 5 to May 13; September 8 to
December 15.

Speaker—William C. Hasbrouck.
Clerk—Philander B. Prindle.
Serjeant-at-Arms—Daniel B. Davis.
Doorkeeper—Asa W. Carpenter.

Albany.
John Fuller,
John J. Gallup,
Valentine Tredwell,
Robert D. Watson.

Alleghany.
Grover Leavens,
Samuel Russell.

Broome.
Oliver C. Crocker.

Cattaraugus.
Rufus Rowley,
Joseph E. Weeden.

Cayuga.
Samuel Bell,
William I. Cornwell,
John T. Rathbun.

Chautauque.
Madison Burnell,
Charles J. Orton.

Chemung.
William Maxwell.

Chenango.
Ransom Balcom,
David McWhorter.

Clinton.
Rufus Heston.

Columbia.
John S. Gould,
William M. Miller.

Cortland.
Timothy Green.

Delaware.
John C. Allaben,
Donald Shaw.

Dutchess.
Epenetus Crosby,
Walter Sherman,
Aves I. Vanderbilt.

Erle.
Obadiah J. Green,
John D. Howe,
Horatio Humway,
William H. Pratt.

Essex.
William H. Sutrick.

Franklin.
Joseph R. Flanders.

¹ Resigned in January, on being commissioned in army in Mexico.
² Resigned in July, having been elected Justice of the Supreme Court.
³ Contested by Isaac L. Hasbrouck.

Wayne.
 Samuel Moore.
 Israel R. Southard.
Westchester.
 James E. Beers,¹
 Ezra Marshall.

Wyoming.
 Arden Woodruff.
Yates.
 Nehemiah Raplee.

Seventy-first Session.

1848 — January 4 to April 12.

Speaker — Amos K. Hadley.
Clerk — Philander B. Prindle.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Samuel H. Marks.
Doorkeeper — John Davies.

Albany.
 1 Edward S. Willett,
 2 Frederick Mathias,
 3 Robert H. Fruyn,
 4 Henry A. Brigham.
Allegheny.
 1 John Wheeler,
 2 William Cobb.
Broome.
 Jeremiah Hull.
Cattaraugus.
 1 James G. Johnson,
 2 Marcus H. Johnson.
Cayuga.
 1 Ebenezer Curtis,
 2 John J. Brinckerhoff,
 3 Hector O. Tuthill.
Chautauque.
 1 John H. Pray,
 2 David H. Treadway.
Chemung.
 George W. Buck.
Chenango.
 1 Levi H. Case,
 2 Ezra P. Church.
Clinton.
 Rufus Heaton.
Columbia.
 1 Jonas H. Miller,
 2 Charles B. Osborn.
Cortland.
 James Comstock.
Delaware.
 1 Platt Townsend,
 2 John Calhoun.
Dutchess.
 1 Edgar Vincent,
 2 David Collins, Jr.,
 3 James Hammond.
Erie.
 1 Elbridge G. Spalding,
 2 Harry Slade,
 3 Ira E. Irish,
 4 Charles C. Severance.
Essex.
 William H. Butrick.
Franklin.
 Eliza L. Winslow.
Fulton and Hamilton.
 Isaac Benedict.
Genesee.
 1 Tracy Pardee,
 2 Alonzo S. Upham.

Greene.
 1 Alexander H. Palmer,
 2 Frederick A. Fenn.
Herkimer.
 1 James Feeter,
 2 Lawrence L. Merry.
Jefferson.
 1 Benjamin Maxson,
 2 Harvey D. Parker,
 3 Fleury Keith.
Kings.
 1 Ebenezer W. Peck,
 2 Edwards W. Flake,
 3 John A. Cross.
Lewis.
 David D. Reamer.
Livingston.
 1 Gurdon Nowlen,
 2 Nathaniel Coe.
Madison.
 1 John C. Bailey,
 2 George Grant.
Monroe.
 1 Ezra Sheldon,
 2 A'm M. Schermerhorn,
 3 Isaac Chase, Jr.
Montgomery.
 1 Asa Bowman,
 2 William A. Haslet.
New York.
 1 J. Phelps Phoenix,
 2 James Bowen,
 3 John H. Bowie,
 4 John F. Rodman,
 5 Peter H. Titus,
 6 Samuel G. Raymond,
 7 William B. Meech,
 8 Thomas Charlock,
 9 Dennis Garrison,
 10 Martin H. Truesdell,
 11 Alexander Stewart,
 12 Michael Walsh,
 13 Erastus C. Benedict,
 14 Robert G. Campbell,
 15 M-rwin R. Brewer,
 16 James Brooks.
Niagara.
 1 Elias Ransom,
 2 Solomon Moss,²
 3 Morgan Johnson.²
Oncida.
 1 Luke Smith,
 2 Warren Converse,

Schenectady.
 Abraham W. Toll.
Schoharie.
 1 Adam Mattice,
 2 James Parsons.
Seneca.
 John Kennedy.
Steuben.
 1 Abel Kendall,
 2 John G. Mersereau,
 3 Alex. H. Stephens.
Suffolk.
 1 Edwin Rose,
 2 Wm. Snyder Smith.
Sullivan.
 James F. Bush.
Tioga.
 Erastus Woodrich.
Tompkins.
 1 John Jessup,
 2 Alpheus West.
Ulster.
 1 George A. Gay,
 2 Job G. Ellmore.
Warren.
 Albert N. Cheney.
Washington.
 1 Benjamin Crocker,
 2 Eliasa A. Martin.
Wayne.
 1 Eliasa Pettit,
 2 John Lapham.
Westchester.
 1 Rich'd M. Underhill,
 2 Jared V. Peck.
Wyoming.
 Paul Richards.
Yates.
 Hatley N. Dox.

Seventy-second Session.

1849 — January 2 to April 11.

Speaker — Amos K. Hadley.
Clerk — Philander B. Prindle.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Samuel S. Blanchard.
Doorkeeper — Robert Grant.

Albany.
 1 Hiram Barber,
 2 David Van Auken,
 3 Robert H. Fruyn,
 4 Joel A. Wing.
Allegheny.
 1 Orville Boardman,
 2 Erastus H. Willard.
Broome.
 John O. Whittaker.
Cattaraugus.
 1 Seth R. Crittenden,
 2 Horace C. Young.
Cayuga.
 1 James D. Button,
 2 John I. Brinckerhoff,
 3 Hector O. Tuthill.
Chautauque.
 1 Silas Terry,
 2 Ezekiel B. Guernsey.
Chemung.
 Alvan Nash.
Chenango.
 1 James Clark,
 2 Alonzo Johnson.
Clinton.
 Albert G. Carver.
Columbia.
 1 James M. Street,
 2 Daniel S. Curtis.

¹ Contested by John R. Hayward.
² Johnson contested the seat of Moss and was admitted April 1, 1848.

Cortland.
Ira Skeel.

Delaware.
1 James K. Thompson,
2 Luther Butts.

Dutchess.
1 Edgar Vincent,
2 Wesley Butts,
3 James Hammond.

Erie.
1 Benoni Thompson,
2 Augustus Raynor,
3 Marcus McNeal,
4 Luther Buxton.

Essex.
George W. Goff.

Franklin.
George B. E. Gove.

Fulton and Hamilton.
John Culbert.

Genesee.
1 Tracy Pardee,
2 Martin C. Ward.

Greene.
1 Alexander H. Bailey,
2 Albert Tuttle.

Herkimer.
1 Fred. P. Bellinger,
2 Asa Wilcox.

Jefferson.
1 George Gates,
2 John L. Marsh,
3 Bernard Bagley.

Kings.
1 Joseph Boughton,
2 Edwards W. Flake,
3 John A. Cross.

Lewis.
Diodate Pease.

Livingston.
1 Arch'd H. McLean,
2 Philip Woodruff.

Madison.
1 David Matne,
2 Robert G. Stewart.

Monroe.
1 Levi Kelsey,
2 L. Ward Smith,
3 Elisha Harmon.

Montgomery.
1 Frothingham Fish,
2 Lewis Averill.

New York.
1 Ephraim H. Hudson,
2 James Bowen,
3 Henry J. Allen,
4 George J. Cornell,
5 Sam'l T. McKinney,
6 Jas. W. Beckman,
7 Abrah'm Van Orden,
8 William Dodge,
9 Charles Perley,
10 Garrit H. Stryker,
11 Robert B. Folger,
12 Daniel B. Taylor,
13 Jos. B. Varnum, Jr.,
14 Robt. G. Campbell,
15 Merwin B. Brewer,
16 Albert Gilbert.

Niagara.
1 Hollis White,
2 Morgan Johnson.

Oneida.
1 Oliver Prescott,
2 Nehemiah N. Pierce,
3 James M. Elwood,
4 Chauncey Stevens.

Onondaga.
1 Joseph J. Glass,
2 Myron Wheaton,
3 Joseph Slocum,
4 Samuel Hart.

Ontario.
1 Dolphin Stevenson,
2 Josiah Porter.

Orange.
1 David C. Bull,
2 David H. Moffat, Jr.,
3 Maurice Hoyt.

Orleans.
Reuben Roblee.

Oswego.
1 Henry Fitzhugh,
2 Edward W. Fox.

Otsego.
1 L. Mortimer Gilbert,
2 David B. St. John,
3 Charles C. Noble.

Putnam.
James J. Smalley.

Queens.
Wessel S. Smith.

Rensselaer.
1 Amos K. Hatley,
2 Benajah Allen,
3 William H. Budd.

Richmond.
Gabriel P. Dusoeway.

Rockland.
Matthew D. Bogart.

St. Lawrence.
1 Harlow Godard,
2 Justus B. Pickett,
3 Noble S. Elderkin.

Saratoga.
1 Roscius B. Kennedy,
2 Wm. W. Rockwell.

Schenectady.
Israel R. Green.

Schoharie.
1 David B. Danforth,
2 Austin Sexton.

Seneca.
Jacob G. Markell.

Steuben.
1 Ab'm J. Quack'boss,
2 John G. Mersereau,
3 John K. Hale.

Suffolk.
1 Edwin Ross,
2 Nathaniel Miller.

Sullivan.
James F. Bush.

Tioga.
Esra S. Sweet.

Tompkins.
1 Darius Hall,
2 Chas. J. Rounsaville.

Ulster.
1 Peter Crispell, Jr.,
2 James G. Graham.

Warren.
Reuben Wells.

Washington.
1 Le Roy Mowry,
2 Alex. Robertson.

Wayne.
1 Isaac Leavenworth,
2 Peter Boyce.

Westchester.
1 Wm. H. Robertson,
2 Harvey Kidd.

Wyoming.
Paul Richards.

Yates.
John Wiswell.

Seventy-third Session.

1850—January 1 to April 10.

Speakers—Noble S. Elderkin.
Robert H. Pruyn.
Ferral C. Dinning.

Clerk—James R. Rose.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel Reynolds.
Doorkeeper—John K. Anderson.

Albany.
1 Cornelius Vanderzee,
2 Joel B. Nott,
3 Robert H. Pruyn,
4 William S. Shepard.

Allegheny.
1 Anthony T. Wood,
2 Joseph Corey.

Broome.
Edward Y. Park.

Cattaraugus.
1 Frederick S. Martin,
2 Horace C. Young.

Cayuga.
1 Hiram Coon,
2 John Richardson,
3 Ashbel Avery.

Chautauque.
1 John P. Hall,
2 Samuel Barrett.

Chemung.
Philo Jones.

Chenango.
1 Isaac L. F. Cushman,
2 Rufus Chandler.

Clinton.
Gorton T. Thomas.

Columbia.
1 Philip G. Lasher,
2 John H. Overhiser.

Cortland.
Lewis Kingley.

Delaware.
1 George H. Winsor,
2 Richard Morse.

Dutchess.
1 Charles Robinson,
2 Minor C. Story,
3 Stephen Haight.

Erie.
1 Orlando Allen,
2 Elijah Ford,
3 Ira E. Irish,
4 Joseph Candee.

Essex.
George W. Goff.

Franklin.
William A. Wheeler.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Cyrus H. Brownell.

Genesee.
1 John C. Gardner,
2 Martin C. Ward.

Greene.
1 Alonso Green,
2 Theo. L. Prevost.

Herkimer.
1 Asa Vickery,
2 Humphrey G. Root.

Jefferson.
1 John Winslow,
2 Joel Haworth,
3 Alfred Fox.

Kings.
1 Joseph A. Yard,
2 Edwards W. Flake,
3 John H. Baker.

Lewis.
John Newkirk.

Livingston.
1 Arch. H. McLean,
2 Philip Woodruff.

Madison.
1 John Clark,
2 Thomas O. Bishop.

Monroe.
1 M. Day Hicks,
2 L. Ward Smith,
3 Elisha Harmon.

Montgomery.
1 Samuel G. Green,
2 Charles Hubbs.

New York.
1 John H. White,
2 James Bowen,
3 Henry J. Allen,
4 Abram Wakeman,
5 Thomas Truslow,
6 Jonathan W. Allen,
7 Henry J. Raymond,
8 Benj. W. Bradford,
9 J. V. D. B. Fowler,
10 James Monroe,
11 Gilbert O. Dean,
12 Abraham B. Davis,
13 Jos. B. Varnum, Jr.,

- 14 George C. Waters,
15 John J. Townsend,
16 Albert Gilbert.
- Niagara.*
1 George W. Jermain,
2 James Van Horn, Jr.
- Oneida.*
1 William J. Bacon,
2 Ralph McIntosh,
3 Robert Frazier,
4 Luther Leland.
- Onondaga.*
1 James Little,
2 Benjamin J. Cowles,
3 E. W. Leavenworth,
4 Harvey G. Andrews.
- Ontario.*
1 John L. Dox,
2 Josiah Porter.
- Orange.*
1 William Graham,
2 Albert G. Owen,
3 Daniel Fullerton,¹
4 Daniel T. Durland.¹
- Orleans.*
Silas M. Burroughs.
- Oswego.*
1 William Lewis, Jr.,
2 Luke D. Smith.
- Otsego.*
1 Anson C. Farahall,
2 Joseph Peck,
3 Edward Pratt.
- Putnam.*
William Bowne.
- Queens.*
Joseph S. Medeker.
- Rensselaer.*
1 George Lesley,
2 Edward F. Fickett,
3 Lansing Sheldon.
- Richmond.*
Benjamin P. Prall.
- Rockland.*
Brewster J. Allison.
- St. Lawrence.*
1 Harlow Godard,
- 2 John Horton
3 Noble S. Elderkin.
- Saratoga.*
1 James Noxon,
2 Frederick J. Wing.
- Schenectady.*
James Allen.
- Schoharie.*
1 Daniel D. Dodge,
2 John Avery.
- Seneca.*
Alfred Bolter.
- Sturben.*
1 Edwin F. Church,
2 Ferral C. Dinniny,
3 James Alley.
- Suffolk.*
1 David Pearson,
2 Walter Scudder.
- Sullivan.*
James F. Bush.
- Tioga.*
Isaac Lott.
- Tompkins.*
1 Henry Brewer,
2 Elias W. Cady.
- Ulster.*
1 Milton Sheldon,
2 John P. Davis.
- Warren.*
Cyrus Burnham.
- Washington.*
1 David I. Sill,
2 Calvin Pease.
- Wayne.*
1 James M. Wilson,
2 Elihu Durfee.
- Westchester.*
1 Wm. H. Robertson,
2 Jesse Lyon.
- Wyoming.*
James Sprague.
- Yates.*
Melat'h H. Lawrence.

Seventy-fourth Session.

1851—January 7 to April 17; June 10 to July 11.

Speakers—Henry J. Raymond,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.
Clerk—Richard U. Sherman.
Serg. ant-at-Arms—Willett B. Goddard.
Doorkeeper—Samuel B. Tuell.

- Albany.*
1 Robert Babcock,
2 Adam I. Shultes,
3 Hamilton Harris,
4 Eli Perry.
- Allegany.*
1 Emery E. Norton,
2 Anson Congdon.
- Broome.*
Roger W. Hinds
- Cattaraugus.*
1 Alonzo A. Gregory,
2 William J. Nelson.
- Cayuga.*
1 Levi Colvin,
2 George Underwood,
3 Delos Bradley.
- Chautauque.*
1 Austin Smith,
2 Daniel W. Douglass.

- Chemung.*
Samuel Miner.
- Chenango.*
1 Levi Harris,
2 Laman Ingersoll.
- Clinton.*
Henry G. Hewitt.
- Columbia.*
1 John D. Laugdon,
2 Philetus W. Bishop.
- Cortland.*
Alvan Kellogg.
- Delaware.*
1 Samuel Doyle,
2 Wm. Gleason, Jr.
- Dutchess.*
1 Charles Robinson,
2 Howland S. Sherman,
3 William H. Feller.
- Erie.*
1 Orlando Allen,
2 William A. Bird,
3 Henry Atwood,
4 Chas. C. Severance.
- Essex.*
Abraham Weldon.
- Franklin.*
William A. Wheeler.
- Fulton and Hamilton.*
John Stewart.
- Genesee.*
1 Albert Rowe,
2 Levi Flak.
- Greene.*
1 J. A. W. ter Cooke,
2 Henry Kinsey.
- Herkimer.*
1 John H. Wooster,
2 Daniel Shall.
- Jafferson.*
1 William A. Gilbert,
2 John Pool, Jr,
3 Loren Bushnell.
- Kings.*
1 George E. Baker,
2 Howard C. Cady,
3 Ed'wd T. Backhouse.
- Lewis.*
Caleb Lyon,³
Dean S. Howard.³
- Livingston.*
1 Alvin Chamberlain,
2 Orrin D. Lake.
- Madison.*
1 Jairus French,
2 Franklin P. Hopplin.
- Monroe.*
1 Nathaniel H. Fordyce,
2 William A. Fitzhugh,
3 Caleb B. Corser.
- Montgomery.*
1 Sol. Fuiver Heath,
2 Conrad P. Snell.
- New York.*
1 Albert A. Thompson,
2 Charles R. Swords,
3 Henry J. Allen,
4 Abram Wakeman,
5 Michael Dougherty,
6 Wyllys Blackstone,
7 Henry J. Raymond,
8 San'd L. Macomber,
9 John Ryan,
10 Lebbeus E. Ward,
11 James Dewey,
12 William S. Gregory,
13 Jos. V. Varnum, Jr.,
14 George Clark,
15 John J. Townsend,
16 William D. Greene.
- Niagara.*
1 Abijah H. Moss,
2 Jephth W. Babcock.
- Oneida.*
1 Joseph Benedict,
2 Lorenzo Rouse,
3 Lewis Hider,
4 George Brayton.
- Onondaga.*
1 Demosthenes C. LeRoy,
2 John F. Clark,
3 George Stevens,
4 Daniel Denison.
- Ontario.*
1 Thomas J. McLouth,
2 Henry Pardee.
- Orange.*
1 Oliver Beiknap,
2 Phineas Rumsey,
3 Milton Barnes.
- Orleans.*
Silas M. Burroughs.
- Oswego.*
1 Moses P. Hatch,⁴
1 William P. Curtis,⁵
3 Benjamin F. Lewis.
- Otsego.*
1 Henry J. Campbell,
2 Edw'd S. Coffin,
3 Worthington Wright.
- Putnam.*
William Bowne.
- Queens.*
James Maurice.
- Rensselaer.*
1 George Lesley,
2 William Russell,
3 Oliver C. Thompson.
- Richmond.*
William H. Anthon.
- Rockland.*
Jacob Sick es.
- St. Lawrence.*
1 Smith Stillwell,
2 John Horton,
3 Noble S. Elderkin.
- Saratoga.*
1 Abraham Leggett,
2 John L. Perry.
- Schenectady.*
Ruben Ellwood.

¹ Fullerton's seat was contested by Durland, who succeeded February 26.

² Resigned April 20.

⁴ Resigned April 17.

³ Second meeting in place of Lyon, resigned.

⁵ Second meeting in place of Hatch, resigned.

<p><i>Broome.</i> Joseph E. Ely.</p> <p><i>Cattaraugus.</i> 1 Daniel Hickox, 2 Michael H. Barker.</p> <p><i>Cayuga.</i> 1 William Hayden, 2 Terance J. Kennedy, 3 Mathias Hutchinson.</p> <p><i>Chautauque.</i> 1 Walter L. Sessions, 2 Jeremiah Ellsworth.</p> <p><i>Chemung.</i> Hiram W. Jackson.</p> <p><i>Chenango.</i> 1 William H. Armabry, 2 Luther Osgood, Jr.</p> <p><i>Clinton.</i> George V. Hoyle.</p> <p><i>Columbia.</i> 1 Henry A. Dubois, 2 Alonzo Chamberlain.</p> <p><i>Cortland.</i> Aahbel B. Patterson.</p> <p><i>Delaware.</i> 1 Charles S. Rogers, 2 Daniel Stewart.</p> <p><i>Dutchess.</i> 1 John S. Emans, 2 James H. Weeks, 3 Augustus Martin.</p> <p><i>Erle.</i> 1 Almen M. Clapp, 2 William T. Bush, 3 Israel N. Ely, 4 Nelson Welch.</p> <p><i>Essex.</i> Jonathan Burnet.</p> <p><i>Franklin.</i> Darius W. Lawrence.</p> <p><i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> William A. Smith.</p> <p><i>Genesee.</i> 1 Theodore U. Peters, 2 Joseph Cook.</p> <p><i>Greene.</i> 1 Darius Winans, 2 Elijah P. Bushnell.</p> <p><i>Herkimer.</i> 1 Arphaxed Loomis, 2 John W. Beckwith.</p> <p><i>Jefferson.</i> 1 James Gifford, 2 De Witt C. West, 3 Charles Smith.</p> <p><i>Kings.</i> 1 Nicholas P. O'Brien, 2 George A. Searing, 3 James H. Hutchins.</p> <p><i>Lewis.</i> Seymour Green.</p> <p><i>Livingston.</i> 1 Amos A. Headee, 2 Abram Lozier.</p> <p><i>Madison.</i> 1 Dennis Hardin, 2 Marsena Temple.</p>	<p><i>Monroe.</i> 1 Lyman Kayne, 2 Orlando Hastings, 3 James O. Pettingill.</p> <p><i>Montgomery.</i> 1 William McClary, 2 Abram N. Van Alstyne.</p> <p><i>New York.</i> 1 F. W. C. Wedekind, 2 Henry H. Howard, 3 Joseph Rose, Jr., 4 Robt. D. Livingston, 5 George F. Allen, 6 Barthol. W. T. Gilmore, 7 Jacob S. Miller, 8 Moses D. Gale, 9 Erastus W. Glover, 10 Henry Shaw, 11 David O'Keefe, Jr., 12 Daniel B. Taylor, 13 William Taylor, 14 Solomon B. Noble, 15 Thomas P. St. John, 16 Russell Smith.</p> <p><i>Niagara.</i> 1 George W. Holley, 2 Reuben F. Wilson.</p> <p><i>Oneida.</i> 1 Dexter Gilmore, 2 Amos O. Osborn, 3 Julius C. Thorne, 4 Amos C. Hall.</p> <p><i>Onondaga.</i> 1 Alonzo Case, 2 Samuel S. Kneeland, 3 Daniel P. Wood, 4 Isaac V. V. Hibbard.</p> <p><i>Ontario.</i> 1 Marcus Persons, 2 Hiram Aahley.</p> <p><i>Orange.</i> 1 Thomas Fulton, 2 Hudson Webb, 3 Ethan B. Carpenter.</p> <p><i>Orleans.</i> Silas M. Burroughs.</p> <p><i>Ontego.</i> 1 DeWitt C. Littlejohn, 2 Charles A. Perkins.</p> <p><i>Otsego.</i> 1 Charles McLean, 2 Jenks S. Sprague, 3 John C. Spafford.</p> <p><i>Putnam.</i> Nathan A. Howes.</p> <p><i>Queens.</i> Syivanus S. Smith.</p> <p><i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 Jason C. Osgood, 2 Charles B. Stratton, 3 Peter G. Ten Eyck.</p> <p><i>Richmond.</i> Henry De Hart.</p> <p><i>Rockland.</i> Nicholas C. Blauvelt.</p> <p><i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 Barnabas Hall,</p>	<p>2 Benjamin Smith, 3 Parker W. Rose.</p> <p><i>Saratoga.</i> 1 William Cary, 2 Henry Holmes.</p> <p><i>Schenectady.</i> Wm. Van Vranken.</p> <p><i>Schoharie.</i> 1 Luman Reed, 2 John Westover.</p> <p><i>Seneca.</i> Sterling G. Hadley.</p> <p><i>Steuben.</i> 1 Dryden Henderson, 2 John McBurney, 3 Henry H. Bouton.</p> <p><i>Suffolk.</i> 1 Ab'ham H. Gardner, 2 William H. Ludlow.</p> <p><i>Sullivan.</i> James K. Gardner.</p> <p><i>Tioga.</i> Thomas I. Chatfield.</p> <p><i>Tompkins.</i> 1 David Crocker, Jr., 2 Ebenezer S. Marsh.</p> <p><i>Ulster.</i> 1 John Lousberry, 2 L. Harrison Smith.</p> <p><i>Warren.</i> Richard P. Smith.</p> <p><i>Washington.</i> 1 Charles R. Ingalls, 2 Samuel S. Beeman.</p> <p><i>Wayne.</i> 1 Benj. H. Streeter, 2 Loammi Whitcomb.</p> <p><i>Westchester.</i> 1 George C. Finch, 2 Jacob Odell.</p> <p><i>Wyoming.</i> Alonzo B. Rose.</p> <p><i>Yates.</i> De Witt C. Stanford.</p>
<p>Seventy-seventh Session.</p> <p>1854—January 3 to April 17.</p> <p>Speaker—Robert H. Pruyn. Clerk—Richard U. Sherman. Sergeant-at-Arms—Silas D. Nichols. Doorkeeper—John Davies.</p>		
<p><i>Albany.</i> 1 Stephen M. Hollenbeck, 2 Isaiah W. Chesebro, 3 Robert H. Pruyn, 4 Archibald A. Dunlop.</p> <p><i>Allegheny.</i> 1 Gideon H. Jenkins, 2 Lucius S. May.</p> <p><i>Broome.</i> Robert Harper.</p> <p><i>Cattaraugus.</i> 1 William H. Wood, 2 James Kirkland.</p> <p><i>Cayuga.</i> 1 Justus Townsend, 2 Moseley Hutchinson, 3 Mathias Hutchinson.</p> <p><i>Chautauque.</i> 1 Walter L. Sessions, 2 Francis W. Palmer.</p> <p><i>Chemung.</i> John M. Randall.</p> <p><i>Chenango.</i> 1 Levi Harris, 2 Rufus J. Baldwin.</p> <p><i>Clinton.</i> George V. Hoyle.</p> <p><i>Columbia.</i> 1 Milton Martin, 2 Harvey W. Gott.</p> <p><i>Cortland.</i> Ferrin H. McGraw.</p>	<p><i>Delaware.</i> 1 Samuel F. Miller, 2 Daniel Rowland.</p> <p><i>Dutchess.</i> 1 Peter F. Montfort, 2 George W. Sterling, 3 Wm. H. Bostwick.</p> <p><i>Erle.</i> 1 William W. Weed, 2 Bolland Germain, 3 Charles A. Hill, 4 Edward N. Hatch.</p> <p><i>Essex.</i> Jonathan Burnett.</p> <p><i>Franklin.</i> Andrew F. Ferguson.</p> <p><i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Wealey Gleason.</p> <p><i>Genesee.</i> 1 Theodore U. Peters, 2 Joseph Cook.</p> <p><i>Greene.</i> 1 Joshua Fiero, Jr., 2 George Robertson.</p> <p><i>Herkimer.</i> 1 Gardner Hinkley, 2 Dean Burgess.</p> <p><i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Calvin Littlefield, 2 Alden Adams, 3 Jesse E. Willis, 4 William Dewey.</p> <p><i>Kings.</i> 1 John C. Bergen,</p>	

1 Died.

2 Adams' seat was contested by Willis, who succeeded, February 3.

2 Samuel D. Backus, 3 Samuel D. Morris.	<i>Queens.</i> John A. Searing.	Seventy-eighth Session.	
		1853—January 2 to April 14.	
		<i>Speaker</i> —DeWitt C. Littlejohn. <i>Clerk</i> —Richard U. Sherman. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —Byron Ellsworth. <i>Doorkeeper</i> —Harmon Groesbeck.	
<i>Lewis.</i> Jonathan C Collins	<i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 Jonathan Edwards, 2 Lyman Wilder, 3 George Brust.	<i>Albany.</i> 1 Pryse Campbell, 2 Martin J. Biessing, 3 Alexander Davidson, 4 James B. Van Etten.	<i>Herkimer.</i> 1 Edmund J. Chapin, 2 Wm. Bridenbecker.
<i>Livingston.</i> 1 Leman Gibbs, 2 Abram Lozier.	<i>Richmond.</i> Nicholas Crocheron.	<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Calvin Littlefield, 2 Moses Eames, 3 Joshua Main.	<i>Kings.</i> 1 Augustus H. Evans, 2 George A. Searing, 3 John H. Rhodes.
<i>Madison.</i> 1 Samuel White, 2d, 2 Franklin M. Whitman.	<i>Rockland.</i> John I. Suffern.	<i>Allegany.</i> 1 Lucien B. Johnson, 2 Lucius S. May.	<i>Broome.</i> Charles McKinney.
<i>Monroe.</i> 1 Lyman Payne, 2 James L. Angie, 3 Piny B. Holdridge.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 Barnabas Hall, 2 Silas Baldwin, 3 Levi Miller.	<i>Cattaraugus.</i> 1 Alexander Storrs, 2 James Kirkland.	<i>Livingston.</i> 1 Lyman Odell, 2 McNeil Seymour.
<i>Montgomery.</i> 1 Aaron W. Hull, 2 Hezekiah Baker.	<i>Saratoga.</i> 1 George W. Neilson, 2 Joseph Baucus.	<i>Cayuga.</i> 1 Moore Conger, 2 David L. Dodge, 3 William B. Woodin.	<i>Madison.</i> 1 Gilbert Tompkins, 2 Aaron B. Brush.
<i>New York.</i> 1 Peter H. Graham, 2 G. De Witt Clinton, 3 Daniel W. Clarke, 1 4 Pat H. Maguire, 1 5 Theodore A. Ward, 6 Edward P. Barrow, 7 Wm. B. Aitken, 8 Charles C. Leigh, 9 George H. Richards, 10 Daniel Willis, 11 Joseph W. Savage, 12 James N. Boyd, 13 Peter Dawson, 14 Fred A. Conkling, 15 John P. Cumming, 16 Edwin A. Ware, 17 Alexander P. Sharp.	<i>Schenectady.</i> Matthew Winne, Jr.	<i>Chautauque.</i> 1 Samuel S. Whallon, 2 Francis W. Palmer.	<i>Montgomery.</i> 1 Aaron W. Hull, 2 Hezekiah Baker.
<i>Niagara.</i> 1 Robert Duntap, 2 Reuben F. Wilson.	<i>Schoharie.</i> 1 Jacob J. Barton, 2 James S. Wood.	<i>Chemung.</i> Orrin Robinson.	<i>Montgomery.</i> 1 Benjamin Smith, 2 John W. Stebbins, 3 N. P. Stanton, Jr.
<i>Oneida.</i> 1 Joseph Benedict, 2 A. Pierson Case, 3 Derick L. Boardman, 4 James Mitchell.	<i>Seneca.</i> David D. Scott.	<i>Chenango.</i> 1 Daniel Palmer, 2 Lewis Fairchild.	<i>New York.</i> 1 David O'Keefe, 2 Robert H. Coleman, 3 Patrick H. Maguire, 4 John D. Dixon, 5 Edwin L. Smith, 6 William B. Aitken, 7 Charles C. Leigh, 8 Theo. Stuyvesant, 9 Rbt. J. Zimmerman, 10 Nicholas Seagrist, 11 Joseph H. Petty, 12 W. G. McLaughlin, 13 Rich'd M. Blatchford, 14 Thomas J. Munday, 15 Aras G. Williams, 16 John S. Cocks.
<i>Onondaga.</i> 1 James M. Munro, 2 Milton A. Kinney, 3 Daniel P. Wood, 4 Wm. Richardson.	<i>Steuben.</i> 1 John F. Williams, 2 Benajah P. Bailey, 3 Obadiah Stevens.	<i>Clinton.</i> Josiah T. Everest.	<i>Niagara.</i> 1 Linus Jones Peck, 2 Ira Tompkins.
<i>Ontario.</i> 1 Jesse Cost, 2 S. V. E. Mallory.	<i>Suffolk.</i> 1 George Miller, 2 Wm. S. Preston.	<i>Columbia.</i> 1 David Rhoda, 2 Eliza W. Bushnell.	<i>Oneida.</i> 1 George D. Williams, 2 Levi Biakesslee, 3 Hezekiah H. Beecher, 4 Daniel Walker.
<i>Orange.</i> 1 Chas. W. Cushman, 2 Chas. M. Thompson, 3 Andrew J. Mills.	<i>Sullivan.</i> Amos Y. Sheely.	<i>Cortland.</i> John A. Knapp.	<i>Onondaga.</i> 1 James M. Munro, 2 William J. Meahan, 3 Dudley P. Phelps, 4 Joshua V. H. Clark.
<i>Orleans.</i> Jeremiah Freeman.	<i>Tioga.</i> Lewis P. Legg.	<i>Delaware.</i> 1 William Smith, 2 Ezekiel Miller.	<i>Ontario.</i> 1 William H. Lamport, 2 Oliver Case.
<i>Oswego.</i> 1 DeWitt C. Littlejohn, 2 Azariah Wart.	<i>Tompkins.</i> 1 Benjamin Joy, 2 Eli Biers.	<i>Dutchess.</i> 1 Albert Eimans, 2 Joseph Allen, 3 Ambrose Wager.	<i>Orange.</i> 1 Joel T. Headley, 2 Samuel Boyce, 3 James Bennett.
<i>Otsego.</i> 1 Lewis Whipple, 2 Andrew A. Mather, 3 St. Paul Seely.	<i>Ulster.</i> 1 Meeker Northam, 2 John B. Howell.	<i>Erie.</i> 1 William W. Weed, 2 Daniel Devening, Jr., 3 Lorenzo O. Covey, 4 Seth W. Goddard.	
<i>Putnam.</i> James J. Smalley.	<i>Warren.</i> David N. Bie, 2d.	<i>Essex.</i> Nathaniel C. Boynton.	
	<i>Washington.</i> 1 Ebenezer Murray, 2 George W. Thorn.	<i>Franklin.</i> Edward Fitch.	
	<i>Wayne.</i> 1 Willis G. Wade, 2 John P. Bennett.	<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Wesley Gleason.	
	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 Elijah Lee, 2 Jacob Odell.	<i>Genesee.</i> 1 Ambrose Stevens, 2 David Mallory.	
	<i>Wyoming.</i> Alonzo B. Rose.	<i>Greene.</i> 1 Martin L. Rickerson, 2 John C. Palmer.	
	<i>Yates.</i> David G. Underwood.		

1 Clarke's seat was contested by Maguire, who succeeded, February 18, 1854.

<i>Orleans.</i> Eliha S. Whalen.	<i>Seneca.</i> Daniel S. Kendlg.	<i>Essex.</i> John A. Lee.	<i>Ontario.</i> 1 Samuel A. Root, 2 Oliver Case.
<i>Oswego.</i> 1 De Witt C. Littlejohn, 2 Jacob M. Selden, 3 Andrew S. Warner.	<i>Steuben.</i> 1 Seth B. Cole, 2 Sylvester Smith, 3 Peter C. Ward.	<i>Franklin.</i> Albert Hobbs.	<i>Orange.</i> 1 Isaac Wood, 2 William W. Reeve, 3 Andrew J. Mills.
<i>Otsego.</i> 1 Henry H. Davy, 2 Alonzo Churchill, 3 William Comstock.	<i>Suffolk.</i> 1 John E. Chester, 2 David P. A. t.	<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Isaac Lafever.	<i>Orleans.</i> Dan H. Cole.
<i>Putnam.</i> James J. Smalley.	<i>Sullivan.</i> William H. Buckley.	<i>Genesee.</i> 1 Seth Akeman, 2 David Mallory.	<i>Oswego.</i> 1 Orville Robinson, 2 Andrew S. Warner.
<i>Queens.</i> James Rider.	<i>Tioga.</i> Carlisle P. Johnson.	<i>Greene.</i> 1 Buel Mabin, 2 Manly B. Mattice.	<i>Putnam.</i> Benjamin Bailey.
<i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 Jonathan Edwards, 2 Nicholas M. Masters, 3 Edmund Cole.	<i>Tompkins.</i> 1 Frederick S. Dumont, 2 Justice P. Pennoyer.	<i>Herkimer.</i> 1 Samuel Greene, 2 Amos H. Pr-scott.	<i>Otsego.</i> 1 Timothy L. Bailey, 2 Brown Dimock, 3 Elihu C. Wright.
<i>Richmond.</i> John F. Raymond.	<i>Ulster.</i> 1 Theodore B. Gates, 2 Asa S. Wygant.	<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Hart Massey, 2 Franklin Parker, 3 Isaac Wells.	<i>Putnam.</i> Benjamin Bailey.
<i>Rockland.</i> John W. Feidon.	<i>Warren.</i> Reuben Wells.	<i>Kings.</i> 1 John Hanford, 2 Francis B. Spinola, 3 Edward T. Woods.	<i>Queens.</i> Seaman N. Suedaker.
<i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 Asaph Green, 2 Elias Baldwin, 3 Levi Miller.	<i>Washington.</i> 1 James I. Lourie, 2 Justin A. Smith.	<i>Levitt.</i> David Algur.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 Geo. Van Santvoord, 2 Augustus Johnson, 3 Sanford A. Tracy.
<i>Saratoga.</i> 1 Cornelius Schuyler, 2 John Terhune.	<i>Wayne.</i> 1 James T. Wismer, 2 John P. Bennett.	<i>Livingston.</i> 1 Lyman Odell, 2 Alonzo Bradner.	<i>Richmond.</i> William J. Shea.
<i>Schenectady.</i> James Donnan.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 Daniel Hunt, 2 Fred. W. Waterbury.	<i>Madison.</i> 1 Samuel White, 2 John Snow.	<i>Rockland.</i> Edward Whitmore.
<i>Schoharie.</i> 1 Wilkeson Wisney, 2 Joseph H. Ramsey.	<i>Wyoming.</i> John C. Paine.	<i>Monroe.</i> 1 Benjamin Smith, 2 Elliphas Trimmer, 3 Joseph Dewey.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 Emory A. Abbott, 2 Benjamin Squire, 3 Daniel P. Rose, Jr.
Seventy-ninth Session.			
1856—January 1 to April 9			
<i>Speaker</i> —Orville Robinson, 3			
<i>Clerk</i> —Richard U. Sherman 4			
<i>Sergant-at-Arms</i> —George B. Wooldridge.			
<i>Doorkeeper</i> —Sherman McLean.			
<i>Albany.</i> 1 Isaac Whitbeck, 2 Jackson King, 3 Henry Jenkins, 4 James Brady.	<i>Chenango.</i> 1 Tompk's H. Matteson, 2 Frederick Juliard.	<i>New York.</i> 1 Daniel Mahen, 2 Benjamin Ray, 3 James Hayes, 4 John D. Dixon, 5 John J. Kelly, 6 Augustus J. H. Duganne, 7 Samuel Grevoort, 8 James A. Dulan, 9 Erastus W. Glover, 10 John M. Reed, 11 Charles T. Mills, 12 Peter Dawson, 13 William A. Guest, 14 Henry Wilsee, 15 Arthur Woods, 16 John H. Anthon.	<i>Schenectady.</i> James Rodgers.
<i>Allegany.</i> 1 Isaac Hampton, 2 Alexander H. Main.	<i>Columbia.</i> 1 Samuel Ten Broeck, 2 Adam A. Hoysradt.	<i>Schoharie.</i> 1 John Lovett, 2 Charles Holmes.	<i>Seneca.</i> James B. Thomas.
<i>Broome.</i> Walter L. Peck.	<i>Cortland.</i> George I. Kingman.	<i>Steuven.</i> 1 Goldsmith Denniston, 2 Albert C. Morgan, 3 Harlo Hakes.	<i>Suffolk.</i> 1 David G. Floyd, 2 Wm. Sidney Smith.
<i>Cattaraugus.</i> 1 Lorenzo D. Cobb, 2 Daniel Bucklin.	<i>Delaware.</i> 1 John Mead, 2 John Haxton.	<i>Sullivan.</i> William H. Buckley.	<i>Tioga.</i> Abraham H. Miller.
<i>Cayuga.</i> 1 Sardis Dudley, 2 Leonard Simons, 3 Tolbert Powers.	<i>Dutchess.</i> 1 John H. Ketchum, 2 Daniel O. Ward, 3 Jacob B. Carpenter.	<i>Onondaga.</i> 1 George A. Fowler, 2 James J. Hanchett, 3 Thomas D. Penfield, 4 Caleb Goodrich.	<i>Tompkins.</i> 1 William C. Coon, 2 Robert H. S. Hyde.
<i>Chautauque.</i> 1 Henry A. Prandegast, 2 Smith Berry.	<i>Erie.</i> 1 John G. Deahler, 2 Daniel Devening, Jr., 3 John Clark, 4 Benjamin Maltby.	<i>Warren.</i> Thomas S. Gray.	
<i>Chemung.</i> Jefferson B. Clark.			

1 Chosen at special election, December 26, 1854. vice Alexis Ward, deceased.
 2 Selden's seat was contested by Warner, who succeeded, March 8, 1855.
 3 Chosen January 16, upon the 47th ballot. 4 Chosen January 18, upon the 5th ballot.
 5 Died April 8, 1856.

<i>Washington.</i> 1 John S. Crocker, 2 Henry B. Northup.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 Abraham R. Strang, 2 Eli Curtis.	<i>Onondaga.</i> 1 John D. Rhoades, 2 Sidney Smith, 3 Elias W. Leavenworth, 4 Charles H. Meade.	<i>Schenectady.</i> Nicholas Barhydt.
<i>Wayne.</i> 1 Harlow Hyde, 2 Thomas Barnes.	<i>Wyoming.</i> John C. Paine. <i>Yates.</i> Henry H. Gage.	<i>Ontario.</i> 1 Samuel A. Foot, 2 Zoroaster Paul.	<i>Schoharie.</i> 1 Tobias Bouck, 2 William H. Crowe.
Eightieth Session.			
1857 — January 6 to April 18.			
<i>Speaker</i> — De Witt C. Littlejohn.			
<i>Clerk</i> — William Richardson.			
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> — Norman P. Hitchcock.			
<i>Doorkeeper</i> — Nathan Newhafer.			
<i>Albany.</i> 1 Richard Kimmey, 2 Adam Van Allen, 3 John Evers, 4 Frank. Townsend.	<i>Genesee.</i> 1 Seth Wakeman, 2 John J. McPherson.	<i>Orleans.</i> Almanzor Hutchin- son.	<i>Sullivan.</i> David B. Luckey.
<i>Allegheny.</i> 1 William M. Smith, 2 James T. Cameron.	<i>Greene.</i> 1 David Whiting, 2 Hezekiah Baldwin.	<i>Oswego.</i> 1 De Witt C. Littlejohn 2 Leonard Ames.	<i>Toga.</i> David Rees.
<i>Brooms.</i> Enos Puffer.	<i>Herkimer.</i> 1 John H. Wooster, 2 Harris Lewis.	<i>Otsego.</i> 1 Samuel H. Grant, 2 Charles W. Tallett, 3 George M. Hollis.	<i>Tompkins.</i> 1 Alexander Bower, 2 Elias W. Cady.
<i>Cattaraugus.</i> 1 Alanson King, 2 Rufus Crowley.	<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Calvin Litaufield, 2 Cleath's P. Granger 3 Abner W. Peck.	<i>Putnam.</i> Chauncey R. Weeks.	<i>Ulster.</i> 1 Martin Schutt, 2 Albert Carpenter.
<i>Cayuga.</i> 1 James J. Owen, 2 Theo. M. Pomeroy, 3 Hiram Tift.	<i>Kings.</i> 1 John Hanford, 2 Thomas Mulligan, 3 John H. Funk.	<i>Queens.</i> David R. Floyd Jones.	<i>Warren.</i> Samuel Somerville, Jr.
<i>Chautauque.</i> 1 Henry A. Prender- gast, 2 Isaac George.	<i>Lewis.</i> Lucien Clark.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 Darius Allen, 2 Volney Richmond, 3 Ebenezer S. Strait.	<i>Washington.</i> 1 Anson Ingraham, 2 Henry W. Beckwith.
<i>Chemung.</i> William T. Hastings.	<i>Livingston.</i> 1 Lyman Hawes, 2 Alfred Be. l.	<i>Richmond.</i> Joshua Mersereau.	<i>Wayne.</i> 1 Thomas Johnson, 2 Joseph Peacock.
<i>Chenango.</i> 1 Ansel Berry, 2 William H. Hyde.	<i>Madison.</i> 1 Albert G. Purdy, 2 Thomas P. Bishop.	<i>Rockland.</i> James Westervelt.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 Arnel F. Dickinson, 2 Edmund G. Suther- land.
<i>Clinton.</i> Horace P. Ferry.	<i>Monroe.</i> 1 Jeremiah S. Baker, 2 John T. Lacey, 3 Robert Staples.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 Emory W. Abbott, 2 Benjamin Squire, 3 Erasmus D. Brooks.	<i>Wyoming.</i> Cyril Rawson.
<i>Columbia.</i> 1 John Miller, 2 John T. Hogeboom.	<i>Montgomery.</i> 1 Matthew O. Davis, 2 Hezekiah Baker.	<i>Saratoga.</i> 1 George G. Scott, 2 Samuel J. Mott.	<i>Yates.</i> Abr'm V. Harpend- ing.
<i>Cortland.</i> Joseph Atwater.	<i>New York.</i> 1 Daniel Mahon, 2 Thomas Kirian, 3 Andrew Kneehan, 4 John D. Dixon, 5 John J. Reilly, 6 Nathaniel Roe, 7 Henry J. Irving, 8 Thomas Charlock, 9 Erasmus W. Glover, 10 James S. Snyter, 11 James J. Reilly, 12 Nicholas W. Mooney	Eighty-first Session.	
<i>Delaware.</i> 1 Barna R. Johnson, 2 Warren Dimmick.	<i>Orange.</i> 13 Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., 14 Robert B. Bradford, 15 Arthur Woods, 16 Samuel T. Roberts.	1858 — January 5 to April 19.	
<i>Dutchess.</i> 1 John H. Ketcham, 2 Franklin Dudley, 3 Cornelius N. Campbel.	<i>Ontario.</i> 1 Elisha Clapp, 2 John Gould.	<i>Speaker</i> — Thomas G. Alvord. 2	
<i>Erie.</i> 1 Augustus J. Tiffany, 2 Geo. De Witt Clinton, 3 Horace Boles, 4 S. Carey Adams.	<i>Oneida.</i> 1 Richard U. Sherman 2 Peleg B. Babcock, 1	<i>Clerk</i> — David Wilson.	
<i>Essex.</i> Ralph A. Loveland.	<i>Niagara.</i> 1 Elisha Clapp, 2 John Gould.	<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> — P. H. Lasher.	
<i>Franklin.</i> George Mott.	<i>Oswego.</i> 1 David B. Baldwin, 2 Chauncy M. Abbott	<i>Doorkeeper</i> — Peter J. Cook.	
<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Patrick McFarlan.	<i>Schenectady.</i> 1 John Holstead, 2 Ingham Townsend.	<i>Albany.</i> 1 Dwight Batcheller, 2 George Wolford, 3 Cornelius W. Arm- strong, 4 Charles H. Adams.	<i>Chautauque.</i> 1 Henry Bliss, 2 Charles B. Green.

<i>Delaware.</i> 1 Fletcher Palmer, 2 Samuel A. Law.	<i>Niagara.</i> 1 Burt Van Horn, 2 John W. Labar.	<i>Sullivan.</i> Asa Hodge.	<i>Washington.</i> 1 Thad H. Walker, 2 Ralph Richards.
<i>Dutchess.</i> 1 Albert Emans, 2 Ambrose Wager.	<i>Oneida.</i> 1 Henry R. Hart, 2 William J. McKown, 3 Thomas G. Halley, 4 Beuben Knight.	<i>Tioga.</i> William P. Raymond.	<i>Wayne.</i> 1 Edward W. Sentell, 2 Charles Estes.
<i>Erie.</i> 1 Albert P. Laning, 2 Andrew J. McNett, 3 John T. Wheelock, 4 Amos Avery.	<i>Onondaga.</i> 1 James Frazer, 2 Thomas G. Alvord, 3 Levi S. Holbrook.	<i>Tompkins.</i> Edward S. Essey.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 Abraham B. Tappen, 2 Edm'd G. Sutherland, 3 Frost Horton.
<i>Essex.</i> Monroe Hall.	<i>Ontario.</i> 1 Volney Edgerton, 2 Ira R. Peck.	<i>Ulster.</i> 1 Fordyce L. Laffin, 2 Isaac Becker, 3 Nathan W. Watson.	<i>Wyoming.</i> Cyril Rawson.
<i>Franklin.</i> Charles Russell.	<i>Orange.</i> 1 Steph. W. Fullerton, 2 Chas. J. Stevenson.	<i>Warren.</i> Alex. Robertson.	<i>Yates.</i> John M. ther.
<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> John C. Holmes.	<i>Oswego.</i> 1 William Baldwin, 2 John J. Wolcott, 3 Chauncey S. Sage.	Eighty-second Session.	
<i>Genesee.</i> Fr'klin G. Kingm'n.	<i>Otsego.</i> 1 Charles McLean, 2 David M. Hard.	1859— January 5 to April 19.	
<i>Greene.</i> Daniel B. Strong.	<i>Putnam.</i> John Garrison.	<i>Speaker</i> — DeWitt C. Littlejohn. <i>Clerk</i> — William Richardson <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> — Daniel M. Prescott. <i>Doorkeeper</i> — George C. Dennis.	
<i>Herkimer.</i> 1 William Coppernoll, 2 Harris Lewis.	<i>Queens.</i> 1 Edw. A. Lawrence, 2 John S. Hendricks'n.	<i>Albany.</i> 1 Henry Creble, 2 Morgan L. Filkins, 3 William A. Young, 4 Lorenzo D. Collins.	<i>Essex.</i> Monroe Hall.
<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 George Babbitt, 2 Elihu C. Church, 3 Robert F. Austin.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 John C. Osgood, 2 Daniel Fish, 3 Martin Miller.	<i>Allegheny.</i> 1 Alfred Lockhart, 2 William Cobb.	<i>Franklin.</i> Martin L. Farin.
<i>Kings.</i> 1 John A. Voorhees, 2 Moses S. Beach, 3 E'r'm'us B. Duryea, 4 David M. Chauncey, 5 John A. Dayton, 6 John Hanford, 7 Geo. W. Bleecker.	<i>Richmond.</i> Eben W. Hubbard.	<i>Broome.</i> Osborne E. Bump.	<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Henry W. Spencer.
<i>Lewis.</i> Homer Collins.	<i>Rockland.</i> Weesley J. Welant.	<i>Cattaraugus.</i> 1 Marsena Baker, 2 Wm. Buffington, Jr.	<i>Genesee.</i> Elbridge G. Moulton.
<i>Livingston.</i> 1 John H. Jones, 2 Alfred Bell.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 Harlow Godard, 2 William Briggs, 3 Oscar F. Shepard.	<i>Cayuga.</i> 1 Wm. W. Payne, 2 Chauncey M. Abbott.	<i>Greene.</i> Aug. R. Macomber.
<i>Madison.</i> 1 Lester M. Case, 2 Robert Stewart.	<i>Saratoga.</i> 1 Chauncey Boughton, 2 Tabor B. Reynolds.	<i>Chautauqua.</i> 1 Henry Bliss, 2 Sidney E. Palmer.	<i>Herkimer.</i> 1 Solomon Graves, 2 Lester Green.
<i>Monroe.</i> 1 Jarvis Lord, 2 Thomas Parsons, 3 Robert Staples.	<i>Schenectady.</i> Angus McIntosh.	<i>Chemung.</i> Peter Wintermute.	<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Russell Weaver, 2 Patrick S. Stewart, 3 Furman Fish.
<i>Montgomery.</i> Hezekiah Baker.	<i>Schoharie.</i> John H. Salisbury.	<i>Chenango.</i> 1 Grant B. Palmer, 2 Judson L. Grant.	<i>Kings.</i> 1 Joseph Wilson, 2 Marquis D. Moore, 3 Harmanus B. Duryea, 4 Thomas Gardner, 5 Lucius C. Andrus, 6 Ab'm Messerole, Jr., 7 Franklin Tuthill.
<i>New York.</i> 1 Jacob L. Smith, 2 Michael Fitzgerald, 3 Richard Winne, 4 John G. Seeley, 5 Arthur J. Delaney, 6 Geo. A. Jeremiah, 7 Philip W. Engs, 8 James H. Lynch, 9 Thomas Jones, Jr., 10 John W. Chanler, 11 Noah A. Childs, 12 William Gage, 13 David I. Chatfield, 14 Dunham J. Crain, 15 Edward A. Moore, 16 George Weir, 17 Garr't W. Dyckm'n.	<i>Schoyler.</i> Henry Fish.	<i>Clinton.</i> Lewis W. Pierce.	<i>Lewis.</i> Lyman R. Lyon.
	<i>Seneca.</i> Aug. Woodworth.	<i>Columbia.</i> 1 Hy. P. Heermance, 2 Jas. G. Van Volkenburgh.	<i>Livingston.</i> 1 Samuel L. Fuller, 2 John Wiley.
	<i>Stewart.</i> 1 Robert B. Van Valkenburgh, 2 Washington Barnes, 3 William B. Jones.	<i>Cortland.</i> Arthur H. James.	<i>Madison.</i> 1 Simson Rider, 2 Noah M. Coburn.
	<i>Suffolk.</i> 1 George Howell, 2 George P. Mills.	<i>Delaware.</i> 1 Barns H. Johnson, 2 Samuel A. Law.	<i>Monroe.</i> 1 Harrison A. Lyon, 2 Elias Pond, 3 Alphonso Ferry.
		<i>Dutchess.</i> 1 James Mackin, 2 Samuel J. Farnum.	<i>Montgomery.</i> Jeremiah Snell.
		<i>Erie.</i> 1 Daniel Bowen, 2 Henry B. Miller, 3 John S. King, 4 Wilson Rogers.	<i>New York.</i> 1 Jacob L. Smith, 2 Michael Fitzgerald, 3 Chris. B. Woodruff,

1 Seat contested by James A. Dolan.
2 Died in Massachusetts, March 4, 1859.

3 Seat contested by Sidney H. Cook.

4 William C. Gover, 5 John J. Shaw, 6 George A. Jeremiah, 7 Fred A. Conkling, 8 James J. Reilly, 9 Charles S. Spencer, 10 John W. Chandler, 11 Noah A. Childs, 12 Theo. E. Tomlinson, 13 Peter Masterson, 14 George Opdyke, 15 Stephen S. Childs, 16 James C. Rutherford, 17 James McLeod.	<i>Rockland.</i> Wealey J. Wiant. <i>Saratoga.</i> 1 Chauncey Boighton, 2 George S. Batcheller. <i>Schenectady.</i> Charles Thomas. <i>Schoharie.</i> William C. Lamont. <i>Schuyler.</i> Isaac D. Ackeel. <i>Seneca.</i> Jacob P. Chamberlain. <i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 Harlow Godard, 2 William Briggs, 3 Oscar F. Shepard. <i>Steuben.</i> 1 Abel Eveland, 2 Wickham R. Crocker, 3 John T. Plato. <i>Suffolk.</i> 1 Benjamin F. Wiggins, 2 Richard J. Cornelius. <i>Sullivan.</i> Gideon E. Bushnell. <i>Tioga.</i> David Earll. <i>Tompkins.</i> William Woodbury. <i>Ulster.</i> 1 Edmund Suydam, 2 Albert Carpenter, 3 Abraham D. Ladew. <i>Warren.</i> Elisha Pendell. <i>Washington.</i> 1 Andrew Thompson, 2 James M. Northrup. <i>Wayne.</i> 1 Henry K. Graves, 2 John A. Laing. <i>Westchester.</i> 1 Aug'us Van Cortlandt, 2 James S. See, 3 Gaylord B. Hubbell. <i>Wyoming.</i> Elias C. Holt. <i>Yates.</i> Daniel Morris.	<i>Chautauqua.</i> 1 Ebenezer D. Cook, 2 Hiram Smith, 2d. <i>Chemung.</i> Lucius Robinson. <i>Chemung.</i> 1 Samuel L. Beebe, 2 Joseph Bush. <i>Clinton.</i> Henry McFadden. <i>Columbia.</i> 1 Peter McArthur, 2 P. Ed. Van Alstyne. <i>Cortland.</i> John A. McVean. <i>Delaware.</i> 1 Donald D. Shaw, 1 1 Barna R. Johnson, 2 2 Samuel A. Law. <i>Dutchess.</i> 1 Abiah W. Palmer, 2 Rich'd J. Garrettsen. <i>Erle.</i> 1 Orlando Allen, 2 Henry B. Miller, 3 Hiram Newell, 4 Joseph H. Plumb. <i>Essex.</i> Martin Finch. <i>Franklin.</i> Wells S. Dickinson. <i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> James Kennedy. <i>Genesee.</i> Elbridge G. Moulton. <i>Greene.</i> Gerry Coomeley. <i>Herkimer.</i> 1 Stephen R. Millington, 2 Irving Holcomb. <i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Bernard D. Searies, 2 William W. Taggart, 3 Moses C. Jewett. <i>Kings.</i> 1 Andrew A. Myers, 2 Charles Kelsey, 3 Theoph'us O. Callioot, 4 James Darcy, 5 William C. Jones, 6 Charles M. Briggs, 7 George H. Fisher. <i>Lewis.</i> Rich'dson T. Hough. <i>Livingston.</i> 1 Samuel L. Fuller, 2 John Wiley. <i>Madison.</i> 1 David Clark, 2 James Barnett. <i>Monroe.</i> 1 Thomas J. Jeffords, 2 Elias Pond, 3 Alphonso Perry. <i>Montgomery.</i> Jay D. Bowman.	<i>New York.</i> 1 William Burns, 2 William Walsh, 3 Christ'n B. Woodruff 4 William C. Gover, 5 William L. Coles, 6 Samuel T. Webster, 7 Fred'k A. Conkling, 8 Thomas O'Rourke, 9 David R. Jaques, 10 Joseph P. Cooper, 11 Cummings H. Tucker 12 Andrew Smith, 13 Peter Masterson, 14 Theo. B. Voorhies, 15 George W. Varian, 16 Henry Arcularius, 17 William Harris. <i>Niagara.</i> 1 Thomas T. Flagler, 2 Burt Van Horn. <i>Oneida.</i> 1 James McQuade, 2 Benjamin Allen, 3 Thomas Evans, 4 George Williams. <i>Ontario.</i> 1 Jeremiah Emerick, 2 Austin Myers, 3 Philetus Clark. <i>Ontario.</i> 1 Lewis Peck, 2 Shotwell Powell. <i>Orange.</i> 1 Peter O'Hagan, 2 Harvey R. Cadwell. <i>Orleans.</i> Abel Stilson. <i>Oswego.</i> 1 DeWitt U. Littlejohn, 2 William H. Carter, 3 Robert S. Kelsey. <i>Otsego.</i> 1 Ezra S. Whipple, 2 David B. St. John. <i>Putnam.</i> Edwin A. Pelton. <i>Queens.</i> 1 Stephen Haber, 2 John Pettit. <i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 Thomas Coleman, 2 James Culver, 3 Anson Bingham. <i>Richmond.</i> Theo. C. Vermilye. <i>Rockland.</i> Peter S. Yeury. <i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 Charles Richardson, 2 Edwin A. Merritt, 3 Clark S. Chittenden. <i>Saratoga.</i> 1 John Fulton, 2 Judah Ellsworth. <i>Schenectady.</i> Peter Dorach.
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Eighty-third Session.

1860—January 8 to April 17.

Speaker—DeWitt C. Littlejohn.
Clerk—William Richardson.
Sergeant-at-Arms—E. A. Williams.
Door-keeper—Joseph Ball.

<i>Albany.</i> 1 John I. Sluigerland, 2 Stephen Merselle, Jr., 3 Samuel W. Gibbs, 4 Lorenzo D. Collins. <i>Allegany.</i> 1 William M. Smith, 2 Darwin E. Maxson.	<i>Broome.</i> Henry Mather. <i>Cattaraugus.</i> 1 Mary-Ann F. Crane, 2 James M. Smith. <i>Cayuga.</i> 1 William W. Payne, 2 Allen D. Morgan.
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1 Died December 30, 1860.

2 Chosen at special election, vice Shaw, deceased.

Albany.
1 John Vand-ree, 1
1 Willet Searies, 2
2 Almerin J. Cornell,
3 A. Blecker Banks,
4 William Doyle.

Allegany.
1 Alvah E. Cruttenden,
2 Edwd. D. Loveridge.

Broome.
George Bartlett.

Cattaraugus.
1 Andrew L. Allen,
2 Addison G. Rice.

Cayuga.
1 William A. Halsey,
2 Smith Anthony.

Chautauqua.
1 Emory Davis,
2 Henry C. Lake.

Chemung.
Tracy Beadie.

Chenango.
1 David B. Parce,
2 Francis B. Fisher.

Clinton.
Lemuel Stetson.

Columbia.
1 Jacob Ten Broeck,
2 Samuel Wilbor.

Cortland.
Thomas Wary.

Delaware.
1 Nelson K. Wheeler,
2 Daniel Waterbury.

Dutchess.
1 John B. Dutcher,
2 Edmund Green.

Erie.
1 John W. Murphy,
2 Horatio Seymour,
3 Ezra P. Goslin,
4 John A. Case.

Essex.
Palmer E. Havens.

Franklin.
Albert Andrus.

Fullton and Hamilton.
James H. Burr.

Genesee.
Benjamin Pringle.

Greene.
Jonathan B. Cowles.

Herkimer.
1 Orson Moore,
2 George Springer.

Jefferson.
1 Jonathan M. Ackley,
2 George W. Hazelton,
3 William Dewey.

Kings.
1 Andrew J. Provost,
2 Richard J. Lalor,
3 William M. Thomas,
4 James Darcy,

5 Chas. L. Benedict,
6 Samuel T. Maddox,
7 Edgar McMullen.

Lewis.
H. D. H. Snyder, Jr.

Livingston.
1 Matthew Wiard,
2 Samuel Skinner.

Madison.
1 William H. Brand,
2 Albert G. Purdy.

Monroe.
1 Geo. E. McGonegal,
2 Eliphaz Trimmer,
3 Benjamin B. Wells.

Montgomery.
Nicholas Newkirk.

New York.
1 John Callahan,
2 Daniel Leamy,
3 George L. Loutrel,
4 Wm. J. C. Kenny,
5 James W. Bush,
6 William J. Coey,
7 Henry J. Raymond,
8 William G. Olvany,
9 Alex. McLeod,
10 Daniel M. O'Brien,
11 Noah A. Childs,
12 Andrew Smith,
13 Alexander Ward,
14 Royal Phelps,
15 D. S. Coddington,
16 Dennis McCabe,
17 Edward Jones.

Niagara.
1 Benj. H. Fletcher,
2 Peter A. Porter.

Oneida.
1 Chas. M. Scholesfield,
2 Eli Avery,
3 Thomas D. Pentie d,
4 Jeremiah Sweet.

Onondaga.
1 Fred'k A. Lyman,
2 Thomas G. Alvord,
3 R. Nelson Gere.

Ontario.
1 David Pickett,
2 Francis O. Mason.

Orange.
1 Daniel R. Hudson,
2 John VanEtten, Jr.,

Orleans.
Nicholas E. Darrow,

Oswego.
1 Elias Root,
2 Willard Johnson,
3 Benjamin E. Bowen.

Otsego.
1 Le Roy K. Bowe,
2 Cornelius A. Church

Putnam.
Thomas H. Reed.

Queens.
1 Isaac Cole,
2 Henry D. Hall.

Rensselaer.
1 Charles J. Saxe,
2 David G. Maxon,
3 Sylvester Waterbury.

Richmond.
Smith Ely.

Rockland.
James S. Haring.

St. Lawrence.
1 Elias P. Townsley,
2 James Redington,
3 Calvin T. Hulburd.

Saratoga.
1 John Fulton,
2 Nath'l M. Houghton.

Schenectady.
Simon J. Schermerhorn.

Schoharie.
William Lamont.

Schuyler.
Alvin C. Hause.

Seneca.
Peter J. Van Vleet.

Steuben.
1 Daniel B. Bryan,
2 Henry Sherwood,
3 Samuel M. Alley.

Suffolk.
1 John C. Davis,
2 John S. Havens.

Sullivan.
Benj. L. Ludington.

Tioga.
Benjamin F. Tracy.

Tompkins.
Esra Cornell.

Ulster.
1 Jesse F. Bookstaver,
2 George T. Pierce,
3 Ebenezer Westbrook.

Warren.
Thomas S. Gray.

Washington.
1 George H. aylor,
2 Philip H. Neher.

Wayne.
1 Eron N. Thomas,
2 Abram Prynne.

Westchester.
1 Pierre O. Talman,
2 Newberry D. Halsted,
3 Chauncey M. Depew.

Wyoming.
Lucius Peck.
Yates.
Darius A. Ogden.

Eighty-sixth Session.

1863 — January 6 to April 25.

Speaker — Theophilus C. Callioot, 2
Clerk — Joseph B. Cushman.
Sergeant at Arms — Levi M. Gano.
Doorkeeper — Charles E. Young.

Albany.
1 William J. Snyder,
2 John Cutler,
3 Henry L. Wait,
4 William L. Oswald.

Columbia.
1 Peter G. Kussebrack,
2 Elias W. Boatwick.

Cortland.
Henry B. Van Hoesen.

Allegany.
1 Alvah E. Cruttenden,
2 Edward D. Loveridge.

Delaware.
1 Robert W. Courtney,
2 Francis R. Gilbert.

Broome.
Francis B. Smith.

Dutchess.
1 Luther S. Dutcher,
2 Joseph C. Doughty.

Cattaraugus.
1 Andrew L. Allen,
2 Albert G. Dow.

Erie.
1 John W. Murphy,
2 Horatio Seymour,
3 Timothy A. Hopkins,
4 Anson G. Oonger.

Cayuga.
1 George I. Post,
2 William P. Robinson.

Essex.
Palmer E. Havens.

Chautauqua.
1 John Steward,
2 Henry C. Lake.

Franklin.
Albert Andrus.

Chemung.
Charles Hulet.

Fullton and Hamilton.
Willard J. Heacock.

Chenango.
1 Elzuz H. Prindle,
2 Francis B. Fisher.

Genesee.
Loren Green.

Clinton.
George Adgate.

Greene.
Luke Roe.

1 Died December 3, 1861.

2 Chosen at special election, vice Vanderzee, deceased.

3 Elected January 26th, on the 69th ballot.

- Herkimer.*
 1 Griffin Sweet,
 2 Arch. O. McGowan.
- Jefferson.*
 1 Chas. A. Benjamin,
 2 Levi Miller,
 3 William Dewey.
- Kings.*
 1 John Haulding,
 2 Bernard Hughes,
 3 Samuel E. Johnson,
 4 James Darcy,
 5 Theoph. C. Oallcott,
 6 Henry C. Boswell,
 7 Charles P. Lealie.
- Lewis.*
 John Chickering.
- Livingston.*
 1 Hamilton E. Smith,
 2 Samuel Skinner.
- Madison.*
 1 William H. Brand,
 2 George L. Rouse.
- Monroe.*
 1 Geo. E. McInogal,
 2 Eliphaz Trimmer,
 3 William Brown.
- Montgomery.*
 Freeman P. Moulton.
- New York.*
 1 Cornelius Flynn,
 2 Daniel Leamy,
 3 George L. Loutrel,
 4 William O. Gover,
 5 Henry Rogers,
 6 Jultus Korn,
 7 Vincent O. King,
 8 Thomas H. Hill,
 9 David V. Freeman,
 10 Daniel M. O'Brien,
 11 Thos. A. Ledwith,
 12 Andrew Smith,
 13 Alexander Ward,
 14 Robt. C. Hutchings,
 15 Gilbert Dean,
 16 Michael McCann,
 17 Thomas C. Field.
- Nagara.*
 1 Benj H. Fletcher,
 2 William Morgan.
- Oneida.*
 1 Abram B. Weaver,
 2 Daniel M. Prescott,
 3 Asa S. Sherman,
 4 Isaac McDougall.
- Onondaga.*
 1 James M. Munro,
 2 Elizur Clark,
 3 Joseph Breed.
- Ontario.*
 1 Perez H. Field,
 2 Lanson Dewey.
- Orange.*
 1 John D. Van Buren,
 2 Chas. S. Woodward.
- Orleans.*
 John Parks.
- Oswego.*
 1 Abner U. Mattoon,
 2 Hiram W. Loomis,
 3 Harvey Palmer.
- Otsego.*
 1 William Brooks,
 2 Cornelius A. Church.
- Putnam.*
 Saxton Smith.
- Queens.*
 1 Charles T. Durvee,
 2 Henry S. Lott.
- Rensselaer.*
 1 James McKeon,
 2 J. A. Quackenbush,
 3 Ebenezer S. Straitt.
- Richmond.*
 Theodore Freeman.
- Rockland.*
 James A. Haring.
- St. Lawrence.*
 1 Elias P. Townsley,
 2 James Redington,
 3 Abraham X. Parker.
- Saratoga.*
 1 Ira Brockett,
 2 N. M. Houghton.
- Schenectady.*
 John McShea, Jr.
- Schoharie.*
 Stephen L. Mayham.
- Schuyler.*
 Samuel Lawrence.
- Seneca.*
 James McLean.
- Steuben.*
 1 John W. Taggart,
 2 Henry Sherwood,
 3 Horace Bemis.
- Suffolk.*
 1 Benj. F. Wiggins,
 2 John S. Havens.
- Sullivan.*
 William Gillespie.
- Tioga.*
 Nathaniel W. Davis.
- Tompkins.*
 Ezra Cornell.
- Ulster.*
 1 Jesse F. Bookstaver,
 2 Jacob LeFever,
 3 Ebenezer Westbrook.
- Warren.*
 Newton Aldrich.
- Washington.*
 1 Asa C. Tefft,
 2 Ervin Hopkins, Jr.
- Wayne.*
 1 Theodorus W. Collins,
 2 Lemuel Durfee.
- Westchester.*
 1 Pierre C. Talman,
 2 John E. Marshall,
 3 Chauncey M. Depew.

- Wyoming.*
 Byron Healy.
- Yates.*
 Guy Shaw.
- Eighty-seventh Session.**
 1864—January 5 to April 23.
Speaker—Thomas G. Alvord.
Clerk—Joseph B. Cushman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles E. Young.
Doorkeeper—Henry A. Rogers.
- Albany.*
 1 Harris Parr,
 2 Morgan L. Filkins,
 3 Thomas McCarty,
 4 William L. Oswald.
- Allegany.*
 1 Chas. M. Orandall,
 2 Morris S. Chase.
- Broome.*
 Mulford Northrup.
- Cattaraugus.*
 1 Smith Parish,
 2 Albert G. Dow.
- Cayuga.*
 1 Benj. M. Close,
 2 Wm. P. Robinson.
- Chautauque.*
 1 John Steward,
 2 Julien T. Williams.
- Chemung.*
 William T. Post.
- Chenango.*
 1 George W. Sumner,
 2 Dyer D. Bullock.
- Chton.*
 George Hallock.
- Columbia.*
 1 Amos Miller,
 2 Wright H. Barnes.
- Cortland.*
 Benj. F. Tillinghast.
- Delaware.*
 1 Jerome L. Landfield,
 2 Francis R. Gilbert.
- Dutchess.*
 1 James Howard,
 2 John N. Cramer.
- Erie.*
 1 Walter W. Stanard,
 2 Fred. P. Stevens,
 3 Timothy A. Hopkins,
 4 Seth Fenner.
- Essex.*
 Wm. H. Richardson.
- Franklin.*
 Albert Andrus.
- Fulton and Hamilton.*
 Wm. A. Smith.
- Genesee.*
 Loren Green.
- Greene.*
 Wm. W. Pettit.
- Herkimer.*
 1 John H. Wooster,
 2 Ezra D. Beckwith.
- Jefferson.*
 1 Geo. M. H. Pinkinson,
 2 Lewis Palmer,
 3 William Dewey.
- Kings.*
 1 Philip S. Crooke,
 2 John O'Connor,
 3 Edward D. White,
 4 Andrew Walsh,
 5 John C. Perry,
 6 Angelo Newton,
 7 Jacob Worth.
- Lewis.*
 John O'Donnell.
- Livingston.*
 1 Hamilton E. Smith,
 2 Jonathan B. Morey.
- Madison.*
 1 John W. Lipitt,
 2 Daniel F. Kellogg.
- Monroe.*
 1 Fairchild Andrus,
 2 John McConville,
 3 William Rankin.
- Montgomery.*
 John Kellogg.
- New York.*
 1 Jacob L. Smith,
 2 Wm. P. Kirk,
 3 George M. Curtis,
 4 James B. Murray,
 5 Henry Rogers,
 6 Walter J. Burke,
 7 Erastus C. Benedict,
 8 Wm. G. Olyny,
 9 Samuel C. Reed,
 10 Anthony Elchoff,
 11 C. O'Brien Bryant,
 12 Joseph A. Lyon,
 13 Thomas Ryan,
 14 Michael N. Salmon,
 15 Stephen B. Pinckney,
 16 Michael McCann,
 17 S. P. Ingraham, Jr.
- Niagara.*
 1 James Jackson, Jr.,
 2 William Morgan.
- Oneida.*
 1 Abram B. Weaver,
 2 Levi Blakelee,
 3 Chauncey Brodick,
 4 John W. Douglas.
- Onondaga.*
 1 Albert L. Green,
 2 Thomas G. Alvord,
 3 Conrad Shoemaker.
- Ontario.*
 1 Perez H. Field,
 2 Lanson Dewey.

Orange.
1 Nathaniel W. Howell,
2 Chas. S. Woodward.

Orleans.
Edmund L. Pitts.

Oscego.
1 Abner C. Mattoon,
2 Hiram W. Loomis,
3 Harvey Palmer.

Otsego.
1 James Young,
2 George M. Hollis.

Putnam.
Jeremiah Sherwood.

Queens.
1 Charles D. Duryea,
2 Charles McNell.

Rensselaer.
1 James McKeon,
2 George W. Banker,
3 James Dearstyne.

Richmond.
William H. Nutan.

Rockland.
James S. Haring.

St. Lawrence.
1 George Parker,
2 James Redington,
3 Abraham X. Parker.

Saratoga.
1 Ira Brockett,
2 Edward Edwards.

Schenectady.
Charles Stanford.

Schoharie.
Peter P. Scholoraft.

Schuyler.
Lorenzo Webber.

Eighty-eighth Session.

1865 — January 3 to April 23.

Speaker — George G. Hoekias.
Clerk — Joseph B. Cushman.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Charles E. Young.
Doorkeeper — Henry A. Rogers.

Albany.
1 H. H. Vanderzee,
2 Oliver M. Hungerford,
3 Alex. Robertson,
4 Michael A. Nolan.

Allegany.
1 Charles M. Crandall,
2 Albon A. Lewis.

Broome.
Edw. C. Mercereau.

Cattaraugus.
1 William P. Angel,
2 E. Curtiss Topliff.

Cayuga.
1 Benjamin G. Close,
2 John L. Parker.

Chautauque.
1 S. H. Hungerford,
2 Martin Crowell.

Chemung.
William T. Post.

Seneca.
William F. Johnson.

Steuben.
1 William E. Bonham,
2 Alexander Olcott,
3 J. Harvey Stephens.

Suffolk.
1 William H. Gleason,
2 Henry C. Platt.

Sullivan.
James Matthews.

Tioga.
James Thompson.

Tompkins.
Henry B. Lord.

Ulster.
1 Jesse F. Bookstaver,
2 Jacob Lefever,
3 Thomas Hill.

Warren.
Robert Waddell.

Washington.
1 R. King Crooker,
2 Andw. G. Melklejohn.

Wayne.
1 Thaddeus W. Collins,
2 Lemuel Durfee.

Westchester.
1 Franklin W. Gilley,
2 Alsop H. Lockwood,
3 George A. Brandreth.

Wyoming.
Byron Healy.

Yates.
Oren G. Loomis.

Essex.
Wm. H. Richardson.

Franklin.
James W. Kimball.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Walter N. Clark.

Genesee.
John W. Brown.

Greene.
Prentiss W. Hallenbeck.

Herkimer.
1 Henry Clingbush,
2 E. Bradley Lee.

Jefferson.
1 James G. Kellogg,
2 Lewis Palmer,
3 Russell B. Biddlecom.

Kings.
1 Jarvis Whitman,
2 Willis D. Veeder,
3 Stephen Haynes,
4 Patrick Burns,
5 John C. Perry,
6 Henry C. Boswell,
7 Jacob Worth.

Lewis.
Nathan Clark.

Livingston.
1 Hugh D. McColl,
2 Jonathan B. Moray.

Madison.
1 Alfred A. Brown,
2 Alvin Strong.

Monroe.
1 Fairchild Andrus,
2 John M'Conville,
3 William Rankin.

Montgomery.
Simeon Sammons.

New York.
1 Jacob L. Smith,
2 Bryan Gaugnan,
3 George L. Loutrel,
4 James B. Murray,
5 Charles Blauvelt,
6 Edward S. Maloy,
7 Thomas E. Stewart,
8 Jacob Seebacher,
9 Samuel C. Reed,
10 Thomas J. Creamer,
11 John McDonald,
12 Joseph A. Lyons,
13 Alexander Ward,
14 Michael N. Salmon,
15 Tho's B. Van Buren,
16 John Keegan,
17 Sidney P. Ingraham,
Jr.

Nagara.
1 Albert A. Pickard,
2 Guy C. Humphrey.

Oneida.
1 Abram B. Weaver,
2 Lorenzo Rouse,
3 Thomas D. Penfield,
4 George W. Cole.

Onondaga.
1 Albert L. Green,
2 Daniel P. Wood,
3 Harvey P. Tolman.

Ontonagon.
1 Albert L. Green,
2 Daniel P. Wood,
3 Harvey P. Tolman.

Oriskany.
1 Albert L. Green,
2 Daniel P. Wood,
3 Harvey P. Tolman.

Rensselaer.
1 James McKeon,
2 George W. Banker,
3 James Dearstyne.

Saratoga.
1 Ira Brockett,
2 Edward Edwards.

Schenectady.
Charles Stanford.

Schoharie.
Peter P. Scholoraft.

Schuyler.
Lorenzo Webber.

Seneca.
William F. Johnson.

Steuben.
1 William E. Bonham,
2 Alexander Olcott,
3 J. Harvey Stephens.

Suffolk.
1 William H. Gleason,
2 Henry C. Platt.

Ontario.
1 Volney Eigerton,
2 Edward Brunson.

Orange.
1 Ananias B. Huise,
2 Theodore H. Cooper.

Orleans.
Edmund L. Pitts.

Otsego.
1 Elias Root,
2 Richard K. Sanford,
3 Avery W. Severance.

Oswego.
1 Luther L. Burditt,
2 George M. Hollis.

Putnam.
Jeremiah Sherwood.

Queens.
1 William Turner,
2 Charles McNell.

Rensselaer.
1 George C. Burdett,
2 Robert M. Hasbrouck,
3 Matthew V. A. Fonda.

Richmond.
James Ridgway.

Rockland.
Prinos W. Nickerson.

St. Lawrence.
1 George Parker,
2 James Redington,
3 Daniel Shaw.

Saratoga.
1 George W. Chapman,
2 Edward Edwards.

Schenectady.
Charles Stanford.

Schoharie.
Edward Eldredge.

Schuyler.
Lorenzo Webber.

Seneca.
George B. Daniels.

Steuben.
1 William E. Bonham,
2 Alexander Olcott,
3 Horace Bemis.

Suffolk.
1 William H. Gleason,
2 Henry C. Platt.

Sullivan.
James Matthews.

Tioga.
William W. Shepard.

Tompkins.
Henry B. Lord.

Ulster.
1 Jesse F. Bookstaver,
2 Jacob Lefever,
3 Andrew S. Weller.

Warren.
Jerome Lapham.

Washington.
1 Alexander Barkley,
2 Sylvester E. Spoor.

Wayne.
1 Thaddeus W. Collins,
2 Lemuel Durfee.

Westchester.
1 Franklin W. Gilley,
2 Alsop H. Lockwood,
3 George A. Brandreth.

Wyoming.
Byron Healy.

Yates.
Oren G. Loomis.

Wayne.
1 Thaddeus W. Collins,
2 William H. Rogers.

Westchester.
1 Pierre C. Talman,
2 Alsop H. Lockwood.

3 Geo. A. Brandreth.
Wyoming.
George G. Hoakins.

Yates.
Eben S. Smith.

Eighty-ninth Session.

1866—January 2 to April 20.

Speaker—Lyman Tremain.
Clerk—Joseph B. Cushman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Frederick T. Hempstead.
Doorkeeper—S. P. Remington.

Albany.
1 William Aley,
2 Lyman Tremain,
3 Clark B. Cochran,
4 James F. Crawford.

Greene.
Ezekiel P. More.

Herkimer.
1 Stephen Turtelot,
2 Arch. C. McGowan.

Allegany.
1 William Wilson,
2 Albon A. Lewis.

Jefferson.
1 Theodore Canfield,
2 Nelson D. Ferguson,
3 Russell B. Biddle-oom.

Broome.
Milo S. Eldredge.

Kings.
1 John Oakey,
2 William D. Veeder,
3 Morris Reynolds,
4 Andrew Walsh,
5 Wm. W. Goodrich,
6 Ira Buckman, Jr.,
7 Jacob Worth.

Cattaraugus.
1 William McVey,
2 E. Curtiss Topliff.

Lewis.
Alex. Y. Stewart.

Cayuga.
1 Homer N. Lockwood,
2 John L. Parker.

Livingston.
1 Hugh D. McColl,
2 Samuel D. Faulkner.

Chautauque.
1 Joseph B. Fay,
2 Orson Stiles.

Madison.
1 Gardner Morse,
2 Caleb Calkins.

Chemung.
Henry C. Hoffman.

Monroe.
1 Fairchild Andrus,
2 Henry R. Selden,
3 Abner I. Wood.

Chenango.
1 George C. Rice,
2 Romeo Warren.

Montgomery.
Isaac S. Frost.

Clinton.
Smith M. Weed.

New York.
1 William Minor,
2 Constant's Donoho,
3 George M. Curtis,
4 Henry McClosky,
5 William Hepburn,
6 William H. Tracy,
7 Thomas E. Stewart,
8 Jacob Seebacher,
9 George Stevenson,
10 Thos. J. Creamer,
11 Alexander Frear,
12 Joseph A. Lyons,
13 Wilson Barryman,
14 Gideon J. Tucker,
15 Edw'd H. Anderson,
16 Adolf Levinger,
17 Charles E. Jenkins.

Columbia.
1 Josiah Kutakern,
2 John W. Van Valken-
burgh.

Cortland.
Stephen Patrick.

Niagara.
1 Solon S. Pomroy,
2 Guy C. Humphrey.

Delaware.
1 Ira E. Sherman,
2 John Ferris.

Oneida.
1 George Graham,
2 Alva Penny,
3 Benj. N. Huntington,
4 Silas L. Snyder.

Dutchess.
1 Abiah W. Palmer,
2 Mark D. Wilber.

Essex.
Wm. H. Richardson.

Errie.
1 William Williams,
2 John J. L. C. Jewett,
3 John G. Langner,
4 Levi Potter.

Franklin.
James W. Kimball.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Joseph Covell.

Genesee.
John W. Brown.

Onondaga.
1 Luke Ranney,
2 Daniel P. Wood,
3 L. Harris Hiscock.

Schoharie.
Benjamin E. Smith.
Schuyler.
Samuel M. Barker.

Ontario.
1 Hiram Schutt,
2 Edward Brunson.

Seneca.
Lewis Post.

Oranqe.
1 Frederick Bodine,
2 Geo. W. Millspaugh.

Steuben.
1 William B. Boyd,
2 Amazi'h S. McKay,
3 Freder'k M. Kreidler.

Orleans.
Edmund L. Pitts.

Suffolk.
1 James H. Tuthill,
2 Richard H. Udall.

Oneago.
1 DeWitt C. Littlejohn,
2 William H. Rice,
3 John Parker.

Sullivan.
Alfred J. Baldwin.

Otsego.
1 Luther I. Burditt,
2 Sheffield Harrington.

Tioga.
John H. Deming.

Putnam.
Stephen Baker.

Tompkins.
Lyman Congdon.

Queens.
1 Obadiah J. Downing,
2 James Maurice.

Ulster.
1 Frederick Stephan,
2 James G. Graham,
3 Andrew B. Weller.

Rensselaer.
1 James S. Thorn,
2 Marshall F. White,
3 Eleazar Wooster.

Warren.
David Aldrich.

Richmond.
Thomas Child.

Washington.
1 Alexander Barkley,
2 James C. Rogers.

Rockland.
Prince W. Nickerson.

Wayne.
1 John Vandenberg,
2 Wm. H. Rogers.

St. Lawrence.
1 George M. Gleason,
2 Wm. R. Chamberlain,
3 Daniel Shaw.

Westchester.
1 Orrin A. Bills,
2 Lawrence D. Hun-
tington,
3 George A. Brandreth.

Saratoga.
1 Tru'n G. Younglove,
2 Austin L. Reynolds.

Wyoming.
George E. Hoakins.

Schenectady.
John C. Ellis.

Yates.
Eben S. Smith.

Ninetieth Session.

1867—January 1 to April 20.

Speaker—Edmund L. Pitts.
Clerk—Luther Caldwell.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John H. Kemper.
Doorkeeper—J. B. Davis.

Albany.
1 Hugh Conger,
2 Henry Smith,
3 Alexan'r Robertson,
4 Oscar F. Potter.

Chautauque.
1 Joseph B. Fay,
2 Orson Stiles.

Chemung.
George W. Buck.

Allegany.
Charles M. Crandall.

Chenango.
Frederick Juiland.

Broome.
J. Van Valkenbergh.

Clinton.
Smith M. Weed.

Cattaraugus.
1 Heman G. Button,
2 William E. Hunt.

Columbia.
1 Jacob H. Dunts,
2 Step'n H. Wendover.

Cayuga.
1 Homer N. Lockwood,
2 John L. Parker.

Cortland.
Horatio Ballard.

1 Contested by Joseph M. Murphy.

2 Contested by James S. Lyons.

<i>Delaware.</i> 1 Joshua Smith, 2 George O. Gibbs	16 James Irving, 17 Wilson Berryman, 18 Leander Buck, 19 John E. Develin, 20 Patrick Russell, 21 Henry W. Genet.	<i>Steuben,</i> 1 Wm. B. Boyd, 2 Christian Minier.	<i>Warren</i> Columbus Gill.
<i>Dutchess.</i> 1 Augustus A. Brush, 2 Mark D. Wilber.	<i>Niagara.</i> 1 Elisha Moody, 2 William Pool.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.	<i>Washington.</i> 1 Thomas Shtland. 2 Adolph F. Hitchcock.
<i>Erie.</i> 1 Charles W. Hinson, 2 William Williams, 3 Roswell L. Burrows, 4 Alpheus Prince, 5 Joseph H. Plumb.	<i>Oneida.</i> 1 Levi Blakeslee, 2 Ellis H. Roberts, 3 George H. Sanford, 4 Leander W. Fiske.	<i>Sullivan.</i> Alfred J. Baldwin, ⁵ David G. Starr.	<i>Wayne.</i> 1 John Vandenberg, 2 Ornon Archer.
<i>Essex.</i> Palmer E. Havens.	<i>Ontonago.</i> 1 Daniel P. Wood, 2 L. Harris Hiscock, 3 Samuel Candee.	<i>Tioga.</i> Oliver A. Barstow.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 Samuel M. Purdy, 2 George J. Penfield, 3 David W. Travia.
<i>Franklin.</i> James W. Kimball.	<i>Oswego.</i> 1 De Witt C. Little- John, 2 William H. Rice, 3 Charles McKinney.	<i>Tompkins.</i> John H. Selkreg.	<i>Wyoming.</i> William Bristol.
<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Joseph Covell.	<i>Putnam.</i> Lewis H. Gregory, Stephen Baker. ³	<i>Ulster.</i> 1 John Maxwell, 2 Jacob Lefever, 3 John G. Baker.	<i>Yates.</i> Charles S. Hoyt.
<i>Genesee.</i> Henry F. Tarbox.	<i>Queens.</i> 1 Francis Skillman, 2 William B. Wilson.	Ninety-first Session.	
<i>Greene.</i> Thomas A. Briggs.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 William Gurlay, 2 Marshall F. White, 3 Eleazer Wooster.	1868—January 7 to April 6.	
<i>Herkimer.</i> Seth M. Richmond.	<i>Richmond.</i> Nathaniel J. Wyeth.	<i>Speaker</i> —William Hitchman. <i>Clerk</i> —Cornelius W. Armstrong. <i>Sergeant at Arms</i> —Jared Sandford. <i>Doorkeeper</i> —James Swarthout.	
<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 La Fayette J. Bigelow, 2 Albert D. Shaw.	<i>Rockland.</i> James Suffern.	<i>Albany.</i> 1 John O. Chalm, 2 Francis H. Woods, 3 Jackson A. Sumner, 4 Theodore Van Volkenbergh.	<i>Erie.</i> 1 George J. Bamler, 2 Richard Flach, 3 Lewis P. Dayton, 4 Alpheus Prince, 5 James Rider.
<i>Kings.</i> 1 Patrick Burns, 2 Theodore Hinsdale, 3 Patrick Keady, 4 Stephen Haynes, 5 Caleb F. Buckley, 6 John Raber, 7 Henry M. Dickson, ¹ 8 John Oakley, 9 John C. Jacobs.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 George M. Gleason, 2 Wm. R. Chamberlain, 3 Richmond Bicknell.	<i>Allogany.</i> Silas Richardson.	<i>Essex.</i> Samuel Root.
<i>Lewis.</i> Henry A. Phillips.	<i>Saratoga.</i> 1 Truman G. Younglove, 2 Austin L. Reynolds.	<i>Broome.</i> Chauncey C. Bennet.	<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Edmund F. Sargent.
<i>Livingston.</i> Jacob A. Mead.	<i>Schenectady.</i> Charles G. Ellis.	<i>Cattaraugus.</i> 1 James K. Buton, 2 E. Curtiss Popliff.	<i>Genesee.</i> Henry Fish Tarbox.
<i>Madison.</i> 1 Bushrod E. Hoppin, 2 Benjamin F. Bruce.	<i>Schoharie.</i> Daniel Shaver, ⁴ William S. Clark.	<i>Cayuga.</i> 1 Charles H. Wood, 2 Sandford Gifford.	<i>Greene.</i> James Loughran.
<i>Monroe.</i> 1 Jarvis Lord, 2 Henry Crittben, 3 Abner I. Wood.	<i>Schoyler.</i> Samuel M. Barker.	<i>Chautauqua.</i> 1 Matthew P. Semus, 2 Winfield S. Cameron.	<i>Herkimer.</i> Elisha W. Stannard.
<i>Montgomery.</i> Abraham Hoffman.	<i>Schenectady.</i> Charles G. Ellis.	<i>Chemung.</i> Edmund Miller.	<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Lafayette J. Bigelow, 2 Andrew Cornwall.
<i>New York.</i> 1 Michael C. Murphy, 2 Constantine Donoho, 3 Daniel O'Reilly, 4 John J. Blair, 5 Charles Blauvelt, 6 John Slegerson, 7 Frank A. Ransom, ² 8 James Reed, 9 Henry Rogers, 10 Owen Murphy, 11 John V. Gridley, 12 Henry Woltman, 13 Bernard Oregan, 14 Thomas J. Creamer, 15 Alexander Frear,	<i>Seneca.</i> Samuel R. Welles.	<i>Chenango.</i> Frederick Julland.	<i>Kings.</i> 1 Patrick Burns, 2 Wm. S. Andrews, 3 Patrick Keady, 4 Francis A. Mallison, 5 William C. Jones, 6 John Raber, ⁶ 7 Jacob Worth, ⁷ 8 Caleb L. Smith, 9 De Witt C. Tower, 10 John C. Jacobs.
		<i>Clinton.</i> William Fitch Cook.	<i>Lewis.</i> John F. Mann.
		<i>Columbia.</i> 1 Harper W. Rogers, 2 Step. H. Wendover.	<i>Livingston.</i> Lewis E. Smith.
		<i>Cortland.</i> Raymond P. Babcock.	<i>Madison.</i> 1 D. Gerry Wellington, 2 Robert Stewart.
		<i>Delaware.</i> 1 Albert E. Sullard, 2 Edward I. Burhans.	
		<i>Dutchess.</i> 1 Augustus A. Brush, 2 Alfred T. Ackert.	

1 Contested by Ira Buckman, Jr.

2 Contested by Edward Mitchell.

3 Awarded the seat, January 16, 1867, on a contest.

4 Died before taking his seat; Clark elected to vacancy.

5 Died before taking his seat; Starr elected to vacancy.

6 Awarded seat held on certificate by Jacob Worth.

7 Seat contested by and awarded John Raber.

- Monroe.**
 1 John M. Davis.
 2 Ne'mi'h C. Bradstreet
 3 Abner I. Wood.
- Rensselaer.**
 1 John L. Flagg,
 2 Jared A. Wells,
 3 Harris B. Howard.

- Montgomery.**
 Angell Matthewson.
- Richmond.**
 John Decker.

- New York.**
 1 Michael O. Murphy,
 2 Denis Burns,
 3 Daniel O'Reilly,
 4 John Galvin,
 5 Christ'ph'r Johnson,
 6 Tim'thy J Campbell
 7 James Riley,
 8 James Reed,
 9 William G. Bergen,
 10 Anthony Hartman,
 11 Peter Trainer,
 12 William B. Quinn,
 13 James C. Moran,
 14 James McKiever,
 15 Alexander Frear,
 16 James Irving,
 17 Fred'k H. Flagg,
 18 Law'ce D. Kierman,
 19 William L. Wiley,
 20 Henry Clausen, Jr.,
 21 G B Van Brunt, Jr.,
 22 William Hitchman
- Rockland.**
 Thomas Lawrence.

- St. Lawrence.**
 1 George M. Gleason,
 2 Julius M. Palmer,
 3 Alex. H. Andrewa.
- Saratoga.**
 1 Thos. G. Younglove,
 2 Alembert Pond.

- Schenectady.**
 Robert Furman.
- Schoharie.**
 William S. Clark.

- Schuyler.**
 George Clark.
- Seneca.**
 David D. Lefler.

- Steuben.**
 1 John F. Little,
 2 Lyman Balcom.
- Suffolk.**
 James M. Halsey.

- Sullivan.**
 David J. Starr.
- Tioga.**
 Oliver H. F. Kinney.

- Tompkins.**
 John H. Selkreg.
- Ulster.**
 1 William Lounsbury,
 2 Abraham E. Hasbrouck
 3 Theodore Gulgo.

- Warren.**
 Nicholas B. La Bau.
- Washington.**
 1 David Underwood,
 2 Nathaniel Dally.

- Wayne.**
 1 DeWitt Parahall,
 2 E. McKinney Glenn
- Westchester.**
 1 Samuel M. Purdy,
 2 George J. Penfield,
 3 Henry C. Nelson.

- Wyoming.**
 William Bristol.
- Yates.**
 Oliver S. Williams.

Ninety-second Session.

1869 — January 5 to May 10.

Speaker — Truman G. Younglove.
 Clerk — Edward F. Underhill.
 Sergeant-at-Arms — Samuel C. Pierce.
 Doorkeeper — John Hancock.

- Albany.**
 1 Hugh Conger,
 2 Adam W. Smith,
 3 John M. Kimball,
 4 John Tigue.
- Allegany.**
 Silas Richardson.

- Broome.**
 William Ely.
- Cattaraugus.**
 1 Claud's V. B. Barse,
 2 William H. Stuart.

- Cayuga.**
 1 Charles H. Weed,
 2 Sanford Gifford.
- Chautauqua.**
 1 Matthew P. Bemus,
 2 Winfield S. Cameron.

- Chemung.**
 Edward L. Patrick.
- Chenango.**
 Charles Pearsall.

- Clinton.**
 Daniel Stewart.
- Columbia.**
 1 Edward Sturges,
 2 Moses S. Tilden.

- Cortland.**
 Hiram Whitmarsh.
- Delaware.**
 1 Benjamin J. Bassett,
 2 John Ferris.

- Dutchess.**
 1 David R. Gould,
 2 Wm. W. Hegeman.
- Erie.**
 1 George J. Bamler,
 2 Philip H. Bender,
 3 James A. Chase,
 4 Charles B. Rich,
 5 Abbott C. Calkins.

- Essex.**
 Samuel Root.
- Franklin.**
 Edmund F. Sargent.

- Fulton and Hamilton.**
 William F. Barker.
- Genesee.**
 Edward C. Walker.

- Greene.**
 Baldwin Griffin.
- Herkimer.**
 Erasmus W. Day.

- Jefferson.**
 1 Jay Dimick,
 2 Wm. W. Butterfield.
- Kings.**
 1 Hugh M. Clark,
 2 Henry J. Cullen, Jr.,
 3 Denis O'Keefe,
 4 William W. Moseley,
 5 James R. Allaben,
 6 Andrew B. Hodges,

- 7 George L. Fox,
 8 DeWitt C. Tower,
 9 John C. Jacobs.
- Lewis.**
 Chester Ray.

- Livingston.**
 Lewis E. Smith.
- Madison.**
 1 Wesley M. Carpenter
 2 Leonard C. Kilham.

- Monroe.**
 1 Charles S. Wright,
 2 Ne'mi'h C Bradstreet
 3 Andrew J. Randall.
- Montgomery.**
 Darius V. Berry.

- New York.**
 1 Michael O. Murphy,
 2 Denis Burns,
 3 Owen Cavanagh,
 4 John Galvin,
 5 Peter M. Tchell,
 6 Tim'thy J Campbell
 7 Jas. A. Richmond,
 8 Martin Nachtman,
 9 William G. Bergen,
 10 Anthony Hartman,
 11 Peter Trainer,
 12 Henry Woltman,
 13 William Halpin,
 14 Charles H. Whalen,
 15 Alexander Frear,
 16 James Irving,
 17 George W. Plunkitt,
 18 Law'ce D Kierman,
 19 Josiah Prier,
 20 John Keegan,
 21 William Hitchman.

- Niagara.**
 1 Ransom J. Skeels,
 2 Benjamin Farley.
- Oneida.**
 1 Eli Avery,
 2 Addison B. Tuttle,
 3 James Stevens,
 4 Erastus E y.

- Onondaga.**
 1 James V. Kendall,
 2 Moses Summers,
 3 Miles B. Hackett.
- Ontario.**
 1 Henry Ray,
 2 George Cook.

- Orange.**
 1 J. C. Bancroft Davis,
 2 Thomas J. Lyon.
- Orleans.**
 Marvin Harris.

- Oswego.**
 1 Benjamin Doolittle,
 2 James D Lasher,
 3 Nathan B. Smith.
- Otsego.**
 1 Wm. W. Campbell,
 2 Clifford S. Arms.

- Putnam.**
 Morgan Horton.

1 Died ———, 1868. 2 Awarded seat held on certificate by George B. Van Brunt, Jr.
 3 Seat contested by and awarded to H. Clausen, Jr. 4 Resigned April 11, 1868.

<i>Queens.</i> 1 James B. Fearnell, 2 John B. Madden.	<i>Suffolk.</i> William A. Conant.	2 Henry J. Cullen, Jr., 3 Denis O'Keeffe, 4 William W. Moseley, 5 William C. Jones, 6 Bernard Haver, 7 Samuel T. Maddox, 8 Joseph Droll, 9 John C. Jacobs.	<i>Putnam.</i> Morgan Horton.
<i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 John L. Flagg, 2 Edward Akin, 3 Harris B. Howard.	<i>Sullivan.</i> James L. La Moree.	<i>Madison.</i> 1 Joseph W. Merchant, 2 Leonard C. Kilham.	<i>Queens.</i> 1 James B. Fearnell, 2 Francis B. Baldwin.
<i>Richmond.</i> John Decker.	<i>Tioga.</i> Lyman Truman.	<i>Monroe.</i> 1 Charles S. Wright, 2 James S. Graham, 3 Volney P. Brown.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 John L. Flagg, 2 Eugene Hyatt, 3 J. Thomas Davis.
<i>Rockland.</i> James Suffern.	<i>Tompkins.</i> John H. Seikreg.	<i>Montgomery.</i> James Shanahan.	<i>Richmond.</i> John Decker.
<i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 George M. Gleason, 2 Julius M. Palmer, 3 Alex. H. Andrews.	<i>Ulster.</i> 1 Patrick J. Flynn, 2 Abraham E. Hasbrouck, 3 Jas. O. Schoonmaker.	<i>New York.</i> 1 Michael C. Murphy, 2 Denis Burns, 3 Owen Cavanagh, 4 John J. Blair, 5 Peter Mitchell, 6 Timothy J. Campbell, 7 John Carey, 8 Martin Nachtmann, 9 William G. Bergen, 10 Owen Murphy, 11 John H. White, 12 William W. Cook, 13 Richard Flanagan, 14 John R. Hennessey, 15 Alexander Frear, 16 James Irving, 17 George W. Plunkitt, 18 Law'ce D. Kiernan, 19 Thomas C. Fields, 20 John Brown, 21 William Hitchman.	<i>Rockland.</i> James M. Nelson.
<i>Saratoga.</i> 1 Truman G. Younglove, 2 DeWitt C. Hoyt.	<i>Warren.</i> Nicholas B. La Bau.	<i>Orange.</i> 1 Odell S. Hathaway, 2 Thomas J. Lyon.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 George M. Gleason, 2 Julius M. Palmer, 3 William Bradford.
<i>Schenectady.</i> Henry M. Crane.	<i>Washington.</i> 1 William J. Perry, 2 Isaac V. Baker, Jr.	<i>Ontario.</i> 1 Henry Ray, 2 David E. Wilson.	<i>Saratoga.</i> 1 Isaiah Fuiler, 2 Seymour Ainsworth.
<i>Schoharie.</i> Peter K. Dyckman.	<i>Wayne.</i> 1 Merritt Thornton, 2 E. McKinney Glenn.	<i>Orleans.</i> John Berry.	<i>Schenectady.</i> Gerahom Banker.
<i>Schuyler.</i> George Clark.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 Claiborne Ferris, 2 Edward D. Lawrence, 3 James W. Husted.	<i>Oswego.</i> 1 DeWitt U. Littlejohn, 2 Abraham Howe, 3 John Parker.	<i>Schoharie.</i> Silas Sweet.
<i>Seneca.</i> Josiah T. Miller.	<i>Wyoming.</i> Marcus A. Hull.	<i>Otsego.</i> 1 James Young, 2 William W. Snow.	<i>Schuyler.</i> William C. Coon.
<i>Steuben.</i> 1 Monroe Brundage, 2 Samuel Mitchell.	<i>Yates.</i> Foster A. Hixson.		<i>Seneca.</i> Robert B. Steele.
Ninety-third Session.			
1870—January 4 to April 26.			
<i>Speaker</i> —William Hitchman.			
<i>Clerk</i> —Cornelius W. Armstrong.			
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —John G. Rhoads.			
<i>Doorkeeper</i> —James C. Pierce.			
<i>Albany.</i> 1 William U. Murphy, 2 Thomas J. Lanahan, 3 Edward D. Ronan, 4 John Tighe.	<i>Delaware.</i> 1 Alpheus Bolt, 2 Orson M. Allaben.	<i>Niagara.</i> 1 Lewis S. Payne, 2 Lee B. Sanborn.	<i>Steuben.</i> 1 James J. Bennett, 2 John Davis.
<i>Allegany.</i> Charles N. Flanagan.	<i>Dutchess.</i> 1 James A. Seyward, 2 David H. Mulford.	<i>Oneida.</i> 1 Samuel S. Lowery, 2 David M. Miner, 3 St. Pierre Jerred, 4 James Roberts.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Brimley D. Sleight.
<i>Broom's.</i> William M. Ely.	<i>Eric.</i> 1 George J. Bamler, 2 James Franklin, 3 Albert H. Blossom, 4 Harry B. Ransom, 5 Lyman Outman.	<i>Onondaga.</i> 1 Thomas G. Alvord, 2 Nathan R. Tefft, 3 Gustavus Sniper.	<i>Sullivan.</i> James L. La Moree.
<i>Cattaraugus.</i> 1 George N. West, 2 Stephen C. Green.	<i>Essex.</i> Clayton H. Delano.	<i>Ontario.</i> 1 Henry Ray, 2 David E. Wilson.	<i>Tioga.</i> John H. Deming.
<i>Cayuga.</i> 1 William H. Eaker, 2 Stephen S. Hewitt.	<i>Franklin.</i> James H. Pierce.	<i>Orange.</i> 1 Odell S. Hathaway, 2 Thomas J. Lyon.	<i>Tompkins.</i> John H. Seikreg.
<i>Chautauqua.</i> 1 Matthew P. Demus, 2 Orange S. Winans.	<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> John F. Emple.	<i>Orleans.</i> John Berry.	<i>Ulster.</i> 1 Patrick J. Flynn, 2 Abraham E. Hasbrouck, 3 Chas. H. Krack, Sr.
<i>Chemung.</i> Edward L. Patrick.	<i>Genesee.</i> Edward O. Walker.	<i>Oscego.</i> 1 DeWitt U. Littlejohn, 2 Abraham Howe, 3 John Parker.	<i>Warren.</i> Godfrey R. Martine.
<i>Chenango.</i> Samuel L. Brown.	<i>Greene.</i> Hiram Van Steenburgh.	<i>Otsego.</i> 1 James Young, 2 William W. Snow.	<i>Washington.</i> 1 Thomas Stevenson, 2 Isaac V. Baker, Jr.
<i>CClinton.</i> Daniel G. Dodge.	<i>Herkimer.</i> Daniel A. Northup.		<i>Wayne.</i> 1 Anson S. Wood, 2 Amasa Hall.
<i>Columbia.</i> 1 Edward Sturges, 2 Daniel D. Barnes.	<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Jay Dillick, 2 Wm. W. Butterfield.		<i>Westchester.</i> 1 James J. Mooney, 2 Edward D. Lawrence, 3 James W. Husted.
<i>Cortland.</i> Charles Foster.	<i>Kings.</i> 1 Hugh M. Clark,		<i>Wyoming.</i> Marcus A. Hull.
			<i>Yates.</i> William T. Remer.

Ninety-fourth Session.

1871 — January 8 to April 21.

Speaker — William Hitchman.
Clerk — Cornelius W. Armstrong.
Sergeant-at-Arms — John G. Rhoads.
Doorkeeper — Andrew S. Scoby.

<i>Albany.</i>	<i>Kings.</i>
1 William D. Murphy,	1 David C. Aitken,
2 Robert C. Blackall,	2 Smith C. Bayliss,
3 Edward Coyle,	3 Dominick H. Roche,
4 William D. Sunderlin,	4 William W. Moseley,
	5 William W. Goodrich,
<i>Allegany.</i>	6 Bernard Haver,
Charles N. Fienagin.	7 William Wainwright,
	8 Samuel F. Conelyea,
<i>Broome.</i>	9 John C. Jacobs.
William M. Ely.	

<i>Cattaraugus.</i>	<i>Lewis.</i>
1 Claudius V. B. Barse,	Joseph Payhud.
2 Stephen C. Green.	

<i>Cayuga.</i>	<i>Livingston.</i>
1 Charles H. Curtis,	Richard Johnson.
2 Stephen S. Hewitt.	

<i>Chautauqua.</i>	<i>Madison.</i>
1 Matthew P. Bemus,	1 David L. Fisk.
2 Orange S. Winans,	2 Leonard C. Kilham.

<i>Chemung.</i>	<i>Monroe.</i>
1 Richard D. Cole,	1 Richard D. Cole,
2 George D. Lord,	2 George D. Lord,
3 Volney P. Brown.	3 Volney P. Brown.

<i>Chenango.</i>	<i>Montgomery.</i>
Andrew Shepardson.	Webster Wagner.

<i>Clinton.</i>	<i>New York.</i>
Smith M. Weed.	1 Michael Madigan,
	2 Denis Burns,
	3 John Hayes,
	4 John J. Blair,
	5 George L. Loutrel,
	6 Timothy J. Campbell,
	7 John Carey,
	8 Martin Nachtmann,
	9 James O'Neill,
	10 Christopher Fleck,
	11 Lawrence O'Brien,
	12 William W. Cook,
	13 Richard Fienagan,
	14 John Tyler Kelly,
	15 Alexander Frear,
	16 James Irving,
	17 Edmund Connolly,
	18 Leander Buck,
	19 Thomas C. Fields,
	20 John Brown,
	21 William Hitchman.

<i>Columbia.</i>	<i>Niagara.</i>
1 Benjamin Ray,	1 John E. Pound,
2 Perkins F. Cady.	2 Lee R. Sanborn.

<i>Corland.</i>	<i>Oneida.</i>
Henry S. Randall.	1 George W. Chadwick,
	2 Sidney A. Bunce,
	3 Thomas Mulhall,
	4 Isaac McDougall.

<i>Delaware.</i>	<i>Onondaga.</i>
1 Alpheus Bolt,	1 Thomas G. Alvord,
2 James H. Graham.	2 Peter Burns,
	3 Gustavus Sniper.

<i>Dutchess.</i>	<i>Ontario.</i>
1 James A. Seward,	1 George W. Nicholas,
2 David H. Mulford.	2 David E. Wilson.

<i>Erie.</i>	<i>Oranget.</i>
1 George Chambers,	1 Robert H. Strahan,
2 John Howell,	2 Isaac V. Montanye.
3 Franklin A. Alberger,	
4 Harry B. Ransom,	
5 John M. Wiley.	

<i>Essex.</i>	<i>Orleans.</i>
Clyton H. Delano.	John Berry.

<i>Franklin.</i>	
James H. Pierce.	

<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i>	
Mortimer Wade.	

<i>Genesee.</i>	
Volney G. Knapp.	

<i>Greene.</i>	
Hiram Van Steenburgh.	

<i>Herkimer.</i>	
Daniel A. Northup.	

<i>Jefferson.</i>	
1 James Johnson,	
2 O. Iver C. Wyman.	

<i>Oswego.</i>	<i>Seneca.</i>
1 DeWitt C. Littlejohn,	Sanford R. TenEyck.
2 Abraham Howe,	
3 Chauncey S. Sage.	

<i>Otsego.</i>	<i>Steuben.</i>
1 Alfred Chamberlain,	1 James G. Bennett,
2 J. Lee Tucker.	2 Alvin C. Barney.

<i>Putnam.</i>	<i>Suffolk.</i>
Saries Drew.	George F. Carman.

<i>Queens.</i>	<i>Sullivan.</i>
1 L. Bradford Prince,	Frank Buckley.
2 James M. Oakley.	

<i>Rensselaer.</i>	<i>Tioga.</i>
1 John L. Flagg,	Burnett B. Bignall.
2 Horace C. Gifford,	
3 Sylvester Waterbury.	<i>Tompkins.</i>
	John H. Selkreg.

<i>Richmond.</i>	<i>Ulster.</i>
John Decker.	1 Cyrus Burhans,
	2 O. Meech Woolsey,
	3 Chas. H. Krack, Sr.

<i>Rockland.</i>	<i>Warren.</i>
James M. Nelson.	Duncan Griffin.

<i>St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>Washington.</i>
1 George M. Gleason,	1 Thomas Stevenson,
2 Dolphus S. Lynde,	2 Isaac V. Baker, Jr.
3 William Bradford.	

<i>Saratoga.</i>	<i>Wayne.</i>
1 Isalah Fuller,	1 Anson S. Wood,
2 Joseph W. Hill.	2 Henry R. Durfee.

<i>Schenectady.</i>	<i>Westchester.</i>
Gershom Banker.	1 G. Hilton Scribner,
	2 Alfred W. Bartlett,
	3 James W. Husted.

<i>Schoharie.</i>	<i>Wyoming.</i>
Silas Sweet.	Henry S. Joy.

<i>Schuyler.</i>	<i>Yates.</i>
William C. Coon.	George P. Lord.

Ninety-fifth Session.

1872 — January 2 to May 14.

Speaker — Henry Smith.
Clerks — Cornelius S. Underwood1; Edward M. Johnson.
Sergeant at-Arms — Philip J. Rhinehart.
Doorkeeper — Eugene L. Demers.

<i>Albany.</i>	<i>Chenango.</i>
1 Stephen Springsteed,	Andrew Shepardson.
2 Henry Smith,	
3 Daniel L. Babcock,	<i>Clinton.</i>
4 George B. Mosher.	Edm'd Kingsland, 2d.

<i>Allegany.</i>	<i>Columbia.</i>
William W. Crandall.	1 Benjamin Ray,
	2 Milton M. Tompkins.

<i>Broome.</i>	<i>Corland.</i>
William N. M. Ely.	Dann C. Squires.
William L. Ford.	

<i>Cattaraugus.</i>	<i>Delaware.</i>
1 Com'dore P. Vedder,	1 William Lewis, Jr.,
2 Enoch Holdridge.	2 Matthew Griffin.

<i>Cayuga.</i>	<i>Dutchess.</i>
1 Ira D. Brown,	1 Edward M. Goring,
2 Elijah E. Brown.	2 Harvey G. Eastman.

<i>Chautauqua.</i>	<i>Erie.</i>
1 Matthew P. Bemus,	1 George Chambers,
2 Jerome Preston.	2 George Baltz,
	3 Franklin A. Alberger,
	4 John Simson,
	5 John M. Wiley.

<i>Chemung.</i>	
David B. Hill.	

1 Died April 27, 1872, and Edward M. Johnson of Steuben, elected to fill vacancy, May 1, 1872,
 2 Elected March 5, vice Ely, deceased.

<i>Essex.</i> Franklin W. Tobey.	2 Peter Burns, 3 Gustavus Snlper.	<i>Warren.</i> Joseph Woodward.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 William W. Niles, 2 Albert Badeau, 3 James W. Husted.
<i>Franklin.</i> James H. Pierce.	<i>Ontario.</i> 1 A. L. Van Dusen, 2 Cyrillo S. Lincoln.	<i>Washington.</i> 1 Edm'nd W. Hollister, 2 George W. L. Smith.	<i>Wyoming.</i> John N. Davidson.
<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Samuel W. Buel.	<i>Orange.</i> 1 Robert H. Strahan, 2 Frank Abbott.	<i>Wayne.</i> 1 Edward B. Wells, 2 Lucien T. Yeomans.	<i>Yates.</i> George P. Lord.
<i>Genesee.</i> Volney G. Knapp.	<i>Orleans.</i> E. Kirk Hart.	Ninety-sixth Session. 1873—January 7 to May 30.	
<i>Greene.</i> Augustus Hill.	<i>Oswego.</i> 1 Daniel G. Fort, 2 Thomas W. Green, 3 Chauncey S. Sage.	<i>Speaker</i> —Alonzo B. Cornell. <i>Clerk</i> —John O'Donnell. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —Edward M. Goring. <i>Doorkeeper</i> —Eugene L. Demers.	
<i>Herkimer.</i> Eleazer C. Rice.	<i>Otsego.</i> 1 Alfred Chamberlain, 2 J. Lee Tucker.	<i>Albany.</i> 1 Peter Schoonmaker, 2 Henry R. Pierson, 3 John W. Van Valkenburgh, 4 George B. Mosher.	<i>Genesee.</i> Elbert Townsend.
<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Oliver C. Wyman, 2 William W. Eaos.	<i>Putnam.</i> James B. Dykeman.	<i>Allegheny.</i> William W. Crandall.	<i>Greene.</i> Augustus Hill.
<i>Kings.</i> 1 David C. Aitken, 2 Edward D. White, 3 Dominick H. Roche, 4 Wm. W. Moseley, 5 Eugene D. Berri, 6 Peter G. Feck, 7 Charles B. Morton, 8 George C. Bennett, 9 John C. Jacobs.	<i>Queens.</i> 1 L. Bradford Prince, 2 James M. Oakley.	<i>Broome.</i> William L. Ford.	<i>Herkimer.</i> Eleazer C. Rice.
<i>Lewis.</i> Amos V. Smiley.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 Jason U. Osgood, 2 John L. Snyder, 3 Castie W. Herrick.	<i>Cattaraugus.</i> 1 Com'dore P. Vedder, 2 John Manley.	<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Elam Parsons, 2 Horatio S. Hendee.
<i>Livingston.</i> Archibald Kennedy.	<i>Richmond.</i> David W. Judd.	<i>Cayuga.</i> 1 Leonard F. Hardy, 2 Elijah E. Brown.	<i>Kings.</i> 1 James F. Donohue, 2 David C. Van Cott, 3 Dominick H. Roche, 4 James Watt, 5 Aldon P. Higgins, 6 Jacob Worth, 7 Frederick Cochua, 8 Adrian M. Sydnam, 9 John C. Jacobs.
<i>Madison.</i> 1 John W. Lippitt, 2 Francis A. Hyatt.	<i>Rockland.</i> Daniel Tomkins.	<i>Chautauqua.</i> 1 Francis B. Brewer, 2 John D. Hiller.	<i>Lewis.</i> Sidney Sylvester.
<i>Monroe.</i> 1 George A. Goss, 2 George D. Lord, 3 Leonard Burritt.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 Darius A. Moore, 2 Dolphus S. Lynde, 3 Parker W. Rose.	<i>Chemung.</i> Seymour Dexter.	<i>Livingston.</i> Archibald Kennedy.
<i>Montgomery.</i> Wm. J. Van Deusen.	<i>Saratoga.</i> 1 George West, 2 N. M. Houghton.	<i>Chenango.</i> Russell A. Young.	<i>Madison.</i> 1 Edward C. Philpot, 2 Joseph F. Crawford.
<i>New York.</i> 1 James Healy, 2 James Dunphy, 3 James Hayes, 4 John J. Blair, 5 David S. Paige, 6 T. J. Campbell, 7 H. N. Twombly, 8 Conrad Gelb, 9 Stephen Pell, 10 Henry H. Haight, 11 Rush C. Hawkins, 12 William W. Cook, 13 George H. Mackay, 14 John A. Foley, 15 Alexander Frear, 16 Frederick Killian, 17 Nicholas Haughton, 18 Charles A. Flammer, 19 Samuel J. Tilden, 20 Thomas C. Field, 21 Severn D. Moulton, 22 William Whitbeck.	<i>Schenectady.</i> Wm. Greenhalgh.	<i>Clinton.</i> Smith M. Weed.	<i>Monroe.</i> 1 George A. Goss, 2 Henry L. Fish, 3 Leonard Burritt.
	<i>Schoharie.</i> Peter Couchman.	<i>Columbia.</i> 1 Benjamin Ray, 2 Milton M. Tompkins.	<i>Montgomery.</i> Wm. J. Van Deusen.
	<i>Schuyler.</i> Harmon L. Gregory.	<i>Cortland.</i> George W. Phillips.	
	<i>Seneca.</i> Peter Lott.	<i>Delaware.</i> 1 William Lewis, Jr., 2 Matthew Griffin.	<i>New York.</i> 1 James Healy, 2 Denis Burns, 3 James Hayes, 4 James Ryan, 5 Michael Norton, 6 T. J. Campbell, 7 George W. Clarke, 8 Solon B. Smith, 9 Stephen Pell, 10 J. M. Patterson, Jr., 11 Alonzo B. Cornell, 12 Wm. W. Cook, 13 Charles Blackie, 14 Charles G. Cornell, 15 Joseph Blumenthal, 16 Peter Woods, 17 Andrew B. King, 18 Bernard Bigtle, 19 James A. Deering, 20 Wm. S. Optyke, 21 Charles E. Cray.
	<i>Steuben.</i> 1 Thomas M. Fowler, 2 James B. Murdock.	<i>Dutchess.</i> 1 James Mackin, 2 Jacob B. Carpenter.	
	<i>Suffolk.</i> John S. Marcy.	<i>Erie.</i> 1 John O'Brien, 2 George Balts, 3 Franklin A. Alberger, 4 John Nice, 5 Robert B. Foote.	
	<i>Sullivan.</i> Frank Buckley.	<i>Essex.</i> Franklin W. Tobey.	
	<i>Tioga.</i> William Smyth.	<i>Franklin.</i> John B. Badger.	
	<i>Tompkins.</i> Anson W. Knetlles.	<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Willard J. Heacock.	
	<i>Ulster.</i> 1 Robert Loughran, 2 C. Meech Woolsey, 3 A. A. Whitaker.		

1 Awarded seat held on certificate by Frear, March 1, 1872.

- Niagara.**
 1 Isaac H. Babcock,
 2 Geo. M. Swain.
- Oneida.**
 1 Nicholas A. White,
 2 Henry J. Coggeshall,
 3 Patrick H. Costello,
 4 Daniel Walker.
- Onondaga.**
 1 Wm. H. H. Gere,
 2 George Raynor,
 3 John I. Furbeck.
- Ontario.**
 1 A. L. Van Dusen,
 2 Cyrillo S. Lincoln.
- Orange.**
 1 Augustus Denniston,
 2 Frank Abbott.
- Orleans.**
 Elisha S. Whalen.
- Oswego.**
 1 Daniel G. Fort,
 2 Willard Johnson,
 3 Justus L. Bulkley.
- Otsego.**
 1 James Stewart,
 2 John Cope.
- Fulton.**
 William S. Clapp.
- Queens.**
 1 L. Bradford Prince,
 2 James M. Oakley.
- Rensselaer.**
 1 William V. Cleary,
 2 John L. Snyder,
 3 Castle W. Herrick.
- Richmond.**
 John Blake Hillyer.
- Rockland.**
 William Voorhis.
- St. Lawrence.**
 1 Darius A. Moore,
 2 Dolphus S. Lynde,
 3 Parker W. Rose.
- Saratoga.**
 1 George West,
 2 George S. Batcheller.
- Schenectady.**
 Daniel P. McQueen.
- Schoharie.**
 Peter Couchman.
- Schuyler.**
 Jeremiah Maguire.
- Seneca.**
 William W. Van De-mark.
- Steuben.**
 1 Thomas M. Fowler,
 2 Stephen F. Gilbert.
- Suffolk.**
 John S. marcy.
- Sullivan.**
 George M. Beebe.
- Tioga.**
 Jerome B. Landfield.
- Tompkins.**
 Anson W. Knottles.
- Ulster.**
 1 Mich'l A. Cummings,
 2 James H. Brown,
 3 Daniel T. Eiting.
- Warren.**
 James G. Porteous.
- Washington.**
 1 Edm'd W. Hollister,
 2 Eleazer Jones,
 3 William H. Tefft. 1
- Wayne.**
 1 Edward B. Wells,
 2 Lucien T. Yeomans.
- Westchester.**
 1 William Herring,
 2 Amherst Wight, Jr.,
 3 James W. Husted.
- Wyoming.**
 John N. Davidson.
- Yates.**
 Morris B. Flynn.
- Ninety-seventh Session.
 1874—January 6 to April 30.
- Speaker**—James W. Husted.
Clark—John O'Donnell.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Frederick C. Flske.
Doorkeeper—Eugene L. Demers.
- Albany.**
 1 Fred Schifferdecker,
 2 L. O. G. Kahinke,
 3 Terence J. Quinn,
 4 Waters W. Bramer.
- Cayuga.**
 1 Leonard F. Hardy,
 2 Erastus H. Hussey.
- Chautauquus.**
 1 Francis B. Brewer,
 2 John D. Hiller.
- Chemung.**
 Edmund Miller.
- Chemungo.**
 Harris H. Becher.

- Clinton.**
 Smith M. Weed.
- Columbia.**
 1 Henry Lawrence,
 2 Alonso H. Farrar.
- Cortland.**
 George W. Phillips.
- Delaware.**
 1 Benjamin J. Bassett,
 2 Matthew Griffin.
- Dutchess.**
 1 James Mackin,
 2 Harvey G. Eastman.
- Erie.**
 1 Patrick Hanrahan,
 2 Joseph W. Smith,
 3 Franklin A. Alberger,
 4 John Nice,
 5 Robert B. Foote.
- Essex.**
 Gardner Pope.
- Franklin.**
 John P. Badger.
- Fulton and Hamilton.**
 John Sunderlin.
- Genesee.**
 Elbert Townsend.
- Greene.**
 Horatio S. Lockwood.
- Herkimer.**
 Warner Miller.
- Jefferson.**
 1 Elam Persons,
 2 Hugh Smith.
- Kings.**
 1 James K. Donahue,
 2 John J. Allen,
 3 Michael Coffey,
 4 Theodore N. Melvin,
 5 Eugene D. Berrl,
 6 Jacob Worth,
 7 Stephen J. Colahan,
 8 George C. Bennett,
 9 John McGroarty.
- Lewis.**
 John Herrick.
- Livingston.**
 Jonathan B. Morey.
- Madison.**
 1 Edward O. Philpot,
 2 Henry W. Carpenter.
- Monroe.**
 1 George A. Goss,
 2 George Taylor,
 3 Leonard Burritt.
- Montgomery.**
 Martin L. Stover.
- New York.**
 1 James Healy,
 2 William F. Kirk,
 3 James Hayes,
 4 James Ryan,
 5 Austin Leake,
 6 Matthew Patten,
 7 Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.,
 8 George Scherman,
- 9 George B. Deane,
 10 Louis C. Washner,
 11 Knox McAfee,
 12 Francis Murray,
 13 Charles S. Spencer,
 14 James Daly,
 15 Joseph Blumenthal,
 16 Peter Woods,
 17 Andrew Blessing,
 18 Bernard Biglin,
 19 T. H. O'Callaghan,
 20 John D. Coughlin,
 21 James H. Sullivan.
- Niagara.**
 1 Artn's W. Comstock,
 2 Orville C. Bordinell.
- Oneida.**
 1 Geo. W. Chadwick,
 2 Arthur F. Brown,
 3 John J. Parry,
 4 Griffith O. Jones.
- Onondaga.**
 1 Thomas G. Alvord,
 2 George Barrow,
 3 Charles Simon.
- Ontario.**
 1 S. H. Hammond,
 2 Cyrillo S. Lincoln.
- Orange.**
 1 Augustus Denniston,
 2 Charles B. Wood.
- Orleans.**
 Elisha S. Whalen.
- Oswego.**
 1 George B. Sloan,
 2 Willard Johnson,
 3 Justin L. Bulkley.
- Otsego.**
 1 William H. Ely,
 2 Henry Thorp.
- Putnam.**
 Hamilton Fish, Jr.
- Queens.**
 1 L. Bradford Prince,
 2 James M. Oakley.
- Rensselaer.**
 1 William V. Cleary,
 2 Robert Dickson,
 3 Jacob M. Wh theck.
- Richmond.**
 S. D. Stephens, Jr.
- Rockland.**
 William R. Knapp.
- St. Lawrence.**
 1 Seth G. Foje,
 2 Dolphus S. Lynde,
 3 Jonah Sanford.
- Saratoga.**
 1 George West,
 2 Geo. S. Batcheller.
- Schenectady.**
 Daniel P. McQueen.
- Schoharie.**
 John B. Hoag.
- Schuyler.**
 Harmon L. Gregory.
- Seneca.**
 Wm. C. Hasleton.

- Steuben.*
1 Stephen D. Shattuck,
2 Chas. F. Houghton.
- Suffolk.*
Nathan D. Petty.
- Sullivan.*
George M. Beebe.
- Tioga.*
Jerome B. Landfield.
- Tompkins.*
Wm. L. Bostwick.
- Ulster.*
1 Robert A. Snyder,
2 Hector Abeeel,
3 John D. Windfield.
- Warren.*
Austin W. Holden.
- Washington.*
1 Alexander B. Law,
2 Emerson E. Davis.
- Wayne.*
1 Emory W. Gurnes,
2 Henry M. Clark.
- Westchester.*
1 William Cauldwell,
2 Amherst Wight,
3 James W. Husted.
- Wyoming.*
Sam'l W. Tewksbury.
- Yates.*
George W. Spencer.

Ninety-eighth Session.

1875 — January 5 to May 22.

- Speaker* — Jeremiah McGuire.
Clerk — Hiram Calkins.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Edward A. Brown.
Doorkeeper — George W. Irish.
Stenographer — Spencer C. Rodgers.
- Albany.*
1 Peter Slingerland,
2 Leop'd C. G. Kahlins,
3 Fran' W. Vosburgh,
4 Waters W. Braman.
- Allegany.*
Orrin T. Stacy
- Broome.*
George Sherrwood.
- Cattaraugus.*
1 Commodore P. Vedder,
2 Samuel Scudder.
- Cayuga.*
1 Charles B. Beardsley, Jr.,
2 Eras'us H. Hussey.
- Chautauqua.*
1 Otis D. Hinckley,
2 Obed Edson.
- Chemung.*
Jeremiah McGuire.
- Chenango.*
Daniel M. Holmes
- Clinton.*
Shepard P. Bowen.
- Columbia.*
1 Henry Lawrence,
2 Alonzo H. Farrar.
- Cortland.*
Daniel E. Whitmore.
- Delaware.*
1 Warren G. Willis,
2 George G. Decker.
- Dutchess.*
1 James Mackin,
2 Benjamin S. Bross.
- Erie.*
1 Patrick Hanrahan,
2 William W. Lawson,
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 Harry B. Ransom,
5 William A. Johnson.
- Essex.*
William E. Calkins.
- Franklin.*
John P. Badger.
- Fulton and Hamilton.*
George W. Fay.
- Genesee.*
Newton H. Green.
- Greene.*
Benj. F. Barkley.
- Herkimer.*
Warner Miller.
- Jefferson.*
1 John F. Peck,
2 George E. Yost.
- Kings.*
1 Daniel Bradley,
2 John R. Kennedy,
3 Michael Coffey,
4 Tunis V. P. Talmage,
5 John H. Burtis,
6 Jacob Worth,
7 Michael O'Keefe,
8 Bernard Silverman,
9 John McGroarty.
- Lewis.*
James A. Merwin.
- Livingston.*
James Faulkner, Jr.
- Madison.*
1 D. Gerry Wellington,
2 George Berry.
- Monroe.*
1 Richard D. Cole,
2 George Taylor,
3 Josiah Eich.
- Montgomery.*
Martin Schenck.
- New York.*
1 Nicholas Muller,
2 William P. Kirk,
3 John O. Brogan.

- Rockland.*
James C. Brown.
- St. Lawrence.*
1 Seth G. Pope,
2 A. Barton Hepburn,
3 Jonah Sanford.
- Saratoga.*
1 George West,
2 Nathaniel M. Houghton.
- Schenectady.*
Samuel T. Benedict.
- Schoharie.*
John M. Roscoe.
- Schuyler.*
William H. Fish.
- Seneca.*
William Hogan.
- Steuben.*
1 Stephen D. Shattuck,
2 Lucius C. Pierson.
- Suffolk.*
Nathan D. Petty.
- Sullivan.*
Adolph E. Wenzel.
- Tioga.*
James Bishop.
- Tompkins.*
Geo. W. Schuyler.
- Ulster.*
1 John Fream,
2 Jacob D. Wurts,
3 Charles H. Krack.
- Warren.*
Stephen Griffin, 2d.
- Washington.*
1 Alexander B. Law,
2 Emerson E. Davis.
- Wayne.*
1 William H. Clark,
2 Allen S. Russell.
- Westchester.*
1 Dennis R. Shiel,
2 Charles M. Schieffelin,
3 James W. Husted.
- Wyoming.*
Samuel W. Tewksbury.
- Yates.*
Hanford Struble.

- Niagara.*
1 A. W. Comstock,
2 Orville C. Bordwall.
- Oneida.*
1 Rich'd U. Sherman,
2 Silas T. Ives,
3 Edward Lewis,
4 Har'son Lillybridge.
- Onondaga.*
1 Thomas A. Alvord,
2 George Barrow,
3 Charles Freeman.

- Ontario.*
1 Stephen H. Hammond,
2 Cyrl'o S. Lincoln.
- Orange.*
1 James W. Miller,
2 Joseph D. Friend.
- Orleans.*
John N. Wetherbee.

- Oswego.*
1 Alanson S. Page,
2 Willard Johnson,
3 Henry J. Daggett.
- Otego.*
1 William H. Ely,
2 James E. Cook.

- Putnam.*
Wm. H. Christopher.
- Queens.*
1 L. Bradford Prince,
2 James M. Oakley.
- Rensselaer.*
1 William V. Cleary,
2 William F. Taylor,
3 Jacob M. Whitbeck.
- Richmond.*
Stephen D. Stephens.

- Ninety-ninth Session.*
1876 — January 4 to May 8.
- Speaker* — James W. Husted.
Clerk — Edward M. Johnson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — George A. Goss.
Doorkeeper — Eugene L. Demers.
Stenographer — Worden E. Payne.

- Albany.*
1 Peter Slingerland,
2 Thomas D. Coleman,
3 William J. Maher,
4 Alfred LeBoy.
- Allegany.*
Sumner Baldwin.
- Broome.*
Rodney A. Ford.

- Cattaraugus.*
1 Harrison Cheney,
2 Edgar Shannon.
- Cayuga.*
1 George I. Post,
2 John S. Brown.
- Chautauqua.*
1 William H. Whitney,
2 Theodore A. Case.

- Clinton.*
Shepard P. Bowen.
- Columbia.*
1 Henry Lawrence,
2 Alonzo H. Farrar.
- Cortland.*
Daniel E. Whitmore.
- Delaware.*
1 Warren G. Willis,
2 George G. Decker.
- Dutchess.*
1 James Mackin,
2 Benjamin S. Bross.
- Erie.*
1 Patrick Hanrahan,
2 William W. Lawson,
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 Harry B. Ransom,
5 William A. Johnson.
- Essex.*
William E. Calkins.
- Franklin.*
John P. Badger.
- Fulton and Hamilton.*
George W. Fay.
- Genesee.*
Newton H. Green.
- Greene.*
Benj. F. Barkley.
- Herkimer.*
Warner Miller.
- Jefferson.*
1 John F. Peck,
2 George E. Yost.
- Kings.*
1 Daniel Bradley,
2 John R. Kennedy,
3 Michael Coffey,
4 Tunis V. P. Talmage,
5 John H. Burtis,
6 Jacob Worth,
7 Michael O'Keefe,
8 Bernard Silverman,
9 John McGroarty.
- Lewis.*
James A. Merwin.
- Livingston.*
James Faulkner, Jr.
- Madison.*
1 D. Gerry Wellington,
2 George Berry.
- Monroe.*
1 Richard D. Cole,
2 George Taylor,
3 Josiah Eich.
- Montgomery.*
Martin Schenck.
- New York.*
1 Nicholas Muller,
2 William P. Kirk,
3 John O. Brogan.

- Orleans.*
John N. Wetherbee.
- Oswego.*
1 Alanson S. Page,
2 Willard Johnson,
3 Henry J. Daggett.
- Otego.*
1 William H. Ely,
2 James E. Cook.

- Putnam.*
Wm. H. Christopher.
- Queens.*
1 L. Bradford Prince,
2 James M. Oakley.
- Rensselaer.*
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2 William F. Taylor,
3 Jacob M. Whitbeck.
- Richmond.*
Stephen D. Stephens.

- Ninety-ninth Session.*
1876 — January 4 to May 8.
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- Broome.*
Rodney A. Ford.

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2 Edgar Shannon.
- Cayuga.*
1 George I. Post,
2 John S. Brown.
- Chautauqua.*
1 William H. Whitney,
2 Theodore A. Case.

- Clinton.*
Shepard P. Bowen.
- Columbia.*
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2 Alonzo H. Farrar.
- Cortland.*
Daniel E. Whitmore.
- Delaware.*
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2 George G. Decker.
- Dutchess.*
1 James Mackin,
2 Benjamin S. Bross.
- Erie.*
1 Patrick Hanrahan,
2 William W. Lawson,
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 Harry B. Ransom,
5 William A. Johnson.
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William E. Calkins.
- Franklin.*
John P. Badger.
- Fulton and Hamilton.*
George W. Fay.
- Genesee.*
Newton H. Green.
- Greene.*
Benj. F. Barkley.
- Herkimer.*
Warner Miller.
- Jefferson.*
1 John F. Peck,
2 George E. Yost.
- Kings.*
1 Daniel Bradley,
2 John R. Kennedy,
3 Michael Coffey,
4 Tunis V. P. Talmage,
5 John H. Burtis,
6 Jacob Worth,
7 Michael O'Keefe,
8 Bernard Silverman,
9 John McGroarty.
- Lewis.*
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- Livingston.*
James Faulkner, Jr.
- Madison.*
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2 George Berry.
- Monroe.*
1 Richard D. Cole,
2 George Taylor,
3 Josiah Eich.
- Montgomery.*
Martin Schenck.
- New York.*
1 Nicholas Muller,
2 William P. Kirk,
3 John O. Brogan.

- Orleans.*
John N. Wetherbee.
- Oswego.*
1 Alanson S. Page,
2 Willard Johnson,
3 Henry J. Daggett.
- Otego.*
1 William H. Ely,
2 James E. Cook.

- Putnam.*
Wm. H. Christopher.
- Queens.*
1 L. Bradford Prince,
2 James M. Oakley.
- Rensselaer.*
1 William V. Cleary,
2 William F. Taylor,
3 Jacob M. Whitbeck.
- Richmond.*
Stephen D. Stephens.

- Ninety-ninth Session.*
1876 — January 4 to May 8.
- Speaker* — James W. Husted.
Clerk — Edward M. Johnson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — George A. Goss.
Doorkeeper — Eugene L. Demers.
Stenographer — Worden E. Payne.

- Albany.*
1 Peter Slingerland,
2 Thomas D. Coleman,
3 William J. Maher,
4 Alfred LeBoy.
- Allegany.*
Sumner Baldwin.
- Broome.*
Rodney A. Ford.

- Chemung.*
Edmund Miller.
- Chenango.*
Isaac Plumb.
- Clinton.*
Shepard P. Bowen.
- Columbia.*
1 George H. Power,
2 John F. Hogeboom.
- Cortland.*
Judson C. Nelson.
- Delaware.*
1 George D. Wheeler,
2 Isaac H. Maynard.
- Dutchess.*
1 Thomas Hammond,
2 De Witt Webb.
- Erie.*
1 Daniel Cruice,
2 William W. Lawson,
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 Charles F. Tabor,
5 Bertrand Chaffee.
- Essex.*
William E. Calkins.
- Franklin.*
John I. Gilbert.
- Fulton and Hamilton.*
John J. Hanson.
- Genesee.*
Newton H. Green.
- Greene.*
Burton G. Morse.
- Herkimer.*
Myron A. McKee.
- Jefferson.*
1 Lotus Ingalls,
2 Lansing Becker.
- Kings.*
1 Daniel Bradley,
2 Jonathan Ogden,
3 Michael Coffey,
4 T. V. P. Talmadge,
5 Abion P. Higgins,
6 Jacob Worth,
7 Charles L. Lyon,
8 Adrian M. Suydam,
9 John McGroarty.
- Lewis.*
Alexander H. Crosby.
- Livingston.*
James Faulkner, Jr.
- Madison.*
1 Morris N. Campbell,
2 Frederick O. Flake.
- Monroe.*
1 Willard Hodges,
2 James S. Graham,
3 Heman Glass.
- Montgomery.*
Geo. M. Voorhees.
- New York.*
1 Nicholas Muller,
- 2 Felix Murphy,
3 James J. Blevin,
4 John Galvin,
5 George W. Betts,
6 Matthew Patten,
7 Isaac I. Hayes,
8 Frederick Gugel, Jr.,
9 Andrew J. Campbell,
10 Joseph Hoffman, Jr.,
11 Chas. A. Peabody, Jr.,
12 Archibald Watts,
13 Robt. H. Strahan,
14 Patrick J. Carty,
15 Martin F. Killian,
16 George Y. Whitson,
17 William T. Graff,
18 Stephen J. O'Hare,
19 James T. King,
20 Isaac A. Englehart,
21 Joseph P. Fallon.
- Niagara.*
1 Amos A. Bissell,
2 Jonas W. Brown.
- Oneida.*
1 Rich'd U. Sherman,
2 Sylvester Gridley,
3 Jas. H. Flannagan,
4 Walter Ballou.
- Onondaga.*
1 Allan Munroe,
2 Carroll E. Smith,
3 C. Fred. Herbst.
- Ontario.*
1 Seth Stanley,
2 Hiram Maxfield.
- Orange.*
1 Thomas W. Bradley,
2 John H. Reeve.
- Orleans.*
Joseph D. Billings.
- Oswego.*
1 George B. Sloan,
2 Thomas W. Green,
3 John Preston.
- Otsego.*
1 Jas. S. Ravenport,
2 George Scramling.
- Putnam.*
Hamilton Fish, Jr.
- Queens.*
1 Townsend D. Cock,
2 Alvin T. Payne.
- Rensselaer.*
1 William V. Cleary,
2 William F. Taylor,
3 Thomas B. Simmons.
- Richmond.*
Kneel'd S. Townsend.
- Rockland.*
George W. Welant.
- St. Lawrence.*
1 David McCalla,
2 A. Barton Hepburn,
3 Lewis C. Lang.
- Saratoga.*
1 George West,
2 Isaac Noyes, Jr.
- Schenectady.*
Emmett O'Neill.

- Schoharie.*
John A. Moscoe.
- Schuyler.*
William Gullick.
- Seneca.*
Lewis Post.
- Steuben.*
1 William B. Ruggles,
2 Jerry E. B. Santee.
- Suffolk.*
Samuel B. Gardiner.
- Sullivan.*
Adolphus E. Wenzel.
- Tioga.*
Eugene B. Gere.
- Tompkins.*
Samuel D. Halliday.
- Ulster.*
1 Thomas Hamilton,
- 2 Jacob D. Wurts,
3 Davis Winne.
- Warren
Robert Waddell.
- Washington.*
1 Townsend J. Potter,
2 Henry G. Burleigh.
- Wayne
1 Emory W. Gurnee,
2 Allen S. Russell.
- Westchester.*
1 George H. Forster,
2 Chas. M. Schieffelin,
3 James W. Husted.
- Wyoming
Arthur Clark.
- Yates.
John Sutherland.

One Hundredth Session.

1877 — January 2 to May 24.

- Speaker* — George B. Sloan.
Clerk — Edward M. Johnson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — George A. Goss,
Doorkeeper — Eugene L. Demers.
Stenographer — Worden E. Payne.
- Albany.*
1 John Sager,
2 Jonathan R. Herrick,
3 William J. Maher,
4 Edward Curran.
- Allegany.*
Sumner Baldwin.
- Broome.*
Edwin C. Moody.
- Cattaraugus.*
1 Thomas J. King,
2 Edgar Shannon.
- Cayuga.*
1 George I. Post,
2 John S. Brown.
- Chautauqua.*
1 Sherman Williams,
2 Theodore A. Case.
- Chemung.*
Hosea H. Rockwell.
- Chenango.*
J. Hudson Skillman.
- Clinton.*
Shepard P. Bowen.
- Columbia.*
1 Jacob H. Proper,
2 John T. Hogeboom.
- Cortland.*
De'osa McGraw.
- Delaware.*
1 William J. Welch,
2 Isaac H. Maynard.
- Dutchess.*
1 Thomas Hammond,
2 De Witt Webb.
- Erie.*
1 John L. Crowley,
2 John G. Langner,
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 Charles F. Tabor,
5 Charles A. Orr.
- Essex.*
Benjamin D. Clapp.
- Franklin.*
John I. Gilbert.
- Fulton and Hamilton.*
George W. Fay.
- Genesee.*
Eli Taylor.
- Greene.*
Oscar T. Humphrey.
- Herkimer.*
Myron A. McKee.
- Jefferson.*
1 Charles R. Skinner,
2 Henry Spicer.
- Kings.*
1 Daniel Bradley,
2 Richard Marvin,
3 John Shanley,
4 James G. Tighe,
5 Wm. W. Stephens'n,
6 John M. Dillmeier,
7 Charles L. Lyon,
8 Adrian M. Suydam,
9 John McGroarty.
- Lewis.*
William W. Rice.
- Livingston.*
Jonathan B. Morey.
- Madison.*
1 Albert N. Sheldon,
2 Merchant Billington.

<i>Monroe.</i>		<i>Rensselaer.</i>		<i>Albany.</i>		6 Jacob Worth,	
1 Willard Hodges,		1 John H. Burns,		1 Hiram Griggs,		7 Maurice B. Flynn,	
2 James S. Graham,		2 John J. Filkin,		2 John N. Foster,		8 John H. Douglass,	
3 Wash. L. Rockwell.		3 William H. Silter.		3 James T. Story,		9 John H. Bergen.	
<i>Montgomery.</i>		<i>Richmond.</i>		<i>Allegheny.</i>		<i>Lewis.</i>	
Edward Wemple.		Samuel R. Brick.		Hiram H. Wakely.		Cyrus L. Sheldon.	
<i>New York.</i>		<i>Rockland.</i>		<i>Broome.</i>		<i>Livingston.</i>	
1 James Healy,		George W. Welant.		Alex. E. Andrews.		J. W. Wadsworth.	
1 John F. Berrigan, ¹		<i>St. Lawrence.</i>		<i>Cattaraugus.</i>		<i>Madison.</i>	
2 Thomas F. Grady,		1 David McFalls,		1 Thomas J. King,		1 Lambert B. Kern,	
3 William H. Rooney,		2 A. Barton Hepburn,		2 Simeon V. Pool.		2 Willard A. Crandall.	
4 John Galvin,		3 Lewis C. Lang.		<i>Cayuga.</i>		<i>Monroe.</i>	
5 Peter Mitchell,		<i>Saratoga.</i>		1 Howell B. Converse,		2 Elias Mapes,	
6 Michael Healey,		1 George W. Neilson,		2 William L. Noyes,		3 James Chappell.	
7 Isaac I. Hayes,		2 Isaac Noyes, Jr.		<i>Chautauqua.</i>		<i>Montgomery.</i>	
8 Martin Nachtmann,		<i>Schenectady.</i>		1 Sherman Williams,		Edward Wemple.	
9 William H. Corsa,		Walter T. L. Sanders,		2 Temple A. Parker.		<i>New York.</i>	
10 Christopher Flecke,		<i>Sch. harie.</i>		<i>Chemung.</i>		1 John F. Berrigan,	
11 Elliot C. Cowdin,		James H. Brown.		George M. Baird.		2 Thomas F. Grady,	
12 Maurice F. Holahan,		<i>Schuyler.</i>		<i>Chenango.</i>		3 James Hayes,	
13 Robert H. Strahan,		William Gulick.		B. Gage Berry.		4 John Galvin,	
14 Luke F. Cozans,		<i>Seneca.</i>		<i>Citnton.</i>		5 Peter A. Crawford,	
15 James G. Diamond,		Albert L. Childs.		William P. Mooers.		6 Jacob Seebacher,	
16 Francis B. Spinola,		<i>Steuben.</i>		<i>Columbia.</i>		7 Isaac I. Hayes,	
17 James E. Coulter,		1 William B. Ruggles,		1 Jacob H. Proper,		8 Daniel Patterson,	
18 Stephen J. O'Hare,		2 Jerry E. B. Santee.		2 Samuel Wilbor.		9 John W. Browning,	
19 Thomas C. E. Eccles-		<i>Suffolk.</i>		<i>Cortland.</i>		10 Joseph P. Strack,	
20 Joseph I. Stein,		Francis Brill.		Orris U. Kellogg.		11 William W. Astor,	
21 J. C. Julius Lang-		<i>Sullivan.</i>		<i>Delaware.</i>		12 Maurice F. Holahan,	
<i>Niagara.</i>		Thornton A. Niven.		1 Albert H. Sewell,		13 John Clark,	
1 Amos A. Bissell,		<i>Tioga.</i>		2 Robert P. Cormick.		14 James Daly,	
2 Sherburne B. Piper.		Eugene B. Gere.		<i>Dutchess.</i>		15 Christopher Bathe,	
<i>Oneida.</i>		<i>Tompkins.</i>		1 Obed Wheeler,		16 James Fitzgerald,	
1 James Corbett,		Silas E. Wickes.		2 Peter Hulme.		17 James T. Taylor,	
2 Everett Case,		<i>Ulster.</i>		<i>Erie.</i>		18 Jos. P. McDonough,	
3 Benjamin D. Stone,		1 Thomas Hamilton,		1 John L. Crowley,		19 David L. Baker,	
4 J. Robert Moore.		2 Nathan Keator,		2 John G. Langner,		20 Marks L. Frank,	
<i>Onondaga.</i>		3 Isaac W. Longyear.		3 David F. Day,		21 Alexander Thain.	
1 Thomas G. Alvord,		<i>Warren.</i>		4 Harvey J. Hurd,		<i>Niagara.</i>	
2 Carroll E. Smith,		Robert Waddell.		5 Henry F. Allen.		1 Jos. D. Loveland,	
3 O. Fred Herbet.		<i>Washington.</i>		<i>Essex.</i>		2 Sherburne B. Piper.	
<i>Ontario.</i>		1 Townsend J. Potter,		Benjamin D. Clapp.		<i>Oneida.</i>	
1 Dwight B. Backen-		2 Isaac V. Baker, Jr.		<i>Franklin.</i>		1 William Jones,	
2 Amasa T. Winch.		<i>Wayne.</i>		John I. Gilbert.		2 A. De V. Townland,	
<i>Orange.</i>		1 Jackson Valentine,		<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i>		3 Cyrus D. Prescott,	
1 James G. Graham,		2 Jeremiah Thistle-		John W. Peek.		4 Robert H. Roberts.	
2 Stewart T. Durland,		thwaite.		<i>Genesee.</i>		<i>Onondaga.</i>	
3 John D. Benedict. ²		<i>Westchester.</i>		Eli Taylor.		1 Thomas G. Alvord,	
<i>Orleans.</i>		1 Ambrose H. Purdy,		<i>Greene.</i>		2 Samuel Willis,	
Joseph D. Billings.		2 William F. Moller,		Cicero O. Peck.		3 Josiah G. Holbrook.	
<i>Oswego.</i>		3 James W. Husted.		<i>Herkimer.</i>		<i>Ontario.</i>	
1 George B. Sloan,		<i>Wyoming.</i>		Titus Sheard.		1 David Cosad, Jr.,	
2 George M. Case,		Arthur Clark.		<i>Jefferson.</i>		2 Amasa T. Winch.	
3 De Witt C. Peck.		<i>Yates.</i>		1 Charles R. Skinner,		<i>Orange.</i>	
<i>Otsego.</i>		Mason L. Baldwin.		2 Wm. M. Thomson.		1 James G. Graham,	
1 James S. Davenport,		<i>Livingston.</i>		<i>Kings.</i>		2 James W. Hoyt.	
2 Simeon R. Barnes.		1 John M. Clancy,		1 John M. Clancy,		<i>Orleans.</i>	
<i>Putnam.</i>		2 John B. Myenborg,		2 John Shanley,		Chas. H. Mattison.	
Hamilton Fish, Jr.		3 John Shanley,		<i>Queens.</i>		<i>Oswego.</i>	
<i>Queens.</i>		4 Charles J. Henry,		1 Elbert Floyd Jones,		1 Charles North,	
2 George E. Bulmer		5 William H. Waring,		2 George E. Bulmer		2 George M. Case,	
One Hundred and first Session.				3 De Witt C. Peck.		<i>Otsego.</i>	
1878—January 1 to May 15.				<i>Putnam.</i>		1 Azro Chase,	
<i>Speaker</i> —James W. Husted.				Hamilton Fish, Jr.		2 Daniel F. Pa tengill.	
<i>Clerk</i> —Edward M. Johnson.							
<i>Sergeant at Arms</i> —Charles A. Orr.							
<i>Doorkeeper</i> —Henry Wheeler.							
<i>Stenographer</i> —Worden E. Payne.							

1 Elected February 15, 1877, in place of Healey, deceased.
 2 Elected February 14, 1877, in place of Durland, deceased.

- Queens.*
 1 Elbert Floyd-Jones,
 2 John Keegan.
- Rensselaer.*
 1 John H. Burns,
 2 S. V. R. Miller,
 3 William H. Sitter.
- Richmond.*
 Erasmus Brooks.
- Rockland.*
 James M. Nelson.
- St. Lawrence.*
 1 George F. Rowland,
 2 A. Barton Hepburn,
 3 Rufus S. Palmer.
- Saratoga.*
 1 George W. Neilson,
 2 Daniel H. Deyoe.
- Schenectady.*
 Arthur D. Mead.
- Schoharie.*
 Charles Bouck.
- Schuyler.*
 Abram V. Mekeel.
- Seneca.*
 D. Willers, Jr.
- Steuben.*
 1 Azariah C. Brundage,
 2 Geo. R. Sutherland.

One Hundred and Second Session.

1879 — January 7 to May 22.

Speaker — Thomas G. Alvord.
Clerk — Edward M. Johnson.
Se-geant-at-Arms — Charles A. Orr.
Doorkeeper — Henry Wheeler.
Stenographer — Worden E. Payne.

- Albany.*
 1 Hiram Griggs,
 2 Chas. R. Knowles,
 3 Thomas H. Greer,
 4 Waters W. Braman.
- Alleghany.*
 Hiram H. Wakely.
- Broome.*
 Henry Marean.
- Cattaraugus.*
 1 Wm. F. Wheeler,
 2 Simon V. Pool.
- Cayuga.*
 1 Wm. A. Halsey,
 2 Wm. Lealie Noyes.
- Chautauqua.*
 1 Charles P. Ingersoll,
 2 James Prendergast.
- Chemung.*
 John Bandfield.
- Chenango.*
 Oscar H. Curtis.
- Clinton.*
 William P. Mooers.
- Columbia.*
 1 Jacob W. Hoesyradt,
 2 Perkins F. Cady.
- Suffolk.*
 Charles S. Havens.
- Sullivan.*
 Thornton A. Niven.
- Tioga.*
 J. Theodore Sawyer.
- Tompkins.*
 Samuel D. Halliday.
- Ulster.*
 1 Seaman G. Gearing,
 2 Nathan Keator,
 3 Isaac Hamilton.
- Warren.*
 Alson B. Abbott.
- Washington.*
 1 Abram Reynolds,
 2 George L. Terry.
- Wayne.*
 1 Jackson Valentine,
 2 James H. Miller.
- Westchester.*
 1 Ambrose H. Purdy,
 2 William F. Moller,
 3 James W. Husted.
- Wyoming.*
 John E. Loring.
- Yates.*
 Joel M. Clark.

- Jefferson.*
 1 Charles R. Skinner,
 2 Geo. D. McAllister.
- Kings.*
 1 John M. Clancy,
 2 Jonathan Orden,
 3 Thomas J. Sheridan,
 4 Chas. T. Trowbridge,
 5 Wm. W. Stephenson,
 6 Lewis R. Stegman,
 7 Maurice B. Flynn,
 8 John H. Douglass,
 9 Dan'l W. Tallmadge.
- Lewis.*
 Chas. A. Chickering.
- Livingston.*
 Jas. W. Wadsworth.
- Madison.*
 1 Aug. L. Saunders,
 2 George Barry.
- Monroe.*
 1 Samuel Beckwith,
 2 Charles S. Baker,
 3 Henry W. Davis.
- Montgomery.*
 John Warner.
- New York.*
 1 James H. Madigan,
 2 Thomas F. Grady,
 3 Wm. H. McIntyre,
 4 John Galvin,
 5 Thomas Bogan,
 6 Jacob Seebacher,
 7 Isaac I. Hayes,
 8 Daniel Patterson,
 9 Geo. B. Deane, Sr.,
 10 Ferdinand Eldman,
 11 James M. Varnum,
 12 Maurice F. Holahan,
 13 Robert H. Strahan,
 14 Philip H. Dugro,
 15 Mich. J. Dougherty,
 16 Edward P. Hagan,
 17 Steph N. Simonson,
 18 Jos P. McDonough,
 19 Anthony Feehan,
 20 Walter H. Ackerman,
 21 J. O. Julius Langbein.
- Niagara.*
 1 Thomas N. Van Vankonburgh,
 2 James Low.
- Oneida.*
 1 Benjamin Allen,
 2 Frank Sang,
 3 Thomas D. Penfield,
 4 H. Dwight Grant.
- Onondaga.*
 1 Thos. G. Alvord,
 2 Samuel Willis,
 3 Henry L. Duguid.
- Ontario.*
 1 John Robson,
 2 Charles R. Case.
- Orange.*
 1 Morgan Shult,
 2 Franklin R. Brodhead.
- Orleans.*
 Henry A. Glidden.
- Oswego.*
 1 George B. Sloan,
 2 George E. Williams,
 3 William H. Steele.
- Otsego.*
 1 Azro Chase,
 2 Nathan Bridges.
- Putnam.*
 Hamilton K. Fish, Jr.
- Queens.*
 1 Wm. J. Youngs,
 2 Wm. E. Pearce.
- Renss. laer.*
 1 Francis N. Mann, Jr.,
 2 Eli Perry,
 3 Thomas B. Simmons.
- Richmond.*
 Erasmus Brooks.
- Rockland.*
 James W. Husted.
- St. Lawrence.*
 1 Daniel Peck,
 2 A. Barton Hepburn,
 3 Rufus S. Palmer.
- Saratoga.*
 1 Edward Stewart,
 2 Daniel H. Deyoe.
- Schenectady.*
 Daniel P. McQueen.
- Schoharie.*
 Duryea Beckman.
- Schuyler.*
 Abram V. Mekeel.
- Seneca.*
 David H. Evans.
- Steuben.*
 1 Azariah C. Brundage,
 2 Geo. R. Sutherland.
- Suffolk.*
 Charles T. Duryea.
- Sullivan.*
 Roderick Morison.
- Tioga.*
 J. Theo. Sawyer.
- Tompkins.*
 Charles M. Titus.
- Ulster.*
 1 George H. Sharpe,
 2 Theo. Millsbaugh,
 3 Leonard Davis.
- Warren.*
 Barclay Thomas.
- Washington.*
 1 Abram Reynolds,
 2 George L. Terry.
- Wayne.*
 1 John A. Munson,
 2 Jefferson Sherman.
- Westchester.*
 1 James Lee Wells,
 2 David O. Bradley,
 3 David W. Travis.
- Wyoming.*
 Orange L. Tosier.
- Yates.*
 Joel M. Clark.

1 Seat awarded to George F. Carman, February 6, 1879.

One Hundred and Third Session.
1880 — January 6 to May 27.
Speaker — George H. Sharpe.
Clerk — Edward M. Johnson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Sidney M. Robinson.
Doorkeeper — Henry Wheeler.
Stenographer — Worden E. Payne.

Albany.
1 Wm. H. Silingerland,
2 Hiram Griggs,
3 Ignatius Wiley,
4 Joseph Hynes,
4 Thomas Liddle.

Allegany.
Samuel H. Morgan.

Broome.
Alex. E. Andrews.

Cattaraugus.
1 Zenas G. Bullock,
2 J. Miller Congdon.

Cayuga.
1 Harvey U. Ferris,
2 Hector H. Tutthill.

Chautauqua.
1 Charles P. Ingersoll,
2 Smith Clark.

Chemung.
Henry C. Hoffman.

Chenango.
Oscar H. Curtis.

Clinton.
William P. Mooers.

Columbia.
John Elbert Gillette.

Oortland.
Samuel A. Childs.

Delaware.
Robert Beates.

Dutchess.
1 Isaac S. Carpenter,
2 Cornelius Fitcher.

Erie.
1 Jules O'Brien,
2 Frank Sipp,
3 James Ann,
4 James A. Roberts,
5 Harvey J. Hurd.

Essex.
Warren F. Weston.

Franklin.
Wm. D. Brennan.

Fulton and Hamilton.
David A. Wells.

Genesee.
John Sanders.

Greene.
Albert Parker.

Herkimer.
Wm. D. Goralme.

Jefferson.
1 Charles R. Skinner,
2 John D. Ellis.

Kings.
1 John Shanley,
2 John McTernan,
3 Lawrence J. Tormey,
4 John M. Clancy,
5 Thos. J. Sheridan,
6 Patrick J. Tully,
7 George Wren,
8 David Lindsay,
9 Charles H. Russell,
10 Richard J. Newman,
11 Dan'l W. Tallmadge,
12 Erast's D. Benedict.

Lewis.
O. A. Chickering.

Livingston.
Archibald Kennedy.

Madison.
Gerrit Smith Miller.

Monroe.
1 Geo. LeGrand Seely,
2 Chas. S. Baker,
3 Frederick P. Root.

Montgomery.
John Warner.

New York.
1 James Fitzgerald,
2 Thos. F. Walsh,
3 George B. Gibbs,
4 J. Henry McCarthy,
5 Warren C. Bennett,
6 Patrick O'Connor,
7 Isaac I. Hayes,
8 John E. Brodsky,
9 Geo. B. Deane, Sr.,
10 Edward Cresso,
11 James M. Varnum,
12 Louis Cohen,
13 C. Holland Duell,
14 James J. Costello,
15 Mich'l J. Dougherty,
16 Edward P. Hagan,
17 Frank P. Treanor,
18 William Cushing,
19 Joseph J. McAvoy,
20 Fdk. Thillemann, Jr.,
21 Edward Mitchell,
22 John T. McDonald,
23 Nath'l B. Terpeny,
24 James Lee Wells.

Niagara.
1 T. N. Van Valkenburgh,
2 James Low.

Oneida.
1 H. J. Cookinham,
2 James A. Douglass,
3 David Gray.

Onondaga.
1 Thomas G. Alvord,
2 Albert Howland,
3 Henry L. Duguid.

Ontario.
Charles R. Case.

Orange.
1 Morgan Shuit,
2 Jas. E. Waterbury.

Orleans.
Marcus H. Phillips.

Oswego.
1 Patrick W. Cullinan,
2 William H. Steele.

Otsego.
1 Aro Chase,
2 Nathan Bridges.

Putnam.
George McCabe.

Queens.
1 William J. Youngs,
2 B. Valentine Clowes.

Rensselaer.
1 La Motte W. Rhodes,
2 Albert C. Comstock,
3 Barnis C. Strait.

Richmond.
Oliver Fliske.

Rockland.
James W. Husted.

St Lawrence.
1 Daniel Peck,
2 Worth Chamberlain,
3 Ebenezer S. Craspe.

Saratoga.
1 Benjamin F. Baker,
2 Delcour S. Potter.

Schenectady.
Arthur D. Mead.

Schoharie.
Robert Grant Havens.

Schuyler.
Lewis Beach.

Seneca.
David H. Evans.

Steuben.
1 John W. Davis,
2 Russell M. Tuttle.

Suffolk.
Everett A. Carpenter.

Sullivan.
Alpheus Potts.

Tioga.
Edward G. Nowlan.

Tompkins.
Charles M. Titus.

Ulster.
1 George H. Sharpe,
2 Peter D. Lefever,
3 Thomas E. Benedict.

Warren.
Henry P. Gwinup.

Washington.
1 Hiram Simson,
2 George L. Terry.

Wayne.
1 Alfred P. Crafts,
2 Jefferson Sherman.

Westchester.
1 David Ogden Bradley,
2 William H. Catlin,
3 David W. Travis.

Wyoming.
Orange L. Tozier.

Yates.
Asa P. Fish.

One Hundred and Fourth Session.

1881 — January 4 to July 23.

Speaker — George H. Sharpe.
Clerk — Edward M. Johnson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Sidney M. Robinson.
Doorkeeper — Henry Wheeler.
Stenographer — Worden E. Payne.

Albany.
1 Minor Gallup,
2 Andrew S. Draper,
3 Aaron B. Pratt,
4 George Campbell.

Allegany.
Samuel H. Morgan.

Broome.
L. Coe Young.

Cattaraugus.
1 Samuel H. Bradley,
2 Joseph M. Congdon.

Cayuga.
1 Thomas Hunter,
2 Hector H. Tutthill.

Chautauqua.
1 Albert B. Sheldon,
2 Milton M. Fenner.

Chemung.
Henry C. Hoffman.

Chenango.
Solomon K. Bemiss.

Clinton.
Shepard P. Bowen.

Columbia.
John E. Gillette.

Cortland.
Alburtis A. Carley.

Delaware.
William Lewis.

Dutchess.
1 Isaac S. Carpenter,
2 James E. Dutcher.

Erie.
1 Jeremiah Higgins,
2 Frank Sipp,
3 Arthur W. Hickmas,
4 George Bingham,
5 Harvey J. Hurd.

Essex.
James W. Sheehy. 1

Franklin.
William D. Brennan, 1
Samuel A. Beman, 2

Fulton and Hamilton.
David A. Wells.

Genesee.
Joseph W. Holmes.

Greene.
Orlando L. Newton.

Herkimer.
William D. Goralline.

Jefferson.
1 Charles H. Skinner,
2 Henry Binninger.

Kings.
1 John Shanley,
2 John McTernan,
3 Lawrence J. Tor-
mey,
4 John M. Clancy,
5 Thomas J. Sheridan,
6 Patrick J. Tully,
7 John Heltz,
8 Moses Engle,
9 Charles H. Russell,
10 Richard J. Newman,
11 William H. Waring,
12 Jacques J. Stillwell.

Lewis.
Charles A. Chickering.

Livingston.
Kidder M. Scott.

Madison.
David A. Jackson.

Monroe.
1 George L. G. Seely,
2 John Cowles,
3 Frederick P. Root.

Montgomery.
Cornelius Van Buren.

New York.
1 Michael C. Murphy,
2 Constantine Donoho
3 Thomas Smith, Jr.,
4 John Henry Mc-
Carthy,
5 Thomas Bogan,
6 Matthew Patten,
7 Isaac I. Hayes,
8 John E. Brodsky,
9 John W. Browning,
10 Charles E. Brehm,
11 Robert Ray Hamil-
ton,
12 Louis Cohen,
13 Arthur D. Williams,
14 John Murphy,
15 Michael J. Dough-
erty,
16 Francis B. Spinola,
17 James Fanning,
18 Joseph P. McDon-
ough,
19 William B. Finley,
20 Frederick Thile-
mann, Jr.,
21 William J. Trimble,
22 William S. Andrews,
23 Charles W. Dayton,
24 William W. Niles.

Niagara.
1 Elijah Adams Hoyt,
2 James Low.

Oneida.
1 James Armstrong,
2 David G. Evans,
3 Thomas D. Roberts.

Onondaga.
1 Thomas G. Alvord,
2 Albert Howland,
3 Henry L. Duguid.

Ontario.
John Raines.

Orange.
1 Joseph M. Dickey,
2 William H. Clark.

Orleans.
Marcus H. Phillips.

Oswego.
1 Patrick W. Cullinan,
2 William H. Steele.

Otsego.
1 J. Stanley Browne,
2 David Russell.

Putnam.
Samuel H. Everett.

Queens.
1 Townsend D. Cock,
2 George E. Bulmer.

Rensselaer.
1 Charles E. Patterson,
2 Richard A. Derrick,
3 Barnis O. Strait.

Richmond.
Erastus Brooks.

Rockland.
John Cleary.

St. Lawrence.
1 Daniel Peck,
2 Worth Chamberlain,
3 Ebenezer S. Crapsier.

Saratoga.
1 Benjamin F. Baker,
2 Delcour S. Potter.

Schenectady.
George Lasher.

Schoharie.
John J. Dominic.

Schuyler.
Lewis Beach.

Seneca.
Samuel R. Welles.

Steuben.
1 Charles A. Longwell,
2 Russell M. Tuttle.

Suffolk.
Everett A. Carpenter.

Sullivan.
Edward H. Pinney.

Tioga.
Edward G. Nowlan.

Tompkins.
Truman Boardman.

Ulster.
1 George H. Sharpe,
2 Maria Turck,
3 Thomas E. Benedict.

Warren.
Benjamin C. Butler.

Washington.
1 Hiram Sisson,
2 James E. Goodman.

Westchester.
1 William F. Moller,
2 William H. Catlin,
3 James W. Husted.

Wayne.
1 Rowland Robinson,
2 Addison W. Gates.

Wyoming.
George M. Palmer.

Yates.
Asa P. Fish.

One Hundred and Fifth Session.
1882—January 8 to June 2.
Speaker—Charles E. Patterson, 3
Clerk—Edward M. Johnson, 4
Sergeant-at-Arms—No election.
Doorkeeper—Henry Wheeler.
Stenographer—James M. Ruso.

Albany.
1 Michael J. Gorman,
2 Aaron Fuller,
3 Amasa J. Parker, Jr.,
4 John McDonough.

Allegheny.
Washington Moses.

Broome.
Francis B. Smith.

Cattaraugus.
1 Elisha M. Johnson,
2 Elijah R. Schoon-
maker.

Cayuga.
1 Thomas Hunter,
2 Wm. Leslie Noyes.

Chautauqua.
1 Albert B. Sheldon,
2 Milton M. Fenner.

Chemung.
Orville F. Dilton.

Chenango.
Silas W. Berry.

Clinton.
Benjamin D. Clapp.

Columbia.
Ab. L. Schermer-
horn.

Cortland.
Albertus A. Carley.

Delaware.
Chest. H. Treadwell.

Dutchess.
1 Alfred Bonney,
2 John O'Brien.

Erie.
1 Jeremiah Higgins,
2 Frank Stipp,
3 Arthur W. Hickman,
4 Timothy W. Jackson,
5 Job Southwick, Jr.

Essex.
James W. Sheehy.

Franklin.
William T. O'Neill.

Fulton and Hamilton.
James W. Green.

Genesee.
Joseph W. Holmes.

Greene.
Samuel H. Nichols.

Herkimer.
Albert M. Ross.

Jefferson.
1 Isaac L. Hunt, Jr.,
2 Henry Binninger.

Kings.
1 John Shanley,
2 Michael J. Hannan,
3 James G. Tigue,
4 Daniel M. Kelly,
5 Thos. J. Sheridan,
6 Pat'k H. McCarren,
7 George H. Lindsay,
8 Moses Engle,
9 James W. Monk,
10 Rich. J. Newman,
11 Alfred O. Chapin,
12 Jacques J. Stillwell.

Lewis.
G. Henry r. Gould.

Livingston.
Kidder M. Scott.

Madison.
Ladurus Ballard.

Monroe.
1 Judson F. Sheldon,
2 Charles M. Baker,
3 Alexander P. Butts.

Montgomery.
Cornelius Van Buren.

New York.
1 Michael C. Murphy,
2 Thomas Maher,
3 Wm. H. McIntyre,
4 John F. Ahearn,
5 Thomas Bogan,
6 Matthew Patten,
7 Lucas L. Van Allen,
8 John E. Brodsky,
9 Jas. D. McClelland,
10 John C. Nigutach,
11 J. Hampden Robb,
12 David Gideon,
13 Henry I. Sprague,
14 James J. Costello,
15 Jacob Cooper,
16 Jas. Edw. Morrison,
17 Michael J. Costello,
18 John J. Cullen,
19 John McManus,
20 James Haggerty,
21 Theodore Roosevelt,
22 Edward C. Sheehy,
23 L'roy Bowers Crane,
24 Matthew P. Breen.

1 Died March 7, 1881.
February 15, 1882.

2 Elected April 5, 1881.

3 Elected February 2, 1882.

4 Elected

<i>Niagara.</i> 1 Joseph W. Higgins, 2 Thomas V. Welch.	<i>Schenectady.</i> John D. Campbell.	<i>Columbia.</i> A. L. Schermerhorn.	12 Eman'l A. Schwarz, 13 Thales S. Bites, 14 John Murphy, 15 James F. Higgins, 16 Francis B. Spinola, 17 John Quinn, 18 Daniel S. McElroy, 19 John McVa us, 20 James Haggerty, 21 Theodore Incevelt, 22 Jacob F. Miller, 23 Leroy B. Crane, 24 John J. Clarke.
<i>Oneida.</i> 1 Patrick Griffin, 2 Morris R. Jones, 3 Frank A. Edgerton.	<i>Schoharie.</i> Edwin D. Hager.	<i>Cortland.</i> Judson C. Nelson.	
<i>Onondaga.</i> 1 Thomas G. Alvord, 2 Elbert O. Farrar, 3 John Lighton.	<i>Schuyler.</i> Minor T. Jones.	<i>Delaware.</i> Timothy Sanderson.	
<i>Ontario.</i> John Raines.	<i>Seneca.</i> Albert M. Patterson.	<i>Dutchess.</i> 1 Storm Emans, 2 Edgar A. Briggs.	
<i>Orange.</i> 1 Joseph Lomas, 2 William H. Clark.	<i>Steuben.</i> 1 Orange S. Searl, 2 Allen A. Van Orsdale.	<i>Eric.</i> 1 Cornelius Donohue, 2 Godfrey Ernst, 3 Elias S. Hawley, 4 Timot'y W. Jackson, 5 David J. Wilcox.	<i>Niagara.</i> 1 Joseph W. Higgins, 2 Thomas V. Welch.
<i>Orleans.</i> Henry M. Hard.	<i>Suffolk.</i> George M. Fletcher.	<i>Essex.</i> Nath'l C. Boynton.	<i>Oneida.</i> 1 William Townsend, 2 Clarence E. Williams, 3 Thomas S. Allanson.
<i>Oswego.</i> 1 William A. Poucher, 2 Byron Helm.	<i>Sullivan.</i> Edward H. Pinney.	<i>Franklin.</i> William T. O'Neil.	<i>Onondaga.</i> 1 James Geddes, 2 Elbert O. Farrar, 3 John Lighton.
<i>Otsego.</i> 1 J. Stanley Browne, 2 Henry T. Harris.	<i>Tioga.</i> Jacob B. Floyd.	<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Richard Murray.	<i>Ontario.</i> Frank Rice.
<i>Putnam.</i> Robt. A. Livingston.	<i>Tompkins.</i> John E. Beers.	<i>Genesee.</i> Robert W. Nichol.	<i>Orange.</i> 1 J. Chauncey Odell, 2 Jacob H. Dimmick.
<i>Queens.</i> 1 Townsend D. Cook, 2 John J. Mitchell.	<i>Ulster.</i> 1 George H. Sharpe, 2 Eugene F. Patten, 3 Thomas E. Benedict.	<i>Greene.</i> Frank S. Decker.	<i>Orleans.</i> Henry M. Hard.
<i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 Chas. E. Patterson, 2 Richard A. Derrick, 3 Rufus Sweet.	<i>Warren.</i> Nels'n W. Van Dusen.	<i>Herkimer.</i> George W. Smith.	<i>Oswego.</i> 1 William A. Poucher, 2 Byron Helm.
<i>Richmond.</i> Erastus Brooks.	<i>Washington.</i> 1 Robt. Armstrong, Jr., 2 George Northup.	<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Isaac L. Hunt, Jr., 2 Wm. M. Thomson.	<i>Otsego.</i> 1 William Caryl Ely, 2 Hartford D. Nelson.
<i>Rockland.</i> John Cleary.	<i>Wayne.</i> 1 Oscar Weed, 2 Wm. E. Greenwood.	<i>Kings.</i> 1 Michael E. Butler, 2 Ber'd J. Mulholland, 3 Charles J. Henry, 4 Patrick Burns, 5 Thos. J. Eheridan, 6 Pat'ck H. McCarren, 7 George H. Lindsay, 8 David Lindsay, 9 Alfred Hodges, 10 James Taylor, 11 Alfred C. Chapin, 12 Mortimer C. Earl.	<i>Putnam.</i> Jas. Wilton Brooks.
<i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 Abel Godard, 2 Worth Chamberlain, 3 George Z. Erwin.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 Edwin B. Keyes, 2 William H. Catlin, 3 Geo. W. Robertson.	<i>Lewis.</i> Friend Hoyt.	<i>Queens.</i> 1 Louie K. Church, 2 George E. Bulmar.
<i>Saratoga.</i> 1 Benjamin F. Baker, 2 Delcour S. Potter.	<i>Wyoming.</i> Henry N. Page.	<i>Livingston.</i> Kladder M. Scott.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 Wm. V. Cleary, 2 Richard A. Derrick, 3 Rufus Sweet.
	<i>Yates.</i> John T. Andrews, fd.	<i>Madison.</i> Geo. H. Benjamin.	<i>Richmond.</i> Erastus Brooks.
One Hundred and Sixth Session.		<i>Monroe.</i> 1 Levi J. De Land, 2 David Healy, 3 Alexander P. Butts.	<i>Rockland.</i> Wm. H. Thompson.
1883 — January 2 to May 4.		<i>Montgomery.</i> James R. Snell.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 Abel Godard, 2 Morrell D. Beckwith, 3 George Z. Erwin.
<i>Speaker — Alfred C. Chapin.</i>	<i>Chautauqua.</i> 1 Charles H. Corbett, 2 Oscar F. Price.	<i>New York.</i> 1 Michael O. Murphy, 2 Thomas Maher, 3 Patrick N. Oakley, 4 Patrick H. Roche, 5 Dom'ck F. Mullaney, 6 Tim'y J. Campbell, 7 Lucas L. Van Allen, 8 G. H. Werfelman, 9 Freder'ck B. House, 10 George F. Roesch, 11 Walter Howe.	<i>Saratoga.</i> 1 Wm. B. Connelus, 2 Henry S. Clement.
<i>Clerk — Walter H. Bunn.</i>	<i>Chemung.</i> Jere. J. O'Connor.		<i>Schenectady.</i> Christo'r O. Hamlin.
<i>Sergeant at Arms — James A. Delaney.</i>	<i>Chenango.</i> Silas W. Berry.		<i>Schoharie.</i> Hadley Snyder.
<i>Doorkeeper — Jabez C. Pierce.</i>	<i>Clinton.</i> Benjamin D. Clapp.		<i>Schuyler.</i> Adrian Tuttle.
<i>Stenographer — Spencer C. Rogers.</i>			<i>Seneca.</i> Patrick J. Rogers.
<i>Albany.</i> 1 Daniel P. Winne, 2 Warren B. Kelley, 3 Edward A. Maher, 4 Joseph Delahanty.	<i>Cayuga.</i> 1 Josiah H. Hamilton, 2 William Howland.		
<i>Allegany.</i> Charles S. Hall.			
<i>Broome.</i> Lewis O. Bartlett.			
<i>Cattaraugus.</i> 1 Charles S. Cary, 2 Elij. B. Schoonmaker.			

Steuben.
1 Orange S. Searl,
2 Andrew B. Craig.

Fulton.
Edwin Ballely.

Sullivan.
George B. Childs.

Tioga.
Myron B. Ferris.

Tompkins.
John E. Cady.

Ulster.
1 Thomas H. Tromper,
2 David M. De Witt,
3 Thomas E. Benedict.

Warren.
Lorenzo R. Locke.

Washington.
1 Robt. Armstrong, Jr.,
2 George Northup.

Wayne.
1 Oscar Weed,
2 Leman Hotchkiss.

Westchester.
1 Edward E. Keyes,
2 Samuel W. Johnson,
3 John Hoag.

Wyoming.
Henry N. Page.

Yates.
Staff'd C. Cleveland.

One Hundred and Seventh Session.

1884—January 1 to May 16.

Speaker—Titus Sheard.
Clerk—Charles A. Chickering.
Sergeant at Arms—Henry Wheeler.
Doorkeeper—Michael Maher.
Stenographer—Emory P. Close.

Albany.
1 John Zimmerman,
2 Hiram Becker,
3 Edward A. Maher,
4 James Forsyth, Jr.

Alegany.
Charles S. Hall.

Brooms.
William H. Olin.

Cattaraugus.
1 Frederick W. Kruse,
2 Eugene A. Nash.

Cayuga.
1 Willoby B. Priddy,
2 William Howland.

Chautauq. a.
1 Dana P. Norton,
2 Oscar F. Price.

Chemung.
Jonas S. Van Duzer.

Chenango.
Charles W. Brown.

Clinton.
William E. Smith.

Columbia.
Gilbert A. Deane.

Cortland.
A. Judson Kneeland.

Delaware.
Silas S. Cartwright.

Dutchess.
1 James Kent, Jr.,
2 Edward B. Osborne.

Erie.
1 Cornelius Donohue,
2 Frank Sipp,
3 George Clinton,
4 Timothy W. Jackson,
5 David J. Wilcox.

Essex.
Nathan J. Boynton.

Franklin.
William T. O'Neil.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Linn L. Boyce.

Genesee.
Lucien R. Ballely.

Greene.
Bradley S. McCabe.

Herkimer.
Titus Sheard.

Jefferson.
1 Isaac L. Hunt, Jr.,
2 Eli J. Seeber.

Kings.
1 Michael E. Butler,
2 Richard Nagle,
3 Peter J. Kelly,
4 Patrick Burns,
5 Michael J. Coffey,
6 Thomas F. Farrell,
7 Geo. H. Lindsay,
8 George H. Nason,
9 Alfred Hodges,
10 James Taylor,
11 Henry Heath,
12 Mortimer O. Earl.

Lewis.
Charles M. Allen.

Livington.
Kidder M. Scott.

Madison.
Edward F. Haskell.

Monros.
1 Walter S. Hubbell,
2 Charles R. Pratt,
3 Phillip Garbutt.

Montgomery.
Martin Walrath, Jr.

New York.
1 Patrick H. Duffy,
2 James Oliver,
3 John C. Brogan,
4 Patrick H. Roche,
5 Dom'k F. Mullaney,
6 Peter Henry Jobes,
7 Lucas L. Van Allen,
8 Charles Smith,
9 Frederick B. House,
10 Charles A. Binder,
11 Walter Howe,
12 Sol. D. Rosenthal,
13 Isaac Dayton,
14 John E. Donnelly,
15 James F. Higgins,
16 Peter F. Murray,
17 Richard J. Lewis,
18 Thomas Murphy,
19 Dow S. Kittle,
20 James Haggerty,
21 Theodore Roosevelt,
22 John T. McDonald,
23 Daniel M. Van Cott,
24 John J. Clarke.

Niagara.
1 Jacob A. Driess,
2 Thomas V. Welch.

Oneida.
1 Joseph Joyce,
2 Joseph Ackroyd,
3 T. James Owens.

Onondaga.
1 James Geddes,
2 Francis Hendrick,
3 Conrad Schlemaker.

Ontario.
Frank R. ce.

Orange.
1 J. Chauncey Odell,
2 Jacob H. Dimmick.

Orleans.
J. Marshall Dibble.

Oswego.
1 DeWitt C. Littlejohn,
2 Gouvern'r M. Sweet.

Otsego.
1 Wm. Cary Ely,
2 Harford D. Nelson.

Putnam.
Henry D. Clapp.

Queens.
1 Louis K. Church,
2 Edward A. Darragh.

Rensselaer.
1 James P. Hooley,
2 Sylvanus D. Locke,
3 Wm. T. Miles.

Richmond.
Edward A. Moore.

Rockland.
John W. Feter.

St. Lawrence.
1 N. Martin Curtis,
2 Morell D. Beckwith,
3 George Z. Erwin.

Saratoga.
1 Daniel C. Briggs,
2 Thomas Noxon.

Schenectady.
John W. Vedder.

Schoharie.
James H. Brown.

Schuyler.
J. Frank in Barnes.

Seneca.
George W. Jones.

Steuben.
1 George E. Whiteman,
2 Andrew B. Craig.

Suffolk.
Simeon S. Hawkins.

Sullivan.
George B. Childs.

Tioga.
Charles F. Barager.

Tompkins.
John E. Cady.

Ulster.
1 Thomas A. Tromper,
2 Sil. D. Hasbrouck,
3 George R. Johnson.

Warren.
Lorenzo R. Locke.

Washington.
1 Daniel M. Westfall,
2 Charles K. Baker.

Wayne.
1 Ammon S. Farnum,
2 Silas S. Pierson.

Westchester.
1 Norton P. Otis,
2 Samuel W. Johnson,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
George M. Palmer.

Yates.
H. O. Harpending.

One Hundred and Eighth Session.

1885 — January 6 to May 15; May 15 to May 23.

Speaker — George Z. Erwin.
Clerk — Charles A. Chickering.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Edward H. Talbott.
Doorkeeper — Michael Maher.
Stenographer — Emory P. Close.

Albany.
 1 Stephen H. Niles,
 2 Lansing Hotelling,
 3 Patrick Murray,
 4 Terence I. Hardin.

Allegheny.
 William R. McEwen.

Broome.
 William H. Olin.

Cattaraugus.
 1 Frederick W. Kruse,
 2 Eugene A. Nash.

Cayuga.
 1 Willoughby B. Priddy
 2 Mic'l B. Van Buskirk.

Chautauqua.
 1 Dana P. Horton,
 2 Julien T. Williams.

Chemung.
 Jonas S. Van Duzer.

Chenango.
 George B. Whitmore.

Clinton.
 George W. Palmer.

Columbia.
 John C. Hogeboom.

Cortland.
 Harlan P. Andrews.

Delaware.
 Silas S. Cartwright.

Dutchess.
 1 Joseph H. Storm,
 2 Edward B. Osborne.

Erie.
 1 William F. Sheehan,
 2 Frank M. Glese,
 3 William M. Hawkins,
 4 Timothy W. Jackson,
 5 Amos H. Baker.

Essex.
 Wesley Barnes.

Franklin.
 William T. O'Neill.

Fulton and Hamilton.
 Alden W. Berry.

Genesee.
 Lucian R. Bailey.

Greene.
 Stephen T. Hopkins.

Herkimer.
 John M. Budlong.

Jefferson.
 1 Allen E. Kilby,
 2 Eli J. Seaber.

Kings.
 1 Moses J. Wafer,
 2 Richard Nagle,
 3 Peter K. McCann,
 4 Henry F. Haggerty,
 5 Michael J. Coffey,
 6 Thomas F. Farrell,
 7 George H. Lindsay,
 8 Robert E. Connelly,
 9 Lewis A. Myers,
 10 James Taylor,
 11 Henry Heath,
 12 Mortimer O. Earl.

Lewis.
 G. Henry P. Gould.

Livingston.
 Kidder M. Scott.

Madison.
 Edward F. Haakell.

Monroe.
 1 Walter S. Hubbell,
 2 James P. Tully,
 3 Philip Garbutt.

Montgomery.
 Thomas Liddle.

N. Y. York.
 1 Daniel E. Finn,
 2 James Oliver,
 3 Charles Eiseman,
 4 Patrick H. Roche,
 5 Michael Brennan,
 6 Edward F. Kelly,
 7 Lucas L. Van Allen,
 8 Charles Smith,
 9 John P. Rockefeller,
 10 George F. Roesch,
 11 Walter Howe,
 12 Sol'n D. Rosenthal,
 13 John P. Windolph,
 14 Jacob Kunzenman,
 15 John B. McGoldrick,
 16 Edward P. Hagan,
 17 John H. O'Hara,
 18 John F. Kenny,
 19 Eugene S. Ives,
 20 James Haggerty,
 21 Henry A. Barnum,
 22 Joseph L. Gerety,
 23 Jacob A. Cantor,
 24 John B. Shea.

Niagara.
 1 Jacob A. Dreiss,
 2 Walter P. Horne.

Oneida.
 1 Henry A. Steber,
 2 Lewis B. Sherman,
 3 T. James Owens.

Onondaga.
 1 Wallace Tappan,
 2 Francis Hendricks,
 3 Conrad Shoemaker.

Ontario.
 John Raines.

Orange.
 1 Samuel L. Carlisle,
 2 George W. Greene.

Orleans.
 J. Marshall Dibble.

Oswego.
 1 Henry C. Howe,
 2 Gouverneur R. Sweet.

Otsego.
 1 William Caryl Ely,
 2 Frank B. Arnold.

Putnam.
 Robt. A. Livingston.

Queens.
 1 Louis A. Church,
 2 Thomas A. Smith.

Rensselaer.
 1 James P. Hooley,
 2 Eugene L. Demers,
 3 Charles C. Lodewick.

Richmond.
 Michael S. Tyman.

Rockland.
 John W. Felter.

St. Lawrence.
 1 N. M. rtdn Curtis,
 2 Andrew Tuck,
 3 George Z. Erwin.

Saratoga.
 1 Daniel C. Briggs,
 2 Bartlett B. Grippin.

Schenectady.
 Edward D. Cutler.

Schoharie.
 Addison H. Bartley.

Schuyler.
 Fremont Cole.

One Hundred and Ninth Session.

1886 — January 5 to May 20.

Speaker — James W. Husted.
Clerk — Charles A. Chickering.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Edward H. Talbott.
Doorkeeper — Michael Maher.
Stenographer — Emory P. Close.

Albany.
 1 John Bowe,
 2 Smith O'Brien,
 3 Norton Chase,
 4 Terence I. Hardin.

Allegheny.
 William B. McEwen.

Broome.
 Isaac C. Edison.

Cattaraugus.
 1 Frederick W. Kruse,
 2 Erastus S. Ingersoll.

Cayuga.
 1 Frank M. Parsons,
 2 M. B. Van Buskirk.

Chautauqua.
 1 Jerome Babcock,
 2 Newell Cheney.

Seneca.
 William B. Clark.

Steuben.
 1 Geo. E. Whiteman,
 2 Charles D. Baker.

Suffolk.
 Fimeon S. Hawkins.

Sullivan.
 James D. Decker.

Tioga.
 Charles F. Barager.

Tompkins.
 Hillard K. Clark.

Ulster.
 1 Robert A. Snyder,
 2 Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck,
 3 Cornelius A. J. Hardenburgh.

Warren.
 Frank Bryne.

Washington.
 1 George F. Scott,
 2 Charles K. Baker.

Wayne.
 1 Ammeon W. Farnum,
 2 Edwin K. Burnham.

Westchester.
 1 Chas. F. McClelland,
 2 Samuel W. Johnson,
 3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
 John E. Lowing.

Yates.
 Clark E. Smith.

Chemung.
 Robert F. Bush.

Chenango.
 Truman I. Matterson.

Clinton.
 George W. Palmer.

Columbia.
 John C. Hogeboom.

Cortland.
 Milfred M. Brown.

Delawars.
 Charles J. Knapp.

Dutchess.
 1 Joseph H. Storm,
 2 John I. Platt.

Erie.
 1 William F. Sheehan.

2 Frank M. Glese.
 3 Edward Gallagher,
 4 John Kraus,
 5 Amos H. Baker.

Essex.
 Wesley Barnes.

Franklin.
 Floyd J. Hadley.

Fulton and Hamilton.
 Alden W. Berry.

Genesee.
 Charles A. Seaver.

Greene.
 Stephen T. Hopkins.

Herkimer.
 John M. Budlong.

Jefferson.
 1 Allen E. Kilby,
 2 Edward B. Bulkeley.

Kings.
 1 Moses J. Wafer,
 2 Wm. H. McLaughlin,
 3 Peter K. McCann,
 4 Henry F. Haggerty,
 5 James A. McMahon,
 6 Thomas F. Farrell,
 7 George H. Lindsay,
 8 Robt. E. Connelly,
 9 James A. Brown,
 10 John B. Longley,
 11 Henry D. Hotchkiss,
 12 Richd. V. B. Newton.

Lewis.
 Rutson Rea.

Livingston.
 Wm. Y. Robinson.

Madison.
 William S. Leete.

Monroe.
 1 Frank Gardner,
 2 Charles E. Pratt,
 3 George W. Sims.

Montgomery.
 Thomas Liddle.

New York.
 1 Daniel E. Finn,
 2 Thomas Maher,
 3 James E. Power,
 4 Jeremiah Hayes,
 5 Michael Brennan,
 6 William Hall,
 7 Phillip Kiernan,
 8 Lucas L. Van Allen,
 9 Charles Smith,
 10 John D. Nangle,
 11 Charles A. Binder,
 12 Rob't Ray Hamilton,
 13 Moses Dinkelpiel,
 14 John P. Windolph,
 15 Lewis J. Conlan,
 16 Werner Kruss,
 17 Edward P. Hagan,
 18 William J. Hill,
 19 John McManus,
 20 James Haggerty,
 21 George W. Lyon,
 22 Edward J. Shalley,
 23 Jacob A. Cantor,
 24 John B. Shea.

Niagara.
 1 Lewis P. Gordon,
 2 Peter A. Porter.

Oneida.
 1 Benjamin Hall,
 2 Robert W. Evans,
 3 Israel J. White.

Onondaga.
 1 Wallace Tappan,
 2 Alfred E. Stacey,
 3 Thomas McCarthy.

Ontario.
 Edwd. P. Babcock.

Orange.
 1 Robert H. Smith,
 2 George W. Greene.

Orleans.
 Samuel A. Bates.

Oswego.
 1 Henry O. Howe,
 2 Danforth E. Ainsworth.

Otsego.
 1 Lowell S. Henry,
 2 Frank B. Arnold.

Putnam.
 Henry Mable.

Queens.
 1 Joseph Fitch,
 2 James S. Allen.

Rensselaer.
 1 Michael F. Collins,
 2 Eugene L. Demars,
 3 Thomas Dickson.

Richmond.
 Edward P. Doyle.

Rockland.
 George Dickey.

St. Lawrence.
 1 N. Martin Curtis,
 2 Andrew Tuck,
 3 George Z. Erwin.

Saratoga.
 1 William M. Donald,
 2 George Sherman
 Batcheller.

Schenectady.
 Edward D. Cutler.

Schoharie.
 Charles Brewster.

Schuyler.
 Fremont Cole.

Seneca.
 S. Duncan Leverich.

Steuben.
 1 Frans S. Wolf,
 2 Charles D. Baker.

Suffolk.
 Henry E. Hunting.

Sullivan.
 James D. Decker.

Tioga.
 Adolphus G. Allen.

Tompkins.
 Charles M. Titus.

Ulster.
 1 Benj. M. Freligh,
 2 Herman Craft,
 3 O. A. J. Hardenbergh.

Warren.
 John Peart, Jr.

Washington.
 1 Daniel M. Westfall,
 2 James H. Manville.

Wayne.
 1 William Wood,
 2 Barnet H. Davis.

Westchester.
 1 C. P. McClelland,
 2 Norman A. Lawlor,
 3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
 Edward A. Pierce.

Yates.
 Clark E. Smith.

One Hundred and Tenth Session.
 1887—January 4 to May 26.

Speaker—James W. Husted.
 Clerk—Charles A. Chickering.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—Isaac Scott.
 Doorkeeper—Michael Maher.
 Stenographer—Emory P. Close.

Albany.
 1 Horace T. Devereux,
 2 V. H. Youngman,
 3 William J. Hill,
 4 John T. Gorman.

Allegheny.
 Washington Moses.

Broome.
 Isaac C. Edson.

Cattaraugus.
 1 Frederick W. Kruse,
 2 Erastus S. Ingersoll.

Cayuga.
 1 Frank M. Parsons,
 2 Coral C. White.

Chautauqua.
 1 Dana P. Horton,
 2 George H. Frost.

Chemung.
 Robert P. Bush.

Chenango.
 Ralph Taylor.

Columbia.
 George S. Weed.

Columbia.
 John C. Hogeboom.

Cortland.
 Wayland D. Tisdale.

Delaware.
 David L. Thomson.

Dutchess.
 1 Willard H. Mase,
 2 John I. Platt.

Erie.
 1 William F. Sheehan,
 2 Frank M. Glese,
 3 Edward Gallagher,
 4 Henry H. Guenther,
 5 Edward K. Emery.

Essex.
 Spencer G. Prime.

Franklin.
 Floyd J. Hadley.

Fulton and Hamilton.
 Alden W. Berry.

Genesee.
 Charles A. Seaver.

Greene.
 Francis G. Walters.

Herkimer.
 Patrick H. McEvoy.

Jefferson.
 1 Anson S. Thompson,
 2 Edward B. Bulkeley.

Kings.
 1 Moses J. Wafer,
 2 W. H. McLaughlin,
 3 Peter K. McCann,
 4 Henry F. Haggerty,
 5 Jas. A. McMahon,
 6 Thomas F. Farrell,
 7 John Belts,
 8 J. H. Bonnington,
 9 Alexander S. Bacon,
 10 John B. Longley,
 11 James P. Graham,
 12 B. V. B. Newton.

Lewis.
 Rutson Rea.

Livingston.
 Wm. Y. Robinson.

Madison.
 William S. Leete.

Monroe.
 1 F. A. Defendorf,
 2 Edward W. Maurer,
 3 George W. Sims.

Montgomery.
 Robert Wemple.

New York.
 1 Daniel E. Finn,
 2 T. D. Eullivan,
 3 James E. Power,
 4 Jeremiah Hayes,
 5 Michael Brennan,
 6 Wm. J. McKenna,
 7 George H. Henry,
 8 Charles Smith,
 9 John Martin,
 10 Geo. F. Langbein,
 11 Robt. R. Hamilton,
 12 L. A. Gieserich,
 13 William F. Mulry,
 14 Jacob Kunzenman,
 15 George H. McAdam,
 16 Edward P. Hagan,
 17 William Dalton,
 18 John F. Kenny,
 19 Eugene S. Ives,
 20 Wm. H. Hornidge,
 21 Ernest H. Crosby,
 22 John F. McIntyre,
 23 Jacob A. Cantor,
 24 John B. Shea.

Niagara.
 1 Christian F. Goerns,
 2 Peter A. Porter.

1 Died November 30, 1885.

2 Elected vice Hall, December 29, 1885.

- Oneida.**
1 Benjamin Hall,
2 Robert W. Evans,
3 John C. Davies.
- Onondaga.**
1 Hector B. Johnson,
2 Alfred E. Stacey,
3 Thomas McCarthy.
- Ontario.**
Edward P. Babcock.
- Orange.**
1 Robert H. Smith,
2 George W. Greene.
- Orleans.**
Samuel A. Bates.
- Oswego.**
1 Henry C. Howe,
2 Dan'l H. E. Ainsworth.
- Otsego.**
1 Lowell S. Henry,
2 Frank B. Arnold.
- Putnam.**
Henry Mable.
- Queens.**
1 Joseph Fitch,
2 William J. Hines.
- Rensselaer.**
1 Michael F. Collins,
2 J. Irving Baucus,
3 James Ryan, Jr.
- Richmond.**
Edward A. Moore.
- Rockland.**
George Dickey.
- St. Lawrence.**
1 N. Martin Curtis,
2 William H. Kimball,
3 George Z. Irwin.
- Saratoga.**
1 John H. Burke,
2 Bartlett B. Grippin.
- Schenectady.**
Edward D. Cutler.
- Schoharie.**
Emory Stevens.
- Schuyler.**
Fremont Cole.
- Seneca.**
William L. Sweet.
- Steuben.**
1 Asariah C. Brundage,
2 Charles D. Baker.
- Suffolk.**
Henry A. Reeves.
- Sullivan.**
Martin A. Smith.
- Tioga.**
Jonathan C. Latimer.
- Tompkins.**
Walter A. Smith.
- Ulster.**
1 Thomas Maxwell,
2 Willet I. VanDemark,
3 Davis Winne.
- Warren.**
James O. Eldridge.
- Washington.**
1 J. Warren Fort,
2 James H. Manville.
- Wayne.**
1 Charles T. Saxton,
2 Barnet H. Davis.
- Westchester.**
1 J. Irving Burns,
2 Samuel Conover,
3 James W. Husted.
- Wyoming.**
Edward A. Pierce.
- Yates.**
George R. Cornwall.
- Franklin.**
Floyd J. Hadley.
- Fulton and Hamilton.**
Lewis Brownell.
- Genesee.**
John M. McKensie.
- Greene.**
John H. Bagley, Jr.
- Herkimer.**
Patrick H. McEvoy.
- Jefferson.**
1 Anson S. Thompson,
2 Andrew C. Comstock.
- Kings.**
1 Moses J. Wafer,
2 Wm H. McLaughlin,
3 Peter K. McCann,
4 Henry F. Haggerty,
5 Daniel B. Farrell,
6 Thomas F. Magner,
7 John Melts,
8 Jno H. Bonnington,
9 Walter Mathison,
10 John B. Longley,
11 Joseph Aspinall,
12 Dan'l W. Tallmadge.
- Lewis.**
Hugh Hughes.
- Livingston.**
Jotham Clark.
- Madison.**
Charles E. Maynard.
- Monroe.**
1 Fletcher A. Defendorf,
2 P. Andrew Sullivan,
3 William S. Church.
- Montgomery.**
Robert Wemple.
- New York.**
1 Daniel E. Finn,
2 Timothy D. Sullivan,
3 Thomas Smith, Jr.,
4 Jeremiah Hayes,
5 Michael Brennan,
6 Wm. J. McKenna,
7 Bankson T. Morgan,
8 Phillip Wiselg,
9 John Martin,
10 George F. Roesch,
11 Robt Ray Hamilton,
12 Sol D. Rosenthal,
13 J. Wesley Smith,
14 Louis P. Rannow,
15 Chas A. Herrmann,
16 Edward P. Hagan,
17 William Dalton,
18 Joseph Gordon,
19 John Connelly,
20 Wm. H. Hornidge,
21 Ernest H. Crosby,
22 Joseph Blumenthal,
23 Nic'las R. O'Connor,
24 John B. Shea.
- Niagara.**
1 Christian F. Goerws,
2 Nelson D. Haskell.
- Oneida.**
1 J. Harry Kent,
2 George G. McAdam,
3 George Beauty, Jr.
- Onondaga.**
1 Hector B. Johnson,
2 William H. Gallup,
3 Walter W. Cheney.
- Ontario.**
Robert Moody.
- Orange.**
1 John C. Adams,
2 George W. Greene.
- Orleans.**
Ira Edwards.
- Oswego.**
1 S. Mortimer Coon,
2 Dan'l H. E. Ainsworth.
- Otsego.**
1 John S. Newton,
2 Walter L. Brown.
- Putnam.**
Henry Mable.
- Queens.**
1 John Cashow,
2 James L. Hogins.
- Rensselaer.**
1 George O'Neil,
2 J. Irving Baucus,
3 James Ryan, Jr.
- Richmond.**
George Cromwell.
- Rockland.**
Frank P. Delmarst.
- St. Lawrence.**
1 N. Martin Curtis,
2 William H. Kimball,
3 Michael H. Flaherty.
- Saratoga.**
1 Harvey J. Donaldson,
2 Bartlett B. Grippin.
- Schenectady.**
Austin A. Yates.
- Schoharie.**
Alonso B. Coons.
- Schuyler.**
Fremont Cole.
- Seneca.**
James M. Martin.
- Steuben.**
1 Asariah C. Brundage,
2 Milo M. Acker.
- Suffolk.**
Henry E. Hunting.
- Sullivan.**
Martin A. Smith.
- Tioga.**
Jonathan C. Latimer.
- Tompkins.**
Frank J. Sax.
- Ulster.**
1 Christop'r N DeWitt,
2 John J. O'Reilly,
3 Chas. H. Weidner.
- Warren.**
William D. Aldrich.
- Washington.**
1 J. Warren Fort,
2 Orson W. Sheldon.
- Wayne.**
1 Charles T. Saxton,
2 Barnet H. Davis.
- Westchester.**
1 J. Irving Burns,
2 Bradford Rhodes,
3 James W. Husted.
- Wyoming.**
Greenleaf S. VanGorder.
- Yates.**
George E. Cornwall.
- One Hundred and Eleventh Session.**
1898 — January 8 to May 11; July 17 to 20.
- Speaker** — Fremont Cole.
Clerk — Charles A. Chickering.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Isaac Scott.
Doorkeeper — Homer B. Webb.
Stenographer — William Loeb, Jr.
- Albany.**
1 Frederick W. Conger
2 Vreel'd H. Youngman
3 William J. Hill,
4 John T. Gorman.
- Allegany.**
Albert B. Cottrell
- Broome.**
Alonz D. Lewis.
- Cattaraugus.**
1 Harrison Cheney,
2 James S. Whipple.
- Cayuga.**
1 John E. Savery,
2 Coral C. White.
- Chautauqua.**
1 S. Frederick Nixon,
2 George H. Frost.
- Chemung.**
Robert F. Bush.
- Chenango.**
Charles A. Fuller.
- Columbia.**
George S. Weed.
- Columbia.**
William Dinehart.
- Cortland.**
Wayland D. Tisdale.
- Delaware.**
Charles J. Knapp.
- Dutchess.**
1 Willard H. Mase,
2 John I. Pratt.
- Eric.**
1 William F. Sheehan,
2 Matthias Endres,
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 Henry H. Guenther,
5 Edward K. Emery.
- Essex.**
Spencer G. Prime.

One Hundred and Twelfth Session.
1890—January 1 to May 16.

Speaker—Fremont Cole.
Clerk—Charles A. Chickering.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Owul H. Willard.
Doorkeeper—Homer B. Webb.
Stenographer—George H. Thornton.

Albany.

- 1 Jervis L. Miller,
- 2 Vroeland H. Youngman,
- 3 Galen B. Hitt,
- 4 Wm. Burton LeRoy.

Allegany.

- Albert B. Cottrell.

Broome.

- Alonso D Lewis.

Cattaraugus.

- 1 George N West,
- 2 James S. Whipple.

Cayuga.

- 1 John B. Avery,
- 2 Leander Fitts.

Chautauqua.

- 1 S. Frederick Nixon,
- 2 George E Towne.

Chemung.

- Robert P. Bush.

Chenango.

- Edgar A. Fearsall.

Clinton.

- Stephen Moffitt.

Columbia.

- William Dinehart.

Cortland.

- Rufus T. Peck.

Delaware.

- George O. Mead.

Dutchess.

- 1 Willard H. Mase,
- 2 Johnston L. De Feyster.

Erie.

- 1 William F. Sheehan,
- 2 Matthias Andros,
- 3 Leroy Andrus,
- 4 Henry H. Guenther,
- 5 Amos H. Baker.

Essex.

- Thos. A. Treadway.

Franklin.

- William C. Stevens.

Fulton and Hamilton.

- Lewis Brownell.

Genesee.

- John M. McKenzie.

Greene.

- Francis G. Walters.

Herkimer.

- DeWitt J. Mesick.

Jefferson.

- 1 Henry J. Lane,
- 2 And'w O. Comstock.

Kings.

- 1 Robert H. Miley,
- 2 W. H. McLaughlin,
- 3 Peter K. McCann,
- 4 Henry F. Haggerty,
- 5 John Kelly,
- 6 Pat'k H. McCarren,
- 7 Adam Schaaft,
- 8 Wm. Blanchfield,
- 9 Frank Sperry,
- 10 John B. Longley,
- 11 Joseph Aspinwall,
- 12 James P. Graham.

Lewis.

- Hugh Hughes.

Livingston.

- Jotham Clark.

Madison.

- Charles E. Maynard.

Monroe.

- 1 Judson F. Sheldon,
- 2 Joseph Bauer,
- 3 Edwin A. Loder.

Montgomery.

- W. Barlow Dunlap.

New York.

- 1 Patrick H. Duffy,
- 2 Tim'y D. Sullivan,
- 3 Thos. Smith, Jr.,
- 4 Jeremiah Hayes,
- 5 Dom'k F. Mullaney,
- 6 Charles F. Blake,
- 7 Francis V. King,
- 8 Charles Smith,
- 9 John Martin,
- 10 George F. Roesch,
- 11 Robt Ray Hamilt'n,
- 12 Moses Dinkelspiel,
- 13 Frederick S. Gibbs,
- 14 Thos. J. Creamer,
- 15 Frederick Haffner,
- 16 Edward P. Hagan,
- 17 John Kerrigan,
- 18 Wm. H. Newschafer,
- 19 John Connelly,
- 20 Wm. H. Hornidge,
- 21 Ernest H. Crosby,
- 22 Joseph Blumenthal,
- 23 Aug'us Strassburg,
- 24 Chris. C. Clarke.

Orleans.

- Ira Edwards.

Orleans.

- Ira Edwards.

Oswego.

- 1 S. Mortimer Coon,
- 2 Dan'f E. Almsworth.

Otsego.

- 1 William L. Dante,
- 2 Walter L. Brown.

Putnam.

- Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Queens.

- 1 Sol'm'n S. Townsend,
- 2 Phillip T. Cronin.

Rensselaer.

- 1 George O'Neil,
- 2 Joseph S. Saunders,
- 3 James Ryan, Jr.

Richmond.

- Hubbard R. Yetman.

Rockland.

- Frank P. Demarest.

St. Lawrence.

- 1 N. Martin Curtla,
- 2 William H. Kimball,
- 3 Michael H. Flaherty.

Saratoga.

- 1 Har'y J. Donaldson,
- 2 Geo. S. Batcheller.

Schenectady.

- Austin A. Yates.

Schoharie.

- J. Edward Young.

Schuyler.

- Fremont Cole.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Session.
1890—January 6 to May 9.

Speaker—James W. Husted.
Clerk—Charles A. Chickering.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James H. Manville.
Doorkeeper—Homer B. Webb.
Stenographer—Isaac H. Smith.

Albany.

- 1 Michael J. Nolan,
- 2 William B. Page,
- 3 Galen R. Hitt,
- 4 Michael C. Gillioe,
- 4 William B. LeRoy.

Allegany.

- Ad's'n S. Thompson.

Broome.

- Israel T. Deyo.

Cattaraugus.

- 1 Barton B. Lewis,
- 2 James S. Whipple.

Cayuga.

- 1 Geo. W. Dickinson,
- 2 Leander Fitts.

Chautauqua.

- 1 S. Frederick Nixon,
- 2 George E. Towne.

Chemung.

- Robert E. Bush.

Seneca.

- Wm. Harrison Dunham.

Steuben.

- 1 Chas. H. McMaster,
- 2 Milo M. Acker.

Suffolk.

- Henry E. Hunting.

Sullivan.

- Martin A. Smith.

Tioga.

- Abram I. Decker.

Tompkins.

- Frank J. Ens.

Ulster.

- 1 George A. Davidson,
- 2 Jacob Rice,
- 3 George H. Bush.

Warren.

- Scott Barton.

Washington.

- 1 Charles W. Larmon,
- 2 William H. Tefft.

Wayne.

- 1 Charles T. Saxton,
- 2 Richard P. Groat.

Westchester.

- 1 William Murray,
- 2 Bradford Rhodes,
- 3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.

- G. S. Van Gorder.

Yates.

- William A. Carson.

1 Seat became vacant April 1, 1890, having been appointed Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury 2 Seat contested by LeRoy. 3 Seat awarded LeRoy.

<i>Essex.</i> Thos. J. Treadway.	<i>Oneida.</i> 1 James K. O'Connor, 2 James L. Dempsey, 3 Russel S. Johnson.	<i>Tompkins.</i> Nelson Stevens.	<i>Wayne.</i> 1 John P. Bennett 2 Richard P. Groat.
<i>Franklin.</i> Wm. C. Stevens.	<i>Onondaga.</i> 1 Howard G. White, 2 Willis B. Burns, 3 Ignatius Sawmiller.	<i>Ulster.</i> 1 James H. Everett, 2 Jacob Rice, 3 George H. Bush.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 J. Irving Burns, 2 Bradford Rhodes, 3 James W. Husted.
<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> John Christie.	<i>Ontario.</i> Sanford W. Abbey.	<i>Warren.</i> Scott Barton.	<i>Wyoming.</i> I. Sam Johnson.
<i>Genesee.</i> Francis A. Miller.	<i>Orange.</i> 1 John C. Adams, 2 George W. Greene.	<i>Washington.</i> 1 Charles W. Larnog, 2 Albert Johnson.	<i>Yates.</i> Calvin J. Huson.
<i>Greene.</i> Omar V. Sage.	<i>Orleans.</i> W. L'Hommedieu.	One Hundred and Fourteenth Session. 1891—January 6 to April 30.	
<i>Herkimer.</i> John D. Henderson.	<i>Oswego.</i> 1 Nevada N. Stranahan 2 Wilbur H. Belleck.	<i>Speaker</i> —William F. Sheehan. <i>Clerk</i> —Charles R. DeFreest. <i>Sergeant-at Arms</i> —Michael B. Redmond. <i>Doorkeeper</i> —Edward A. Moore. <i>Stenographer</i> —Thomas Hassett.	
<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Henry J. Lane, 2 Isaac Mitchell.	<i>Otsego.</i> 1 Oscar F. Lane, 2 Nathan Bridges.	<i>Albany.</i> 1 Michael J. Nolan, 2 Walter E. Ward, 3 Galen R. Hitt, 4 John T. Gorman.	<i>Essex.</i> Walter D. Palmer.
<i>Kings.</i> 1 Hugh A. McTernan, 2 Bernard J. McBride, 3 John Cooney, 4 John J. O'Connor, 5 John Kelly, 6 Wm. E. Shields, 7 Adam Schaaff, 8 Wm. Blanchfield, 9 George Gretainger, 10 Thos. F. Byrnes, 11 George L. Weed, 12 Charles J. Kurth.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Allogany.</i> Addison S. Thompson	<i>Franklin.</i> Wm. C. Stevens.
<i>Lewis.</i> Le Roy Crawford.	<i>Queens.</i> 1 Solomon S. Townsend 2 Henry C. Johnson.	<i>Broome.</i> Israel T. Deyo.	<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> John Christie.
<i>Livingston.</i> Elias H. Davis.	<i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 James M. Riley, 2 Joseph S. Saunders, 3 John W. McKnight.	<i>Cattaraugus.</i> 1 Burton B. Lewis, 2 James S. Whipple.	<i>Genesee.</i> Francis T. Miller.
<i>Madison.</i> Samuel z. Mott.	<i>Richmond.</i> Daniel T. Cornell.	<i>Cayuga.</i> 1 Geo. W. Dickinson, 2 Wm. Leslie Noyes.	<i>Greene.</i> Omar V. Sage.
<i>Monroe.</i> 1 Frank M. Jones, 2 P. Andrew Sullivan, 3 Robert Courtney, ¹ 4 Edwin A. Loder. ²	<i>Rockland.</i> Arthur S. Tompkins.	<i>Chemung.</i> Robert P. Bush.	<i>Herkimer.</i> Henry H. Green.
<i>Montgomery.</i> John K. Stewart.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 N. Martin Curtis, 2 William H. Kimball, 3 William Bradford.	<i>Chenango.</i> Harvey A. Truesdell.	<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Henry J. Lane, 2 Isaac Mitchell.
<i>New York.</i> 1 Patrick H. Ruffy, 2 Timothy D. Sullivan, 3 James A. Monaghan, 4 Thomas Brady, 5 Dom'k F. Mullaney, 6 Gustav Menninger, 7 Francis V. King, 8 Philip Wissig, 9 John Martin, 10 William Bohmer, 11 William N. Hoag, 12 Moses Dinkel-piel, 13 Frederick S. Gibbs, 14 William Sulzer, 15 Frederick Haffner, 16 Walter G. Byrne, 17 John Kerrigan, 18 Stephen J. O'Hare, 19 John Connelly, 20 Myer J. Steis, 21 Richard J. Lewis, 22 Joseph Blumenthal, 23 George F. Webster, 24 Chris. O. Clarke.	<i>Saratoga.</i> 1 Cornelius R. Sheffer, 2 Frank M. Boyce.	<i>Clinton.</i> Alfred Guibord.	<i>Kings.</i> 1 Joseph J. Cahill, 2 Bernard J. McBride, 3 John Cooney, 4 John J. O'Connor, 5 John Kelly, 6 William K. Shields, 7 Adam Schaaff, 8 James F. Quigley, 9 Chas. W. Sutherland, 10 Thomas F. Byrnes, 11 Joseph Aspnall, ⁵ 12 Mortimer C. Earl.
	<i>Schenectady.</i> Geo. W. Van Vranken	<i>Columbia.</i> A. B. Gardenier. ⁴	<i>Lewis.</i> G. Henry P. Gould.
	<i>Schoharie.</i> Alonzo B. Coons.	<i>Cortland.</i> Rufus T. Peck.	<i>Livingston.</i> Elias H. Davis.
	<i>Schuyler.</i> Charles T. Willis.	<i>Delaware.</i> Henry Davis.	<i>Madison.</i> Samuel R. Mott.
	<i>Seneca.</i> John H. Stevens.	<i>Dutchess.</i> 1 Willard H. Mase, 2 Edward B. Osborne.	<i>Monroe.</i> 1 Frank M. Jones, 2 Cornelius R. Parsons, 3 Wm. H. Denniston.
	<i>Steuben.</i> 1 Peter H. Pealer, 2 Milo M. Acker.	<i>Erie.</i> 1 William F. Sheehan, 2 Matthias Andres, 3 Edward Gallagher, 4 Henry H. Guenther, 5 Frank D. Smith.	<i>Montgomery.</i> W. Barlow Dunlap. ⁶
	<i>Suffolk.</i> James H. Pierson.		
	<i>Sullivan.</i> William E. Rose.		
<i>Niagara.</i> 1 Ruthven Kill, 2 J. Marville Harwood	<i>Tioga.</i> Abram L. Decker.		

¹ Elected at a special election, February 18, 1890, vice Sullivan, deceased.

² Died June 5, 1890.

³ Contested by James S. Rowley.

⁴ Contested by Henry L. Warren.

⁵ Contested by Francis H. Rheinhard.

⁶ Contested by John F. Dwyer, to whom the seat was awarded February 26, 1891.

New York.
 1 Patrick H. Duffy,
 2 Timothy D. Sullivan,
 3 Percival Farquhar,
 4 Patrick H. Roche,
 5 Dominick F. Malaney,
 6 Samuel J. Foley,
 7 Martin T. McMahon,
 8 John E. Brodsky,
 9 Wright Holcomb,
 10 William Schmer,
 11 William M. Lawrence,
 12 Moses Dinkelspiel,
 13 James H. Southworth,
 14 William Sulzer,
 15 Louis Drypocher,
 16 Walter G. Byrne,
 17 John Kerrigan,
 18 Daniel F. Martin,
 19 John Connelly,
 20 Myer J. Stern,
 21 David M. Hildreth, Jr.,
 22 Joseph Blumenthal,
 23 George P. Webster,
 24 Chris'per O. Clarke.

Niagara.
 1 Garwood L. Judd,
 2 Levi Parsons Gillette.

Oneida.
 1 Cornelius Haley,
 2 James L. Dempsey,
 3 Russell S. Johnson.

Onondaga.
 1 Howard G. White,
 2 William Kennedy,
 3 Ignatius Sawmiller.

Ontario.
 Frank O. Chamberlain.

Orange.
 1 Grant B. Taylor,
 2 Michael N. Kane.

Orleans.
 Wallace L'Home-dieu.

Owego.
 1 Nevada N. Stranahan,
 2 Wilbur H. Selleck.

Otsego.
 1 Oscar F. Lane,
 2 Walter L. Brown.

Putnam.
 Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Queens.
 1 Solomon S. Townsend,
 2 James A. McKenna.

Rensselaer.
 1 James M. Riley,
 2 Levi E. Worden,
 3 John W. McKnight.

Richmond.
 John Cronk.

Rockland.
 Frank P. Demarest.

St. Lawrence.
 1 George R. Malby,
 2 John C. Keeler,
 3 William Bradford.

Saratoga.
 1 Corneli's E. Sheffer,
 2 Lewis Varney.

Schenectady.
 Alvin J. Quackenbush.

Schoharie.
 Ambrose E. Hunting.

Schuyler.
 Charles I. Willis.

Seneca.
 William H. Dunham.

Steuben.
 1 Grattan H. Brundage,
 2 Milo M. Acker.

Suffolk.
 James H. Pierson.

Sullivan.
 George M. Beakes.

Tioga.
 Royal W. Clinton.

Tompkins.
 Nelson Stevens.

Ulster.
 1 George M. Brink,
 2 Jacob Rice,
 3 George H. Bush.

Warren.
 William M. Cameron.

Washington.
 1 William D. Stevenson,
 2 Albert Johnson.

Wayne.
 1 Elliot S. Norris,
 2 Richard P. Groat.

Westchester.
 1 Charles F. McClelland,
 2 William Ryan,
 3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
 I. Sam Johnson.

Yates.
 Everett Brown.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Session.
 1892—January 5 to April 26.

Speaker—Robert P. Bush.
 Clerk—Charles E. De Freest.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—Michael B. Redmond.
 Doorkeeper—Edward A. Moore.
 Stenographer—Thomas Hassett.

Albany.
 1 Archer La Grange,
 2 Walter E. Ward,
 3 Galen E. Hitt,
 4 John T. Gorman.

Allegany.
 M. M. Congdon.

Broome.
 Israel T. Deyo.

Cattaraugus.
 1 William E. Wheeler,
 2 Solon S. Laing.

Cayuga.
 1 Chas. Clinton Adams,
 2 William Leslie Noyes.

Chautauqua.
 1 Walter C. Gifford,
 2 Egbert E. Woodbury.

Chemung.
 Robert P. Bush.

Chenango.
 Charles H. Stanton.

Clinton.
 Edward Hall.

Columbia.
 Henry L. Warner.

Cortland.
 James H. Tripp.

Delaware.
 James R. Cowan.

Dutchess.
 1 Obed Wheeler,
 2 John A. Vanderwater.

Erie.
 1 John J. Cahlan,
 2 Jacob Goldberg,
 3 Edward Gallagher,
 4 Henry W. Guenther,
 5 Myron H. Clark.

Essex.
 Walker D. Palmer.

Franklin.
 Allen S. Matthews.

Fulton and Hamilton.
 Horace S. Judson.

Genesee.
 Chas. Newton Reed.

Greene.
 Edward M. Cole.

Herkimer.
 Henry H. Green.

Jefferson.
 1 Harrison Fuller,
 2 Martin L. Willard.

Kings.
 1 Joseph J. Cahill,
 2 William J. Plant,
 3 James Cooney,
 4 John J. O'Connor,
 5 John Kelly,
 6 William E. Shields,
 7 Louis C. Ott,
 8 James F. Quigley,
 9 Laurence E. Malone,
 10 Thomas F. Byrnes,
 11 George L. Weed,
 12 Charles A. Conrady.

Lewis.
 G. Henry P. Gould.

Livingston.
 Jesse Roberts.

Madison.
 Clarence W. Dexter.

Monroe.
 1 Frank M. Jones,
 2 Richard Curran,
 3 Wm H'y Denniston.

Saratoga.
 1 Frank L. Smith,
 2 Lewis Varney.

Schenectady.
 Alvin J. Quackenbush.

New York.
 1 Patrick H. Duffy,
 2 Timothy D. Sullivan,
 3 Percival Farquhar,
 4 Patrick H. Roche,
 5 Dom'ck F. Mullaney,
 6 Samuel J. Foley,
 7 Alfred Ronald Conklin,
 8 Phillip Wiesig,
 9 Wm. H. Walker,
 10 William Schmer,
 11 Wm. Nichols Hoag,
 12 Moses Dinkelspiel,
 13 Jas H. Southworth,
 14 William Sulzer,
 15 Lewis Drypocher,
 16 Walter G. Byrne,
 17 Thos. J. McManus,
 18 Daniel F. Martin,
 19 John Connelly,
 20 Myer J. Stela,
 21 Louis H. Hahlo,
 22 William J. O'Dair,
 23 Geo. P. Webster,
 24 James Lee Wells.

Niagara.
 1 Garwood L. Judd,
 2 Levi Parsons Gillette.

Oneida.
 1 Cornelius Haley,
 2 Harry A. Patten,
 3 Chas. Winif'd Porter.

Onondaga.
 1 Patrick J. Ryan,
 2 William Kennedy,
 3 Adam C. Listman.

Ontario.
 F'k O Chamberlain.

Orange.
 1 Howard Thornton,
 2 W. E. McCormick.

Orleans.
 Adelb't J McCormick.

Oswego.
 1 Nevada N. Stranahan,
 2 Wilbur H. Selleck.

Otsego.
 1 Charles Goodell,
 2 Walter L. Brown.

Putnam.
 Wm. He'ry Ladue.

Queens.
 1 Sol. S. Townsend,
 2 George L. Weeks.

Rensselaer.
 1 James M. Riley,
 2 Levi E. Worden,
 3 John J. Cassin.

Richmond.
 Hubbard E. Yetman.

Rockland.
 Thomas Finegan.

St. Lawrence.
 1 George R. Malby,
 2 John C. Keeler,
 3 Lewis C. Lang.

<i>Schoharie.</i> William T. Lamont.	<i>Ulster.</i> 1 George M. Brink, 2 Jacob Rice, 3 William H. Bush.	<i>New York.</i> 1 Patrick H. Duffy, 2 Timothy D. Sullivan, 3 Jacob A. Mittnacht, 4 Patrick H. Roche, 5 Samuel J. Foley, 6 Mrs. Dinkelspiel, 7 Otto Kempner, 8 William H. Walker, 9 Walter W. Baban, 10 William Sulzer, 11 Percival Farquhar, 12 Frank A. O'Donnell, 13 Jas. H. Southworth, 14 Daniel F. Martin, 15 Louis Drypolcher, 16 Joseph C. Wolf, 17 John Kerrigan, 18 Thos. J. McManus, 19 Thos. C. O'Sullivan, 20 William H. McKeon, 21 Louis H. Hahlo, 22 Morris Jacoby, 23 Wm. Bruce Ellison, 24 Fred. F. Hummel, 25 John Keleher, 26 Louis Davidson, 27 Geo. F. Webster, 28 James F. Bellis, 29 Arthur C. Butts, 30 Charles O. Harrin.	<i>Seneca.</i> Wm. Halsey Kinne.	<i>Warren.</i> Howard Conkling.	<i>Richmond.</i> Hubb'd R. Yetman.
<i>Schuyler.</i> William H. Wait.	<i>Washington.</i> 1 Wm. D. Stevenson, 2 William Reid.	<i>Rockland.</i> Thomas Finnegan.	<i>Seneca.</i> Henry Van De Mark.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 Thomas K. Frazer, 2 William Ryan, 3 James W. Husted.	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> George K. Malby.
<i>Seneca.</i> Wm. Halsey Kinne.	<i>Wayne.</i> 1 Geo. W. Brinkerhoff, 2 Flynn Whitcomb.	<i>Saratoga.</i> James Frank Terry.	<i>Schenectady.</i> A. J. Quackenbush.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 Thomas K. Frazer, 2 William Ryan, 3 James W. Husted.	<i>Schoharie.</i> Benjamin H. Avery.
<i>Steuben.</i> 1 Gordon M. Patchin, 2 Herman E. Buck.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 Thomas K. Frazer, 2 William Ryan, 3 James W. Husted.	<i>Schenectady.</i> A. J. Quackenbush.	<i>Schoharie.</i> Benjamin H. Avery.	<i>Wyoming.</i> Milo H. Olin.	<i>Schuyler.</i> William H. Wait.
<i>Suffolk.</i> James H. Pierson.	<i>Yates.</i> Everett Brown.	<i>Seneca.</i> Henry Van De Mark.	<i>Steuben.</i> 1 Gordon M. Patchin, 2 H. E. Buck.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Richard Higbie.	<i>Sullivan.</i> Uriah S. Messiter.
<i>Sullivan.</i> George M. Beakes.	<i>One Hundred and Sixteenth Session.</i> 1883—January 3 to April 20.	<i>Steuben.</i> 1 Gordon M. Patchin, 2 H. E. Buck.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Richard Higbie.	<i>Sullivan.</i> Uriah S. Messiter.	<i>Tioga.</i> Edward G. Tracy.
<i>Tioga.</i> Edward G. Tracy.	<i>Speaker</i> —William Sulzer. <i>Clerk</i> —Charles R. De Freest. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —M. B. Redmond. <i>Doorkeeper</i> —Edward A. Moore. <i>Stenographer</i> —Thomas Hassett.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Richard Higbie.	<i>Sullivan.</i> Uriah S. Messiter.	<i>Tioga.</i> Edward G. Tracy.	<i>Tompkins.</i> Albert H. Pierson.
<i>Tompkins.</i> Albert Henry Pierson	<i>Albany.</i> 1 James Hilton, 2 Howard P. Foster, 3 Myer Nussebaum, 4 Geo. S. Rivenburgh.	<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Philip Keck.	<i>Ulster.</i> 1 Jacob Rice, 2 James Lounsbery.	<i>Oneida.</i> 1 Cornelius Haley, 2 O. W. Porter.	<i>Warren.</i> Howard Conkling.
<i>Albany.</i> 1 James Hilton, 2 Howard P. Foster, 3 Myer Nussebaum, 4 Geo. S. Rivenburgh.	<i>Genesee.</i> Charles M. Reed.	<i>Ontario.</i> Wm. L. Parkhurst.	<i>Washington.</i> Wm. Roscoe Hibble.	<i>Oranoga.</i> A. J. McCormick.	<i>Warren.</i> Howard Conkling.
<i>Alegany.</i> Marcus M. Congdon.	<i>Greens.</i> James Stead.	<i>Orange.</i> 1 Howard Thornton, 2 John Kinisla.	<i>Wayne.</i> John E. Hough.	<i>Oranoga.</i> Danf. E. Ainsworth.	<i>Washington.</i> Wm. Roscoe Hibble.
<i>Broome.</i> Israel T. Deyo.	<i>Herkimer.</i> Wm. C. Prescott.	<i>Oswego.</i> Walte: L. Brown.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 Thomas K. Frazer, 2 Alfred H. Morris, 3 Edgar L. Ryder.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Washington.</i> Wm. Roscoe Hibble.
<i>Cattaraugus.</i> William E. Wheeler.	<i>Jefferson.</i> Harrison Fuller.	<i>Queens.</i> 1 James Robinson,	<i>Wyoming.</i> Milo H. Olin.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.
<i>Cayuga.</i> Charles C. Adams.	<i>Kings.</i> 1 William J. Plant, 2 John Cooney, 3 John J. O'Connor, 4 Joseph J. Cahill, 5 Hubert G. Taylor, 6 Patrick McEowan, 7 Thomas F. Byrnes, 8 John G. Hennessey, 9 John Kelly,	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.	<i>One Hundred and Seventeenth Session.</i> 1894—January 3 to April 27.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.
<i>Chautauqua.</i> E. E. Woodbury.	<i>Lewis.</i> Hugh Hughes.	<i>Livingston.</i> Jesse Roberts.	<i>Speaker</i> —George E. Malby. <i>Clerk</i> —George W. Dunn. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —James H. Manville. <i>Doorkeeper</i> —Joseph Bauer. <i>Stenographer</i> —Henry F. Gilson.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.
<i>Chemung.</i> John A. Diven.	<i>Livingston.</i> Jesse Roberts.	<i>Madison.</i> Clarence W. Dexter.	<i>Albany.</i> 1 William Lash, 2 William A. Carroll, 3 James Brennan, 4 Curtis N. Douglas.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.
<i>Chemango.</i> Charles H. Stanton.	<i>Madison.</i> Clarence W. Dexter.	<i>Monroe.</i> 1 Samuel H. Stone, 2 Jas. M. E. O'Grady, 3 Wm. H. Denniston.	<i>Albany.</i> 1 William Lash, 2 William A. Carroll, 3 James Brennan, 4 Curtis N. Douglas.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.
<i>Clinton.</i> Henry E. Barnard.	<i>Monroe.</i> 1 Samuel H. Stone, 2 Jas. M. E. O'Grady, 3 Wm. H. Denniston.	<i>Montgomery.</i> Edward J. Hand.	<i>Albany.</i> 1 William Lash, 2 William A. Carroll, 3 James Brennan, 4 Curtis N. Douglas.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.
<i>Columbia.</i> Charles A. Bell.	<i>Montgomery.</i> Edward J. Hand.		<i>Albany.</i> 1 William Lash, 2 William A. Carroll, 3 James Brennan, 4 Curtis N. Douglas.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.
<i>Cortland.</i> James H. Tripp.			<i>Albany.</i> 1 William Lash, 2 William A. Carroll, 3 James Brennan, 4 Curtis N. Douglas.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.
<i>Delaware.</i> De Witt Griffin.			<i>Albany.</i> 1 William Lash, 2 William A. Carroll, 3 James Brennan, 4 Curtis N. Douglas.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.
<i>Dutchess.</i> 1 E. H. Thompson, 2 John A. Vandewater.			<i>Albany.</i> 1 William Lash, 2 William A. Carroll, 3 James Brennan, 4 Curtis N. Douglas.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.
<i>Erica.</i> 1 John J. Clahan, 2 Jacob Goldberg, 3 Joseph Lenhard, 4 Edward Gallagher, 5 Harry H. Guenther, 6 Frank D. Smith.			<i>Albany.</i> 1 William Lash, 2 William A. Carroll, 3 James Brennan, 4 Curtis N. Douglas.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.
<i>Essex.</i> George R. Stevens.			<i>Albany.</i> 1 William Lash, 2 William A. Carroll, 3 James Brennan, 4 Curtis N. Douglas.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.
<i>Franklin.</i> Allen S. Matthews.			<i>Albany.</i> 1 William Lash, 2 William A. Carroll, 3 James Brennan, 4 Curtis N. Douglas.	<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish, Jr.	<i>Yates.</i> Morris F. Sheppard.

Columbia.
Jacob H. Hoyerardt.

Cortland.
Benjamin F. Lee.

Delaware.
Weasley Gould.

Dutchess.
1 Edw. H. Thompson,
2 Augustus B. Gray.

Erie.
1 Cornelius Coughlin,
2 Simon Selbert,
3 Charles Braun,
4 J. L. Whitte,
5 Philip Gerst,
6 Charles Schoepflin.

Essex.
George A. Stevens.

Franklin.
Allen S. Matthews.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Philip Keck.

Genesee.
Thomas B. Tuttle.

Greene.
Ira B. Kerr.

Herkimer.
William C. Prescott.

Jefferson.
Harrison Fuller.

Kings.
1 William J. Plant,
2 John A. Hennessey,
3 John F. Houghton,
4 Joseph J. Hill,
5 John H. Furtis,
6 Mich'l B. Finnigan,
7 James Hughes,
8 John J. Cain,
9 Wm. E. Melody,
10 Frank F. Schulz,
11 Henry Schulz,
12 Joseph F. Noonan,
13 Francis E. Clark,
14 James Taylor,
15 Albert E. Wray,
16 James Graham,
17 James Scanlon,
18 Julius L. Wieman.

Lewis.
Mel. W. Van Amber.

Livingston.
Otto Kelsey.

Madison.
Lambert B. Kern.

Monroe.
1 Samuel H. Stone,
2 J. M. E. O'Grady,
3 Wm. H. Denniston.

Montgomery.
E. Watson Gardiner.

New York.
1 John H. Vehlslage,
2 Michael J. Callahan,
3 Jacob A. Miltzacht,
4 Patrick H. Roche,
5 Samuel J. Foley,
6 Moses Dinkelspiel,
7 John C. Stejn,
8 Thos. J. O'Donnell,
9 John P. McDermott,
10 William Bulzer,
11 James R. Belfield,
12 Edward B. LaFetra,
13 Jas. H. Southworth,

14 John P. Corrigan,
15 Adolph Schillinger,
16 Victor J. Dowling,
17 Patrick F. Trainer,
18 Daniel J. Gleason,
19 Pat. J. Korrigan,
20 Wm. H. McKeon,
21 Moses H. rrmann,
22 Michael F. Tobin,
23 Judson Lawson,
24 Robt. V. Stadtfeld,
25 John Keleher,
26 Louis Davidson,
27 Thos. H. Robertson,
28 James F. Reilly,
29 Arthur C. Butta,
30 Chas. O. Marrin.

Niagara.
John H. Clark.

Oneida.
1 Henry P. Hoefler,
2 Joseph Porter.

Onondaga.
1 J. Emmett Wells,
2 Jonathan Wyckoff,
3 Wm. H. Hotelling.

Ontario.
Wm. L. Parkhurst.

Orange.
1 Howard Thornton,
2 Joseph Dean.

Orleans.
Samuel W. Smith.

Osego.
Danf. E. Ainsworth.

Otsego.
John J. Rider.

Putnam.
Hamilton Fish.

Queens.
1 James Robinson,
2 Jas. R. Fairbrother,
3 Eugene F. Vacheron.

Rensselaer.
1 Wm. H. Keenan,
2 John M. Chambers,
3 John J. Cassin.

Richmond.
Michael McGuire.

Rockland.
Otis H. Cutler.

St. Lawrence.
George H. Malby.

Saratoga.
James Frank Terry.

Schenectady.
John C. Myers.

Schoharie.
Charles Chapman.

Schuyler.
George A. Snyder.

Seneca.
Harry M. Glenn.

Steuben.
1 Willy W. Babcock,
2 Merritt F. Smith.

Suffolk.
Richard Higbie.

Sullivan.
Uriah S. Messter.

Tioga.
Epenetus Howe.

Tompkins.
Edwin C. Stewart.

Ulster.
1 Harry McNamee,
2 James Lounsbury.

Warren.
Taylor J. Eldridge.

Washington.
Wm. R. Hubble.

Wayne.
George S. Horton.

Westchester.
1 John C. Harrigan,
2 John Berry,
3 Edgar L. Ryder.

Wyoming.
Reuben J. Tilton.

Yates.
A. F. Robson.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Session.
1895 — January 9 to May 16.
Speaker — Hamilton Fish.
Clerk — Archie E. Baxter.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Garret J. Benson.
Doorkeeper — Joseph Bauer.
Stenographer — Robert C. Chapin.

Albany.
1 F. Bloomingdale,
2 James Keenholts,
3 Jacob L. TenEyck,
4 Amos J. Ablett.

Allegany.
Fred. A. Robbins.

Broome.
Jos. H. Brownell.

Cattaraugus.
Charles W. Terry.

Cayuga.
Benj. M. Wilcox.

Chautauqua.
S. Frederick Nixon.

Chemung.
John B. Stanchfield.

Chenango.
David Sherwood.

Clinton.
Willis T. Honsinger.

Columbia.
Aaron B. Gardener.

Cortland.
Wilber Holmes.

Delaware.
Robert Cartwright.

Dutchess.
1 Edw. H. Thompson,
2 Augustus B. Gray.

Erie.
1 Cornelius Coughlin,
2 Simon Selbert,
3 Charles Braun,
4 Joseph L. Whitte,
5 Philip Gerst,
6 Chas. F. Schoepflin.

Essex.
Albert Weed.

Franklin.
Thomas A. Sears.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Philip Keck.

Genesee.
Thomas B. Tuttle.

Greene.
Daniel G. Greene.

Herkimer.
E. LaGrange Smith.

Jefferson.
Harrison Fuller.

Kings.
1 John McKeown,
2 John A. Hennessey,
3 John F. Houghton,
4 Frank Gallagher,
5 John H. Read,
6 Edw'd M. Clarkson,
7 George W. Brush,
8 John J. Cain,
9 Thos. H. Rockwell,
10 Frank F. Schulz,
11 Harry Schulz,
12 John H. Campbell,
13 Arthur J. Audett,
14 Henry E. Abell,
15 Albert A. Wray,
16 William H. Friday,
17 James Scanlon,
18 Julius L. Wieman.

Lewis.
M. W. Van Amber.

Livingston.
Otto K. Key.

Madison.
Lambert B. Kern.

Monroe.
1 Charles J. Smith,
2 Jas. M. E. O'Grady,
3 W. W. Armstrong.

Montgomery.
E. Watson Gardiner.

New York.
1 Daniel E. Finn,
2 Thomas J. Barry,
3 Charles S. Adler,
4 James A. Donnelly,
5 Samuel J. Foley,
6 Benjamin Hoffman,
7 H. W. Hoops, Jr.,
8 Alfred R. Conkling,
9 John F. McDermott,
10 Jacob Kunzenman,
11 Frank D. Pavey,
12 William Halpin,
13 Edw'd B. LaFetra,
14 John P. Corrigan,
15 Seth Wilks,
16 Charles Steinberg,
17 Robert Miller,
18 Daniel J. Gleason,
19 Walton C. Percy,
20 John B. Fitzgerald,
21 Howard P. Wilda,
22 Michael F. Tobin,
23 Judson Lawson,
24 Louis H. Bold,
25 Stephen B. Blake,
26 Harvey T. Andrews,
27 P. W. Reinhard, Jr.,
28 Geo. W. Hamilton,
29 Alonzo Bell,
30 Wm. White Niles,

<i>Niagara.</i> John H. Clark.	<i>Schenectady.</i> Thomas W. Winne.	<i>Dutchess.</i> 7 Edward W. Hart, 8 Charles S. Adler, 9 James F. Maccabe, 10 Otto Kempter, 11 Wm. H. Giedhill, 12 Joseph Schutum, 13 Patrick F. Trainor, 14 Jacob Frits, 15 Thomas F. Myers, 16 Benjamin H. Iffman, 17 Patrick J. Kerrigan, 18 Andrew J. Galligan, 19 Albert C. Wilson, 20 John P. Corrigan, 21 George C. Austin, 22 Daniel W. F. McCoy, 23 John M. Delmour, 24 John B. Fitzgerald, 25 Patrick H. Murphy, 26 Patrick J. Andrews, 27 Francis E. Lambbeer, 28 Joseph I. Green, 29 Samuel G. French, 30 George W. Myer, Jr., 31 Harvey T. Andrews, 32 Thomas F. Donnelly, 33 Louis Davidson, 34 Bernard H. Malone, 35 Arthur C. Butts.
<i>Oneida.</i> 1 Henry P. Hoefler, 2 Wm. Cary Sanger.	<i>Schoharie.</i> Henry J. Staley.	<i>Essex.</i> Albert Weed.
<i>Onondaga.</i> 1 Charles R. Rodgers, 2 Charles C. Cole, 3 Levi S. Chapman.	<i>Schuyler.</i> George A. Sayder.	<i>Franklin.</i> Thomas A. Sears.
<i>Ontario.</i> Walter A. Clark.	<i>Seneca.</i> Harry M. Glenn.	<i>Fulton and Hamilton.</i> Byron D. Brown.
<i>Orange.</i> 1 Louis F. Goodsell, 2 Joseph Dean.	<i>Steuben.</i> 1 W. W. Babcock, 2 Merritt F. Smith.	<i>Genesee.</i> Archie D. Sanders.
<i>Orleans.</i> George Bullard.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Richard Higbie.	<i>Greene.</i> Newton Sweet.
<i>Oswego.</i> D. E. Ainsworth.	<i>Sullivan.</i> Henry Krenlich.	<i>Herkimer.</i> Oliver H. Springer.
<i>Otsego.</i> John J. Rider.	<i>Tioga.</i> Epenetus Howe.	<i>Jefferson.</i> 1 Walter Zimmerman, 2 Cornelius J. Clark.
<i>Putnam.</i> Hamilton Fish.	<i>Tompkins.</i> Edwin C. Stewart.	<i>Kings.</i> 1 Thos. H. Wagstaff, 2 John McKeown, 3 Thomas H. Cullen, 4 George W. Wilson, 5 Abram C. DeGraw, 6 Arthur J. Audett, 7 Fred. A. Newman, 8 James Lennox, Jr., 9 John J. Cain, 10 William L. Perkins, 11 Joseph A. Gulder, 12 Charles H. Ebbets, 13 Orrion L. Forrester, 14 John M. Zurn, 15 Robert J. Rudd, 16 Edward C. Brennan, 17 Henry Marshall, 18 George E. Waldo, 19 Frederick Schmid, 20 Fred. G. Hugoes, 21 J. A. Livingston.
<i>Queens.</i> 1 John P. Madden, 2 Jas. S. Fairbrother, 3 E. F. Vacheron.	<i>Ulster.</i> 1 W. S. Van Keuren, 2 James Lounsbury.	<i>Lewis.</i> Jacob S. Koster.
<i>Rensselaer.</i> 1 John T. Norton, 2 John M. Chambers, 3 John P. Cole.	<i>Warren.</i> Taylor J. Eldredge.	<i>Livingston.</i> Otto Kelsey.
<i>Richmond.</i> Michael Conklin.	<i>Washington.</i> Wm. D. Stevenson.	<i>Madison.</i> Lambert B. Kern.
<i>Rockland.</i> Otis H. Cutler.	<i>Wayne.</i> George S. Horton.	<i>Monroe.</i> 1 Charles J. Smith, 2 J. M. E. O'Grady, 3 Wm. W. Armstrong, 4 Thomas H. Eddy.
<i>St. Lawrence.</i> George R. Malby.	<i>Westchester.</i> 1 J. Irving Burns, 2 John N. Stewart, 3 James W. Husted.	<i>Montgomery.</i> Edward L. Schmidt.
<i>Saratoga.</i> C. H. McNaughton.	<i>Wyoming.</i> Reuben J. Tilton.	<i>New York.</i> 1 Daniel E. Finn, 2 Thomas J. Barry, 3 Wm. H. Leonard, 4 James A. Donnelly, 5 George Gregory, 6 Jacob A. Mittnacht,
One Hundred and Nineteenth Session. January 1 to April 30.	<i>Yates.</i> Everett Brown.	<i>Rockland.</i> Otis H. Cutler.
<i>Speaker</i> —Hamilton Fish. <i>Clerk</i> —Archie E. Baxter. <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> —Phillip W. Reinhard, Jr. <i>Doorkeeper</i> —Joseph Bauer. <i>Stenographer</i> —H. C. Lammert.		<i>St. Lawrence.</i> 1 Ira C. Miles, 2 Martin V. B. Ives.
<i>Albany.</i> 1 Robert G. Soherer, 2 James Kenbrith, 3 George T. Kelly, 4 Amos J. Abiett.	<i>Chautauqua.</i> 1 Jerome Babcock, 2 S. Fred Nixon.	
<i>Allegany.</i> Fred A. Robbins.	<i>Chemung.</i> John B. Stanchfield.	
<i>Broome.</i> 1 Joseph H. Brownell, 2 Charles F. Tupper.	<i>Chenango.</i> Jotham B. Alds.	
<i>Cattaraugus.</i> 1 Charles H. Miller, 2 G. A. Matteson.	<i>Clinton.</i> Willis T. Honstger.	
<i>Cayuga.</i> 1 W. C. Sheldon, 2 Eugene B. Rounds.	<i>Columbia.</i> Hugh W. McJellan.	
	<i>Cortland.</i> F. P. Saunders.	
	<i>Delaware.</i> Delos H. Mackey.	

Saratoga.
O. H. McNaughton.

Schenectady.
Thomas W. Winne.

Schoharie.
David Enders.

Schuyler.
Oliver D. Budd.

Seneca.
William H. Kinne.

Steuben.
1 James S. Harrison,
2 Joel Clark.

Suffolk.
1 Erastus F. Post,
2 Carl S. Burr, Jr.

Sullivan.
Uriah S. Messter.

Tioga.
Daniel P. Winter.

One Hundred and Twentieth Session.
1897—January 6 to —

Speaker—James M. E. O'Grady.
Clerk—Ardie E. Baxter.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James O. Crawford.
Doorkeeper—Joseph Baner.

Albany.
1 Robert G. Scherer,
2 James B. McEwan,
3 George T. Kelly,
4 J. D. Leversee.

Allegheny.
Fred A. Robbins.

Broome.
1 Charles E. Fuller,
2 Charles F. Tupper.

Cattaraugus.
1 Charles H. Miller,
2 G. A. Matteson.

Cayuga.
1 W. C. Sheldon,
2 Eugene B. Rounds.

Chautauqua.
1 Fred B. Peterson,
2 S. Fred Nixon.

Chemung.
John E. Holbert.

Chenango.
Jotham P. Allds.

Clinton.
Everett C. Baker.

Columbia.
Robert Hoes.

Cortland.
F. P. Saunders.

Delaware.
Delos H. Mackey.

Dutchess.
1 John A. Hanna,
2 Augustus B. Gray.

Erie.
1 Cornelius Coughlin,
2 Henry W. Hill,

Tompkins.
Frederick E. Bates.

Ulster.
1 Wm. S. Van Keuren,
2 James Lounsbury.

Warren.
Taylor J. Eldridge.

Washington.
William B. Hobbie.

Wayne.
George S. Horton.

Westchester.
1 John N. Stewart,
2 George L. Carlisle,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Mortimer N. Cole.

Yates.
Everett Brown.

3 William Maloney,
4 William Schneider,
5 Charles Braun,
6 Nicholas J. Miller,
7 Henry L. Steiner,
8 Heman M. Blasdell.

Essex.
James H. Pierce.

Franklin.
Thomas A. Sears.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Byron D. Brown.

Genesee.
Ardie D. Sanders.

Greene.
Newton Sweet.

Herkimer.
Oliver H. Springer.

Jefferson.
1 Walter Zimmerman,
2 Cornelius J. Clark.

Kings.
1 Thos. H. Wagstaff,
2 John McKeown,
3 Thomas H. Cullen,
4 George W. Wilson,
5 John C. Knaup,
6 Edw. H. M. Roehr,
7 George H. Parshall,
8 James Lennon, Jr.,
9 John J. Cain,
10 William L. Perkins,
11 Wm. S. Bayliss,
12 Henry E. Abell,
13 Orrion L. Forrester,
14 John M. Zurn,
15 Joseph Murray,
16 Edward C. Brennan,
17 Henry Marshall,
18 George J. Soper,

19 Frederick Schmid,
20 Fred. G. Hughes,
21 Henry S. French.

Lewis.
John S. Koester.

Livingston.
Otto Keisey.

Madison.
Robert Jay Fish.

Monroe.
1 Merton E. Lewis,
2 J. M. E. O'Grady,
3 Wm. W. Armstrong,
4 Frederick E. Gott.

Montgomery.
Edward L. Schmidt.

New York.
1 Daniel E. Stein,
2 Thomas J. Barry,
3 Wm. H. Leonard,
4 Patrick H. Roche,
5 Richard Van Cott,
6 Timothy P. Sullivan,
7 Edward W. Hart,
8 Charles S. Adler,
9 James F. Maccabe,
10 Jeremiah J. Sullivan,
11 Wm. H. Gledhill,
12 Joseph Schulum,
13 Patrick F. Trainor,
14 Jacob Frits,
15 Thomas F. Myers,
16 Benjamin Hoffman,
17 John A. Dempsey,
18 John P. Daley,
19 Robert Masek,
20 John P. Corrigan,
21 George C. Austin,
22 Daniel D. Tocher,
23 Richard Gililand,
24 John B. Fitzgerald,
25 Patrick H. Murphy,
26 Patrick J. Andrews,
27 Francis E. Laimbeer,
28 Joseph I. Green,
29 Lawrence E. Brown,
30 George W. Myer, Jr.,
31 Harry T. Andrews,
32 Thomas F. Donnelly,
33 James P. Degan,
34 P. W. Reinhard, Jr.,
35 Douglas Mathewson.

Niagara.
1 Henry E. Warner,
2 Frank A. Dudley.

Oneida.
1 George E. Philo,
2 William C. Sanger,
3 William B. Graves.

Onondaga.
1 Wm. J. Bealen,
2 Edw. G. Ten Eyck,
3 Joseph Bondy,
4 Edwin M. Wells.

Ontario.
Murray Benham.

Orange.
1 Louis F. Goodsell,
2 Louis Bedell.

Orleans.
Fred L. Downs.

Oswego.
1 Lewis P. Taylor,
2 Thomas M. Costello.

Otsego.
Charles B. Gorham.

Putnam.
Emerson W. Addis.

Queens.
1 Thos. F. Kennedy,
2 H. S. McKnight,
3 Morton Cromwell.

Rensselaer.
1 Edward McGraw,
2 Wm. Hutton, Jr.,
3 George Anderson.

Richmond.
George Garby.

Rockland.
Fred. L. Whitner.

St. Lawrence.
1 Ira C. Miles,
2 M. V. B. Ives.

Saratoga.
G. W. Kavanaugh.

Schenectady.
Thomas W. Winne.

Schoharie.
George M. Falmer.

Schuyler.
Oliver H. Budd.

Seneca.
Harry M. Glen.

Steuben.
1 James S. Harrison,
2 Joel Clark.

Suffolk.
1 Erastus F. Post,
2 Carl S. Burr, Jr.

Sullivan.
G. M. McLoughlin.

Tioga.
Daniel P. Witter.

Tompkins.
Fred. E. Bates.

Ulster.
1 Wm. S. Van Keuren,
2 Harcourt J. Pratt.

Warren.
Taylor J. Eldridge.

Washington.
William B. Hobbie.

Wayne.
George S. Horton.

Westchester.
1 Alfred E. Smith,
2 R. S. Emmett, Jr.,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Mortimer N. Cole.

Yates.
Miles W. Raplee.

THE NEW ALBANY.

In many respects old and historic Albany has almost disappeared. A new town has risen on the banks of the Hudson. The change was gradual, but is almost complete. The Albany of to-day typifies the time — this age of progress, enterprise, business activity and ability. In describing the town in 1695 the Rev. John Miller said: "It is in circumference about six furlongs and hath therein about 200 houses, a fourth part of what there is reckoned in New York. * * * The whole city is well stockaded about and in the several fortifications named are about 30 guns." A hundred years later it was the sixth largest city in the United States. In 1786 it contained 550 houses and it was estimated that it had about 4,000 inhabitants. The houses were seldom more than one story and a half high, and says a writer of the day, "have but little convenience and less elegance; but they are kept very neat, being rubbed with a mop almost every day and scoured every week."

Now in the year 1896 it is a new and modern city that stands upon our hills. The traveler approaching it from the south and east sees looming on the storied terraces before him a town whose picturesque beauties are emphasized on closer examination. With the disappearance of the Albany built of houses with their gable ends to the streets, there have gone those customs and observances, those traits of the population's character that made the city interesting and marked for years, even if they did not add to its attractiveness.

The story of this ancient community's rise and growth is told in the history of the Republic. It is the oldest surviving European settlement in the 13 original States. From colonial times until the present day it has been the scene of marked political activity. Here have dwelt men whose names have made American records bright and glowing. The most illustrious of our statesmen have trod its streets. Its business men have been famous for their shrewdness since the days when they bartered for furs with the Indians and too often took advantage of the red man's fondness for the cup that cheers and inebriates.

But it is not Albany the political capital; the city whose strategical position made it the gateway to the great northwest; the scene of the strifes, the intrigues, the contentions and victories that have gone to make its history of the American people with which we have to deal in this place. It is the new Albany — the city that was quick to adopt modern invention; the city of the close of the nineteenth century that now engages interest and study.

There is an opinion abroad that Albany is slow and unresponsive to the demands of the time. Yet Albany was the third city in the world to adopt a telephone plant; it was brilliantly illuminated by the electric light years before other cities which boast of their progress and enterprise had discarded gas. It was among the first, if not the first, that collected mail matter by horse and wagon instead of by the old, slow

system of the postman walking about to empty the mail boxes.

The metamorphosis that has been wrought was so gradual in its development that few, even of those who love to study the features of the old, historic place, appreciate the full significance of what has been accomplished. The change was effected during the last quarter of the century. The Albany of the later sixties retained many features of the colonial times. Old customs still lingered. It was the transition period, and the effects of the conservatism of an age to which the possibilities of electricity were unknown, showed its effects in all the walks and relations of life. The city then was growing, but it grew in the old way. Then, as it has always been, it was rich and robust. But, in the main it was plain and unpretending. North Pearl street from State to Clinton avenue; Broadway from Clinton avenue to Lumber street, now Livingston avenue; State street from Pearl, westward beyond the old Capitol were lined with the stately homes of the opulent of the time. But there was a dreary uniformity in their outward forms, though those who were fortunate enough to cross their portals were the recipients of that elegant hospitality for which the town justly has been famed.

Its public buildings at this epoch were not distinctive or ornate. The old Capitol whose corner stone had been laid in 1806 had outgrown its usefulness, and work on the new edifice, now one of the world's architectural wonders, was projected. The "Patroon's Mansion," soon to be deserted, had lived down all its glory and only the ghosts of bewigged and ruffled courtiers and gallants, resplendent dames and beauteous maidens filled its com-

manding and now gloomy passages. The Schuyler mansion was still a residence; the Staats and Pemberton buildings yet reared their fronts, but most of the structures which had given grace and distinction to the city in older days had gone with the Vanderheyden palace and the Lydius house. Commerce was asserting its sway more energetically than ever. A new era had dawned. Modern Albany was awakening.

The city which has been evolved in the intervening years is one which may excite native pride and arouse the appreciation of the educated traveler. Architecturally it will compare with any city of its size in the world. Its credit is deservedly high. Its securities are as good as the bonds of the United States. Its financial institutions stand among the highest in the land. Its business men are noted for their prudence, their enterprise and their skill. The beauty of its daughters has been sung all over the world.

Its attractions are manifold. Travelers come from every quarter of the globe to visit that wonderful granite pile standing 200 feet above tidewater, whose beauty and symmetry have caused it to be compared with the eastern potentate's monument—emblematic of his devotion to his dead wife—the Tag Majal. Where will a finer thoroughfare—State street leading to the Capitol—be found. Its educational institutions rank with the best of their order in the world. The public school system embodies the most approved features of this wisest and most beneficent of modern public institutions. Its high school has no superior among similar establishments. For over 70 years the Boys' Academy has been turning out graduates who have adorned all stations of life. The fame of the Fe-

male Academy is world-wide and its alumnae have come and gone wherever the English language is heard. The Medical College and the Law School have made their impress on the times. The reputation of the Normal School is deservedly high. The Business College has filled the ranks of successful business men, and some of its graduates have taken high rank in the financial world.

Albany, which has made such bountiful provision for the educational needs of its sons and daughters, has also looked carefully after their spiritual wants. The city's churches are not only wisely administered, but the high character, eloquence and unremitting labor of those in charge of them sustain the enviable reputation which the spiritual counselors of the town have enjoyed since the days of Dominie Johannes Megapolensis. In the effective series of distinctive points of view around the city which accompany this article, there will be found pictures of some of the representative church edifices which adorn the streets of Albany. The Cathedrals of the Immaculate Conception and of All Saints are noble and impressive specimens of church architecture. St. Peter's Church, with its rich relics, is embellished with a tower which is an admirable specimen of the French Gothic school and makes the edifice one of State street's commanding features. Another tower that attracts attention is the fine specimen of a reproduction of Norman work on the City Hall. The Greek, the Gothic, the French Renaissance, and some specimens of "Early English" find expression in different parts of the city, and will provide abundant study for those interested in architecture.

Its public buildings, the Capitol, the City Hall, the Federal Building, the old State House, Geological Hall, its hospitals, the Armory, Harmanus Bleecker Hall, its theaters—all in their way testify to the advancement, good taste and liberality of its people. Other places have more pretentious points of public interest, but there are few cities of Albany's class that possess advantages which make them so attractive as a place of residence or so interesting to the intelligent traveler. Situated as it is, at the head of tidewater, it possesses geographical advantages which, in time, must make it greater than ever. What engineering genius will do for its future is a subject upon which fancy may riot. There is no danger that Albany will dwindle in importance. Pessimism may cry that the decadence of certain of its industries indicates dry rot. Albany, at one time, was the greatest stove manufacturing town in the world, but the development of railroad systems has transferred that interest to other parts of the land. Its shoe manufactories were once of importance and the source of great wealth. Keen competition has deprived it to a degree of the importance in this respect that it once possessed. Its lumber trade is not what it used to be, but the changes in these lines of business that have been brought about, are the natural effects of forces constantly at work in this bustling, competitive age. Similar changes are going on everywhere. It is the story repeated of the survival of the fittest, and he who would give way to despair in consequence must have a circumscribed, narrow visage. As well might the farmers in Albany county complain that they have no

future, because they can no longer raise wheat at a profit. Once upon a time the farmers of Albany county found in wheat a profitable crop. And the loss of its fur trade we are told "had its compensation in the more remunerative grain business, which for many years made Albany a noble market for the sale and purchase of wheat and other cereals. In winter the farmers of the surrounding country brought their grain in sleds to the city and sold it to the competitive merchants, to be stored in their ample granaries until navigation opened in the spring, when it was transferred to the holds of sloops, to be transported to New York and other seaports."

The trade of the city of Albany has undergone all the ups and downs that are found in the business world. Industries were established; they flourished and passed away. When they were threatened with extinction no doubt the gloomy minded portion of the inhabitants of that day uttered dismal croakings of the passing of the city's greatness. No place they said could survive such loss. Albany was doomed — its glory had departed. But Albany did not decay. The dark forebodings of those of little faith proved to be as empty as the hollow summer wind. The city continued to grow and prosper, for if it was not founded on a rock it was the scene of a restless, industrious, energetic people's activity, who knew not the meaning of the words failure and defeat.

"The future of the city of Albany," says a discriminating writer, "will likely be no less remarkable than its past. Conjecture can not portray the realities of the succeeding centuries." This is true. Its vicissitudes have been many. Like all

things human, and the products of human energy, it has had its ordeals, its trials and its pains. It has seen that which seemed to combine the elements of greatness spring up, live for a season and then pass away. But, through all, the city has grown and is growing. It is richer and more imposing to-day than ever before. The volume of its business is larger; its attractions are more numerous; it is a more advantageous place of residence now than it was at any time since that April day when the wondering red men, gazing down the river, beheld upon its bosom that strange moving form which they at first took to be an unknown aquatic monster — but which was the Half Moon, bearing the adventurous Hudson and his hardy crew.

But it is the Albany of to-day that most concerns us. The future will take care of itself. We are building a heritage for our children which will endure and make them great and prosperous long after we have passed away. This city with its fine avenues, its imposing and symmetrical buildings, its devices for the comfort, health, amusement and instruction of its people; the great State Library; the admirably equipped Dudley Observatory; the valuable and instructive Bureau of Military Records; the constant improvement in its pavements; the laborious and persistent efforts of its public servants to provide better and economical government; to give a wholesome water supply which will silence the loudest complaint that is now made regarding municipal affairs — this well-lighted, well-paved, well-sewered city, is the subject that most deeply concerns we who are now living.

There is no sign of retrogression. Everything points to development

and improvement. The people are well housed; the cost of living is comparatively cheap; work, in the main, is found for those who want it. There is the authority of an official organ of workingmen, which declares that through the instrumentality of trades-unionism the scales of wages are well maintained; charities are liberal; no deserving person need suffer for food or shelter; public officers are honest and execute their duties conscientiously. Scandals in the administration of public affairs in Albany have been singularly infrequent.

Albany is a good place in which to live. Life and property are secure. Its courts are honestly and wisely administered. No one in vain seeks justice. Albany possesses all the attributes that make up a well-ordered, well-governed town. For the recreation of its people it has provided a park which excites the admiration of all visitors—a place whose natural and artificial beauties, graced as they are by works of art that have received the favorable mention of those qualified to speak with understanding, furnishes additional proof of the city's liberality and progress. Every Albarian may indeed "point with pride" to Washington park. Nothing more beautiful in its way will be found on this side of the Atlantic. Its theaters have ever been temples of instruction and resorts for the amusement of the populace since British officers stationed here in colonial times appeared upon the stage for the diversion of their fair friends. Many artists, whose fame subsequently became world-wide, won their first laurels before an Albany audience. The reputation of this town for intelligent and appreciative criticism is as old as the drama in America, and to this

day managers are in the habit of producing plays here before they are presented in other places.

The reputation of its hotels is well known. A chapter might be written upon them. The history of the old Delavan House, and of Congress Hall, which was torn down in 1878, if told as it might be told, would be of absorbing interest, and of the highest historical value. Year after year they were the resorts of the statesmen and politicians of the land. Not even Willards in Washington, in the days of its greatness and glory, could tell the tale of history making which took place behind their walls. What events there transpired! What plans were formed; what schemes evolved, that affected the fortunes of political parties, and swayed the destiny of the American people.

The record of the stage of Albany is an interesting study and has been carefully elaborated by skillful and discriminating writers. The works of McDonough and Phelps are well known to all students of this line of literature, and are worthy of the perusal of all well-informed persons, for a history of the drama of Albany may be regarded as a history of the stage of America. For nearly 200 years theatrical performances have been given off and on on the same spot on Green street, which is now the home of the variety performance here. There the elder Booth, Kean, Macready and Charlotte Cushman delighted, entranced and thrilled the theatergoers of other days. There, when the old Green street theater had seen its best days, the beautiful and gifted Adah Isaacs Menken appeared as Mazeppa, and in other roles, which made her one of the most famous actresses of her time. Dim tradition floating about tells

how this voluptuous creature, in company of Captain John Smith, who was then the manager of the establishment, went abroad through the streets in men's attire—in the black broadcloth and high silk hat in which the beaux of the time were wont to disport. Then there was the old Gaiety theater on the east side of Green street just below Beaver. It was not what was called a first-class house, though many performers, who afterward became famous, appeared there. It is interesting to recall the fact that when Mr. Lincoln, the President-elect, passed through Albany on his way to Washington to take up the reins of government, John Wilkes Booth, who was to end the President's life, was playing an engagement at the Gaiety. The present Leland Opera House stands on a site that has long been devoted to theatric representation. There in 1824 a theater was opened under the management of Charles Gilfert. In 1839 the theater was changed into a church, at which worshippers gathered until early in the sixties. In 1863, under the management of the late John M. Trimble, it was again reopened as a theater, under the name of the Academy of Music. It was one of the prettiest theaters of its time, and many notable performances were witnessed there. It was destroyed by fire January 29, 1868, but was subsequently rebuilt by Lucien Barnes, Mr. Trimble's son-in-law, and since then has been one of Albany's most popular places of amusement. Within its walls the best that the American drama could yield was witnessed. There Edwin Forrest played his last full engagement. It lasted for a week and in that time he produced some of his greatest parts. Those who

saw Mr. Forrest in his several characterizations during that week are not likely ever to forget them. The infirmities of age were heavy upon him. He moved with difficulty about the stage. The list of his representations included "Hamlet" and "Lear." As the Prince of Denmark, the performance was painful, the old actor's decrepitude being so marked. But as "Lear" he was superb. The part fitted him well. He may have played "Lear" with more force and impressiveness at other times than he did that night, but the memory of that grand performance will ever dwell in the minds of those who saw him. The next week he went to Boston, but he was unable to fill his engagement, and his final withdrawal from the stage became imperative. Martin Hall, on the site now occupied by the De Graaf Building, and Tweddle Hall were also favorite resorts of pleasure seekers in those days. In the former Charlotte Cushman made her last public appearance here in readings that will ever be remembered. No one who heard her then, or previously had witnessed her performances on the same stage can ever forget her genius. Since Cushman's days other actresses have essayed the parts of Lady Macbeth and Meg Merriles, but none have touched the points of greatness which were reached by that wonderful actress. In Tweddle Hall Charles Dickens appeared before an Albany audience and Emma Lajeunesse, now the famous Albani, scored her first successes in concert and oratorio. Parepa Rosa, Adelaide Phillips, Brignoli, all the great lyrical artists of a generation ago, sang on the stage of Tweddle Hall. There Nielson played, and there the very elect of Albany's society were content to sit on the hard mov-

able benches which were provided in less luxurious days than these, for the audiences that went out to witness what the stage could afford. Since then we have been provided with Harmanus Bleecker Hall, with its great stage, almost as large as the auditoriums which sufficed when Albany was younger; with its wealth of electric lights, its complete appointments before and behind the curtain — with all that makes the modern place of amusement so comfortable and complete. Judged by what has been done here in the line of amusement it must be conceded that Albany has done much for the instruction and diversion of its people, and proves, as travelers have averred, that if money-getting was once the predominant trait of the people, that that characteristic is no longer marked, and has given way to the belief that recreation is wholesome and should be indulged whenever the opportunity presents.

If Albany has been wise and progressive in this respect, in the other extreme it should command all praise. It has been liberal in its public amusements, but it has been almost munificent in looking after the unfortunate and the needy. If its places of amusement have been attractive the philanthropy of its government, aided by the benevolence and liberality of its private citizens, has done much to ameliorate the condition of those who found the battle of life too much for them. St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, the Bables' Nursery, the House of the Good Shepherd, the Home of the Friendless, the Albany Orphan Asylum, the Old Men's Home, the Home for the Aged Poor, the Open Door Mission, its various hospitals, speak volumes for the care and sym-

pathy for the distressed, which has found expression here. The series of pictures herewith presented show the character of the buildings that have been provided for the comfort and aid of those against whom the battle of life has gone adversely. Handsome and fair in their exteriors, within these buildings is found all that modern science and studious care can provide for those whom fate and circumstance bring to their doors. The modern hospital and retreat for the afflicted and unfortunate are no longer places of horror, and in these days public institutions that once were as widely avoided as the leper's cell, are now sought by those whose positions in life enable them to obtain all the comforts and conveniences that life offers, except that ceaseless attention which comes from constant professional attendance. To-day the afflicted pauper is the subject of attention that not the greatest in the land could command 50 years ago. Lately it has been asserted that Washington died of a croup that was aggravated by lack of proper attendance and treatment. To-day the homeless outcast in Albany has a corps of physicians to look after his wants when he has been taken from the streets. There are dispensaries maintained at public and private cost, where the milder maladies of those unable to summon a physician receive proper and careful attention.

The natural advantages of Albany make it a place of desirable residence, with unsurpassed natural drainage that has been improved by the adoption of modern scientific appliances; surrounded by scenery, as beautiful as any found in the lovely valley of the Hudson; with nobly proportioned thoroughfares; one of the most important railroad



Views
in
WASHINGTON
PARK.



PARK LAKE



KING FOUNTAIN



BURNS STATUE



PARK LAKE BRIDGE



FEDERAL
THE
MACULAE
CONCERTO



ST. JOSEPH'S
CATHOLIC CHURCH



ST. PETER'S
EPISCOPAL CHURCH



OUR LADY OF ANGELS
CATHOLIC CHURCH



1st REFORMED
PROTESTANT CHURCH.



1st PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



TABERNACLE
BAPTIST CHURCH.



EMMANUEL BAPTIST
CHURCH.





ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.



SYNAGOGUE.



ALL SAINTS CATHEDRAL



ST. MARYS CHURCH.



*ST. VINCENT
ORPHAN ASYLUM*



*HOUSE OF GOOD
SHEPHERD*



*LITTLE SISTERS
OF THE POOR*



ALBANY ORPHAN ASYLUM



PENITENTIARY



OBSERVATORY



PENITENTIARY



ALMS HOUSE



ARMORY



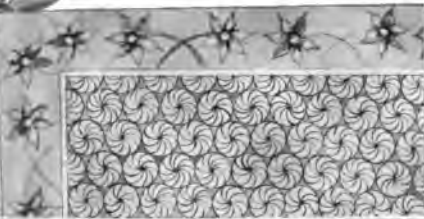
CITY HALL



GEOLOGICAL HALL



OLD STATE HOUSE



YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION



BOYS
ACADEMY



ALBANY MEDICAL
COLLEGE



ALBANY LAW SCHOOL





ALBANY BUSINESS COLLEGE



ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL



STATE NORMAL COLLEGE



ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY





PUBLIC SCHOOL No 21



PUBLIC SCHOOL No 5



PUBLIC SCHOOL No 24



PUBLIC SCHOOL No 4



PUBLIC SCHOOL No 12





PARK LAKE

KING FOUNTAIN

BURNS STATUE

PARK LAKE BRIDGE



IMMACULATE
OF THE
IMMACULATE
CONCEPTION



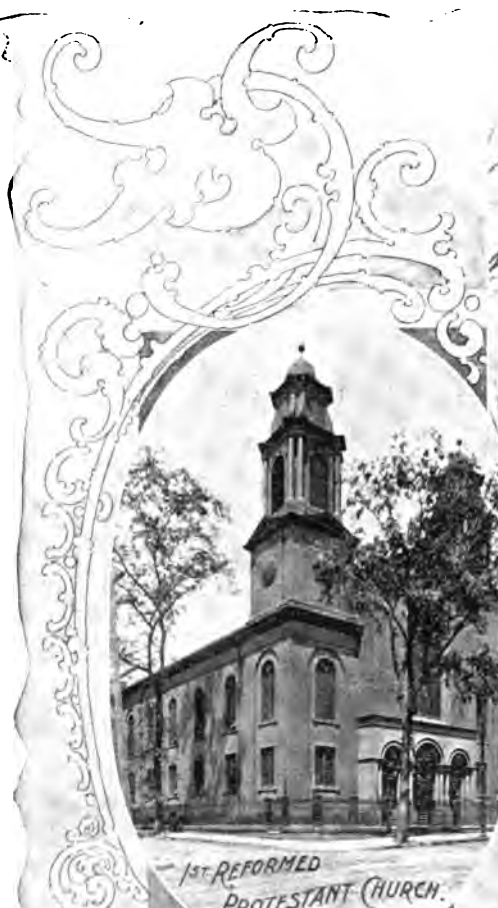
ST. JOSEPH'S
CATHOLIC CHURCH



ST. PETER'S
EPISCOPAL CHURCH



OUR LADY OF ANGELS
CATHOLIC CHURCH



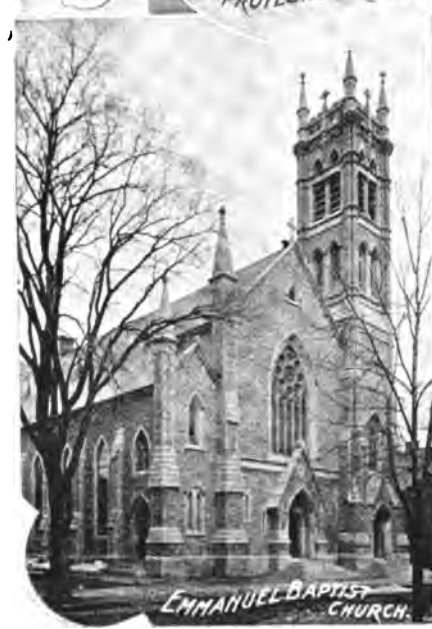
1st REFORMED
PROTESTANT CHURCH.



1st PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



TABERNACLE
BAPTIST CHURCH.



EMMANUEL BAPTIST
CHURCH.





ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.



SYNAGOGUE.



ALL SAINTS CATHEDRAL



ST. MARYS CHURCH.



ST. VINCENT
ORPHAN ASYLUM



HOUSE OF GOOD
SHEPHERD



LITTLE SISTERS
OF THE POOR



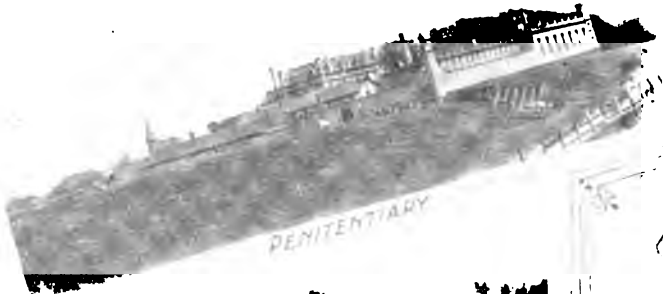
ALBANY ORPHAN ASYLUM



PENITENTIARY



OBSERVATORY



PENITENTIARY



ALMS HOUSE



ARMORY



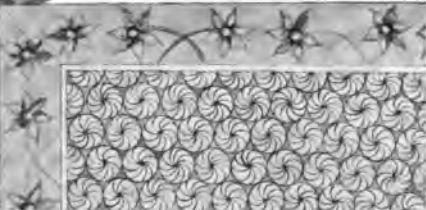
CITY HALL



GEOLOGICAL HALL



OLD STATE HOUSE



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION



BOYS ACADEMY



ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE



ALBANY LAW SCHOOL





ALBANY BUSINESS COLLEGE



ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL



STATE NORMAL COLLEGE



ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY





PUBLIC SCHOOL No 21



PUBLIC SCHOOL No 5



PUBLIC SCHOOL No 24




PUBLIC SCHOOL No 4




PUBLIC SCHOOL No 12







TWEDDLE BUILDING



MARKET SQUARE



PINE HILLS



STATE ST. LOOKING DOWN



WASHINGTON AVE. LOOKING DOWN



R.R. VIADUCT



CAPITOL
BOILER HOUSE



HAWK ST.
VIADUCT



HAWK ST. VIADUCT



RESIDENCE ON LYDLEWOOD PLACE.



RESIDENCE ON THURLOW TERRACE.



RESIDENCE ON ENGLEWOOD PLACE.



RESIDENCES ON STATE ST. OPPOSITE THE MARK.



SENATOR HILLS RESIDENCE.





RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON AVE.
CORNER OF DOVE.



RESIDENCE ON STATE ST.



RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON AVE.



RESIDENCES ON ELK ST.



RESIDENCES AT
PINE HILLS



ALBANY SAVINGS BANK



STATE BANK



MECHANICS AND FARMERS BANK

COMMERCE INSURANCE BLOCK



NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK



JOURNAL BLDG.



MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK



BROADWAY



BUILDING ON STATE ST.



CLINTON SQUARE



Old Museum Bldg



STATE ST.
FROM BROADWAY



NORTH PEARL ST. near MAIDEN LANE



N.Y.C. DEPOT.



R. R. AT LUMBER ST.

D. & H. CANAL CO.



D. & H. DEPOT



GLOBE HOTEL



STANWIX HALL



HOTEL KENMORE



ADELPHI CLUB



FORT ORANGE CLUB



DANFORTH CLUB



ALBANY CLUB



HINCKEL BREWING CO.



BEVERWYCK BREWING CO.



DOBLER BREWING CO.



GEORGE J. AMSOELL BREWERY



QUINN & NOLAN BREWING CO.





OUTLET
OF ERIE CANAL



RESERVOIR.
ALBANY WATER
WORKS



ALBANY
WATER WORKS



LUMBER DISTRICT



STEAMBOAT
LANDING



LUMBER ST.
BRIDGE



GREENBUSH BRIDGE



LOOKING UP THE
RIVER FROM
BOAT SQUARE



HUDSON RIVER R. R. BRIDGE

centers in the east; at the head of navigation; governed wisely and economically, the city is bound to grow and expand, and become greater with advancing years. It is endowed with all that tends to make a city what it should be. Its fire department is one of the best in the land. In the matter of discipline it has no superior. It has shown its capability repeatedly and under circumstances that now cause the public to repose in it the utmost confidence. Its climate is pleasant and salubrious. It did not escape the great blizzard of 1888, but owing to the protection of the hills to the westward and eastward, it is free to a remarkable degree of the storms of unusual severity that visit other parts of the country. Though the weather bureau reports a range of over 93 degrees to 13 below, such extremes are rare. The mean temperature for the winter is 26.6 degrees; spring, 45.6 degrees; summer, 70.5 degrees; autumn, 51.2 degrees; average for the year, 48.2 degrees. The average rainfall (which includes melted snow), computed from 10 years' observations, is 36.97 inches, and is distributed throughout the year as follows: Winter, 8.07; spring, 8.69; summer, 10.95, and autumn, 9.26.

The approaches to the city are handsome and attractive; whether the visitor comes by rail, boat or vehicle he finds much to please the eye. Entering the city he finds handsome streets and imposing buildings; he finds smooth boulevards, an excellent speedway and a viaduct connecting the main part of the town with Arbor Hill, which is a graceful and beautiful example of engineering skill. He finds a beautiful public park, studded with works of art, and here and there, scattered through the town, smaller

breathing spots, provided for the people's recreation. He finds an unusual number of splendid public edifices. On every hand he sees evidences of wealth, thrift and progress. Its business streets are scenes of bustling activity. Its great bazaars are thronged with buyers; handsome equipages roll through the streets; its public markets in the city and West Albany show the character and variety of its trade. Great breweries, which sustain the city's ancient distinction for the production of malt liquors, continue to send forth a wonderful output. The brick-making industry is an important interest. The city's flour trade is one of the first importance. It is a city where the club life has long been a factor in public affairs, and the fame of the hospitality of the Fort Orange, the Albany, Dongan, and Adelphi, not to mention others of enviable reputation, extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Executive Mansion also is noted in this regard, and thither have been drawn the great, the wisest and learned from the four quarters of the globe. The visitor finds the people hospitable and enterprising. While the commercial spirit is dominant and while it has always been a scene for the display of great political energy, in the more gentler walks of learning, the city has also earned a high name. Its educational institutions enjoy the highest reputation, and if Union College is transferred here Albany will gain added fame as a University town. Its astronomical observatory has long enjoyed a deserved reputation, and its literary and scientific societies are among the most respected in the land. It would be strange if this were otherwise, for a city which has sent into the literary world a Harte, a Saxe,

a Street, James, Deming and Sprague, not to mention the host of lesser note who have gained fame in the different walks of literature, may certainly be regarded as a place where the muses are cultivated and where the delights of learning are deeply and truly appreciated.

The future of Albany! It is something that may well excite the fancy of the speculative man. It has been great in the past — an important point in history making, but unless all signs fall its future will be greater and grander than its past. Its peculiar prominence "as the council place of the Indians and the English Governors of the American provinces in the colonial period," says Wetse, "its peculiar geographical position as the military gateway of the country during the Indian and French wars and during the revolutionary struggle; its selection as the place for the convocation of the first Provincial Congress, which formed 'a plan of a proposed union of the several colonies;' these and many other important facts make its history notable and attractive."

Its strategical position is as important to-day as it was at the time of the French and Indian wars. If war with England ever should occur, one of the first objective points of an invading force would be the capital city. The English commander would endeavor to follow Burgoyne's line of attack, whether he failed or succeeded would depend, in a large measure, on a variety of causes over which it would be idle to speculate just now. But there can be no denial of the fact that the vicinity of Albany would be the stage for offensive and defensive work, and that the city would become an object of national solicitude, for the command of the headwaters of the Hudson would be a

point of great advantage to an invading foe. It is true that the danger of invasion is so remote that most persons are not disposed even to consider it; therefore, it is more profitable to discuss the ways and means by which Albany's importance will be cultivated and advanced under the arts and achievements of peace.

This is a stupendous engineering age in which we live. It is a time of great surprises. What to-morrow may bring forth no man can say. What science may accomplish no one will venture to predict. There are not many cities in the world that possess greater geographical advantages than Albany or advantages which will yield so much to the art of science. And in this utilitarian age, he would, indeed, be a rash and inconsiderate person who would venture to maintain that a city thus situated and benefited, would continue to lie dormant in an age of great mechanical energy and of scientific development.

It is an age of great canal building. The ordinary imagination is staggered at the proposals made by engineers. Their plans to connect the great lakes with the ocean are received with wondering skepticism and provoke the opposition of those who are convinced that artificial highways are superior to those designed by nature. Those who believe that steam roads furnish the best power, say ship canals and designs to connect the great lakes with the ocean are chimerical. This opposition is inspired in the same spirit as that which opposed the construction of the Erie canal. If deference had been paid to the desires of such people New York to-day would not be the first State in the Union.

The ship canal is bound to come, and it is as certain as the sun shines that a ship canal will greatly help Albany. The invention of the Dutton hydraulic lock will revolutionize canal construction. In an age of great mechanical invention there had been no changes or improvements in the building of canal locks. The form and design of Leonardo di Vinci was still used. This involved such prodigious expense it could hardly be expected that backed even by the general government, a ship canal could be constructed to unite the waters of the great lakes with the waters of the Atlantic ocean. But unless the value of Mr. Dutton's invention has been vastly overestimated, it is only a matter of time when vessels loaded on the lakes will sail for Europe without breaking cargoes en route.

The value of water routes will always remain unimpaired no matter what part electricity and steam play in transportation. Great cities will continue to grow on the banks of navigable streams, and that the natural route must always be a determining factor in the transportation question is found in what is constantly occurring before our own eyes. There is a common complaint that the traffic of the Hudson river has been ruined. Many persons contend that it is useless to spend more money on the canals, as they are unable longer to compete with the railroads. The railroads endeavor to deepen that impression, but, nevertheless, in spite of their wonderful development and of their great competition, in spite of the fact that the fleets of sloops and schooners which once whitened the waters of the Hudson have disappeared, the volume of traffic on the river is yet many times greater than the combined

business of the two railroads that parallel its shores. A ship canal would prodigiously increase that traffic. So even if it should come to pass that an electric railroad will transport passengers between New York and Albany in one hour and a half, the value and the necessity of the waterway route in no degree will be impaired.

Whatever is done in that line can not fail to help Albany. "We learn in geography," says Berthold Fernow in "Albany; Its Place in the History of the United States," "that a range of lofty mountains traverses the United States from North Carolina northward to the St. Lawrence. This Appalachian range allows access to the Atlantic ocean, to various rivers, the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Susquehanna, but none of them navigable for boats until within a short distance of their mouth, except the Hudson, which can be navigated by considerable craft as far as Albany or 150 miles from the sea. It was, therefore, necessary when a connection with the great lakes and the Atlantic seaboard was considered, the Hudson should be chosen. Another consideration was the shorter distance between the settlements then growing up in the west and the Hudson, as compared with a possible Mississippi route. From Buffalo, at or near the then contemplated commencement of the canal, it is about 300 miles to Albany; from Buffalo to Montreal 350 miles, and from Montreal to the mouth of the St. Lawrence 450 miles. From Buffalo to New Orleans by the lakes and the Illinois river 2,250 miles. The upper lakes, Superior, Michigan and Huron, have no other outlet than into Lake Erie; hence the trade coming to settlements on these lakes had to go east-

ward to find a better market. The distances of towns then in existence tell their own story. Chicago is distant from Albany 1,050 miles; from New Orleans about 1,600 miles, and from the mouth of the St. Lawrence also about 1,600 miles; from Detroit to Albany the distance is 550 miles; to the ocean by way of the St. Lawrence, 1,050 miles; to New Orleans, by way of Cleveland and down the Muskingum, 2,400 miles. The mountain range mentioned touches the Hudson a comparatively short distance below Albany. It would have been folly, and caused needless expense, if it had been attempted to reach the navigable Hudson through this range, and as the shortest way is usually the best, Albany had to be chosen as the eastern terminus of the Erie canal."

The exigencies of engineering may dictate a connection of the waters of the great lakes by way of Lake Champlain, but no matter what route is selected Albany can not fail to be greatly benefited. Here, as formerly, the traffic of the great west must pass, and with the restoration and improvement in canal traffic, there must come vast benefit to the city. It occupies a position the value of which can not be impaired. Whether steam, electricity, the railroad or the steamboat, be the major propelling power, Albany must be the gainer. A ship canal would go a long way toward rehabilitating its fortunes and it seems to be as certain that a ship canal will be built as anything can be. The subject is not one of local concern or local pride. It is a great, broad, national, beneficent undertaking. "I am rejoiced," said Governor Tilden in the course of a speech delivered in Utica, "that it is impossible for us to protect and de-

velop our own interests in respect to the great systems of inter-communication which traverse our State without conferring like benefit on the great western communities of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri."

In this manner did that great and sagacious statesman go to the very heart of the subject of internal improvement. The question which affects so vitally the fortunes of Albany, is one that concerns the whole general subject of western trade. It is one that is already discussed there with growing enthusiasm. It was pressed with energy at a time when it was supposed that the immense expense which would have to be incurred by the adoption of the old style of locks, was necessary; and now that the knowledge spreads that an invention has been perfected which will sensibly reduce the cost of the structure, it is certain that the agitation for deepened canals will become greater than ever.

The future of Albany then, it may be said, is brighter than was its past, solid and substantial though old Albany has been. A revival of its shipping interests will affect a great transformation along the river front. Where now there are rotting wharves and dismantled warehouses; streets given up to the idle lounge — where there is an entire absence of those scenes of bustling excitement that once made the piers and docks of Albany the center of a lively trade — there will be a return of all that was once beheld there. Again there will be lines of boats tied up to the docks; the streets will be lively with the crowd coming and going; the old rookeries that have been given over these many years to rats or used merely for storage purposes,

again will be occupied by wide-awake business men. Manufactories will spring up; new interests and industries will be attracted; public spirit will assert itself; and the Albany of the future will realize the dreams of those who, in establishing the Capital city at the headwaters of the Hudson, dreamed that it might become one of the greatest cities in the land. Ninety-nine years have elapsed since the capital was established here, and 22 years after, in 1813, Benjamin Silliman, professor of chemistry in Yale College, showed the regard in which the town was held, when after a short visit he wrote as follows: "Albany is the great thoroughfare and resort of the vast western regions of the State; its streets are very bustling; it is said that 2,000 wagons sometimes pass up and down State street in a day; it must hereafter become a great inland city. * * * Albany has been memorable in American history. It was the rendezvous and the point of departure for most of those armies which, whether sent by the mother country, or raised by the colonies themselves for the conquest of the Gallo-American dominions, and of the savages so often, during the middle period of the last century, excited, and more than once disappointed the hopes of the Empire. It was scarcely less conspicuous in the same manner during the war of the Revolution, and during the late war with Great Britain. Few places on this side of the Atlantic have seen more of martial array, or heard more frequently the dreadful 'note of preparation.' Still (except perhaps in some of the early contests with the aborigines), it has never seen an enemy; a hostile army has never encamped before it; nor have its women and children ever

seen the 'smoke of an enemy's camp.' More than once, however, has a foreign enemy, after fixing his destination for Albany, been either arrested and turned back in his career, or visited the desired spot in captivity and disgrace."

Albany has become a great inland city and time will invest it with qualities which will add to its greatness. There need be no doubt about its future. Its movement constantly has been in one direction — that toward progress and development. In the more ancient parts of the town there are the marks of old age which are found wherever man lives and has his being. This is in accordance with an unalterable law. But the new Albany is pushing and modern — fair to the eye, with all that makes latter day life pleasant, profitable and restful. It is in the older part of the town that the signs of decay are found, but in the favorite residential section, which, following the march of empire, has pushed to the west, are found the evidence of modern opulence and splendor.

The old town, with its quaint history, its curious customs and peculiar people, has almost passed away. A whole history might be written on this subject. Indeed histories and sketches most interesting and valuable have been prepared on this topic alone. But, as observed above, that is not the subject which now engrosses attention. It is the new Albany — the Albany of to-day — the pleasure-seeking, business-pursuing, wide-awake Albany of these last days of the Nineteenth century — the Albany with a bright future which will make good all the promises of the past — that now interests and commands attention.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

History of the Great Building — Its Architects — Capitol Commissions — Cost of the Structure Year by Year — The Beautiful Rooms in the Building — The Cost of Finishing It.

The Capitol of the State is the most imposing building in Albany and commands the finest site. The city of Albany is built upon several hills, which rise above the western bank of the Hudson river, almost at the head of navigation upon that river. Perched upon the highest of these hills stands the Capitol, a gigantic structure of white granite, with red-capped towers. Travelers upon the Hudson River railroad, or upon the Boston and Albany railroad, upon approaching Albany, see before them a mass of buildings covering a hillside. There are church spires, and tall office buildings, dwellings and the superb City Hall of Albany. Crowning the pyramid of other buildings, there stands out the big State Capitol, massive and gigantic, a huge mass against the sky line. Large as it is, its size is exaggerated into immense proportions by its elevated position above all the other city buildings.

The old Capitol of the State, which stood in the little Capitol Park, just east of the present new Capitol, was constructed in 1806, at a cost of only \$110,000. It was occupied until 1879, when the Legislature moved into the present magnificent structure. The new Capitol, up to the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, had cost the sum of \$21,468,896.80. It will have cost, it is estimated, when finished, nearly \$24,000,000. It will

be instructive to compare this building with others. The Capitol at Albany is 300 feet north and south by 400 feet east and west, and with its porticoes will cover three acres. The walls are 100 feet high from the water table. The cost so far is over \$21,000,000, and several millions more are required, according to estimate, to finish it.

The Capitol at Washington covers a little over five and one-half acres, is built of marble and sandstone, painted white, and the art work on it can not be surpassed. It cost altogether \$11,725,478.

The public buildings at Ottawa, three in number, are massively built at a cost of about \$5,000,000.

The Michigan State Capitol is 345 feet in length by 191 feet in depth, and extreme height to the top of the dome 267 feet. It covers one and one-sixth acres, and cost \$1,490,000.

The new Capitol at Hartford, Conn., is a fire-proof building of white marble. Its size is 295 feet front by 187 feet deep; total height to the top of the crowning figure, 256 feet; cost, \$2,256,140.50.

The new City Hall in Philadelphia covers nearly four and one-half acres and is of marble.

HISTORY OF THE CAPITOL.

The Legislature of the State has met in Albany since 1797. At first it assembled yearly in the Stadt Huis at the corner of Broadway and Hudson avenue, then in the old Capitol upon State street hill, and lastly in the new Capitol, also upon State street hill. Agitation for a new Capitol began about 1860; it then being

obvious that the old Capitol was of inadequate size. Upon April 24, 1868, James A. Bell, who was a Senator from the Eighteenth Senate district, then composed of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis, as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings of the State Senate, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Trustees of the Capitol and the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings be authorized to procure suitable plans for a new Capitol and report to the next Legislature. The committee obeyed orders and submitted plans for a new Capitol, drawn up by Thomas Fuller, of the firm of Fuller & Jones. Mr. Fuller had designed the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada, and had been very successful in that project. Two years passed, however, before any action was taken upon these plans. A committee of the Legislature in the meantime solicited invitations from various cities for the Capitol. New York proffered a site upon the Battery, in City Hall Park, in Tompkins Square, or any other public square, and besides offered to build the new Capitol free of expense to the State, and in addition to build an executive mansion upon Fifth avenue, opposite Central Park. The cities of Buffalo, Oswego and Ithaca declined to make any offer, but good offers came from Yonkers, Saratoga, Athens and Argyle.

The first committee (appointed April 24, 1868) had suggested in their propositions for plans that they should be made with reference to the square about the old State Capitol, as the site for the new one. The city of Albany now offered to convey to the State the lot adjoining, occupied by the Congress Hall block, or any other lands in the city required for the purpose.

On the 1st of May, 1865, an act was passed (Chapter 648) authorizing the erection of a new Capitol, whenever

the city of Albany should deed over the land proposed, providing for the appointment of three commissioners, and appropriating \$10,000 for the commencement and prosecution of the work. On the 14th of April, 1866, the city having made good its offer at an expense of \$190,000, an act was passed ratifying and confirming the location of the Capitol, and May 8d of the same year, Hamilton Harris, John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and O. B. Latham, of Seneca Falls, were appointed New Capitol Commissioners. On the 22d of April, 1867, an act was passed appropriating \$250,000 for the new Capitol, but providing that no part should be expended until a plan for a new Capitol had been agreed upon not to cost when completed more than \$4,000,000. The plan submitted by Thomas Fuller was adopted, and he was appointed architect, and William J. McAlpine consulting engineer.

It was upon the 9th day of December, 1867, that the work of building a new Capitol was actually begun by the striking of the pick into the ground for an excavation at the corner of Hawk and State streets. The contractor for this excavation was John Bridgeford and he had in his employ 100 men. Additional appropriations were soon made. On May 19, 1868, the sum of \$250,000 was appropriated. This act added to the names of the Capitol Commission the names of James S. Thayer, Alonzo B. Cornell, William A. Rice, James Terwilliger and John T. Hudson. The commission were also authorized to take as additional land one-half the block adjoining Congress Hall block on the west, and to change the plans at their discretion, with this proviso: That if they were so changed that the building would cost more than \$4,000,000, the commissioners were not to proceed to the work of construction till such plans were approved by the Legislature.

Meantime work had been delayed for a year in order that the additional lands might be secured. On the 2d of October, 1868, the commissioners having come to the conclusion that preparing the land was not included in the term "construction," the demolition of houses on State, Washington, Spring and Hawk streets was begun, and in December following, 400 men and 200 teams were employed carrying the earth that had been excavated and depositing it down the bank at the corner of Swan and Canal streets. The enlarged plans for the new Capitol prepared by Fuller & Laver, were duly reported to the Legislature and approved by act of May 10, 1869.

The first stone in the foundation of the Capitol was laid July 7, 1869, by John V. L. Pruyn. This foundation, although, of course, out of sight, and scarcely thought of by the ordinary visitor, is a wonder in itself. In the first place excavations were made to an average depth of 15 48-110 feet below the surface. Then a bed of concrete, 4 feet thick, was laid, constituting a stone floor, which will grow harder and harder as time rolls on. The sub-basement extends down 19 feet 4 inches, and contains 735,000 cubic feet of stone, while the brick walls, from 32 inches to 5 feet thick, contain 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 bricks. The foundation of the big eastern tower is 110 feet square at the base, tapering to 70 feet square at the basement floor. In this sub-basement are no less than 144 different apartments used for heating, storing and ventilating purposes. The corner stone was laid with great ceremony by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons on the 24th of June, 1871. The exercises took place in the midst of a drenching rain, but were said to have been witnessed by at least 20,000 persons. Addresses were made by Hon. Hamilton Harris and Gov. John T.

Hoffman. Since that time work has progressed, sometimes faster and sometimes slower, with occasionally an entire cessation for lack of funds, as in 1874, when it stood still six months.

There have been many changes in the Capitol Commission. In April, 1871, the commission was so changed as to be constituted as follows: Hamilton Harris, William C. Kingsley, William A. Rice, Chauncey M. Depew, Delos De Wolf and Edwin A. Merritt. In February, 1875, Mr. Hamilton Harris, who had been chairman of the board for nearly 10 years, resigned. On the 21st of June, 1875, the entire old board was abolished, and the Lieutenant-Governor (William Dorsheimer), the Canal Auditor (Francis S. Thayer), and the Attorney-General (Daniel Pratt), were constituted a new board. Of this board, Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer took an active interest in completing and furnishing the interior, and much of its present sumptuousness, especially the Assembly Chamber, is due to his taste. This board was superseded by the successors to these several offices as follows: Lieutenant-Governor George G. Hoskins, from January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1888, when he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor David B. Hill; Canal Auditor George W. Schuyler, from January 1, 1876, to May 20, 1880, when he was succeeded by John A. Place, who held the office till it was abolished in 1888; Attorney-Generals Charles S. Fairchild, from November 2, 1875; Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., from November 6, 1877; Hamilton Ward, from November 4, 1879; Leslie W. Russell, from November 8, 1881.

In 1888 a law was passed creating the office of Capitol Commissioner, abolishing the office of superintendent of the Capitol, and empowering the single commissioner to take full charge of the work, at a yearly salary of

\$7,000. This bill was signed on the 30th of March, 1868, and the same day Governor Cleveland sent to the Senate the nomination of Isaac G. Perry. He was confirmed April 5, and he held for the succeeding 11 years.

With the abolition of the old commission in 1875 came a change in architects, Mr. Thomas Fuller being superseded by an advisory board, appointed July 15, 1875, consisting of Frederick Law Olmsted, Leopold Eidlitz and Henry H. Richardson. Up to this time the exterior walls had been carried up upon the Fuller plans, a working model of which had been constructed at a cost of \$3,000, and which was on exhibition for several years. This plan was that of the Italian Renaissance, which was now modified by Eidlitz and Richardson to the Romanesque, but work had not proceeded far when the Legislature passed an act directing a return to the original style and that the building be carried up to the roof in accordance therewith. This has been done so far as possible, the result being what is called the Free Renaissance.

The interior of the new Capitol is largely the work of Henry H. Richardson, Leopold Eidlitz and Isaac G. Perry. Mr. Richardson designed the magnificent Senate Chamber, Mr. Eidlitz the Assembly Chamber, Eidlitz and Richardson the superb Court of Appeals and the finely proportioned Executive Chamber, and Isaac G. Perry the grand western stairway, and the beautiful north-eastern stairway. Mr. Perry also was the architect who designed the magnificent eastern approach to the Capitol and the beautiful western façade. Further, Mr. Perry greatly improved the interior by letting in light and air, and by putting in ventilating shafts and light shafts through the building.

COST OF THE CAPITOL.

The expenditures for the new Capitol have been as follows :

1863. Purchase of land..	\$51,598 66
1864. Purchase of land..	9,458 55
1865. Purchase of land..	10,860 08
1866. Purchase of land..	65,250 00
1867. Construction.....	10,000 00
1868. Construction.....	50,000 00
1869. Construction.....	451,215 63
1870. Purchase of land..	896,022 24
1870. Construction.....	827,575 49
1871. Construction.....	432,942 87
1872. Construction.....	856,106 98
1873. Construction.....	1,175,600 00
1874. Construction.....	610,275 16
1875. Construction.....	1,392,712 08
1876. Construction.....	908,487 92
1877. Construction.....	722,220 20
1878. Construction.....	1,075,700 00
1879. Construction.....	994,886 44
1880. Construction.....	1,035,678 56
1881. Construction.....	1,392,828 75
1882. Construction.....	1,266,756 25
1883. Construction.....	1,345,956 30
1884. Construction.....	1,306,425 30
1885. Construction.....	866,723 16
1886. Construction.....	552,681 62
1887. Construction.....	51,473 28
1888. Construction.....	187,957 60
1889. Construction.....	316,362 67
1890. Construction.....	169,482 53
1891. Construction.....	528,266 53
1892. Construction.....	826,564 77
1893. Construction.....	808,472 03
1894. Construction.....	741,865 15
1895. Construction.....	400,000 00
	<u>\$21,868,836 30</u>

Summary.

Construction.....	\$21,835,156 77
Purchase of land.....	333,179 53
	<u>\$21,868,836 30</u>

Mr. Perry reported to the Legislature of 1895 that it would cost \$2,633,112.16 to complete the Capitol. His report upon this matter was of an interesting nature. He said in this

report to the Senate on January 23, 1895:

In compliance with the following resolution adopted by the Senate, January 9, 1895, viz.: "Resolved, That Hon. I. G. Perry, Capitol Commissioner, and a competent person to be designated by the Governor, be and they are hereby directed to report to the Senate, on or before the 21st day of January, 1895, a statement of the material on hand intended for use in the completion of the Capitol, its cost and present value, together with specifications of the work necessary to complete the Capitol building, and an estimate of the cost of such work, and also their opinion whether it is advisable to have such work done by contract," I herewith most respectfully make the following report and estimate of the cost to complete the Capitol.

STATEMENT OF MATERIALS ON HAND FOR USE IN THE COMPLETION OF THE CAPITOL.

Eleven thousand two hundred and fifty feet Hallowell granite (rough).....	\$8,906 80	
Two hundred and twenty feet six inches red granite (rough).....	281 45	
Four thousand eight hundred and fifty-two feet nine inches Corsehill freestone (rough).....	6,522 47	
Three hundred and sixty-six feet two inches Medina freestone (rough)...	570 80	
Five hundred and ninety-seven feet eight inches Indiana limestone(rough)	565 20	
		\$16,096 42
Six granite column bases..	\$450 00	
Six granite columns.....	2,400 00	
Six granite column caps..	90 00	
One hundred seventy feet Fox Island granite (rough).....	212 50	
Fifty feet Knoxville marble (rough).....	150 00	
One thousand four hundred ninety-six feet nine inches Hallowell granite moulded string course...	14,967 50	
Thirty-two feet ten inches polish red granite columns and pilasters for mantel (finished).....	492 50	
Sixty-two feet ten inches Indiana limestone (finished).....	814 16	
Two hundred seventy-six feet Corsehill freestone (finished).....	1,820 00	
Twenty-four granite balusters (finished).....	1,820 00	

Twenty-one granite balusters (one-quarter finished).....	\$968 75	
Thirty-four Corsehill freestone balusters carved and completed.....	850 00	
Five Corsehill freestone balusters cut and partly carved.....	100 00	
Four Corsehill freestone balusters simply cut....	36 00	
Roofing tile.....	5.0 00	
Twenty feet Knoxville marble cut and polished	140 00	
		\$34,551 41
Two eight-light combination brass chandeliers...	\$422 75	
One two-light combination brass bracket	22 50	
Forty-three one-light electric brackets.....	53 75	
Two and one-third dozen gas globes.....	7 00	
Forty Edison mica-covered cut-outs.....	10 00	
One hundred seventy feet of No. 12 lead covered stranded wire.....	9 25	
		525 25
		\$41,243 18
Plant for carrying on the work.....		85,000 00
Total.....		\$126,243 18

The following estimate has been carefully prepared in detail. The method of keeping the account of the various kinds of stonecutting is to keep the cost of each class of stonecutting work separately, and the accompanying estimate has been based on that experience, and I am sure the prices and quantity will be found accurate.

ESTIMATE FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL.

North terrace.....	\$56,569 62	
South terrace.....	47,625 87	
East terrace.....	53,264 08	
Two basement entrances.....	11,454 00	
		\$168,914 57
<i>Eastern Approach.</i>		
North and south driveways	\$24,523 75	
Circular balustrade on terraces north and south of third run of stairs	23,802 60	
Finishing balustrade of first and second run of steps	11,856 30	
Balustrade on second platform and side terraces, and finishing approach east of driveway.....	\$107,060 78	

Finishing balustrade of third run of steps	\$17,000 05	
Two circular bays at third platform,	11,604 45	
Fourth run of steps and upper platform,	43,191 83	
	<u>\$94,800 33</u>	
	\$418,506 97	
Center section of eastern facade (granite and brick work)	698,494 17	
Alterations to floors and roofs in connection with the center section of the eastern facade and finishing northeast pavilion roof..	80,897 31	
	<u>\$1,199,897 35</u>	
North portico.....	\$122,630 00	
South portico.....	182,630 00	
Western approach and portico.....	101,668 18	
	<u>406,928 36</u>	
To construct tower of iron, covered with copper, and to complete interior of tower.....	170,847 90	
	<u>\$2,320,088 61</u>	
East lobby, first floor.....	\$34,098 25	
East lobby, second floor.....	27,715 00	
West lobby.....	30,237 08	
	<u>\$92,070 33</u>	
To complete western staircase.....	117,148 00	
To complete corridors in connection with western staircase.....	27,808 00	
Interior skylight and cornice over western staircase.....	27,808 00	
Electric fixtures for western staircase and western lobby,	30,080 00	
To furnish and put in elevator south of western staircase..	5,000 00	
Finishing elevator openings.....	1,616 50	
Finishing and furnishing apartments for State Comptroller and state Treasurer.....	39,583 00	
Finishing courtroom of Court of Appeals.....	3,000 00	
Finishing fifth and sixth stories of library.....	35,000 00	

Inclosing library elevator with steel panel work, and wiring for electric motor.....	\$4,189 50	
Finishing northerly corridor adjoining tower and room in fourth story, northeast pavilion.	6,083 40	
Interior skylight over Senate staircase.....	10,000 00	
	<u>\$864,784 78</u>	
Fireplace for Assembly parlor.....	\$1,000 00	
The plumbing of the Capitol is in a very unsanitary condition, and it will cost to make it safe to the occupants of the same.....	45,000 00	
Repairing vestibule walls at the east and west ends of the Assembly Chamber.....	7,500 00	
Repairing northeast curtain roof, that is, covering with tin instead of slats	450 00	
Repairing roofs and cornices of four small towers on north and south sides of building.	4,500 00	
Repairing pedestals, ledges and other granite work in central court....	6,500 00	
Repairing roofs on several parts of the building.....	2,800 00	
Cutting down twenty-four attic windows in four pavilions and putting in new frames. (This work is required in order to make rooms available).....	17,963 00	
	<u>84,503 00</u>	
	\$2,679,255 34	
Deduct for amount of material on hand.....	41,948 18	
	<u>\$2,638,119 16</u>	

The resolution requests my opinion as to whether it is advisable to complete the Capitol building by the contract system.

In answer I would say that, in my judgment, it would be for the best interests of the State that the work be carried on and completed by day's work.

The greater amount of work yet to be done in the completion of the Capitol is granite cutting. The interior of the building, as

will be seen by the estimate, together with an examination of the building, is practically completed, except the western staircase and the east and west lobbies.

The majority of the stonemasons employed are first-class workmen, intelligent, sober and industrious men, who take a pride in their work, and, as will be seen on examination of the same, it will be readily conceded by competent judges that the work is of a very superior quality, better than, I believe, would be accomplished by contract, which is an important matter in the finishing of the monumental work under consideration.

The completion of the building demands the best workmanship that can be procured, thereby requiring the best workmen.

Some parts of the early construction are defective, and it will be necessary to strengthen said work in such manner as to make it permanent, as has been the case with a large amount already done. .

As regards the center section of the eastern façade, I would say, that prior to my having charge of the work, the plans were changed, and, as will be seen, the center section is discontinued at the third story, and the load which it was originally designed that this wall should carry, rests upon the inner wall, and is carried up to the roof lines, overloading the foundation, which has caused the same to settle and disturbed the work adjacent to it, that is, the groined brick arched ceilings in the first story, and the granite groined arched ceilings over the second story. The present plan removes this burden and places it upon the outer wall, which is constructed with a foundation of sufficient strength and solidity to permanently carry the weight.

The apartments now occupied by the Court of Appeals were finished in

1888, except the main courtroom, which was only partially finished at that time. Plans were prepared last season and an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for that work, and it will require \$3,000 additional to complete the same in accordance with the plans approved by the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

When the courtroom is finished, it will be an absolutely perfect room. There will be two tiers of carved frames for portraits. All of the frames available have been filled with portraits and it became necessary to make additional ones, and it was deemed advisable to make the room complete by putting in two full tiers of carved portrait frames on all the available space of the four walls, which finishes the room complete. All of the large frames (11 in number) have been put together, five of which have been completed and the other six partially done. Forty frames of smaller size are provided for in the lower tier, the material of which is out, and the carving of which is about one-third done. It will require about two months' time to fully complete the work of finishing the courtroom.

Special attention has been given to make the carved work interesting, as in the case with the work already done. The carving of the frames has not been duplicated. Each of the new portrait frames are of special design, and so arranged as to produce a harmonious effect.

I most respectfully suggest that the members of the Senate examine the work that has been done to strengthen the interior of the structure and that which is yet to be done, and I am confident that they will decide to have the work continued under the same system which has prevailed for the last few years, and they may be sure of the final result being satisfactory.

I would gladly at any time accompany a committee on a tour of inspection of this great structure, and I take this opportunity to state that I have done everything in my power to reconstruct such portions of the building as had given way, in a manner to make the work permanent, and the present indications are that in every instance the new work has been a success."

THE LEGISLATURE MOVES IN.

The Capitol was first occupied by the Legislature January 7, 1879, the Senate meeting on the second floor, in the room originally intended for the Court of Appeals, the Assembly in the Assembly Chamber. The same evening a grand reception was given by the citizens of Albany, when 8,000 people were present. Gilmore's band, of New York, and Austin's orchestra, of Albany, furnished the music. The supper was served under a canopy in the central court.

The formal occupation took place on the evening of February 12, 1879, when in presence of both houses of the Legislature, the Court of Appeals, the State officers and others, assembled in the Assembly Chamber, prayer was offered by Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, D. D., and addresses were delivered by Lieutenant-Governor William Dorsheimer, Speaker Thomas G. Alvord and Hon. Erastus Brooks. The Senate Chamber was first occupied March 10, 1881. Other parts of the building have been occupied as they have been made ready for the various officers and departments.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

Some writers upon architecture say that the white granite Capitol with its towers reminds them of the famous Tag Mahal in India. Others think it a superb reflection of French architecture. The situation is a most com-

manding one. The Capitol square, which embraces all the land between Eagle street on the east and Capitol place on the west, and between Washington avenue on the north and State street on the south, is 1,084 feet long by 880 feet wide, and contains 784-100 acres. The elevation of Capitol place is 155 feet above the level of the Hudson, and the ground falls off to the eastward 51 feet. In front, State street stretches away toward the river, one of the broadest and handsomest avenues in the country.

The size of the structure impresses the beholder at once. It is 800 feet north and south, by 400 feet east and west, and with the porticoes will cover three acres and seven square feet. The walls are 108 feet high from the water table, and all this is worked out of solid granite brought, most of it, from Hallowell, Maine. There are other buildings which, in the mere matter of area, exceed this one. The Capitol at Washington, for instance, covers a little over three and a half acres, but it is of marble and of sandstone painted white. The new City Hall in Philadelphia covers nearly four and a half acres, but that is also of marble. The government buildings at Ottawa, Canada, are of sandstone. All lack the massive effect which this great pile of granite produces. Its outer wall, at the base, is 16 feet 4 inches thick.

The central court is 187 by 92 feet, extending an open space to the sky, and admitting much needed light and air. Above the six dormer windows that open on the court, and that are above the fourth or gallery story, are sculptured the arms of six families that have become more or less distinguished in the history of the State.

The Stuyvesant arms are on the north side, west. The carving is as follows: Party per fess argent and gules; in upper a hunting hound in pursuit of a hare. In lower a stag

current. Crest, a demi stag issuing from a royal crown. Motto, *Jovi præstat fidere quam homini.*

The Schuyler arms are on the north side, middle. The carving is as follows: Vert a cubit arm habited issuing from the sinister base point holding a falcon proper. Crest, a falcon proper gorged with a fillet, strings reflexed.

The Livingston arms are on the north side, east. The carving is: Quarterly, first and fourth quarter argent three gilli-flowers; second quarter quarterly first and last gules a chevron argent, second and third azure three martlets; third quarter or, a bend argent between six billets. Crest, a demi Hercules with club in dexter band and the sinister strangling a serpent. Motto, *Si je puis.*

The Jay arms are on the south side, west. The carving is: Argent a chevron gules, in chief a demi sun in splendor, between two mullets argent below, in base a rock proper surmounted with a large bird close. Crest, a cross calvary.

The Clinton arms are on the south side, middle, and are carved as follows: Argent six cross crosslets, fitchee, three, two, one, on a chief two mullets, pierced. Crest, a plume of six ostrich feathers on a ducal crown.

The Tompkins arms are on the south side, east. The carving is: Argent on a chevron gules between three birds close, as many cross crosslets. Crest, a unicorn's head armed and maned and gorged with a chaplet laurel.

The carving can best be seen from the upper stories.

The first or ground story, which is nearly on a level with Washington avenue and State street, is a handsome one. Entering either from State street or Washington avenue, the eye rests upon massive granite columns supporting the floors of the rooms above. The long corridors which branch off

from these entrances are beautifully ornamented with stone work. Here, upon this first floor, are situated the offices of the State Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Works, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Superintendent of Prisons, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, the State Board of Charities, the Commission in Lunacy and the Fish Commission. The Assembly stairway, of white Dorchester freestone, is reached from one of the corridors and the Senate stairway, of Corsehill red sandstone, is reached from another. Both of these stairways are of remarkable beauty and of splendid design.

THE SECOND FLOOR.

The second floor of the Capitol is distinguished for the handsome offices in it of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General, the Adjutant-General, the Statutory Revision Commission, and the State Board of Health. Added to these, facing the great central court of the building, are well-lighted committee rooms of the Senate and the Assembly. The Executive Chambers, or the Governor's rooms, are in the southeast corner on the second or entrance floor. On the way to this portion of the Capitol one is struck by two very important differences in construction between the southern corridors and the corresponding passages on the north side of the building. These differences consist in the use of colored marbles here for wainscoting, and in the admission of light by windows rising from the top of the wainscot above the level of the eye, and surrounding the doors leading into the various committee rooms that receive direct light. The effect of the wainscot is of great richness and variety, and it also seems substantial and enduring. The richness and variety of color is truly won-

derful, and it contains in low tones more combinations than the most elaborate palettes of a painter could reach in a lifetime. The most prominent tints are shades and hues of red, and these are relieved by numberless colder tones, grays and browns predominating. The marble has been selected with a harmonious scale of color, and is put together in simple slabs, the joining edges of which are beveled perpendicularly and are held in place by a slightly convex string molding and a cap of brown stone, which, where they abut upon the doors, are daintily carved into terminal bosses, while the whole rests upon a molded base of brown stone. This wainscot is more pleasing than any combination of tiles could be, but its effect would be entirely thrown away were it not for the means adopted for lighting the corridors through the windows mentioned above. Commissioner Perry, during his term of office, also put plate glass in all the doors opening upon this corridor, so as to give it far more light than it originally possessed.

The main room used by the Governors of the State is at the southeastern corner of the building. It is a room of admirable proportions; 60 feet long by 40 feet in width. The walls are wainscoted to a height of 15 or 16 feet with mahogany, arranged in square panels surmounted with a band of carving and a carved molding above. The space between this and the ceiling of mahogany is covered with hangings of Spanish leather, which harmonize, in its soft tones of golden brown and red and olive, with the mahogany. On one side of the room is an enormous fireplace having a shelf and several emblematic panels of elaborate carving above it. The ceiling is composed of beams, which divide the space into panels, having rails perforated in the form of a *quatrefoil* sur-

rounding the panel. There are convenient arrangements to connect with the offices of the executive attendants and the billroom by small doors in the paneling, and altogether the room is well adapted to the reception of persons having business to transact with the Governor and his assistants. Upon the walls of this Executive Chamber hang portraits of Governor George Clinton, Governor William H. Seward, General LaFayette, General George Washington, Governor Hamilton Fish, Governor William C. Buck, Governor Edwin D. Morgan and Governor Roswell P. Flower.

The rooms of the Secretary of State, in the northeastern corner of the building are also handsome. There one finds portraits of former holders of the office of Secretary of State. Among these portraits are those of Chauncey M. Depew, Hilton G. Scribner, Azariah C. Flagg, John A. Dix, Joseph B. Carr, Diedrick Willers and Frederick Cook. The offices of the State Comptroller are in the northwestern angle of the building, where they communicate by a private stairway with the State Treasurer's office upon the floor beneath. In the Comptroller's office are numerous portraits of the Comptrollers of the State. Among them are portraits of William L. Marcy, William A. Allen, Lucius Robinson, Frederick P. Olcott, Ira Davenport, and Frank Campbell. The Attorney-General's room, at the southwestern corner of the building, is "a symphony in red." It is a beautifully proportioned room of a red color. There one finds portraits of former Attorney-Generals, among them Charles F. Tabor, General John Cochrane, and Denis O'Brien.

The third floor is where the visitor finds the halls of the Legislature—the Senate Chamber and the Assembly Chamber. There is a beautiful corridor running along the court, between it and the Senate Chamber. It is lined

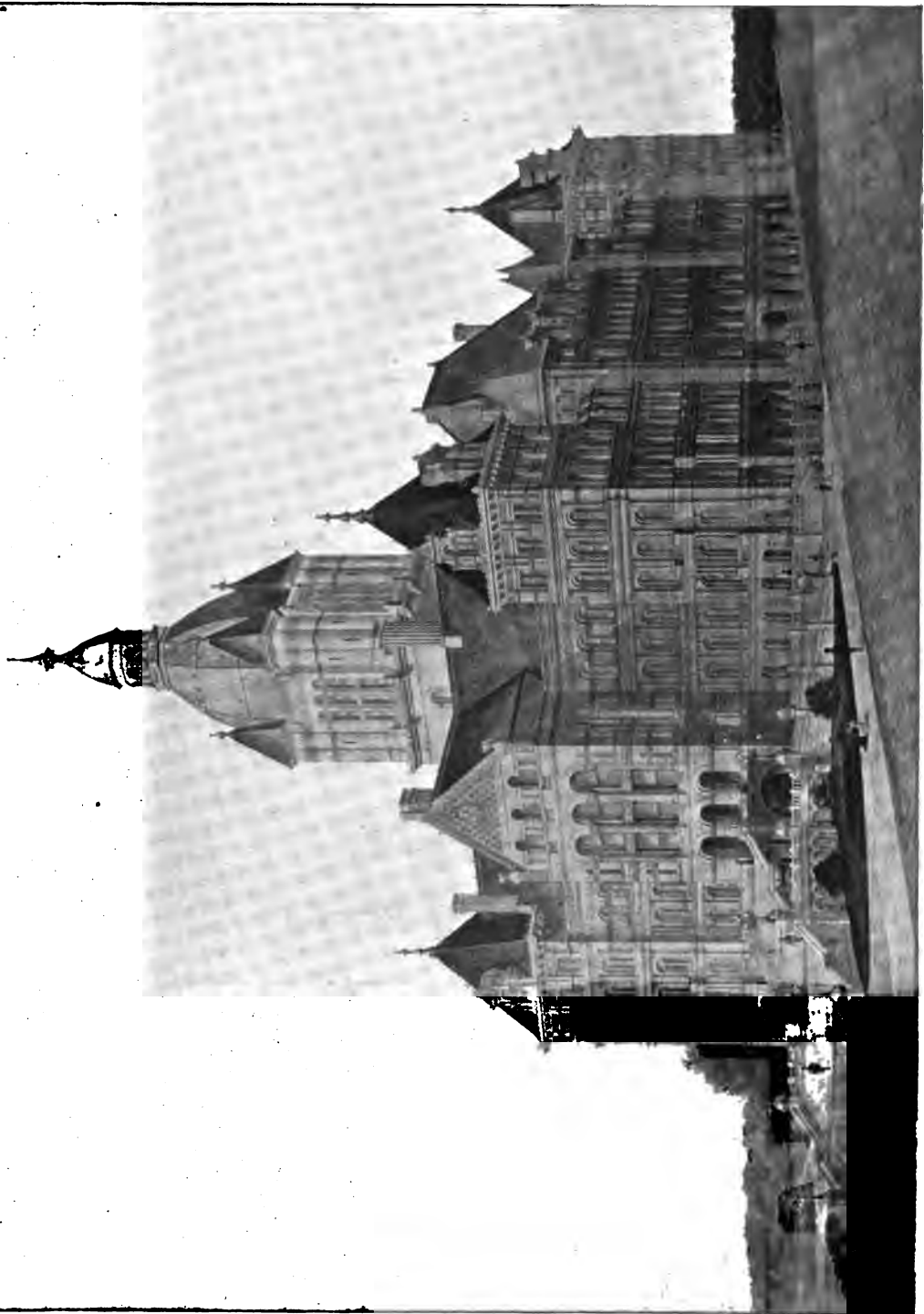
and vaulted with gray sandstone, and has a row of sandstone columns in its center, above which there is a double-arched vault extending to either wall. Upon this spacious corridor open the main doors leading to the Senate Chamber.

The Senate Chamber had for its architect the leading American architect of the time, H. H. Richardson, of Boston. The space in which he had to work was 60 feet in breadth, nearly 100 in length, and about 50 in height. He has reduced the plan of the room to a nearly square form, cutting off from either end of it the lobbies, above which are placed the galleries, opening on the chamber proper. These lobbies, opening from the corridors, are simple in treatment, yet by a slight similarity in detail they, in a measure, prepare the eye for the Senate Chamber itself. They are wainscoted with light marble, arranged panelwise in slabs and rails, and are ceiled with quartered oak. From the west lobby opens the Lieutenant-Governor's room, comfortably fitted up with a carved and polished mahogany wainscot and fireplace, and an oak ceiling supported on corbels of marble. By the arrangement of the galleries over the lobbies, the actual floor space of the Senate Chamber proper is reduced to about 60 feet by 55.

Entering on this floor by the main doorway from the vaulted corridor above described, one first sees the south wall, from which the chamber is lighted by three large openings rising from a level with the floor and six lesser openings near the ceiling. Two of the large windows are filled with disks of stained glass, which shade from browns and rubies near the floor through olives and golden hues to the semi-circular tops, which are filled with varied iridescent and opalescent tints. The central window is obscured by the reredos behind the president's

desk, which rises to the spring of the window arches, but does not cover the semi-circular window-head, which, like the others, is filled with many-hued opalescent glass. The stained glass has been used not only to add brilliancy of color, but to avoid the glare of light that has proved so objectionable in some of the other rooms. These windows are arched, and the stone moldings above and below them are carved with intricate and delicate patterns of interwoven, lace-like forms, and a carved band of stone divides the lower part of each window from the semi-circular upper light. The capitals of the angle columns are more heavily cut into conventional forms, taken from oak leaves and other foliage. The wall space between the windows, as far up as the spring of the arches, is of Knoxville (Tenn.) marble, a reddish gray stone, not highly polished, though having a smooth finish.

Above the three arches of the lower windows for about 12 feet (perpendicularly) the wall is paneled with Mexican onyx. These panels are cut into slabs three feet square and are separated, or rather framed, by slightly convex rails of Sienna (Italy) marble, the mottled reds, yellows and browns of which contrast with the tints of the onyx. For additional support the slabs are backed up with slabs of ordinary marble. The variety of color displayed in the onyx is very remarkable, the prevailing tints being mottled and semi-translucent whites, cream colors, sea water, olive and ivory. These tints are broken and waved by lines, striæ and splashes of raw Sienna coloring, rosy brown, and numberless shades of other neutral browns, some inclining toward red and some toward green, and even blue, while the surface everywhere varies in play of light and shade of semi-opacity and translucence. The various slabs, no two of which are alike, are arranged with a



THE CAPITOL.



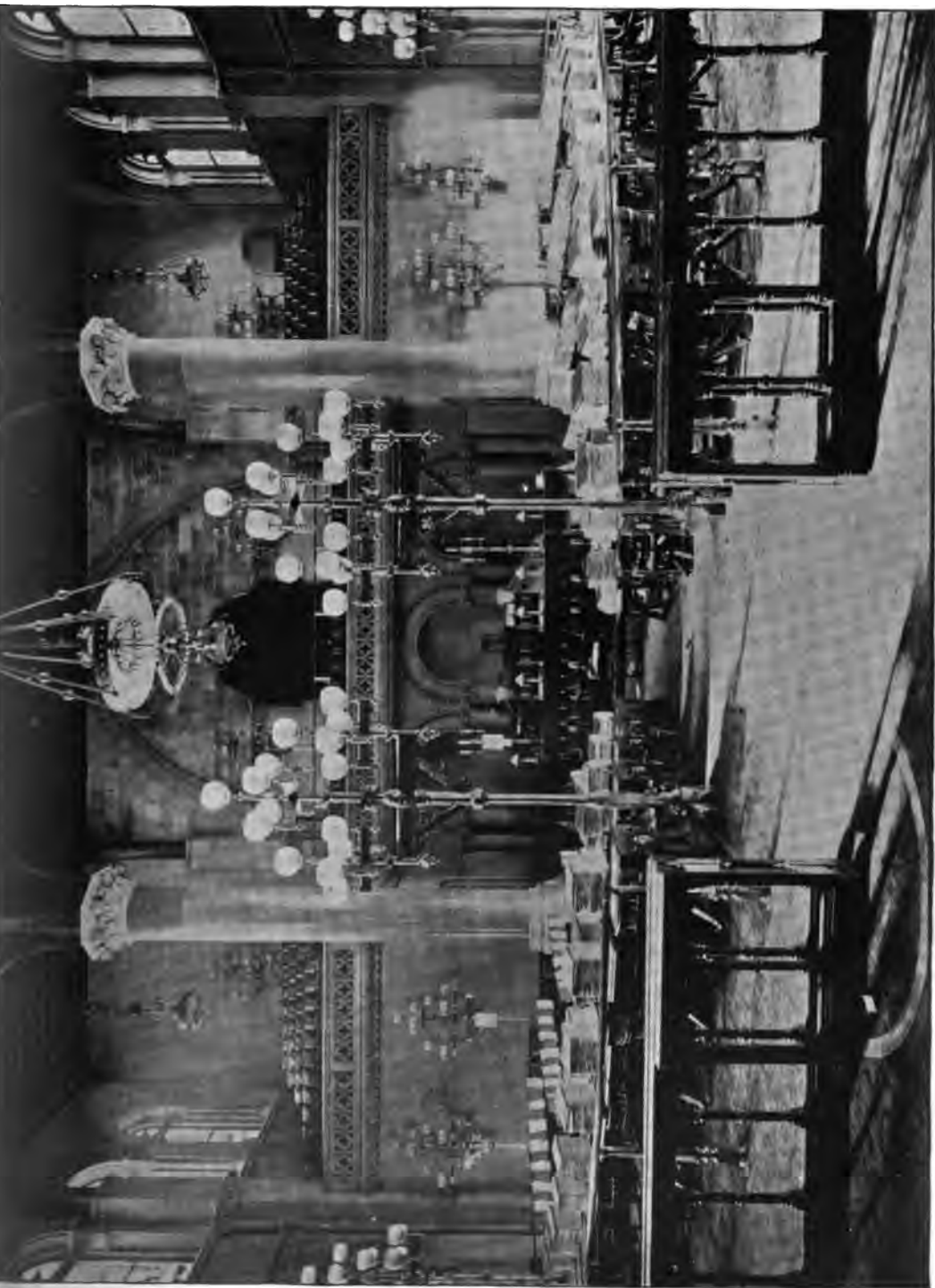
A. C. Perry



EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.



SENATE CHAMBER.



ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.



COURT OF APPEALS.

STATE
LIBRARY

MAIN
ROOM



SENATE
LIBRARY

STATE LIBRARY
LAW
DEPARTMENT



ASSEMBLY
DARLOR



ATTY. GENERAL'S
OFFICE.



WAYS
& MEANS
COMMITTEE ROOM.



STATE ST.
STAIR CASE.



3RD
FLOOR.
SENATE CORRIDOR.



SENATE GALLERY.
CORRIDOR.



1ST FLOOR
LOOKING
NORTH.
GREAT WESTERN
STAIR
CASE.

ELLIPTIC ARCH
LOOKING EAST.

1ST FLOOR
LOOKING NORTH.

3RD FLOOR, CORNER OF CORRIDOR.



WASHINGTON
CAP.



3RD
FLOOR CORBLE,
GRAND WESTERN
STAIR CASE.

2ND FLOOR,
JACKSON CAP.





1ST FLOOR.
LOOKING UNDER
GRAND WESTERN STAIR CASE.



— VIEWS OF —
GRAND WESTERN STAIR CASE.
LOOKING SOUTH. — 1ST FLOOR.



3RDFLOOR
CAP ON
LIBRARY COURSE

3RDFLOOR EAGLE
CAP.



3RDFLOOR
GRAND WESTERN
STAIR
CASE

3RDFLOOR
CAP ON
STAIRWAY.





3RD FLOOR
LIBRARY CORNER.



CAP.
GRAND WEST
STAIR CASE.



CORRIDOR GRAND WEST STAIR CASE



CAP.
3RD FLOOR.



WAYS & MEANS
COMMITTEE
ROOM.

STATE
TREASURERS
OFFICE.

STATE
TREASURERS
OFFICE.

MANTELS.

REGENTS OFFICE.

LUNACY COMMISSION.



CORBELS THE AMERICAN INDIAN
NORTH TERRACE
EASTERN APPROACH



LITERATURE



ART

CORBELS
SOUTH TERRACE
EASTERN APPROACH



INDUSTRIAL ARTS



LIBERTY



THE MECHANIC



THE GRANGER



SOUTH TERRACE
EASTERN
APPROACH



CORBELS
REPRESENTING
FOLIAGE

CORBELS



EASTERN APPROACH



REPRESENTING EMANCIPATION



SOUTH SIDE EASTERN APPROACH



CORBELS

SOUTH SIDE OF THE EAGLE
WESTERN APPROACH



FOLIAGE
NORTH TERRACE
EASTERN APPROACH



NORTH TERRACE
EASTERN APPROACH FOLIAGE

Western Staircase



CEILING OF THIRD STORY CORRIDOR



ARCHWAY LOOKING EAST FROM SECOND STORY



SECOND TO THIRD STORY

WESTERN
STAIRCASE



CARVED CAP
FOURTH STORY



WESTERN
STAIR-CASE





WESTERN
STAIR CASE







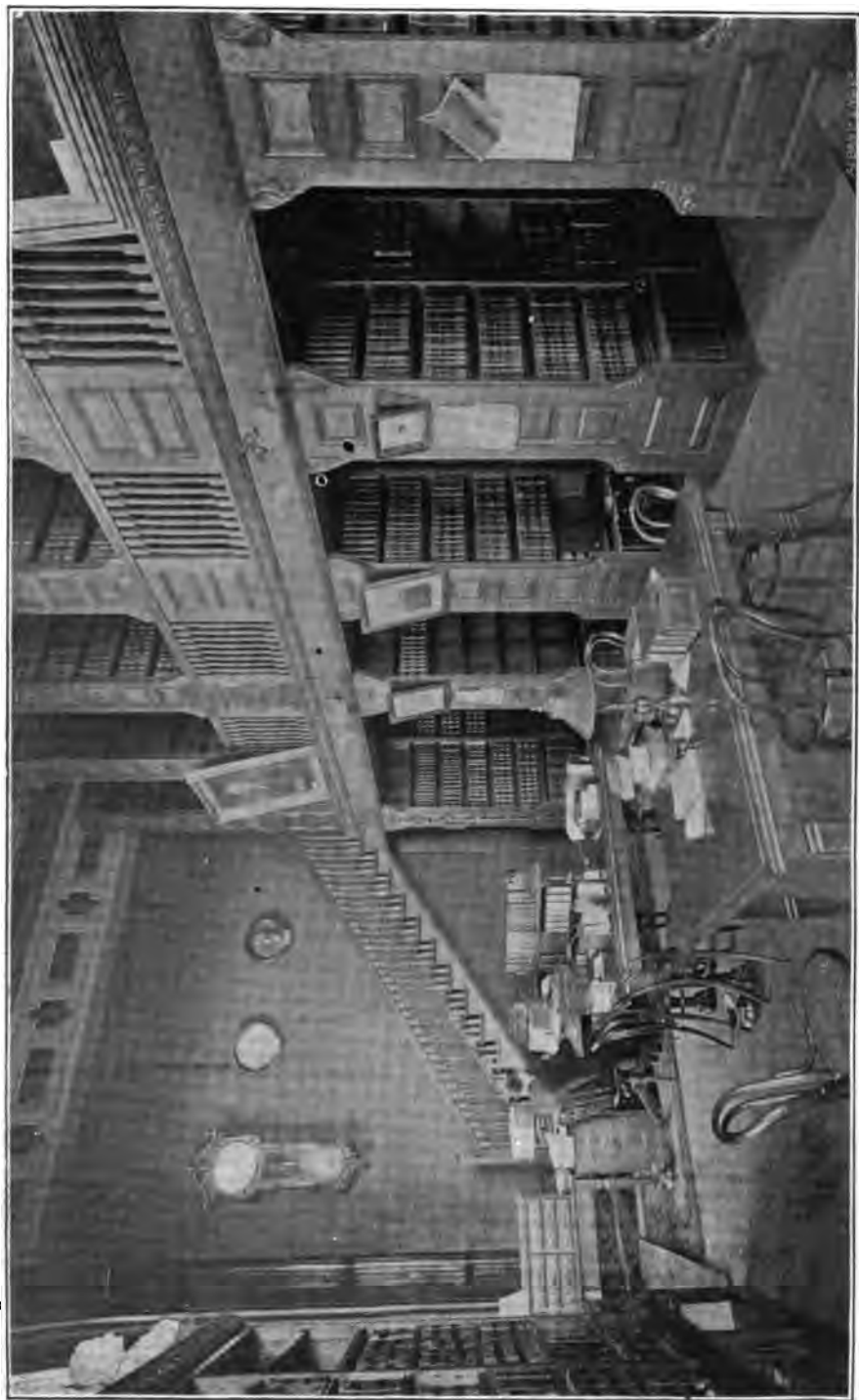
State Library — Director's Office, Looking North



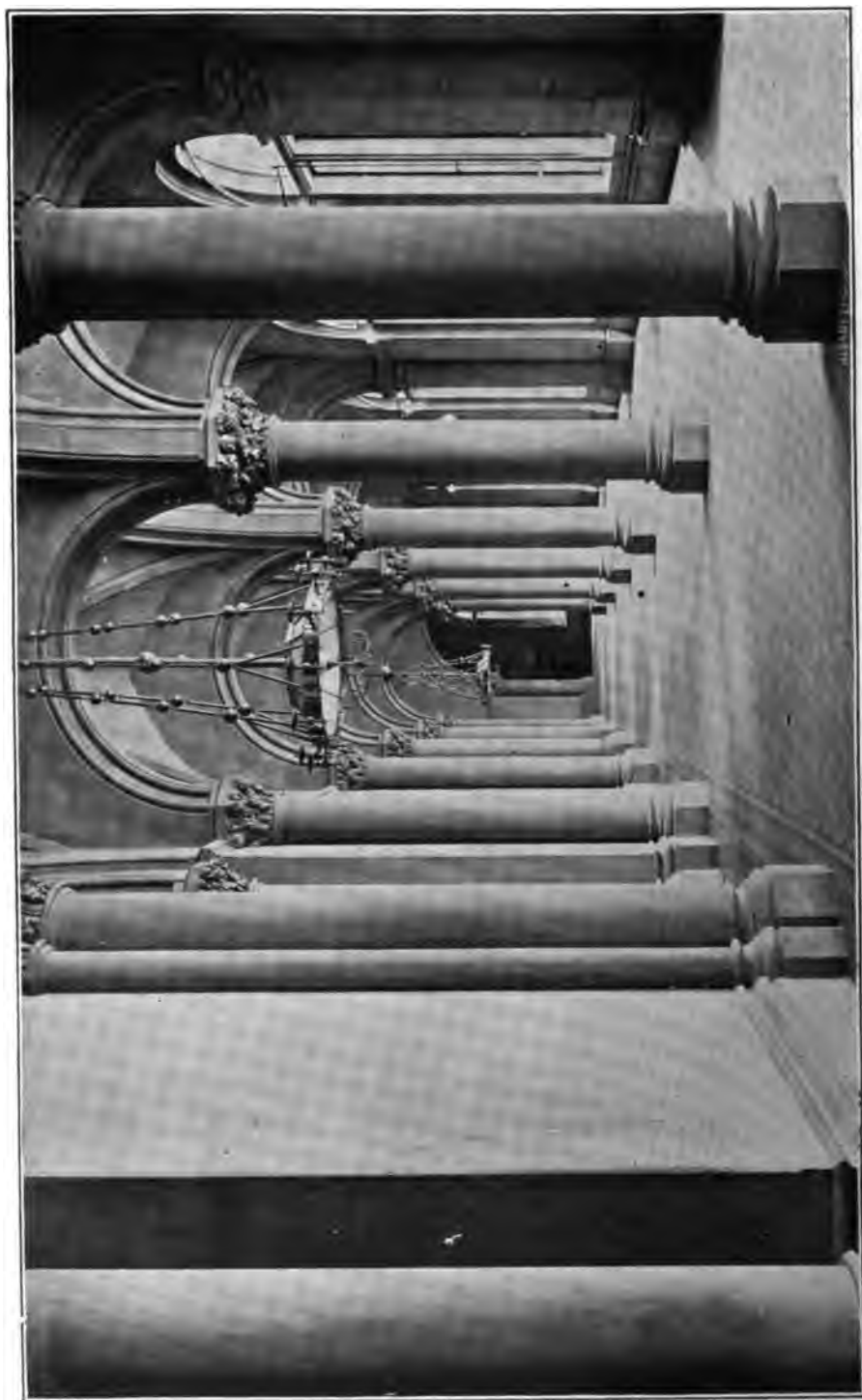
University of the State of New York—Examination Record Room.



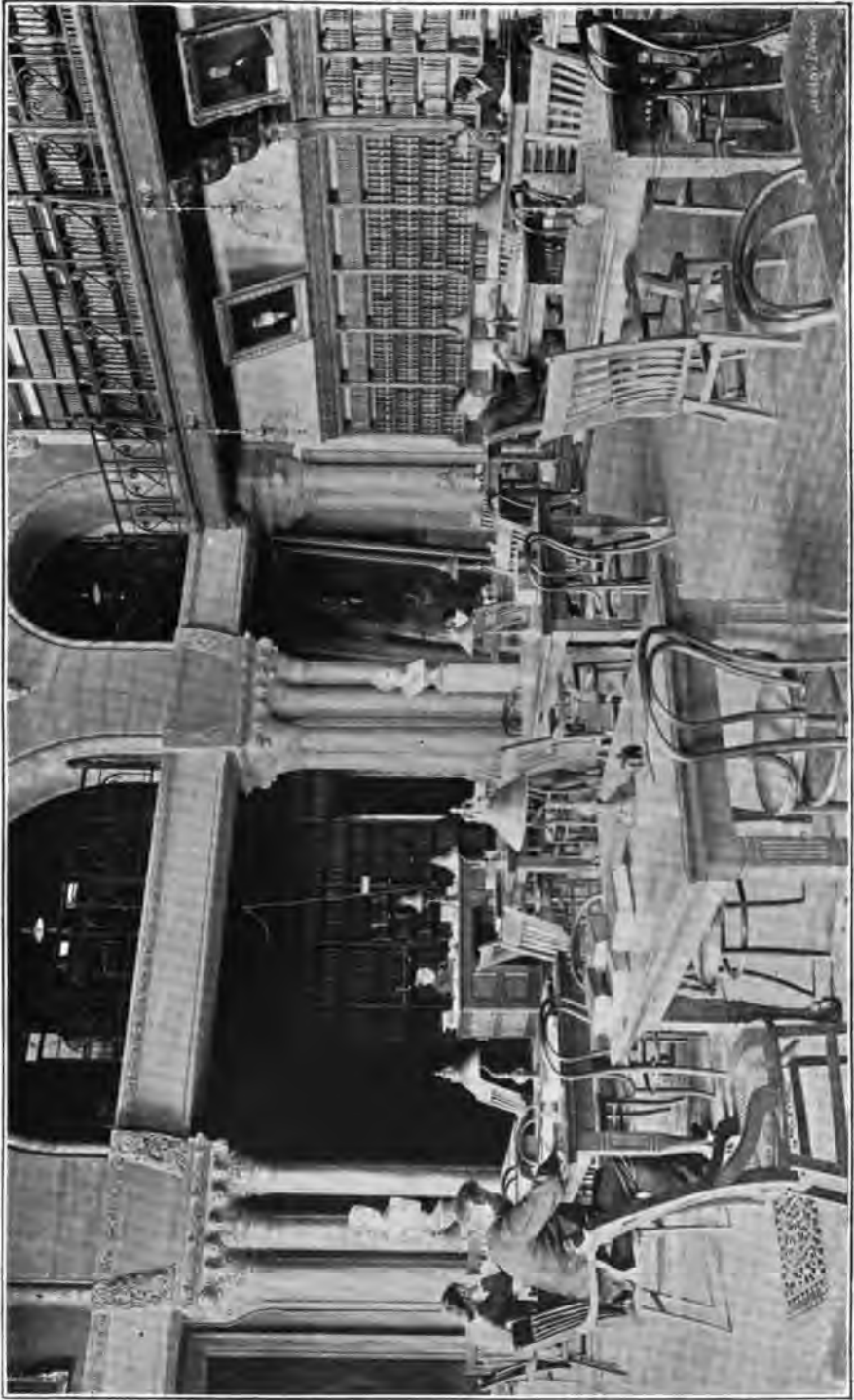
State Library - First Law Reading Room, Looking South - Foreign Reports.



State Library—Third Law Reading Room, Looking East—New York Law.



State Library — Corridor Leading to State Library.



State Library — Central Reference Room, Looking North-east.



State Library — South Iron Stack — Office of Public Libraries Inspector.

certain idea of contrast, but never formally nor with regularity of counterchange. They are laid haphazard with a motive. The dividing rails of Sienna marble are of colors that harmonize admirably with those of the onyx, being principally yellows of a soft golden character and reddish brown mottled, the intensity of which is varied in every piece, and sometimes approaches so nearly the color of an adjacent slab of onyx as to melt into it. Both panels and rails are highly polished. Above this paneling is a string course of simply carved marble, and above this is the upper tier of windows, six in number. The shape and treatment are similar to those of the lower windows. The wall space above these windows is filled in with lead, heavily gilt, constituting a sort of frieze. The ornament of this is a carefully studied design of arabesque or floral pattern, beaten out or embossed by means of hammers, stamps and dies of various sizes and shapes, thus affording a varied play of light and shade on the gilt surface. This field of gold, being absolutely neutral, adapts itself to the color of the surrounding objects, and in the elevation and depression of its beaten and stamped surface supplies the complimentary colors necessary to complete the color harmony of the whole chamber. Above the broad frieze of beaten gold and terminating the wall are the massive carved beams of oak, more than four feet in depth, which constitute the framework of the ceiling. These great beams are supported on stone corbels sunk into the walls and projecting under the beams. The corbels are carved into bold and vigorous forms derived from foliage and flowers. The main beams divide the ceiling into long, narrow, rectangular spaces running from east and west, and these spaces are divided into lesser rectangular spaces running

north and south, which are again divided in half by smaller beams and form squares, which are still further divided by rails into four square panels each. It is the intention of the architect to treat these groups of four panels with color, so that every group of four shall count as a whole. This treatment of the ceiling was adopted for two reasons, which are, that such a large room needed a ceiling composed of enormous masses of material in order that it might be in scale with the rest of the work in the room, and in order that the sound waves which ascend from the speakers might be broken and lost among the beams instead of being reverberated and reflected in the form of an echo to annoy auditors. The eye is easily carried to the western wall by the upper portion of wall space, which is decorated by the best frieze of gold. On this side again is the lower wall space of Knoxville marble. It appears, however, in greater mass than on the south side of the room, being only broken by the two doors of the lobby. Disposed in large blocks and uncarved, this marble presents an appearance of solidity and strength very necessary to a room of great size, and affords a powerful understructure for the support of the heavy columns and arches above. Although this surface is much hidden by the high-backed settees that line almost the entire wall of the room, enough shows through to give an impression of solidity and strength of construction. Above this lower wall of marble are three great arched spaces, occupying nearly the whole width of the wall and disclosing the galleries. These arches are supported by four massive columns of a dark, red-brown granite, with capitals of whitish marble, elaborately carved. The arches themselves are of the yellow Sienna marble, with both inner and outer moldings carved. Between

the columns the galleries bow out slightly, giving the effect of balconies, and are protected by a balustrade composed of columnar balusters of Sienna marble and rails of gray marble, the projections of the galleries being supported by long, flat corbels of gray stone, elaborately carved. The wall is thus divided into three spaces—the marble foundation wall, the arched space giving on the galleries, and the space for the gold frieze. The frieze space again carries the eye to the north wall, where it is shown in its greatest mass. Appearing on the south wall in a small strip above the arches of the upper tier of windows, and in rather greater mass on the west wall, it shows itself here in a broad, unbroken surface equal to more than one-third of the whole wall surface. The value of this arrangement will be seen at a glance, for the gold surface, catching the light of the upper windows directly opposite, reflects it over the room.

Half way between the east and west walls is the main entrance of the corridor, and on either side of the main entrance are two great open fireplaces jutting out into the room. The doorway and fireplaces are constructed of marble, as is the space between them. The openings of the fireplaces are about six feet in height and something more in breadth. The cheerful effect of these, when filled with blazing logs, the flames of which are reflected on the polished onyx and marble from all sides of the room, may well be imagined. Above the fire openings are to be carved legends or symbolical devices. Above these are the broad faces of the chimney breasts, which are to be cut in bas-relief with representations of historical or legendary scenes, emblematical of, or illustrating the legislative character of the room. The chimney pieces are finished with and surmounted by hoods slanting back to

the wall at a steep angle and ornamented with crockets and carved bands. The whole chimney pieces are about half as high as the room, reaching to the string course below the gold frieze. Above the doorway and wall space of Knoxville marble one sees the wall space up to the frieze covered with the Mexican onyx panel, and like the frieze, in greater extent of surface than elsewhere. So placed, these two great fields of onyx and gold catch the broad southern light and afford a great diversity in the play of color, and offer the necessary repose to the eye after looking at surfaces broken by the arches of the windows on the south, east and west walls. Above the onyx and inclosed within the frieze is a long rectangular space, which may be filled in with mural painting of some allegorical subject fitted to the place.

THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

The Assembly Chamber was designed by Leopold Eidlitz, and as it appeared when finished according to his grand conception, it was a magnificent room. It looked like a church built of sandstone with its arches supported by four gigantic pillars of Tennessee marble. But unfortunately for Mr. Eidlitz his stone ceiling proved unstable and had to be removed. For the stone ceiling there was substituted one of oak and papier maché, and thus the beauty of its design has been greatly marred. The Assembly Chamber is 84 by 140 feet, including the galleries, although the chamber proper is but 84 by 55 feet. Four great pillars, four feet in diameter, once sustained the largest groined arch in the world, the keystone being 56 feet from the floor. But this stone ceiling has been removed, the ceiling of oak is 20 feet nearer the floor, and while the room yet has much beauty, much of its former impressiveness has been lost.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Nine spacious rooms were assigned by the Capitol Commission to the Court of Appeals, six in the third story, and three on the fourth floor; the two stories at this point being connected by an ornamented iron staircase. The courtroom is in the southeast corner, over the Executive Chamber, and is 85 by 58 feet and 25 feet high. It is finished in quartered red oak, timbered ceiling of the same material, with carved beams and deep recessed panels. The five window openings are finished with Knoxville marble, the arches resting upon carved trusses and columns recessed into the angles formed by the jambs and outer belting, terminating in ornamental trusses. A deep carved wood string in line with the trusses, and the carved capitals of the marble columns divide the oak paneling on the walls into two parts. The framework of the upper section is filled in with large plain panels, and the intention is to decorate, by gilding, the rails. The panels are designed to be painted in varied designs to harmonize with the wood carving. The lower section below the window arches stands upon a molded base and is filled in with double raised panels and subdivided longitudinally by carved string courses, containing between them a section of vertical fluted work in which are fixed at intervals in carved frames the portraits of the judges, many of which hung in the Court of Appeals room of the old Capitol.

A portrait of John Jay, the first Chancellor, or head of the Court of Appeals, occupies the center space above the judges' bench. Upon either side are portraits of the late Chief Judges Chas. J. Folger and Sanford E. Church, the first Chief Judges of the present court. There are also portraits on the walls of Samuel Nelson, Martin Grover, Rufus Peckham, Samuel Hand, Samuel Spencer and other eminent judges.

On the west side of the room is a recessed fireplace of large dimensions, over which is displayed the arms of the State carved in the oaken panels of the mantel over the recess. The recess of the fireplace is lined with Sienna marble and has a bench on either side of the fireplace of the same material. The lintel over the fireplace is also Sienna marble, richly carved and extending across the whole recess. Resting on the lintel is a large panel composed of several choice specimens of Mexican onyx skillfully arranged.

The judges' bench has been carefully designed in style and form to suit the requirements and wishes of that honorable body. The front is divided into panels set in framework; the panels are exquisitely carved in varied designs and separated by ornamental balusters, the whole resting on a molded base. Carved in the center panel are the arms of the State. Three is a medallion convex of carved grotesque heads located along the projecting top. Perhaps no room in the building is better adapted to its purpose than this. Four other rooms adjacent form a continuous suite extending north from the courtroom along the eastern front. A room for lawyers in attendance on the Court of Appeals is opposite the courtroom on the west side. In the corridor leading to the Court of Appeals are fine portraits of William M. Evarts and the late David Dudley Field.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

One of the most magnificent rooms upon the third floor is the State Library. It extends completely across the western wing of the Capitol. In a central hall, which has a high ceiling beautifully painted with flying cupids with garlands, are chairs and tables for readers. Here is the central administration of the library, where reference books and other books can

be obtained from the librarians. The State Library has 167,000 volumes. Part of these are law books. The law library occupies the northern wing of the State Library, while the south wing is used for the books of general literature. The oak book shelves and steps, and mezzanine floors in all of the library are of great beauty.

THE WESTERN STAIRCASE.

The western staircase is one of the most beautiful staircases in the world. It occupies the center of the western wing of the Capitol and consists of an immense double stairway of red Corsehill sandstone. The carvings upon this stairway are of great beauty. In a report to the Legislature of 1896, Isaac G. Perry, Capitol Commissioner, spoke in the following interesting manner about this western staircase:

"The work of erecting the structure was commenced March 22, 1884, and continued at intervals when appropriations were available, the actual time expended on same being five and one-half years. The structure occupies a space 76 feet 10½ inches north, and south by 69 feet 10½ inches east and west. The height from the tile floor in the first story to the top of the cornice is 105 feet, and from thence to the summit of the glazed dome is 14 feet, making a total of 119 feet.

The east and west main corridors of the western section of the building extend along past the great staircase in the first, second, third and fourth stories, except on the west side of the second story, where the entrance lobby is located, and which connects with all four of the corridors, which are embellished with columns and pilasters with carved caps and string courses. The effect produced in viewing the stairs from the great lobby in the second story is most imposing. The cross sections of corridors opposite the staircase in the various stories are empha-

sized by piers and arches on the north and south limits, and all walls within these sections have been made to harmonize with other portions of the structure.

"The plan consists of broad central runs of steps starting in the corridors and extending through the center openings between the cylindrical piers, flanked with columns in the east and west corridors in the first story, in the east corridor and west lobby in the second story, and in the east and west corridors in the third story. These center runs curve outwardly from the center line of the steps, increasing the length of the lower steps, which are also constructed on convex curves, and extend up a little more than one-third of the height of each story and land on central platforms. These platforms are flanked by short runs of stairs on two sides at right angles to the central runs, which extend to and land on platforms reaching to the walls, from which are four runs of steps, two on each side along the walls next to the south and north corridors, thereby making four landings, two in each corridor of the second, third and fourth stories. By this plan the construction of the staircase is such as to form four liberal sized wells, to which light is admitted through the glazed dome and also through the windows in the side walls

"The central portion of the stairs are supported on eight bearings, resting upon molded granite bases, and extending up from the foundations at the angles of all the platforms through three full stories and part way up from the third to the fourth story. The whole inner area of the fourth story above the pedestals from the platforms at the junction of the runs of steps is open, leaving the whole space within the outer colonnades free up to the glazed dome, which spans the whole area, admitting a flood of light down

through the staircase. The framework of the dome will be constructed of iron ribs, glazed with clear white plain enameled glass, and the electric lights will be arranged between the dome and the glazed roof, by which means a great flood of artificial light from the obscured lamps will be admitted to and thoroughly light the upper portion of the stairs and the surrounding corridors of the fourth story.

"From the tops of the platforms are pedestals extending up above the same to the height required to receive the balustrades in the first, second and third stories, and reaching up above the platforms between the third and fourth stories, the height required to receive the balustrades and statues to four of the pedestals and the curved caps to the other four.

"Clustered columns with molded bases rest upon the pedestals, except in the upper story, and are embellished with carved caps, by which mode of construction eight ornamental architectural supports are formed, thereby making continuous vertical piers at the eight points where strength is required, and by this means of construction the inner portions of the structure are permanently supported. There are also eight pilasters and piers attached to the north, south, east and west walls in each story, on which rest the upper springs of the graceful elliptical arches carrying the upper runs of steps which land in the corridors of the first, second, third and fourth stories, and together with the lower stages of arches, the various runs of steps are supported. These arches divide the elliptical groined ceilings, and also the groined ceilings under all platforms into forms of parallelograms.

"Very careful attention has been given to the form and decoration of the balustrade in the six openings of the third story. The balusters stand on ledges which project into the stair-

case, forming bays, from which a full view of this great work is obtained. The ledges on which the balustrades rest bear spirited carving. On the center ledge on the north side is an excellent carved head of Columbus in relief, and the three caravels in which he and his company made their first voyage. Upon the western ledge is carved the Viking ship, and on the east ledge a modern steamship is represented, the two latter in bas-relief. The sculptured work is cut on a plain surface surrounded by rich foliage. The rails of the three openings and the steps of the same on each side are richly carved, the foliage lapping around the columns, the whole producing a very rich and interesting effect.

"On the south and corresponding ledge of the center opening is carved the head and bust of a typical American girl, the arms of which are concealed by the foliage, and projecting through the same, and in sight are the hands. On the west ledge is a ploughing scene, and on the east ledge a log schoolhouse set in a clearing, the scene representing a forest of timber, and children on their way to school. The ploughing scene and the schoolhouse are in bas-relief, each surrounded by rich foliage.

"The entrance to the State Library is from the western corridor of the same floor. A broad string course situated just below the springs of the arches of the doorway and the recesses extends the whole length of the west wall, and returns across the north and south end walls, extending to and including the caps of the columns at the junctions of the north and south corridors. This string course together with the caps to the columns and pilasters have been completed. Much care was given to the designs, producing a variety of detail and form to such an extent as to make it an attractive and very interesting work. On the tran-

som over the entrance to the State Library is the carved representation of the head and neck of Minerva, with a wreath of oak leaves falling down on either side of the same, the whole set in well designed and carefully executed foliage. On the lower section of the transom are the words 'State Library,' with carving representing palm leaves, springing out from behind the caps of the columns on either side, which meet the lettering in a well-executed representation of an ivy entwined around the letters. The doorway is flanked with coupled columns, the caps of which are exquisitely carved, as is also the case of the caps of the single columns on either side of the two recesses, and the four coupled and two single pilasters standing upon pedestals opposite and corresponding to the ones supporting the clustered columns of the staircase, and the first stage of pilasters extend up to the under side of the polished granite lintels with carved stops at the openings and recesses. A carved head representing Homer is recessed between the carved capitals of the pilasters on the north side of the doorway, and that of Shakespeare between the carved capitals of the pilasters on the south side of the doorway. Resting upon the granite lintels is a second stage of pilasters, standing directly over the ones in the first stage, and extending up from the same to the underside of the carved corbels, that support the granite beams which carry the ceilings of the fourth story. Cupids are represented in the spaces between the pilasters and columns at either side of the Library doorway, and at other points in the string course. Heads representing old men and cupids, are introduced at intervals in the string course, set in twining foliage.

"The opposite and eastern corridor wall is embellished with columns with

carved capitals in the angles formed by the window openings, and the walls which are embellished with pilasters standing on pedestals and granite lintels, the same as described above for the western corridor.

"On the east side of the first story are carved corbels under the arches supporting the center runs of the steps representing 'Justice' on one; and 'Liberty' on the other. On the west side the corbels are carved, representing the lamp and open book on one, and the cross on the other. The emblems are surrounded by richly carved foliage.

"The corbels supporting the third-story arches which carry the center runs of steps on the east, bear the words 'Excelsior' on one and 'E. Pluribus Unum' on the other, and on the west side is a quotation from the Declaration of Independence, the letters carved on a smooth surface surrounded by natural foliage, and near the carved head of Thomas Jefferson, which is carved between the caps of columns on the pier just below. The corresponding corbel supporting the opposite arch represents a shield bearing the stars and stripes, and surrounded by carving representing laurel, etc., and near the carved head of George Washington, which is carved between the caps of the columns on the pier just below.

"The cylindrical piers, on each side of the center section of steps to the second story, are flanked with four columns, the shafts of which are round, placed so that the columns form parallelograms on the piers. Between the capitals of the piers, which consist of a variety of flowing foliage, are historical heads. On the inside of the right-hand pier looking from the western lobby is the carved head of General George Washington, and on the opposite pier, facing Washington,

that of Thomas Jefferson, and on the side facing the lobby are the heads of General Scott, and General Zachary Taylor. Flanking these last-named heads are those of General Wool and General Thomas. On the inside of the piers in view when descending the steps, is the head of J. Fennimore Cooper, with smaller heads surrounding it, representing the subjects of many of his writings, and Americus Vesputius.

"On the opposite piers of the east corridor, between the capitals of the piers, which consist of a variety of flowing foliage, are also historical heads. On the inside of the right-hand pier looking across the steps is the carved head of General Schuyler, and on the opposite pier that of General Jackson, and facing the corridor the heads of Benjamin Franklin and DeWitt Clinton, and flanking the same on the right and left are the heads of Henry Hudson and Champlain. On the inside of the piers, as viewed when descending the steps are the heads of John Jay and Silas Wright. The abacus of the carved capitals return around the same, and are recessed and rest upon the carved heads. The piers are embellished below the necks of the carved work with flowing foliage, all making a very rich setting for the sixteen carved heads on the four piers that have been completed. Several competent judges have made favorable mention of the heads, and it is hoped and believed that they are creditable to the memory of the various distinguished people they represent.

"A portion of the models have been prepared for the capitals of the clustered columns of the third story, consisting of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, Alexander Hamilton, George William Curtis, the scientist Joseph Henry, and Robert Fulton. These models are on exhibition at the Capitol, and so

far as they have been examined by competent judges, are considered good representations of the distinguished subjects.

"The material employed in the construction of the staircase is mainly of Corsehill freestone, which is of a soft light-red color, and was selected on account of its uniform close texture and solidity, together with its suitability for carving, and being of a color best adapted for the greater portion of the work. Tests show that it is capable of carrying 7,000 pounds to the square inch.

"The steps are of Medina freestone, from quarries near Albion, Orleans county, reddish brown in color and of very close texture, and regarded as one of the best-known materials for steps from the fact that it will resist wear almost equal to granite, and possesses just grit enough to prevent it from becoming slippery. The color of the steps form a pleasant contrast with the stone of the main structure, producing harmony of color. The lintels in the second story, heretofore referred to, are of 'Bay of Fundy' polished red granite. The lintels in the third and fourth stories, and the granite beams that support the paneled-stone ceilings in the corridors of the third story are of what is known as 'Stony Creek' granite, from quarries near New Haven, Conn., of a deep reddish brown and somewhat ununiform in its color, and produces when polished (as is the case of the lintels and beams of the staircase) varied shades, and the charming contrast with the Indiana limestone, which is of a light-drab color, resting upon the beams, and together with the walls and corbels on which the beams rest, producing a charming harmony. The molded bases on which all the supports of the stairs and stonework of the corridors rest in the first story are of 'Fox Island' granite from quarries near Hallowell, Me."

THE EASTERN APPROACH.

The eastern approach to the Capitol is the chief one. It looks down State street; and the visitor approaching the Capitol from the lower part of State street can not fail to admire this grand entrance to the State's Capitol. William Henry Russell, the famous *London Times* correspondent, declared the Capitol to be the finest building in America. Since the eastern approach was designed by Capitol Commissioner Perry, and carried to completion under his care, this declaration of Mr. Russell has been eminently true. Mr. Perry, in his annual report to the Legislature in 1895, thus described this grand eastern approach:

"The eastern and principal approach to the Capitol provides for an entrance-way to both the first and second stories, through an arcade in the first story and through a portico over the arcade in the second story. The foundation was laid in 1891, since which time the work has been steadily progressed each year when money was available for that purpose.

"The plans of the structure are on a liberal scale, and the eastern approach extends out from the building a distance of 166 feet 7 inches, and connects with the central and projecting section of the eastern façade. The first section is 111 feet broad, measuring to the outside of the pedestals. The strings and steps curve outward at the lower ends and terminate in richly embellished pedestals, on which is designed to be placed statuary bearing electric lights.

"The first run of 16 steps are 100 feet 7 inches broad and are constructed on convex curves, the radius of each step being increased from the lower to the upper step, and land on a broad curved platform, at which point there is a great corbel supporting pedestals at the ends of the platform; both the corbels and pedestals are designed to

be richly embellished with carving. From this platform there are 16 additional straight steps landing on a platform which is also on a level with the continuation of the terrace, and from which the next run of steps start to the second story. Resting on a great pier at the junction of the terrace and the upper run of steps, is a great cap 4 feet 11½ inches by 7 feet 3 inches, rising about 16 inches above the platform. This cap is designed to be carved, and will support pedestals with molded bases and carved caps, which will receive the strings, balustrade and rails, and form a proper platform for supporting statuary, bearing electric lights, as contemplated by the drawings. This terrace extends along on either side of the upper runs of steps to the roadway. Opposite the terraces are those along the east front, and on the north and south sides connecting with the porticoes of the side entrances on Washington avenue and State street.

"The road passes through an archway, forming a porte-cochere to the first story of the Cap'tol. This archway is 24 feet in width by 57 feet along the roadway, and is divided into three bays with stone groined ceiling supporters on piers with columns in the angles, the caps of which are designed to be carved.

"The foundations were built up to a height of 20 feet with granite cut to parallel thicknesses, constructed in the most thorough manner, requiring 4,000 yards of concrete, 9,000 cubic feet of granite, 8,981 cubic feet of limestone and 11,133 cubic feet of rubble masonry of limestone and granite, between the piers.

"The four piers resting on the above-named foundations are constructed of finely wrought granite and have been carried up to a level of the under side of the pavement of the porticoes, ready to receive the superstructure. The

piers on either side of the roadway are carried up on a rectangular form to the height of eight feet, from which point the piers are circular in form, each flanked by four columns, cut on the solid and crowned with a block of granite preparatory to carving. The piers and columns have molded bases and represent a very great amount of work and produce a substantial and beautiful appearance.

"East of the arched driveway or porte-cochere to the first story, are two sections divided into three bays each, with elliptical granite groined ceilings between the main elliptical arches, supported on piers flanked with columns and surmounted with blocks of stone preparatory to carving. The effect of these arcades is substantial and grand. On the west of the driveway next to the building and opposite the roadway, is a fourth bay, treated in the same manner as the ones above described.

The section of the terrace next to the roadway is curved outward, greatly increasing the width of the platform on either side, forming a spacious and attractive feature, especially in the colonnade and the construction of the steps from the terrace to the second story, also of the colonnade. The pilasters and columns which support the terrace connect with the retaining walls of the roadway on the north and south sides, which extend at right angles to the terraces. These retaining walls are embellished with pilasters with molded bases, the pedestals resting upon the pilasters and wall, and extend up above the balustrade and are finished with molded bases with ornamental caps. From the lower pedestals of the retaining wall is a carved console, which ramps down from the under side of lions' heads on the pedestals to a low coping constructed on curves, which, together with the opposite

wall, provides a broad entrance to the roadway leading across from street to street. These copings terminate in a low round carved stop, located on a line with the inside of the sidewalks.

"Starting from the platform and terraces are two runs of steps to the second story. The first run containing 23 steps which extend to a platform, making in all 23 risers 59 feet 6 inches wide to the outside of the pedestals at the bottom, and 53 feet 4 inches wide at the top. This run of steps is constructed on convex curves, the radius of each step being increased from the lower to the upper step, landing on a platform 65 feet broad by 11 feet wide, from which there are 21 straight steps to a great broad platform 24 feet by 57 feet, the height of which is within one step of the pavement of the portico. This platform is to be constructed with granite slabs, each piece being the full length of the width of the platform.

"The entrance to the great lobby in the second floor is through three archways supported on columns and piers, with six steps which raise from the pavement of the portico to the floor of the lobby in the second floor. The Senate staircase and elevators are located on the south side and the Assembly staircase and elevators on the north of the lobby, which extends through the tower, and is lighted on the west through openings of the central court.

"The ends of the platforms between the two runs of steps extend out over great projecting corbels weighing about 20 tons each (which I believe are the largest pieces of granite carving in this country), and are supported on clustered columns. The ends of the platforms rest on these corbels, around which the balustrade extends, and form bays at either end, presenting a very pleasing feature midway between

the two upper runs of steps leading from the broad terrace to the second story. The corbels are richly carved with a well-sculptured head of Jupiter on the south, and Mercury on the north, in the upper sections, surrounded by foliage, and the lower section is carved in ribs of various forms with foliage at intervals lapping over the same.

"It will be borne in mind that all the material used in this great approach is of finely-wrought granite from the Hallowell Granite Works quarries, and that the work has been done with the greatest care and precision and superior to any other granite work in this country.

"Commencing at a point of the pedestals at the junction of the outer limit of the circle of the terrace and the balustrade of the roadway on the north and south sides, the balustrade extends a distance of 78 feet on each side to the lower pedestal of the roadway, and each is divided into four bays filled with balusters. On the opposite side the total distance is 180 feet. From thence to the north and south porticoes the distance is 146 feet, making a total of 552 feet of terrace.

"The balustrade commencing at the pedestals at the foot of the first run of steps is carried along between the pedestals and along the terrace and down the retaining wall of the roadway to the lower pedestals on the north and south sides of the approach.

The rails and balusters are connected with the projecting front of the building and continue along the terrace and down the steps from the sidewalk and connect with the newel posts, and along on the north and south sides of the building and connect with the porticoes. The rails start from the pedestals of the two upper runs of steps and continue up and around the bays formed by the great corbels, and up to and connecting with the projecting walls of the building. The total length of the balustrade is 1,150 lineal feet, each baluster being nine inches in diameter. The balustrade will be one of the prominent features in this great work, viewed from the various points. The various slopes, curves and levels of the balustrade to the roadway, terraces and steps, when viewed from all positions, will present a most charming appearance.

"The entire work of the approach and the center section of the eastern façade when completed will add dignity and prominence to the structure."

THE FOURTH FLOOR.

In the fourth floor of the Capitol are the five offices of the Regents of the University, of the Capitol Commissioner, the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, the Civil Service Commission, the Forestry Commission, the State Entomologist, the Factory Inspector and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

POPULATION OF THE STATE.

The Growth of the State From 1860 to 1890.

According to the United States census of 1890 the population of the State of New York was 5,062,577. Under the United States census of 1860 the population returned was 5,997,833, an increase of 914,962, or 15 per cent during the decade.

The following summary shows the population of each county according to the censuses of 1890 and 1860, together with the increase or decrease during the decade:

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.		COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1860.	1890.	Number.	Per cent.		1860.	1890.	Number.	Per cent.
The State	5,997,833	5,062,571	914,962	18.00	Niagara.....	62,491	54,173	8,318	15.36
Albany.....	164,866	154,890	9,966	6.24	Oneida.....	122,922	115,475	7,447	6.45
Allegany.....	43,240	41,810	1,430	3.42	Onondaga.....	146,247	117,893	28,354	24.05
Broome.....	62,973	49,483	13,490	27.28	Orange.....	97,869	49,541	48,328	49.38
Cattaraugus.....	60,866	55,876	5,080	9.07	Orleans.....	30,803	30,128	675	2.24
Cayuga.....	66,302	66,081	221	0.34	Oswego.....	71,883	77,911	6,028	8.74
Chautauqua.....	75,202	66,342	8,860	15.09	Otsego.....	50,881	51,397	516	1.04
Chemung.....	48,265	43,066	5,200	12.07	Putnam.....	14,849	15,181	332	2.19
Chemango.....	37,776	39,691	1,915	5.30	Queens.....	129,059	91,674	37,385	41.59
Clinton.....	46,437	50,897	4,460	9.76	Rensselaer.....	124,511	116,325	8,186	7.98
Columbia.....	44,172	47,978	3,806	8.68	Richmond.....	61,693	39,991	21,702	35.66
Cortland.....	26,667	25,825	842	3.12	Rockland.....	35,162	27,690	7,472	21.89
Delaware.....	45,496	42,721	2,775	6.50	St. Lawrence.....	85,048	86,997	1,949	2.10
Dutchess.....	77,879	79,184	1,305	1.65	Saratoga.....	67,663	55,156	12,507	18.55
Erie.....	322,981	219,874	103,067	46.89	Schenectady.....	29,797	23,536	6,269	21.59
Essex.....	35,052	34,516	536	1.50	Schoharie.....	29,164	32,910	3,746	12.84
Franklin.....	36,110	32,390	3,720	10.68	Schoharie.....	16,711	16,642	69	0.41
Fulton.....	37,650	30,985	6,665	21.51	Seneca.....	28,227	29,278	1,051	3.69
Genesee.....	33,265	32,806	459	1.40	Sturben.....	81,473	77,089	4,384	5.59
Greene.....	31,698	32,696	998	3.12	Suffolk.....	62,491	53,888	8,603	15.96
Hamilton.....	4,762	3,923	839	21.39	Sullivan.....	31,031	32,491	1,460	4.49
Herkimer.....	45,608	42,669	2,939	6.89	Tioga.....	29,936	32,673	2,737	9.16
Jefferson.....	68,806	66,103	2,703	4.09	Tompkins.....	32,923	34,445	1,522	4.42
Kings.....	638,547	599,496	39,052	6.38	Ulster.....	67,062	65,838	1,224	1.83
Lewis.....	29,806	31,416	1,610	5.12	Warren.....	27,866	25,179	2,687	10.47
Livingston.....	37,901	39,562	1,661	4.45	Washington.....	45,690	47,871	2,181	4.66
Madison.....	42,892	44,112	1,220	2.77	Wayne.....	49,729	51,700	1,971	3.81
Monroe.....	189,686	144,973	44,683	24.88	Westchester.....	148,772	108,988	39,784	26.87
Montgomery.....	45,689	38,316	7,364	19.27	Wyoming.....	31,193	30,907	286	0.99
New York.....	1,515,301	1,206,299	309,002	26.92	Yates.....	21,001	21,067	66	0.41

a Decrease.

POPULATION OF THE STATE, 1893.

The following figures give the returns of the enumerators filed with the various County Clerks.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	Population.	Increase.	Decrease.	COUNTY.	Population.	Increase.	Decrease.
Albany.....	167,528	2,971	.....	Oneida.....	123,669	747	.....
Allegany.....	49,950	.....	280	Onondaga.....	151,530	8,283	.....
Broome.....	63,870	697	.....	Ontario.....	48,292	.....	171
Cattaraugus.....	61,496	630	.....	Orange.....	95,500	.....	2,369
Cayuga.....	64,480	.....	842	Orleans.....	30,178	.....	.....
Chautauqua.....	78,748	3,546	.....	Oswego.....	70,730	.....	1,183
Chemung.....	48,810	545	.....	Otsego.....	50,255	.....	608
Chemango.....	37,818	.....	160	Putnam.....	14,166	.....	694
Clinton.....	46,418	19	.....	Queens.....	130,007	1,948	.....
Columbia.....	44,512	.....	1,330	Rensselaer.....	129,267	4,746	.....
Cortland.....	29,229	.....	398	Richmond.....	62,908	1,213	.....
Delaware.....	45,237	.....	256	Rockland.....	33,238	.....	1,964
Dutchess.....	79,140	281	.....	St. Lawrence.....	86,863	1,615	.....
Erie.....	344,708	24,722	.....	Saratoga.....	66,845	.....	1,018
Essex.....	32,847	.....	205	Schenectady.....	31,031	4,234	.....
Franklin.....	40,960	2,860	.....	Schoharie.....	28,769	.....	306
Fulton.....	38,604	854	.....	Schuyler.....	18,791	60	.....
Genesee.....	33,491	246	.....	Seneca.....	26,363	.....	1,964
Greene.....	31,686	.....	832	Sturben.....	80,138	.....	1,137
Hamilton.....	4,450	.....	302	Suffolk.....	62,990	500	.....
Herkimer.....	47,340	1,732	.....	Sullivan.....	30,529	.....	502
Jefferson.....	69,877	1,091	.....	Tioga.....	29,497	.....	343
Kings.....	998,077	149,530	.....	Tompkins.....	35,056	2,132	.....
Lewis.....	30,215	409	.....	Ulster.....	67,995	207	.....
Livingston.....	38,843	.....	.....	Warren.....	25,179	613	.....
Madison.....	41,031	.....	1,861	Washington.....	46,193	503	.....
Monroe.....	197,063	9,662	.....	Wayne.....	49,346	.....	294
Montgomery.....	46,074	375	.....	Westchester.....	147,330	1,068	.....
New York.....	1,736,840	280,539	.....	Wyoming.....	30,867	.....	226
Niagara.....	64,321	1,820	.....	Yates.....	20,962	.....	309

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
Elmira city.....	30,868	20,541	Total for Anusable Forks village (b) in Black Brook town, Clinton county, and Jay town, Essex county...	757	833
Ward 1.....	2,240		Champlain town, including Champlain and House's Point villages.....	5,207	5,407
Ward 2.....	3,349		Champlain village.....	2,275	1,609
Ward 3.....	3,946		Rouse's Point village.....	1,866	ci, 498
Ward 4.....	4,079		Chazy town.....	2,967	3,147
Ward 5.....	7,622		Danmora town.....	1,750	2,194
Ward 6.....	4,449		Ellenburgh town.....	3,977	2,928
Ward 7.....	3,340		Moers town.....	3,046	3,162
Not in wards.....	1,968		Peru town.....	3,467	4,361
Elmira town.....	860	1,866	Plattsburgh town, including Plattsburgh village.....	2,356	2,510
Erin town.....	1,299	1,562	Plattsburgh village.....	9,800	6,268
Horseheads town, including Horseheads village.....	3,462	3,449	Saratoga town.....	7,010	5,245
Horseheads village.....	1,716	1,664	Schuyler Falls town.....	3,426	4,562
Southport town.....	2,044	3,619		1,456	1,640
Van Etten town, including Van Ettenville village.....	1,658	1,991			
Van Ettenville village.....	567	553			
Veteran town.....	1,816	2,263			
CHENANGO COUNTY.....	37,776	30,831	COLUMBIA COUNTY.....	46,172	47,928
Afton town, including Afton village.....	2,063	2,248	Anoram town.....	1,332	1,602
Afton village.....	663	734	Austerlitz town.....	1,142	1,341
Bainbridge town, including Bainbridge village.....	2,117	1,924	Canaan town.....	1,661	1,664
Bainbridge village.....	1,049	791	Chatham town, including part of Chatham village.....	4,019	4,674
Columbus town.....	1,109	1,177	Chatham village (part of).....	1,082	1,069
Cowenry town.....	1,166	1,317	Total for Chatham village in Chatham and Ghent towns.....	1,912	1,768
German town.....	542	664	Claverack town, including Melleville and Philmont villages.....	4,518	4,347
Greene town, including Greene village.....	3, 64	3,378	Melleville village.....	524	36
Greene village.....	1,067	935	Philmont village.....	1,618	1,340
Guilford town.....	2,236	2,411	Philmont village.....	798	618
Lincolnton town.....	726	971	Clarendon town.....	1,615	1,905
McDonough town.....	1,025	1,298	Copake town.....	1,016	1,262
New Berlin town, including New Berlin village.....	2,427	2,572	Gallatin town.....	1,663	1,608
New Berlin village.....	979	937	Germantown town.....	2,803	2,963
North Norwich town.....	856	954	Ghent town, including part of Chatham village.....	230	703
Norwich town, including Norwich village.....	6,624	5,756	Chatham village (part of).....	1,277	1,276
Norwich village.....	5,212		Greenport town.....	1,654	1,359
Otselic town.....	1,264	1,512	Hillsdale town.....	9,970	6,670
Oxford town, including Oxford village.....	5,138	5,035	Hudson city.....	1,759	
Oxford village.....	1,477	1,209	Ward 1.....	2,322	
Pharsalia town.....	915	1,147	Ward 2.....	2,281	
Pitcher town.....	363	1,076	Ward 3.....	1,663	
Plymouth town.....	1,156	1,302	Ward 4.....	1,845	
Preston town.....	762	909	Ward 5.....		
Sherburne town, including part of Earlville village and Sherburne village.....	2,647	3,128	Kinderhook town, including Kinderhook and Valatie villages.....	3,709	4,200
Earlville village (part of).....	157		Kinderhook village.....	733	
Total for Earlville village, in Sherburne town, Chenango county, and Hamilton town, Madison county.....	636	293	Valatie village.....	1,437	1,775
Sherburne village.....	930	944	Livingston town.....	2,080	2,080
Smithville town.....	1,318	1,462	New Lebanon town.....	1,765	2,245
Smyrna town, including Smyrna village a.....	1,366	1,661	Stockport town.....	2,345	1,960
			Struysant town.....	1,363	2,067
			Taghkanick town.....	1,062	1,308
CLINTON COUNTY.....	46,437	50,897	CORTLAND COUNTY.....	26,657	26,626
Altona town.....	2,368	3,570	Cincinnati town.....	966	1,068
Anusable town, including parts of Clintonville and Keeseville villages.....	2,632	2,960	Cortlandville town, including Cortland village, part of Homer village (c) and McGrawville village.....	11,451	7,114
Clintonville village (part of).....	280		Cortland village.....	8,580	4,080
Total for Clintonville village, in Anusable town, Clinton county, and Chesterfield town, Essex county.....	306	206	McGrawville village.....	733	637
Keeseville village (part of).....	1,125	1,128	Cuyler town.....	1,086	1,365
Total for Keeseville village, in Anusable town, Clinton county, and Chesterfield town, Essex county.....	2,103	2,181	Freeport town.....	677	844
Beekmantown town.....	2,159	2,644	Harford town.....	861	1,084
Black brook town, including part of Anusable Forks village.....	2,266	3,366	Homer town, including part of Homer village.....	4,206	3,691
Anusable Forks village (part of).....	368		Homer village (part of).....	2,526	2,381
			Lapeer town.....	866	757
			Marathon town, including Marathon village.....	1,806	1,700
			Marathon village.....	1,196	1,008
			Preble town.....	865	1,138
			Scott town.....	867	960
			Solon town.....	667	843
			Taylor town.....	615	608
			Truxton town.....	1,326	1,659

a Not separately returned.

b In 1880 in Essex county only.

c Estimated in 1880.

THE RED BOOK.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		1890.	1880.	
Virgil town.....	1,518	1,854	Ward 3.....	3,211				
Willett town.....	800	853	Ward 4.....	3,454				
DELAWARE COUNTY.....				45,496	42,721	Ward 5.....	3,638	
Andes town, including Andes village.....	2,264	2,639	Ward 6.....	3,325				
Andes village.....	416	496	Poughkeepsie town, including part of Wappinger Falls village.....		4,782	4,628		
Bovina town.....	1,007	1,022	Wappinger Falls village (part of).....		976			
Colchester town.....	2,973	2,941	Total for Wappinger Falls village, in Poughkeepsie and Wappinger towns.....		3,718			
Davenport town.....	1,789	1,939	Red Hook town, including Red Hook and Tivoli villages.....	4,388	4,471			
Delhi town, including Delhi village.....	2,908	2,941	Red Hook village.....	935	936			
Delhi village.....	1,564	1,384	Tivoli village.....	1,350	1,254			
Deposit town, including part of Deposit village.....	1,664	1,714	Rhinebeck town, including Rhinebeck village.....	3,367	3,902			
Deposit village (part of).....	566	544	Rhinebeck village.....	1,649	1,569			
Total for Deposit village, in Deposit town, Delaware county, and Sanford town, Broome county.....	1,330	1,419	Stanford town.....	1,859	2,092			
Franklin town, including Franklin village.....	2,897	2,907	Unionvale town.....	1,133	1,407			
Franklin village.....	581	650	Wappinger town, including part of Wappinger Falls village.....	4,575	4,961			
Hamden town.....	1,507	1,496	Wappinger Falls village (part of).....	2,742				
Hancock town, including Hancock village.....	4,745	3,238	Washington town, including Millbrook village.....	2,768	2,797			
Hancock village.....	1,279	686	Millbrook village.....	693				
Harpersfield town, including part of Stamford village.....	1,386	1,420	ERE COUNTY.....				322,981	219,884
Stamford village (part of).....	267		Alden town, including Alden village.....	2,304	2,544			
Total for Stamford village, in Harpersfield and Stamford towns.....	819	522	Alden village.....	533	521			
Kortright town.....	1,388	1,730	Amherst town, including Williamsville village.....	4,014	4,519			
Masonville town.....	1,397	1,673	Aurora town, including East Aurora village.....	3,265	2,723			
Meredith town.....	1,555	1,563	Aurora village.....	1,582	1,109			
Middletown town, including Margaretville village.....	3,313	2,977	East Aurora village.....	1,278	1,617			
Margaretville village.....	616	418	Boston town.....	1,396	1,526			
Roxbury town, including Roxbury village.....	2,272	2,344	Brandt town.....	255,664	155,134			
Roxbury village.....	3,122	2,461	Buffalo city.....					
Sidney town, including Sidney village.....	1,358		Ward 1.....	17,125				
Stamford town, including Hobart village and part of Stamford village.....	1,940	1,638	Ward 2.....	6,922				
Hobart village.....	561	380	Ward 3.....	12,922				
Stamford village (part of).....	552		Ward 4.....	8,591				
Tompkins town.....	2,626	2,534	Ward 5.....	45,082				
Walton town, including Walton village.....	4,543	3,544	Ward 6.....	31,303				
Walton village.....	2,259	1,389	Ward 7.....	42,112				
DUTCHESS COUNTY.....				77,879	79,184	Ward 8.....	9,848	
Amenia town.....	2,362	2,697	Ward 9.....	8,233	2,974	2,327		
Beekmantown.....	1,113	1,578	Ward 10.....	14,340	3,195	3,495		
Clinton town.....	1,426	1,640	Ward 11.....	30,304	1,378	1,464		
Dover town, including Dover Plains village.....	1,863	2,281	Ward 12.....	10,851				
Dover Plains village.....	662	721	Ward 13.....	8,141	2,962	3,400		
East Fishkill town.....	2,175	2,574	Cheektowaga town.....		3,195	3,495		
Fishkill town, including Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, and Matteawan villages.....	11,840	10,732	Clarence town.....	1,378	1,378	1,464		
Fishkill village.....	745	682	Golden town.....	2,362	2,362	2,371		
Fishkill-on-the-Hudson village.....	3,617	2,503	Collins town, including part of Gewarda villages.....	2,362	2,362	2,371		
Matteawan village.....	4,278	4,411	Concord town, including Springville village.....	3,881	3,881	3,400		
Hyde Park town.....	2,521	2,873	Springville village.....	1,883	1,883	1,227		
Lagrange town.....	1,463	1,745	Springville village.....	2,304	2,304	2,409		
Milan town.....	1,026	1,275	East Hamburg town.....	2,288	2,288	2,363		
Northeast town, including Millerton village.....	2,026	2,181	Eden town.....	2,163	2,163	2,555		
Millerton village.....	638	600	Elma town.....	2,692	2,610	2,610		
Pawling town, including Pawling village.....	1,949	2,098	Eraus town, including Angola village.....	650	650	598		
Pawling village.....	630	580	Angola village.....	1,048	1,048	1,156		
Pine Plains town.....	1,308	1,352	Grand Island town.....	3,802	3,802	3,234		
Pleasant Valley town, including Pleasant Valley village.....	1,531	1,785	Hamburg town, including Hamburg village.....	1,331	1,331	758		
Pleasant Valley village.....	438	429	Holland town, including Holland village.....	1,595	1,595	1,720		
Poughkeepsie city.....	22,206	20,307	Holland village.....	582				
Ward 1.....	3,788		Lancaster town, including Lancaster village.....	3,962	3,962	3,944		
Ward 2.....	4,790		Lancaster village.....	1,692	1,692	1,602		
			Lancaster village.....	1,559	1,559	1,825		
			Marilla town.....	3,721	3,721	3,570		
			Newstead town, including Akron village.....	1,492	1,492	1,036		
			North Collins town, including North Collins village.....	2,016	2,016	1,896		
			North Collins village.....	636	636	421		
			North Collins village.....	1,728	1,728	1,767		
			Sardinia town.....					

• Not separately returned. b Formerly Fishkill Landing. c Not separately returned; in Collins town.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
Tonawanda town, including Tonawanda village.....	7,998 7,145	4,909 3,864	Brushton village.....	598	329
Tonawanda village.....	1,200	1,392	Santa Clara town, e including Brandon village.....	1,800 755	.....
Wales town.....	3,486	3,463	Waverly town, f including Saint Regis Falls village.....	2,270 1,210	.....
West Seneca town.....			Saint Regis Falls village.....	1,376	1,687
West Seneca town.....			Westville town.....		
ESSEX COUNTY.....	33,062	34,516	FULTON COUNTY.....	37,650	30,985
Chesterfield town, including parts of Clintonville and Keeseville villages.....	2,548 16	2,732	Bleecker town.....	816	1,046
Clintonville village (part of) Total for Clintonville vil- lage, in Chesterfield town, Essex county, and Ausable town, Clinton county.....	306 978	205 1,065	Broadalbin town, including Broadalbin village.....	2,021 708	2,175
Keeseville village (part of), Total for Keeseville village, in Chesterfield town, Es- sex county, and Ausable town, Clinton county.....	2,103	2,181	Caroga town.....	624	855
Crown Point town.....	3,135	4,287	Ephratah town.....	1,864	2,157
Elizabethtown town, including Elizabethtown village.....	1,399	1,363	Gloversville city, g.....	13,864	7,139
Essex town.....	573	445	Ward 1.....	2,717	
Jay town, including part of Ausable Forks village.....	1,437	1,463	Ward 2.....	1,876	
Ausable Forks village (part of).....	364	532	Ward 3.....	2,354	
Total for Ausable Forks vil- lage, in Jay town, Essex county, and Black Brook town, Clinton county.....	757	532	Ward 4.....	2,909	
Keene town.....	1,456	910	Ward 5.....	1,487	
Lewis town.....	1,323	1,774	Ward 6.....	2,521	
Minerva town.....	979	1,162	Johnstown town, g including Johnstown village.....	10,869	16,028
Moriah town, including Mine- ville and Port Henry village.....	6,787	7,379	Johnstown village.....	7,768	5,013
Mineville village.....	1,844	2,561	Mayfield town.....	2,181	2,231
Port Henry village.....	2,436	2,494	Northampton town, including Northville village.....	1,992	2,089
Newcomb town.....	283	237	Northville village.....	792	763
North Elba town.....	1,117	480	Oppenheim town.....	1,583	1,845
North Hudson town.....	656	693	Perth town.....	759	915
Saint Armand town.....	633	452	Stratford town.....	987	1,086
Schroon town.....	1,474	1,731	GENESEE COUNTY.....	33,265	32,806
Ticonderoga town, including Ticonderoga village.....	3,980	3,304	Alabama town.....	1,864	1,975
Ticonderoga village h.....	2,267	.....	Alexander town, including Alexander village k.....	1,587	1,608
Westport town, including Westport village.....	1,984	1,737	Batavia town, including Bata- via village.....	9,341	7,516
Willaboro town.....	563	364	Batavia village.....	7,221	4,945
Wilmington town.....	1,568	1,450	Bergen town, including Bergen village.....	1,830	2,002
	678	899	Bergen village.....	623	675
FRANKLIN COUNTY.....	38,110	32,380	Bethany town.....	1,517	1,671
Bangor town.....	2,445	2,440	Byron town.....	1,578	1,754
Belmont town.....	2,283	2,089	Darien town.....	1,964	2,046
Bombay town.....	1,496	1,644	Elba town, including Elba vil- lage.....	1,746	1,969
Brandon town c.....	892	815	Elba village.....	428	.....
Brighton town.....	490	267	Leroy town, including Leroy village.....	4,722	4,469
Burke town.....	2,072	2,161	Leroy village.....	2,743	.....
Chateaugay town, including Chateaugay village.....	2,965 1,172	2,826 680	Oakfield town, including Oak- field village.....	1,441	1,495
Constable town.....	1,439	1,532	Oakfield village.....	578	.....
Dickinson town d.....	1,684	2,329	Pariton town.....	1,561	1,649
Duane town.....	421	285	Pembroke town, including Cor- fu village.....	2,679	2,845
Fort Covington town, including Fort Covington village.....	2,207 870	2,424 931	Carfu village.....	398	353
Franklin town.....	1,345	1,184	Stafford town.....	1,625	1,808
Harrietstown town, including Saranac Lake village.....	1,562	533	GREENE COUNTY.....	31,698	32,695
Saranac Lake village.....	798	191	Ashland town.....	787	699
Malone town, including Malone village.....	8,991	7,909	Athens town, including Athens village.....	2,876	3,065
Malone village.....	4,985	4,183	Athens village.....	2,024	2,108
Moira town, including Brush- ton village.....	2,512	2,254	Cairo town, including Cairo village.....	2,191	2,267
			Cairo village.....	673	.....
			Catskill town, including Cata- kill and Palenville villages... Catskill village.....	8,263 4,920	8,311 4,321
			Coxsackie town, including Cox- sackie village.....	568	.....
			Coxsackie village.....	3,773	4,008
			Coxsackie village.....	1,611	1,653

a In 1880 in Jay town, Essex county, only.
b Ticonderoga Lower Falls (population, 1,198), and Ticonderoga Upper Falls (population, 597), consoli-
dated as Ticonderoga since 1880.
c Part taken to form Santa Clara town in 1887.
d Part taken to form Waverly town in 1880.
e Organized in 1888 from part of Brandon town.
f Organized in 1868 from part of Dickinson town.
g Gloversville city, formerly in Johnstown town, incorporated since 1860.
h Not separately returned.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
Durham town.....	1,925	2,173	Clayton town, including Clay-		
Greenville town.....	1,951	2,043	ton village.....	4,411	4,214
Halcott town.....	357	396	Clayton village.....	1,748	1,521
Hunter town, including Hunter			Ellisburgh town, including		
village.....	2,436	1,882	Belleville, Ellisburgh and		
Hunter village.....	699	481	Mannsville villages.....	4,145	4,810
Jewett town.....	976	1,075	Belleville village.....	452	462
Lexington town.....	1,229	1,356	Ellisburgh village.....	336	222
New Baltimore town, including			Mannsville village.....	389	473
New Baltimore village.....	2,455	2,620	Henderson town, including		
New Baltimore village.....	734	.....	Henderson village.....	1,688	1,842
Prattville town, including			Henderson village.....	358	407
Prattville village.....	876	1,118	Hounsfield town, including		
Prattville village.....	384	398	Sackett Harbor village.....	2,651	2,770
Windham town.....	1,503	1,461	Sackett Harbor village.....	787	885
			Le Bay town.....	2,565	2,690
HAMILTON COUNTY.....	4,762	3,923	Lorraine town.....	1,174	1,435
Arietta town.....	357	294	Lyme town, including Chau-		
Benson town.....	322	402	mont village.....	2,175	2,277
Kope town.....	560	651	Chaumont village.....	623	479
Indian Lake town.....	1,947	615	Orleans town.....	2,196	2,318
Lake Pleasant town.....	416	343	Pamela town.....	1,104	1,143
Long Lake town.....	580	534	Philadelphia town, including		
Morehouse town.....	182	181	Philadelphia village.....	1,662	1,750
Wells town.....	1,298	1,113	Philadelphia village.....	783	.....
			Rodman town.....	1,287	1,517
HERKIMER COUNTY.....	45,608	42,669	Rutland town.....	1,796	1,796
Columbia town.....	1,380	1,616	Theresa town, including Theres-		
Danube town.....	1,116	1,235	sa village.....	2,391	2,399
Fairfield town.....	1,553	1,656	Theresa village.....	1,028	882
Frankfort town, including			Watertown city.....	14,725	10,697
Frankfort village.....	3,988	3,025	Ward 1.....	3,766	
Frankfort village.....	2,291	1,065	Ward 2.....	2,950	
German Flata town, including			Ward 3.....	3,121	
Ilion and Mohawk villages...	7,255	6,746	Ward 4.....	4,888	
Ilion village.....	4,057	3,711	Watertown town.....	1,215	1,264
Mohawk village.....	1,806	1,441	Wilna town, including Carth-		
Herkimer town, including Her-			age village.....	4,522	4,983
kimer village.....	4,066	3,953	Carthage village.....	2,278	1,912
Litchfield town.....	1,055	1,218	Worth town.....	905	961
Little Falls town, including					
part of Little Falls village...	7,512	6,913	KINGS COUNTY.....	838,547	599,495
Little Falls village (part of)	7,062	5,979	Brooklyn city b.....	806,343	566,963
Total for Little Falls vil-			Ward 1.....	20,040	
lage, in Little Falls, and			Ward 2.....	8,986	
Manheim town.....	8,783	6,910	Ward 3.....	18,754	
Manheim town, including part			Ward 4.....	12,524	
of Little Falls village.....	3,609	2,421	Ward 5.....	20,175	
Little Falls village (part of)	1,731	931	Ward 6.....	37,693	
Newport town, including New-			Ward 7.....	35,726	
port village.....	1,835	1,953	Ward 8.....	31,239	
Newport village.....	659	713	Ward 9.....	17,696	
Norway town.....	818	1,045	Ward 10.....	34,031	
Ohio town.....	832	961	Ward 11.....	22,693	
Russia town.....	2,145	2,177	Ward 12.....	27,368	
Salisbury town.....	1,890	1,894	Ward 13.....	21,628	
Schuyler town.....	1,259	1,452	Ward 14.....	27,246	
Stark town.....	1,248	1,476	Ward 15.....	27,630	
Warren town.....	1,339	1,430	Ward 16.....	45,720	
Wilmurt town.....	373	271	Ward 17.....	41,424	
Winfield town, including West			Ward 18.....	74,960	
Winfield village.....	1,625	1,597	Ward 19.....	36,244	
West Winfield village.....	741	594	Ward 20.....	24,136	
			Ward 21.....	50,118	
JEFFERSON COUNTY.....	65,806	65,103	Ward 22.....	50,250	
Adams town, including Adams			Ward 23.....	29,348	
village.....	3,181	3,302	Ward 24.....	16,771	
Adams village.....	1,360	1,230	Ward 25.....	44,638	
Alexandria town, including			Ward 26 c.....	29,506	
Alexandria Bay village.....	3,601	3,135	Flatbush town, including Park-		
Alexandria Bay village.....	1,123	587	ville and Windsor Terrace		
Antwerp town, including Ant-			villages.....	12,338	7,634
werp village.....	3,095	3,414	Perkville village.....	531	.....
Antwerp village.....	912	731	Windsor Terrace village.....	1,845	.....
Brownville town, including			Flatlands town, including Can-		
Brownville and Dexter villages	3,110	2,624	arsie village.....	4,075	3,127
Brownville village.....	666	429	Canarsie village.....	2,452	1,760
Dexter village.....	737	487	Gravesend town, including Co-		
Cape Vincent town, including			ney Island village.....	6,937	3,674
Cape Vincent village.....	3,014	3,143	Coney Island village.....	5,313	1,184
Cape Vincent village.....	1,324	1,361	New Lots town d.....	.....	13,555
Champion town, including			New Utrecht town, including		
West Carthage village.....	2,191	2,259	Bath Beach, Bay Ridge and		
West Carthage village.....	932	807	Fort Hamilton villages.....	8,854	4,742
			Bath Beach village.....	1,619	.....
			Bay Ridge village.....	1,858	.....
			Fort Hamilton village.....	2,617	.....

a Not separately returned.
c Formerly New Lots town.

b New Lots town annexed since 1880.
d Annexed to Brooklyn city since 1880.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
LEWIS COUNTY	29,806	31,416	Total for Earlville village, in Hamilton town, Mad- ison county, and Sher- burne town, Chenango county		
Croghan town	3,527	3,374	Hamilton village	1,744	1,638
Denmark town, including Cop- penhagen village	2,275	2,204	Lebanon town	1,277	1,666
Copenhagen village	777	703	Lenox town, including Canas- tota and Oneida villages	12,815	10,246
Diana town, including Harris- ville village	2,395	2,026	Canastota village	2,754	1,569
Harrisville village	617	353	Oneida village	6,063	18,934
Greig town	1,481	1,570	Madison town, including Mad- ison village	2,316	2,474
Harrisburgh town	816	1,089	Madison village	383	330
High Market town	723	911	Nelson town	1,350	1,649
Lewis town	999	1,161	Smithfield town	1,943	1,226
Leyden town, including Port Leyden village	1,624	1,933	Stockbridge town	1,845	2,023
Lowville town, including Low- ville village	3,684	3,188	Sullivan town, including Chit- tenango village	4,046	4,603
Lowville village	2,511		Chittenango village	792	954
Lionsdale town	1,451	1,476			
Martinsburgh town	1,992	2,386	MONROE COUNTY	199,586	144,903
Montagu town	905	975	Brighton town, including Brighton village	4,533	3,736
New Bremen town	1,974	2,414	Chili town	2,109	2,274
Oseola town	587	666	Clarkson town	1,741	2,100
Pinckney town	1,004	1,152	Gates town	2,910	1,988
Turin town, including Turin village	1,277	1,386	Greece town, including Char- lotte village	5,145	4,848
Turin village	359	419	Charlotte village	930	962
Watson town	1,299	1,470	Hamlin town	2,336	2,556
West Turin town, including Constableville village	1,873	2,006	Honrietta town	2,135	2,243
			Irondequoit town	2,415	1,986
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	37,801	39,562	Mendon town, including Hon- ey Falls and Mendon vil- lages	2,991	3,193
Avon town, including Avon village	3,179	3,459	Charlotte Falls village	1,128	1,068
Avon village	1,653	1,617	Mendon village	204	230
Caledonian town	2,198	1,927	Ogden town, including Spen- cerport village	2,571	2,967
Caledonia town	1,196	1,397	Spencerport village	695	670
Genesee town, including Gene- seo village	3,534	3,340	Parma town, including North Parma village	2,912	3,180
Genesee village	2,286	1,925	North Parma village	487	376
Groveland town	1,307	1,342	Penfield town	2,845	2,955
Leicester town	1,647	1,679	Perinton town, including Fair- port village	4,450	4,030
Lima town, including Lima village	2,428	2,782	Fairport village	2,362	1,930
Lima village	1,033	1,878	Pittsford town, including Pitts- ford village	2,129	2,226
Livonia town, including Livon- ia Station village	2,859	3,119	Pittsford village	852	756
Livonia Station village	738	688	Riga town, including Church- ville village	2,031	2,221
Mount Morris town, including Mount Morris village	3,761	3,931	Churchville village	493	513
Mount Morris village	2,286	1,899	Rochester city	133,896	89,366
North Dansville town, includ- ing Dansville village	4,099	4,178	Ward 1	2,192	
Dansville village	3,758	3,625	Ward 2	3,468	
Nunda town, including Nunda village	2,426	2,790	Ward 3	6,532	
Nunda village	1,010	1,037	Ward 4	3,946	
Ossian town	940	1,204	Ward 5	9,878	
Portage town	1,130	1,295	Ward 6	4,936	
Sparta town	1,136	1,201	Ward 7	7,224	
Springwater town	2,085	2,279	Ward 8	15,191	
West Sparta town	1,098	1,157	Ward 9	9,602	
York town	2,668	2,422	Ward 10	5,665	
			Ward 11	8,955	
MADISON COUNTY	42,892	44,112	Ward 12	8,729	
Brookfield town, including Brookfield village	3,262	3,685	Ward 13	12,878	
Brookfield village	561		Ward 14	7,067	
Cazenovia town, including Cazenovia village	4,182	4,363	Ward 15	6,654	
Cazenovia village	1,997	1,918	Ward 16	20,879	
De Ruyter town, including De Ruyter village	1,500	1,584	Rush town	1,606	1,741
De Ruyter village	667	686	Sweden town, including Brock- port village	5,201	5,734
Eaton town, including Morris- ville village	3,121	3,799	Brookport village	3,742	4,039
Morrisville village	726	741	Webster town, including W ebster village	3,139	2,950
Fenner town	1,040	1,272	Webster village	634	381
Georgetown town	1,172	1,489	Wheatland town	2,400	2,599
Hamilton town, including part of Earlville village and Ham- ilton village	3,923	3,912			
Earlville village (part of)	349		MONTGOMERY COUNTY	46,699	38,315
			Amsterdam city	17,356	9,466
			Ward 1	4,742	

^a Not separately returned.

^b Estimated in 1880.

^c Amsterdam city, formerly in Amsterdam and Florida towns, incorporated since 1880; in 1880 in Amsterdam town only.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
Ward 2.....	4,458		Middleport village.....	1,217	771
Ward 3.....	2,943		Somerset town.....	1,902	2,015
Ward 4.....	3,487		Whentfield town, including		
Ward 5.....	1,708		North Tonawanda village....	8,808	4,380
Amsterdam town, a including			North Tonawanda village....	4,733	1,482
Hagaman Mills village.....	2,948	11,710	Wilson town, including Wilson		
Hagaman Mills village.....	596		village.....	2,978	3,394
Canajoharie town, including			Wilson village.....	683	662
Canajoharie village.....	4,267	4,284			
Canajoharie village.....	2,089	2,013	ONEIDA COUNTY.....	122,922	115,475
Charlestown town.....	1,174	1,334	Annsville town, including Ta-		
Florida town b.....	2,296	3,240	berg village.....	2,068	2,554
Glen town, including Fulton-			Taberg village.....	331	558
village.....	2,648	2,622	Augusta town, including Ori-		
Fultonville village.....	1,122	861	kany Falls village.....	1,984	2,171
Minden town, including Fort			Oriskany Falls village.....	625	598
Plain village.....	5,198	5,100	Avon town.....	860	1,039
Fort Plain village.....	2,684	2,443	Boonville town, including		
Mohawk town, including Fonda			Boonville village.....	3,509	3,996
village.....	2,839	2,943	Bridgewater town.....	1,613	1,677
Fonda village.....	1,190	944	Camden town, including Cam-		
Palatine town, including Nel-			den village.....	3,391	3,392
liston and Palatine Bridge c			Camden village.....	1,902	1,589
villages.....	2,871	2,786	Deerfield town, including Deer-		
Nelliston village.....	721	558	field village.....	1,954	2,082
Root town.....	2,041	2,275	Deerfield village d.....	691	716
Saint Johnsville town, includ-			Florence town.....	1,459	2,073
ing Saint Johnsville village....	2,081	2,072	Floyd town.....	920	1,115
Saint Johnsville village....	1,263	1,072	Forestport town.....	1,519	1,358
			Kirkland town, including Clin-		
NEW YORK COUNTY.....	1,515,301	1,206,289	ton village.....	4,852	4,894
New York city (coextensive			Clinton village.....	1,289	1,256
with New York county).....	1,515,301	1,206,289	Lee town.....	1,845	2,380
Ward 1.....	11,222		Marcy town.....	1,213	1,413
Ward 2.....	929		Marshall town, including par-		
Ward 3.....	3,785		of Waterville village.....	2,145	2,276
Ward 4.....	17,800		Waterville village (part of)	290	
Ward 5.....	12,386		Total for Waterville village.		
Ward 6.....	23,119		in Marshall and Sanger-		
Ward 7.....	57,388		field towns.....	2,024	
Ward 8.....	31,220		New Hartford town, including		
Ward 9.....	54,428		New Hartford village, part of		
Ward 10.....	57,598		New York Mills village, and		
Ward 11.....	75,426		Washington Mills village....	5,005	4,394
Ward 12.....	245,046		New Hartford village.....	912	710
Ward 13.....	45,684		New York Mills village		
Ward 14.....	28,084		(part of).....	1,196	931
Ward 15.....	25,399		Total for New York Mills		
Ward 16.....	49,134		village, in New Hartford		
Ward 17.....	103,158		and Whitestown towns...	2,552	1,838
Ward 18.....	63,270		Washington Mills village....	1,195	
Ward 19.....	231,864		Paris town, including Clayville		
Ward 20.....	84,327		and Sauquoit villages.....	3,211	3,573
Ward 21.....	63,019		Clayville village.....	843	847
Ward 22.....	156,859		Sauquoit village.....	504	
Ward 23.....	53,948		Remsen town, including Rem-		
Ward 24.....	20,137		sen village.....	1,099	1,196
			Remsen village.....	358	
NIAGARA COUNTY.....	62,491	54,173	Rome city.....	14,991	12,194
Cambrria town.....	2,007	2,267	Ward 1.....	3,348	
Hartland town.....	2,843	3,340	Ward 2.....	2,698	
Lewiston town, including Lew-			Ward 3.....	3,069	
iston village.....	3,677	2,768	Ward 4.....	2,566	
Lewiston village.....	633	680	Ward 5.....	3,310	
Lockport city.....	16,038	13,622	Sangerfield town, including part		
Ward 1.....	4,837		of Waterville village.....	3,017	3,171
Ward 2.....	2,827		Waterville village (part of)	1,734	
Ward 3.....	6,113		Stauben town.....	1,005	1,223
Ward 4.....	2,561		Trenton town, including Hol-		
Lockport town.....	2,773	2,847	land Patent and Trenton vil-		
New Hope town, including Olcott			lages.....	2,709	3,087
village.....	3,170	3,462	Holland Patent village....	406	401
Niagara town, including Niag-			Trenton village.....	284	289
ara Falls and Suspension			Utica city.....	44,607	33,914
Bridge villages.....	10,979	7,432	Ward 1.....	1,141	
Niagara Falls village.....	5,602	3,320	Ward 2.....	4,054	
Suspension Bridge village....	4,405	2,476	Ward 3.....	3,048	
Pendleton town.....	1,514	1,730	Ward 4.....	2,988	
Porter town, including Young-			Ward 5.....	1,668	
town village.....	2,310	2,278	Ward 6.....	2,297	
Youngtown village.....	460	500	Ward 7.....	4,625	
Royalton town, including Mid-			Ward 8.....	6,354	
deport village.....	4,632	4,868	Ward 9.....	7,224	
			Ward 10.....	2,322	

a Amsterdam city, formerly in Amsterdam and Florida towns, incorporated since 1880; in 1880 in Amsterdam town only.

b Part given to Amsterdam city since 1880.

c Not separately returned.

d Formerly Deerfield Corners.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
Ward 11.....	3,126		Baldwinsville village (part of).....	1,207	746
Ward 12.....	5,151		ONTARIO COUNTY.....	48,483	49,541
Vernon town, including Oneida Castle and Vernon villages.....	3,016	3,066	Bristol town.....	1,510	1,660
Oneida Castle village.....	317	230	Canadice town.....	730	896
Vernon village.....	377	345	Canadigua town, including Canadigua village.....	2,220	6,363
Vernon town, including Durhamville village.....	4,535	5,297	Canadigua village.....	6,968	5,728
Durhamville village.....	730		East Bloomfield town.....	2,069	2,627
Vjenna town.....	2,220	2,634	Farmington town.....	1,708	1,978
Western town.....	1,817	2,384	Geneva town, including Geneva village.....	8,877	7,412
Westmoreland town.....	2,313	2,744	Geneva village.....	7,457	5,978
Whitestown town, including part of New York Mills village and Oriskany and Whitesboro villages.....	5,155	4,498	Gorham town, including part of Rushville village.....	2,205	2,821
New York Mills village (part of).....	1,359	902	Rushville village (part of).....	128	160
Oriskany village.....	890	597	Total for Rushville village, in Gorham town, Ontario county, and Potter town, Yates county.....	480	508
Whitesboro village.....	1,663	1,370	Hopewell town.....	1,656	1,894
ONONDAGA COUNTY.....	146,347	117,868	Manchester town, including part of Clifton Springs village.....	4,439	3,920
Camillus town, including Camillus village.....	2,678	2,416	Clifton Springs village (part of).....	1,046	790
Camillus village.....	487	477	Total for Clifton Springs village, in Manchester and Phelps towns.....	1,297	902
Cicero town, including Brewerton village.....	2,636	2,894	Naples town, including Naples village.....	2,455	2,669
Brewerton village.....	336	306	Naples village.....	1,386	1,380
Clay town.....	2,680	2,910	Phelps town, including part of Clifton Springs village and Phelps village.....	5,086	5,189
Dewitt town, including East Syracuse village.....	4,580	3,975	Clifton Springs village (part of).....	261	112
East Syracuse village.....	2,331	1,009	Phelps village.....	1,336	1,330
Elbridge town, including Elbridge and Jordan villages.....	3,560	4,087	Richmond town.....	1,511	1,772
Elbridge village.....	668	516	Seneca town.....	2,690	2,677
Jordan village.....	1,271	1,344	South Bristol town.....	1,225	1,327
Fabius town, including Fabius village.....	1,717	2,069	Victor town, including Victor village.....	2,620	2,804
Fabius village.....	312	406	Victor village.....	778	
Geddes town, including Solvey village.....	1,571	7,069	West Bloomfield town.....	1,491	1,713
Solvey village.....	563		ORANGE COUNTY.....	97,669	66,220
Lafayette town.....	1,974	2,160	Blooming Grove town, including Washington village.....	2,236	2,444
Lysander town, including part of Baldwinsville village.....	5,163	4,903	Washington village.....	691	
Baldwinsville village (part of).....	1,833	1,377	Chester town.....	2,112	2,226
Total for Baldwinsville village, in Lysander and Van Buren towns.....	3,040	2,121	Cornwall town, including Cornwall-on-the-Hudson village.....	3,766	3,633
Manlius town, including Fayetteville and Manlius villages.....	5,463	5,954	Cornwall-on-the-Hudson village.....	760	
Fayetteville village.....	1,410	1,556	Crawford town.....	1,976	1,961
Manlius village.....	942	834	Deerpark town, including Port Jervis village.....	11,463	11,439
Marcellus town, including Marcellus village.....	2,739	2,678	Port Jervis village.....	9,327	8,678
Marcellus village.....	563	489	Goshen town, including Goshen village.....	5,021	4,287
Onondaga town c.....	5,135	6,368	Goshen village.....	2,907	2,567
Otisco town.....	1,336	1,556	Greenville town.....	862	1,002
Pompey town.....	2,859	3,240	Hamptonburgh town.....	1,129	1,143
Salina town, including Liverpool village.....	3,400	2,886	Highland town, including Highland Falls village.....	4,099	3,404
Liverpool village.....	1,264	1,360	Highland Falls village.....	2,237	1,976
Skaneateles town, including Mottville and Skaneateles villages.....	4,662	4,866	Middletown city c.....	11,977	8,494
Mottville village.....	651	633	Ward 1.....	2,862	
Skaneateles village.....	1,559	1,669	Ward 2.....	3,326	
Spartford town.....	1,227	1,460	Ward 3.....	1,931	
Syracuse city b.....	88,143	81,792	Ward 4.....	3,883	
Ward 1.....	4,912		Minisink town, including Unionville village.....	1,269	1,269
Ward 2.....	10,761		Unionville village.....	316	316
Ward 3.....	7,647		Monroe town, d including Monroe village.....	1,694	5,096
Ward 4.....	14,456		Monroe village.....	630	459
Ward 5.....	14,698		Montgomery town, including Montgomery and Walden villages.....	5,061	4,796
Ward 6.....	5,836		Montgomery village.....	1,094	888
Ward 7.....	10,445		Walden village.....	2,132	1,804
Ward 8.....	8,264				
Ward 9.....	8,171				
Ward 10.....	2,767				
Ward 11.....	3,197				
Tully town, including Tully village.....	1,389	1,476			
Tully village.....	498	434			
Van Buren town, including part of Baldwinsville village.....	3,444	3,091			

a Part given to Syracuse city since 1880.
 b Parts of Geddes and Onondaga towns annexed since 1880.
 c Middletown city, formerly in Walkkill town, incorporated since 1880.
 d Part taken to form Woodbury and Tuxedo towns in 1889.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS,	1890.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1890.
Mount Hope town.....	1,437	1,549	Richland town, including Pulaski village.....	3,771	3,991
Newburgh city.....	23,067	18,049	Pulaski village.....	1,517	1,501
Ward 1.....	8,618		Sandy Creek town, including Lacona and Sandy Creek villages.....	2,279	2,878
Ward 2.....	7,428		Lacona village.....	833	378
Ward 3.....	3,085		Sandy Creek village.....	723	951
Ward 4.....	3,947		Schroepel town, including Phoenix village.....	3,026	3,381
Newburgh town.....	4,543	3,918	Phoenix village.....	1,466	1,312
New Windsor town, including New Windsor village.....	2,621	2,576	Sorbs town.....	2,480	2,971
New Windsor village.....	614		Volsky town, including Fulton village.....	6,527	6,588
Tuxedo town a.....	1,678		Fulton village.....	4,214	3,941
Walkkill town b.....	2,755	11,496	West Monroe town.....	1,100	1,314
Warwick town, including Warwick village.....	6,000	5,699	Williamstown town.....	1,215	1,820
Warwick village.....	1,537	1,043			
Wawayanda town.....	1,625	1,879			
Woodbury town a.....	1,528				
ORLEANS COUNTY.....	30,803	30,128	OTSEGO COUNTY.....	59,861	61,387
Albion town, including part of Albion village.....	5,773	5,147	Burlington town.....	1,334	1,699
Albion village (part of).....	4,469		Butternuts town.....	1,813	2,058
Total for Albion village, in Albion and Gaines towns.....	4,598		Cherry Valley town, including Cherry Valley village.....	1,808	2,280
Barr town.....	2,154	2,328	Cherry Valley village.....	685	856
Carlton town.....	2,374	2,477	Decatur town.....	697	779
Clarendon town.....	1,731	1,797	Edmeston town.....	1,708	1,794
Gaines town, including part of Albion village.....	2,070	2,338	Exeter town.....	1,245	1,383
Albion village (part of).....	117		Hartwick town.....	1,894	2,340
Kendall town.....	1,776	1,893	Laurens town, including Laurens village.....	1,659	1,637
Murray town, including Hooley village.....	3,485	2,812	Laurens village.....	265	262
Holley village.....	1,381	1,018	Maryland town, including Schenevas village.....	2,199	2,334
Ridgeway town, including part of Medina village.....	5,780	5,485	Schenevas village.....	685	
Medina village (part of).....	2,898	2,370	Middlefield town c.....	2,200	2,726
Total for Medina village, in Ridgeway and Shelby towns.....	4,492	3,632	Milford town.....	2,051	2,319
Shelby town, including part of Medina village.....	3,702	3,824	Morris town, including Morris village.....	1,920	2,404
Medina village (part of).....	1,694	1,282	Morris village.....	601	768
Yates town.....	1,969	2,020	New Lisbon town.....	1,323	1,569
OSWEGO COUNTY.....	71,883	77,911	Oneonta town, including Oneonta village.....	8,018	4,461
Albion town, including Sand Bank village.....	2,172	2,569	Oneonta village.....	6,272	3,002
Sand Bank village.....	851	783	Otego town.....	1,840	1,918
Amboy town.....	969	1,244	Otego town, including Cooperstown village.....	4,917	4,690
Boylston town.....	1,081	1,283	Cooperstown village.....	5,857	2,159
Constantia town, including Cleveland and Constantia villages.....	2,991	3,124	Pittsfield town.....	1,218	1,450
Cleveland village.....	839	724	Plainfield town.....	1,026	1,196
Constantia village.....	241	365	Richfield town, including Richfield Springs village.....	2,699	2,618
Granby town, including Oswego Falls village.....	4,126	4,514	Richfield Springs village.....	1,323	1,397
Oswego Falls village.....	1,821	1,831	Roseboom town.....	1,190	1,515
Hannibal town, including Hannibal village.....	2,688	3,173	Springfield town.....	1,726	2,016
Hannibal village.....	422	490	Unadilla town, including Unadilla village.....	2,723	2,529
Hastings town.....	2,364	2,866	Unadilla village.....	1,157	922
Mexico town, including Mexico village.....	3,404	3,687	Westford town.....	1,023	1,271
Mexico village.....	1,315	1,273	Worcester town.....	1,741	2,513
New Haven town.....	1,567	1,713			
Orwell town.....	1,370	1,560	PUTNAM COUNTY.....	14,849	15,181
Oswego city.....	21,842	21,116	Carmel town.....	2,912	2,911
Ward 1.....	4,093		Kent town.....	1,147	1,351
Ward 2.....	1,800		Patterson town.....	1,402	1,679
Ward 3.....	2,735		Phillipstown town, including Cold Spring and Nelson's Gile villages d.....	4,113	4,375
Ward 4.....	2,668		Putnam Valley town.....	1,196	1,555
Ward 5.....	2,809		Southeast town.....	4,082	3,500
Ward 6.....	2,454				
Ward 7.....	1,736		QUEENS COUNTY.....	128,069	90,874
Ward 8.....	2,597		Flushing town, including College Point, Flushing and Whitestone villages.....	19,803	15,906
Oswego town.....	2,772	3,022	College Point village.....	6,127	4,192
Palermo town.....	1,607	1,996	Flushing village.....	8,463	6,683
Parish town, including Parish village.....	1,770	1,817	Whitstone village.....	2,808	2,520
Parish village.....	541	402			
Redfield town.....	1,050	1,294			

a Organized in 1869 from part of Monroe town.
 b Middletown city, formerly in Walkkill town, incorporated since 1880.
 c Part of Middlefield town annexed to Cooperstown village since 1880.
 d Not separately returned.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		1890.	1880.
Hempstead town, including Far Rockaway, Hempstead, Inwood, Lawrence, Rockaway Beach and Seaford villages.....	23,756	18,164		Middletown town, including part of Edgewater village... Edgewater village (part of) Total for Edgewater village, in Middletown and Southfield towns.....	10,487 9,199	9,028 4,387	
Jamaica town, including Jamaica Ozone Park and Richmond Hill villages.....	14,441	10,088		Northfield town, including Lincolnville and Port Richmond villages.....	14,268	8,044	
Long Island city.....	30,506	17,129		Lincolnville village.....	9,811	7,014	
Ward 1.....	8,359			Port Richmond village.....	696	134	
Ward 2.....	3,383			Southfield town, including part of Edgewater village (part of).....	6,644	4,988	
Ward 3.....	4,813			Edgewater village (part of).....	5,086	3,677	
Ward 4.....	9,263			Westfield town, including Totterville village a.....	8,268	5,289	
Ward 5.....	4,768						
Newtown town, including Corona, Middle, Winfield and Woodside villages.....	17,549	9,804		ROCKLAND COUNTY.....			
Corona village.....	2,362	750		Clarkstown town, including Upper Nyack village.....	5,216	4,378	
Middle village.....	504			Upper Nyack village.....	698	413	
Winfield village.....	819			Haverstraw town, including Haverstraw and West Haverstraw villages.....	9,079	6,973	
Woodside village.....	710	800		Haverstraw village.....	180	3,558	
North Hempstead town, including Roslyn village.....	8,134	7,680		West Haverstraw village.....			
Roslyn village.....	1,251	1,101		Orangetown town, including Nyack, Piermont, South Nyack and Sparkill villages..	10,343	8,072	
Oyster Bay town, including Sea Cliff village a.....	13,870	11,923		Nyack village.....	4,111	3,851	
				Piermont village.....	1,219	1,369	
				South Nyack village.....	1,488		
				Sparkill village.....	616		
				Ramapo town, including Spring Valley village.....	5,910	4,964	
				Spring Valley village.....	1,028	810	
				Stony Point town, including Stony Point village.....	4,614	3,308	
				Stony Point village.....	514		
RENSSELAER COUNTY.....	124,511	115,328		ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.....			
Berlin town.....	1,704	2,202		Brasher town, including Brasher Falls village.....	2,910	3,578	
Brunswick town.....	3,654	3,402		Brasher Falls village.....	570	513	
East Greenbush town.....	2,171	2,127		Canton town, including Canton village.....	6,086	6,376	
Grafton town.....	1,457	1,676		Canton village.....	2,680	2,049	
Greenbush town (coextensive with Greenbush village).....	7,301	6,743		Clare town b.....	281		
Greenbush village.....	7,301	3,295		Clifton town, including Colton village.....	342	71	
Hoosick town, including Hoosick Falls village.....	10,471	7,914		Colton village.....	1,843	1,974	
Hoosick Falls village.....	7,014	4,630		Colton village.....	636	606	
Lansingburgh town, including Lansingburgh village.....	10,871	7,789		Dekalb town, including Richville village.....	2,840	3,027	
Lansingburgh village.....	10,550	7,432		Richville village.....	336	530	
Nassau town, including Nassau village.....	2,273	2,629		De Peyster town.....	947	1,184	
Nassau village.....	356	440		Edwards town.....	1,267	1,082	
North Greenbush town, including Bath-on-the-Hudson village.....	4,768	4,131		Fine town.....	1,207	888	
Bath-on-the-Hudson village.....	2,399	2,046		Fowler town.....	1,592	1,680	
Petersburgh town.....	1,461	1,785		Gouverneur town, including Gouverneur village.....	5,851	4,185	
Pittstown town.....	4,068	4,085		Gouverneur village.....	3,458	2,071	
Poestenkill town.....	1,602	2,672		Hammond town.....	1,774	1,680	
Sandlake town.....	2,555	2,650		Heron town, including Hermon village.....	1,521	1,634	
Schaghticoke town, including Schaghticoke village.....	3,059	3,951		Heron village.....	473	622	
Schaghticoke village.....	1,258			Hopkinton town.....	1,832	1,922	
Schodack town, including Castleton village.....	4,388	4,319		Lawrence town.....	2,037	2,483	
Castleton village.....	1,127	912		Lebanon town.....	3,939	4,297	
Stephentown town.....	1,764	1,995		Louisville town.....	1,676	2,019	
Troy city.....	60,956	56,747		Macomb town.....	1,415	1,731	
Ward 1.....	3,683			Madrid town, including Madrid village.....	1,989	3,145	
Ward 2.....	4,744			Madrid village.....	606	761	
Ward 3.....	2,664			Massena town, including Massena village.....	2,740	2,739	
Ward 4.....	4,504			Massena village.....	1,049		
Ward 5.....	6,023			Morristown town, including Morristown village.....	1,966	2,186	
Ward 6.....	4,825			Morristown village.....	473	3,471	
Ward 7.....	5,785			Norfolk town.....	2,024	2,471	
Ward 8.....	3,865			Ordnance city.....	11,662	10,841	
Ward 9.....	4,375			Ward 1.....	2,721		
Ward 10.....	6,176			Ward 2.....	3,394		
Ward 11.....	4,056			Ward 3.....	2,285		
Ward 12.....	5,024			Ward 4.....	3,322		
Ward 13.....	5,222			Oswegatchie town.....	2,346	2,861	
RICHMOND COUNTY.....	51,693	38,991					
Castleton town (coextensive with New Brighton village).....	16,423	12,679					

a Not separately returned.

b Organized in 1860.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1890.
Pari shville town, including Pari shville village	3,272	2,384	SCHOHARIE COUNTY..... 26,164 32,910		
Pitcairn town.....	1,108	790	Blenheim town.....	951	1,191
Potadam town, including Norwood and Potadam villages ..	8,899	7,610	Broome town.....	1,357	1,695
Rossie town.....	1,463	1,221	Carlisle town.....	1,549	1,720
Russell town.....	2,122	2,403	Cobleskill town, including Cobleskill village.....	3,443	3,370
Stockholm town.....	2,869	3,441	Cobleskill village.....	1,822	1,222
Waddington town, including Waddington village.....	2,209	2,608	Conesville town.....	929	1,127
Waddington village.....	900	977	Esperance town, including Esperance village.....	1,222	1,878
SARATOGA COUNTY..... 57,668 55,156			Esperance village.....	274	341
Ballston town, including part of Ballston Spa village	2,089	2,085	Fulton town.....	2,316	2,653
Ballston Spa village (part of).....	508	383	Gilboa town.....	1,718	2,040
Total for Ballston Spa village, in Ballston and Milton towns.....	3,597	3,011	Jefferson town.....	1,469	1,696
Charlton town.....	1,175	1,474	Middleburgh town, including Middleburgh village.....	3,007	3,378
Clifton Park town.....	2,228	2,454	Middleburgh village.....	1,139	1,123
Corinth town, including Corinth village.....	2,124	1,737	Richmondville town, including Richmondville village.....	1,917	2,062
Corinth village.....	1,222	510	Richmondville village.....	663	653
Day town.....	1,203	1,236	Schoharie town, including Schoharie village.....	2,944	3,390
Edinburgh town.....	1,203	1,523	Schoharie village.....	1,028	1,189
Galway town, including Galway village.....	1,635	1,902	Seward town.....	1,026	1,734
Galway village.....	177	187	Sharon town, including Sharon Springs village.....	2,202	2,691
Greenfield town.....	2,199	2,449	Sharon Springs village.....	622	627
Hadley town.....	1,103	1,036	Summit town.....	1,399	1,405
Half Moon town, including part of Mechanicville village.....	3,733	3,102	Wright town.....	1,295	1,691
Mechanicville village (part of).....	1,690	750	SCHUYLER COUNTY..... 16,711 18,643		
Total for Mechanicville village, in Half Moon and Stillwater towns.....	2,679	1,265	Catherine town.....	1,398	1,617
Malta town.....	1,295	1,234	Cayuta town.....	560	601
Milton town, including part of Ballston Spa village	5,820	5,585	Dix town, including part of Watkins village a.....	3,700	4,168
Ballston Spa village (part of).....	3,019	2,628	Hector town.....	4,443	5,025
Moresett town, including South Glens Falls village.....	2,698	2,655	Montour town, including Havana village.....	1,967	1,771
South Glens Falls village.....	1,606	1,083	Havana village b.....	1,751	1,274
Northumberland town.....	1,410	1,583	Orange town.....	1,557	2,020
Providence town.....	674	994	Reading town, including part of Watkins village.....	1,396	1,551
Saratoga town, including Schuylerville and Victory Mills villages.....	3,855	4,539	Watkins village (part of).....	263	338
Schuylerville village.....	1,387	1,617	Tyrone town.....	1,690	2,059
Victory Mills village.....	822	1,120	SENECA COUNTY..... 26,227 29,278		
Saratoga Springs town, including Saratoga Springs village ..	13,171	10,820	Covert town, including Farmer village.....	1,983	2,198
Saratoga Springs village.....	11,975	8,421	Farmer village.....	660	844
Stillwater town, including part of Mechanicville village and Stillwater village.....	3,898	3,412	Fayette town, including part of Waterloo village.....	2,912	3,316
Mechanicville village (part of).....	789	515	Waterloo village (part of).....	644	594
Stillwater village.....	747	877	Total for Waterloo village, in Fayette and Waterloo towns.....	4,260	3,692
Waterford town, including Waterford village a.....	5,298	4,328	Junius town.....	1,134	1,356
Wilton town.....	1,116	1,118	Lodi town.....	1,694	1,947
SCHENECTADY COUNTY..... 29,797 23,536			Ovid town, including Ovid village.....	3,651	3,559
Duanesburgh town.....	2,587	2,995	Ovid village.....	641	705
Glensville town.....	2,496	2,748	Romulus town.....	2,852	2,765
Niskayuna town.....	1,040	990	Seneca Falls town, including Seneca Falls village.....	6,961	6,683
Princeton town.....	732	826	Seneca Falls village.....	6,116	5,890
Rotterdam town.....	3,086	2,326	Tyre town.....	991	1,168
Schenectady city.....	19,902	13,665	Vari ck town.....	1,396	1,739
Ward 1.....	1,822		Waterloo town, including part of Waterloo village.....	4,681	4,369
Ward 2.....	1,874		Waterloo village (part of).....	3,705	3,309
Ward 3.....	4,286		STUYVESANT COUNTY..... 61,473 77,896		
Ward 4.....	5,836		Addison town, including Addison village.....	2,908	2,634
Ward 5.....	6,043		Addison village.....	2,168	1,596
Not separately returned.			Avoca town, including Avoca village.....	2,242	1,843
In 1890 Havana village in Dix and Montour towns; by act of State legislature, April 13, 1887, that part in Dix town was annexed to Montour town.			Avoca village.....	953	547
			Bath town, including Bath and Savona villages.....	7,681	7,396
			Bath village.....	3,251	3,153
			Savona village.....	569	447
			Bradford town.....	765	937

a Not separately returned.

b In 1890 Havana village in Dix and Montour towns; by act of State legislature, April 13, 1887, that part in Dix town was annexed to Montour town.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1890.
Ward 8	2,405		Whitehall town, including		
Ward 9	3,267		Whitehall village	5,402	5,947
Kington town	651	1,068	Whitehall village	4,434	4,270
Lloyd town	2,516	2,713			
Marbletown town, including			WAYNE COUNTY.....	40,728	51,700
High Falls village	3,639	3,970	Arcadia town, including New-		
High Falls village	574	571	ark village	6,310	5,702
Marlboro town, including Marl-			Newark village	2,824	2,480
boro and Milton villages	3,696	3,472	Butler town	1,836	2,161
Marlboro village	870		Galen town, including Clyde		
Milton village	631		village	4,922	5,451
New Palts town, including New			Clyde village	2,638	2,626
Palts village	2,242	1,958	Haron town	1,793	2,036
New Palts village	935	493	Lyons town, including Lyons		
Olive town	2,649	2,327	village	6,228	5,762
Flatkill town	2,649	2,305	Lyons village	4,475	3,520
Rocheater town	3,557	4,109	Macedon town, including		
Rosendale town, including			Macedon village	2,564	2,971
Rosendale village	6,083	4,724	Macedon village	533	539
Rosendale village	1,706		Marion town	2,144	2,100
Saugerties town, including			Ontario town	2,611	2,962
Saugerties village	10,436	10,375	Palmyra town, including Pal-		
Saugerties village	4,237	3,923	myra village	4,188	4,426
Shandaken town	3,170	2,829	Palmyra village	2,131	2,308
Shawangunk town	2,456	2,910	Rose town	2,107	2,244
Ulster town, including Eddy-			Savannah town, including		
ville village	3,222	2,806	Savannah village	1,788	1,897
Eddyville village	552	617	Savannah village	506	418
Wawarsing town, including			Sodus town, including Sodus		
Wawarsing village	7,756	8,547	village	5,157	5,285
Ellenville village	2,881	2,750	Sodus village	1,026	843
Woodstock town	1,628	1,968	Walworth town	2,195	2,339
			Williamson town	2,670	2,745
WARREN COUNTY	27,866	25,179	Wolcott town, including Red		
Bolton town	1,387	1,132	Creek and Wolcott villages ..	3,216	3,731
Caldwell town	1,377	1,223	Red Creek village	492	525
Chester town	2,173	2,247	Wolcott village	902	
Hague town	662	807			
Horicon town	1,562	1,633	WESTCHESTER COUNTY....	146,772	108,988
Johnsbury town	2,894	2,742	Bedford town, including parts		
Luzerne town, including Luz-			of Katonah and Mount Kisco		
erne village	1,679	1,438	villages	3,291	3,731
Luzerne village	868	468	Katonah village (part of) ..	378	
Queensbury town, including			Total for Katonah village,		
Glens Falls village	11,849	9,605	in Bedford and Lewisboro		
Glens Falls village	9,509	4,900	towns	594	
Stony Creek town	1,342	1,253	Mount Kisco village (part of)	632	728
Thurman town	1,108	1,174	Total for Mount Kisco vil-		
Warrensburgh town, including			lage, & in Bedford and		
Warrensburgh village	1,795	1,725	New Castle towns	1,095	728
Warrensburgh village	893	748	Cortlandt town, including		
			Peekskill and Verplanck vil-		
WASHINGTON COUNTY	45,600	47,871	lages	15,139	12,664
Argyle town, including Argyle			Peekskill village	9,678	6,883
village	2,313	2,775	Verplanck village	1,515	1,337
Argyle village	158	316	East Chester town, including		
Oambridge town, including			Mount Vernon village	15,442	8,737
part of Cambridge village	2,162	2,324	Mount Vernon village	10,630	4,686
Cambridge village (part of)	445	489	Greenburgh town, including		
Total for Cambridge village,			Dobb's Ferry, Hastings upon		
in Cambridge and White			Hudson, Irvington and Tarry-		
Creek towns	1,698	1,482	town villages, and part of		
Dresden town	636	730	White Plains village	11,613	8,934
Easton town	2,500	2,740	Dobb's Ferry village	2,083	
Fort Ann town, including Fort			Hastings-upon-Hudson vil-		
Ann village	2,696	3,263	lage	1,486	1,290
Fort Edward town, including			Irvington village	2,989	1,804
Fort Edward village	4,424	4,680	Tarrytown village	3,562	3,026
Granville town, including			White Plains village (part		
Granville, Middle Granville,	4,716	4,149	of)	223	
and North Granville villages			Total for White Plains vil-		
Greenwich town, including	4,196	3,860	lage, & in Greenburgh and		
Greenwich village	1,963	1,231	White Plains towns	4,042	2,331
Hampton town	691	833	Harrison town	1,485	1,494
Hartford town	1,470	1,760	Lewisboro town, including part		
Hebron town	2,044	2,383	of Katonah village	1,417	1,612
Jackson town	1,278	1,562	Katonah village (part of) ..	146	
Kingsbury town, including	4,677	4,614	Mamaroneck town	2,395	1,683
Sandy Hill village	2,895	2,487	Mount Pleasant town, includ-		
Sandy Hill village	588	611	ing North Tarrytown village ..	5,844	5,450
Putnam town			North Tarrytown village	3,179	2,684
Salem town, including Salem			New Castle town, including		
village	3,127	3,496	Chappaqua village and part		
White Creek town, including			of Mount Kisco village	2,110	2,297
part of Cambridge village	2,600	2,742	Chappaqua village	733	530
Cambridge village (part of)	1,163	993	Mount Kisco village (part		
			of)	463	

a Not separately returned. b In 1830 in Bedford town only.

c Formerly Verplanck Point.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
New Rochelle town, including New Rochelle village	9,087	5,276	Java town	1,824	1,968
New Rochelle village	8,217	.....	Middlebury town, including Wyoming village	1,781	1,628
North Castle town	1,475	1,818	Wyoming village	825	867
North Salem town	1,730	1,668	Orangeville town	1,148	1,164
Ossining town, including Sing Sing village	10,068	8,769	Perry town, including Perry village	2,928	2,971
Sing Sing village	9,362	6,678	Perry village	1,626	1,118
Pelham town, including City Island village	3,941	2,540	Pike town, including Pike and Portageville village	1,443	1,797
City Island village	1,206	959	Pike village	488	644
Poundridge town	830	1,034	Sheldon town	2,069	2,267
Rye town, including Port Chester village	9,477	6,676	Warsaw town, including Warsaw village	4,468	3,227
Port Chester village	5,274	3,254	Warsaw village	5,120	1,910
Scarsdale town	633	614	Wethersfield town	1,032	1,311
Somers town	1,897	1,630			
Westchester town, including Williamsbridge village	10,029	6,789	YATES COUNTY	21,001	21,087
Williamsbridge village	1,695	.....	Barrington town	1,363	1,476
White Plains town, including part of White Plains village	4,508	4,094	Benton town, including part of Penn Yan village	2,261	2,419
White Plains village (part of)	3,819	2,381	Penn Yan village (part of)	222	166
Yonkers city	22,083	18,892	Total for Penn Yan village in Benton and Milo towns	4,264	3,476
Ward 1	8,422	.....	Italy town	1,464	1,444
Ward 2	12,361	.....	Jerusalem town, including Branchport village	2,967	2,628
Ward 3	10,147	.....	Branchport village	1,178	971
Ward 4	1,114	.....	Middlesex town	1,367	1,467
Yorktown town	2,378	2,461	Milo town, including part of Penn Yan village	6,028	5,755
			Penn Yan village (part of)	4,062	3,310
WYOMING COUNTY	31,198	30,907	Potter town, including part of Rushville village	1,680	1,940
Arcade town, including Arcade village	1,840	2,000	Rushville village (part of)	322	343
Attica town, including Attica village	3,002	3,069	Total for Rushville village, in Potter town, Yates county, and Gorham town, Ontario county	480	803
Attica village	1,964	1,935	Starkey town, including Dundee village	2,862	2,729
Bennington town	2,029	2,365	Dundee village	1,200	1,025
Castile town, including Castile village	2,451	2,315	Torrey town, including Dresden village	1,197	1,248
Castile town	1,146	985	Dresden village	348	396
Covington town	1,151	1,176			
Eagle town	1,131	1,203			
Gainesville town	2,166	1,787			
Genesee Falls town	740	860			

a Not separately returned.

IMMIGRATION.

NUMBERS AND NATIONALITIES DURING 22 YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

COUNTRIES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	
Europe:					
Austria-Hungary	280,554	64.8	152,058	36.2	432,612
Denmark, Norway and Sweden	608,267	61	370,836	36.2	979,103
France	94,059	63.9	47,469	36.1	131,528
Germany	1,407,866	66.2	1,012,524	41.8	2,420,390
Great Britain and Ireland:					
England	786,922	61.2	468,868	36.8	1,255,790
Scotland	156,319	61.4	99,366	36.8	255,685
Ireland	612,653	61.5	377,422	49.5	1,190,135
Italy	298,910	78.6	78,836	21.4	377,746
Netherlands and Belgium	63,443	61.7	39,321	36.3	102,764
Russia and Poland	207,420	65.0	111,580	36.0	319,000
Spain and Portugal	13,434	72.6	5,121	27.4	18,555
Switzerland	76,298	64.3	41,798	36.7	118,096
Other Europe	7,461	76.0	2,547	26.0	10,008
Total Europe	4,689,626	60.2	3,037,608	36.8	7,727,234
North and South America	540,180	60.3	366,466	36.7	906,646
Asia	213,880	96.8	7,097	3.2	220,977
Africa	698	72.5	211	27.5	909
Islands of the Atlantic	17,600	65.9	9,129	34.1	26,729
Islands of the Pacific	17,929	76.3	5,686	23.7	23,615
All other islands and ports	1,764	61.0	1,111	36.0	2,875
Total	5,361,636	61.2	3,417,286	36.8	8,778,922

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS
IN THE
STATE OF NEW YORK,
ALSO
MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

Corrected to January 1, 1897.

Offices with a star (*) after them are Domestic Money Order Offices. Those with a section mark (§) after them are both International and Domestic, and are authorized to issue money orders payable in foreign countries.

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Abbotts.....	Cattaraugus.....	Howard Otto.
Academy.....	Ontario.....	Cyrus Trickey.
Accord*.....	Ulster.....	John T. Schoonmaker.
Acidalia.....	Sullivan.....	Eugene F. King.
Acra.....	Greene.....	Willis J. Olmsted.
Adams*.....	Jefferson.....	Edward C. Bersie.
Adams Basin*.....	Monroe.....	James N. Brown.
Adams Center*.....	Jefferson.....	Martha S. Graves.
Adams Corners.....	Putnam.....	Albert Wilkins.
Adamsville.....	Washington.....	Richard S. Holley.
Adirondack.....	Warren.....	Andrew McGinley.
Addison*.....	Steuben.....	John Hinman.
Addison Hill.....	Steuben.....	Fayette V. Houser.
Addison Junction.....	Essex.....	Elizabeth Richards.
Adrian.....	Steuben.....	John F. Millard.
Afton*.....	Chenango.....	Burt B. Hyde.
Akin.....	Montgomery.....	James F. Harris.
Akron*.....	Erie.....	J. Crawford Hoag.
Alabama*.....	Genesee.....	John H. Tumalty.
Albany§.....	Albany.....	Francis H. Woods.
Substation No. 1:*		
E. Alb'y, 370 B'way, Rens..	Rensselaer.....	do
Substation No. 2:*		
Greenbush, 86 B'way, Rens.	do.....	do
Substation No. 3:*		
Bath-on-Hudson, 17 Min- eral St., Rens.....	do.....	do
Substation No. 4:*		
277 Clinton avenue.....	Albany.....	do
Substation No. 5:*		
469 Madison avenue.....	do.....	do
Substation No. 6:*		
294 South Pearl street.....	do.....	do
Substation No. 7:*		
829 Broadway.....	do.....	do
Substation No. 8:*		
State Capitol Building.....	do.....	do
Albion§.....	Orleans.....	Patrick Lillis.
Alburt.....	Franklin.....	P. N. Burnap.
Alcove.....	Albany.....	Stanley Green.
Alden*.....	Erie.....	Freeman P. Wheeler.
Alden Center.....	Erie.....	Jacob Sandman.
Alberbend.....	Clinton.....	William W. Wray.
Alder Brook.....	Franklin.....	Thomas Russell.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Alder Creek.....	Oneida.....	John M. McClusky.
Alexander*.....	Genesee.....	Roswell C. Curtiss.
Alexandria Bay*.....	Jefferson.....	William E. McDonnell.
Alfred*.....	Allegheny.....	Terrence M. Davis.
Alfred Station*.....	Allegheny.....	Nancy V. Hamilton.
Alger.....	Livingston.....	Emma Harding.
Algonquin.....	Franklin.....	George B. Riseley.
Allaben.....	Ulster.....	John Laubenthal.
Alleghany*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Ira A. Merritt.
Allen.....	Allegheny.....	W. N. Crouch.
Allens Falls.....	St. Lawrence.....	Charles W. Simmons.
Allens Hill.....	Ontario.....	James L. Brady.
Allentown*.....	Allegheny.....	Joseph A. Rowland.
Alma.....	Allegheny.....	Charles M. Wyville.
Almeda.....	Delaware.....	Leonard K. Orr.
Almond*.....	Allegheny.....	Horace G. Stillman.
Alpine.....	Schuyler.....	Almerin T. Wood.
Alplaus.....	Schenectady.....	Joseph Hanigan.
Alps.....	Rensselaer.....	John A. Green.
Altamont*.....	Albany.....	John H. Pangburn.
Altay.....	Schuyler.....	James R. Simonson.
Altmar*.....	Oswego.....	James W. Stout.
Alton*.....	Wayne.....	Eugene Philo.
Altona.....	Clinton.....	John B. Trombly.
Alvord.....	Hamilton.....	David B. Gallup.
Amangansett*.....	Suffolk.....	George B. Conklin.
Amawalk*.....	Westchester.....	David Ryder, Jr.
Amber.....	Onondaga.....	Byron C. Grinnell.
Amboy.....	Onondaga.....	A. C. Armstrong.
Amboy Center.....	Oswego.....	John W. Whaley.
Amenia.....	Dutchess.....	Charles Walsh.
Amenia Union*.....	Dutchess.....	Henry H. Mills.
Ames*.....	Montgomery.....	Edward Clark.
Amity.....	Orange.....	William J. Sly.
Amityville*.....	Suffolk.....	Leander Wright.
Ampersand*.....	Franklin.....	William G. Young.
Amsterdam.....	Montgomery.....	Julia A. Caney.
Amoroso.....	Steuben.....	Willson R. Walden.
Ancram.....	Columbia.....	William H. Porter.
Ancram Lead Mines.....	Columbia.....	Albert C. Niver.
Andes*.....	Delaware.....	Edward M. Norton.
Andover*.....	Allegheny.....	John E. Cannon.
Angelica*.....	Allegheny.....	S. G. Horner.
Angola*.....	Erie.....	Frank W. Lemmler.
Annandale*.....	Dutchess.....	Horace M. Bishop.
Anoka.....	Broome.....	A. B. Riley.
Antwerp.....	Jefferson.....	Richard Gleason.
Apalachin*.....	Tioga.....	Ransom S. Pearsall.
Apex.....	Delaware.....	Gena Tennant.
Applegate.....	Tompkins.....	J. B. Tebb.
Appleton.....	Niagara.....	De Witt Lindsay.
Apulla.....	Onondaga.....	Wm. H. Tibbett.
Aquebogue*.....	Suffolk.....	James M. Magee.
Aquetuck.....	Albany.....	Charles Court.
Arbutus.....	Broome.....	John Lennon.
Arcade*.....	Wyoming.....	Hiram Steele.
Arcadia*.....	Wayne.....	William H. Sprague.
Archdale.....	Washington.....	Barber F. Waters.
Arden.....	Orange.....	Edward M. Parrott.
Ardonia.....	Ulster.....	Ennis F. Seymour.
Ardasley*.....	Westchester.....	Gilbert A. Buck.
Arena*.....	Delaware.....	Edwin A. Miller.
Argusville*.....	Schoharie.....	Henry C. Lycker.
Argyle*.....	Washington.....	Thomas F. Cahill.
Aristotle.....	Allegheny.....	Eugene S. Crandall.
Arkport*.....	Steuben.....	John D. Taylor.
Arkville.....	Delaware.....	Alfred L. Murray.
Arkwright.....	Chautauqua.....	L. G. Sartwell.
Arlington*.....	Dutchess.....	John Hoppe, Jr.
Armonk*.....	Westchester.....	William K. Haviland.
Armor.....	Erie.....	J. F. Romler.
Arnott.....	Chemung.....	Augustus Bertholomew.
Arthur.....	Oswego.....	Byron A. Myers.
Arthursburg.....	Dutchess.....	Morgan B. Hicks.
Arverle*.....	Queens.....	George T. Gourley.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Asbury.....	Tompkins.....	Mary Head.
Ashford.....	Cattaraugus.....	Elton W. Hanson.
Ashland*.....	Greene.....	Sumner C. Lee.
Ashton.....	Ulster.....	Henry C. Bush.
Ashville*.....	Chautauqua.....	Theresa M. Pierce.
Astoria*.....	Queens.....	
Substation: L. I. City*..		
Athens*.....	Greene.....	Frank Nichols.
Athol.....	Warren.....	William Clark.
Athol Springs.....	Erle.....	W. E. Wakeley.
Atlanta*.....	Steuben.....	William T. Slattery.
Attica§.....	Wyoming.....	Charles Morgenstern.
Attlebury.....	Dutchess.....	Backus Hoag.
Atwater.....	Cayuga.....	Willis W. Atwater.
Atwell.....	Herkimer.....	Byron E. Cool.
Atwood.....	Ulster.....	Peter Jansen.
Auburn§.....	Cayuga.....	Henry L. Storke.
Angusta.....	Oneida.....	Frank W. French.
Aurellus.....	Cayuga.....	Robert B. Westover.
Aurellus Station.....	Cayuga.....	Frederic C. Hall.
Aurlesville.....	Montgomery.....	James F. Polhemus.
Aurora*.....	Cayuga.....	Martin Maloney, Jr.
Ausable Chasm*.....	Columbia.....	Charles F. Bell.
Ausable Forks§.....	Essex.....	John Brennan.
Auskerada.....	Fulton.....	Joseph F. Van Ness.
Austerlitz.....	Columbia.....	John M. Varney.
Austin.....	Cayuga.....	Watson Selover.
Ava.....	Oneida.....	Valentine F. Pohl.
Averill Park*.....	Rensselaer.....	Frank Pettit.
Avoca*.....	Steuben.....	Lemuel Mathewson.
Avon§.....	Livingston.....	John S. Tighe.
Axton.....	Franklin.....	Charles N. Corey.
Babcock Hill.....	Oneida.....	Edward L. Austin.
Babylon*.....	Suffolk.....	Francis A. Dowden.
Bacon Hill.....	Saratoga.....	Laura B. Sutphin.
Bainbridge*.....	Chenango.....	Adelbert D. Payne.
Balting Hollow.....	Suffolk.....	George B. Wells.
Bakers Mill.....	Warren.....	Charles Baker.
Balcom.....	Chautauqua.....	James J. Rundell.
Baldwin*.....	Queens.....	Charles Miller.
Baldwin Place.....	Westchester.....	Samuel W. Lounsbury.
Baldwinsville*.....	Onondaga.....	Stephen J. Lonergan.
Balston Lake*.....	Saratoga.....	Francis R. Buel.
Ballston Spa§.....	Saratoga.....	Henry C. Dater.
Ballston Center.....	Saratoga.....	John J. Larkin.
Bangall*.....	Dutchess.....	Charles H. Humphrey.
Bangor*.....	Franklin.....	Dexter P. Marvin.
Banksville.....	Westchester.....	H. B. Alley.
Barbourville.....	Delaware.....	Frank A. Couse.
Bardonia.....	Rockland.....	Henry Bardon.
Barker*.....	Niagara.....	Jay L. Taylor.
Barkerville.....	Saratoga.....	Daniel Shaw.
Barnard Crossing.....	Monroe.....	Charles H. Banker.
Barnerville.....	Schoharie.....	Thomas Eckerson.
Barnes.....	Yates.....	John A. Ward.
Barnes Corners*.....	Lewis.....	Orrin J. Woolworth.
Barre Center*.....	Orleans.....	John E. McRay.
Barrington.....	Yates.....	J. C. Guthrie.
Barrytown*.....	Dutchess.....	Daniel O'Connell.
Barryville*.....	Sullivan.....	James A. Ozenbugh.
Bartlett.....	Oneida.....	Mark Cheny.
Bartlett Carry.....	Franklin.....	E. L. Pearse.
Barton*.....	Tioga.....	William E. Cary.
Basom.....	Genesee.....	Henry Hodgkins, Jr.
Bata via§.....	Genesee.....	Joseph F. Hall.
Batchellerville*.....	Saratoga.....	Ell Edwards.
Bates.....	Schoharie.....	Orlando F. Spencer.
Bath§.....	Steuben.....	Walstine G. Crum.
Bath Beach*.....	Kings.....	
Station H.*(Br'klyn P.O.).		
Bath-on-Hudson*.....	Rensselaer.....	
Substation*(Albany P.O.).		
Battenville.....	Washington.....	Fitch McLean.
Bayport*.....	Suffolk.....	Edward J. Woods.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Bay Ridge*.....	Kings.....	
Substation No. 51:*		
Brooklyn P. O.....		
Bay Shore*.....	Suffolk.....	Leonard W. Young.
Bay Side*.....	Queens.....	James Hope.
Bayville*.....	Queens.....	Frank D. Platt.
Beachs Corner.....	Greene.....	Charles Frayer.
Beach Ridge.....	Niagara.....	George Rundel.
Bealsburg.....	Monroe.....	John Lovey.
Beards Hollow.....	Schoharie.....	Idola H. Lockwood.
Bearsville.....	Ulster.....	Victor Schultis.
Beaver.....	Herkimer.....	Henry F. Down.
Beaver Brook.....	Sullivan.....	John Baur.
Beaver Dams*.....	Schuyler.....	Andrew Mourer.
Beaver Falls*.....	Lewis.....	Abram N. Van Arnam.
Beaver Kill.....	Sullivan.....	Edwin Miner.
Beaver Meadow.....	Chenango.....	Eliza A. Frederick.
Beckers Corners.....	Albany.....	Isaac A. Devoe.
Bedford*.....	Westchester.....	Geo. Purcell.
Bedford Park*.....		
Station (N. Y. P. O.)*.....		
Bedford Station*.....	Westchester.....	Wm. N. Harris.
Beechford.....	Ulster.....	Lorenzo D. Weeks.
Beedes*.....	Essex.....	Orlando Beeds.
Beekman.....	Dutchess.....	Louise Rothgeb.
Beekmantown.....	Clinton.....	Mary A. Dominy.
Beerston.....	Delaware.....	Clinton D. Ostrom.
Belcher.....	Washington.....	David H. Hurd.
Belden.....	Broome.....	Edwin R. Boyes.
Belfast*.....	Allegany.....	Benj. T. Willis.
Belfort.....	Lewis.....	Jacob Van Etten.
Belgium.....	Onondaga.....	Alonzo A. Winchell.
Belleayre.....	Ulster.....	Edgar A. Marks.
Belle Isle.....	Onondaga.....	Thomas Machan.
Belleville*.....	Jefferson.....	Henry S. Green.
Bellevue.....	Erle.....	Richard E. Danforth.
Belmore*.....	Queens.....	Hiram Valentine.
Bellona*.....	Yates.....	Charles S. Coleman.
Bellport*.....	Suffolk.....	George W. Hamlyn.
Bellvale*.....	Orange.....	John B. Bradner.
Bellwood.....	Lewis.....	William A. Wheeler.
Belmont§.....	Allegany.....	Benj. Norton.
Belmont Center.....	Franklin.....	Alfonce Burk.
Belvidere*.....	Allegany.....	James S. Moran.
Bemus Heights.....	Saratoga.....	Anna L. Hewett.
Bemus Point*.....	Chautauqua.....	Earl G. Norton.
Benedict.....	Fulton.....	Joseph E. Bennetct.
Bennett.....	Allegany.....	Andrew J. Bennett.
Bennettsburg.....	Schuyler.....	T. E. Coats.
Bennetts Creek.....	Steuben.....	Simeon Vanderhoef.
Bennettsville.....	Chenango.....	Samuel P. Neff.
Rennington*.....	Wyoming.....	Joseph F. Drilling.
Benson.....	Hamilton.....	Charles E. Hunter.
Benson Center.....	Hamilton.....	Grace Elgin.
Benson Mines§.....	St. Lawrence.....	H. E. Esler.
Bensonhurst*.....	Kings.....	
Substation No. 55:*		
Brooklyn P. O.....		
Renton Centre*.....	Yates.....	Thomas Baxter.
Bergen*.....	Genesee.....	Edward J. Reardon.
Bergholts.....	Niagara.....	August Lange.
Berkshire*.....	Tioga.....	Myron Brown.
Berlin*.....	Rensselaer.....	John H. Satterly.
Berne*.....	Albany.....	Theodore Settle.
Bernhards Bay*.....	Oswego.....	Tracy D. Bly.
Berwyn.....	Onondaga.....	Raymond D. Swift.
Besemer.....	Tompkins.....	Mary A. Besemer.
Best.....	Rensselaer.....	Leonard Wetherwax.
Bethany.....	Genesee.....	Henry Webster.
Bethel*.....	Sullivan.....	George H. Acklam.
Bethel Corners.....	Cayuga.....	John A. Culver.
Bethel Station.....	Dutchess.....	Phenix N. Deuel.
Bethlehem Center.....	Albany.....	Anna M. Babcock.
Beulah.....	Ontario.....	James L. Cone.
Bidwell.....	Monroe.....	Robert Reddick.
Big Brook.....	Oneida.....	George N. Reese.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Big Creek.....	Steuben.....	D. Devillo Weld.
Bigelow.....	St. Lawrence.....	Rella J. Randall.
Big Flats*.....	Chemung.....	Samuel A. Minnier.
Big Hollow.....	Greene.....	William H. Moseman.
Big Indian*.....	Ulster.....	Willard Marsh.
Big Moose.....	Herkimer.....	Denis J. Hennessy.
Big Tree.....	Erle.....	Thomas Ryan.
Billsboro.....	Ontario.....	Samuel McBain.
Billings.....	Dutchess.....	George Potter.
Binghamton.....	Broome.....	Charles F. Terhue.
Binnewater*.....	Ulster.....	Frank Buddington.
Birchton.....	Saratoga.....	John P. Smith.
Bird.....	Cattaraugus.....	W. J. Vandewater.
Birdsall.....	Allegany.....	Jesse D. Carpenter.
Bishop Street.....	Jefferson.....	Albert O. Smith.
Bishopville.....	Allegany.....	Jeannette Kinney.
Blackbrook.....	Clinton.....	Wm. W. Pierce.
Black Creek*.....	Allegany.....	Charles W. Halsey.
Black Lake.....	St. Lawrence.....	H. A. Morse.
Black River*.....	Jefferson.....	Matthew A. Parkinson.
Black Rock*.....	Erle.....	See Sta. B. Buffalo.
Blaine*.....	Montgomery.....	Peter Smith.
Blasdell.....	Erle.....	Melvin J. Payne.
Blatchley.....	Broome.....	Acha I. Blatchley.
Blauvelt*.....	Rockland.....	George M. Ledleger.
Bleecker.....	Fulton.....	Chas. Sandfort.
Bliss*.....	Wyoming.....	Jesse Bliss.
Blockville.....	Chautauqua.....	Wilbur F. Spooner.
Blodgett Mills*.....	Cortland.....	John Hubbard.
Bloomington*.....	Sullivan.....	Thomas M. Law.
Bloomington*.....	Essex.....	Marlon D. Tremble.
Bloomington*.....	Orange.....	Charles C. Gerow.
Bloomington*.....	Delaware.....	Andrew J. Corbin.
Bloomington*.....	Erle.....	Conrad Hensel.
Bloomington*.....	Onelda.....	Genevieve Bloss.
Bloomington*.....	Hamilton.....	Edward Spain.
Bloomington*.....	Suffolk.....	Mary E. Coutant.
Bloomington*.....	Essex.....	Myron Bruce.
Bloomington*.....	Columbia.....	Wm. H. Washburn.
Bloomington*.....	Yates.....	Chas. E. Moore.
Bloomington*.....	Kings.....	
Bluff Point*.....		
Blue Ridge.....		
Blue Stores.....		
Blue Stores.....		
Bluff Point*.....		
Blythebourne*.....		
Station K, Br'klyn P. O.*.....		
Bohemia.....	Suffolk.....	Theo. Gross.
Bolce.....	St. Lawrence.....	George Vosburg.
Bolceville.....	Ulster.....	Benj. C. Churchwell.
Bollvar*.....	Allegany.....	George H. Parker.
Bolton.....	Warren.....	Jonathan S. Gates.
Bolton Landing*.....	Warren.....	Fannie C. Dearstyne.
Bombay.....	Franklin.....	E. S. Paddock.
Boonerville.....	Chautauqua.....	J. H. Alexander.
Boonerville*.....	Onelda.....	John R. Stannard.
Borden.....	Steuben.....	Gird Harrison.
Border City.....	Seneca.....	John A. Butler.
Boreas River.....	Essex.....	Mrs. Myra J. Labler.
Borodino*.....	Onondaga.....	James Sweet.
Boston*.....	Erle.....	Peter Zimmerman.
Boston Corner.....	Columbia.....	Joseph T. Lee.
Bouckville*.....	Madison.....	Arthur J. Wiltsie.
Boutonville.....	Westchester.....	Seth Abbott.
Bovina.....	Delaware.....	William Cooke.
Bovina Center*.....	Delaware.....	Alexander Hilson.
Bowen.....	Cattaraugus.....	C. W. Burley.
Bowens Corners.....	Oswego.....	Stephen Arnold.
Rowmansville.....	Erle.....	Henry Schweinsburg.
Royd.....	Lewis.....	Harvey Fairman.
Boylston Center.....	Oswego.....	Nelson J. Williams.
Boyntonville.....	Rensselaer.....	Archibald Campbell.
Bradford*.....	Steuben.....	Hamill'u P. Zimmerman.
Brainard.....	Rensselaer.....	Dennis Black, Jr.
Brainard Station*.....	Rensselaer.....	Frank P. Larkins.
Brainardsville.....	Franklin.....	Valarus S. Huntley.
Braman Corners.....	Schenectady.....	William J. GARDNER.
Branch.....	Ulster.....	Abraham Van Valkenburg.
Branchport*.....	Yates.....	Mrs. Almada L. Youngs.
Brandon*.....	Franklin.....	Anthony J. O'Donnell.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Brant*.....	Erie.....	Abram Dimon.
Brantingham.....	Lewis.....	John W. Utley.
Brant Lake.....	Warren.....	Harry Ross.
Brasher Center.....	St. Lawrence.....	Nancy E. Clark.
Brasher Falls*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Richard L. Cannon.
Brasher Iron Works.....	St. Lawrence.....	John Keenan.
Brasie Corners.....	St. Lawrence.....	Fred. E. Bogardus.
Brayton.....	Warren.....	Job Mattison.
Breakabeen.....	Schoharie.....	Hamilton F. Hannay.
Breesport*.....	Chemung.....	James S. Van Garden.
Brentwood*.....	Suffolk.....	Adney C. Clark.
Brewerton*.....	Onondaga.....	Elizabeth C. Holbrook.
Brewster*.....	Putnam.....	Leander B. Lent.
Bridgehamton*.....	Suffolk.....	Orlando Hand.
Bridgeport*.....	Madison.....	Lucius E. Conklin.
Bridgeville.....	Sullivan.....	Asabel S. Clark.
Bridgewater*.....	Onelda.....	Charles D. Woodworth.
Brier Hill.....	St. Lawrence.....	Loren H. Harder.
Brighton*.....	Monroe.....	Charles J. Chism.
Brinkerhoff.....	Dutchess.....	Charles R. Montfort.
Brisben*.....	Chenango.....	George T. Tift.
Briscoe.....	Sullivan.....	Joseph Norris.
Bristol*.....	Ontario.....	William H. Doyle.
Bristol Center*.....	Ontario.....	Isaac M. Kimber.
Bristol Springs*.....	Ontario.....	Willis W. Holcomb.
Broadalbin*.....	Fulton.....	James P. Rosa.
Brockport§.....	Monroe.....	James E. Conley.
Brocton*.....	Chautauqua.....	Augustus Blood.
Brodhead.....	Ulster.....	Virgil R. Merihew.
Broken Straw.....	Chautauqua.....	George A. Mather.
Bromley.....	Onondaga.....	J. W. Howard.
Bronxville.....	Westchester.....	Anna V. T. Smith.
Brook.....	Oswego.....	Joseph W. Merritt.
Brookdale.....	St. Lawrence.....	Joseph W. Brothers.
Brookfield.....	Madison.....	Frederick D. Rogers.
Brookhaven*.....	Suffolk.....	Jacob L. Valentine.
Brooklyn.....	Kings.....	Andrew T. Sullivan.
Manhattan Beach Station.	do.....	do
Station A, § 14-16 Graham	do.....	do
avenue.....	do.....	do
Station B, § 1266-68 Fulton	do.....	do
street.....	do.....	do
Station C, § 1191 Third ave..	do.....	do
Station D, § 1923 Fulton st..	do.....	do
Station E, § 2648 Atlantic av.	do.....	do
Station F, § (Flatbush), 830	do.....	do
Flatbush avenue.....	do.....	do
Station G, § 328 Manhattan	do.....	do
avenue.....	do.....	do
Station H, § (Bath Beach)....	do.....	do
Station K, § (Blythebourne)..	do.....	do
Station L (Canarsie).....	do.....	do
Station M, § (Coney Island)..	do.....	do
Station N, § (Fort Hamilton)..	do.....	do
Station O, § (Sh'pshead Bay)..	do.....	do
Station S, § 1251 Broadway..	do.....	do
Station V, § 277-79 12th st..	do.....	do
Station W, § Bedford ave.,	do.....	do
corner South 5th street.	do.....	do
Substation No. 1.*.....	do.....	do
Cor. Henry & President sts.	do.....	do
Substation No. 2.*.....	do.....	do
848 Fulton street.....	do.....	do
Substation No. 3.*.....	do.....	do
132 Flatbush avenue.....	do.....	do
Substation No. 4.*.....	do.....	do
586 Myrtle avenue.....	do.....	do
Substation No. 5.*.....	do.....	do
40 Union street.....	do.....	do
Substation No. 6.*.....	do.....	do
302 Van Brunt street.....	do.....	do
Substation No. 7.*.....	do.....	do
Cor. Myrtle avenue & Cum-	do.....	do
berland street.....	do.....	do
Substation No. 8.*.....	do.....	do
26 Atlantic avenue.....	do.....	do

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Substation No. 9:*		
Cor. Hoyt & Union sts.....	Kings.....	Andrew T. Sullivan.
Substation No. 10:*		
Cor. Sands & Jay streets....	do	do
Substation No. 11:*		
508 Court street.....	do	do
Substation No. 12:*		
Cor. DeKalb ave. & Ryerson street.....	do	do
Substation No. 13:*		
Wallabout Market.....	do	do
Substation No. 14:*		
129 Hamilton avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 15:*		
692 Grand street.....	do	do
Substation No. 16:*		
253 North Second street...	do	do
Substation No. 17:*		
Cor. Bedford ave. & North 7th street.....	do	do
Substation No. 20:*		
Cor. Tompkins and DeKalb avenues.....	do	do
Substation No. 21:*		
Cor. Fulton street & Rock- away avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 22:*		
1076 Bedford avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 24:*		
Corner Myrtle & Wyckoff avenues.....	do	do
Substation No. 25:*		
Cor. Broadw'y & Halsey st..	do	do
Substation No. 26:*		
Cor. Reid ave. & Hancock street.....	do	do
Substation No. 27:*		
Cor. Myrtle & H'mburg avs.	do	do
Substation No. 28:*		
772 Halsey street.....	do	do
Substation No. 29:*		
Parkville.....	do	do
Substation No. 30:*		
272 Thlr'd avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 31:*		
Cor. Coney Island road & Greenwood avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 32:*		
252 Fifth avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 33:*		
Cor. 3d ave. & 10th st.....	do	do
Substation No. 35:*		
Cor. Bedford & Manhattan avenues.....	do	do
Substation No. 40:*		
Cor. Eastern Parkway & Thatford avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 41:*		
800 Jamaica avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 45:*		
1161 Myrtle avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 50:*		
1290 Thlr'd avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 51:*		
Bay Ridge.....	do	do
Substation No. 52:*		
West Brooklyn.....	do	do
Substation No. 53:*		
Lefferts Park.....	do	do
Substation No. 54:*		
Van Pelt Manor.....	do	do
Substation No. 55:*		
Bensonhurst.....	do	do
Substation No. 56:*		
Gravesend Beach.....	do	do

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Substation No. 57:*		
Gravesend.....	Kings.....	Andrew T. Sullivan.
Substation No. 58:*		
Lawnwood.....	do	do
Substation No. 59:*		
Flatlands.....	do	do
Substation No. 60:*		
Vanderveer Park.....	do	do
Substation No. 61:*		
Fort Hamilton.....	do	do
Brookmere.....	Monroe.....	Gertrude E. Brooks.
Brooks Grove.....	Livingston.....	Mrs. M. S. Carrier.
Brookton*.....	Tompkins.....	Willis Shurter.
Brookvale.....	Broome.....	Frank F. Mulks.
Brookview.....	Rensselaer.....	John J. Reidy.
Broome Center.....	Schoharie.....	A. Van Valkenburgh.
Brown Station.....	Ulster.....	Thomas Carson.
Brownville*.....	Jefferson.....	Lettie Reeves.
Brushton*.....	Franklin.....	Patrick K. McCann.
Bruynswick.....	Ulster.....	Robert H. Terwilliger.
Buchanan.....	Westchester.....	George Buchanan.
Bucks Bridge.....	St. Lawrence.....	Charlotte Lawrence.
Buckton.....	St. Lawrence.....	Henry Burroughs.
Buel.....	Montgomery.....	James A. Clum.
Buena Vista.....	Steuben.....	Frank W. Spencer.
Buffalo.....	Erie.....	Howard H. Baker.
Station A, (East Buffalo), 797 William street.....	do	do
Station B, (Black Rock), 82- 71 West Forest avenue..	do	do
Station C, 1419 Main st....	do	do
Station D, (South Buffalo), 755 Seneca street.....	do	do
Station E, 551 E. Genesee street, corner Davis st..	do	do
Substation No. 1:*		
2184 Seneca street.....	do	do
Substation No. 2:*		
1401 Elk street.....	do	do
Substation No. 3:*		
312-314 Elk street.....	do	do
Substation No. 4:*		
016 Walden avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 5:*		
1140-1142 Lovejoy street...	do	do
Substation No. 6:*		
1223 Jefferson street.....	do	do
Substation No. 7:*		
2321 Main street.....	do	do
Substation No. 8:*		
225 Allen street.....	do	do
Substation No. 9:*		
355 Connecticut street.....	do	do
Substation No. 10:*		
334 Dearborn street.....	do	do
Substation No. 11:*		
469 Normal avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 12:*		
238 Livingston avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 13:*		
1061 Broadway.....	do	do
Substation No. 14:*		
586 Main street.....	do	do
Bulls Head.....	Dutchess.....	Pedro Stewart.
Bull Run.....	Ulster.....	Paul A. Sheley.
Bullville*.....	Orange.....	Louis Roberson.
Bundy Crossing.....	Oswego.....	Cyrus Surdam.
Burden*.....	Columbia.....	Alexander Hunter.
Burdett*.....	Schuyler.....	James Wilson.
Burke*.....	Franklin.....	Orville N. Everett.
Burlingham.....	Sullivan.....	George F. Hamilton.
Burlington.....	Otsego.....	Charles S. Bolton.
Burlington Flats*.....	Otsego.....	Dorr J. Webster.
Burnhams.....	Chautauqua.....	Elijah Woods.
Burns.....	Steuben.....	Phillip Webb.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Burnside.....	Orange.....	Charles W. Rose.
Burnwood.....	Delaware.....	Judson Bilzard.
Burnt Hills*.....	Saratoga.....	Walter Johnson.
Burr's Mills.....	Jefferson.....	Christopher H. Chase.
Burtonsville.....	Montgomery.....	Nicholas S. Gidley.
Bushes Landing.....	Lewis.....	F. J. Chapman.
Bushnell Basin.....	Monroe.....	Joseph Labossier.
Bushnellsville.....	Greene.....	George Garrison.
Bushville.....	Sullivan.....	Prentice Decker.
Buskirk Bridge.....	Washington.....	Howard N. Hall.
Busti*.....	Chautauqua.....	Monroe Mattison.
Butler Center.....	Wayne.....	Abel C. Wing.
Butterfly.....	Oswego.....	Aurelia A. Baker.
Butternut Grove*.....	Delaware.....	George I. Treys.
Byersville.....	Livingston.....	Jay C. Pickard.
Byron*.....	Genesee.....	Dewey Conant.
Cabin Hill.....	Delaware.....	James Marshall.
Cadiz.....	Cattaraugus.....	Merlin E. Mead.
Cadosia.....	Delaware.....	Chester B. May.
Cadyville.....	Clinton.....	George Darragh, Sr.
Caboontzie.....	Orange.....	John Coulter.
Cairo.....	Greene.....	Ira T. Tolley.
Caledonia§.....	Livingston.....	Robert W. Matteson.
Callanans Corner.....	Albany.....	William Beggs.
Callicoon*.....	Sullivan.....	William J. Harding.
Callicoon Depot§.....	Sullivan.....	Charles F. Starck.
Calverton*.....	Suffolk.....	John H. Edwards.
Cambria.....	Niagara.....	Joseph A. Sherman.
Cambridge*.....	Washington.....	David C. Fassett.
Camby.....	Dutchess.....	Henry Royce.
Camden*.....	Oneida.....	David J. Crimmins.
Camelot.....	Dutchess.....	Charles C. Bull.
Cameron*.....	Steuben.....	William B. Stevens.
Cameron Mills*.....	Steuben.....	James Crawford.
Camillus*.....	Onondaga.....	Sidney H. Cook.
Campbell*.....	Steuben.....	Emmet B. Ross.
Campbell Hall*.....	Orange.....	William H. Webb.
Campville.....	Tioga.....	Sarah J. Dickinson.
Camroden.....	Oneida.....	Charles H. Evans.
Canaan.....	Columbia.....	B. F. Frisbee.
Canaan Center.....	Columbia.....	Minnie Brinton.
Canaan Four Corners*.....	Columbia.....	Gideon S. Drowne.
Canadice.....	Ontario.....	Hugh Wright.
Canajoharie§.....	Montgomery.....	James Halligan.
Canandaigua§.....	Ontario.....	Frank R. Beecher.
Canarsie*.....	Kings.....	
Station L, Br'klyn P. O.*.....		
Canaseraga*.....	Allegany.....	Oscar E. Shay.
Canastota*.....	Madison.....	Martin E. Barlow.
Candor.....	Tioga.....	Enoch S. Williams.
Caneadea*.....	Allegany.....	Edwin P. Swan.
Canisteo*.....	Steuben.....	Mortemore Allison.
Cannonville*.....	Delaware.....	Roswell K. Palmerton.
Canoga*.....	Seneca.....	Jacob Reeder.
Canton§.....	St. Lawrence.....	Melford G. Brown.
Cape Vincent*.....	Jefferson.....	James L. Dunning.
Capron.....	Oneida.....	W. H. Cloker, Jr.
Cardiff.....	Onondaga.....	Mrs. Sabra E. Clark.
Carlisle.....	Schoharie.....	Wm. Angle.
Carlisle Center.....	Schoharie.....	Melvin Burbans.
Carlton*.....	Orleans.....	James J. Waldron.
Carlton Station.....	Orleans.....	Maggie Maginn.
Carlyon.....	Orleans.....	George M. Welch.
Carmel§.....	Putnam.....	James A. Zickler.
Caroline.....	Tompkins.....	Carrie J. Benson.
Caroline Center.....	Tompkins.....	John Davis.
Caroline Depot.....	Tompkins.....	Alvin Merrell.
Carroll.....	Cattaraugus.....	Andrew Van Brunt.
Carrollton*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Agnes Watson.
Carthage§.....	Jefferson.....	John Whaling.
Carthage Landing*.....	Dutchess.....	Nathaniel Smith.
Cascade.....	Cayuga.....	George E. Baker.
Cascade Valley.....	Broome.....	William A. Comstock.
Cascadeville.....	Essex.....	Ednah M. Weston.
Cassadaga*.....	Chautauqua.....	Charles G. Skiff.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Cassayuna*.....	Washington.....	Allason Tucker.
Cassville*.....	Oneida.....	Charles C. Clark.
Castle*.....	Wyoming.....	Lyman S. Coleman.
Castle Creek.....	Broome.....	Oliver M. Goodspeed.
Castleton*.....	Rensselaer.....	Wm. P. Smith.
Castleton Corners*.....	Richmond.....	A. L. Geschledt.
Castorland*.....	Lewis.....	Albert S. Armsby, Jr.
Catatonk.....	Tioga.....	Harvey A. Smith.
Catawba*.....	Steuben.....	John Gibson.
Catfish.....	Oswego.....	Levi Loper.
Catharine.....	Schuyler.....	Curren N. Paddock.
Catlin.....	Chemung.....	H. Fayette Van Order.
Cato*.....	Cayuga.....	Fred. A. Phelps.
Caton*.....	Steuben.....	Abram J. Whitney.
Catakill.....	Greene.....	Harry Hall.
Catakill Station.....	Columbia.....	Edward L. Hallenbeck.
Cattaraugus*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Frank D. Jewell.
Caughdenoy*.....	Oswego.....	Richard P. Burghart.
Caywood.....	Seneca.....	Charles Caywood.
Cayuga*.....	Cayuga.....	Franc E. Olds.
Cayuta*.....	Schuyler.....	Benj. L. Swartwood.
Cayutaville.....	Schuyler.....	O. E. Sherwood.
Cazenovia*.....	Madison.....	Geo. W. Salisbury.
Cedar Hill.....	Albany.....	John B. Kimmey.
Cedarhurst*.....	Queens.....	Henry A. Fawcett.
Cedar Lake.....	Herkimer.....	Thomas Ledwell.
Cedars*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Daniel G. McLaren.
Cedar Vale.....	Onondaga.....	Miss R. A. Lounsbury.
Cedarville*.....	Herkimer.....	Merton W. Brown.
Center.....	Herkimer.....	William H. Tisdale.
Centerport.....	Suffolk.....	William A. Benham.
Center Village.....	Broome.....	George W. Austen.
Central Bridge*.....	Schoharie.....	Charles O. Williams.
Centralla.....	Chautauqua.....	E. I. Van Slyke.
Central Islip.....	Suffolk.....	George Saddington.
Central Nassau.....	Rensselaer.....	Abram B. Bink.
Central Park*.....	Queens.....	George Berkert.
Central Square*.....	Oswego.....	Avery T. Law.
Central Valley*.....	Orange.....	J. Milton Barnes.
Center White Creek.....	Washington.....	Sarah Ann Fowler.
Center Berlin.....	Rensselaer.....	Henry J. Brown.
Center Brunswick.....	Rensselaer.....	Charles Springer.
Center Cambridge.....	Washington.....	Eugene Sullivan.
Centerfield.....	Ontario.....	Warner L. Hyde.
Center Lisle.....	Broome.....	Pomeroy H. Lusk.
Center Moriches*.....	Suffolk.....	Charles S. Havens.
Center Valley.....	Otsego.....	Oliver G. Engel.
Centerville*.....	Allegany.....	David A. Hanks.
Centerville Station*.....	Sullivan.....	Myron S. Vanderlyn.
Ceres*.....	Allegany.....	Kate Simons.
Chadwicke*.....	Oneida.....	James B. Duggan.
Chaffee*.....	Erle.....	Emery Smith.
Chambers.....	Chemung.....	John D. Chambers.
Champion.....	Jefferson.....	Alonzo Shedd.
Champlain.....	Clinton.....	Oscar L. Chapin.
Chapinville*.....	Ontario.....	George Kotteker.
Chappaqua.....	Westchester.....	George Hunt.
Charleston.....	Montgomery.....	Calvin H. Grandy.
Charleston Four Corners.....	Montgomery.....	Ellsworth McDuffee.
Charlotte*.....	Monroe.....	William Hamlin.
Charlotte Center.....	Chautauqua.....	John E. Landers.
Charlotteville*.....	Schoharie.....	Seymour Boughton.
Charlton*.....	Saratoga.....	Melancton B. Callaghan.
Chase.....	Otsego.....	Hosea Chase.
Chase Lake.....	Lewis.....	Anna E. Crawford.
Chase Mills.....	St. Lawrence.....	Frank P. Fobare.
Chaseville.....	Otsego.....	Azro Chase.
Chasm Falls.....	Franklin.....	Albert Helms.
Chateaugay*.....	Franklin.....	James S. Kissane.
Chateaugay Lake.....	Franklin.....	Horace F. Gaines.
Chatham*.....	Columbia.....	James Elliott.
Chatham Center*.....	Columbia.....	John A. Van Alstyne.
Chaumont*.....	Jefferson.....	Alonzo Diefendorf.
Chauncey*.....	Westchester.....	James Eaton.
Chautauqua.....	Chautauqua.....	Guy H. Fuller.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Chazy*	Clinton	James F. Gilbert.
Chemung*	Chemung	Irving Parshall.
Chemung Center	Chemung	George Culver.
Chenango Bridge	Broome	Hiram Johnson.
Chenango Forks*	Broome	Barton P. Hooper.
Chenango Lake	Chenango	William H. Brennan.
Chenango	Cortland	Sabria J. Shepherd.
Chepatchet	Herkimer	Frank A. Sickner.
Cherry Creek*	Chautauqua	William T. Reade.
Cherry Valley*	Otsego	Phillip R. Wales.
Cheshire	Ontario	Irving D. Elwell.
Chester*	Orange	John J. Hollman.
Chestertown*	Warren	Frank B. Potter.
Chestnut Rldge	Dutchess	Fred. L. Hall.
Chevolot	Columbia	Egbert Potts.
Chichester	Ulster	Mary M. Blythe.
Childwood	St. Lawrence	Addison Child.
Chili	Monroe	Cornellus A. Nichols.
Chili Station*	Monroe	William H. Losee.
Chiloway	Delaware	Frank W. Burnham.
Chilson	Essex	Frank Stowell.
China	Delaware	Smith C. Sitter.
Chippewa Bay*	St. Lawrence	Wesley Backus.
Chittenango*	Madison	J. I. L. Baker.
Chittenango Falls	Madison	Sophia E. Parkinson.
Chittenango Station	Madison	John Cester.
Chocanut Center	Broome	William B. Carey.
Chuckery	Onelda	Fannie J. Cummings.
Churchtown	Columbia	Edgar Stickles.
Churchville*	Monroe	Charles H. Bowen.
Churnbusco*	Clinton	Robert P. Joy.
Cicero*	Onondaga	Mellville Jackson.
Cicero Center	Onondaga	Oren J. Daniels.
Cigarville	Onondaga	Arthur W. Cullings.
Cincinnati*	Cortland	Fred. L. Nichols.
Cinconla	Yates	James D. Blodgett.
Circleville	Orange	John T. Bull.
City Island*	Westchester	
Station Z, N. Y. P. O.*		
Clare	St. Lawrence	Ellen Burke.
Clarence*	Erle	Ebenezer W. Ladd.
Clarence Center*	Erle	Reuben S. Myers.
Clarenceville	Queens	James S. Morrison.
Clarendon*	Orleans	Gordon L. St. John.
Clark	Chautauqua	Daniel Stockwell.
Clarkboro	St. Lawrence	Alvah A. Allen.
Clarksburg	Erle	Herman Wightman.
Clark Mills*	Onelda	Francis P. Fitz Simons.
Clarkson*	Monroe	Charles H. Bellinger.
Clarksville*	Albany	R. Clinton Bagley.
Claryville	Sullivan	George S. Frost.
Claverack*	Columbia	Abram R. Van Deusen.
Clayburg	Clinton	Michael J. Hanlon.
Clayton§	Jefferson	George H. McKinley.
Clayville*	Onelda	George H. McKinley.
Clear Creek	Chautauqua	Myron D. Chapman.
Clear Pond	Franklin	Isaac Rice.
Clear View	Cayuga	J. D. Atwater.
Cleaver	Delaware	Eliphalet Cleaver.
Clermont	Columbia	Fred. P. Rivenburgh.
Cleveland*	Oswego	Albert Morse.
Cleverdale	Warren	George A. Ferris.
Clifford	Oswego	Charles E. Trask.
Clifton*	Monroe	Benjamin Smith.
Clifton Park	Saratoga	Adam I. Dows.
Clifton Springs§	Ontario	Murray J. Bennett.
Climax	Greene	David Zimmer.
Clinton*	Onelda	Julia H. Bronson.
Clinton Corners*	Dutchess	Charles W. Wright.
Clinton Dale*	Ulster	William Ambrose.
Clinton Hollow	Dutchess	George H. Gazley.
Clinton Mills	Clinton	James Stevens.
Clintonville*	Clinton	John McAulliff.
Clicckville	Madison	Albert Watson.
Clove*	Dutchess	Estelle E. Lane.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Clove Branch Junction.....	Dutchess.....	George Van Wyck.
Clove Valley.....	Dutchess.....	Oscar Shaffer.
Cloverbank.....	Erie.....	Mary S. Rickerman.
Clyde.....	Wayne.....	DeLancey Stow.
Clymer*.....	Chautauqua.....	Edmund P. Mackres.
Cobleskill*.....	Schoharie.....	Lewis C. Holmes.
Cochecton*.....	Sullivan.....	Walter V. Irvine.
Cochecton Center.....	Sullivan.....	Jacob Maas, Jr.
Cockburn*.....	Ulster.....	Oren W. Rose.
Coeymans*.....	Albany.....	Warren B. Holmes.
Coeymans Hollow.....	Albany.....	Walter J. Whitbeck.
Cohocton§.....	Steuben.....	James McLean.
Cohoecton§.....	Albany.....	James B. McKee.
Colla.....	Washington.....	John Gow.
Cokertown.....	Dutchess.....	John W. Near.
Colchester.....	Delaware.....	Milo C. Radeker.
Cold Brook*.....	Herkimer.....	Frank Forrest.
Colden*.....	Erie.....	Thomas J. Buffum.
Coldenham.....	Orange.....	Edwin Knapp.
Cold Springs.....	Putnam.....	James S. Boyd.
Cold Spring Harbor*.....	Suffolk.....	Fannie Leek.
Cold Water.....	Monroe.....	Edwin B. Avery.
Colemans.....	Oneida.....	William S. Reeder.
Coleman Station.....	Dutchess.....	Albert E. Barrett.
Collamer.....	Onondaga.....	Harrison Wauds.
College Point§.....	Queens.....	Nicolas Conset, Jr.
Collersville.....	Otsego.....	George Luther.
Collingwood.....	Onondaga.....	Jerah D. Palmer.
Collins*.....	Erie.....	John J. Quigley.
Collins Center*.....	Erie.....	Edward E. White.
Collinsville.....	Lewis.....	John Merrihew.
Colosse.....	Oswego.....	James Gray.
Colton*.....	St. Lawrence.....	William Smith.
Columbia.....	Herkimer.....	Fayette Getman.
Columblaville*.....	Columbia.....	William M. Crandall.
Columbus*.....	Chenango.....	Henry B. Hopkins.
Comfort.....	Clinton.....	John P. Powers.
Commack*.....	Suffolk.....	Wesley H. Hallock.
Como.....	Cayuga.....	Chauncey Hart.
Comstock.....	Washington.....	Laurance C. Baker.
Concord.....	Erie.....	John C. Colburn.
Conesus*.....	Livingston.....	John D. Morris.
Conesville.....	Schoharie.....	John Miller.
Conewango*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Gerrit S. Myers.
Conewango Valley*.....	Chautauqua.....	Welcome F. Ross.
Coney Island*.....	Kings.....	
Station M, Brooklyn P. O.*		
Congers*.....	Rockland.....	Henry J. Files.
Conklin.....	Broome.....	Edward C. Tompkins.
Conklin Center.....	Broome.....	John B. Whitney.
Conkling Forks.....	Broome.....	Ervin G. Meaker.
Conklingville*.....	Saratoga.....	Albert D. Williams.
Connelly.....	Ulster.....	John Stout.
Conquest.....	Cayuga.....	Wm. J. Howell.
Constableville*.....	Lewis.....	James Doyle.
Constantia*.....	Oswego.....	Orsemus B. Howard.
Constantia Center.....	Oswego.....	William C. Empey.
Converse.....	St. Lawrence.....	Levi R. Nye.
Cooksburg.....	Albany.....	Robert Dingman.
Cooks Corners.....	Franklin.....	Joseph Labarge.
Cooley.....	Sullivan.....	Henry J. Cox.
Coomer.....	Niagara.....	Samuel T. McClellan.
Coomer Station.....	Niagara.....	Stephen Judd.
Coonrod.....	Oneida.....	Mary Finn.
Coopers Plains*.....	Steuben.....	Daniel W. Barclay.
Cooperstown§.....	Otsego.....	Samuel S. Bowne.
Cooperstown Junction.....	Otsego.....	Elmer Chase.
Coopersville.....	Clinton.....	Charles B. Hancock.
Copake*.....	Columbia.....	Wesley Van de Bogart.
Copake Iron Works*.....	Columbia.....	Platt Rogers.
Copenhagen*.....	Lewis.....	Frank E. Slocum.
Coram.....	Suffolk.....	Emma L. Norton.
Corbettsville.....	Broome.....	F. W. Spaulding.
Corfu*.....	Genesee.....	Wildor E. Sumner.
Corinth§.....	Saratoga.....	Nathan W. Buckmaster.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Corning§	Steuben	George W. Drake.
Cork	Fulton	John A. Putnam.
Cornwall*	Orange	John Mansfield.
Cornwall Landing*	Orange	Mary Young.
Cornwall-on-the-Hudson§	Orange	Leroy Atkins.
Cornwallville	Greene	Thomas B. Strong.
Corona*	Queens	Thomas Traphagen.
Cortland§	Cortland	Benton B. Jones.
Cosad	Seneca	George J. Serven.
Cottage	Cattaraugus	Eugene S. Laferty.
Cottskill	Ulster	G. H. Kerom.
Cottons	Madison	Emma E. Moot.
Countryman	Herkimer	Allida C. Richardson.
County Line	Orleans	Charles F. Kenyon.
Couse	Rensselaer	Egbert DeFreest.
Coventry*	Chenango	Geo. C. Lewis.
Coventryville*	Chenango	W. L. Laman.
Covert	Seneca	Fay Strong.
Coveville	Saratoga	Cornelius Broders.
Covington	Wyoming	Frank Murphy.
Gowlesville*	Wyoming	Grace A. Martin.
Coxsackie*	Greene	Stephen H. Van Dyke.
Coxsackie Station	Columbia	William Cleary.
Crafts	Putnam	H. E. Craft.
Cragmoor	Ulster	John C. Ecker.
Craigclaire	Sullivan	Adela Commer.
Craigville*	Orange	Mrs. Josephine M. Thorne.
Cranberry Creek	Fulton	Oriando Gifford.
Crandalls Corners	Washington	Lydia T. Batty.
Cranesville	Montgomery	Cornelius Feltis.
Crary Mills*	St. Lawrence	Nelle W. Howard.
Craryville	Columbia	Albert Williams.
Crawford	Ulster	Gilbert Decker.
Creedmoor	Queens	Margaret C. Graf.
Creek Locks	Ulster	Geo. H. McEvoy.
Crescent*	Saratoga	S. Clark Hollister.
Crittenden*	Erie	Augustus E. Stage.
Crogan*	Lewis	Fredlin Norts.
Cronomer Valley	Orange	Marcus S. Terry.
Cropseyville	Rensselaer	Paul J. Smith.
Crosby	Yates	Leroy J. Bellis.
Crosbyside	Warren	Alexander H. Russel.
Cross River	Westchester	William Moore.
Croton Falls*	Westchester	Wm. H. Schnabel.
Croton Lake	Westchester	George Palmer.
Croton-on-Hudson*	Westchester	James F. Hunt.
Crouses Store	Dutchess	George Lasher.
Crown Point*	Essex	Frederick H. Ingalls.
Crown Point Center	Essex	James K. Trimble.
Crugers	Westchester	James H. Lent.
Crum Creek	Fulton	George Reese.
Crum Elbow	Dutchess	Henry Van Wagner.
Crystal Dale	Lewis	Kate Lomber.
Crystal Run	Orange	Andrew Crans.
Crystal Spring	Yates	Nelson Sherwood.
Cuba§	Allegany	Robert S. Armstrong.
Cuddebackville	Orange	Levi Cuddeback.
Cullen	Herkimer	Rachel Pett.
Curry	Sullivan	Daniel P. Wright.
Currytown	Montgomery	Reuben Diefendorf.
Curtis	Steuben	Jerome J. Quinby.
Cutchogue*	Suffolk	James C. Griffing.
Cutting	Chautauqua	Rhnelander N. Cross.
Cuyler*	Cortland	Luther Holmes.
Cuylerville*	Livingston	Laomi C. Pelton.
Dairyland	Ulster	Jesse Holmes.
Daley	Ulster	Mrs. M. L. Dedrick.
Dale	Wyoming	Julius Vader.
Dalton*	Livingston	Charles S. Lynde.
Danby*	Tompkins	Alonso D. Baker.
Dannemora*	Clinton	James P. Cunningham.
Dansville§	Livingston	James E. Crisfield.
Danube	Herkimer	Mrs. Abbie E. Smith.
Darien	Genesee	Albert Abel.
Darien Center*	Genesee	Henry C. Tiffany.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Davenport*	Delaware	Elbert A. Taber.
Davenport Center	Delaware	Morrell Burrell.
Daws*	Genesee	Geo. B. Speyer.
Day	Saratoga	Thomas D. Yates.
Daysville	Oswego	Willis K. Mathewson.
Dayton*	Cattaraugus	Wm. B. Wilcox.
Deansboro*	Oneida	Abram D. Van Vechten.
Deans Corners	Saratoga	Charles M. Perkins.
De Bruce	Sullivan	Ira Martin.
Decatur	Otsego	Francis McCormick.
Deck	Herkimer	Norman C. Wright.
Deerfield	Oneida	Calvin H. Kasson.
Deer Park	Suffolk	Geo. S. Pearsall.
Deer River	Lewis	Wallace R. Hill.
De Freestville	Rensselaer	A. D. Hadley.
Degrass	St. Lawrence	Eneas Ingerson.
De Groff	Cayuga	Edward Cuddeback.
De Kalb	St. Lawrence	Roderick D. Ritchie.
De Kalb Junction*	St. Lawrence	Arthur L. Hemlway.
De Lancey*	Delaware	Ray Howland.
Delanson*	Schenectady	Loren H. White.
Delevan*	Cattaraugus	Geo. H. Mills.
Delhi*	Delaware	Robert P. Cormack.
Delmar*	Albany	Marcus L. Blanchard.
Delphi*	Onondaga	Thomas J. Piester.
Delta*	Oneida	Joseph E. Allen.
Demster*	Oswego	Benj. W. Mott.
Denmark	Lewis	Phyllander Blodgett.
Dennings	Ulster	Joseph H. Ertz.
Denver	Delaware	Chas. W. Jenkins.
Depauville*	Jefferson	Henry Heyl.
Depew	Erie	Wm. W. Turley.
De Peyster*	St. Lawrence	Ada L. Ward.
Deposit	Broome	Charles T. Alverson.
Derby*	Erie	George F. Ingersoll.
De Ruyter*	Madison	Wm. G. Weed.
Devereaux Station	Cattaraugus	William Carlin.
De Witt	Onondaga	Angelica B. Avery.
De Witt Center	Onondaga	Lester C. Headson.
Dewittville*	Chautauqua	George G. Brownell.
Dexter*	Jefferson	George W. Wood.
Dexterville	Oswego	Nancy Braga.
Diamond	Jefferson	Frank Van Brocklin.
Diana	Lewis	Francis D. Bradway.
Dickinson	Franklin	Smith M. Clark.
Dickinson Center*	Franklin	Willard J. Saunders.
Dillon	Jefferson	Edwin Dillon.
Disco	Clinton	Wm. Disco.
Divine Corners	Sullivan	Peter H. Eller.
Dix	Oneida	Adelia Harris.
Dobbs Ferry*	Westchester	Charles G. Storms.
Doigeville	Herkimer	Frank J. Loucks.
Dongan Hills*	Richmond	John Kadletz.
Doraville	Broome	Alexander Light.
Dormansville	Albany	Del Powell.
Douglas	Essex	J. L. Mock.
Douglaston*	Queens	Albert Benz.
Dover Furnace	Dutchess	William B. Cutler.
Dover Plains*	Dutchess	Frances L. Feeney.
Downsville*	Delaware	Frank W. Hartman.
Dresden*	Yates	Caleb D. Brundage.
Dresden Center	Washington	George L. Clemons.
Dresden Station	Washington	Maudie L. Sleight.
Dresserville	Cayuga	Cortland D. Lawrence.
Dry Brook	Ulster	William Todd.
Dryden*	Tompkins	William H. Sandwick.
Duane	Franklin	Charles A. Beyerl.
Duaneburg*	Schenectady	William A. Liddle.
Dugway	Oswego	James J. Doney.
Duhl	Chemung	John R. Brockway.
Dunbrook	Oneida	Edward Keyes.
Dundee	Yates	Harry C. Harpending.
Dunhams Basin	Washington	John H. Gay.
Dunkirk	Chautauqua	Thomas P. Heffernan.
Dunnsville	Albany	William D. Blessing.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Dunraven.....	Delaware.....	Etta O'Brien.
Durham*.....	Greene.....	William B. Faulk.
Durhamville*.....	Onelda.....	John Maher.
Dutchess Junction.....	Dutchess.....	Francis A. Timoney.
Dwaar Kill.....	Ulster.....	William Low.
Dyke.....	Steuben.....	Manley L. Baker.
Dykemans.....	Putnam.....	Charles C. Collins.
Dysinger.....	Niagara.....	Lillian A. Sprout.
Eagle*.....	Wyoming.....	Frank R. Wilson.
Eagle Bridge*.....	Rensselaer.....	John J. Powers.
Eagle Harbor*.....	Orleans.....	William Putt.
Eagle Mills*.....	Rensselaer.....	Francis C. Cullison.
Earl.....	Yates.....	H. D. Swarthout.
Earville*.....	Madison.....	Bradford D. Willcox.
East Albany*.....		
Substation, Albany P. O.*.....		
East Amherst.....	Erie.....	Frank A. Webber.
East Arcade.....	Wyoming.....	Mary Nealon.
East Ashford.....	Cattaraugus.....	Elmer E. Rice.
East Aurora*.....	Erie.....	Henry C. Sargent.
East Avon*.....	Livingston.....	Henry Gallup.
East Beekmantown.....	Clinton.....	Maranda Delano.
East Berne.....	Albany.....	Rhuamy Dyer.
East Bethany.....	Genesee.....	George R. Thomas.
East Bloomfield*.....	Ontario.....	Charles Sweeney.
East Boston.....	Madison.....	Zealous E. Cole.
East Branch*.....	Delaware.....	Joseph I. Hall.
East Brook.....	Delaware.....	Almand Launt.
East Buffalo.....	Erie.....	
Station A, Buffalo P. O.†.....		
East Campbell.....	Steuben.....	Eugene J. Smith.
East Chatham*.....	Columbia.....	Jacob Fiddler.
East Clarence.....	Erie.....	Webster Bowdine.
East Cobleskill.....	Schoharie.....	Barney Acker.
East Coldenham.....	Orange.....	Thomas Lynch.
East Concord.....	Erie.....	Frederick Lumley.
East Constable*.....	Franklin.....	Edmund D. Lynch.
East Corning.....	Steuben.....	Frank Quinn.
East Creek.....	Herkimer.....	Warren C. Snell.
East Dickinson.....	Franklin.....	W. D. Barse.
East Durham*.....	Greene.....	James M. Fanning.
East Eden.....	Erie.....	William Mumbach.
East Elba.....	Genesee.....	Olin J. Mills.
East Elma.....	Erie.....	Charles W. Burman.
East Elmira.....	Chemung.....	William H. Tice.
East Fishkill.....	Dutchess.....	William H. Timmerman.
East Florence.....	Onelda.....	Anthony Whipple.
East Floyd.....	Onelda.....	P. J. Baker.
East Freetown.....	Cortland.....	Philander D. Grant.
East Gaines.....	Orleans.....	William H. Billings.
East Galway.....	Saratoga.....	Joseph A. McMillen.
East Genoa.....	Cayuga.....	Joel Coon.
East German.....	Chenango.....	Warren E. Ford.
East Glenville.....	Schenectady.....	Mary N. Van Epps.
East Granger.....	Allegany.....	John Aylor.
East Greenbush*.....	Rensselaer.....	Nicholas S. Miller.
East Greenwich.....	Washington.....	Jerome T. Clark.
East Groveland.....	Livingston.....	Richard E. White.
East Gullford.....	Chenango.....	Edgar L. Beale.
East Hamilton*.....	Madison.....	Chauncey S. Munson.
East Hamlin.....	Monroe.....	Harry Hamil.
East Hampton*.....	Suffolk.....	Samuel H. Parsons.
East Hartford.....	Washington.....	B. S. Ingalls.
East Homer.....	Cortland.....	Burdette F. Walter.
East Houndsfield.....	Jefferson.....	Kate H. Warren.
East Islip*.....	Suffolk.....	Frank Parker.
East Java.....	Wyoming.....	Raym'd J. Fitz Maurice.
East Jewett.....	Greene.....	William E. Woodworth.
East Kingston.....	Ulster.....	William H. Brigham.
East Koy.....	Wyoming.....	Edward M. Rings.
East Lansing.....	Tompkins.....	Cornelia B. Harling.
East Leon.....	Cattaraugus.....	William J. Pritchard.
East Line.....	Saratoga.....	Wm. H. Thompson.
East McDonough.....	Chenango.....	Charles H. Harrington.
East Malne.....	Broome.....	James Aker.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
East Marion*	Suffolk	W. Halsey Higgins.
East Martinsburg	Lewis	William E. Gaynor.
East Masonville	Delaware	Clarence H. Beach.
East Meredith	Delaware	Norman C. Paris.
East Moriches*	Suffolk	Frank N. Miller.
East Nassau	Rensselaer	Barlus C. Strait.
East Nichols	Tioga	Emeline L. Cogswell.
East Norwich*	Queens	Frank McQueen.
East Oakfield	Genesee	E. M. Vall.
Easton	Washington	Aaron E. Allen.
East Onondaga*	Onondaga	Edward C. Fay.
East Otto*	Cattaraugus	J. De Mott Laing.
East Palermo	Oswego	Henry Bourlier.
East Palmyra*	Wayne	Andrew J. Gumble.
East Park	Dutchess	Rupert J. Dickinson.
East Patchogue	Suffolk	Augustus F. Smith.
East Pembroke*	Genesee	Louis C. Case.
East Penfield	Monroe	William E. Buell.
East Pharsalia	Chenango	Rodolphus Brown.
East Pitcairn	St. Lawrence	James Wright.
East Poestenkill	Rensselaer	Charles Barber.
Eastport*	Suffolk	Addie L. Griffin.
East Quoque*	Suffolk	George W. Howell.
East Randolph*	Cattaraugus	Henry D. Waters.
East River	Cortland	William H. Moore.
East Rockaway*	Queens	Ida F. Hewitt.
East Rodman	Jefferson	Stephen A. Moore.
East Salem	Washington	Agnes Moore.
East Schodack	Rensselaer	James J. W. Vosburgh.
East Schuyler*	Herkimer	Edward Hauer.
East Scott	Cortland	Joel Gillett.
East Seneca	Erie	John Leydecker.
East Setauket*	Suffolk	John R. Davis.
East Shelby	Orleans	Herbert E. Kilner.
East Side	Monroe	
Station A, Roch'r P. O.*		
East Sidney	Delaware	W. B. Judson.
East Springfield	Otsego	Sheldon A. Young.
East Steamburg	Schuyler	Elmer C. Swick.
East Steuben	Onelda	Wright Salmon.
East Syracuse*	Onondaga	Joseph H. Damon.
East Troupsburg	Steuben	Stephen C. Brewer.
East Varick	Seneca	Levi A. Ritter.
East Venice	Cayuga	Frank C. Whitten.
Eastview	Westchester	Carrie De Revere.
East Virgil	Cortland	John Lewis.
East Watertown	Jefferson	Edward Grother.
East Williamson	Wayne	M. Cluennot, Jr.
East Williston*	Queens	William Post.
East Wilson	Niagara	Herbert R. Stockwell.
East Windham*	Greene	Ward C. Becker.
East Windsor	Broome	George H. English.
Eastwood	Onondaga	Alexander D. Chatelle.
East Worcester*	Otsego	Frank N. Casper.
Eaton*	Madison	Albert E. Richardson.
Ebenezer	Erie	John Metzger.
Echo*	Suffolk	Charles A. Squires.
Eddytown*	Yates	David L. Royce.
Eddyville	Cattaraugus	George W. G. Bowen.
Eden*	Erie	Joseph D. Caskey.
Edenton	St. Lawrence	James A. Lovewell.
Eden Valley	Erie	Frank H. Webster.
Edenville	Orange	George S. Everett.
Edgewood	Greene	Amory E. Neal.
Edicks	Herkimer	William Jones.
Edinburg*	Saratoga	Avery Allen.
Edmeston*	Otsego	Ely Chamberlain.
Edson	Broome	O. S. Barton.
Edwards*	St. Lawrence	Cyrus B. Watson.
Edwardsville	St. Lawrence	Jesse Capron.
Eggertsville	Erie	Henry Wingert.
Egypt*	Monroe	John R. Woolsey.
Elghmyville	Dutchess	Alvin Elghmy.
Elba*	Genesee	Wm. H. Raymond.
Elbridge*	Onondaga	Alonzo B. Wood.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Eldred*	Sullivan	Isaac M. Bradley.
Elgin	Cattaraugus	Bina L. Croker.
Elizabethtown‡	Essex	George L. Brown.
Ellzaville	Columbia	Wm. M. Hapeman.
Elka Park	Greene	Benwick Dibbell.
Elk Creek	Otsego	J. Maud Nellis.
Elkdale*	Cattaraugus	Robert F. Winship.
Elko	Cattaraugus	Alfred A. Chandler.
Ellenburg*	Clinton	Isaac Potter.
Ellenburg Center*	Clinton	Orson Haff.
Ellenburg Depot*	Clinton	Cyrus Myers.
Ellenville‡	Ulster	Louis R. Benedict.
Ellery	Chautauqua	Oscar Hale.
Ellicott	Erle	Albert G. Palmer.
Ellicottville‡	Cattaraugus	Daniel P. McMahon.
Ellington*	Chautauqua	Charles A. Seekins.
Ellis	Tompkins	Luthera C. Bennett.
Ellisburg*	Jefferson	James Higgins.
Ellis Island*		
Station New York P. O.*		
Ellsworth	Cayuga	E. L. Dillon.
Elma	Erle	Maria Long.
Elma Center	Erle	Frank Sutton.
Elmdale	St. Lawrence	James R. Whitton.
Elmhurst*	Queens	Edward J. Clarry.
Elmira‡	Chemung	Geo. H. Cotton.
Elmont	Queens	John R. Burtis.
Elmsford	Westchester	William T. Hallenbeck.
Elm Valley	Allegany	Frederick S. Osborn.
Elmwood Park	Onondaga	Frank L. Hall.
Elнора	Saratoga	Elbridge D. Weed.
Elpls	Onelda	George E. Andas.
Elton	Cattaraugus	John T. Sampson.
Elwood	Suffolk	Edwin M. Soper.
Emerson	Cayuga	George E. Emerson.
Emeryville	St. Lawrence	Arlington D. Balmot.
Emlence	Schoharie	Caleb D. Fancher.
Emmonsburg	Fulton	Willard J. Leavitt.
Emmonsville	Sullivan	Frank Coons.
Enfield Center*	Tompkins	Charles Wright.
Enfield Falls	Tompkins	Deborah Budd.
Enos	Onelda	E. T. Crandell.
Ensenore	Cayuga	George Clark.
Enterprise	Dutchess	H. B. Demorest.
Ephratah	Fulton	Horatio Crouse.
Erleville*	Madison	Edward S. Jillson.
Erin*	Chemung	Sidney L. Dibble.
Erwin	Steuben	John Totter.
Esopus*	Ulster	Charles Carberry.
Esperance*	Schoharie	Charles E. Barrup.
Essex*	Essex	Cyrus H. Stafford.
Etna*	Tompkins	Sophia Marsh.
Euclid	Onondaga	Andrew J. McArthur.
Eureka	Sullivan	Orin Fuller.
Evans	Erle	Josiah C. Hamilton.
Evans Mills*	Jefferson	Albert E. Helmer.
Evergreen*	Queens	William James.
Everton	Franklin	Michael W. Griffin.
Exeter	Otsego	Patrick J. Horan.
Fabius*	Onondaga	William R. Bush.
Fairdale	Oswego	William Gallagher.
Fairfield*	Herkimer	James N. Greene.
Fairground	Suffolk	A. S. Pettit.
Fair Haven*	Cayuga	William E. Bennett.
Fairland	Schoharie	Ambrose Spencer.
Fairmount	Onondaga	Emily Jerome.
Fair Oaks	Orange	Lewis R. Wallace.
Fairport*	Monroe	Winfield S. Watson.
Fairview	Cattaraugus	William Hillman.
Fairville	Wayne	Isaac W. Turner.
Falconer	Chautauqua	James A. Hughes.
Fallsburg	Sullivan	Harry C. Winant.
Fancher	Orleans	Harrison B. Parmelee
Fargo	Genesee	Jerome Sumner.
Farleys	Cayuga	J. H. Utt.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Farmer*	Seneca	De Witt C. McKeel.
Farmers Mills	Putnam	Mary L. Barrett.
Farmersville	Cattaraugus	Willis D. Smith.
Farmersville Station*	Cattaraugus	George B. Lines.
Farmingdale*	Queens	Joseph H. Dowd.
Farmington*	Ontario	Christian Betz.
Farnham*	Erle	Louis H. Schwert.
Far Rockaway*	Queens	Andrew McTigue.
Fawns	Ulster	James A. Ostrom.
Fay	Franklin	Milford F. Berry.
Fayette	Seneca	William Bauer.
Fayetteville*	Onondaga	Frank Boynton.
Felts Mills*	Jefferson	Maurice M. Parker.
Fenner	Madison	Mary J. McAlpine.
Fenton	Erle	Jonathan Russell.
Fentonville	Chautauqua	Ira H. Adams.
Feronbaugh	Steuben	John H. Ferenbaugh.
Fergusons Corners	Yates	John L. Riche.
Fergusonville	Delaware	Hattie L. Hotchkiss.
Fero	Chemung	Fred B. Cooper.
Ferrona	Clinton	Joseph Payette.
Fillmore*	Allegany	Joel C. Mitchell.
Findley Lake*	Chautauqua	Henry O. Beebe.
Fine*	St. Lawrence	Chas. Ayres.
Fire Island	Suffolk	Patrick T. Wall.
Fish Creek	Onelda	James J. Bentley.
Fishers*	Ontario	George E. Proseus.
Fishers Island*	Suffolk	Henry Gordon.
Fishers Landing	Jefferson	George W. Bretsch.
Fishkill*	Dutchess	William H. Dolson.
Fishkill-on-the-Hudson*	Dutchess	Charles W. Anderson.
Fishkill Plains	Dutchess	Walter Schofield.
Fish Eddy*	Delaware	George W. Smith.
Fitch	Cattaraugus	
Five Corners*	Cayuga	Cornie Jump.
Flackville	St. Lawrence	William Clare.
Flanders	Suffolk	Fannie E. Hallock.
Flatbrook	Columbia	Eva H. Woodworth.
Flat Creek	Montgomery	Hibbard Burns.
Flatbush	Kings	
Station F, Br'klyn P. O.*		
Flatlands*	Kings	
Substation No. 59.*		
Brooklyn P. O.		
Fleischmanns	Delaware	John M. Blish.
Fleming*	Cayuga	J. Watson Suydam.
Flemingville	Tioga	Charles F. Truman.
Flint	Ontario	Fairfax O. Newton.
Floral Park	Queens	Ward H. Tilton.
Florence*	Onelda	John F. Clark.
Florida*	Orange	Mortimer L. Mapes.
Floridaville	Cayuga	Cora A. Matson.
Floyd	Onelda	Matthew J. Barker.
Flushing	Queens	James H. Quinlan.
Fluvana	Chautauqua	Kate S. Hitchcock.
Fly Creek*	Otsego	De Witt C. Badger.
Fly Mountain*	Ulster	George Douglass.
Fly Summit	Washington	Charles B. James.
Folsomdale	Wyoming	Loren M. Kittsley.
Fonda*	Montgomery	Isaac A. Rosa.
Forest	Clinton	David Roach.
Forestburg	Sullivan	Thomas Woods.
Forest Glen	Ulster	Asa Le Fevre.
Forest Home	Tompkins	Fred. Northrop.
Forest Lawn	Monroe	Frank C. Glassey.
Forestport*	Onelda	Nathaniel G. Waterbury.
Forestville*	Chautauqua	Albert W. Hall.
Forks	Erle	John H. Stock.
Forsyth	Chautauqua	John F. Moore.
Fort Ann*	Washington	Frederick I. Baker.
Fort Covington*	Franklin	William T. Creed.
Fort Covington Center	Franklin	John H. Kingston.
Fort Edward	Washington	B. M. Tasker.
Fort Hamilton*	Kings	
Station N, Br'klyn P. O.*		

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Fort Hill.....	Genesee.....	Miss Annie O'Rell.
Fort Hunter*.....	Montgomery.....	John Hughes.
Fort Jackson.....	St. Lawrence.....	Varick A. Cutler.
Fort Miller*.....	Washington.....	Melvin White.
Fort Montgomery*.....	Orange.....	Thomas H. Oram.
Fort Plains.....	Montgomery.....	John J. Witter.
Fort Salonga.....	Suffolk.....	Lewis Smith.
Fortsville.....	Saratoga.....	Anthia Fradenburg.
Foster.....	Tioga.....	George P. Gillett.
Fosterdale.....	Sullivan.....	Nicholas Diehl.
Fosters Meadow*.....	Queens.....	Joseph S. Roedel.
Fosterville.....	Cayuga.....	Edgar W. Sanders.
Four Mile.....	Cattaraugus.....	P. H. Sullivan.
Fowler.....	St. Lawrence.....	Lyman L. Austin.
Fowlerville*.....	Livingston.....	Aaron Mount.
Fox Ridge.....	Cayuga.....	Henry Tosh.
Franchise.....	Oswego.....	Juliette Phillips.
Frankfort.....	Herkimer.....	Abram D. Hughes.
Frankfort Hill.....	Herkimer.....	Henry C. Pryne.
Franklin*.....	Delaware.....	William Brinkman.
Franklin Depot.....	Delaware.....	Hamilton E. Ross.
Franklin Falls.....	Franklin.....	Norman I. Arnold.
Franklin Iron Works*.....	Oneida.....	Mary Fitzpatrick.
Franklinton.....	Schoharie.....	William E. Rivenburg.
Franklinville*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Christopher Whitner.
Fraser.....	Delaware.....	John A. Smith.
Frecks.....	Cattaraugus.....	Maria Abbey.
Fredonia.....	Chautauqua.....	Arthur R. Moore.
Freedom.....	Cattaraugus.....	James Griffith.
Freedom Plains.....	Dutchess.....	Austin T. Fink.
Freehold*.....	Greene.....	Ira F. Hunt.
Freeman.....	Steuben.....	William H. Whitcomb.
Freeport*.....	Queens.....	Charles S. Powell.
Freeport Corners.....	Cortland.....	Mary Pickert.
Freeville*.....	Tompkins.....	James M. Carr.
Fremont Center.....	Sullivan.....	Charles Lecht.
French Creek.....	Chautauqua.....	Alexander Skelle.
French Mountain.....	Warren.....	John N. Hall.
Fresh Pond.....	Suffolk.....	Grace A. Ketcham.
Frewsburg*.....	Chautauqua.....	George W. McCoy.
Freysbush.....	Montgomery.....	Frazier Fox.
Friend.....	Yates.....	William H. Matteson.
Friendship*.....	Allegany.....	Lester B. Colwell.
Frontenac.....	Jefferson.....	J. P. Snider.
Frontier.....	Clinton.....	C. H. Coonley.
Frost Valley.....	Ulster.....	Edward L. Newell.
Fruitland.....	Wayne.....	David H. Fitzgerald.
Fruit Valley.....	Oswego.....	Louisa E. Bradway.
Fullers Station.....	Albany.....	Martin Blessing.
Fullerville Iron Works.....	St. Lawrence.....	Abble E. Spicer.
Fulmer Valley.....	Allegany.....	John H. Clark.
Fulton.....	Oswego.....	Alfred J. Aubrey.
Fultonham.....	Schoharie.....	Charles H. Borst.
Fultonville.....	Montgomery.....	John C. Marlette.
Furnaceville.....	Wayne.....	Arthur L. Fries.
Gabriels.....	Franklin.....	Barnaby B. Lantry.
Gage.....	Yates.....	L. J. Barden.
Gaines*.....	Orleans.....	Nellie M. David.
Gainesville*.....	Wyoming.....	Nyram A. Barrell.
Gale.....	St. Lawrence.....	Mary A. Gale.
Galen.....	Allegany.....	Benjamin J. Willson.
Galeville.....	Ulster.....	Abner H. Cole.
Gallee.....	St. Lawrence.....	Frank Bew.
Gallatinville*.....	Columbia.....	Ellsworth J. Brandt.
Gallupville*.....	Schoharie.....	Jacob Kelsch.
Galloway*.....	Saratoga.....	Patrick H. Meehan.
Gansevoort*.....	Saratoga.....	Sanders Lansing.
Garbutt.....	Monroe.....	Duncan McQueen.
Garden City*.....	Queens.....	Lemuel H. Cundiff.
Gardenville.....	Erle.....	Edwin D. Obertriffter.
Gardiner*.....	Ulster.....	Roelof E. McKlnatry.
Gardners Corners.....	Lewis.....	Charles F. Niebergall.
Garfield.....	Rensselaer.....	Ira L. Eddy.
Garland.....	Monroe.....	Jacob Godberlet.
Garnerville*.....	Rockland.....	Isaac J. Herbert.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Garnet.....	Washington.....	John Grogan.
Garoga.....	Fulton.....	Oscar Ercanbrack.
Garrettsville*.....	Oswego.....	Erastus E. Steele.
Garrison*.....	Putnam.....	Albert Haight.
Gaskill.....	Tioga.....	John H. Person.
Gasport*.....	Niagara.....	Caleb C. McNair.
Gates.....	Monroe.....	H. H. Campbell.
Gayhead.....	Greene.....	Daniel Feeney.
Gayville.....	Oswego.....	Ezra Babcock.
Geneseo§.....	Livingston.....	Norman W. Rose.
Geneva§.....	Ontario.....	Henry B. Graves.
Genoa*.....	Cayuga.....	Wm. D. Norman.
Georgetown*.....	Madison.....	Albert A. Stoddard.
Georgetown Station.....	Madison.....	John W. Torpy.
German.....	Chenango.....	Emmett C. Delavan.
Germantown*.....	Columbia.....	Rensselaer Platner.
Gerry*.....	Chautauqua.....	Roger D. Meahen.
Getzville.....	Erle.....	Joseph Bucher.
Ghent*.....	Columbia.....	James H. Green.
Gibson.....	Steuben.....	William A. Spencer.
Gibsonville.....	Livingston.....	Robert B. Ingersoll.
Gifford.....	Schenectady.....	Alex. Gifford.
Gilbert Mills.....	Oswego.....	Stephen P. Mason.
Gilbertsville*.....	Otsego.....	Eil R. Clinton.
Gilboa*.....	Schoharie.....	Franclaco Wood.
Gilmaus.....	Sullivan.....	Andrew Campbell.
Glasco*.....	Ulster.....	John W. Lasher.
Glen*.....	Montgomery.....	John H. Ostrom.
Glen Aubrey.....	Broome.....	William H. Riley.
Glencairn.....	Tioga.....	Fred J. Hunter.
Glen Castle.....	Broome.....	John Hogaboon.
Glenco Mills.....	Columbia.....	Ira Williams.
Glen Cove*.....	Queens.....	James H. Cocks.
Glendale*.....	Lewis.....	Charles E. O'Hara.
Glendale Station.....	Queens.....	Henry Robenhausner.
Glen Lake.....	Warren.....	S. T. Birdsall.
Glenham*.....	Dutchess.....	William B. Schofield.
Glen Haven.....	Cayuga.....	William C. Thomas.
Glen Head*.....	Queens.....	Charles W. Bell.
Glenmore.....	Oneida.....	Robert G. Jones.
Glenoro*.....	Yates.....	William Townsend.
Glen Falls§.....	Warren.....	Daniel O'Leary.
Glenford.....	Ulster.....	John G. Baker.
Glenpark.....	Jefferson.....	Alfred W. Balley.
Glen Spey.....	Sullivan.....	Edward E. Mackenzie.
Glenville.....	Schenectady.....	William S. Hamlin.
Glenmont.....	Albany.....	Charles M. Spencer.
Glenwild.....	Sullivan.....	George M. Gillett.
Glenwood.....	Erle.....	Allen W. Blakeley.
Glenwood Landing.....	Queens.....	S. S. Bedie.
Gloversville§.....	Fulton.....	Hervey Ross.
Godeffroy.....	Orange.....	George Garrett.
Golden Bridge*.....	Westchester.....	George H. Bennett.
Goldamith.....	Franklin.....	Hugh P. Collins.
Good Ground*.....	Suffolk.....	Phillip F. Meschutt.
Goodhue Lake.....	Steuben.....	William A. Jmerson.
Goodyears.....	Cayuga.....	Sidney S. Goodyear.
Gorham*.....	Ontario.....	William Pulver.
Goshen§.....	Orange.....	Theodore Smith.
Gould.....	Delaware.....	John Rider.
Gouverneur§.....	St. Lawrence.....	A. C. Gates.
Gowanda*.....	Cattaraugus.....	S. H. Arnold.
Grafton.....	Rensselaer.....	Harper Brown.
Grahamsville*.....	Sullivan.....	Frank V. Bush.
Granby Center.....	Oswego.....	Hiram Ballard.
Grand Gorge*.....	Delaware.....	Samuel Harley.
Grand Island.....	Erle.....	Kate D. Bedell.
Grand View-on-Hudson.....	Rockland.....	William H. Platt.
Grand View Park.....	Jefferson.....	Hamilton Child.
Granger.....	Allegany.....	Lucien A. Doolittle.
Grangerville.....	Saratoga.....	E. E. Baker.
Granite.....	Ulster.....	Charles Van Etten.
Grant*.....	Herkimer.....	James O. Carpenter.
Granton.....	Delaware.....	Sherman Brundedge.
Grant Mills.....	Delaware.....	Everett Butler.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Granville	Washington	Ellis Williams.
Grapeville	Greene	Joseph A. Losee.
Graphite	Warren	Melvin Barton.
Grassy Point*	Rockland	Fred. J. Ossman.
Gravesend*	Kings	
Substation No. 57.*		
Brooklyn P. O.		
Gravesend Beach.	Kings	
Substation No. 58.*		
Brooklyn P. O.		
Gravesville	Herkimer	James Cruse.
Gray	Herkimer	Edmund Comstock.
Great Bend*	Jefferson	C. Ernest E. Reynolds.
Greatkills	Richmond	John W. Hetherington.
Greatneck*	Queens	George W. Hayden.
Great River*	Suffolk	Joseph H. Monfort.
Great Valley*	Cattaraugus	Quincey D. Brown.
Greece*	Monroe	William H. Anderson.
Greenboro	Oswego	Merritt A. Joiner.
Greendale	Columbia	Jeremiah Allen.
Greene*	Chenango	Floyd H. Cowles.
Greenfield	Ulster	Addison Stratton.
Greenfield Center.	Saratoga	David Kane.
Green Haven	Dutchess	Wm. H. Burdick.
Green Lawn*	Suffolk	Henry I. Smith.
Greenport	Suffolk	John T. Gallup.
Green Ridge	Richmond	Samuel A. Macormac.
Green River	Columbia	Joseph C. Dunn.
Greenville*	Greene	George G. McCabe.
Greenville Center.	Greene	Lavern Palmer.
Greenway	Onelda	Judson R. Greene.
Greenwich	Washington	John H. Mealey.
Greenwood*	Steuben	N. Emmet Coston.
Greenwood Lake	Orange	Minard S. Hazen.
Grelg.	Lewis	Thomas F. Murray.
Grelgsville*	Livingston	Robert Simpson.
Gretna	Dutchess	Marquis P. Van DeWater.
Greycourt*	Orange	John R. Proctor.
Griffin	Hamilton	Henry J. Girard.
Griffin Corners*	Delaware	Samuel Decker.
Griffins Mills	Erie	Josiah R. Brookins.
Grindstone	Jefferson	Gregor Burgess.
Griswold	Chautauqua	Elijah B. Mathewson.
Grooms	Saratoga	John Statter.
Groton*	Tompkins	Giles M. Stoddard.
Groton City	Tompkins	Francis W. Webster.
Grotto	Tompkins	John R. Malley.
Grove	Hamilton	David G. Helms.
Groveland	Livingston	Orville N. Richardson.
Grovenor Corners	Schoharie	C. W. Baumes.
Grove Springs	Steuben	Wm. H. Dunn.
Gullerland*	Albany	Abram De Graff.
Gullerland Center*	Albany	William A. Young.
Gullford*	Chenango	Leland L. Yager.
Gullford Center*	Chenango	Ida M. Booth.
Gulf Summit	Broome	Samuel E. Hempstead.
Gulick	Ontario	Carmond R. North.
Gull Bay	Washington	Edward Penbody.
Gulph	Herkimer	John M. Alvord.
Gunspring	Saratoga	George H. Pratt.
Guyard	Orange	Peter A. Gumaer.
Hadley*	Saratoga	James Halleran.
Hagsman*	Montgomery	Francis L. Hagsman.
Hagedorns Mills	Saratoga	Hiram H. Follett.
Hagne*	Warren	John McClanahan.
Hallesboro	St. Lawrence	Esther D. Coats.
Haines Falls*	Greene	Christopher A. Martin.
Halcott Center	Greene	James M. Moseman.
Halcottsville	Delaware	George P. Silter.
Hale Eddy	Delaware	Abram Lord.
Half Moon	Saratoga	Harry L. Hawley.
Half Way	Onondaga	Kyron Murphy.
Halls	Cattaraugus	Eliwyn J. Hall.
Halls Corners*	Ontario	William C. Meade.
Hallsport	Allegany	Orville T. Perkins.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Hallsville.....	Montgomery.....	George F. Cadwell.
Halsey Valley.....	Tioga.....	Franklin N. Manley.
Hambletville.....	Delaware.....	Joseph Axtell.
Hamburg*.....	Erie.....	C. H. Wood.
Hamden*.....	Delaware.....	Edward B. Ferensen.
Hamilton†.....	Madison.....	George Beal.
Hamlet*.....	Chautauqua.....	Sherman E. Young.
Hamlin*.....	Monroe.....	James H. Redman.
Hammond*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Benjamin Franklin
Hammondsport*.....	Steuben.....	Henry O. Fairchild.
Hammondsville.....	Essex.....	Henry Sumner.
Hampshire.....	Steuben.....	Oliver M. Whiting.
Hampton*.....	Washington.....	Andrew J. Melvin.
Hampton Ferry.....	Orange.....	Libble Wiest.
Hancock†.....	Delaware.....	Lewis W. Terwilligar.
Hankins*.....	Sullivan.....	Leslie L. Borland.
Hannawa Falls.....	St. Lawrence.....	Ellza A. Carpenter.
Hannibal*.....	Oswego.....	Clarence B. Bramer.
Hannibal Center.....	Oswego.....	Ricardo N. Cooley.
Hardenburg.....	Ulster.....	William P. Bidwell.
Hardys.....	Wyoming.....	F. D. Cross.
Harewood.....	St. Lawrence.....	Samuel Bancroft.
Harford*.....	Cortland.....	John A. Waole.
Harford Mills*.....	Cortland.....	Roy Sexton.
Harkness.....	Clinton.....	Casper W. Baker.
Harlemville.....	Columbia.....	William H. Gardner.
Harpersfield.....	Delaware.....	Henry Van Dusen.
Harpursville*.....	Broome.....	Jesse Brown.
Hartletstown.....	Franklin.....	Frank G. Tremble.
Harrisburg.....	Lewis.....	Nancy Weller.
Harris Hill.....	Erie.....	Edward J. Shimer.
Harrison*.....	Westchester.....	Nicholas E. Burger.
Harrisville*.....	Lewis.....	Elmer P. Lake.
Hartfield.....	Chautauqua.....	Thomas O. Russell.
Hartford*.....	Washington.....	W. B. Northrup.
Hartland.....	Niagara.....	John Slattery.
Hart Lot*.....	Onondaga.....	Dennis J. Flynn.
Hartman.....	Warren.....	Mary E. Hartman.
Hartdale*.....	Westchester.....	John E. Morse.
Hartwick*.....	Otsego.....	George McC. Augur.
Hartwick Seminary*.....	Otsego.....	William C. Davison.
Hartwood.....	Sullivan.....	Edmand B. Crane.
Harvard.....	Delaware.....	John Cable.
Harvey.....	Ontario.....	Albert Harvey.
Hasbrouck.....	Sullivan.....	Delbert Merritt.
Haselton.....	Essex.....	Daniel Haselton.
Haakell Flats.....	Cattaraugus.....	Ellas D. Bryant.
Haskinville.....	Steuben.....	Samuel S. Cotton.
Hastings.....	Oswego.....	Clayton D. Avery.
Hastings Center.....	Oswego.....	James Perfield.
Hastings-upon-Hudson*.....	Westchester.....	Wm. Steckert.
Hauppauge.....	Suffolk.....	Wallace Donaldson.
Haven.....	Sullivan.....	Gilbert B. Decker.
Haverstraw*.....	Rockland.....	Edward C. Reynolds.
Hawkinsville.....	Oneida.....	John Ruth.
Hawleyton.....	Broome.....	Edward Webb.
Haynersville.....	Rensselaer.....	Louis H. Hayner.
Haynes.....	Schenectady.....	William J. Sliker.
Hayt Corners*.....	Seneca.....	Peter M. Combs.
Heath.....	Ulster.....	Benjamin I. Osterhoudt.
Hebron.....	Washington.....	George H. Allen.
Hecla Works.....	Oneida.....	Edward G. Wilson.
Hector*.....	Schuyler.....	Robert C. Durland.
Heddens.....	Tompkins.....	John W. Drown.
Hedgeville.....	Steuben.....	Wm. J. McPherson.
Heiderberg.....	Albany.....	J. F. Van Schaack.
Helena*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Charles C. Lantry.
Hemlock*.....	Livingston.....	Nora Meagher.
Hempstead†.....	Queens.....	Wm. H. S. Smith.
Henderson*.....	Jefferson.....	Harriett D. Stanley.
Henderson Harbor.....	Jefferson.....	Nettie E. Whipple.
Hendy Creek.....	Chemung.....	Theodore Polly.
Henrietta*.....	Monroe.....	John E. Sweeney.
Hensonville*.....	Greene.....	Isaac L. Bloodgood.
Herkimer†.....	Herkimer.....	Henry M. P. Uplee.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Hermitage.....	Wyoming.....	Harry F. Page.
Hermont.....	St. Lawrence.....	James E. Robinson.
Heuvelton*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Lawrence Berry.
Hewlett*.....	Queens.....	Garrett E. Brower.
Hibernia*.....	Dutchess.....	Olliver H. Drew.
Hickory.....	St. Lawrence.....	Vilas Ingram.
Hickory Corners.....	Niagara.....	Alice Swift.
Hicks.....	Chemung.....	Jacob Bandfield.
Hicks Point.....	Ontario.....	Lillian A. Godley.
Hicksville*.....	Queens.....	Henry J. Nicholas.
Higginsville.....	Oneida.....	George B. Fitch.
High Bridge*.....		
Station,* New York P. O.		
High Falls*.....	Ulster.....	De Witt Stokes.
High Flats.....	St. Lawrence.....	D. H. Christy.
Highland*.....	Ulster.....	A. Winthrop Williams.
Highland Falls*.....	Orange.....	John E. Brennan.
Highland Mills*.....	Orange.....	John G. Earle.
Highland Station.....	Putnam.....	John McCormack.
High Market.....	Lewis.....	Frederick Auken.
Highmount*.....	Ulster.....	Stephen Tompkins.
Highup.....	Steuben.....	Albert Perry.
Highview*.....	Sullivan.....	Matthew Davison, Jr.
High Woods.....	Ulster.....	William Longendyke.
Hilburn.....	Rockland.....	Abram W. Wright.
Hillsdale*.....	Columbia.....	Freeland Pulver.
Hillside.....	Columbia.....	S. G. Mitchell.
Hillview*.....	Warren.....	James W. Cameron.
Hilton*.....	Monroe.....	John Piggott.
Hiltonville.....	Alleghany.....	Samuel Leith.
Hilmrod*.....	Yates.....	Edgar A. Sayre.
Hinckley*.....	Oneida.....	John Ward.
Hindsburg*.....	Orleans.....	Ernest D. Burns.
Hinmansville.....	Oswego.....	Riley D. Pierce.
Hinsdale*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Charles E. Bandfield.
Hog Corners.....	Rensselaer.....	George M. Hogaboom.
Hobart*.....	Delaware.....	Frank B. Mayham.
Hoffman.....	Schenectady.....	John Kelderhouse.
Hogansburg*.....	Franklin.....	Peter Daley, Jr.
Holbrook.....	Suffolk.....	Maggie Dolan.
Holcomb*.....	Ontario.....	Frank A. W. Salmon.
Holland.....	Erie.....	Walter J. Taber.
Holland Patent*.....	Oneida.....	William S. Thomas.
Holley*.....	Orleans.....	Henry J. Buell.
Hollis.....	Queens.....	Eliza Parkes.
Hollowville.....	Columbia.....	David C. Neefus.
Hollywood.....	St. Lawrence.....	Mary J. Rodwell.
Holmes.....	Dutchess.....	David Dibble.
Holmesville.....	Chenango.....	Charles H. Thornton.
Holtsville.....	Suffolk.....	Marla E. Bloomer.
Homer*.....	Cortland.....	Charles E. Willis.
Homestead.....	St. Lawrence.....	E. E. Mosher.
Honeoye*.....	Ontario.....	Charles F. Stillwell.
Honeoye Falls*.....	Monroe.....	John F. Fitzgerald.
Honnedaga.....	Herkimer.....	Blon H. Kent.
Hook.....	Washington.....	Alexander D. Lester.
Hooker.....	Lewis.....	Frank Joy.
Hooper.....	Broome.....	Frank B. Twining.
Hooper's Valley.....	Tioga.....	I. J. Parks.
Hoosick*.....	Rensselaer.....	Albert H. Hawks.
Hoosick Falls.....	Rensselaer.....	Francis Riley.
Hope.....	Hamilton.....	Elisha H. Willard.
Hope Falls.....	Hamilton.....	William Brownell.
Hopewell.....	Ontario.....	Vet Perhamus.
Hopewell Center.....	Ontario.....	Horace D. Greenleaf.
Hopewell Junction*.....	Dutchess.....	Cyrus Tompkins.
Hopkinton*.....	St. Lawrence.....	James H. Macomber.
Horicon.....	Warren.....	George Carpenter.
Hornby.....	Steuben.....	Clark L. Smith.
Hornellsville.....	Steuben.....	Wm. H. Murray.
Horseheads*.....	Chemung.....	Thomas P. Teck.
Horseshoe.....	St. Lawrence.....	George A. Dukelow.
Horton.....	Delaware.....	Charles S. Ellwood.
Hotel Champlain.....	Clinton.....	O. D. Seavey.
Houghton*.....	Alleghany.....	Peter E. Loftus.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Houseville.....	Lewis.....	Frank D. Jefferson.
Howard*.....	Steuben.....	Joseph E. Broas.
Howardsville.....	Oswego.....	Charles W. Cole.
Howe Cave*.....	Schoharie.....	John Eckerson.
Howells Depot*.....	Orange.....	Helen M. Putney.
Howlett Hill.....	Onondaga.....	Albert Marshfield.
Hubbardsville*.....	Madison.....	Oscar F. Blanding.
Hudson§.....	Columbia.....	Willard Peck.
Hughsonville*.....	Dutchess.....	John A. Burnett.
Huguenot.....	Orange.....	Charac J. Van Inwegen.
Hulburton*.....	Orleans.....	Martin L. Kerwin.
Huletts Landing.....	Washington.....	Henry Buckle.
Hulls Mills.....	Dutchess.....	Maggie P. Ferris.
Hume*.....	Allegany.....	Warner M. Sweet.
Humphrey.....	Cattaraugus.....	Charles S. Pierce.
Humphrey Center.....	Cattaraugus.....	Milo Berry.
Humphreyville.....	Columbia.....	Frank Best.
Hunt*.....	Livingston.....	Matthias Schwartz.
Hunter*.....	Greene.....	George C. McKelvie.
Hunters Land.....	Schoharie.....	Francis E. Snyder.
Huntington§.....	Suffolk.....	Camilus P. Rogers.
Hunts Corners.....	Cortland.....	Geo. S. Wheeler.
Hurd.....	Sullivan.....	W. H. Pinney.
Hurley.....	Ulster.....	John N. Pink.
Hurleyville*.....	Sullivan.....	John De Graw.
Huron.....	Wayne.....	Mrs. S. E. Andrus.
Hurricane.....	Essex.....	Harvey Willey.
Hurstville.....	Albany.....	John J. Hungerford.
Husted.....	Dutchess.....	Victor L. Keefer.
Hyde Park*.....	Dutchess.....	Charles B. Greene.
Hydeville.....	Broome.....	Abigail L. Hyde.
Hyndsville*.....	Schoharie.....	Oris B. Bouton.
Ilion§.....	Herkimer.....	John A. Rasbach.
Idlewild.....	Oswego.....	Henry Van Deuzen.
Igerna.....	Warren.....	Martin J. Byrne.
Inavale.....	Allegany.....	Charles Barnes.
Independence.....	Allegany.....	Jay J. Brown.
Indian Falls*.....	Genesee.....	Frank E. Wooley.
Indian Fields.....	Albany.....	John M. Nodine.
Indian Lake*.....	Hamilton.....	Edward A. Willson.
Indian River.....	Lewis.....	Anna Bintz.
Ingalls Crossing.....	Oswego.....	W. W. Loomis.
Ingham Mills.....	Herkimer.....	James D. Sadler.
Ingleside.....	Steuben.....	Delbert Drake.
Ingraham.....	Clinton.....	Alexander Surpernant.
Inland.....	Erie.....	Bernhard Geschwonder.
Inman.....	Franklin.....	Deming M. Roberts.
Inwood*.....	Queens.....	J. D. Crosby.
Ira.....	Cayuga.....	Fernando S. Gifford.
Ira Station.....	Cayuga.....	Fay C. Adams.
Irelands Mills.....	Chenango.....	Joseph Stebbins.
Irona.....	Clinton.....	Nelson P. Reynolds.
Irondequoit.....	Monroe.....	Daniel R. Forman.
Ironville.....	Essex.....	Niceroy Moore.
Irving*.....	Chautauqua.....	Harry E. Goodell.
Irvington§.....	Westchester.....	James A. Hall.
Ischna*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Claude F. Townsend.
Islip§.....	Suffolk.....	Caleb T. Smith.
Italy.....	Yates.....	Charles N. Geer.
Italy Hill.....	Yates.....	Charles H. Lare.
Itaska.....	Broome.....	F. E. Beach.
Ithaca§.....	Tompkins.....	George W. Apgar.
Ivanhoe.....	Delaware.....	J. Wells Ramsdell.
Jackson.....	Tompkins.....	George Kemp.
Jackson Corners.....	Dutchess.....	William C. Snow.
Jacksonville*.....	Tompkins.....	John H. Cotter.
Jack Reef.....	Onondaga.....	Hiram Picard.
Jamaica§.....	Queens.....	George C. Damon.
Jamesport.....	Suffolk.....	Edward Fitzgerald.
Jamestown§.....	Chautauqua.....	Palmer K. Shankland.
Jamesville*.....	Onondaga.....	Dennis Quinlan.
Jamison Road.....	Erie.....	Edwin H. Dingman.
Jasper*.....	Steuben.....	Andrew B. Craig.
Jaquins.....	Chautauqua.....	Wesley C. Webster.
Java.....	Wyoming.....	Clinton E. Teviss.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Java Center.....	Wyoming.....	Charles A. Mason.
Java Village*	Wyoming.....	John F. Green.
Jay*	Essex.....	Phoebe A. Fairbanks.
Jayville.....	St. Lawrence.....	Abel Andrews.
Jeddo*	Orleans.....	Julia Fitzgerald.
Jefferson*	Schoharie.....	Jerry B. Carrington.
Jefferson Valley.....	Westchester.....	John W. Birdsall.
Jeffersonville†	Sullivan.....	Charles A. Rauff.
Jenksville.....	Tioga.....	May E. Rittenhouse.
Jerden Falls.....	Lewis.....	Patrick H. Curran.
Jericho*	Queens.....	Augustus T. Nemsen.
Jerome.....	Schoharie.....	Jerome Hubbard.
Jerry.....	Oswego.....	Harvey A. Smith.
Jerusalem.....	Albany.....	Nicholas H. Stotts.
Jewett*	Greene.....	Fred. M. Goslee.
Jewett Center.....	Greene.....	C. B. Johnson.
Jewettville*	Erle.....	Charles S. Davis.
Johnsburg.....	Warren.....	Robert T. Armstrong.
Johnson*	Orange.....	Isaac R. Drake.
Johnsonburg*	Wyoming.....	George P. Bauer.
Johnson Creek*	Niagara.....	Abram Taylor.
Johnsonville*	Rensselaer.....	Fred. H. Akin.
Johnstown‡	Fulton.....	Edwin Bayles.
Johnsville.....	Dutchess.....	Lewis W. Genung.
Jonesburg.....	Columbia.....	Fred. W. Jones.
Jonespoint.....	Rockland.....	James A. Degroat.
Jonesville.....	Saratoga.....	George Van Wle.
Jordan*	Onondaga.....	Stephen L. Rockwell.
Jordanville*	Herkimer.....	Henry Wainman.
Joshua.....	Onondaga.....	Charles V. Webber.
Joshua Rock.....	Warren.....	Cynthia S. Stray.
Joy.....	Wayne.....	Harry Messinger.
Junius.....	Seneca.....	James Fisk.
Kaaterskill.....	Greene.....	Rowland Trompbour.
Kanona*	Steuben.....	John S. Huston.
Karner.....	Albany.....	Charles H. Bliven.
Kasoag*	Oswego.....	Joseph A. Frost.
Katonah*	Westchester.....	Elbridge A. Arnold.
Katrine.....	Ulster.....	Theodore Brink.
Katsban.....	Ulster.....	C. F. Kaufman.
Kattleville.....	Broome.....	Martin H. Bullock.
Kattskill Bay.....	Warren.....	Charles D. Cronkbite.
Keens*	Essex.....	Frank H. Norton.
Keene Valley*	Essex.....	John H. Bailey.
Keeney.....	Cortland.....	Francis Webster.
Keeseville‡	Essex.....	Henry M. Prime.
Kelloggsville.....	Cayuga.....	Dwight K. Austin.
Kelley's Corners.....	Delaware.....	George N. Peet.
Kelsey.....	Delaware.....	Francis S. Pond.
Kendala.....	Seneca.....	Amos Crane.
Kendall*	Orleans.....	Fred. B. Mulford.
Kendall Mills.....	Orleans.....	William J. Rayburn.
Kennedy*	Chautauqua.....	Marvin E. Herrick.
Kenneth.....	Warren.....	Garrison Sheldon.
Kenmore.....	Erle.....	Wellington B. Tanner.
Kenosa Lake*	Sullivan.....	Gideon Moulthrop.
Kensico.....	Westchester.....	Jennie S. Levie.
Kent*	Orleans.....	Charles A. Clark.
Kent Cliffs.....	Putnam.....	Asbury C. Townsend.
Kenwood.....	Madison.....	Belle S. Leach.
Kenyonville.....	Orleans.....	Barber Aldrich.
Kerhonkson*	Ulster.....	James Lundrigan.
Kern.....	Yates.....	Ella A. Sturdevant.
Ketchum.....	Otsego.....	Ervin J. Bruce.
Ketchums Corners.....	Saratoga.....	Frank Thomas.
Ketchumville*	Tioga.....	Edward A. Sherman.
Keuka.....	Steuben.....	Albert C. Waggoner.
Keuka College.....	Yates.....	Alanson M. Richardson.
Kiantone.....	Chautauqua.....	Lynn H. Davis.
Kidder.....	Seneca.....	Myron R. Cole.
Killawog.....	Broome.....	Thomas W. Flaherty.
Kill Buck.....	Cattaraugus.....	Michael Quigley.
Kinderhook*	Columbia.....	Henry Snyder.
Kings Bridge‡		
Station, New York P. O.*		

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Kingsbury.....	Washington.....	Norman A. Stearns.
King Ferry.....	Cayuga.....	Charles E. Slocum.
Kings Park*.....	Suffolk.....	John F. Kelly.
Kings Station.....	Saratoga.....	George W. King.
Kingston.....	Ulster.....	Henry G. Crouch.
Station R (late Rondout)}}		
Kinney Four Corners.....	Oswego.....	Alice A. Eaton.
Kirk.....	Chenango.....	C. E. Steward.
Kirkland.....	Oneida.....	Thomas Joy.
Kirkville.....	Onondaga.....	James A. Brown.
Kirkwood*.....	Broome.....	Jerome B. Patch.
Kirkwood Center.....	Broome.....	Ell W. Watrous.
Kirschnerville.....	Lewis.....	George H. Kirschner.
Kiskatom*.....	Greene.....	Peter Lindzey.
Kitchawan.....	Westchester.....	Silas Gregory, Jr.
Kline.....	Montgomery.....	Aletta A. Kline.
Knapp Creek*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Mary C. Smith.
Knightsville.....	Alleghany.....	Carsandana McCrackan.
Knowelhurst.....	Warren.....	Lyman Wood.
Knowleaville*.....	Orleans.....	Fred. Hall.
Knox.....	Albany.....	Elam Williams.
Knoxboro*.....	Oneida.....	Fred. E. Onyan.
Kokomo.....	St. Lawrence.....	John B. Fleetham.
Kortright.....	Delaware.....	Julia F. Keeler.
Krelscherville*.....	Richmond.....	Albert Killmeyer.
Kripplebush.....	Ulster.....	Anna E. Tenhagen.
Krumville.....	Ulster.....	Walter North.
Kuckville.....	Orleans.....	Henry V. Wilson.
Kushaqua.....	Franklin.....	Frank G. Smith.
Kyserike*.....	Ulster.....	John H. K. Van Wagonen.
Lackawack.....	Ulster.....	Charles N. Morse.
Lacona*.....	Oswego.....	Gilbert N. Harding.
Ladleton.....	Ulster.....	Isaac Hamilton.
La Fargeville*.....	Jefferson.....	Helen L. Fransburg.
La Fayette*.....	Onondaga.....	James Crow, Jr.
La Fayetteville.....	Dutchess.....	Jordan Cornelius.
La Grange.....	Wyoming.....	Edgar Cronkhite.
La Grangeville.....	Dutchess.....	Samuel D. Brownell.
Laldaw.....	Cattaraugus.....	C. E. Wright.
Lairdsville.....	Oneida.....	George M. Steele.
Lake Bluff.....	Wayne.....	Erastus R. Fuller.
Lake Delaware.....	Delaware.....	Charles A. Lee.
Lake George.....	Warren.....	Franklin H. Smith.
Lake George Assembly.....	Warren.....	Drurie S. Sauford.
Lake Grove.....	Suffolk.....	Thomas C. Derry.
Lake Hill.....	Ulster.....	Richard Drennon.
Lake Huntington.....	Sullivan.....	John Brenning, Jr.
Lakeland.....	Onondaga.....	Herbert C. Fancher.
Lake Placid*.....	Essex.....	Wesley Kennedy.
Lake Pleasant*.....	Hamilton.....	Edwin Courtney.
Lakeport.....	Madison.....	Ransom Malone.
Lake Ridge.....	Tompkins.....	W. A. Hedden.
Lake Road.....	Niagara.....	Lauton Pettit.
Lake Side.....	Wayne.....	Emma Willard.
Lakesidepark.....	Orleans.....	Fred. B. Kuck.
Lake View*.....	Erie.....	George B. Cole.
Lakeville*.....	Livingston.....	Lovette T. Davis.
Lake Waccabuc.....	Westchester.....	Henry E. Johns.
Lakewood*.....	Chautauqua.....	John C. McVay.
Lamberton.....	Chautauqua.....	Winter Woodcock.
Lamont*.....	Wyoming.....	Edwin R. Welch.
Lamson.....	Onondaga.....	John Butler.
Lancaster*.....	Erie.....	Frank H. Maute.
Lanesburg.....	Lewis.....	E. D. Lane.
Lanesville.....	Greene.....	Asa Crosby.
Langdon.....	Broome.....	Flora A. Langdon.
Langford.....	Erie.....	George A. Sippel.
Lansing.....	Oswego.....	Hervey E. Middleton.
Lansingburg*.....	Rensselaer.....	Station of Troy P.O.
Lansingville*.....	Tompkins.....	Luther Hedden.
Laona*.....	Chautauqua.....	Hiram N. Norman.
Lapham.....	Clinton.....	Emma M. Travis.
Larchmont*.....	Westchester.....	B. Frank Palmer.
Larkfield.....	Suffolk.....	Chester T. Smith.
La Salle*.....	Niagara.....	Frank B. Wilson.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Lassellville.....	Fulton.....	Norman A. Lassell.
Laurel Hill*.....	Queens.....	Edward H. Inglis.
Laurens*.....	Otsego.....	Harry D. Barton.
Lava.....	Sullivan.....	Louis A. Kels.
Ledyard*.....	Kings.....	
Lawwood*.....		
Substation No. 58* Brooklyn P. O.....		
Lawrence Station*.....	Queens.....	Mary S. Kavanagh.
Lawrenceville*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Wm. J. Sullivan.
Lawton.....	Orange.....	Jesse Holbert.
Lawton Station.....	Erie.....	Elijah H. Lawton.
Layerverville.....	Schoharie.....	Lydia A. Van Woert.
Lebanon*.....	Madison.....	James E. Mosher.
Lebanon Lake.....	Sullivan.....	Daniel Coughlin.
Lebanon Springs*.....	Columbia.....	Calvin T. Hemeaway.
Ledyard.....	Cayuga.....	Jesse G. Corey.
Lee.....	Oneida.....	William Fisher.
Lee Center*.....	Oneida.....	Carl Simon.
Leeds*.....	Greene.....	George B. Austin.
Leedsville.....	Dutchess.....	Julia A. Ives.
Leek.....	Cattaraugus.....	Lee Brown.
Le Fever Falls.....	Ulster.....	Ira M. Black.
Leibhardt.....	Ulster.....	W. H. Brown.
Lella.....	Oneida.....	W. J. Cummings.
Lena.....	Otsego.....	Chauncey A. Potter.
Lenox.....	Madison.....	Lavina Shaver.
Lent.....	Dutchess.....	Emily Lent.
Lentsville.....	Otsego.....	Wm. L. Wicks.
Leon*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Joseph C. Turner.
Leonardsville*.....	Madison.....	Owen Tully.
Leptondale.....	Orange.....	Wilbur R. Benedict.
Le Raysville.....	Jefferson.....	Milford J. Matty.
Le Roy*.....	Genesee.....	John Wiss.
Leslie.....	Niagara.....	Helen M. Brown.
Lester.....	Broome.....	Leman M. Judd.
Lestershire*.....	Broome.....	Cyrenas N. Day.
Levana.....	Cayuga.....	Eddie C. Hillman.
Levant.....	Chautauqua.....	Patrick Murnan.
Lewbeach.....	Sullivan.....	Lee Davis.
Lewis*.....	Essex.....	John J. Cross.
Lewisboro.....	Westchester.....	Stephen G. Seymour.
Lewiston*.....	Niagara.....	Lawrence Burke.
Lexington*.....	Greene.....	Charles L. Klipp.
Leyden.....	Lewis.....	Wendell Niece.
Leyden Station.....	Sullivan.....	Clinton M. Thomas.
Liberty*.....	Sullivan.....	Elmer Wilmer.
Liberty Falls*.....	Sullivan.....	Henry Gurd.
Libertyville.....	Ulster.....	Louls Hasbrouck.
Lily Dale*.....	Chautauqua.....	Mary R. Pond.
Lima*.....	Livingston.....	Patrick Gulnan.
Limerick*.....	Jefferson.....	Shep. L. Vibbard.
Lime Street.....	Greene.....	Leonard Day.
Limestone*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Anna Schoonmaker.
Lincklaen*.....	Chenango.....	George Coye.
Lincklaen Center.....	Chenango.....	Abbie M. Holl.
Lincoln.....	Wayne.....	Nathan G. Brandt.
Lincoln Park.....	Monroe.....	John Haag.
Linden*.....	Genesee.....	Daniel B. Merritt.
Lindenhurst*.....	Suffolk.....	Geo. W. Irmisch.
Lindley*.....	Steuben.....	Marcus Stowell.
Linlithgo.....	Columbia.....	Robert Washburn.
Linoletumville*.....	Richmond.....	Pauline E. Decker.
Linwood.....	Livingston.....	James D. Milliken.
Lisbon.....	St. Lawrence.....	Mrs. S. M. Dillingham.
Lisbon Center*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Le Roy S. Brown.
Lisbas Kill.....	Albany.....	James Harrison.
Lisle*.....	Broome.....	Frank P. Edmlster.
Litchfield.....	Herkimer.....	Stephen Matthews.
Lithgow.....	Dutchess.....	Lucy B. Holbrook.
Little Britain.....	Orange.....	Goldsmith Humphrey.
Little Falls*.....	Herkimer.....	Alonzo O. Casler.
Little France.....	Oswego.....	John Breckhelmer.
Little Genesee*.....	Allegany.....	Lucella H. Cranston.
Little Neck*.....	Queens.....	Chas. A. Van Nostrand.
Little Rest.....	Dutchess.....	Phebe Hoagland.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Little River.....	St. Lawrence.....	Joel O. Wells.
Little Utica.....	Onondaga.....	William E. Park.
Little Valley§.....	Cattaraugus.....	William W. Henry.
Little York.....	Cortland.....	Flora J. Clark.
Liverpool*.....	Onondaga.....	Martin J. Dinehart.
Livingston.....	Columbia.....	Jacob H. Vosburgh.
Livingston Manor§.....	Sullivan.....	Frederick W. Hartig.
Livingstonville*.....	Schoharie.....	Orrin Scornberger.
Livonia*.....	Livingston.....	Charles W. McNair.
Livonia Station*.....	Livingston.....	John Teel, Jr.
Loch Muller.....	Essex.....	James M. Oliver.
Loch Sheldrake.....	Sullivan.....	Richard W. Gardner.
Lock Berlin.....	Wayne.....	G. H. Roberts.
Locke*.....	Cayuga.....	J. Melville Stewart.
Lockport§.....	Niagara.....	Spaulding Evans.
Lockwood*.....	Tioga.....	Ezra Canfield.
Locust Grove.....	Lewis.....	Edward A. Hines.
Locust Valley*.....	Queens.....	Stephen S. Wood.
Lodi*.....	Seneca.....	George E. Gulick.
Lodi Center.....	Seneca.....	Isaac Lamoreaux.
Logan.....	Schuyler.....	William D. Wilcox.
Lombard.....	Chautauqua.....	Theron H. Bowen.
Lomontville.....	Ulster.....	Cornelius Gable.
Long Beach.....	Queens.....	John L. Brownell.
Long Eddy*.....	Sullivan.....	Joshua D. Legg.
Long Island City§.....	Queens.....	James A. McKenna.
Substation No. 1:*.....		
Astoria.....		
Long Island City§.....	Queens.....	
Substation No. 2:*.....		
Schuetzen Park.....		
Substation No. 3:*.....		
Steinway.....		
Long Lake*.....	Hamilton.....	Albert E. Bibby.
Long Year.....	Ulster.....	John B. Winne.
Loomis.....	Delaware.....	Mary Wakeman.
Looneyville.....	Delaware.....	George W. Gould.
Loon Lake.....	Erie.....	Fred. W. Chase.
Lordville*.....	Franklin.....	Alvah J. Lord.
Lorena.....	Oneida.....	Henry W. Adsit.
Lorraine*.....	Jefferson.....	Claude L. Tucker.
Lotville.....	Fulton.....	Samuel Cramer.
Loudonville.....	Albany.....	Ralph A. Gove.
Louisville*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Leslie J. Sullivan.
Louisville Landing.....	St. Lawrence.....	A. M. Gibson.
Lounsberry.....	Tioga.....	George Fenderson.
Lowell.....	Oneida.....	Charles H. Cleveland.
Lowman.....	Chemung.....	Jacob L. Bosworth.
Lowville§.....	Lewis.....	L. A. Bostwick.
Lloyd.....	Ulster.....	James K. Klicawley.
Ludingtonville.....	Putnam.....	Joshua Griffith.
Ludlowville*.....	Tompkins.....	Charles G. Benjamin.
Lummsville.....	Wayne.....	Wilson Lamb.
Luther.....	Rensselaer.....	Edward S. Sitter.
Luzerne*.....	Warren.....	Hugh Clemons.
Lycoming.....	Oswego.....	Francis J. Coe.
Lykers.....	Montgomery.....	John V. Liker.
Lyndonville*.....	Orleans.....	Richard B. Wright.
Lynn.....	Steuben.....	Aaron P. Borden.
Lynbrook*.....	Queens.....	Thomas K. Box.
Lyon Mountain*.....	Clinton.....	David S. Lawson.
Lyons§.....	Wayne.....	Daniel V. Teller.
Lyonsdale.....	Lewis.....	Julia F. W. Ager.
Lyon Falls*.....	Lewis.....	Charles M. Walters.
Lysander.....	Onondaga.....	James E. Decker.
Mabbettsville.....	Dutchess.....	Linus W. Hungerford.
McClure Settlement.....	Broome.....	Vernon P. Mace.
McConnellsville*.....	Oneida.....	Theodore Chrestien.
McDonough*.....	Chenango.....	Robert Emerson.
McDougall*.....	Seneca.....	Charles L. Waldron.
Macedon*.....	Wayne.....	George P. Kaiser.
Macedon Center*.....	Wayne.....	Albert J. Hurley.
Machias.....	Cattaraugus.....	Melville Farrar.
McGrawville*.....	Cortland.....	Milford C. Rean.
McIntyre.....	Dutchess.....	John W. Butts.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
McKeever.....	Herkimer.....	Edward J. Kirley.
Mackey.....	Schoharie.....	Franklin Clapper.
McKinley.....	Montgomery.....	P. G. Yost.
McKownville.....	Albany.....	Henry Hein.
McLenn*.....	Tompkins.....	Carlton A. Stout.
McNalls.....	Niagara.....	William H. Chapin.
Macomb.....	St. Lawrence.....	John N. Barker.
Madalin*.....	Dutchess.....	Clarence L. Moore.
Madison.....	Madison.....	Otis C. Bicknell.
Madrid*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Fred'k W. Robinson.
Madrid Springs*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Wallace E. Jones.
Magee.....	Seneca.....	James Goodell.
Mahopac*.....	Putnam.....	Geo. B. Ganong.
Mahopac Falls.....	Putnam.....	Dollie Post.
Mahopac Mines.....	Putnam.....	Cornelius Hill.
Maine*.....	Broome.....	Geo. B. Smith.
Malcom.....	Seneca.....	Augusta Waugh.
Malden*.....	Ulster.....	Charles S. White.
Malden Bridge.....	Columbia.....	Nicholas S. Vedder.
Mallory.....	Oswego.....	George B. Robinson.
Malone.....	Franklin.....	Allen H. Fay.
Malta.....	Saratoga.....	Geo. F. Turpit.
Maltaville.....	Saratoga.....	Chester B. Rullison.
Mamronckj.....	Westchester.....	James A. McDonald.
Manchester*.....	Ontario.....	Edgar J. Knowlton.
Manchester Bridge.....	Dutchess.....	Lewis Shafer.
Manchester Center.....	Ontario.....	Wm. A. Rose.
Mandana.....	Onondaga.....	Roswell Parish.
Manhasset House*.....	Suffolk.....	Henry K. Motley.
Manhasset*.....	Queens.....	Joseph F. Hamilton.
Manhattan Beach*.....	Kings.....	
Station Brooklyn P. O.....		
Manlius*.....	Onondaga.....	Frank T. Emmons.
Manlius Center.....	Onondaga.....	Orrin W. Brown.
Manor Kill.....	Orleans.....	Simon P. Freer.
Manning.....	Jefferson.....	Wm. H. Fox.
Mannsville*.....	Schoharie.....	Wallace Phelps.
Manorton.....	Columbia.....	Andrew Salpaugh.
Manorville*.....	Suffolk.....	Eugene W. Lane.
Maple Beach.....	Livingston.....	Fred. H. McCartney.
Maple Grove.....	Otsego.....	Daniel Washburn.
Maple Springs.....	Chautauqua.....	Harry H. Barney.
Mapes.....	Allegany.....	Caleb B. Stowell.
Maples.....	Cattaraugus.....	R. P. Hinman.
Maple Street.....	Niagara.....	John J. Cushing.
Mapleton.....	Cayuga.....	Edward E. Pease.
Mapleton Station.....	Niagara.....	Burt N. Thompson.
Maple Valley.....	Otsego.....	Edwin W. Rhines.
Maplewood.....	Sullivan.....	William Hilliard.
Marathon*.....	Cortland.....	Henry E. Willson.
Marbleton.....	Ulster.....	John Murdock.
Marcellus*.....	Onondaga.....	Morris H. Donohue.
Marcellus Falls*.....	Onondaga.....	Kate L. Seymour.
Marcy.....	Oneida.....	Annie Kearns.
Marengo.....	Wayne.....	David H. Perry.
Margaretville*.....	Delaware.....	Noah D. Olmstead.
Mariaville.....	Schenectady.....	David N. Peek.
Marietta.....	Onondaga.....	Peter Fitzpatrick.
Marilla*.....	Erle.....	Jay Winch.
Mariner Harbor*.....	Richmond.....	H. Dean Swift.
Marion*.....	Wayne.....	John E. Richmond.
Mariposa.....	Chenango.....	Philo E. Beach.
Markham.....	Cattaraugus.....	John R. Wallace.
Marks.....	Chautauqua.....	George H. Curtis.
Marlboro*.....	Ulster.....	Wm. S. Wright.
Marshall.....	Allegany.....	Herbert Gleason.
Marshville.....	Montgomery.....	C. Van Alstyne.
Martindale Depot.....	Columbia.....	Jacob Van De Roe.
Martinsburg*.....	Lewis.....	Samuel T. Napier.
Martinsville.....	Niagara.....	William Dornfeld.
Martville*.....	Cayuga.....	Walter J. Mosher.
Marvin.....	Chautauqua.....	Emma J. Manley.
Maryland*.....	Otsego.....	Jason E. Wagar.
Masonville*.....	Delaware.....	Luther L. Sornberger.
Maspeth*.....	Queens.....	Helen E. Mooney.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Massawepie.....	St. Lawrence.....	William F. Ingold.
Massena*.....	St. Lawrence.....	James B. Kirkbride.
Massena Center.....	St. Lawrence.....	Ira A. Goodrich.
Massena Springs*.....	St. Lawrence.....	G. H. Dutton.
Matteawanj.....	Dutchess.....	James Forrester.
Mattituck*.....	Suffolk.....	Lester Gildersleeve.
Mayfield*.....	Fulton.....	William N. Wilkins.
Maybrook.....	Orange.....	Albert Tower.
Maynard.....	Oneida.....	Ephraim V. Horn.
Mays Mill.....	Yates.....	Byron A. Gage.
Mayvillej.....	Chautauqua.....	Frank Burns.
Meadow Brook.....	Orange.....	Frank Crummett.
Meadowdale.....	Albany.....	William C. Schoolcraft.
Mechanicstown.....	Orange.....	John D. Wood.
Mechanicvillej.....	Saratoga.....	Norman W. Kelso.
Mecklenburg*.....	Schuyler.....	Myron T. Fish.
Medford Station.....	Suffolk.....	Joseph Gilbert.
Medinaj.....	Orleans.....	John D. Brennan.
Medusa*.....	Albany.....	George W. Barrett.
Medway*.....	Greene.....	George H. Azure.
Mellenville*.....	Columbia.....	Jacob P. Fassett.
Melrose*.....	Rensselaer.....	Job Doty.
Melville.....	Suffolk.....	John J. Lowry.
Memphis*.....	Onondaga.....	Irvin P. Burch.
Mendon*.....	Monroe.....	Benjamin C. Dolbeer.
Mendon Center.....	Monroe.....	Katharine Malone.
Meredith.....	Delaware.....	J. Milo Graham.
Meridaie.....	Delaware.....	Edgar B. Lake.
Meridan*.....	Cayuga.....	William N. Baker.
Merrifield.....	Cayuga.....	Charles A. Morgan.
Merrick*.....	Queens.....	Francis S. Miller.
Merrickville.....	Delaware.....	M. G. Merritt.
Merrill.....	Clinton.....	Oliver Young.
Merrillsville.....	Madison.....	Winfield Eddy.
Mertensia.....	Ontario.....	George Collins.
Messengerville.....	Cortland.....	William S. Dickinson.
Methol.....	Delaware.....	Arthur Leighton.
Metropolitan*.....	Queens.....	Annie A. Eden.
Mettacahonts.....	Ulster.....	Ellas D. Markle.
Mexico*.....	Oswego.....	Jerome E. Baker.
Middleburgj.....	Schoharie.....	Alonzo Almy.
Middle Falls*.....	Washington.....	Dexter Buleon.
Middlefield*.....	Otsego.....	Charles A. North.
Middlefield Center.....	Otsego.....	Edwin R. Trip.
Middle Granvillej.....	Washington.....	Martin H. Lyon.
Middle Grove*.....	Saratoga.....	Charles W. McNutt.
Middle Hope.....	Orange.....	Charles H. Ferdon.
Middle Island.....	Suffolk.....	Cynthia Hutchinson.
Middleport*.....	Niagara.....	George H. Kelly.
Middlesex*.....	Yates.....	Edward J. Eddy.
Middle Sprite.....	Fulton.....	Jeremiah S. Austin.
Middletownj.....	Orange.....	Charles L. Elwood.
Middle Village*.....	Queens.....	Martin Mager, Jr.
Middleville*.....	Herkimer.....	William May.
Milan.....	Dutchess.....	Benjamin F. Sherow.
Mileses.....	Sullivan.....	John W. Keesler.
Milestrip.....	Madison.....	Roscoe C. Gates.
Millford*.....	Otsego.....	James E. Smith.
Millbrook*.....	Dutchess.....	Wm. E. Smith.
Millneck.....	Queens.....	Smith E. Underhill.
Millers.....	Orleans.....	Theodore R. Slade.
Miller Corners*.....	Ontario.....	Wm. F. Harvey.
Millers Mills.....	Herkimer.....	Leland J. Miller.
Miller Place.....	Suffolk.....	Hewitt H. Davis.
Millersport.....	Erie.....	Geo. C. Duethorn.
Millerton*.....	Dutchess.....	George Roger.
Mill Grove.....	Erie.....	Bernhardt A. Wende.
Mill Point.....	Montgomery.....	Benj. F. Buchanan.
Millport*.....	Chemung.....	Jane Cole.
Mills Corners.....	Fulton.....	George W. Tourje.
Mills Mills.....	Allegany.....	Miles W. Wells.
Millville.....	Orleans.....	Thomas O. Castle.
Millwood.....	Westchester.....	George F. Allen.
Milo Center.....	Yates.....	Patrick J. Flynn.
Milton*.....	Ulster.....	Frederick H. Smith.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Milton Center.....	Saratoga.....	Edward Lewis.
Mina.....	Chautauqua.....	Frank Philfer.
Minaville.....	Montgomery.....	Allen Brown.
Minden.....	Montgomery.....	George W. Jenkins.
Mineola*.....	Queens.....	Sarah A. Sammls.
Mineral Springs.....	Schoharie.....	Loren Glazier.
Minerva.....	Essex.....	Ben Lahey.
Miuetto*.....	Oswego.....	Lena J. Chase.
Mineville*.....	Essex.....	Walter J. Burke.
Minisink.....	Orange.....	De Witt C. Hallock.
Minnewaska*.....	Ulster.....	Alfred H. Smiley.
Minona*.....	Onondaga.....	Ephraim E. Woodward.
Minstead.....	Wayne.....	Peter Vancrouse.
Mitchellville.....	Steuben.....	Eilzabeti L. Bilven.
Modena.....	Ulster.....	Amos DuBois.
Modeltown.....	Niagara.....	James H. Hooker.
Momtsville.....	Clinton.....	Wm. W. Wilson.
Mohawkj.....	Herkimer.....	Daniel D. Morgan.
Mohawk Hill.....	Lewis.....	John Sims.
Mohegan*.....	Westchester.....	Francis J. Cronk.
Mohonk Lake*.....	Ulster.....	Daniel Smiley, Jr.
Molra*.....	Franklin.....	Joseph W. Brown.
Mombaccus.....	Ulster.....	Jacob H. Turner.
Mongaup.....	Sullivan.....	Horace F. Corwin.
Mongaup Valley*.....	Sullivan.....	John M. Gillespie.
Monroe*.....	Orange.....	B. F. Montayne.
Monsey*.....	Rockland.....	Esler Sherwood.
Montague.....	Lewis.....	Delos Stafford.
Montela.....	Ulster.....	Frank C. Dixon.
Monterey*.....	Schuyler.....	Alonzo E. Barclay.
Montezuma*.....	Cayuga.....	Horatio Mack.
Montgomery*.....	Orange.....	James A. Lodge.
Monticelloj.....	Sullivan.....	Kenneth D. L. Niven.
Montour Fallsj.....	Schuyler.....	Frank Johnson.
Montrose*.....	Westchester.....	Morris T. Munger.
Moodna.....	Orange.....	Samuel A. Smith.
Moody.....	Franklin.....	Martin Moody.
Moers*.....	Clinton.....	Harvey S. Haft.
Moers Forks*.....	Clinton.....	Rodney H. Barney.
Moons.....	Chautauqua.....	Judson Pratt.
Moores Mills*.....	Dutchess.....	Charles E. Davis.
Moose River.....	Lewis.....	Hattie M. Crabbe.
Moravia*.....	Cayuga.....	Watson L. Van Dyne.
Morehouseville.....	Hamilton.....	George A. Raux.
Moreland.....	Schuyler.....	F. O. Purdy.
Moreland Station.....	Schuyler.....	John Rhodes.
Moreton Farm*.....	Monroe.....	Selah M. Harris.
Morganville.....	Genesee.....	John W. Mayne.
Moriah*.....	Essex.....	Edgar W. Burhans.
Moriah Center*.....	Essex.....	Alvin H. Woodruff.
Moriches.....	Suffolk.....	Edmund Hallock.
Morley*.....	St. Lawrence.....	William Z. Whitney.
Morris*.....	Otsego.....	George B. Folts.
Morrisonville*.....	Clinton.....	Elvin A. Moore.
Morristownj.....	St. Lawrence.....	James Y. Crawford.
Morrisvillej.....	Madison.....	John Reidy.
Morrisville Station.....	Madison.....	Zera H. Todd.
Mortimer.....	Monroe.....	Wm. C. Kruger.
Morton*.....	Orleans.....	Mary E. Barrows.
Morton Corners*.....	Erle.....	Fred. M. Haas.
Moscow.....	Livingston.....	John Kingston.
Mosherville.....	Saratoga.....	Frank A. Fonda.
Mossy Glen.....	Steuben.....	John Gorges.
Mottville*.....	Onondaga.....	David Hall.
Mountains Dale*.....	Sullivan.....	James Carden, Jr.
Mountain View.....	Franklin.....	Rufus G. Low.
Mountainville*.....	Orange.....	Charles Ketcham.
Mount Hope.....	Orange.....	George K. Jeffers.
Mount Ivy.....	Rockland.....	Martha A. Gurnee.
Mount Kiscoj.....	Westchester.....	Charles S. Ware.
Mount Lebanon.....	Columbia.....	James Little.
Mount McGregor.....	Saratoga.....	William D. Green.
Mount Morrisj.....	Livingston.....	Norman A. Seymour.
Mount Pleasant.....	Oswego.....	Louisa P. A. Bishop.
Mount Read.....	Monroe.....	Hermina Lavigne.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Mount Riga.....	Dutchess.....	William T. Eggleston.
Mount Roderick.....	Cortland.....	Irving W. Phelps.
Mount Ross.....	Dutchess.....	Leonard Van Benschoten.
Mount Sinal.....	Suffolk.....	Eliza C. Randall.
Mount Upton*.....	Chenango.....	George M. Humphrey.
Mount Vernon†.....	Westchester.....	Clarence S. McClellan.
Mount Vision*.....	Otsego.....	Addison Robinson.
Multzes Kill.....	Rensselaer.....	Evelena Conley.
Mumford*.....	Monroe.....	William Buckley.
Mundale.....	Delaware.....	Alfred Le Suer.
Munsville*.....	Madison.....	George R. Fryer.
Munson.....	Queens.....	Daisy M. Stringham.
Munsonville.....	Fulton.....	Warren A. Perrigo.
Murray.....	Orleans.....	Abner H. Duset.
Murrayisle.....	Jefferson.....	Amasa Corbin, Jr.
Mycenae.....	Onondaga.....	Seymour B. Moyer.
Myers.....	Tompkins.....	Ella M. Drake.
Nanticoke.....	Broome.....	Delplain B. Monroe.
Nanuet*.....	Rockland.....	William Hutton.
Napanoch*.....	Ulster.....	Louis E. B. Hoornbeck.
Naples*.....	Ontario.....	C. Leonard Lewis.
Napoli*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Charles E. Van Aken.
Narrowsburg*.....	Sullivan.....	Philip Haas.
Nashville.....	Chautauqua.....	James W. Remington.
Nassan*.....	Rensselaer.....	Thomas D. James.
Natural Bridge*.....	Jefferson.....	John Burns.
Natural Dam.....	St. Lawrence.....	Charles P. Laberdee.
Naumburg.....	Lewis.....	Augustus E. Zahn.
Navarino.....	Onondaga.....	Lee A. Cummings.
Nehasane.....	Hamilton.....	Lulu M. J. Ames.
Nells Creek.....	Steuben.....	Mathew N. Sillsbee.
Nelliston*.....	Montgomery.....	Edward I. Nellis.
Nelson.....	Madison.....	William H. James.
Nelsonville*.....	Putnam.....	Frank J. Brown.
Neperan*.....	Westchester.....	Moses W. Taylor.
Nepera Park*.....	Westchester.....	F. G. Boutelle.
Netherwood.....	Dutchess.....	J. C. Van Rensselaer.
Neversink*.....	Sullivan.....	Charles E. Freer.
Nevis.....	Columbia.....	Henry Froleigh.
New Ablon.....	Cattaraugus.....	L. N. Hill.
Newark†.....	Wayne.....	Mitchell Chadwick.
Newark Valley*.....	Tioga.....	Oscar S. Randall.
New Baltimore*.....	Greene.....	Ora Baumis.
New Baltimore Station.....	Greene.....	Lucius Van Aken.
New Berlin*.....	Chenango.....	Charles F. Wright.
New Berlin Center.....	Chenango.....	Seth W. Caswell.
New Boston.....	Lewis.....	Garrett Wheeler.
New Bremen.....	Lewis.....	George F. Scheyney.
New Brighton†.....	Richmond.....	James E. Mulligan.
Newburg†.....	Orange.....	Lewis W. Y. McCroskery.
New Centreville.....	Oswego.....	Cora A. Donovan.
New City*.....	Rockland.....	Theodore De Noyelles.
Newcomb.....	Essex.....	John Moynahan.
New Concord.....	Columbia.....	Martha E. Van Deusen.
New Dorp*.....	Richmond.....	Thomas Smith.
Newfane*.....	Niagara.....	Duncan R. Maxwell.
Newfane Station.....	Niagara.....	Delmer Gaskill.
Newfield*.....	Tompkins.....	S. Dudley Cook.
New Hackensack.....	Dutchess.....	James E. Hicks.
New Hamburg*.....	Dutchess.....	Marrin P. Griffin.
New Hampton*.....	Orange.....	Isalah Putney.
New Hartford*.....	Oneida.....	John Ganey.
New Haven*.....	Oswego.....	Charles E. Hewitt.
New Hope.....	Cayuga.....	John McLaughlin.
New Hudson.....	Allegany.....	William M. Lane.
New Hurley.....	Ulster.....	Robert Goodgion.
New Hyde Park*.....	Queens.....	Philip J. Christ.
New Ireland.....	Broome.....	John Fitzgibbons.
New Kingston.....	Delaware.....	Andrew M. Russell.
Newkirk.....	Genesee.....	James O. Newkirk.
New Lebanon*.....	Columbia.....	Ames H. Peabody.
New Lebanon Center*.....	Columbia.....	Silas P. Campbell.
New Lisbon.....	Otsego.....	George A. Coffyn.
New London*.....	Oneida.....	Benis Willse.
Newman.....	Essex.....	Walter S. Wood.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
New Milford.....	Orange.....	Benjamin Scott.
New Oregon.....	Erie.....	Gerhardt Fox.
New Falts*.....	Ulster.....	Josiah J. Hasbrouck.
Newport*.....	Herkimer.....	George H. O'Connor.
New Rochelle,§.....	Westchester.....	William V. Molloy.
New Russia.....	Essex.....	Stephen D. Pitkin.
New Salem.....	Albany.....	Fisher M. Joslin.
New Scotland.....	Albany.....	Jay M. Witbeck.
New Springville.....	Richmond.....	Caleb V. Decker.
New Suffolk*.....	Suffolk.....	Benjamin R. Griffing.
Newtonfalls.....	St. Lawrence.....	John R. Coburn.
Newtonville.....	Albany.....	John Warner.
Newville.....	Herkimer.....	R. Devello Jones.
New Woodstock*.....	Madison.....	Frank L. Cunningham.
New York:§	New York.....	C. W. Dayton.
Ellis Island Station.....		
High Bridge Station,* near corner Sedgwick avenue and Depot place.....	do.....	do
Station A,§ 142 Prince st....	do.....	do
Station B,§ 380 Grand st....	do.....	do
Station C,§ 589 Hudson st., corner Bethune.....	do.....	do
Station D,§ 25-27 Third ave..	do.....	do
Station E,§ 110-114 W. 32d st., near 6th ave.....	do.....	do
Station F,§ 309-401 Third avenue.....	do.....	do
Station G,§ 928 8th ave., corner 55th street.....	do.....	do
Station H,§ southwest cor- ner 44th street and Lex- ington avenue.....	do.....	do
Station J,§ 213 West 125th street.....	do.....	do
Station K,§ 203 East 86th street.....	do.....	do
Station L,§ cor. Lexington avenue and 125th street...	do.....	do
Station M,§ Amsterdam ave., between 157th and 158th streets.....	do.....	do
Station N,§ Williams Bridge.	do.....	do
Station O,§ 72 5th avenue, corner 13th street.....	do.....	do
Station P,§ Produce Ex- change, Broadway and Beaver street.....	do.....	do
Station R,§ 150th st. and Third avenue.....	do.....	do
Station S,§ Kings-Bridge, near N. Y. C. & H. R. R. depot.....	do.....	do
Station T,§ 719 Tremont avenue.....	do.....	do
Station V,§ Junction West Broadway, Beach street and St. Johns lane.....	do.....	do
Station W,§ 498-500 Colum- bus avenue.....	do.....	do
Station X,§ Westchester...	do.....	do
Station Y,§ 1160-1162 Third avenue.....	do.....	do
Station Z,§ City Island....	do.....	do
Substation No. 1:°	do.....	do
Catharine and Cherry sts..	do.....	do
Substation No. 2:°	do.....	do
2278 Seventh avenue.....	do.....	do
Substation No. 3:°	do.....	do
562 Grand street.....	do.....	do
Substation No. 4:°	do.....	do
3 Second avenue.....	do.....	do
Substation No. 5:°	do.....	do
King and Hudson streets..	do.....	do
Substation No. 6:°	do.....	do
Avenue C and 6th street...	do.....	do

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Substation No. 7:*	New York	C. W. Dayton.
102 Sixth avenue.....		
Substation No. 8:*		
91-93 Eighth avenue.....		
Substation No. 9:*		
Riverdale R. R. station....		
Substation No. 10:*		
901 Columbus avenue:*		
Substation No. 11:*		
Eighth ave. and 23d street.		
Substation No. 12:*		
988 Sixth avenue.....		
Substation No. 13:*		
41st street and 8th avenue.		
Substation No. 14:*		
Park ave. and 42d street..		
Substation No. 15:*		
Columbus ave. & 61st st... Substation No. 16:*		
9 East 59th street.....		
Substation No. 17:*		
Cor. 105th st. & 3d ave....		
Substation No. 18:*		
Pleasant ave., cor. 121st st.		
Substation No. 19:*		
3400 Third avenue.....		
Substation No. 20:*		
4282 Third avenue.....		
Substation No. 21:*		
2198 First avenue.....		
Substation No. 22:*		
Cor. Lexington ave. and 78th street.....		
Substation No. 23:*		
20 Mulberry street.....		
Substation No. 24:†		
Rotunda New York Herald building.....		
Substation No. 25:*		
945 First avenue.....		
Substation No. 26:*		
50 East 110th street.....		
Substation No. 27:*		
Cor. Courtland avenue and 158th street.....		
Substation No. 28:*		
295 Amsterdam avenue....		
Substation No. 29:*		
230 Willis avenue.....		
Substation No. 30:*		
320 West 145th street.....		
Substation No. 31:*		
84 Canal street.....		
Substation No. 32:*		
Bedford Park.....		
Substation No. 33:*		
Grounds of the University of the City of New York.		
Substation No. 34:*		
52 Avenue A.....		
Substation No. 35:*		
2225 Eighth avenue.....		
Substation No. 36:*		
1433 First avenue.....		
Substation No. 37:*		
Corner Christopher and Washington streets....		
Substation No. 38:*		
Wakefield.....		
Substation No. 39:*		
Unionport.....		
Substation No. 40:*		
Cor. 60th st. & 3d ave....		
Substation No. 41:*		
Corner Lexington avenue & 56th street.....		

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Substation No. 42:*		
Cor. Amsterdam ave. and 91st street.....	New York.....	C. W. Dayton.
Substation No. 43:*		
258 East Broadway, corner Montgomery street.....	do	do
Substation No. 44:*		
1274 Tremont avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 45:*		
1722 Amsterdam avenue....	do	do
Substation No. 46:*		
408 East Houston street...	do	do
Substation No. 47:*		
Woodlawn.....	do	do
Substation No. 48:*		
962 Second avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 49:*		
1620 Third avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 50:*		
112 Manhattan street.....	do	do
Substation No. 51:*		
2038 Madison avenue.....	do	do
Substation No. 52:*		
11th street and First ave..	do	do
Substation No. 53:*		
Lexington ave. and 96th st.	do	do
Substation No. 54:*		
10th ave. and 57th street..	do	do
Substation No. 55:*		
3d avenue and 161st street.	do	do
Substation No. 56:*		
96th street and Columbus avenue.....	do	do
New York Mills*	Onelda.....	David B. Magill.
Niagara Falls.....	Niagara.....	Walter Horne.
Station A.....	Niagara.....	Walter Horne.
Niagara University*	Niagara.....	James O. Hayden.
Nichols*	Tioga.....	George M. Cady.
Nicholville*	St. Lawrence.....	Olin J. Fortune.
Nile*	Allegheny.....	John B. Whitford.
Niles.....	Cayuga.....	Allen Birch.
Nina.....	Tompkins.....	Jerome B. Howell.
Nineveh*	Broome.....	Daniel Grant.
Nineveh Junction.....	Chenango.....	Orrin E. Brown.
Niskayuna.....	Schenectady.....	G. H. Warner.
Niverville*	Columbia.....	Henry R. Van Hosen.
Norfolk*	St. Lawrence.....	Charles H. Judson.
Normansville.....	Albany.....	Charles Smith.
Northampton*	Fulton.....	James H. Smith.
North Argyle.....	Washington.....	Robert B. Scott.
North Bangor*	Franklin.....	Charles Smith.
North Barton.....	Tioga.....	C. E. Lucy.
North Bay.....	Onelda.....	Henry M. Woodard.
North Bergen.....	Genesee.....	Judson McConnell.
North Blenheim*	Schoharie.....	Edwin D. Hager.
North Bloomfield.....	Ontario.....	Charles S. Chambers.
North Bolton.....	Warren.....	George M. Bentley.
North Caston.....	Erie.....	Jacob Frank, Jr.
North Boylston.....	Oswego.....	John A. Oderkirk.
North Branch.....	Sullivan.....	Lewis J. Wagner.
North Bridgewater.....	Onelda.....	Thomas Parkinson.
North Broadalbin.....	Fulton.....	James B. Spencer.
North Brookfield*	Madison.....	Gilbert Birdsall.
Northbush.....	Fulton.....	Gilbert Bradt.
North Cameron.....	Steuben.....	Galen A. Clark.
North Castle.....	Westchester.....	Isaac R. Tripp.
North Cantham*	Columbia.....	Frank T. Kunker.
North Chemung.....	Chemung.....	Martha W. Tuthill.
North Chili*	Monroe.....	Burdett N. Nurse.
North Clove.....	Dutchess.....	John P. Ham.
North Clymer.....	Chautauqua.....	George W. Fields.
North Cohocton*	Steuben.....	George F. Last.
North Colesville.....	Broome.....	Theodosia E. Harrington.
North Collins*	Erie.....	Frank E. Welch.
North Constantia.....	Oswego.....	Otis B. Tanner.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
North Creek*	Warren	Daniel Shehan.
North Cuba	Alleghany	Lucy M. Swift.
North Easton	Washington	John B. Welling.
North Edminston	Otsego	Arba C. Talbot.
North Elba	Essex	H. C. Torrance.
North Evans	Erie	Charles S. Emmons.
North Fair Haven	Cayuga	Frank A. Eldridge.
North Fenton	Broome	Belle Miller.
Northfield	Delaware	Matthew H. Benedict.
North Franklin	Delaware	Frank N. Judd.
North Gage	Oneida	Anna M. Forbes.
North Galway	Saratoga	Henry Hill.
North Germantown*	Columbia	William H. Winans.
North Granville*	Washington	Joseph H. McKittrick.
North Greece	Monroe	Herbert D. Rowley.
North Greenfield	Saratoga	Fred. W. Crosthwait.
North Greenwich	Washington	George Stewart.
North Hamden	Delaware	Ames P. Wood.
North Hamlin	Monroe	Hiram Hovey.
North Hammond	St. Lawrence	Samuel W. Tilton.
North Hannibal	Oswego	George N. Farham, Jr.
North Harpersfield	Delaware	James A. Topping.
North Hartland	Niagara	Johanna Hennigan.
North Hebron	Washington	Leander A. Cole.
North Hector*	Schuyler	Warren S. Thayer.
North Hillsdale	Columbia	Cyrenus F. Tyler.
North Hoosick*	Rensselaer	Frank L. Stevens.
North Hudson	Essex	William Sturtevant.
North Huron	Wayne	Sarah E. Chase.
North Jasper	Steuben	A. S. Lamson.
North Java*	Wyoming	Patrick A. Gaffney.
North Kortright	Delaware	Elizabeth C. Henderson.
North Laasing	Tompkins	Roswell Beardsley.
North Lawrence*	St. Lawrence	Mary Harrington.
North Litchfield	Herkimer	George E. Holland.
North Manlius*	Onondaga	David J. Dewey.
North Milton	Saratoga	William M. King.
North Nassau	Rensselaer	Samuel P. Waterbury.
North Norwich*	Chenango	Lawson G. Dairymple.
North Pembroke	Genesee	Ethan Stone.
North Petersburg	Rensselaer	Horace Greene.
North Pharsalia	Chenango	Isalah White.
North Pitcher	Chenango	Franklin H. Todd.
Northport	Suffolk	Charles T. Sammis.
North Reading	Schuyler	Robert O. Coons.
North Ridge	Niagara	Fannie B. Coe.
North Ridgeway	Orleans	Alice L. Johnson.
North River*	Warren	Nuel Scripter.
North Rose*	Wayne	Thomas B. Welch.
North Rush	Monroe	Sylvester Hart.
North Russell	St. Lawrence	Leland D. Clark.
North Salem*	Westchester	Edward W. Coe.
North Sanford	Broome	Frank G. Broad.
North Scriba	Oswego	Frank J. Coe.
North Sparta	Livingston	Alonzo L. Wilson.
North Spencer	Tioga	Carrle M. Kellogg.
North Stephantown	Rensselaer	William A. Gile.
North Sterling	Cayuga	William A. Purcell.
North Stockholm	St. Lawrence	Moore R. Knapp.
North Syracuse*	Onondaga	Eva McChesney.
North Tarrytown	Westchester	James M. Swift.
North Tonawanda	Niagara	Albert Dornfeld.
Northumberland	Saratoga	Edwin W. Town.
North Urbana	Steuben	J. W. Wheeler.
North Victory	Cayuga	Will H. Pelton.
Northville*	Fulton	Albert J. Smith.
North Volney	Oswego	Thomas E. Ingersoll.
North Western*	Oneida	Charles Hartman.
North Wilna	Jefferson	Jason Merrick.
North Winfield	Herkimer	Samuel C. Wheelock.
North Wolcott	Wayne	David J. Kyle.
Northwood	Herkimer	Augustus Oditt.
Norton Hill	Greene	John W. Gardner.
Norway	Herkimer	S. H. Carpenter.
Norwich	Chenango	Samuel A. Jones.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Norwich Corners.....	Herkimer.....	Horace L. Harrison.
Norwood*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Erastus F. Hall.
Noxon.....	Dutchess.....	Gilbert Noxon.
Nubla.....	Tompkins.....	Melvin W. Dodge.
Number Four.....	Lewis.....	Charles Fenton.
Nunda§.....	Livingston.....	Charles J. Swan.
Nyack§.....	Rockland.....	Phillip Doersch.
Oakbeach.....	Suffolk.....	George B. Burr.
Oakdale Station*.....	Suffolk.....	C. A. L'Hommmedieu.
Oakes.....	Ulster.....	Nicholas E. Lacy.
Oakfield*.....	Genesee.....	Arthur B. Rathbone.
Oak Hill*.....	Queens.....	Emerson Ford.
Oakland.....	Livingston.....	Herbert C. Farnum.
Oakland Valley.....	Sullivan.....	Michael E. Galligan.
Oak Orchard.....	Orleans.....	Frank A. Waters.
Oak Point.....	St. Lawrence.....	W. C. Brooks.
Oakridge.....	Montgomery.....	Arba R. Finkle.
Oaks Corners*.....	Ontario.....	Cordelia F. Holmes.
Oak Summit.....	Dutchess.....	R. G. Coffin.
Oakwood.....	Cayuga.....	W. H. Schoonmaker.
Oakville.....	Otsego.....	H. Jerome Atwell.
Obernburg.....	Sullivan.....	Max Ferle.
Obl.....	Allegany.....	Will H. Reid.
Oceanum.....	Broome.....	Theodore W. Park.
Ocean Side.....	Queens.....	Lorenzo Davison.
Oceanus§.....	Queens.....	John R. Murray.
Odessa*.....	Schuyler.....	Eugene Sawyer.
Ogden.....	Monroe.....	Charles N. Voorhels.
Ogdensburg§.....	St. Lawrence.....	James E. Kelly.
Ohio.....	Herkimer.....	James Christman.
Ohioville.....	Ulster.....	John E. Vanderlyn.
Olcott*.....	Niagara.....	Mortimer C. Swarthout.
Old Chatham*.....	Columbia.....	James W. Redmond.
Old Forge*.....	Herkimer.....	Joseph A. Harvey.
Old Westbury§.....	Queens.....	Wm. P. Kelsey.
Olean§.....	Cattaraugus.....	Frank L. Stowell.
Olive.....	Ulster.....	Alvan Bogart.
Olivebridge.....	Ulster.....	John H. Locke.
Oliveria.....	Ulster.....	Byron Dutcher.
Olmsteadville*.....	Essex.....	Kate E. Sullivan.
Olympic.....	Suffolk.....	Thomas W. Knox.
Omar.....	Jefferson.....	Wm. Gould.
Omro.....	Cayuga.....	Ellis Baker.
Oneida§.....	Madison.....	Richard M. Baker.
Oneida Castle*.....	Oneida.....	Frank W. Durass.
Oneida Lake.....	Madison.....	Homer Sherwood.
Oneida Valley.....	Madison.....	Fred. C. Parker.
Oneonta§.....	Otsego.....	George Kirkland.
Onondaga.....	Onondaga.....	C. T. Raynor.
Onondaga Castle.....	Onondaga.....	Henry Conklin.
Onondaga Valley*.....	Onondaga.....	Henry A. Maynard.
Onoville*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Fred. Seitz.
Ontario*.....	Wayne.....	Henry E. Van Der Veer.
Ontario Center*.....	Wayne.....	John Freeh.
Open Meadows.....	Chautauqua.....	Orren B. Sweezy.
Openhelm.....	Fulton.....	Anson E. Brown.
Oquga Lake.....	Broome.....	Edwin J. Scott.
Oramel*.....	Allegany.....	John H. Waggoner.
Oran.....	Onondaga.....	James C. Midler.
Orangeburg.....	Rockland.....	Rachel A. Blauvelt.
Orange Port.....	Niagara.....	Bridget Atwood.
Orangeville.....	Wyoming.....	Jonathan O. Spink.
Orchard Park*.....	Erie.....	Thomas G. Briggs.
Orient.....	Suffolk.....	Gilbert E. Terry.
Orient Point.....	Suffolk.....	Marcus W. Terry.
Oriskany*.....	Oneida.....	George A. Baer.
Oriskany Falls*.....	Oneida.....	Daniel E. McElhinney.
Orleans*.....	Ontario.....	Frank B. Myers.
Orleans Four Corners.....	Jefferson.....	G. L. Timmerman.
Orrs Mills.....	Orange.....	William Orr.
Orwell*.....	Oswego.....	Henry H. Potter.
Osborn.....	Tioga.....	Charles L. Van Gorder.
Osborn Bridge.....	Fulton.....	Lowell D. Fritcher.
Osborneville.....	St. Lawrence.....	M. V. McIntyre.
Oscawana.....	Westchester.....	Stephen B. See.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Osceola.....	Lewis.....	James H. Cowles.
Ossian.....	Livingston.....	Adelbert Wilkins.
Oswegatchie*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Edwin Young.
Oswego.....	Oswego.....	Louis C. Rowe.
Oswego Center.....	Oswego.....	Charles A. Fisk.
Oswego Falls*.....	Oswego.....	Charles N. Scott.
Otego*.....	Otsego.....	John R. Sullivan.
Otisco.....	Onondaga.....	Ellen E. Long.
Otisco Valley.....	Onondaga.....	James Murphy.
Ottsville*.....	Orange.....	George Smith.
Otsdawa.....	Otsego.....	Wesley A. Beaman.
Otsellc.....	Chenango.....	Isaac Dalrymple.
Otsellc Center.....	Chenango.....	J. Devillo Parker.
Otterlake.....	Oneida.....	William H. Bigelow.
Otto*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Charles S. Phillips.
Ouaquaga*.....	Broome.....	George Brown.
Ouleout.....	Delaware.....	William R. Carrington.
Overlook.....	Dutchess.....	Jay Howard.
Ovid.....	Seneca.....	Thomas O'Hanlon.
Ovid Center.....	Seneca.....	Benjamin Terry.
Owasco*.....	Cayuga.....	A. Benton Mattoon.
Owasco Lake.....	Cayuga.....	John Knox.
Owego.....	Tioga.....	William T. Atchison.
Owens Mills.....	Chemung.....	Clarence E. Hubbard.
Owls Head.....	Franklin.....	Cass Wilson.
Oxbow*.....	Jefferson.....	George E. Rattigan.
Oxford*.....	Chenango.....	Herbert Emerson.
Oxford Depot*.....	Orange.....	William S. Woodhull.
Oyster Bay*.....	Queens.....	Annie Larrabee.
Ozone Park.....	Queens.....	Orville W. Chevalier.
Padleford*.....	Ontario.....	Harvey Padleford.
Pagebrook.....	Chenango.....	Edwin A. Elliott.
Paines Hollow.....	Herkimer.....	James M. Edick.
Painted Post*.....	Steuben.....	Edward H. Smith.
Palatine Bridge*.....	Montgomery.....	Augustus Fuller.
Palenville*.....	Greene.....	Ambrose Timmerman.
Palermo*.....	Oswego.....	Frank H. Jennings.
Pallsades*.....	Rockland.....	James Post.
Palmer.....	Saratoga.....	William H. Mead.
Palmyra.....	Wayne.....	Jennie A. Harmon.
Pamella Four Corners.....	Jefferson.....	Alanson E. Gove.
Panama*.....	Chautauqua.....	Harrison H. Cook.
Paradox.....	Essex.....	Orrin Harris.
Paris.....	Oneida.....	Isaac J. Ramsdall.
Paris Station.....	Oneida.....	John W. Fughe.
Parish*.....	Oswego.....	Burr J. Morgan.
Parishville*.....	St. Lawrence.....	C. B. Willis.
Parishville Center.....	St. Lawrence.....	Della Shaw.
Park.....	Chemung.....	Henry E. Beckwith.
Parkers.....	Lewis.....	L. P. Parker.
Parksville.....	Sullivan.....	Henry M. Sherwood.
Parkston.....	Sullivan.....	Cornelius Parks.
Parma.....	Monroe.....	Charles E. Hodges.
Parma Center.....	Monroe.....	Thomas Burritt.
Pasadena.....	Lewis.....	Leander Gantner.
Patchin.....	Erle.....	Michael Flickinger.
Patchogue.....	Suffolk.....	Charles E. Rose.
Patria.....	Schoharie.....	Silas Noble.
Pattankunk.....	Ulster.....	Lottie E. Eckert.
Pattens Mills.....	Washington.....	Charles P. Ryder.
Patterson*.....	Putnam.....	Henry Tucker.
Pattersonville*.....	Schenectady.....	Andrew J. Kline.
Paul Smiths*.....	Franklin.....	Appolos A. Smith.
Pavement.....	Erle.....	H. J. Zuidema.
Pavilion*.....	Genesee.....	John H. Quinlan.
Pavillon Center.....	Genesee.....	Edwin A. Bond.
Pawling*.....	Dutchess.....	George T. Chapman.
Peachhaven.....	Erle.....	Grace G. Carroll.
Peakville*.....	Delaware.....	Henry Hamilton.
Pearl Creek*.....	Wyoming.....	James Beattie.
Pearl River*.....	Rockland.....	Louis Rawlser.
Peasleeville.....	Clinton.....	Willis H. Bella.
Peconic*.....	Suffolk.....	Jesse L. Case.
Peekskill.....	Westchester.....	Wm. R. Thorne.
Pekin*.....	Niagara.....	R. D. Schmeck.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Pelham*	Westchester	Elbert C. Roosevelt.
Pelham Manor*	Westchester	Katherine I. Merritt.
Pembroke*	Genesee	Wilber J. Childs.
Pendleton	Niagara	Mathias Donner.
Pendleton Center	Niagara	J. E. Ellis.
Penelope	Broome	Mrs. H. A. Johnson.
Penfield*	Monroe	John E. Beaty.
Pennellville	Oswego	Mortimer Stevens.
Penn Yan	Yates	Michael A. Leary.
Peoria	Wyoming	Thomas W. Gordon.
Pepacton	Delaware	Augustus J. Terry.
Perch River	Jefferson	Clark G. Scott.
Perry*	Wyoming	George W. Grieve.
Perry Center*	Wyoming	Sylvester C. Smith.
Perry City	Schuylcr	John Strawbridge.
Perryburg*	Cattaraugus	Richard M. Johnson.
Perry Mills	Clinton	Lemuel F. Perry.
Perryville*	Madison	James G. Wells.
Persla	Cattaraugus	Zachary F. Jenks.
Perth	Fulton	Charles L. Coddling.
Peru*	Clinton	David Lyons.
Peruville*	Tompkins	Joseph Mount.
Peterboro*	Madison	George W. Davis.
Petersburg*	Rensselaer	S. Edgar Reynolds.
Petries Corners	Lewis	Alonzo Sharp.
Petrolia	Allegheny	George W. Gates.
Pharsala	Chenango	Edmund T. Potter.
Phelps*	Ontario	Robert E. Connelly.
Philadelphia*	Jefferson	Robert E. Purcell.
Phillips Creek	Allegheny	Fred. W. Farwell.
Phillipsport	Sullivan	Ella M. Bloom.
Philmont*	Columbia	Wm. H. Stickle.
Phoenicia*	Ulster	John L. McGrath.
Phoenix*	Oswego	Frank K. Avery.
Phoenix Mills	Otsego	Jotham H. Ames.
Piercefield	St. Lawrence	Gora E. Adams.
Piermont*	Rockland	Richard Wandle.
Pierrepont	St. Lawrence	Timothy Boyle.
Pierrepont Manor*	Jefferson	Samuel J. Andrus.
Piffard*	Livingston	Addison M. Weller.
Pike*	Wyoming	Guy W. Salisbury.
Pikeville	Allegheny	Effie A. Davis.
Pillar Point	Jefferson	Luella Stone.
Pitckney	Lewis	Thomas Carroll.
Pine Rush*	Orange	James H. Wallace.
Pine City	Chemung	Austin Edsoll.
Pine Hill*	Ulster	Frank W. La Ment.
Pine Island	Orange	John W. Simpson.
Pine Lake	Fulton	Nelson Bousquet.
Pine Plains*	Dutchess	Frank Eno.
Pine Valley	Chemung	Wm. C. Palmer.
Pine Woods	Madison	Benjamin M. Knapp.
Pinnacle	Fulton	Philo R. Smith.
Piseco	Hamilton	Wm. P. Courtney.
Pitcalrn	St. Lawrence	Henry C. Pearson.
Pitcher	Chenango	Charles S. Thompson.
Pitcher Springs	Chenango	Randall Hakes.
Pittsfield	Otsego	Peter DeKay.
Pittsford*	Monroe	Burton L. Wiltsee.
Pittsford	Rensselaer	Harvey T. Reed.
Pittsford	Otsego	Andrew J. Sanders.
Plainfield Center	Otsego	Willard G. Teelin.
Plains	Onelida	Charlotte Duryea.
Plainview	Queens	Major E. Rowell.
Plainville*	Onondaga	R. Adelbert Case.
Plasterville	Chenango	H. F. Miller.
Plato	Cattaraugus	Charles Cole.
Platt Clove	Greene	James G. Dayton.
Plattekill	Ulster	John Crowley.
Plattsburg	Clinton	Ansel P. Cossart.
Pleasant Brook	Otsego	Jacob Z. Frost.
Pleasant Plains	Dutchess	Harrison Dennis.
Pleasant Ridge	Dutchess	Wright Devine.
Pleasant Valley*	Dutchess	Elliott H. See.
Pleasantville	Westchester	George Washburn.
Pleasantville Station	Westchester	

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Plessis*.....	Jefferson.....	James A. Wiswell.
Plumbrook.....	St. Lawrence.....	Della Van Kennen.
Plutarch.....	Ulster.....	E. J. Van Wagenen.
Plymouth*.....	Chenango.....	Henry A. Tinker.
Pocantico Hills*.....	Westchester.....	Francis R. Sheahan.
Poestenkill*.....	Rensselaer.....	Wm. C. Cottrell.
Point Breeze.....	Orleans.....	H. S. Seihemer.
Point Au Rock.....	Clinton.....	David R. Chellis.
Point Chautauqua*.....	Chautauqua.....	G. C. Thayer.
Point Peninsula.....	Jefferson.....	Miss B. A. Clark.
Point Rock.....	Onelda.....	Edward Blessing.
Point Vivian.....	Jefferson.....	Micajah Horton.
Pointwood.....	Suffolk.....	Floyd Udall.
Poland*.....	Herkimer.....	John H. Countryman.
Poland Center.....	Chautauqua.....	Ephraim Davenport.
Pomona.....	Rockland.....	Helen C. Potts.
Pompey*.....	Onondaga.....	Wells M. Butler.
Pompey Center.....	Onondaga.....	Daniel W. Holbrook.
Pond Eddy.....	Sullivan.....	Thomas Adams.
Pontiac.....	Erie.....	Mary J. Hurd.
Poolville*.....	Madison.....	Fred. B. Tuttle.
Pope.....	Cattaraugus.....	Henrietta A. Darling.
Pope Mills.....	St. Lawrence.....	James R. Covell.
Poplar Ridge*.....	Cayuga.....	Edwin D. Mosher.
Portage.....	Livingston.....	Mrs. A. T. Way.
Portageville*.....	Wyoming.....	George A. Clark.
Port Byron§.....	Cayuga.....	Edwin M. Slayton.
Port Chester§.....	Westchester.....	John Leonard.
Port Crane.....	Broome.....	Chas. Van Amburgh.
Port Dickinson.....	Broome.....	James M. Holt, Jr.
Porter Corners.....	Saratoga.....	William H. Lane.
Porterville.....	Erie.....	Howard Adams.
Port Ewen*.....	Ulster.....	P. A. Schryver.
Port Gibson*.....	Ontario.....	Albert J. Sibbett.
Port Henry§.....	Essex.....	W. N. Estey.
Port Jefferson§.....	Suffolk.....	Wm. B. Dayton.
Port Jervis§.....	Orange.....	George A. Elston.
Port Kent.....	Essex.....	Della A. Weatherwax.
Portland§.....	Chautauqua.....	Charles R. Crosby.
Portlandville*.....	Otsego.....	Henry R. Wellman.
Port Leyden*.....	Lewis.....	Erastus H. Sawyer.
Port Ontario.....	Oswego.....	Perry Hardy.
Port Richmond§.....	Richmond.....	Horatio Judah.
Portville*.....	Cattaraugus.....	John H. Warden.
Port Washington*.....	Queens.....	Alfred C. Bayles.
Portway.....	Steuben.....	Peter Didas.
Post Creek.....	Chemung.....	Wallace W. Mundy.
Potsdam§.....	St. Lawrence.....	Patrick Hurley.
Potter*.....	Yates.....	Martin W. Foster.
Potter Hill.....	Rensselaer.....	Perry W. Richmond.
Potter Hollow.....	Albany.....	John Mulberry.
Pottersville*.....	Warren.....	Frank A. Griswold.
Poughkeepsie§.....	Dutchess.....	Frank Hasbrouck.
Poughquag*.....	Dutchess.....	Charles H. Slocum.
Poundridge.....	Westchester.....	Frederick Scofield.
Prattham.....	Oswego.....	John E. Jones.
Prattsburg*.....	Steuben.....	James Flaherty.
Pratts Hollow*.....	Madison.....	Jay B. Marshall.
Prattsville*.....	Greene.....	James C. McWilliams.
Preble*.....	Cortland.....	Herman D. Hunt.
Prentiss.....	Greene.....	C. K. Van Valkenburg.
Presho.....	Steuben.....	Thomas J. Presho.
Preston.....	Chenango.....	Augustus W. Slater.
Preston Hollow*.....	Albany.....	Charles Radick.
Primrose.....	Westchester.....	William A. Cornelius.
Prince Bay*.....	Richmond.....	James Lewis.
Princtown.....	Schenectady.....	Isabella Kelly.
Promised Land*.....	Suffolk.....	N. S. Tutill.
Prospect*.....	Onelda.....	Clinton D. Harris.
Prospect Station.....	Chautauqua.....	James T. Barnes.
Protection.....	Erie.....	Dwight T. Rogers.
Pulaski§.....	Oswego.....	Don C. Bishop.
Pultney*.....	Steuben.....	Francis M. Hyatt.
Pultneyville*.....	Wayne.....	Ellen Tufts.
Pulvers.....	Columbia.....	Harry M. Pulver.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Purchase.....	Westchester.....	Daniel Fuhr, Jr.
Purdy Creek.....	Steuben.....	Scott D. Van Buskirk.
Purdy Station*.....	Westchester.....	Ira Mekeel.
Purling.....	Greene.....	Chester E. Whitcomb.
Putnam.....	Washington.....	Robert S. Lillie.
Putnam Station.....	Washington.....	Robert P. Graham.
Putnam Valley.....	Putnam.....	Fred. J. Lent.
Pylrites.....	St. Lawrence.....	Henry Stiles.
Quacken Hill.....	Rensselaer.....	Mary A. Bonesteel.
Quaker Hill.....	Dutchess.....	Lydia J. Osborn.
Quaker Springs.....	Saratoga.....	Isaac W. Meader.
Quaker Street*.....	Schenectady.....	Charles C. Wilber.
Quarryville.....	Ulster.....	William Craft.
Queens*.....	Queens.....	Irving J. Kelsey.
Queenbury.....	Warren.....	William Clements.
Quogue*.....	Suffolk.....	Henry D. Hurton.
Raceville.....	Washington.....	Obadiah K. Dunn.
Racket River.....	St. Lawrence.....	Michael H. Barry.
Railroad Mills.....	Ontario.....	Miles S. Cutting.
Rainbow.....	Franklin.....	James M. Wardner.
Ramapo*.....	Rockland.....	Garrett Burgert.
Randall.....	Montgomery.....	Louis E. Lounsberry.
Randall Road.....	Niagara.....	Sophia A. Bell.
Randallville*.....	Madison.....	Mary C. Hitch ngs.
Randolph.....	Cattaraugus.....	Douglas C. Adams.
Ransomville*.....	Niagara.....	Mary P. McCulloch.
Rapids.....	Niagara.....	Joseph Edwards.
Raquette Lake*.....	Hamilton.....	William W. Durant.
Rathbone.....	Steuben.....	John A. Butler.
Ravens*.....	Albany.....	Ellas Sweet, Jr.
Rawson.....	Allegany.....	Elmer A. Gere.
Ray.....	Genesee.....	Omer Griswold.
Raybrook.....	Essex.....	Duncan Cameron.
Raymertown.....	Rensselaer.....	James J. Ford.
Raymond.....	Niagara.....	Solomon A. Dershow.
Raymondville.....	St. Lawrence.....	Hugh H. Finnegan.
Rayville.....	Columbia.....	William A. Ray.
Read.....	Chenango.....	Ella D. Elliott.
Readburn.....	Delaware.....	Amos G. Hall.
Reading Center*.....	Schuyler.....	John M. Cole.
Reber.....	Essex.....	William D. Reynolds.
Rector.....	Lewis.....	John H. Kelley.
Red Creek*.....	Wayne.....	William H. Willam.
Red Falls.....	Greene.....	Lucinda Conline.
Redfield*.....	Oswego.....	Martin V. B. Clemens.
Redford.....	Clinton.....	Morris Norris.
Red Hook*.....	Dutchess.....	John Troy.
Red House*.....	Cattaraugus.....	William S. Grover.
Red Rock.....	Columbia.....	James Ross.
Redwood*.....	Jefferson.....	Patrick H. Curran.
Reed Corners.....	Ontario.....	W. Clark Wood.
Reldsville.....	Albany.....	John Wildeman.
Relay.....	Delaware.....	Martin K. Halt.
Remsen*.....	Onelda.....	Albert S. Jones.
Remsenburg*.....	Suffolk.....	John Leary.
Reniff.....	Tioga.....	Willis E. Gillette.
Rensselaer Falls*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Elmer E. McBride.
Rensselaerville*.....	Albany.....	Wm. Maglvy.
Reserve.....	Erle.....	John Roth.
Resort.....	Wayne.....	Samuel G. Stacy.
Result.....	Greene.....	Watson Palmer.
Retsoff*.....	Livingston.....	Wm. Gallagher.
Rexford Flats.....	Saratoga.....	George Eaton.
Rickelgh.....	Washington.....	George E. Brockway.
Rexville*.....	Steuben.....	Phillip Conway.
Reynales Basin.....	Niagara.....	Cornelius McNamara.
Reynolds.....	Rensselaer.....	William V. Reynolds.
Reynoldston.....	Franklin.....	Frank B. Reynolds.
Reynoldsville.....	Schuyler.....	F. N. Denson.
Rhelms*.....	Steuben.....	DeWitt Bender.
Rhinebeck.....	Dutchess.....	Albert L. Ryder.
Rhinecliff*.....	Dutchess.....	Henry A. Pearson.
Ricard.....	Oswego.....	Joseph R. Nash.
Rices.....	Jefferson.....	Ebenexer A. Ayres.
Richburg*.....	Allegany.....	Levi C. Streeter.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Riches Corners.....	Orleans.....	Clara A. Lord.
Richfield.....	Otsego.....	Frank Snyder.
Richfield Springs*.....	Otsego.....	Willbur F. Borland.
Richford.....	Tioga.....	Chauncey L. Rich.
Richland*.....	Oswego.....	Fred. M. Moore.
Richmond*.....	Richmond.....	Mary Black.
Richmond Hill*.....	Queens.....	John A. Homeyer.
Richmond Mills.....	Ontario.....	Alanson B. Hosford.
Richmondville*.....	Schoharie.....	Orrin R. Mann.
Richville*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Willis P. Hendrick.
Riders Mills.....	Columbia.....	C. C. Roberts.
Ridge.....	Livingston.....	Bert R. Mann.
Ridgebury.....	Orange.....	Janson B. Havens.
Ridgeland.....	Monroe.....	William J. Miller.
Ridge Mills.....	Oneida.....	Harvey E. Wilco.
Ridge Road.....	Niagara.....	Minerva A. Wakeman.
Ridgeway.....	Orleans.....	B. J. Pratt.
Rifton Glen*.....	Ulster.....	Hector Osterhout.
Riga.....	Monroe.....	Jane D. Church.
Rio.....	Orange.....	John Dougherty.
Riparius.....	Warren.....	Mary B. Aldrich.
Ripley*.....	Chautauqua.....	Joseph A. McGinnleas.
Risingville.....	Steuben.....	E. J. Jerry.
Riverhead*.....	Suffolk.....	Elijah Griswold.
Riverside.....	Broome.....	John E. Conklyn.
Riverview.....	Jefferson.....	Mary C. Laird.
Robinson.....	Clinton.....	Susan S. Thompson.
Rochester:§.....	Monroe.....	George H. Perkins.
Station A; East Side Sta- tion Junction of East Main street and East avenue.....	Monroe.....	George H. Perkins.
Rochester Junction.....	Monroe.....	Frank M. Barker.
Rock City.....	Dutchess.....	Jasper Fiero.
Rock City Falls.....	Saratoga.....	Truman E. Parkman.
Rockdale.....	Chenango.....	Frank M. McLagan.
Rock Glen*.....	Wyoming.....	Harry J. Gates.
Rock Hill.....	Sullivan.....	Morris A. Rundle.
Rockland*.....	Sullivan.....	John W. Johnson.
Rockland Lake*.....	Rockland.....	Wm. S. House.
Rocklet.....	Orange.....	Franklin Mulliner.
Rock Rift*.....	Delaware.....	Eli D. Snow.
Rock Stream*.....	Yates.....	Alonzo S. Barnes.
Rockton*.....	Montgomery.....	Joseph Mourane.
Rock Valley.....	Delaware.....	Frank M. Whitaker.
Rockville.....	Allegany.....	F. S. Burlingame.
Rockville Center*.....	Queens.....	James McCarty.
Rockwells Mills.....	Chenango.....	Howard C. Rockwell.
Rockwood.....	Fulton.....	Edward Dempsey.
Rocky Point.....	Suffolk.....	Ann Eliza Tuthill.
Rodman*.....	Jefferson.....	Perry Dean, Jr.
Rogers Rock.....	Essex.....	William D. Treadway.
Rome§.....	Oneida.....	Charles H. Dunning.
Romulus*.....	Seneca.....	Charles V. Crane.
Ronkonkoma*.....	Suffolk.....	Giles C. Root.
Rosa Gap.....	Sullivan.....	W. C. Trumbull.
Roscoe*.....	Sullivan.....	John J. Maybee.
Rose*.....	Wayne.....	Geo. A. Collier.
Rosebank*.....	Richmond.....	Peter J. Kiernan.
Roseboom.....	Otsego.....	Jacob B. Hill.
Rose Hill*.....	Onondaga.....	Wm. E. Mills.
Rosendale*.....	Ulster.....	John J. O'Hara.
Roseton*.....	Orange.....	Luther Van Etten.
Rose View.....	Monroe.....	Chas. Little.
Roslere.....	Jefferson.....	Charles M. Solar.
Roslyn*.....	Queens.....	James K. Davis.
Rossburg*.....	Allegany.....	Lorenzo D. Reynolds.
Rossie*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Rose A. Phalen.
Rossville*.....	Richmond.....	Elmer E. Slight.
Rotterdam Junction*.....	Schenectady.....	Alonzo W. Bull.
Round Lake*.....	Saratoga.....	Grant Gould.
Rouses Point§.....	Clinton.....	Ralph Crook.
Rowland.....	Dutchess.....	Lewis Van Vliet.
Roxbury*.....	Delaware.....	Richard B. Robinson.
Royalton.....	Niagara.....	Geo. W. Good.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Buby.....	Ulster.....	James E. Snyder.
Rudeston.....	Hamilton.....	Daniel Rudes.
Rural Grove.....	Montgomery.....	John B. Gove.
Rural Hill.....	Jefferson.....	A. A. Filmore.
Rush.....	Monroe.....	Harry W. Longfellow.
Rushford*.....	Allegany.....	Wm. W. Thomas.
Rushville*.....	Yates.....	George M. Haviland.
Ruskey.....	Dutchess.....	Ira T. Hadden.
Russell*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Alfred J. Hatch.
Russia.....	Herkimer.....	Wm. B. Lanning.
Ruth.....	Schoharie.....	C. O. Peaslee.
Rutland.....	Jefferson.....	Rice Gould.
Rutsonville.....	Ulster.....	Andrew J. Crookston.
Rye§.....	Westchester.....	Disbrow Budd.
Ryness Corners.....	Schenectady.....	M. Delmet Gregg.
Sabael.....	Hamilton.....	Hosea G. Locke.
Sabbath Day Point.....	Warren.....	Adee Carney.
Sacandaga Park.....	Fulton.....	Nelle C. Ashe.
Sacket Harbor§.....	Jefferson.....	John N. Fitzgerald.
Sagamore.....	Warren.....	Myron O. Brown.
Sagaponack*.....	Suffolk.....	Joseph B. Chamberlain.
Sag Harbor§.....	Suffolk.....	Fannie F. Bisgood.
Saint Andrew.....	Orange.....	William Johnson.
Saint James*.....	Suffolk.....	Edmund N. Smith.
Saint Johns.....	Rockland.....	Ada B. Carey.
Saint Johnsburg.....	Niagara.....	William C. Krull.
Saint Johnsville*.....	Montgomery.....	Frank Pickard.
Saint Josen.....	Ulster.....	Benjamin H. De Puy.
Saint Lawrence.....	Jefferson.....	Charles B. Carey.
Saint Lawrence Park.....	Jefferson.....	Archibald K. Wylie.
Saint Regis Falls*.....	Franklin.....	Watson Page.
Saint Remy.....	Ulster.....	David Ackerman.
Sala.....	Oswego.....	Hannah G. Potter.
Salamanca§.....	Cattaraugus.....	Hudson Anslay.
Salem*.....	Washington.....	George J. Webb.
Salem Center.....	Westchester.....	Albert J. Lobdell.
Sallsbury*.....	Herkimer.....	Frank Brewer.
Sallsbury Center*.....	Herkimer.....	Charles Dietz.
Sallsbury Mills*.....	Orange.....	Charles H. Barlow.
Salmon River.....	Oswego.....	Mira B. Beckwith.
Salt Point*.....	Dutchess.....	Isaac T. Rogers.
Salt Springville.....	Otsego.....	Alfred Clearwater.
Salt Vale.....	Wyoming.....	William Hunter.
Sammons ville.....	Fulton.....	Willard S. Sammons.
Samsonville.....	Ulster.....	Alonzo Haver.
Sanborn*.....	Niagara.....	John H. Slenk.
Sand Lake*.....	Rensselaer.....	Charles Crape.
Sandusky*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Nelson W. Flint.
Sandy Creek*.....	Oswego.....	Gilson D. Wart.
Sandy Hill§.....	Washington.....	David S. Haines.
Sanford*.....	Broome.....	George E. Flagler.
Sanfords Corners.....	Jefferson.....	Harlon B. Dunn.
Sanderfield.....	Oneda.....	Michael L. Hughes.
Sanitaria Springs*.....	Broome.....	Henry M. Strickland.
Santa Clara*.....	Franklin.....	Andrew Ross.
Saranac*.....	CClinton.....	Edmund J. Pickett.
Saranac Inn*.....	Franklin.....	Daniel W. Ridelle.
Saranac Junction.....	Franklin.....	Hiram L. Greene.
Saranac Lake*.....	Franklin.....	John Harding.
Saratoga Springs§.....	Saratoga.....	Edward P. Howe.
Sardinia*.....	Erie.....	Olney W. Andrews.
Saugerties§.....	Ulster.....	Edmund W. Wilber.
Sauquoit*.....	Oneda.....	Charles R. Morgan.
Savannah*.....	Wayne.....	Edwin B. Male.
Savilton*.....	Orange.....	Thomas J. Aderton.
Savona*.....	Steuben.....	William E. Joint.
Sawens*.....	Genesee.....	Richard R. Losee.
Sawkill.....	Ulster.....	Henry M. Brink.
Sawyer.....	Orleans.....	H. S. Beardsley.
Saxton.....	Ulster.....	Aretus Sax.
Sayville§.....	Suffolk.....	John S. Edwards.
Scarboro*.....	Westchester.....	Theodore Neld.
Scarsdale*.....	Westchester.....	Herbert B. Fellows.
Schaghticoke*.....	Rensselaer.....	James Becroft.
Schenectady§.....	Schenectady.....	J. Teller Schoolcraft.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Schenevus*	Otsego	B. Frank Bennett.
Schodack Center	Rensselaer	Emma C. Lewis.
Schodack Landing*	Rensselaer	John S. Peaslee.
Schoharief	Schoharie	Charles L'Amoreaux.
Schroon Lake*	Essex	Darwin L. Weeks.
Schroon River	Essex	Philo Pitkins.
Schultzville	Dutchess	William H. Sleight.
Schuyler	Saratoga	Erastus D. Rogers.
Schuyler Falls*	Clinton	Joseph D. Everest.
Schuyler Lake*	Otsego	Erastus A. Taylor.
Schuylerville*	Saratoga	Giles E. Laing.
Scio*	Allegany	Richard C. Major.
Sciota	Clinton	Parson K. Jennett.
Scipio*	Cayuga	Joseph Bowness.
Scipioville*	Cayuga	William F. Buckhout.
Scotch Bush	Montgomery	William H. Merry.
Scotchtown	Orange	A. C. Santee.
Scotia	Schenectady	William F. Skinkle.
Scott*	Cortland	Loretta McConnell.
Scott Corners	Westchester	Frank Selleck.
Scottsburg*	Livingston	William R. Wilber.
Scottsville*	Monroe	Robert Walsh.
Scriba	Oswego	Hell Stone.
Sea Cliff*	Queens	Lillian I. Pearsall.
Seaford*	Queens	Abram Van Nostrand.
Seager	Ulster	J. F. Fairburn.
Searsburg	Schuyler	George W. Bai
Searsville	Orange	Samuel A. Comfort.
Seaside	Richmond	Hattie F. Killen.
Second Milo*	Yates	John V. Masten.
Seeley Creek	Chemung	Truman J. Rowe.
Selden	Suffolk	Sarah A. French.
Selkirk*	Albany	Stephen Miller.
Sempronius	Cayuga	Edmund C. Mott.
Seneca*	Ontario	William P. Rubert.
Seneca Castle*	Ontario	Clinton D. Proper.
Seneca Falls§	Seneca	Henry Stowell.
Sennett	Cayuga	Charles W. Darling.
Setauket*	Suffolk	Annie E. Rowland.
Severance	Essex	Irving N. Tyrrell.
Sevey	St. Lawrence	John J. Sevey.
Seward*	Schoharie	Irvin F. Winne.
Shamrock*	Onondaga	C. M. Goodspeed.
Shakers	Albany	Josiah Barker.
Shady	Ulster	F. W. Burhans.
Shandaken*	Ulster	William D. Coons.
Sharon	Schoharie	David H. Van Alstyne.
Sharon Center	Schoharie	Fenton E. Heller.
Sharon Springs*	Schoharie	Cassius M. Mallett.
Sharon Station	Dutchess	Conklin Haight.
Shavertown	Delaware	Oscar E. Russell.
Shawnee	Niagara	H. H. Griffin.
Sheds	Madison	Frank J. Westcott.
Sheenwater	Erie	Charles H. Long.
Sheephead Bay*	Kings	
Station O,* Brooklyn P. O.		
Shekomeko	Dutchess	Geo. H. Knickerbocker.
Shelby*	Orleans	Reuben W. Warmouth.
Shelby Basin	Orleans	Joseph Best.
Sheldon	Wyoming	Michael A. Trauscht.
Sheldons Corners	Chautauqua	S. M. Swezey.
Sheldrake*	Seneca	Clinton D. Osborn.
Shelter Island*	Suffolk	Thomas M. Burns.
Shelter Island Heights*	Suffolk	Chas. H. Smith, Jr.
Shelving Rock	Washington	Reuben G. Bradley.
Shenandoah	Dutchess	Dearborn Wixon.
Sherburne*	Chenango	Wm. M. Bullis.
Sherburne Four Corners	Chenango	Mary L. Isbeh.
Sheridan*	Chautauqua	Patrick H. Shelley.
Sherman*	Chautauqua	Duane W. Adams.
Sherrill	Oneida	James Graves.
Sherruck	Delaware	D. L. McLaughlin.
Sherwood*	Cayuga	John S. Smith.
Shinhopple	Delaware	Archie Campbell.
Shoken*	Ulster	Wm. D. Every.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Shongo.....	Allegheny.....	Arvis A. Elliott.
Shortville*.....	Ontario.....	James C. Brophy.
Short Track.....	Allegheny.....	Fred. S. Phipps.
Shrub Oak.....	Westchester.....	Lewis Purdy.
Shumla.....	Chautauqua.....	Frank Grover.
Shunpike.....	Dutchess.....	Preston W. Hall.
Shushan*.....	Washington.....	William McIntyre.
Shutter Corners.....	Schoharie.....	Melvin Rickard.
Sidney.....	Delaware.....	Truman Lewis.
Sidney Center*.....	Delaware.....	George W. Booth.
Siloam.....	Madison.....	Wiley Conine.
Silver Bay.....	Warren.....	John J. Wilson.
Silver Creek‡.....	Chautauqua.....	Arthur L. Brown.
Silver Lake Assembly.....	Wyoming.....	Andrew P. Schutt.
Silvernalls.....	Columbia.....	Jasper A. Hicks.
Silver Springs*.....	Wyoming.....	Matthew Berkery.
Sinclairville*.....	Chautauqua.....	Wm. Hinchcliff.
Sing Sing‡.....	Westchester.....	John I. Kane.
Skaneateles‡.....	Onondaga.....	J. Horatio Earll.
Skaneateles Falls*.....	Onondaga.....	James D. Feeley.
Skerry.....	Franklin.....	Gains A. Lane.
Slate Hill*.....	Orange.....	Wm. H. Green.
Slaterville Springs*.....	Tompkins.....	Nancy E. Wattles.
Slide Mountain.....	Ulster.....	James W. Dutcher.
Slingerland*.....	Albany.....	Archer La Grange.
Silters.....	Rensselaer.....	Charles L. Younghaus.
Sloan*.....	Erie.....	Alfred W. Ackley.
Sloansville*.....	Schoharie.....	Wm. A. Mather.
Sloatsburg*.....	Rockland.....	Theodore Hoff.
Slyboro.....	Washington.....	Ida J. Hicks.
Smartville.....	Oswego.....	T. A. Leonor.
Smithfield.....	Dutchess.....	Wm. D. Burns.
Smiths Basin*.....	Washington.....	George W. L. Smith.
Smithboro*.....	Tioga.....	Fred. J. Knapp.
Smiths Landing.....	Greene.....	William Massino.
Smiths Mills*.....	Chautauqua.....	W. F. La F. Reed.
Smithtown*.....	Suffolk.....	John S. Arthur.
Smithtown Branch*.....	Suffolk.....	John S. Hunting, Jr.
Smith Valley.....	Schuyler.....	Almon H. Taylor.
Smithville‡.....	Jefferson.....	Dow B. York.
Smithville Flats*.....	Chenango.....	Horace L. Rhodes.
Smithville South.....	Queens.....	Adolph Frisch.
Smyrna*.....	Chenango.....	Frederick A. Sweet.
Snowdon.....	Otsego.....	E. D. Sill.
Snyder.....	Erie.....	Jacob C. Fruehauf.
Snyderville.....	Columbia.....	Lewis Fingar.
Sodom.....	Warren.....	Mary Morehouse.
Sodus*.....	Wayne.....	Myron W. Gurnee.
Sodus Center*.....	Wayne.....	Sheldon Sowers.
Sodus Point*.....	Wayne.....	Matthew M. Farrell.
Solon.....	Cortland.....	Wm. J. Corcoran.
Solsville*.....	Madison.....	Loyton D. Lewis.
Solvay‡.....	Onondaga.....	Emmett R. Davison.
Somers*.....	Westchester.....	Wm. D. Marshall.
Somers Center.....	Westchester.....	Charles T. Thompson.
Somerset*.....	Niagara.....	James A. Fisk.
Somerville.....	St. Lawrence.....	John Brickley.
Sonora.....	Steuben.....	Sylvanus A. Van Keuren.
Sonyea.....	Livingston.....	Paul R. Kingston.
South Addison.....	Steuben.....	Charles W. Robinson.
South Alabama.....	Genesee.....	Wm. H. Callahan.
South Albion.....	Oswego.....	Peter Caraher.
South Amenia.....	Dutchess.....	Milo F. Winchester.
Southampton‡.....	Suffolk.....	George R. Howell.
South Apalachin.....	Tioga.....	Susan L. Corbin.
South Argyle.....	Washington.....	Albert Stewart.
South Barre.....	Orleans.....	Lou B. Andrews.
South Bay.....	Madison.....	DeWitt C. Stephens.
South Berlin.....	Rensselaer.....	Myron D. Adams.
South Berne.....	Albany.....	Elias Zeh.
South Bethlehem*.....	Albany.....	Wm. McGee.
South Bloomfield.....	Ontario.....	Simon R. Wheeler.
South Rollwar.....	Allegheny.....	Joseph C. Bump.
South Bombay.....	Franklin.....	Jonas Phelps.
South Bradford.....	Steuben.....	Ira M. Drake.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
South Bristol	Ontario	Mrs. Lucy T. Drady.
South Brookfield	Madison	Frank C. Huntington.
South Butler*	Wayne	George W. Pangburn.
South Byron*	Genesee	Richard Whittaker.
South Cairo*	Greene	Charles D. Jones.
South Cambridge	Washington	James H. Flynn.
South Camsteo	Steuben	Elmer L. Van Ornam.
South Centerville	Orange	George W. Murray.
South Champion	Jefferson	Jay W. Waldo.
South Colton*	St. Lawrence	Phillip Healy.
South Columbia*	Herkimer	Frank Zoller.
South Corinth	Saratoga	Yates Barbour.
South Cortland	Cortland	Frances A. Sanders.
South Cuyler	Cortland	Albert D. Barber.
South Danby	Tompkins	Sarah M. Jennings.
South Dansville*	Steuben	Dyer L. Kingsley.
South Dayton*	Cattaraugus	Eugene A. Hale.
South Dover	Dutchess	Wm. A. Sheldon.
South Durham	Greene	Myron Bogardus.
South Easton	Washington	James H. Flynn.
South Edmeston*	Otsego	Tracy M. Hawley.
South Edwards	St. Lawrence	Ira A. Hammond.
South Erin	Chemung	J. R. Mitchell.
South Fallsburg*	Sullivan	James Simpson.
Southfields	Orange	Frank A. Leary.
South Gilboa	Schoharie	Perry Lane.
South Glens Falls*	Saratoga	Wm. H. Smith.
South Granby	Oswego	Harlow S. Sperbeck.
South Granville	Washington	James W. Peet.
South Greece	Monroe	Joseph Hart.
South Greenfield	Saratoga	Ebenezer S. Darrow.
South Hamilton	Madison	Ernest J. Willey.
South Hammond	St. Lawrence	Charles A. Billings.
South Hannibal	Oswego	Edmund J. Wells.
South Hartford*	Washington	Robert H. Gilchrist.
South Hartwick	Otsego	H. H. Holbrook.
South Haven	Suffolk	Amelia Osborne.
South Horicon	Warren	R. F. Smith.
South Howard	Steuben	Samuel T. Hoagland.
South Jamesport	Suffolk	Daniel A. Young.
South Jefferson*	Schoharie	George W. Franklin.
South Lansing	Tompkins	Charles M. Egbert.
South Lima	Livingston	Frank A. Ryerss.
South Livonia*	Livingston	Mary E. Hyland.
South Millbrook*	Dutchess	John Tompkins.
South New Berlin*	Chenango	James L. Berry.
South New Haven	Oswego	Clarence D. Smith.
South Newstead	Erie	George W. Schworm.
Southold*	Suffolk	William A. Cochran.
South Onondaga	Onondaga	John R. Lord.
South Otselic*	Chenango	Stephen Ryan.
South Owego	Chenango	Stephen Ryan.
South Owego	Tioga	Josephine Ferbush.
South Oxford*	Chenango	Frank M. Parker.
South Plattsburgh	Clinton	James McCarthy, Jr.
South Plymouth	Chenango	William B. Stewart.
Southport	Chemung	George P. Weyer.
South Portney	Steuben	Hyatt J. Norris.
South Richland*	Oswego	George L. Varney.
South Ripley	Chautauqua	Amanzo M. Barnes.
South Russell	St. Lawrence	Salem Town.
South Rutland	Jefferson	Ornis Trembly.
South Salem	Westchester	Elias L. Lyon.
South Schenectady	Schenectady	Myndert V. Turnbull.
South Schodack	Rensselaer	John K. Holmes.
South Schroon*	Essex	Nathan W. Sherman.
South Scriba	Oswego	B. B. Barker.
South Sodus	Wayne	Erastus R. Bloomer.
South Somerset	Niagara	Hubert Eaton.
South Spafford	Onondaga	Samuel L. Churchill.
South Stockton	Chautauqua	Williet A. White.
South Trenton	Onelida	Thomas N. Bentley.
South Troupsburg	Steuben	James R. Murdock.
South Valley*	Otsego	David Winne.
Southville	St. Lawrence	John S. Thompson.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
South Wales.....	Erie.....	Elbridge G. McKay.
South Westerlo.....	Albany.....	Daniel J. Bishop.
South West Oswego.....	Oswego.....	Charles M. Barstow.
South Wilson.....	Niagara.....	Mary J. Baylis.
South Worcester.....	Otsego.....	Milton H. Mitchell.
Spafford.....	Ouondaga.....	Caleb E. King.
Sparkill*.....	Rockland.....	Lucretia Spencer.
Sparrowbush*.....	Orange.....	George W. Cavart.
Speculator.....	Hamilton.....	Frank E. Abrams.
Speedsville*.....	Tompkins.....	John I. Ford.
Spencer*.....	Tioga.....	Marvin D. Fisher.
Spencerport*.....	Monroe.....	Albert N. Barker.
Spencertown*.....	Columbia.....	Derett O. Sawyer.
Spinnerville.....	Herkimer.....	Thomas D. Warren.
Split Rock.....	Onondaga.....	Mary Connors.
Spragueville*.....	St. Lawrence.....	George F. Steele.
Sprakers*.....	Montgomery.....	David Quackenbush.
Spring Brook.....	Erie.....	Richard T. Barnett.
Spring Cove.....	Franklin.....	Ella Darling.
Springfield.....	Otsego.....	S. Marshall Ingalls.
Springfield Center*.....	Otsego.....	William T. Bringleo.
Spring Glen.....	Ulster.....	Adelbert Franz.
Springlake.....	Cayuga.....	Judson Green.
Springland*.....	Queens.....	Lucas E. Decker.
Spring Mills.....	Allegany.....	Theodore Cobb.
Springs.....	Suffolk.....	H. Hale Parsons.
Springtown.....	Ulster.....	Esther A. Eltinge.
Spring Valley*.....	Rockland.....	George B. Tallman.
Springville*.....	Erie.....	George A. Richmond.
Springwater*.....	Livingston.....	Ira Carpenter.
Sprout Brook*.....	Montgomery.....	Nelson Yerdon.
Spruceton.....	Greene.....	Christina Van Valken'gh.
Staatsburg*.....	Dutchess.....	Michael Cummings.
Stacy Basin.....	Oneida.....	Solomon P. Skinner
Stafford*.....	Genesee.....	John Gillard.
Stalbird.....	St. Lawrence.....	F. A. Stalbird.
Stamford*.....	Delaware.....	John C. Van Dyke.
Standards.....	Allegany.....	Benjamin C. Cole.
Standish.....	Clinton.....	Melbourne P. Stoughton.
Stanfordville*.....	Dutchess.....	Almon M. Harrison.
Stanton.....	Ontario.....	James A. Pulver.
Stanton Hill.....	Greene.....	Stephen Dean.
Stanwix.....	Oneida.....	Alvin T. Reld.
Stapleton.....	Richmond.....	John Macklin.
Star.....	Clinton.....	John H. Moore.
Star Lake.....	St. Lawrence.....	James C. Lee.
Starlight.....	Sullivan.....	Charles B. Hutzlander.
Stark.....	St. Lawrence.....	Melinda Peluse.
Starky*.....	Yates.....	J. Elbridge Gano.
Starkville*.....	Herkimer.....	John H. Hall.
State Bridge.....	Oneida.....	Michael Dunn.
State Line.....	Broome.....	James F. McKune.
Steamburg*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Alpha Flagg.
Stedman.....	Chautauqua.....	Theodore N. Hawley.
Stella.....	Broome.....	Burdett Shores.
Steele.....	Seneca.....	Louisa C. Steele.
Stephens Mills.....	Steuben.....	Vernon Pickle.
Stephentown*.....	Rensselaer.....	Spencer C. Brown.
Stephentown Center.....	Rensselaer.....	Andrew J. Clark.*
Sterling.....	Cayuga.....	Henry M. Reed.
Sterlingbush.....	Lewis.....	Michael F. Doyle.
Sterling Station.....	Cayuga.....	J. S. Byer.
Sterlington.....	Rockland.....	Samuel Rose.
Sterling Valley.....	Cayuga.....	Edward P. Cooper.
Sterlingville.....	Jefferson.....	Michael D. Malone.
Steuben.....	Oneida.....	Otis B. Ferguson.
Steuben Valley.....	Oneida.....	Cella M. Pritchard.
Stevensville.....	Sullivan.....	Richard Soules.
Stewart.....	Schoharie.....	William Wood.
Stiles Station.....	Onondaga.....	Jean C. Powers.
Stillwater*.....	Saratoga.....	Pliny C. Anderson.
Stissing.....	Dutchess.....	Samuel H. Ambler.
Stittville*.....	Oneida.....	Sylvester D. Atwood.
Stockbridge*.....	Madison.....	Andrew J. Hinman.
Stockholm.....	St. Lawrence.....	Martha Cheney.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Stockholm Center.....	St. Lawrence.....	Ann E. Ainger.
Stockport*.....	Columbia.....	Sarah H. Van Buren.
Stockport Station.....	Delaware.....	Martin Moran.
Stockton*.....	Chautauqua.....	Charles Ames.
Stockwell.....	Onelda.....	Charles D. Marsh.
Stokes.....	Onelda.....	Lewis M. Hartson.
Stone Arabia.....	Montgomery.....	John W. Saltsman.
Stone Church.....	Genesee.....	Maurice Seeley.
Stoneco.....	Dutchess.....	Melville A. Pollock.
Stone Dam.....	Allegany.....	William A. Hildreth.
Stonehouse.....	Dutchess.....	John B. Whitlock.
Stone Mills.....	Jefferson.....	Millard F. Baxter.
Stone Ridge*.....	Ulster.....	Wm. Lounsberry, Jr.
Stony Brook*.....	Suffolk.....	Nelle E. Smith.
Stony Creek*.....	Warren.....	Francis L. Knowlton.
Stony Ford*.....	Orange.....	H. R. Clark.
Stony Point*.....	Rockland.....	Abram N. Treadway.
Storm King.....	Dutchess.....	Cornelius Leary.
Stormville*.....	Dutchess.....	S. Drew Barrett.
Stottville*.....	Columbia.....	Arthur C. Stott.
Stow.....	Chautauqua.....	Orville E. Stow.
Strait Corners.....	Tioga.....	Alvinza Strait.
Stratford*.....	Fulton.....	David Helderline.
Street Road.....	Essex.....	Christina Robinson.
Strykersville*.....	Wyoming.....	Owen Bennion.
Stuyvesant*.....	Columbia.....	John E. Acker.
Stuyvesant Falls*.....	Columbia.....	Edward Thomas.
Suffern*.....	Rockland.....	James B. Campbell.
Sugar Hill.....	Schuyler.....	Lee B. Webb.
Sugar Loaf*.....	Orange.....	Anna L. Roy.
Sugartown.....	Cattaraugus.....	Glen B. House.
Sullivan.....	Madison.....	James E. Scoville.
Sullivanville.....	Chemung.....	Hiram L. Smith.
Summer Dale.....	Chautauqua.....	Frank J. Russell.
Summer Hill.....	Cayuga.....	Francis A. Bills.
Summit*.....	Schoharie.....	Albert L. Jump.
Summit Mountain.....	Ulster.....	William H. Romoyn.
Summit Station*.....	Onondaga.....	Charles A. Boyce.
Summitville.....	Sullivan.....	Ferris St. John.
Sun.....	Franklin.....	George Jordan.
Sundown.....	Ulster.....	Allen G. Dean.
Sunside.....	Greene.....	George L. Snyder.
Surprise.....	Greene.....	Alonzo G. Holmes.
Suspension Bridge*.....	Niagara.....	
Station,* Niagara F. P. O.		
Suydam.....	Columbia.....	Charles V. Harrison.
Swain*.....	Allegany.....	Fred. S. Hark.
Swale.....	Steuben.....	Orren I. Jones.
Swamp Mills.....	Sullivan.....	Lena Newman.
Swartwood*.....	Chemung.....	Tyler Woolever.
Sweden.....	Monroe.....	A. B. Pulls.
Swormville*.....	Erle.....	Wendelin Pautler.
Syva.....	Ulster.....	Charles E. Thompson.
Sylvan Beach.....	Onelda.....	Chancellor C. Clifford.
Sylvan Lake.....	Dutchess.....	Carrie D. Taber.
Syosset.....	Queens.....	John R. De Vine.
Syracuse†.....	Onondaga.....	Milton H. Northrup.
Tabasco.....	Ulster.....	William H. Gorsline.
Taberg*.....	Onelda.....	Samuel Ferguson.
Taborton.....	Rensselaer.....	Frederick Ewald.
Tacoma.....	Delaware.....	Alexander Austin.
Taggart.....	Steuben.....	John W. Kirkham.
Taghkanic.....	Columbia.....	G. H. Finch.
Tahawus.....	Essex.....	David Hunter.
Talcyville.....	St. Lawrence.....	Henry Ryan.
Tallette.....	Chemung.....	Oliver W. Babcock.
Tallman.....	Rockland.....	John H. Goetchins.
Tannersville*.....	Greene.....	Michael Lackey, Jr.
Tappan*.....	Rockland.....	Hermann Lachmund.
Tarneada.....	Hamilton.....	Charles Kronmiller.
Tarrytown†.....	Westchester.....	Nathaniel H. Odell.
Taughanock Falls.....	Tompkins.....	George H. Fowler.
Taylor.....	Cortland.....	George W. Gage.
Taylor Center.....	Cortland.....	Herman H. Pudney.
Taylor Valley.....	Cortland.....	Wilson B. Hawley.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Taylor-on-Schroon.....	Warren.....	Charles F. Taylor, Jr.
Tennanah.....	Sullivan.....	Christian Maus.
Terryville.....	Suffolk.....	Samuel J. Terry.
Texas.....	Oswego.....	Richard C. Mosher.
Texas Valley.....	Cortland.....	Myron J. Glover.
Thayer Corners.....	Franklin.....	Effie M. Thayer.
The Corner.....	Ulster.....	Davis Winne.
The Glen.....	Warren.....	John McAVEIGH.
Theresa§.....	Jefferson.....	Percival B. Sallsbury.
Thiells.....	Rockland.....	Zebulon Rose.
Thomaston.....	Queens.....	Richard Kehoe.
Thompson Ridge.....	Orange.....	John E. Ward.
Thompson Lake.....	Albany.....	William J. Hart.
Thompsonville.....	Sullivan.....	Cyrus J. Stratton.
Thomson.....	Washington.....	Herbert W. Tilford.
Thorn Hill.....	Onondaga.....	Albert Easton.
Thornton.....	Chautauqua.....	George G. Gardner.
Thousand Island Park*.....	Jefferson.....	Edwin J. Gardner.
Three Mile Bay*.....	Jefferson.....	Charles Parker.
Three River Point.....	Onondaga.....	Susan Porter.
Throopsville.....	Cayuga.....	Enoch Van Aken.
Thurman.....	Warren.....	Clayton L. Pasco.
Thurston.....	Steuben.....	Frank Allerton.
TIASHKOE*.....	Rensselaer.....	Charles Madison.
Tlconderoga*.....	Essex.....	Thomas A. Riley.
Tilly Foster*.....	Putnam.....	Charles A. Turene.
Tloga Center*.....	Tloga.....	Moses Ohart.
Tivoli*.....	Dutchess.....	James L. Freeborn.
Toddsville.....	Otsego.....	Gran. J. Quackenbush.
Tomhannock.....	Rensselaer.....	Christopher Yates.
Tompkins Cove*.....	Rockland.....	James J. Grady.
Tompkins Corners.....	Putnam.....	Isaac Post.
Tompkinsville§.....	Richmond.....	Robert T. P. Fiske.
Tona wanda§.....	Erle.....	Fayette A. Ballard.
Tottenville*.....	Richmond.....	Reuben W. Wood.
Towlesville.....	Steuben.....	William C. Banter.
Towners*.....	Putnam.....	W. S. Crosby.
Town Line.....	Erle.....	Charles F. King.
Townsend.....	Schuyler.....	Samuel B. Cole.
Townsendville.....	Seneca.....	Judson H. King.
Tracy Creek.....	Broome.....	Harley E. Robinson.
Transit Bridge.....	Allegany.....	Charles A. Coleman.
Treadwell*.....	Delaware.....	Porter A. Wheat.
Tremaines.....	Jefferson.....	M. E. McKinley.
Trenton*.....	Onelda.....	Charles C. Bevin.
Trenton Falls.....	Onelda.....	Wm. C. Morgan.
Trestle.....	Chenango.....	Wallace W. Butts.
Triangle*.....	Broome.....	Chas. P. Sibley.
Tribes Hill.....	Montgomery.....	James B. Bailey.
Tri States*.....	Orange.....	Charles E. Nearpass.
Troupsburg*.....	Steuben.....	Benj. F. Ford.
Trout Creek.....	Delaware.....	Elmer Kipp.
Trout River.....	Franklin.....	Maggie J. Elliott.
Troy§.....	Rensselaer.....	Michael F. Sheary.
Lansingburgh Station*.....	Rensselaer.....	Michael F. Sheary.
Trumansburg*.....	Tompkins.....	Jonah T. Howe.
Trumbull Corners.....	Tompkins.....	Theodore Kresga.
Truthville.....	Washington.....	H. S. Davis.
Truxton*.....	Cortland.....	John H. B. Gordon.
Tuckahoe*.....	Westchester.....	Frank E. D. Frate.
Tula.....	Cortland.....	Helen L. Lawrence.
Tully*.....	Onondaga.....	William A. Dewey.
Tully Lake Park.....	Onondaga.....	James C. Rann.
Tully Valley.....	Onondaga.....	Clark Esty.
Tunesassa*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Sarah T. Holt.
Tunnel*.....	Broome.....	David M. Mood.
Tupper Lake§.....	Franklin.....	Ernest T. Fletcher.
Turln*.....	Lewis.....	Otis A. Shepard.
Turner*.....	Orange.....	David M. Hollenbeck.
Turnwood.....	Ulster.....	Amos Wamsley.
Tuscarora*.....	Livingston.....	John E. Creveling.
Tusten.....	Sullivan.....	William Bullivant.
Tuttles.....	Ontario.....	Joseph W. Tuttle.
Tuxedo Park*.....	Orange.....	John T. Brooks.
Tyney.....	Chenango.....	E. Van Valkenburgh.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Tyre.....	Seneca.....	George C. Walsh.
Tyrone*.....	Schuyler.....	Watson Sargent.
Ulster Heights.....	Ulster.....	John Baker.
Ulster Park*.....	Ulster.....	Ephraim L. Van Aken.
Ulsterville.....	Ulster.....	Charles Whelpley.
Unadilla*.....	Otsego.....	Milo B. Gregory.
Unadilla Center.....	Otsego.....	Lester B. Searles.
Unadilla Forks*.....	Otsego.....	J. Frank Babcock.
Underwood.....	Essex.....	Markham Sherman.
Union*.....	Broome.....	George Lainhart.
Union Center*.....	Broome.....	Eugene M. Andrews.
Union Church.....	Albany.....	John D. H. Bradt.
Union Falls.....	Clinton.....	Francis E. Duncan.
Union Grove.....	Delaware.....	Anson D. Barnhart.
Union Hill*.....	Monroe.....	Emil Klaus.
Union Mills.....	Fulton.....	William C. Howe.
Unionport*.....		
Station,* New York P. O.		
Union Society.....	Greene.....	David Davis.
Union Springs*.....	Cayuga.....	William H. Cotter.
Union Square.....	Oswego.....	Erwin E. Parsons.
Union Valley.....	Cortland.....	Martha A. Brooks.
Unionville*.....	Orange.....	Richard S. Tuthill.
Upper Jay*.....	Essex.....	Silas W. Prime.
Upper Lisle.....	Broome.....	Carrie Brannan.
Upper Nyack*.....	Rockland.....	Harry N. Ferry.
Upper Red Hook*.....	Dutchess.....	Edgar G. Vosburgh.
Urbana*.....	Steuben.....	James Neel.
Uriton.....	Greene.....	Malbone W. King.
Ushers.....	Saratoga.....	Frederick I. Steenberg.
Utica§.....	Oneida.....	E. Prentiss Bailey.
Utopia.....	Allegany.....	Ernest A. Wells.
Vail Gate.....	Orange.....	James Cushing.
Vail Mills.....	Fulton.....	Archibald McFarlan.
Vaati§.....	Columbia.....	Martin Glynn.
Vaicour.....	Clinton.....	Susan S. Parsons.
Valhalla.....	Westchester.....	William O. Carpenter.
Valley Cottage*.....	Rockland.....	S. S. Shannon.
Valley Falls*.....	Rensselaer.....	Thomas Doran.
Valley Mills.....	Madison.....	Clinton Adams.
Valley Stream.....	Queens.....	Elbert H. Golder.
Vallonia Springs.....	Broome.....	James C. Sand.
Van Buren.....	Onondaga.....	Sarah P. Van Hosen.
Van Dala.....	Cattaraugus.....	John B. Gasseple.
Van Etten*.....	Chemung.....	Halo Barns.
Van Hornesville*.....	Herkimer.....	Eugene M. Snyder.
Van Pelt Manor*.....	Kings.....	
Substation No. 54,* Brooklyn P. O.		
Van Wagner.....	Dutchess.....	Margaret Deyo.
Varick.....	Seneca.....	Henry Day.
Varna.....	Tompkins.....	R. M. Smiley.
Varysburg*.....	Wyoming.....	Milton Kettle.
Vaughns.....	Washington.....	Joseph W. Brown.
Vega.....	Delaware.....	William B. Kelly.
Venice.....	Cayuga.....	John W. York.
Venice Center.....	Cayuga.....	George B. Crowfoot.
Verbank.....	Dutchess.....	Chauncey P. Colwell.
Verbank Village.....	Dutchess.....	Wm. M. Bostwick.
Verdoy.....	Albany.....	Solomon Phillips.
Vermillion*.....	Oswego.....	Wm. H. Belchamber.
Vermontville.....	Franklin.....	J. C. Rogers.
Vernon*.....	Oneida.....	Jacob A. Ott.
Vernon Center*.....	Oneida.....	Edwin C. Tracy.
Verona*.....	Oneida.....	Gottlieb Merry.
Verona Mills.....	Oneida.....	Clarence E. Williams.
Verona Station.....	Oneida.....	Hugh H. Miller.
Verplanck*.....	Westchester.....	Mary E. McGuire.
Versailles*.....	Cattaraugus.....	R. B. Van Schoonhoven.
Vesper.....	Onondaga.....	James E. Henderson.
Vestal*.....	Broome.....	Jesse S. Crane.
Vestal Center.....	Broome.....	Wm. S. Corey.
Veteran.....	Ulster.....	Robert W. Sickler.
Victor*.....	Ontario.....	Leslie G. Loomis.
Victory*.....	Cayuga.....	Charles Smith.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Victory Mills*	Saratoga	Charles F. Atwell.
Vienna	Oneida	Albert D. Cook.
Viewmonte	Columbia	Lewis Denegar.
Villanova	Chautauqua	Joseph Hart.
Vincent	Ontario	E. S. Rood.
Vine Valley*	Yates	Theodore McCombs.
Vintonton	Schoharie	David N. Springstead.
Viola	Rockland	Richard A. Burtis.
Virgil*	Cortland	Wm. A. Holton.
Vischer Ferry	Saratoga	Miller Best.
Vista	Westchester	Rufus R. Smith.
Voak	Yates	Dexter J. Voak.
Volney	Oswego	Arba W. Simons.
Volusia	Chautauqua	Harmon D. Bisbee.
Voorheesville*	Albany	E. Dayton Joslin.
Wabeck	Franklin	Uriah Welch.
Waddington*	St. Lawrence	Michael O'Brien.
Wadhams Mills*	Essex	Geo. H. Pierce.
Wading River*	Suffolk	John W. Gosman.
Wadsworth	Livingston	William Mann.
Wainscott	Suffolk	Jacob O. Hopplin.
Wakefield*	Westchester	
Substation No. 38.*		
New York P. O.		
Walden*	Orange	Wm. D. Sloan.
Wales	Erie	George N. Kent.
Wales Center	Erie	Eldridge G. Kent.
Walesville	Oneida	W. D. Thompson.
Walker Valley	Ulster	Cornelius Barnhardt.
Wallace*	Steuben	Wm. H. Cotton.
Wallington	Wayne	Wm. G. Whiting.
Walkkill*	Ulster	James Bostwick.
Waloonsack	Rensselaer	George Dalton.
Walmore	Niagara	Theodore H. Halsey.
Walton*	Delaware	Levi S. Chase.
Walworth*	Wayne	Copeland A. Morse.
Wampsville	Madison	Irene Cobb.
Wango	Chautauqua	Eugene True.
Wantagh*	Queens	Phinetus Gildersleeve.
Wappingers Falls	Dutchess	Wm. K. Roy.
Warner*	Onondaga	Ann McAuliffe.
Warnerville	Schoharie	Wm. J. Holmes, Jr.
Warren	Herkimer	Levant W. Rathbone.
Warrensburg*	Warren	Emerson T. Crandall.
Warrens Corners	Niagara	Robert Buffham.
Warsaw*	Wyoming	Frank J. Kearney.
Warwick*	Orange	George F. Ketcham.
Washington Hollow	Dutchess	Reuben C. Van Vlack.
Washington Mills*	Oneida	James H. Simons.
Washingtonville*	Orange	Robert B. Barrett.
Wassalc*	Dutchess	John G. Doyle.
Waterburgh	Tompkins	Dewitt C. Tunison.
Waterford*	Saratoga	Chas. H. Kavanaugh.
Waterloof	Seneca	Samuel R. Welles.
Water Mill*	Suffolk	Isabel Costello.
Waterport*	Orleans	Albert M. Ives.
Watertown	Jefferson	Charles W. Clare.
Watervale	Onondaga	Katie Blaich.
Water Valley	Erie	John A. Cushing.
Waterville*	Oneida	Mary Kate Cleveland.
Watkins*	Schuyler	Martin J. Sunderlin.
Watson	Lewis	N. G. Willoughby.
Watts Flats*	Chautauqua	Ethan A. Burt.
Waverly	Tioga	James A. Clark.
Wayaring	Ulster	Douglas H. Lord.
Wayland*	Steuben	John Kimmel.
Wayne*	Schuyler	Edson Bailey.
Wayne Center	Wayne	J. W. Trimble.
Wayne Four Corners	Steuben	C. A. Caster.
Wayneport	Wayne	Roderick A. McLeod.
Wayville	Saratoga	Wm. M. McOmber.
Webatuck	Dutchess	J. H. Giddings.
Webb Mills	Chemung	Samuel Cassada.
Webster*	Monroe	Anthony Smith.
Webster Crossing	Livingston	Elisha T. Webster.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Webster Corners.....	Erie.....	Edgar W. Cole.
Webster Station*.....	Madison.....	Thomas C. Farrell.
Wedgewood.....	Schuyler.....	Arthur Wedgwood.
Weed Mines.....	Columbia.....	Sterling Moore.
Weedsport*.....	Cayuga.....	Asaph W. Shurtleff.
Wegatchle.....	St. Lawrence.....	George Hill.
Welcome.....	Otsego.....	John W. Bundy.
Wells*.....	Hamilton.....	Carl L. Fry.
Wells Bridge*.....	Otsego.....	Wm. H. Slason.
Wellsburg*.....	Chemung.....	James P. O'Bryan.
Wellsville.....	Allegany.....	John H. Woolverton.
Wellwood.....	Oswego.....	Daniel N. Jones.
Weltonville.....	Tioga.....	Frank M. Graves.
Wemple.....	Albany.....	John Wemple.
Wendelville*.....	Niagara.....	William Babel.
Wesley.....	Cattaraugus.....	Charles W. Hall.
West.....	Cattaraugus.....	Emmet E. Warn.
West Albany*.....	Albany.....	Eliza Dickerson.
West Alden.....	Erie.....	Charles Eels.
West Allen.....	Allegany.....	Mrs. G. L. Burt.
West Almond.....	Allegany.....	Alfred E. Fletcher.
West Amboy.....	Oswego.....	Alonzo Jocelyn.
West Bainbridge.....	Chenango.....	Eveline E. Greene.
West Bangor.....	Franklin.....	Dana C. Adams.
West Barre.....	Orleans.....	Frank Gray.
West Batavia.....	Genesee.....	John M. Keleher.
West Beekmantown.....	Clinton.....	Charles Weir.
West Bergen.....	Genesee.....	Frederick H. Sizer.
West Berne.....	Albany.....	Almond Becker.
West Bethany.....	Genesee.....	W. W. Tabor.
West Bloomfield*.....	Ontario.....	Edward E. Rigney.
West Branch.....	Oneida.....	Julius Haynes.
West Brighton.....	Monroe.....	Charles Mitzler.
West Brook.....	Delaware.....	Sherman B. Armstrong.
West Brooklyn*.....		
Substation No. 52.*		
Brooklyn P. O.....	Sullivan.....	Eugene Rhodes.
West Brookville.....	Otsego.....	Stephen Olive.
West Burlington.....	Cayuga.....	George R. Carkner.
Westbury.....	Queens.....	Daniel O'Connor.
Westbury Station*.....	Washington.....	Frederick M. Badger.
West Cambridge.....	Oneida.....	Henry F. Winchester.
West Camden*.....	Ulster.....	Melvin Snyder.
West Camp.....	Tioga.....	Charles F. Gridley.
West Candor.....	Steuben.....	S. E. Quackenbush.
West Caton.....	Saratoga.....	Peter Hecker.
West Charlton.....	Clinton.....	Walter F. Stratton.
West Chazy*.....	Broome.....	James Hoag.
West Chenango.....		
Westchester*.....		
Station X, New York P.O.		
West Clarksville.....	Allegany.....	Burdett L. Jordan.
West Colesville.....	Broome.....	John W. Booth.
West Conesville.....	Schoharie.....	Mary Morse.
West Constable.....	Franklin.....	Sidney L. Dewey.
West Copake.....	Columbia.....	Henry Felts.
West Cornwall.....	Orange.....	Cora T. Chadeayne.
West Coxsackie*.....	Greene.....	Martin Armstrong.
West Danby.....	Tompkins.....	Fred. A. Fairbrother.
West Davenport.....	Delaware.....	Cyrus Whitlock.
West Day.....	Saratoga.....	Charles L. Marcellus.
West Dryden.....	Tompkins.....	Olive E. Lincoln.
West Eaton*.....	Madison.....	Lester H. Wilcox.
West Edmeston.....	Otsego.....	Ansell Angell.
Westerlo*.....	Albany.....	George J. Green.
Westernville*.....	Oneida.....	George W. Hawkins.
West Exeter.....	Otsego.....	John W. McLaughlin.
West Falls*.....	Erie.....	J. E. Snaskell.
West Fayette.....	Seneca.....	Fred. H. Metzger.
Westfield.....	Chautauqua.....	David K. Falvay.
Westford*.....	Otsego.....	William H. Platner.
West Fort Ann.....	Washington.....	Lemuel G. Winegar.
West Fulton.....	Schoharie.....	Martin A. Akeley.
West Galway.....	Fulton.....	Edward G. Power.
West Granville Corners.....	Washington.....	Levi W. Colburn.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
West Greece.....	Monroe.....	John Boylin.
West Groton.....	Tompkins.....	Benn Townley.
West Hampton*.....	Suffolk.....	Mrs. Jennie B. Bishop.
West Hampton Beach*.....	Suffolk.....	Ernest H. Bishop.
West Haverstraw.....	Rockland.....	George W. Mitsch.
West Hebron*.....	Washington.....	James Donaldson.
West Henrietta*.....	Monroe.....	Frederick Buckley.
West Hoosick.....	Rensselaer.....	Susan Slade.
West Hurley*.....	Ulster.....	James E. O'Neill.
West Italy.....	Yates.....	D. A. Wolven.
West Junius.....	Seneca.....	Edward A. Bear.
West Kendall*.....	Orleans.....	David J. Root.
West Kill*.....	Greene.....	Oliver L. Hare.
West Kortright.....	Delaware.....	Devolson Smith.
West Laurens*.....	Otsego.....	Charles R. Reeve.
West Lebanon*.....	Columbia.....	Henry Crandall.
West Leyden.....	Lewis.....	Andrew Katsmayer.
West Martinsburg.....	Lewis.....	De Witt C. Raiston.
West Meredith.....	Delaware.....	John A. Eyerett.
West Milton.....	Saratoga.....	Nicholas Pangburn.
Westminster Park.....	Jefferson.....	C. C. Englehart.
West Monroe*.....	Oswego.....	J. Gilbert Burr.
West Moreland*.....	Oneida.....	Abner L. Fitch.
West Newark.....	Tioga.....	W. E. Hover.
West New Brighton.....	Richmond.....	Robert P. Brown.
West Nyack*.....	Rockland.....	Louis Blitz.
Weston.....	Schuyler.....	James M. Darrin.
Westons Mills*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Edmond J. Lawier.
West Oneonta*.....	Otsego.....	Orrin J. Cook.
West Parishville.....	St. Lawrence.....	Charles B. Willis.
West Park*.....	Ulster.....	Clarence W. Shannon.
West Patterson.....	Putnam.....	Emma Kirk.
West Perrysburg.....	Cattaraugus.....	Ellen R. Hall.
West Pierpont.....	St. Lawrence.....	Henry Gallinger.
West Plattsburg.....	Clinton.....	F. S. Baker, Jr.
West Point.....	Orange.....	Miss A. B. Berard.
Westport*.....	Essex.....	Ada G. Douglas.
West Potsdam.....	St. Lawrence.....	Philander Simmons.
West Richmondville.....	Schoharie.....	Lorenzo Baldwin.
West River.....	Yates.....	Alice Standish.
West Rush*.....	Monroe.....	Addison D. Chapman.
West Salamanca*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Nelson A. Waite.
West Sand Lake*.....	Rensselaer.....	Geo. A. Hilsinger.
West Saugerties.....	Ulster.....	William J. Schoonmaker.
West Sayville.....	Suffolk.....	Samuel P. Green.
West Schuyler.....	Herkimer.....	Frank S. Way.
West Seneca*.....	Erie.....	Aloysius McArdle.
West Shelby*.....	Orleans.....	George J. Benson.
West Shokan*.....	Ulster.....	Sheperd Davis.
West Side.....	Warren.....	Hamilton P. Burney.
West Somers.....	Westchester.....	Frank Ryder.
West Somerset.....	Niagara.....	Mary Dickinson.
West Stephentown.....	Rensselaer.....	J. S. Brainard.
West Stockholm*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Malcom W. Clark.
West Stony Creek.....	Warren.....	Alvan S. Van Dusen.
West Taghkanic.....	Columbia.....	Samuel S. Simmons.
Westtown*.....	Orange.....	Robert H. Clark.
West Township.....	Albany.....	James Finch.
(a) West Troy.....	Albany.....	Patrick Relley.
West Union.....	Steuben.....	Alvin C. Barney.
West Valley*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Arthur O. Tillinghast.
West Vienna.....	Oneida.....	Zenas J. White.
West View.....	Livingston.....	Charles W. Ebert.
Westville*.....	Otsego.....	Charles H. Jewell.
Westville Center.....	Franklin.....	William McCaffrey.
West Walworth*.....	Wayne.....	Hiram D. Mathewson.
West Webster*.....	Monroe.....	Charles Goetzman.
West Windsor.....	Broome.....	Theon Hoadley.
West Winfield*.....	Herkimer.....	John H. Stephens.
Wethersfield.....	Wyoming.....	Fred. C. Hubbard.
Wethersfield Springs.....	Wyoming.....	Ell Chandler.
Wewertown*.....	Warren.....	William Holland.
Whallonsburg*.....	Essex.....	William F. Bilhn.

(a) Name changed to Watervliet by chap. 905, Laws 1896.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Wharton.....	Otsego.....	Charles G. Huestis.
Wheatville.....	Genesee.....	Harmon J. Norton.
Wheeler.....	Steuben.....	Ephraim K. Derick.
Wheeler Station.....	Ontario.....	Marcia R. Lee.
Whippleville.....	Franklin.....	James Meehan.
White Church.....	Tompkins.....	William M. Hart.
White Creek.....	Washington.....	Herbert V. Hutchins.
Whiteface.....	Essex.....	Cassie L. Child.
Whitehall.....	Washington.....	Henry C. Hall.
White Lake*.....	Sullivan.....	Charles E. De Kay.
White Lake Corners.....	Oneida.....	Philip Studor.
Whitelaw.....	Madison.....	John M. White.
White Plains.....	Westchester.....	Peter Paulding.
Whiteport*.....	Ulster.....	Herbert Schoonmaker.
Whitesboro*.....	Oneida.....	Edward Kernan.
Whitestone*.....	Queens.....	David L. Godley.
Whitestore.....	Chenango.....	Joseph T. Curtis.
White Sulphur Springs.....	Sullivan.....	Melvin L. Joyner.
Whitesville*.....	Allegheny.....	Leonard H. Fortner.
Whitfield.....	Ulster.....	William Quick.
Whitman.....	Delaware.....	Walter H. Mills.
Whitney Crossings.....	Allegheny.....	Henry L. Root.
Whitney Point*.....	Broome.....	William W. Collins.
Whitson.....	Westchester.....	Charles H. Whitson.
Wick.....	St. Lawrence.....	Harrison H. Bloss.
Wileysville.....	Steuben.....	Roland B. Day.
Wilhelm.....	Erie.....	Calvin Powers.
Willard*.....	Seneca.....	Lee C. Johnson.
Willet*.....	Cortland.....	Elbert J. Dyer.
Willetts Point.....	Queens.....	Maria L. Royston.
Williams Bridge*.....	Westchester.....	
Station N,* N. Y. P. O. . .		
Williamson*.....	Wayne.....	Willard S. Calhoun.
Williamstown*.....	Oswego.....	Albert Warren.
Williamsville*.....	Erie.....	John Grove.
Willink*.....	Erie.....	John P. Bartlett.
Williston.....	Erie.....	Minnie Schultz.
Willow Creek.....	Tompkins.....	George H. Vann.
Willow Glen.....	Saratoga.....	Ransom J. Baker.
Willow Point.....	Broome.....	H. M. Birdsall.
Willowemoc.....	Sullivan.....	Matthew Decker.
Willsboro*.....	Essex.....	George M. Shedd.
Willsboro Point.....	Essex.....	Olin P. Conger.
Willseyville.....	Tioga.....	L. F. White.
Wilmington.....	Essex.....	Henry J. Huntington.
Wilmurt.....	Herkimer.....	Arthur Wardell.
Wilna.....	Jefferson.....	John Gormley.
Wilson*.....	Niagara.....	James E. Burgess.
Wilson Creek.....	Tioga.....	Golden N. Hart.
Wilton.....	Saratoga.....	John J. Myers.
Windecker.....	Lewis.....	Ell Simmons.
Windham*.....	Greene.....	Edward M. Cole.
Windom.....	Erie.....	William H. Knapp.
Windsor*.....	Broome.....	Charles E. Vanorsdale.
Winfield*.....	Herkimer.....	Julia Cody.
Winfield Junction*.....	Queens.....	Samuel Worms.
Wings Station*.....	Dutchess.....	Jackson S. Wing.
Winona.....	Essex.....	John C. Douglass.
Winterton.....	Jefferson.....	G. H. Hall.
Winthrop*.....	Sullivan.....	James E. Winter.
Wittherbee*.....	St. Lawrence.....	Eugene D. Bettinger.
Wirt Center.....	Allegheny.....	Calvin Wheeler.
Wisoy.....	Allegheny.....	Horton H. Clute.
Wianer.....	Orange.....	W. W. Buckbee.
Withey.....	Allegheny.....	Henry W. Button.
Wittenberg.....	Ulster.....	Alfred Short.
Walcott*.....	Wayne.....	Chas. F. Van Valkenburg.
Walcottsburg.....	Erie.....	Gottlieb H. Muchow.
Walcottsville.....	Niagara.....	Wilson H. Rhinehart.
Wolfkill.....	Albany.....	James Hughs.
Woodard.....	Onondaga.....	Myron W. Clark.
Woodbourne*.....	Sullivan.....	Michael D. Pierce.
Woodbury*.....	Queens.....	Robert H. Baldwin.
Woodbury Falls.....	Orange.....	Henry Ford.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS — (Continued).

OFFICE.	County.	Postmaster.
Wood Falls.....	Clinton.....	Patrick H. Kennedy.
Woodford.....	Delaware.....	Herbert W. Doyle.
Woodhaven§.....	Queens.....	Jacob Schmall.
Woodhull*.....	Steuben.....	Soloman L. Wildrick.
Woodland.....	Ulster.....	Daisy W. B. Craig.
Wood.....	Jefferson.....	George Frezzell.
Woodside*.....	Queens.....	Van Nest Owens.
Woodstock*.....	Ulster.....	Edgar Snyder.
Woodville*.....	Jefferson.....	George M. Wood.
Woolin.....	Chautauqua.....	John R. Jordan.
Worcester*.....	Otsego.....	Melville Griggs.
Worth Center.....	Jefferson.....	Ellen M. Cornell.
Worthville.....	Jefferson.....	George Bert, Jr.
Wright.....	Washington.....	George T. Wright.
Wrights Corners.....	Niagara.....	Miss Anna Briggs.
Wrightson.....	Oswego.....	Wm. Pickens.
Wurtemberg.....	Dutchess.....	William F. Marquet.
Wurtsboro*.....	Sullivan.....	Daniel E. Parsells.
Wyandale.....	Erie.....	Thaddeus W. Hickok.
Wyandance.....	Suffolk.....	Henry A. Brown.
Wynantskill*.....	Rensselaer.....	Philo J. Westfall.
Wyomanock.....	Rensselaer.....	Thomas Snell.
Wyoming*.....	Wyoming.....	Chas. E. Cushing.
Yale.....	Seneca.....	John T. Robinson.
Yaphank*.....	Suffolk.....	Edmund F. Hawkins.
Yates.....	Orleans.....	Cyrus G. Davis.
Yatesville.....	Yates.....	Chas. G. Hunt.
Yonkers§.....	Westchester.....	John G. P. Holden.
York*.....	Livingston.....	David W. Gregg.
Yorkshire*.....	Cattaraugus.....	Chas. G. Sutton.
Yorktown.....	Westchester.....	Minnie L. Peterson.
Yorktown Heights*.....	Westchester.....	Garwood Peet.
Yorkville*.....	Onelda.....	Joseph Ackroyd.
Youngs.....	Delaware.....	Eben W. Long.
Young Hickory.....	Steuben.....	Nathan E. Wallis.
Youngstown*.....	Niagara.....	Timothy J. Murphy.
Youngsville*.....	Sullivan.....	Henry Hemmelreich.
Yulan.....	Sullivan.....	F. G. Metzger.
Zealand.....	Onondaga.....	Mrs. Carrie Rice.
Zena.....	Ulster.....	C. L. Shufelt.
Zurich.....	Wayne.....	John McNamara.

Presidents of the United States.

NAME.	State from.	Qualified.
George Washington.....	Virginia.....	April 30, 1789
George Washington.....	Virginia.....	March 4, 1793
John Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	March 4, 1797
Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	March 4, 1801
Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	March 4, 1805
James Madison.....	Virginia.....	March 4, 1809
James Madison.....	Virginia.....	March 4, 1813
James Monroe.....	Virginia.....	March 4, 1817
James Monroe.....	Virginia.....	March 4, 1821
John Quincy Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	March 4, 1825
Andrew Jackson.....	Tennessee.....	March 4, 1829
Andrew Jackson.....	Tennessee.....	March 4, 1833
Martin Van Buren.....	New York.....	March 4, 1837
William H. Harrison.....	Ohio.....	March 4, 1841
John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	April 6, 1841
James K. Polk.....	Tennessee.....	March 4, 1845
Zachary Taylor.....	Louisiana.....	March 4, 1849
Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	July 9, 1850
Franklin Pierce.....	New Hampshire.....	March 4, 1853
James Buchanan.....	Pennsylvania.....	March 4, 1857
Abraham Lincoln.....	Illinois.....	March 4, 1861
Abraham Lincoln.....	Illinois.....	March 4, 1865
Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	April 15, 1865
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Illinois.....	March 4, 1869
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Illinois.....	March 4, 1873
Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Ohio.....	March 5, 1877
James A. Garfield.....	Ohio.....	March 4, 1881
Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.....	September 20, 1881
Grover Cleveland.....	New York.....	March 4, 1885
Benjamin Harrison.....	Indiana.....	March 4, 1889
Grover Cleveland.....	New York.....	March 4, 1893
William McKinley.....	Ohio.....	March 4, 1897

Vice-Presidents of the United States.

NAME.	State from.	Qualified.
John Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	June 3, 1789
John Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	December 2, 1793
Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	March 4, 1797
Aaron Burr.....	New York.....	March 4, 1801
George Clinton.....	New York.....	March 4, 1805
George Clinton.....	New York.....	March 4, 1809
William H. Crawford.....	Georgia.....	April 10, 1813
Elbridge Gerry.....	Massachusetts.....	March 4, 1813
John Gaillard.....	South Carolina.....	November 25, 1814
Daniel D. Tompkins.....	New York.....	March 4, 1817
Daniel D. Tompkins.....	New York.....	March 5, 1821
John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina.....	March 4, 1825
John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina.....	March 4, 1829
Hugh L. White.....	Tennessee.....	December 26, 1833
Martin Van Buren.....	New York.....	March 4, 1833
Richard M. Johnson.....	Kentucky.....	March 4, 1837
John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	March 4, 1841
Samuel L. Southard.....	New Jersey.....	April 6, 1841
Willie P. Mangum.....	North Carolina.....	May 31, 1843
George M. Dallas.....	Pennsylvania.....	March 4, 1845
Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	March 5, 1849
William R. King.....	Alabama.....	July 11, 1849
William R. King.....	Alabama.....	March 4, 1853
David R. Atchison.....	Missouri.....	April 12, 1853
Jesse D. Bright.....	Indiana.....	December 5, 1854
John C. Breckinridge.....	Kentucky.....	March 4, 1857
Hannibal Hamlin.....	Maine.....	March 4, 1861
Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	March 4, 1865
Lafayette S. Foster.....	Connecticut.....	April 15, 1865
Benjamin F. Wade.....	Ohio.....	March 3, 1867
Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.....	March 4, 1869
Henry Wilson.....	Massachusetts.....	March 4, 1873
Thomas W. Ferry.....	Michigan.....	November 22, 1875
William A. Wheeler.....	New York.....	March 5, 1877
Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.....	March 4, 1881
Thomas F. Bayard.....	Delaware.....	October 10, 1881
David Davis.....	Illinois.....	March 13, 1881
George F. Edmunds.....	Vermont.....	March 3, 1885
Thomas A. Hendricks.....	Indiana.....	March 4, 1889
John Sherman.....	Ohio.....	December 7, 1889
John J. Ingalls.....	Kansas.....	February 26, 1897
Levi F. Morton.....	New York.....	March 4, 1899
Adlai E. Stevenson.....	Illinois.....	March 4, 1900
Garret A. Hobart.....	New Jersey.....	March 4, 1897

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Executive.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio, *President of the United States*..... Salary \$50,000
 GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey, *Vice-President of the United States*..... " 8,000

The Cabinet.

JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, *Secretary of State*..... Salary \$8,000
 LYMAN J. GAGE, of Illinois, *Secretary of the Treasury*..... " 8,000
 RUSSELL A. ALGER, of Michigan, *Secretary of War*..... " 8,000
 JOSEPH MCKENNA, of California, *Attorney-General*..... " 8,000
 JAMES A. GARY, of Maryland, *Postmaster-General*..... " 8,000
 JOHN D. LONG, of Massachusetts, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 8,000
 CORNELIUS N. BLISS, of New York, *Secretary of the Interior*..... " 8,000
 JAMES WILSON, of Iowa, *Secretary of Agriculture*..... " 8,000

The Chief Department Officers.

[The figures following each name indicate the year of appointment and salary.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Assistant Secretary.—Edwin F. Uhl (1898), Michigan, \$4,500.
Second Assistant Secretary.—Alvey A. Adee (1892), New York, \$3,500.
Third Assistant Secretary.—Wm. W. Rockhill (1891), New York, \$3,500.
Chief of Diplomatic Bureau.—T. W. Cridler, \$2,100.
Chief of Consular Bureau.—Vacant, \$2,100.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretaries.—William Edmond Curtis (1893), New York; Charles E. Hamlin (1893), Massachusetts; Scott Wike (1893), Illinois, \$4,500.
Comptroller.—Robert B. Bowler (1893), \$5,500.
Assistant Comptroller.—Edward A. Bowers (1895), Connecticut, \$5,000.
Auditor for the Treasury Department.—Ernest P. Baldwin (1898), Maryland, \$4,000.
Auditor for War Department.—T. Stobo Farrow (1893), South Carolina, \$3,000.
Auditor for Interior Department.—Samuel Blackwell (1893), Alabama, \$4,000.
Auditor for Navy Department.—Wm. H. Pugh (1885), Ohio, \$4,000.
Auditor for State Department.—Thomas Holcomb (1893), Delaware, \$4,000.
Auditor for Post-Office Department.—Geo. A. Howard (1894), Tennessee, \$4,000.
Treasurer United States.—Daniel N. Morgan, (1893), Connecticut, \$6,000.
Register of the Treasury.—J. Fount. Tillman (1893), Tennessee, \$4,000.
Comptroller of the Currency.—James H. Eckels (1893), Illinois, \$5,000.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—Joseph S. Miller (1893), West Virginia, \$6,000.
Commissioner of Navigation.—Eugene T. Chamberlain (1893), New York, \$3,600.
Solicitor of Internal Revenue.—Robert T. Hough (1893), Ohio, \$4,500.
Director of the Mint.—Robert E. Preston (1893), District of Columbia, \$4,500.
Chief of the Secret Service Division.—William P. Hazen (1894), Ohio, \$3,500.
Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service.—Walter Wyman (1890), Missouri, \$4,000.
Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels.—James A. DuPont (1876), New York, \$3,500.
Bureau of Statistics.—Worthington C. Ford (1893), New York, \$3,000.
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.—Claude M. Johnson (1893), Kentucky, \$4,500.
Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.—W. W. Duffield (1894), Michigan, \$6,000.
Solicitor of the Treasury.—Felix A. Reeve (1873), Tennessee, \$4,500.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Assistant Secretary.—Joseph B. Doe (1893), Wisconsin, \$4,500.
Adjutant-General.—Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles (1893).
Inspector-General.—Brigadier-General Joseph C. Breckinridge (1899).

Quartermaster-General.—Brigadier-General Richard N. Batchelder (1890).
Commissary-General.—Brigadier-General Michael R. Morgan (1894).
Surgeon-General.—Brigadier-General George M. Sternberg (1893).
Paymaster-General.—Brigadier-General Thaddeus H. Stanton (1895).
Chief of Engineers.—Brigadier-General Wm. P. Craighill (1895).
Chief of Ordnance.—Brigadier-General Daniel W. Feltner (1891), New York.
Judge-Advocate-General.—Brigadier-General G. N. Lieber (1895).
Chief Signal Officer.—Brigadier-General Adolphus W. Greely (1895).
Chief Record and Pension Officer.—Colonel F. C. Ainsworth.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary.—William McAdoo (1896), Virginia, \$4,500.
Bureau of Yards and Docks.—Commodore E. O. Matthews (1894).
Bureau of Navigation.—Rear-Admiral Francis H. Mimsay (1899).
Bureau of Ordnance.—Captain William T. Sampson (1896).
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart (1890).
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Surgeon-General J. Rufus Tryon (1893).
Bureau of Construction and Repair.—Naval Constructor Philip Fitchborn (1895).
Bureau of Equipment.—Commander F. E. Chadwick (1895).
Bureau of Steam Engineering.—Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville (1887).
Judge-Advocate-General.—Lieutenant Samuel C. Lemley, United States Navy Corps (1892), \$6,500.
Commandant of Marine Corps.—Colonel Charles Heywood (1891).

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Postmaster-General.—Frank H. Jones (1893), Illinois, \$4,000.
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.—Charles Nelson (1894), Maryland, \$4,000.
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.—Kerr Craige (1893), North Carolina, \$4,000.
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.—Robert A. Maxwell (1893), New York, \$4,000.
Chief Clerk.—Frank H. Thomas (1894), Michigan, \$2,500.
Assistant Attorney-General.—John L. Thomas (1893), Missouri, \$4,000.
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.—N. M. Brooks (1890), Virginia, \$3,000.
Superintendent of Money Order System.—Edward H. Gadden (1893), Georgia, \$3,500.
General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.—James L. White (1890), Illinois, \$3,500.
Superintendent of Dead Letter Office.—Bernard Goode (1893), Michigan, \$2,500.
Chief Post-office Inspector.—M. D. Wheeler (1893), New York, \$3,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor-General.—Lawrence Maxwell (1895), Ohio, \$7,000.
Assistant Attorneys-General.—Edward B. Whitney (1895), New York; Holmes Conrad (1895), Virginia; Joshua E. Dodge, Massachusetts; Charles B. Howry (1895), Mississippi; \$5,000 each.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Secretary.—William H. Sims (1893), Mississippi, \$4,500.
Assistant Secretary.—John M. Reynolds (1895), Pennsylvania, \$4,000.
Assistant Attorney-General.—John I. Hall (1895), Georgia, \$5,000.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.—Silas W. Lamoreux (1893), Wisconsin, \$5,000.
Commissioner of Pensions.—William Lochren (1895), Minnesota, \$5,000.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.—Daniel M. Browning (1893), Illinois, \$4,000.
Commissioner of Patents.—John S. Seymour (1895), Connecticut, \$5,000.
Commissioner of Education.—William T. Harris (1895), Massachusetts, \$3,000.
Commissioner of Railroads.—Wade Hampton (1895), South Carolina, \$1,500.
Director of Geological Survey.—Charles D. Walcott (1894), New York, \$5,000.
Acting Superintendent of the Census.—Carroll D. Wright (1895), Massachusetts, to complete the work.
Architect of the Capitol.—Edward Clark (1895), Pennsylvania, \$4,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant Secretary.—Charles W. Dabney (1894), Tennessee, \$4,500.
Chief of the Weather Bureau.—Willis L. Moore (1895), \$4,500.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer.—Thomas E. Benedict (1894), New York, \$4,500.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Commissioner.—Carroll D. Wright (1895), Massachusetts, \$5,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Librarian.—Ainsworth H. Spofford (1864), Ohio, \$4,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

John R. Procter, Kentucky; William G. Rice, New York; John B. Harlow, Missouri; \$3,500 each.
 John T. Boyle, secretary; William H. Webster, chief examiner.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONERS.

William R. Morrison, Illinois, chairman; Wheelock G. Veazey, Vermont; Martin A. Knapp, New York; Judson C. Clements, Georgia; James D. Yeomans, Georgia; annual salary, \$7,500 each.
 Edward A. Moseley, secretary, \$3,500.

INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMMISSION.

A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania; Henry G. Davis, West Virginia; Richard O. Kerens, Missouri.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS IN THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

E. Ellery Anderson, New York; J. W. Doane, Illinois; Fitzhugh Lee, Virginia; J. W. Paddock, Nebraska.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

Superintendent.—Herman Stump (1895), Washington, \$4,000.
Commissioners.—Joseph H. Senner (1895), New York, \$5,000; Thomas F. Delehanty (1894), Boston, \$2,200; W. H. Ruby (1895), Baltimore, \$2,400; J. J. S. Rodgers (1891), Philadelphia, \$2,200; W. P. Stradley (1893), San Francisco, \$2,200; W. T. Levy (1894), Quebec and Halifax, \$2,200; R. G. Penn (1895), Vancouver and Victoria, \$2,200.

SOLDIERS' HOME COMMISSIONERS.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles, president; Adjutant-General George D. Buggies, Quartermaster-General R. N. Batchelder, Commissary-General Michael R. Morgan, Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg, Judge Advocate-General O. N. Lieber; Brigadier-General David S. Stanley, Governor of Soldiers' Home.
Officers of the Home.—Brigadier-General D. S. Stanley, governor; Captain D. A. Irwin, lieutenant-governor; Major R. C. Parker, secretary and treasurer; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Forwood, surgeon.

INDIAN COMMISSION.

Merrill E. Gates, Amherst, Mass., chairman; E. Whittlesey, Washington, D. C., secretary; Albert K. Smiley, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.; William D. Walker, Fargo, N. D.; William H. Lyon and Darwin E. James, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph T. Jacobs, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Philip C. Garrett, Philadelphia; Bishop Henry B. Whipple, Faribault, Minn.

Chief Judicial Officers.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

MELVILLE W. FULLER, *Chief Justice*, Illinois; appointed 1863.

Circ't. Justices.	Residence.	When appointed.	Circ't. Justices.	Residence.	When appointed.
1. Horace Gray	Massachusetts	1881	5. Edward D. White	Louisiana	1894
2. Henry B. Brown	Michigan	1891	7. John M. Harlan	Kentucky	1877
3. George Shiras, Jr.	Pennsylvania	1892	8. David J. Brewer	Kansas	1869
4. Rufus W. Peckham	New York	1895	9. Stephen J. Field	California	1868

Salary of Chief Justice, \$10,500; of each Justice, \$10,000.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Circ't. Justices.	Residence.	When appointed.	Circ't. Justices.	Residence.	When appointed.
1. Le Baron B. Colt	Rhode Island	1864	6. William H. Taft	Ohio	1902
William L. Putnam	Maine	1892	7. Horace H. Lurton	Tennessee	1893
William J. Wallace	New York	1892	7. William A. Woods	Indiana	1893
E. Henry Lacombe	New York	1893	James G. Jenkins	Wisconsin	1893
Nathaniel Shipman	Connecticut	1892	John W. Shoveller	.....	1895
2. Marcus W. Acheson	Pennsylvania	1891	8. Henry C. Caldwell	Arkansas	1890
George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	1892	Walter H. Sanborn	Minnesota	1892
4. Nathan Goff	West Virginia	1892	Amos M. Thayer	.....	1895
Charles H. Simonton	South Carolina	1893	9. Joseph McKenna	California	1893
5. Don A. Edwards	Louisiana	1891	William B. Gilbert	Oregon	1893
A. P. McCormick	Texas	1892	Erskine M. Ross	.....	1895

Salary, \$6,000 a year.

THE CHIEF DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS.

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

France	James B. Eustis, La.	Germany.....	Theodore Runyon, N. J.
Great Britain.....	Thomas F. Bayard, Del.	Italy.....	Wayne McVeagh, Pa.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

Argentina Rep.....	W. I. Buchanan, Iowa.	Japan.....	Edwin Dun, O.
Austria-Hungary...	Bartlett Tripp, S. Dak.	Mexico.....	Matt. W. Ransom, N. C.
Belgium.....	James S. Ewing, Ill.	Netherlands.....	William E. Quinby, Mich.
Bolivia.....	Thomas Moonlight, Kan.	Nicaragua.....	Lewis Baker, Minn.
Brazil.....	Thomas L. Thompson, Cal.	Paraguay and Uruguay.....	Granville Stuart, Mont.
Chile.....	Edward H. Strobel, N. Y.	Peru.....	James A. McKenzie, Ky.
China.....	Charles Denby, Ind.	Russia.....	C. R. Brockbridge, Ark.
Colombia.....	Luther F. McKinney, S. H.	Spain.....	Hannis Taylor, Ala.
Denmark.....	John E. Risley, N. Y.	Sweden & Norway, Thomas E. Ferguson, Md.	
Ecuador.....	James D. Tillman, Tenn.	Switzerland.....	John L. Peak, Kan.
Greece.....	Eben Alexander, N. C.	Turkey.....	Alex. W. Terrell, Tex.
Guatemala.....	F. B. M. Young, Ga.	Venezuela.....	Allen Thomas, Florida.
Hawaii.....	Albert S. Willis, Ky.		

Ministers Resident and Consuls-General.

Hayti.....	Henry M. Smythe, Va.	Persia.....	Alexander McDonald, Va.
Korea.....	John M. B. Still, Mich.	Portugal.....	George Wm. Caruth, Ark.
Liberia.....	William H. Heard, Pa.	Stam.....	John Barrett, Oreg.

Consuls-General.

Apia.....	James H. Mulligan, Ky.	Mexico City.....	Thomas T. Crittenden, Mo.
Berlin.....	Charles de Kay, N. Y.	Montreal.....	W. A. Anderson, Wis.
Calcutta.....	Van Leer Polk, Tenn.	Ottawa.....	John B. Riley, N. Y.
Cairo.....	F. O. Penfield, Ct.	Panama.....	Victor W. Quain, Neb.
Constantinople.....	Luther Short, Ind.	Paris.....	Samuel E. Morss, Ind.
Dresden.....	William S. Carroll, Md.	Rio de Janeiro.....	W. T. Townes, Va.
Frankfort.....	Frank H. Mason, O.	Rome.....	Wallace S. Jones Fla.
Halifax.....	D. H. Ingraham, Me.	Shanghai.....	Thomas R. Jeruigan, N. C.
Havana.....	Ramon O. Williams, N. Y.	Singapore.....	E. S. Pratt, Ala.
Honolulu.....	Ellis Mills, Va.	St. Petersburg.....	John Karel, Ill.
London.....	Patrick A. Collins, Mass.	Tanger.....	J. Judson Barclay, Ala.
Melbourne.....	Daniel W. Maratta, N. Dak.	Vienna.....	Max Judd, Mo.

Secretaries of Legation.

Argentina Rep.....	George W. Fishback, Mo.	Guatemala.....	D. Lynch Pringle, N. Y.
Austria-Hungary...	Lawrence Townsend, Pa.	Italy.....	Lars Anderson, O.
Brazil.....	William Crichton, W. Va.	Korea.....	H. N. Allen, O.
China.....	Charles Denby, Jr., Ind.	Mexico.....	Edwin C. Butler, Mass.
France.....	Henri Vignaud, La.	Peru.....	Richard E. Neill, Pa.
France.....	Newton B. Eustis, La. (2d sec.)	Russia.....	H. H. D. Pierce, Mass.
Germany.....	John B. Jackson, N. J.	Spain.....	H. Clay Armstrong, Jr., Ala.
Germany.....	H. G. Squires, N. Y. (2d sec.)	Turkey.....	John W. Riddle, Minn.
Great Britain.....	James R. Roosevelt, N. Y.	Venezuela.....	William W. Russell, Md.
Great Britain.....	David D. Wells, Ct. (2d sec.)		

Consuls at Principal Cities.

Algiers.....	Charles T. Grellet, Cal.	Liverpool.....	James E. Neal, O.
Amsterdam.....	Edward Downes, Ct.	Lyons.....	Frank E. Hyde, Ct.
Antwerp.....	Harvey Johnson, Ga.	Malaga.....	David N. Burke, N. Y.
Athens.....	George Horton, Ill.	Malta.....	D. C. Kennedy, Mo.
Auckland.....	John D. Connolly, Cal.	Manchester.....	William F. Grinnell, N. Y.
Barbadoes.....	George T. Tate, Mass.	Marselles.....	Claude M. Thomas, Ky.
Barcelona.....	Herbert W. Bowen, N. Y.	Matanzas.....	Alexander C. Brice, Ia.
Belfast.....	James B. Tancy, W. Va.	Messina.....	C. B. Caugby, Md.
Bermuda.....	Marshall Hanger, Va.	Milan.....	Diovol B. Spagnoli, Cal.
Birmingham.....	George F. Parker, N. Y.	Montevideo.....	Edgar Schramm, Tex.
Bordeaux.....	John M. Wiley, N. Y.	Munich.....	Ralph Steiner, Tex.
Bremen.....	George Keenan, Wis.	Nagasaki.....	W. H. Abercrombie, N. J.
Brussels.....	George W. Roosevelt, Pa.	Naples.....	F. A. Dean, Mich.
Buenos Ayres.....	Edward L. Baker, Ill.	Odessa.....	Thomas E. Heenan, Minn.
Callao.....	Leon Jasremski, La.	Pernambuco.....	J. M. Johnstone, S. C.
Canton.....	Charles Seymour, Wis.	Prague.....	Carl Bailey Hurst, D. C.
Cape Town.....	Vacant.	Quebec.....	P. B. Spence, Ky.
Colon.....	Josiah L. Percy, Tenn.	Rotterdam.....	Lars S. Reque, Ia.
Copenhagen.....	Robert J. Kirk, S. C.	Sheffield.....	Bennington R. Bedie, N. J.
Cork.....	L. J. Walker, Ala.	Southampton.....	W. S. Kinkhead, Ky.
Dublin.....	Newton B. Ashby, Ia.	St. John, N. B.....	John S. Derby, Me.
Florence.....	Charles Belmont Davis, Pa.	St. Thomas.....	J. H. Stewart, N. Y.
Geneva.....	B. H. Ridgely, Ky.	Stockholm.....	Thomas B. O'Neil, N. Y.
Genoa.....	James Fletcher, Ia.	Stuttgart.....	A. C. Johnson, Pa.
Glasgow.....	Allen B. Morse, Mich.	Sydney.....	George W. Bell, Wash.
Hamburg.....	W. H. Robertson, D. C.	Toronto.....	J. W. Coppinger, Ill.
Havre.....	C. W. Chancellor, Md.	Trieste.....	J. Edward Nettles, S. C.
Hong Kong.....	W. E. Hunt, Miss.	Valparaiso.....	James M. Dobbs, Va.
Jerusalem.....	E. S. Wallace, S. Dak.	Venice.....	Henry A. Johnson, D. C.
Kingston, Jamaica.....	Q. O. Eckford, Miss.	Vera Cruz.....	C. Schaefer, Kan.
Leeds.....	Norfleet Harris, Ala.	Winnipeg.....	M. M. Duffie, Ark.
Leghorn.....	A. S. Rosenthal, N. Y.	Zurich.....	E. Germain, Cal.
Lepaic.....	Otto Doederlein, Ill.		

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.

- Argentine Republic.*—Carlos Röhl (C. G. in the United States), 1893. Andrew Cutting (C.), Boston, 1886. J. F. Schleiden (C.), San Francisco, 1887. Paul Morton (C.), Chicago, 1895. Guillermo P. Wilson (C.), Philadelphia, 1895.
- Austria-Hungary.*—A. J. Ostheimer (C.), Philadelphia, 1894. Franz von Spener (C.), Chicago, 1894. Francis Korbel (C.), San Francisco, 1894. Baron Meysenbug (C.), New Orleans, 1880. Arthur Donner (C.), Boston, 1883.
- Belgium.*—E. S. Mansfield (C.), Boston, 1895. Charles Henrotin (C.), Chicago, 1876. Leopold Charrier (C.), Savannah, 1878. A. J. Landauer (C.), New Orleans, 1881. Wilfrid B. Chapman (C.), San Francisco, 1882. Paul Hagemans (C. G.), Philadelphia, 1890.
- Brazil.*—John Mason, Jr. (V. C.), Philadelphia, 1877. Charles F. Huchet (V. C.), Charleston, 1884. José M. C. de Oliveira (C.), New Orleans, 1891. Epaminondas L. Charmont (C.), Baltimore, 1892.
- Chile.*—Edward Shippen (C.), Philadelphia, 1872. Horacio N. Fisher (C.), Boston, 1876. Manuel Luco (C. G.), San Francisco, 1894.
- China.*—Li Yung Yew (C. G.), San Francisco, 1891.
- Colombia.*—Jorge Vargas Heredia (C.), Boston, 1888. Adolfo Canal (C.), San Francisco, 1889. Escipión Canal (C.), New Orleans, 1895.
- Costa Rica.*—Charles E. Sanborn (C.), Boston, 1889. Rafael Gallegos (C. G.), San Francisco, 1891. Lamar C. Quintero (C. G.), New Orleans, 1891.
- Denmark.*—Dr. O. R. Laug (C.), New Orleans, 1894. Gustaf Lundberg (C.), Boston, 1895. Andrew Peterson (C.), Chicago, 1895. John Simpson (C.), San Francisco, 1888.
- Ecuador.*—Edwin Shippen (C.), Philadelphia, 1873. Alejandro F. Bailen (C.), San Francisco, 1895. Luis Millet (C.), Chicago, 1891.
- France.*—Eugene E. N. Thibaut (C.), Chicago, 1895. M. G. G. Bosseront d'Anglade (C.), New Orleans, 1894. Marie J. E. C. Jordan (C.), Boston, 1895. A. L. de Lalande (C.), San Francisco, 1894. Louis P. Vossolin (C.), Philadelphia.
- Germany.*—Herman Klumpp (C.), New Orleans, 1894. Carl H. Meyer (C.), Philadelphia, 1872. Georg A. von Lingen (C.), Baltimore, 1871. A. J. Donner (C.), Boston, 1894. Carl Bins (C.), Chicago, 1891. Adolph Rosenthal (C. G.), San Francisco, 1892. Frederick Meter (C.), St. Louis.
- Great Britain.*—Montagu Yates Brown (C.), Boston, 1893. Robert C. Upperton (C.), Philadelphia, 1886. Joseph W. Warburton (C. G.), San Francisco, 1895. William Francis Segrave (C.), Baltimore, 1887. Arthur G. Vansittart (C.), Chicago, 1895. Charles L. St. John (C.), New Orleans, 1894. George H. Starr (C.), Portland, Me. Henry W. R. de Coetlogon (C.), Charleston, 1895.
- Greece.*—D. Th. Timayenis (C.), Boston, 1894. D. Pavlidis (C.), San Francisco, 1894. Charles Hutchinson (C. G.), Chicago, 1893.
- Guatemala.*—Julio Novella (C. G.), New Orleans, 1893. Mignel Carrillo (C. G.), San Francisco, 1895.
- Haiti.*—Benjamin C. Clark (C.), Boston, 1880. Cuthbert Singleton (C.), Chicago, 1892.
- Hawaii.*—Gorham D. Gilman (C.), Boston, 1894. Charles T. Wilder (C. G.), California, 1894. Robert H. Davis (C.), Philadelphia, 1890. Frederick W. Job (C. G.), Chicago, 1894.
- Honduras.*—William G. Wells (C. G.), California, 1885. José M. Aguirre (C.), New Orleans, 1894. Solomon Foster (C.), Philadelphia, 1886.
- Italy.*—Carlo Felipe Serra (C.), Philadelphia, 1895. Antonio L. Rowdowski (C.), Chicago, 1894. Francesco B. Grimaldi (C. G.), San Francisco, 1894. Edoardo C. di Brichanteau (C.), New Orleans, 1895. Count Girolamo Marazze (V. C.), Boston.
- Japan.*—Koya Saburo (C.), San Francisco, 1895.
- Liberia.*—Charles Hall Adams (C. G.), Boston, 1895.
- Mexico.*—Alejandro K. Coney (C. G.), San Francisco, 1886. Manuel Gutierrez Zamora (C.), New Orleans, 1886. Arturo P. Cushing (C.), Boston, 1887. Felipe Berriozábal (C.), Chicago, 1889. Ignacio Altamira (C.), Philadelphia, 1894.
- Netherlands.*—Arnold Katz (V. C.), Philadelphia, 1894. C. V. Dasey (C.), Boston, 1895. Claas Vocke (C.), Baltimore, 1888.
- Nicaragua.*—Henry Cardwell Potter (C.), Philadelphia, 1875. Victor J. Bolto (C.), New Orleans, 1884. William L. Merry (C. G.), San Francisco, 1891. James V. Wagner (C.), Baltimore, 1891.
- Paraguay.*—P. J. van Löben Sels (C.), San Francisco, 1882. John Stewart (C. G.), Washington, D. C., 1884. Alejandro Ste. Croix (C.), Chicago, 1892.
- Peru.*—Mateo Crosby (C.), Boston, 1874. R. E. Hine (C.), San Francisco, 1894.
- Portugal.*—Ignacio B. da Costa Duarte (C.), New Orleans, 1895. Maurice Generelly (V. C.), San Francisco, 1894.
- Russia.*—Wladimir Artzimovitch (C.), San Francisco, 1890. Paul Thal (C.), Chicago, 1891. C. F. Wyman (V. C.), Boston.
- Salvador.*—E. Calderon (C.), San Francisco, 1892.
- Spain.*—José M. Lluch (C.), Boston, 1885. Jorge Madrilly (C.), San Francisco, 1894. Nicano Lopez Chacon (C.), New Orleans, 1891. Hobart C. Taylor (C.), Chicago, 1892.
- Sweden and Norway.*—Gjert Loots (V. C.), Boston, 1898. J. R. Lindgren, (V. C.), Chicago, 1884. Knud H. Lund (C.) San Francisco, 1888.
- Switzerland.*—R. Korradi (C.), Philadelphia, 1884. Emile Höhn (C.), New Orleans, 1882. Antoine Borel (C.), San Francisco, 1885. Arnold Holliger (C.), Chicago.
- Turkey.*—Charles Henrotin (C. G.), Chicago, 1877. Joseph Isigli (C. G.), Boston, 1888. George Hall (C.), San Francisco, 1891.
- Uruguay.*—Eduardo Forjas (C.), Philadelphia, 1892. Carlos C. Turner (C.), Chicago, 1892. Prudente de Murgulondo (C. G.), Baltimore, 1892.
- Venezuela.*—R. P. Gormully (C.), Chicago, III. Alejandro Frias (C.), New Orleans, 1888. Hugo Arenal (C.), Norfolk, 1892. I. A. Browder (C.), St. Louis, 1878. I. L. Borrás (C.), Pensacola, 1888.

District Judges.*

STATE.	Name.	Where employed.
Alabama (N. D.)	John Bruce	Montgomery.
(S. D.)	Harry T. Toubmin	Mobile.
Arkansas (E. D.)	John A. Williams	Little Rock.
(W. D.)	Isaac C. Parker	Fort Smith.
California (N. D.)	William W. Morrow	
(S. D.)	Erskine M. Ross	Los Angeles.
Colorado	Moses Hallett	Denver.
Connecticut	William E. Townsend	Hartford.
Delaware	Leonard E. Wales	Wilmington.
Florida (N. D.)	Charles Swayne	Jacksonville.
(S. D.)	James W. Locke	Key West.
Georgia (N. D.)	William T. Neuman	Atlanta.
(S. D.)	Emory Speer	Savannah.
Illinois (S. D.)	Henry W. Blodgett	Chicago.
(S. D.)	William J. Allen	Springfield.
Indiana	William A. Woods	Indianapolis.
Iowa (N. D.)	Oliver P. Shiras	Dubuque.
(S. D.)	John S. Woolson	Keokuk.
Kansas	Cassius G. Foster	Topeka.
Kentucky	John W. Barr	Louisville.
Louisiana (E. D.)	Edward C. Billings	New Orleans.
(W. D.)	Aleck Boardman	Shreveport.
Maine	Nathan Webb	Portland.
Maryland	Thomas J. Morris	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Thomas L. Nelson	Boston.
Michigan (E. D.)	Henry H. Swan	
(W. D.)	Henry F. Severens	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Rensselaer R. Nelson	St. Paul.
Mississippi	Henry C. Niles	Oxford.
Missouri (E. D.)	Amos M. Thayer	St. Louis.
(W. D.)	John F. Phillips	Kansas City.
Montana	Hiram Knowles	Butte City.
Nebraska	Elmer S. Dundy	Omaha.
Nevada	Thomas P. Hawley	Carson City.
New Hampshire	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton.
New Jersey	Edward T. Green	Trenton.
New York (N. D.)	Alfred C. Coxe	Utica.
(S. D.)	Addison Brown	New York city.
North Carolina (E. D.)	Charles L. Benedict	Brooklyn.
(W. D.)	Augustus S. Seymour	Newbern.
North Dakota	Robert P. Dick	Greensboro.
Ohio (N. D.)	A. D. Thomas	Fargo.
(S. D.)	Augustus J. Ricka	Wooster.
Oregon	George R. Sage	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania (E. D.)	Matthew P. Seady	Portland.
(W. D.)	William Butler	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Joseph Buffington	Pittsburgh.
South Carolina	George M. Carpenter	Providence.
South Dakota	Charles A. Simonton	Charleston.
Tennessee (E. and M. D.)	Alonzo J. Edgerton	Pieter.
(W. D.)	David M. Key	Knoxville.
Texas (N. D.)	Eli S. Hammond	Memphis.
(E. D.)	John B. Rector	Dallas.
(W. D.)	David E. Bryant	Sherman.
Vermont	Thomas S. Moxey	Austin.
Virginia (E. D.)	Hoyt H. Wheeler	Brattleboro.
(W. D.)	Robert W. Hughes	Norfolk.
Washington	John Paul	Harrisonburg.
West Virginia	Cornelius H. Hanford	Seattle.
Wisconsin (E. D.)	John B. Jackson, Jr.	Parkersburg.
(W. D.)	James G. Jenkins	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Romanzo Bunn	Madison.
	John A. Riner	Cheyenne.

Retired District Judges.—John Erskine, Southern District of Georgia; George S. Bryan, South Carolina; Samuel Treat, Missouri; Martin Welker, Ohio; Robert A. Hill, Mississippi. \$3,600 a year.

United States Courts in the Territories.†

ALASKA—Judge—Warren Smith.	
ARIZONA—Chief Justice—Henry C. Gooding.	Associates—Joseph H. Kibbey, Richard E. Sloan, Edmund W. Wells.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Judge U. S. Court—James M. Shackelford.	
NEW MEXICO—Chief Justice—James O'Brien.	Associates—William D. Lee, John R. McFie, Edw. P. Soeda, Alfred A. Freeman.
UTAH—Chief Justice—Charles S. Zane.	Associates—James A. Miner, John W. Blackburn.
OKLAHOMA—Chief Justice—Edward B. Green.	Associates—John H. Busford, John G. Clark.

Court of Claims.‡

Chief Justice.—William A. Richardson, Massachusetts.
 Judges.—Charles C. Nott, New York; Lawrence Weldon, Illinois; John Davis, Massachusetts.
 Retired Chief Justice.—Charles D. Drake, Missouri. Retired Judge.—Edward G. Loring, Massachusetts.
 \$4,800 a year.

* Annual salary, \$5,000.

† Pay, \$3,000 a year.

‡ Annual salary, \$4,800 each.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.*

Chief Justice.—Edward F. Bingham, Ohio.

Associate Justices.—M. V. Montgomery, Michigan; Alex. B. Hager, Maryland; Walter S. Cox, District of Columbia; Charles F. James, District of Columbia; Andrew G. Bradley, Maryland.

Retired Associate Justices.—Andrew Wylie, Arthur McArthur, \$4,000 a year each.

CABINET OFFICERS.
Secretaries of State.

PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of appointment.	PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of appointment.
Washington	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1789	Tyler	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1843
"	Edmund Randolph	Mass.	1794	"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844
"	Timothy Pickens	Mass.	1795	Polk	James Buchanan	Pa.	1845
Adams	John Marshall	Va.	1797	Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del.	1846
Jefferson	James Madison	Va.	1801	Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1850
Madison	Robert Smith	Md.	1809	"	Edward Everett	Mass.	1852
"	James Monroe	Va.	1811	Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1817	"	Lewis Cass	Mich.	1857
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Ky.	1825	Lincoln	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1859
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829	"	William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861
"	Edward Livingston	N. Y.	1831	Johnson	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1865
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1833	Grant	Hamilton Fish	N. Y.	1869
"	John Forsyth	Ga.	1834	"	William M. Evarts	N. Y.	1877
Van Buren	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1837	Hayes	James G. Blaine	Me.	1881
Harrison	Hugh S. Legare	S. C.	1841	"	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	1881
Tyler			1843	Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1885
				"	James G. Blaine	Me.	1888
				"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill.	1888
				"	John Sherman	Ohio.	1897

Secretaries of the Treasury.

Washington	Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789	Taylor	William M. Meredith	Pa.	1849
"	Oliver Wolcott	Conn.	1788	Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	Ohio.	1850
Adams	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1797	"	James Guthrie	Ky.	1851
Jefferson	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1801	"	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1857
Madison	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1814	Buchanan	Philip F. Thomas	Md.	1859
"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa.	1814	"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1816	"	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio.	1861
Monroe	Richard Rush	Pa.	1825	Lincoln	William P. Fessenden	Me.	1862
J. Q. Adams	Samuel D. Ingham	Del.	1829	"	Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865
Jackson	Louis McLane	Del.	1831	Johnson	George S. Boutwell	Mass.	1868
"	William J. Duane	Pa.	1833	Grant	William A. Richardson	Ohio.	1869
"	Eoger B. Taney	Md.	1835	"	Benjamin H. Brewster	Ky.	1874
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1837	"	Lot M. Morrill	Me.	1876
Van Buren	Thomas Ewing	Ohio.	1841	Hayes	John Sherman	Ohio.	1877
Harrison	Walter Forward	Pa.	1841	"	William Windom	Minn.	1881
Tyler	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843	Garfield	Charles J. Folger	N. Y.	1881
"	George M. Bibb	Ky.	1844	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1884
"	Robert J. Walker	Miss.	1848	Arthur	Hugh McCulloch	Ill.	1885
Polk				"	Daniel Manning	N. Y.	1889
				"	Charles S. Fairchild	Ohio.	1895
				Cleveland	William Windom	Minn.	1899
				"	Charles Foster	Ohio.	1901
				"	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1883
				McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	Ill.	1897

Secretaries of the Navy.

Adams	George Cabot	Mass.	1798	Tyler	David Henshaw	Mass.	1848
"	Benjamin Stoddert	Md.	1798	"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va.	1848
Jefferson	Robert Smith	Mass.	1801	"	John Y. Mason	Mass.	1848
"	J. Crowninshield	Mass.	1805	Polk	George Bancroft	Mass.	1848
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C.	1809	"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1848
"	William Jones	Pa.	1813	Taylor	William B. Preston	"	1849
"	B. W. Crowninshield	Mass.	1814	Fillmore	William A. Graham	N. C.	1849
Monroe	Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1817	"	John P. Kennedy	Md.	1852
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J.	1823	Pierce	James C. Dobbin	N. C.	1853
"	John Branch	N. C.	1829	"	Isaac Toucey	Conn.	1851
J. Q. Adams	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1831	Buchanan	Gideon Welles	"	1862
Jackson	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J.	1834	"	Adolph E. Borie	Pa.	1865
"	James E. Paulding	N. Y.	1837	Johnson	George M. Robeson	N. J.	1869
Van Buren	George K. Badger	N. C.	1841	Grant	Richard W. Thompson	Ind.	1871
Harrison	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1841	Hayes	Nathan Goff, Jr.	N. Va.	1881
Tyler				"	William H. Hunt	Pa.	1881
				Garfield	William E. Chandler	N. H.	1882
				"	William C. Whitney	N. Y.	1885
				Cleveland	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889
				"	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala.	1892
				McKinley	John D. Long	Mass.	1897

* Annual salary of the Chief Justice, \$4,500; of each Associate Justice, \$4,000.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

General Officers.

Major-Generals.—Nelson A. Miles, Massachusetts, commander of the Army; Thomas H. Ruger, Wisconsin; Wesley Merritt, Illinois.

Brigadier-Generals.—John R. Brooke, Pennsylvania; Frank Wheaton, R. L. E. S. Otis, N. Y.; James W. Forsyth, Ohio; Zenas B. Bliss, R. I.; John J. Coppinger, N. Y.

Brigadier-Generals of the Staff.—George D. Ruggles, Adjutant-General; J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General; G. N. Lieber, Judge-Advocate-General; R. N. Batchelder, Quartermaster-General; M. R. Morgan, Commissary-General of Subsistence; George M. Sternberg, Surgeon-General; T. H. Stanton, Paymaster-General; W. P. Craighill, Chief of Engineers; D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance; A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer; D. S. Stanley, Governor of Soldiers' Home, Washington.

Assistant Adjutants-General.—Col. Thomas M. Vincent, Ohio; Col. Oliver D. Green, N. Y.; Col. Samuel Breck, Mass.; Col. Henry C. Wood, Me.; Lt.-Col. Henry C. Corbin, Ohio; Merritt Barber, Vt.; M. V. Sheridan, Ohio; Thomas Ward, N. Y.; W. J. Volkmar, Penn.; Theo. Schwan, Army.

Inspectors-General.—Col. Robert P. Hughes, Penn.; Col. George H. Burton, Del.; Lt.-Col. Henry W. Lawton, Ind.; Lt.-Col. Peter D. Vroom, N. J.

Assistant Judge-Advocate-General.—Col. Thomas F. Barr, Mass.

Deputy Judge-Advocates-General.—Lt.-Col. John W. Clous, Army; Edward Hunter, Me.; Geo. B. Davis, Mass.

Assistant Quartermasters-General.—Chas. G. Sawtelle, Me.; Marshall I. Ludington, Penn.; James M. Moore, Penn.; George H. Weeks, Me.

Deputy Quartermasters-General.—Lt.-Col. William B. Hughes, Tenn.; Augustus G. Robinson, Me.; James G. C. Lee, Ohio; James Gillis, D. C.; James W. Scully, Tenn.; Amos S. Kimball, N. Y.; Almon F. Rockwell, N. Y.; Gilbert C. Smith, Cal.

Assistant Commissaries-General of Subsistence.—Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, Ohio; Col. John W. Barnger, Ky.; Lt.-Col. Thomas Wilson, D. C.; William H. Bell, Penn.; Samuel T. Cushing, R. I.

Assistant Surgeons-General, with rank of Colonel.—Charles T. Alexander, Ark.; Charles H. Alden, Penn.; Charles C. Byrne, Md.; Joseph P. Wright, Penn.; Francis L. Town, Penn.; Dallas Bache, Penn.

Deputy Surgeons-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.—Charles R. Greenleaf, Ohio; William H. Forwood, Penn.; William D. Wolverton, N. J.; Albert Hartsuff, Mich.; J. Van D. Middleton, D. C.; Henry R. Tilton, N. J.; Alfred A. Woodhull, Kan.; David L. Huntington, Penn.; Wm. E. Waters, D. C.

Assistant Paymasters-General.—Cols. Charles M. Terrell, Ky.; George E. Glenn, Ohio.

Deputy Paymasters-General.—Lt.-Col. James P. Canby, Del.; George W. Candee, Ill.; Asa B. Carey, Conn.

Colonels of Engineers.—Henry M. Robert, Ohio; John M. Wilson, Wash.; John W. Barlow, Wis.; Peter C. Hains, N. J.; George L. Gillespie, Tenn.; Charles R. Suber, N. Y.

Lieutenant-Colonels of Engineers.—Jared A. Smith, Me.; Samuel M. Mansfield, Conn.; William R. King, N. Y.; William H. H. Benyaurd, Penn.; Garrett J. Lydecker, N. Y.; Amos Stickney, N. Y.; Alex. Mackenzie, Ill.; Oswald H. Ernst, Ohio; David P. Heap, Penn.; William Ludlow, N. Y.; William A. Jones, Ill.; Andrew N. Dammell, Mass.

Colonels of Ordnance.—James M. Whittemore, Mass.; Adelbert B. Bufton, Va.; Alfred Mordecai, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonels of Ordnance.—Francis H. Parker, N. Y.; Joseph F. Farley, D. C.; Lawrence S. Babbitt, Md.; William A. Marrye, Cal.

Superintendent Military Academy.—Col. Oswald H. Ernst.

Col. F. C. Ainsworth, Record and Pension Office. Col. John M. Wilson, in charge of Public Buildings.

Cavalry Officers.

Colonels.—Jas. F. Wade, 5; Charles E. Compton, 4; John K. Mizner, 10; Abraham K. Arnold, 1; George G. Hunt, 2; Jas. E. Biddle, 9; Caleb H. Carlton, 3; David S. Gordon, 6; Anson Mills, 3; Edwin V. Sumner, 7.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—Samuel S. Sumner, 6; David Perry, 10; Henry E. Noyes, 2; Guy V. Henry, 3; Reuben F. Bernard, 9; Louis H. Carpenter, 7; S. B. M. Young, 4; John M. Bacon, 1; Thomas McGregor, 3; Samuel M. Whitside, 5.

Majors.—Henry Carroll, 1; James F. Randlett, 9; John M. Hamilton, 1; Theodore A. Baldwin, 7;

Adna R. Chaffee, 9; Michael Cooney, 4; James Jackson, 2; Louis T. Morris, 3; Charles D. Viole, 1; William A. Rafferty, 2; Stevens T. Norvell, 10; Wirt Davis, 5; Henry Wagner, 5; Camillo C. Carr, 8; Edmond G. Fehet, 6; Almond R. Wells, 8; William B. Kennedy, 4; Sanford C. Kellogg, 4; Charles S. Halsey, 9; Theodore J. Wint, 10; Francis Moore, 5; Henry W. Wessels, 3; A. S. B. Keyes, 5; James N. Wheelan, 8; Adam Kramer, 6; Edward M. Hayes, 7; Joseph M. Kelley, 10; Thomas C. Lebo, 6; Wm. M. Wallace, 2; Henry J. Nowlan, 7.

Artillery Officers.

Colonels.—Henry W. Closson, 4; William M. Graham, 5; Richard Loder, 2; R. T. Frank, 1; Edmund E. Bainbridge, 3.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—Francis L. Guenther, 5; A. C. M. Pennington, 4; Marcus P. Miller, 1; John I. Rodgers, 2; Edward B. Williston, 3.

Majors.—William Sincilar, 2; Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4; Jacob B. Rawles, 4; William L. Haskin, 1; Wallace F. Randolph, 3; Tully McCrea, 5; John Egan, 1; Frank G. Smith, 2; Joseph G. Ramsey, 3; John A. Darling, 5; George B. Rodney, 4; Jarle A. Woodruff, 2; John G. Turnbull, 1; David H. Kinzie, 5; John D. Myrick, 3.

Infantry Officers.

Colonels.—William R. Shafter, 1; Henry C. Merriam, 7; Thomas M. Anderson, 14; Robert E. A. Crofton, 15; Chas. G. Bartlett, 9; Melville A. Cochran, 6; James J. Van Horn, 8; Isaac D. De Russy, 11; John S. Poland, 17; Edward P. Pearson, 10; Horace Jewitt, 21; John C. Bates, 2; Andrew S. Burt, 25; Simon Snyder, 19; Robert H. Hall, 4; W. H. Penrose, 16; A. T. Smith, 13; Hamon Hawkins, 20; Dainzer Parker, 18; James S. Casey, 22; William L. Kellogg, 5; Jacob F. Kent, 24; Samuel Ovenshine, 23; John H. Page, 3; John N. Andrews, 12.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—Hugh A. Theaker, 14; William J. Lyster, 21; David D. Van Valzah, 24; Chas. A. Wilcox, 19; Edward Moale, 3; Charles Cook, 4; Jacob Kline, 9; Ivan Miles, 1; William H. Powell, 11; Daniel W. Benham, 7; Edgar R. Kellogg, 10; Richard Comba, 12; Harry C. Egbert, 6; E. M. Coates, 16; Geo. M. Randall, 8; James H. Bradford, 17; William S. Worth, 13; William M. Wherry, 2; John H. Patterson, 22; Henry B. Freeman, 5; Clarence M. Bailey, 18; James W. Powell, Jr., 15; Loyd Wheaton, 20; John W. French, 23; Aaron S. Daggett, 25.

Majors.—George B. Russell, 5; Chambers McKibbin, 25; Emerson H. Liscum, 22; Joseph T. Haskell, 24; James H. Gageby, 12; Charles C. Hood, 7; Francis E. Lacey, 17; A. H. Bainbridge, 10; Ezra P. Ewers, 9; William H. Bisbee, 8; C. C. Bennett, 19; G. S. Carpenter, 4; A. A. Harbach, 18; D. W. Burke, 23; Geo. W. Davis, 11; T. M. K. Smith, 1; Jacob H. Smith, 2; Charles W. Miner, 6; William H. McLaughlin, 16; Charles Hobart, 15; John N. Coe, 21; James M. J. Sanno, 3; William S. McCaskey, 20; Charles F. Robe, 14; Philip H. Ellis, 13.

Military Posts.

Army of the United States.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding.

Department of the East.—Major-General Thomas H. Ruger, commanding. Headquarters, Governor's Island, New York Harbor. Geographical limits: The New England States, States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and the District of Columbia.

Department of the Missouri.—Major-General Wesley Merritt, commanding. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Geographical limits: States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

Department of Texas.—Brigadier-General Z. B. Bliss, commanding. Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas. Geographical limits: State of Texas.

Department of California.—Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth, commanding. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Geographical limits: States of California and Nevada.

Department of Dakota.—Brigadier-General J. R. Brooke, commanding. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Geographical limits: States of Minnesota, South Dakota, excepting so much of the north of the 45th parallel west of the Missouri river, North

Dakota and Montana, and post of Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

Department of the Platte.—Brigadier-General John J. Coppinger, commanding; Headquarters Omaha, Neb. Geographical limits: States of Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming (excepting post of Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.), Idaho, east of a line formed by extension of western boundary of Utah to northeastern boundary of Idaho, of South Dakota, and all south of the 44th parallel east of the Missouri river.

Department of the Colorado.—Brigadier-General Frank Wheaton, commanding. Headquarters, Denver, Col. Geographical limits: State of Colorado and Territories of Arizona and New Mexico and Utah.

Department of the Columbia.—Brigadier-General E. S. Otis, commanding. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Geographical limits: States of Oregon, Washington, Iowa and Alaska Territory, excepting part of Idaho embraced in Department of the Platte.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SESSION BEGINS MARCH 4, 1897, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1899.

The Senate.

President GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

SENATORS.	Home post-office.	Term ends.	SENATORS.	Home post-office.	Term ends.
ALABAMA.			NEBRASKA.		
John T. Morgan	Selma	1901	WILLIAM V. ALLEN	Madison	1899
E. W. Pettus .....	.....	1908	John M. Thurston	Omaha	1901
ARKANSAS.			NEVADA.		
James H. Berry	Bentonville	1901	WM. M. STEWART (Silver)	Carson City	1899
James K. Jones	Washington	1903	JOHN P. JONES (Silver)	Gold Hill	1903
CALIFORNIA.			NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
George C. Perkins	Oakland	1897	William E. Chandler	Concord	1901
Stephen M. White	Los Angeles	1899	Jacob H. Gallinger	Concord	1903
COLORADO.			NEW JERSEY.		
Edward O. Wolcott	Denver	1901	James Smith, Jr	Newark	1899
Henry M. Teller	Central City	1903	William J. Sewell	Trenton	1901
CONNECTICUT.			NEW YORK.		
Joseph R. Hawley	Hartford	1899	Edward Murphy, Jr	Troy	1899
Orville H. Platt	Meriden	1903	Thomas C. Platt	Owego	1903
DELAWARE.			NORTH CAROLINA.		
George Gray	Newcastle	1899	MARION BUTLER	Raleigh	1901
R. R. Kenney	Wilmington	1903	Jeter C. Pritchard	Madison	1903
FLORIDA.			NORTH DAKOTA.		
Samuel Pasco	Monticello	1899	William N. Roach	Larimore	1899
GEORGIA.			Henry C. Hansbrough	Devil's Lake	1903
Augustus O. Bacon	Macon	1901	OHIO.		
Alexander S. Clay .....	.....	1903	Mark A. Hanna	Cleveland	1899
IDAHO.			Joseph B. Foraker	Cincinnati	1903
George L. Shoup	Boise City	1901	OREGON.		
Henry Hettfeld .....	.....	1903	George W. McBride .....	.....	1901
ILLINOIS.			PENNSYLVANIA.		
Shelby M. Cullom	Springfield	1901	Matthew S. Quay	Beaver	1899
William E. Mason	Chicago	1903	Boies Penrose	Philadelphia	1903
INDIANA.			RHODE ISLAND.		
David Turpie	Indianapolis	1899	Nelson W. Aldrich	Providence	1899
Charles W. Fairbanks	Indianapolis	1903	George P. Wetmore	Newport	1901
IOWA.			SOUTH CAROLINA.		
John H. Gear	Burlington	1901	E. R. Tillman	Trenton	1901
William B. Allison	Dubuque	1903	Joseph H. Earle .....	.....	1903
KANSAS.			SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Luclen Baker	Leavenworth	1901	Richard F. Pettigrew	Sioux Falls	1901
WILLIAM A. HARRIS .....	.....	1903	JAMES H. KYLE	Aberdeen	1903
KENTUCKY.			TENNESSEE.		
William Lindsay	Frankfort	1901	William B. Bate	Nashville	1899
A. T. Wood .....	.....	1903	Isham G. Harris	Memphis	1901
LOUISIANA.			TEXAS.		
Donelson Caffery	Franklin	1901	Roger Q. Mills	Corsicana	1899
Samuel D. McEnery .....	.....	1903	Horace Chilton	Tyler	1901
MAINE.			UTAH.		
Eugene Hale	Ellsworth	1899	Frank B. Cannon	Salt Lake City	1899
William P. Frye	Lewiston	1901	Joseph L. Ravellins .....	.....	1903
MARYLAND.			VERMONT.		
Arthur P. Gorman	Laurel	1899	Redfield Proctor	Proctor	1899
George L. Wellington .....	.....	1903	Justin S. Morrill	Stratford	1903
MASSACHUSETTS.			VIRGINIA.		
Henry Cabot Lodge	Nahant	1899	John W. Daniel	Lynchburg	1899
George F. Hoar	Worcester	1901	Thomas S. Martin	Scottsville	1901
MICHIGAN.			WASHINGTON.		
Julius C. Burrows	Kalamazoo	1899	John L. Wilson	Spokane	1899
James McMillan	Detroit	1901	G. TURNER .....	.....	1903
MINNESOTA.			WEST VIRGINIA.		
Cushman K. Davis	St. Paul	1899	Charles J. Faulkner	Martinsburg	1899
Knute Nelson .....	.....	1901	Stephen B. Elkins	Elkins	1901
MISSISSIPPI.			WISCONSIN.		
James Z. George	Carrollton	1899	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee	1899
Edward C. Walhall	Grenada	1901	John C. Spooner	Hudson	1903
MISSOURI.			WYOMING.		
Francis M. Cockrell	Warrensburg	1899	Clarence D. Clark	Evanston	1899
George G. Vest	Kansas City	1903	Francis E. Warren	Cheyenne	1901
MONTANA.					
Lee Mantle	Butte	1899			
Thomas H. Carter	Helena	1901			

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 4, 1897 — March 4, 1899.

Speaker..... THOMAS B. REED, of Maine.
 [Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italics* and Populists in small caps.]

Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home post-office.	Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home post-office.
ALABAMA.			INDIANA.		
1	George W. Taylor.....	Linden.	1	James A. Hemenway*...	Boonville.
2	Jesse F. Stallings*.....	Greenville.	2	Robert W. Miers.....	Bloomington.
3	Henry D. Clayton.....	Eufaula.	3	W. T. Zenor.....	Corydon.
4	T. S. Flowman.....	Talladega.	4	William S. Holman*.....	Aurora.
5	Willie Brewer.....	Haydenville.	5	George W. Farris*.....	Terre Haute.
6	John H. Bankhead*.....	Fayette.	6	Henry U. Johnson*.....	Richmond.
7	MILFORD W. HOWARD.....	Fort Payne.	7	Jesse Overstreet*.....	Franklin.
8	Joseph Wheeler*.....	Wheeler.	8	Charles L. Henry*.....	Anderson.
9	Oscar W. Underwood.....	Birmingham.	9	Charles B. Landis.....	Delphi.
			10	E. D. Crumpacker*.....	Valparaiso.
			11	George W. Steele.....	Marion.
			12	J. M. Robinson (Fusion).....	Columbia City.
			13	Lemuel W. Royce*.....	Warsaw.
ARKANSAS.			IOWA.		
1	Philip D. McCulloch*.....	Marianna.	1	Samuel M. Clark*.....	Keokuk.
2	John S. Little*.....	Greenwood.	2	George M. Curtis*.....	Clinton.
3	Thomas C. McRae*.....	Prescott.	3	David B. Henderson*.....	Dubuque.
4	William L. Terry.....	Little Rock.	4	Thomas Updegraff*.....	Gregg.
5	Hugh A. Dinsmore*.....	Fayetteville.	5	Robert G. Cousins*.....	Tipton.
6	H. S. Brundrige*.....	Searcy.	6	John F. Lacey*.....	Oskaloosa.
CALIFORNIA.			7	John A. T. Hull*.....	Des Moines.
1	John A. Barham*.....	Sonoma.	8	William P. Heilburn*.....	Clarinda.
2	Marion De Vries.....	Stockton.	9	Alva L. Hager*.....	Greenfield.
3	Samuel G. Hilborn*.....	Oakland.	10	Jonathan P. Dolliver*.....	Fort Dodge.
4	James G. Maguire*.....	San Francisco.	11	George D. Perkins*.....	Sioux City.
5	Eugene F. Loud*.....	San Francisco.			
6	C. A. Barlow.....	San Miguel.	KANSAS.		
7	G. H. Castle.....	Merced.	1	J. D. Botkin (Fusion).....	Neodesha.
COLORADO.			2	Case Braderick*.....	Holton.
1	John F. Shafrath (Silver).....	Denver.	3	M. S. Peters.....	Kansas City.
2	JOHN C. BELL*.....	Montrose.	4	E. R. RIDGLEY.....	Pittsburgh.
CONNECTICUT.			5	Charles Curtis*.....	Topeka.
1	E. Stevens Henry.....	Vernon.	6	W. D. VINCENT.....	Clay Center.
2	Nehemiah D. Sperry*.....	New Haven.	7	N. B. McCORMICK.....	Phillipsburg.
3	Charles A. Russell*.....	Killingly.		JERRY SIMPSON*.....	Medicine Lodge.
4	Ebenezer J. Hill*.....	Norwalk.	KENTUCKY.		
DELAWARE.			1	Charles K. Wheeler.....	Paducah.
	L. Irving Handy.....	Newcastle.	2	John D. Clardy*.....	Newst. ad.
FLORIDA.			3	John S. Rhea.....	Russellville.
1	Stephen M. Sparkman*.....	Tampa.	4	David H. Smith.....	Hodgenville.
2	R. W. Davis.....	Palatka.	5	Walter Evans*.....	Louisville.
GEORGIA.			6	Albert S. Berry*.....	Newport.
1	Rufus E. Lester*.....	Savannah.	7	Evan E. Settle.....	Owenton.
2	James M. Griggs.....	Dawson.	8	George M. Davison.....	Stanford.
3	E. B. Lewis.....	Montezuma.	9	Samuel J. Fugh*.....	Vanceburg.
4	W. C. Adamson.....	Carrollton.	10	Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick.....	Prestonburg.
5	Leontidas F. Livingston*.....	Kings.	11	David G. Colson*.....	Middlesboro.
6	Charles L. Bartlett*.....	Macon.	LOUISIANA.		
7	John W. Maddox*.....	Rome.	1	Adolph Meyer*.....	New Orleans.
8	W. M. Howard.....	Lexington.	2	Robert C. Lacey.....	New Orleans.
9	Furiah Carter Tate*.....	Jasper.	3	Robert Broussard*.....	New Iberia.
10	W. H. Fleming.....	Augusta.	4	Henry W. Ogden*.....	Benton.
11	W. G. Brantley.....	Brunswick.	5	S. T. Baird.....	Moorhouse Parish.
			6	Samuel M. Robertson*.....	Baton Rouge.
IDAHO.			MAINE.		
	James Gunn.....	Boise City.	1	Thomas B. Reed*.....	Portland.
ILLINOIS.			2	Nelson Dingley, Jr*.....	Lewiston.
1	James R. Mann.....	Chicago.	3	Seth L. Milliken*.....	Belfast.
2	William Lorimer*.....	Chicago.	4	Charles A. Boutelle*.....	Bangor.
3	Hugh R. Belknap*.....	Chicago.	MARYLAND.		
4	Daniel W. Mills.....	Chicago.	1	Isaac A. Barber*.....	Easton.
5	George E. Cannon.....	Chicago.	2	William B. Baker*.....	Aberdeen.
6	Edward D. Cooke*.....	Chicago.	3	William S. Booze.....	Baltimore.
7	George E. Foss*.....	Chicago.	4	William W. McIntyre.....	Baltimore.
8	Albert J. Hopkins*.....	Aurora.	5	Sydney E. Mudd*.....	Laplata.
9	Robert R. Hitt*.....	Mount Morris.	6	John McDonald.....	Rockville.
10	George W. Prince*.....	Galesburg.	MASSACHUSETTS.		
11	Walter Reeves*.....	Streator.	1	Ashley B. Wright*.....	North Adams.
12	Joseph G. Cannon.....	Danville.	2	Frederick H. Gillett*.....	Springfield.
13	Vespaasian Warner*.....	Clinton.	3	Joseph Henry Walker*.....	Worcester.
14	Joseph V. Graft*.....	Pekin.	4	George W. Weymouth.....	Fitchburg.
15	Benjamin F. Marsh*.....	Warsaw.	5	William S. Knox*.....	Lawrence.
16	W. H. Howichsen.....	Jacksonville.	6	William H. Moody*.....	Haverhill.
17	James A. Connolly*.....	Springfield.	7	William E. Barrett*.....	Melrose.
18	Thomas M. Jett (Fusion).....	Hillsboro.	8	Samuel W. McCall*.....	Winchester.
19	Andrew J. Hunter.....	Paris.	9	John F. Fitzgerald*.....	Boston.
20	James R. Campbell.....	McLeansboro.	10	S. J. Barrows.....	Boston.
21	Jehu Baker (Fusion).....	Belleville.			
22	George W. Smith*.....	Murphysboro.			

House of Representatives—(Continued).

Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home post-office.	Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home post-office.
	MASSACHUSETTS—(Cont'd).			NEW YORK—(Continued).	
11	Charles F. Sprague	Boston.	5	Charles U. Bennett	Brooklyn.
12	William C. Lovering	Taunton.	6	James B. Howe	Brooklyn.
13	John Simpkins	Yarmouth.	7	John H. G. Vechlage	New York city.
	MICHIGAN.		8	John M. Mitchell	New York city.
1	John B. Corliss	Detroit.	9	Thomas J. Bradley	New York city.
2	George Spaulding	Monroe.	10	Amos J. Cummings	New York city.
3	Albert M. Todd (Fusion)	Albion.	11	William Sulzer	New York city.
4	Edward L. Hamilton	Niles.	12	George B. McClellan	New York city.
5	William Alden Smith	Grand Rapids.	13	Richard C. Shannon	New York city.
6	Samuel W. Smith	Pontiac.	14	Lemuel E. Quigg	New York city.
7	Horace G. Snover	Port Austin.	15	Philip B. Low	New York city.
8	Ferdinand D. Bruoker	Saginaw.	16	William L. Ward	Port Chester.
9	Roswell P. Bishop	Ludington.	17	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	Newburg.
10	Rosseau O. Crump	Bay City.	18	John Henry Ketcham	Dover Plains.
11	William S. Mesick	Mancelona.	19	Aaron V. B. Cochran	Hudson.
12	Carlos D. Sheldon	Houghton.	20	George N. Southwick	Albany.
	MINNESOTA.		21	David F. Wilbur	Oneonta.
1	James A. Tawney	Winona.	22	Lucien L. Littauer	Gloverville.
2	James T. McCleary	Mankato.	23	Wallace T. Foote, Jr.	Port Henry.
3	Joel P. Heatwole	Northfield.	24	Charles A. Chickering	Copenhagen.
4	F. C. Stever	St. Paul.	25	John S. Sherman	Utica.
5	Loron Fletcher	Minneapolis.	26	George W. Ray	Norwich.
6	Page Morris	Duluth.	27	James J. Belden	Pittsboro.
7	Frank M. Eddy	Glenwood.	28	Sereno E. Payne	Auburn.
	MISSISSIPPI.		29	Charles W. Gillet	Addison.
1	John M. Allen	Tupelo.	30	James W. Wadsworth	Geneseo.
2	W. V. Sullivan	Oxford.	31	Henry C. Brewster	Rochester.
3	Thomas C. Catchings	Vicksburg.	32	Rowland B. Mahany	Buffalo.
4	A. F. Fox	West Point.	33	Devala S. Alexander	Buffalo.
5	John S. Williams	Yazoo City.	34	Warren B. Hooker	Fredonia.
6	C. W. F. Love	Woodville.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
7	Patrick Henry	Brandon.	1	HARRY SKINNER	Greenville.
	MISSOURI.		2	George H. White	Tarboro.
1	Vacancy.		3	JOHN E. FOWLER	Jacksonville.
2	Robert N. Bodine	Paris.	4	WILLIAM S. BROWN	Pittsboro.
3	Alexander M. Dockery	Gallatin.	5	W. W. Kuchin	Rocksboro.
4	Charles F. Cochran	St. Joseph.	6	CHARLES H. MARTIN	Polkton.
5	William S. Cowherd	Kansas City.	7	A. C. SHUFORD.	Albemarle.
6	David A. De Armond	Butler.	8	Romulus Z. Linney	Taylorville.
7	James A. Cooney	Marshall.	9	Richmond Pearson	Ashville.
8	Richard P. Bland	Lebanon.		NORTH DAKOTA.	
9	Champ Clark	Bowling Green.		Martin N. Johnson	Petersburg.
10	Richard Bartholdt	St. Louis.		OHIO.	
11	Charles F. Joy	St. Louis.	1	William E. Shattuc	Cincinnati.
12	Charles E. Pearce	St. Louis.	2	Jacob H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.
13	Edward A. Robb	Perryville.	3	John L. Brenner (Fusion)	Dayton.
14	William D. Vandiver	Cape Girardeau.	4	George A. Marshall (Fus.)	Sidney.
15	M. E. Benton	Neosho.	5	David Meekison (Fusion)	Napoleon.
	MONTANA.		6	Seth W. Brown	Lebanon.
	Chas. S. Hartman (Silver)	Boseman.	7	Walter L. Weaver	Springfield.
	NEBRASKA.		8	Archibald Lybrand	Delaware.
1	Jesse B. Strode	Lincoln.	9	James H. Southard	Toledo.
2	David H. Mercer	Omaha.	10	Lucien J. Fenton	Winchester.
3	Samuel Maxwell (Fusion)	Fremont.	11	Charles H. Grosvenor	Athens.
4	William L. Stark (Fusion)	Aurora.	12	John J. Lentz	Columbus.
5	J. D. Sutherland (Fusion)	Neilon.	13	James A. Norton	Tiffin.
6	William L. Green (Fusion)	Kearney.	14	Winfield S. Kerr	Mansfield.
	NEVADA.		15	Henry C. Van Voorhis	Zanesville.
	F. G. Newlands (silver)	Reno.	16	Lorenzo Danford	St. Clairsville.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.		17	John A. McDowell (Fus.)	Millersburg.
1	Cyrus A. Sulloway	Manchester.	18	Robert W. Taylor	New Lisbon.
2	Frank G. Clark	Peterboro.	19	Stephen A. Northway	Jefferson.
	NEW JERSEY.		20	Clifton B. Beach	Cleveland.
1	H. C. Loudenslager	Paulsboro.	21	Theo. E. Burton	Cleveland.
2	John J. Gardner	Atlantic City.		OREGON.	
3	Benjamin F. Howell	New Brunswick.	1	Thomas H. Fongue	Hillsboro.
4	Mahlon Pitney	Morristown.	2	William R. Ellis	Heppner.
5	James F. Stewart	Paterson.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
6	Richard Wayne Parker	Newark.		Galusha A. Grow	Glenwood.
7	Thomas McEwan, Jr.	Jersey City.		Samuel A. Davenport	Erie.
8	Charles Newell Fowler	Elizabeth.	1	Henry A. Bingham	Philadelphia.
	NEW YORK.		2	Robert Adams, Jr.	Philadelphia.
1	Joseph M. Selford	Riverhead.	3	William McAlleer	Philadelphia.
2	Denis M. Hurley	Brooklyn.	4	James Rankin Young	Philadelphia.
3	Francis H. Wilson	Brooklyn.	5	Alfred C. Harmer	Philadelphia.
4	Israel F. Fischer	Brooklyn.	6	Thomas S. Butler	Chester.
			7	Irving P. Wanger	Norristown.
			8	William S. Kirkpatrick	Easton.
			9	Daniel Brummett	Reading.
			10	Marriott Brosius	Lancaster.
			11	William Connell	Scranton.

House of Representatives — (Concluded).

Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home post-office.	Dist.	MEMBERS.	Home post-office.
PENNSYLVANIA — (Cont'd).			TEXAS — (Continued).		
12	Morgan B. Williams.....	Wilkes-Barre.	11	Rudolph Kieberg*.....	Cuero.
13	Charles N. Brumm*.....	Minersville.	12	J. L. Stayden.....	Sau Antonio.
14	Marlin E. Olmstead.....	Harrisburg.	13	John H. Stephens.....	Vernon.
15	James H. Coddling.....	Towanda.	UTAH.		
16	Horace B. Packer.....	Wellisboro.	William H. King.....		
17	Monroe H. Kulp*.....	Shamokin.	Provo.		
18	Thaddeus M. Mahon*.....	Chambersburg.	VERMONT.		
19	George J. Benner*.....	Gettysburg.	H. Henry Powers*.....		
20	Jociah D. Hicks*.....	Alt-ona.	1	William W. Grout.....	Morrisville.
21	E. E. Robbins.....	Greensburg.	2	Barton.	
22	John Dalsell*.....	Pittsburgh.	VIRGINIA.		
23	William A. Stone*.....	Allegheny.	Warsaw.		
24	Ernest F. Acheson*.....	Washington.	1	William A. Jones*.....	Norfolk.
25	James J. Davidson.....	Beaver.	2	John B. Lamb.....	Richmond.
26	J. C. Sturtevant.....	Conneautville.	3	Sydney P. Epps.....	Nottoway.
27	Charles W. Stone*.....	Warren.	4	Claude A. Swanson*.....	Chatham.
28	William C. Arnold*.....	Du Bois.	5	Peter J. Otey*.....	Lynchburg.
RHODE ISLAND.			6	James Hays.....	Madison, C. H.
1	Melville Bull*.....	Middletown.	7	J. F. Ricey.....	Culpeper.
2	Adin B. Capron.....	Schilwater.	8	James A. Walker*.....	Wytheville.
SOUTH CAROLINA.			9	Jacob Yost.....	Stanton.
1	William Elliott.....	Beaufort.	WASHINGTON.		
2	W. Jasper Talbert*.....	Parksville.	James H. Lewis (Fus.)..		
3	Asbury C. Lattimer*.....	Belton.	William C. Jones (Fus.)..		
4	Stonyarns Wilson*.....	Spartanburg.	WEST VIRGINIA.		
5	Thomas J. Straff*.....	Lancaster.	Blackburn R. Dovenor*..		
6	John L. McLawrin*.....	Bennettsville.	1	Alston G. Dayton*.....	Wheeling.
7	J. William Stokes*.....	Orangeburg.	2	Charles P. Dorr.....	Phillippi.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			3	Warren Miller*.....	Addison.
John E. Kelly.....			4	Jackson.	
FREDMAN KNOWLES			WISCONSIN.		
Flandrau.			Henry A. Cooper*.....		
Deadwood.			Edward Sauerhering*.....		
TENNESSEE.			Joseph W. Babcock*.....		
1	Walter P. Brownlow.....	Jonesboro.	Theobald Otjen*.....		
2	Henry R. Gibson.....	Knoxville.	Samuel S. Barney*.....		
3	John A. Moon.....	Chattanooga.	J. H. Davidson.....		
4	Benton McMillin*.....	Carthage.	Michael Griffin*.....		
5	James D. Richardson*.....	Murfreesboro.	Edward S. Minor*.....		
6	John Wesley Gaines.....	Nashville.	Alexander Stewart*.....		
7	Nicholas N. Cox*.....	Franklin.	John J. Jenkins*.....		
8	T. W. Sims.....	Linden.	John E. Osborne.....		
9	Rice A. Piercet.....	Union City.	Rawlins.		
10	E. W. Carmack.....	Memphis.	WYOMING.		
TEXAS.			John E. Osborne.....		
1	Thomas H. Ball.....	Huntsville.	DELEGATES FROM		
2	Sam. Bronson Cooper.....	Woodville.	TERRITORIES.		
3	R. C. De Graffenreid.....	Mineola.	ARIZONA.		
4	John W. Crawford.....	Sulphur Springs.	Marcus A. Smith.....		
5	Joseph W. Bailey*.....	Gainesville.	Tucson.		
6	R. E. Burke.....	Dallas.	NEW MEXICO.		
7	R. L. Henry.....	Waco.	H. B. Ferguson.....		
8	Samuel W. T. Lanham*.....	Weatherford.	Albuquerque.		
9	Joseph D. Sayers*.....	Bastrop.	OKLAHOMA.		
10	R. B. Hawley.....	Galveston.	T. Y. Callahan (Fus.)....		

Republicans, 204; Democrats, 122; Fusionists, 15; Populists, 12; Silver Party, 3; Vacancy, 1. Whole number, 357.

Members marked * acted in the Fifty-fourth Congress; those marked † in an earlier Congress; † At large.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM NEW YORK.

SENATORS.	Residence.	When elected.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Philip Schuyler	Albany	July 16, 1789		Two years.
Rufus King	New York city	July 16, 1789		Six years.
Aaron Burr	New York city	January 19, 1791	Schuyler	
Rufus King	New York city	January 27, 1795	Re-elected	Resigned.
John Lawrence	Queens county	November 9, 1796	King	Resigned.
Philip Schuyler	Albany	January 24, 1797	Burr	Resigned.
John Sloss Hobart	Huntington	January 11, 1798	Schuyler	Resigned.
William North	Duanesburgh	May, 1798	Hobart	Resigned.
James Watson	New York city	August 17, 1798	North	Resigned.
Gouverneur Morris	Morrisania	April 3, 1800	Watson	
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck	November 6, 1800	Lawrence	
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck	January 27, 1801		Resigned.
De Witt Clinton	Newtown	February 9, 1802	Armstrong	Resigned.
Theodoras Bailey	Poughkeepsie	February 1, 1803	Morris	Resigned.
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck	December, 1803	Clinton	
John Smith	Brookhaven	February 4, 1804	Armstrong	
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck	February 4, 1804	Bailey	
Sauuel L. Mitchell	New York city	November 9, 1804	Armstrong	Resigned.
John Smith	Brookhaven	February 3, 1807	Re-elected	
Obadiah German	Norwich	February 7, 1809	Mitchell	
Rufus King	Jamaica	February 2, 1813	Smith	Resigned.
Nathan Sanford	New York city	February 7, 1815	German	
Rufus King	Jamaica	January 8, 1820	Re-elected	Resigned.
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook	February 6, 1821	Sanford	
Nathan Sanford	New York city	January 14, 1826	King	
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook	February 6, 1827	Re-elected	Resigned.
Charles E. Dudley	Albany	January 15, 1829	Van Buren	
William L. Marcy	Albany	February 1, 1831	Sanford	Resigned.
Silas Wright, Jr.	Canton	January 4, 1833	Marcy	
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge	Poughkeepsie	February 5, 1833	Dudley	
Silas Wright, Jr.	Canton	February 7, 1837	Re-elected	Resigned.
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge	Poughkeepsie	January 14, 1840	Re-elected	Resigned.
Silas Wright, Jr.	Canton	February 7, 1843	Re-elected	Resigned.
Henry A. Foster	Rome	November 30, 1844	Wright	
Daniel S. Dickinson	Binghamton	November 30, 1844	Tallmadge	
Daniel S. Dickinson	Binghamton	January 18, 1845	To fill vacancy	
John A. Dix	Albany	January 18, 1845	Foster	
Daniel S. Dickinson	Binghamton	February 4, 1845	Re-elected	
William H. Seward	Auburn	February 6, 1849	Dix	
Hamilton Fish	New York city	March 19, 1851	Dickinson	
William H. Seward	Auburn	February 6, 1856	Re-elected	
Freston King	Ogdensburg	February 3, 1857	Fish	
Ira Harris	Albany	February 5, 1861	Seward	
Edwin D. Morgan	New York city	February 3, 1863	King	
Roscoe Conkling	Utica	January 16, 1867	Harris	
Reuben E. Fenton	Jamestown	January 20, 1869	Morgan	
Roscoe Conkling	Utica	January 22, 1873	Re-elected	
Francis Kernan	Utica	January 21, 1875	Fenton	
Roscoe Conkling	Utica	January 22, 1879	Re-elected	Resigned.
Thomas C. Platt	Owego	January 20, 1881	Kernan	Resigned.
Warner Miller	Herkimer	July 16, 1881	Platt	
Hibridge G. Lapham	Canandaigua	July 22, 1881	Conkling	
William M. Everts	New York city	January 20, 1885	Lapham	
Frank Hiscock	Syracuse	January 20, 1887	Miller	
David E. Hill	Elmira	January 21, 1891	Everts	
Edward Murphy, Jr.	Troy	January 17, 1892	Hiscock	
Thomas C. Platt	Owego	January 20, 1897	Hill	

THE SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FROM THE YEAR 1789 TO 1892.

- 1st Congress.**—FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MULENBURGH, of Pennsylvania, was elected speaker of the house of representatives, April 1, 1789, and served to March 3, 1791.
- 2d Congress.**—JONATHAN TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, was elected speaker, and served from the 24th of October, 1791, to March 3, 1793.
- 3d Congress.**—FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MULENBURGH, of Pennsylvania, was elected speaker, and served from December 2, 1793, to 3d of March, 1795.
- 4th and 5th Congresses.**—JONATHAN DAYTON, of New Jersey, was elected speaker, and served from 7th of December, 1795, to 3d of March, 1799.
- 6th Congress.**—THEODORE SEDGWICK, of Massachusetts, was elected speaker, and served from 2d December, 1799, to 3d March, 1801.
- 7th, 8th and 9th Congresses.**—NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina, was elected speaker, and served from 7th December, 1801, to March 3, 1807.
- 10th and 11th Congresses.**—JOSEPH B. VARNUM, of Massachusetts, was elected speaker, and served from October 26, 1807, to 3d March, 1811.
- 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Congresses.**—HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was elected speaker, and served from 4th November, 1811, to 3d March, 1821.
- 17th Congress.**—PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia, was elected speaker, and served from 3d December, 1821, to 3d of March, 1823.
- 18th Congress.**—HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was elected speaker, and served from 1st of December, 1823, to March 3, 1825.
- 19th Congress.**—JOHN W. TAYLOR, of New York, was elected speaker, and served from December 5, 1825, to March 3, 1827.
- 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d Congresses.**—ANDREW STEPHENSON, of Virginia, was elected speaker, and served from 3d December, 1827, to 3d of June, 1834; and JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, was, on the 4th of June, 1834, elected to serve out the balance of the 23d Congress, which ended on the 3d of March, 1835.
- 24th and 25th Congresses.**—JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, was elected speaker, and served from 7th December, 1835, to March 3, 1839.
- 26th Congress.**—ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, was elected speaker, and served from the 16th of December, 1839, to March 3, 1841.
- 27th Congress.**—JOHN WHITE, of Kentucky, was elected speaker, and served from 31st May, 1841, to March 8, 1843.
- 28th Congress.**—JOHN W. JONES, of Virginia, was elected speaker, and served from 4th December, 1843, to March 3, 1845.
- 29th Congress.**—JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, was elected speaker, and served from 1st December, 1845, to March 3, 1847.
- 30th Congress.**—ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, was elected speaker, and served from the 6th of December, 1847, to March 3, 1849.
- 31st Congress.**—HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, was elected speaker, and served from 24th December, 1849, to March 3, 1851.

- 32d and 33d Congresses.**—**LINN BOYD**, of Kentucky, was elected speaker, and served from 4th December, 1851, to March 3, 1855.
- 34th Congress.**—**NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr.**, of Massachusetts, was elected speaker, and served from February 2, 1856, to March 3, 1857.
- 35th Congress.**—**JAMES L. ORR**, of South Carolina, was elected speaker, and served from December 7, 1857, to March 3, 1859.
- 36th Congress.**—**WILLIAM PENNINGTON**, of New Jersey, was elected speaker, February 1, 1860, and served to March 3, 1861.
- 37th Congress.**—**GALUSHA A. GROW**, of Pennsylvania, was elected speaker, July 4, 1861, and served to March 3, 1863.
- 38th, 39th and 40th Congresses.**—**SCHUYLER COLFAX**, of Indiana, was elected speaker, December 7, 1863, and served to March 3, 1869.
- 41st, 42d and 43d Congresses.**—**JAMES G. BLAINE**, of Maine, was elected speaker, March 4, 1869, and served to March 3, 1875.
- 44th Congress.**—**MICHAEL C. KERR**, of Indiana, was elected speaker, December 6, 1875; died August 19, 1876.
- SAMUEL J. RANDALL**, of Pennsylvania, was elected speaker, December 4, 1876, in place of Kerr, deceased.
- 45th and 46th Congresses.**—**SAMUEL J. RANDALL**, of Pennsylvania, was elected speaker, October 15, 1877, and served to March 3, 1881.
- 47th Congress.**—**J. WARREN KEIFER**, of Ohio, was elected speaker, December 5, 1881, and served to March 3, 1883.
- 48th, 49th and 50th Congresses.**—**JOHN G. CARLISLE**, of Kentucky, elected speaker, December 3, 1883; re-elected December 7, 1885, and December 5, 1887, and served to March 3, 1889.
- 51st Congress.**—**THOMAS B. REED**, of Maine, elected speaker, December 2, 1889, and served to March 4, 1891.
- 52d and 53d Congresses.**—**CHARLES F. CRISP** was elected speaker on Dec. 7, 1891, and served to March 4, 1895.
- 54th and 55th Congresses.**—**THOMAS B. REED**, elected speaker on December 5, 1895; re-elected on March 15, 1897.

RANGE OF NAVAL GUNS.

List of Guns in European Navies Ranging Ten Miles.

NATIONS.	Ships.	Maximum armor-Thickness in inches.	DRAUGHT.		Guns—Number.	Calibre—Inches.
			Feet.	Inches.		
England.....	Collingwood.....	18	26	3	4	12
"	Rodney.....	18	26	3	4	13.5
"	Benbow.....	18	27	.....	2	17
"	Camperdown.....	18	27	3	4	13.5
"	Howe.....	18	27	3	4	13.5
"	Anson.....	18	27	3	4	15.5
"	Hero.....	12	24	.....	2	12
"	Renown.....	18	27	3	2	16.25
"	Banpareil.....	18	27	3	2	16.25
France.....	Admiral Baudin.....	21½	26	.....	3	16.5
"	Formidable.....	21½	26	.....	3	16.5
"	Furieux.....	19½	21	7	2	13.4
"	Indomptable, } Osman, }	19½	24	7	2	16.5
"	Marceau, } Hoche, }	17½	27	3	2	13.4
"	Magenta, }	17½	27	3	3	16.6
"	Neptune.....	17½	27	3	3	13.4
Italy.....	Lepanto.....	18.3	29	6	4	17
"	Ruggiero di Lauria.....	17.7	26	11	4	17
"	Andrea Doria.....	17.7	29	6	4	17
"	F. Morosini.....	17.7	26	11	4	17
Russia.....	Catherine II.....	24	27	.....	4	12
"	Tchesme.....	24	26	.....	4	12
"	Senope.....	24	26	.....	4	12
Denmark.....	Tordenskiold.....	8	15	.....	1	13.8



R.C. McCORMICK,
M.C.
1ST DIST.



D.M. HURLEY,
M.C. 2ND DIST.



F.H. WILSON,
M.C. 3RD DIST.



I.F. FISCHER,
M.C. 4TH DIST.



C.G. BENNETT,
M.C.
5TH DIST.



J.R. HOWE,
M.C. 6TH DIST.

NEW

YORK

NEW YORK



F. BARTLETT,
M.C. 7TH DIST.



H. C. MINER,
M.C. 9TH DIST.



J. MITCHELL,
M.C. 8TH DIST.



W. SULZER,
M.C. 11TH DIST.



A. J. CUMMINGS
M.C. 10TH DIST.



G. B. MCCLELLAN,
M.C. 12TH DIST.



R.C. SHANNON,
M.C. 13TH DIST.



L.E. QUIGG, M.C.
14TH DIST.



P.B. LOW,
M.C. 15TH DIST.



B.L. FAIRCHILD,
M.C. 16TH DIST.



B.B. O'DELL JR. 17TH DIST.
M.C.



J. LEFEVER,
M.C. 18TH DIST.



F.S. BLACK,
M.C. 19TH DIST.



G.N. SOUTHWICK,
M.C. 20TH DIST.



D.F. WILBER,
M.C. 21ST DIST.



H.M. CURTIS,
M.C. 22ND DIST.



W.T. FOOTE JR.,
M.C. 23RD DIST.



C.A. CHICKERING,
M.C. 24TH DIST.

Note.— Frank S. Black, elected Governor.



J.S. SHERMAN,
M.C. 25TH DIST.



G.W. RAY, M.C. 26TH DIST.



T.L. POOLE, M.C. 27TH DIST.



S.E. PAYNE, M.C. 28TH DIST.



C.W. GILLET, M.C. 29TH DIST.



J.W. WADSWORTH,
M.C. 30th DIST.



H.C. BREWSTER,
M.C. 31st DIST.



R.B. MAHANY,
M.C. 32nd DIST.



C. DANIELS,
M.C. 33rd DIST.



W.B. HOOKER,
M.C. 34th DIST.



NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

NAMES OF THE PRESENT HEADS OF STATE DEPARTMENTS WITH THEIR CHIEF EMPLOYEES.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Constitution of the State vests the executive power in the Governor. He is elected by the people, and no person is eligible to the office except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, who shall have been five years, next preceding his election, a resident of the State. The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State, a trustee of certain of its public buildings, a Regent of the University, a trustee of the Soldier's Home, Union College, Cornell University, Syracuse University, and of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. He is required to communicate, by message, to the Legislature at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient. He is also required to transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military, and expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and take care that the laws are faithfully executed. The Governor may convene the Legislature — or Senate only, in extraordinary sessions, and may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment. He appoints (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), certain officers connected with the government of the State not elective by the people, and fills vacancies occurring therein during the recess of the Senate. He also may suspend or remove many officers under certain restrictions prescribed by statute. During the session of the Legislature he has the power to veto any bill passed by the Senate and Assembly. In the event of two-thirds of the members elected to each house agreeing to pass a vetoed bill the same be-

comes a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. After the final adjournment of the Legislature, no bill becomes a law unless approved by the Governor within thirty days, and he has power to disapprove items in any bill appropriating money. The Governor holds his office for the term of two years and receives an annual salary of \$10,000, and the use of a furnished executive residence. He is authorized to appoint a private secretary, clerks and messengers, and to a limited degree the Executive Chamber is an office of record. The privy seal is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — Executive Privy Seal."

Colonial Governors.

Adrian Joris, 1623.
 Cornelius Jacobzen Mey, 1624.
 William Verhulst, 1625.
 Peter Minuit, May 4, 1626.
 Wouter Van Twiller, April, 1633.
 William Kieft, March 28, 1638.
 Petrus Stuyvesant, May 11, 1647.
 Richard Nicolls, September 8, 1664.
 Francis Lovelace, August 17, 1668.
 Cornelis Evertse, Jr., and a council of war, August (N. S.) 12, 1673.
 Anthony Colve, September 19, 1673.
 Edmond Andros, November (N. S.) 10, 1674.
 Anthony Brockholles, Commander-in-Chief, November 16, 1677.
 Sir Edmond Andros, Knt., August 7, 1678.
 Anthony Brockholles, Commander-in-Chief, January (N. S.) 13, 1681.
 Thomas Dongan, August 27, 1683.
 Sir Edmond Andros, August 11, 1688.
 Francis Nicholson, Lieutenant-Governor, October 9, 1688.
 Jacob Leisler, June 3, 1689.
 Henry Sloughter, March 19, 1691.
 Richard Ingoldesby, Commander-in-Chief, July 26, 1691.

Benjamin Fletcher, August 30, 1692.
 Earl of Bellomont, April 13, 1698.
 John Nanfan, Lieutenant-Governor,
 May 17, 1699.
 Earl of Bellomont, July 24, 1700.
 Col. William Smith, Col. Abraham
 De Peyster, Col. Peter Schuyler,*
 March 5, 1701, to May 19, 1701.
 John Nanfan, Lieutenant-Governor,
 May 19, 1701.
 Lord Cornbury, May 3, 1702.
 Lord Lovelace, December 18, 1708.
 Peter Schuyler, President, May 6,
 1700.
 Richard Ingoldesby, Lieutenant-Gov-
 ernor, May 9, 1709.
 Peter Schuyler, President, May 25,
 1709.
 Richard Ingoldesby, Lieutenant-
 Governor, June 1, 1709.
 Gerardus Beekman, President, April
 10, 1710.
 Robert Hunter, June 14, 1710.
 Peter Schuyler, President, July 21,
 1719.
 William Burnet, September 17, 1720.
 John Montgomerie, April 15, 1728.
 Rip Van Dam, President, July 1,
 1731.
 William Cosby, August 1, 1732.
 George Clarke, President, March 10,
 1736.
 George Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor,
 October 30, 1736.
 George Clinton, September 2, 1743.
 Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart., Octo-
 ber 10, 1753.
 James De Lancey, Lieutenant-Gov-
 ernor, October 12, 1755.
 Sir Charles Hardy, Knt., September
 3, 1755.
 James De Lancey, Lieutenant-Gov-
 ernor, June 3, 1757.
 Cadwallader Colden, President, Au-
 gust 4, 1760.

Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-
 Governor, August 8, 1761.
 Robert Monckton, October 26, 1761.
 Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-
 Governor, November 18, 1761.
 Robert Monckton, June 14, 1762.
 Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-
 Governor, June 28, 1763.
 Sir Henry Moore, Bart., November
 13, 1765.
 Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-
 Governor, September 12, 1769.
 Earl of Dunmore, October 19, 1770.
 William Tryon, July 9, 1771.
 Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-
 Governor, April 7, 1774.
 William Tryon, June 28, 1775.
 James Robertson,† March 23, 1780.
 Andrew Elliott,‡ Lieutenant-Gov-
 ernor, April 17, 1783.
 Peter Van Brugh Livingston, May
 23, 1775.

The Provincial Congress, Etc.

Nathaniel Woodhull, President pro
 tem., August 28, 1775.
 Abraham Yates, Jr., President pro
 tem., November 2, 1775.
 Nathaniel Woodhull, December 6,
 1775.
 John Harding, President pro tem.,
 December 16, 1775.
 Abraham Yates, Jr., President pro
 tem., August 10, 1776.
 Abraham Yates, Jr., August 28,
 1776.
 Peter R. Livingston, September 26,
 1776.
 Abraham Ten Broeck, March 6,
 1777.
 Leonard Gansevoort, President pro
 tem., April 18, 1777.
 Pierre Van Cortlandt, President
 Council Safety, May 14, 1777.

State.

NAMES.	Residence.	Elected.
George Clinton.....	Ulster county	July 9, 1777
John Jay.....	New York city.....	April, 1795
George Clinton.....	Ulster county.....	" 1801
Morgan Lewis.....	Dutchess county.....	" 1804
Daniel D. Tompkins	Richmond county.....	" 1807

* The Earl of Bellomont died March 5, 1701. During the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan, and until May 19, 1701, the Government was administered by the Council, at which the oldest Councillor presided during this period.

† Military Governors during the Revolutionary war not recognized by the State of New York.
 ‡ The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of his office. Governor Clinton was declared elected July 9th, and qualified on the above day. On the 13th of February, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should enter on the duties of their respective offices on the 1st of July after their election.

State — (Continued).

NAMES.	Residence.	Elected.
John Taylor*	Albany, Albany county.....	March, 1817
De Witt Clinton.....	New York city.....	1817
Joseph C. Yates†	Schenectady, Schenectady county	November 6, 1822
De Witt Clinton.....	New York city.....	" 8, 1824
Nathaniel Pitcher*	Sandy Hill, Washington county.....	February 11, 1826
Martin Van Buren.....	Kinderhook, Columbia county.....	November 5, 1828
Enos T. Throop ‡	Auburn, Cayuga county.....	March 12, 1829
William L. Marcy.....	Troy, Rensselaer county.....	November 7, 1832
William H. Seward.....	Auburn, Cayuga county.....	" 7, 1838
William C. Bouck.....	Fultonham, Schoharie county.....	" 8, 1842
Silas Wright.....	Canton, St. Lawrence county.....	" 5, 1844
John Young.....	Geneseo, Livingston county.....	" 8, 1846
Hamilton Fish.....	New York city.....	" 7, 1848
Washington Hunt.....	Lockport, Niagara county.....	" 5, 1850
Horatio Seymour.....	Deerfield, Oneida county.....	" 2, 1852
Myron H. Clark.....	Canandaigua, Ontario county.....	" 7, 1854
John A. King.....	Queens county.....	" 4, 1856
Edwin D. Morgan.....	New York city.....	" 2, 1858
Horatio Seymour.....	Deerfield, Oneida county.....	" 4, 1859
Reuben E. Fenton.....	Frewsburg, Chautauqua county.....	" 8, 1864
John T. Hoffman.....	New York city.....	" 8, 1868
John A. Dix.....	New York city.....	" 5, 1872
Samuel J. Tilden.....	New York city.....	" 8, 1874
Lucius Robinson.....	Elmira, Chemung county.....	" 7, 1876
Alonzo B. Cornell.....	New York city.....	" 4, 1879
Grover Cleveland§.....	Buffalo, Erie county.....	" 7, 1882
David B. Hill |.....	Elmira, Chemung county.....	January 6, 1885
Roswell P. Flower.....	New York city.....	November 3, 1891
Levi P. Morton.....	Rhinecliff.....	" 6, 1894
Frank S. Black.....	Troy.....	" 3, 1896

Governor's Staff.

Major-General Charles Whitney Tillinghast, 2d, Adjutant-General.
 Brigadier-General Edward Morris Hoffman, Inspector-General.
 Brigadier-General Benjamin Flagler, Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance.
 Brigadier-General Stillman Foster Kneeland, Judge-Advocate-General.
 Brigadier-General M. O. Terry, Surgeon-General.
 Brigadier-General, vacant, Chief of Engineers.
 Brigadier-General Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery.
 Brigadier-General William Henry Hughes, Quartermaster-General.
 Brigadier-General Warren Mansfield Healey, Paymaster-General.
 Brigadier-General Henry T. Noyes, Commissary of Subsistence.
 Brigadier-General William Maurice Kirby, Inspector of Rifle Practice.
 ¶ Captain Herbert Livingston Satterlee.
 Colonel Albert James Myer, Aide-de-Camp.
 Colonel Harrison Burtis Moore, Jr., Aide-de-Camp.
 Colonel Henry Woodward Sackett, Aide-de-Camp.
 Colonel John Francis Doyle, Jr., Aide-de-Camp.
 Colonel Fred Cleave Ham, Aide-de-Camp.
 ** Colonel Edward Earl Britton, Aide-de-Camp.

Roster of Employees, Executive Chamber.

William M. Griffith, Private Secretary.
 George Curtis Treadwell, Military Secretary.
 Thomas Newcomb, Appointment Clerk.
 John T. Joyce, Pardon and Requisition Clerk.

* Lieutenant-Governor, Acting Governor.
 † The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall, on and after the year 1822, enter on the duties of their respective offices on the 1st of January.
 ‡ Lieutenant-Governor became Governor upon resignation of Martin Van Buren, March 14, 1829. Elected November, 1830, for a full term.
 § Elected President of the United States in 1884, and resigned the office of Governor January 6, 1885.
 | Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor upon resignation of Grover Cleveland, January 6, 1885. Elected November 6, 1885, for a full term, and re-elected November 6, 1888.
 ¶ Naval rank.
 ** Assistant Adjutant-General assigned to duty as Aide-de-Camp.

Benjamin W. Smith, Notarial Clerk and Stenographer.

Myron H. Hill, Executive Stenographer.

Margaret Gould, Executive Stenographer.

William J. O'Connor, Messenger.

William J. Lamborn, Messenger.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Lieutenant-Governor is elected by the people in the same manner and for the same term as the Governor. No person is eligible to the office, except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, who shall have been five years, next preceding his election, a resident of the State. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor, with the consent of the Legislature, shall be out of the State in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he continues Commander-in-Chief of all the military forces of the State. If, during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from

the State, the President of the Senate acts as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability shall cease. The Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate, but has only a casting vote therein. By virtue of that office he is a member of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments, but is prohibited from acting on the trial of an impeachment against the Governor. He is also a Commissioner of the Canal Fund, Land Office and of the New Capitol, a member of the Canal Board, a trustee of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Union College, Cornell University, a Regent of the University, a trustee of the finished portions of the new Capitol, and trustee of several of the other public buildings of the State, and of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments. He has an annual salary of \$5,000, and is prohibited from receiving any other compensation, fee or perquisite for any duty or service he may be required to perform by the Constitution or by law.

Lieutenant-Governors of the State.

NAMES.	Residences.	Elected.
Pierre Van Cortlandt	Croton Landing	1777
Stephen Van Rensselaer	Albany	1795
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer	Albany	1801
John Broome	New York city	1804
John Taylor*	Albany	January 29, 1811
De Witt Clinton†	New York city	April, 1811
John Taylor	Albany	1813
Erastus Root	Delhi	November, 1822
James Tallmadge	Dutchess county	" 1824
Nathaniel Pitcher‡	Sandy Hill	" 1826
Peter R. Livingston	Dutchess county	February 16, 1828
Charles Dayan	Lowville	October 7, 1836
Enos T. Throop§	Auburn	November, 1836
Charles Stebbins	Cazenovia	March 12, 1839
William M. Oliver	Penn Yan	January 5, 1839
Edward P. Livingston	Columbia county	November, 1839
John Tracy	Oxford	" 1839
Luther Bradish	Malone	" 1839
Daniel S. Dickinson	Binghamton	" 1842
Addison Gardiner	Rochester	" 1844
Hamilton Fish|| .....	New York city	" 1847

* Broome having died, Taylor was elected President of the Senate January 29, 1811.

† Elected under a special act.

‡ Clinton having died February 11, 1828, Pitcher became Governor, and Livingston and Dayan were successively elected Presidents of the Senate.

§ Throop having succeeded Van Buren as Governor, Stebbins and Oliver were successively elected Presidents of the Senate.

|| Gardiner having been elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, Fish was elected to fill the vacancy under an act passed in September of that year.

Lieutenant-Governors of the State — (Continued).

NAMES.	Residences.	Elected.
George W. Patterson	Westfield.....	November, 1848
Sanford E. Church	Albion.....	" 1850
Henry J. Raymond	New York city.....	" 1854
Henry R. Selden.....	Rochester.....	" 1856
Robert Campbell.....	Bath.....	" 1858
David R. Floyd Jones.....	Oyster Bay.....	" 1859
Thomas G. Alvord.....	Syracuse.....	" 1864
Stewart L. Woodford.....	Brooklyn.....	" 1866
Allen C. Beach.....	Watertown.....	" 1868
John C. Robinson.....	Binghamton.....	" 1872
William Dorsheimer.....	Buffalo.....	" 1874
George G. Hoskins.....	Bennington.....	" 1879
David B. Hill.....	Elmira.....	" 1888
Dennis McCarthy*.....	Syracuse.....	January 6, 1885
Edward F. Jones†.....	Binghamton.....	November, 1885
William F. Sheehan.....	Buffalo.....	" 1891
Charles T. Saxton.....	Clyde.....	" 1894
Timothy L. Woodruff.....	Brooklyn.....	" 1896

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State is keeper of the State archives, in connection with which he has numerous specific duties. He superintends the publication and distribution of the laws, and issues patents for lands, commissions, pardons and licenses, and notices for elections. In his office are filed applications from companies formed under general laws, except banking institutions and insurance companies. He reports annually to the Legislature the statistics of pauperism and crime received from the several counties, and upon such other subjects as may be required by law or by a resolution of either branch of the Legislature. At the January session of the Legislature, he administers the oath of office to each member of Assembly. The Secretary of State is ex-officio a Regent of the University, a Commissioner of the

Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board and of the Board of State Canvassers, a trustee of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, a trustee of Union College, a member of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments, and the custodian of the great seal of the State. He is elected by the people for a term of two years, and receives an annual salary of \$5,000. Under the provisions of the Constitution of 1804, the term of office of the Secretary of State elected in 1895, will be for three years. The fees of the office go into the treasury. He appoints a deputy (who is clerk of the Land Office), and the necessary clerks. The seal of the office is the arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — Secretary of State."

Secretaries of State.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
John Morin Scott	New York.....	March 13, 1778
Lewis Allaire Scott	New York.....	October 23, 1789
Daniel Hale.....	Albany.....	March 24, 1793
Thomas Tillotson.....	Red Hook.....	August 10, 1801
Elisha Jenkins.....	Hudson.....	March 16, 1806
Thomas Tillotson.....	Red Hook.....	February 16, 1807
Elisha Jenkins.....	Hudson.....	" 1, 1808
Daniel Hale.....	Albany.....	" 2, 1810
Elisha Jenkins.....	Hudson.....	" 1, 1811
Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.....	Claverack.....	" 23, 1813
Peter B. Porter.....	Niagara Falls.....	" 16, 1815
Robert B. Tillotson.....	Red Hook.....	" 12, 1816

* Hill having succeeded Cleveland as Governor, McCarthy was elected President of the Senate January 6, 1885.

† Re-elected November 6, 1888.

Secretaries of State — (Continued).

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Charles D. Cooper	Albany	April 16, 1817
John Van Ness Yates	Albany	" 1818
Azariah C. Flagg	Plattsburg	" 18, 1826
John A. Dix	Cooperstown	" 1, 1833
John C. Spencer	Canandaigua	" 4, 1839
Samuel Young	Ballston	" 7, 1842
Nathaniel S. Benton	Little Falls	" 3, 1845
Elected.		
Christopher Morgan	Auburn	November 2, 1847
Henry S. Randall	Cortland village	" 4, 1851
Elias W. Leavenworth	Syracuse	" 8, 1853
Joel T. Headley	New Windsor	" 7, 1855
Gideon J. Tucker	New York city	" 3, 1857
David R. Floyd Jones	South Oyster Bay	" 8, 1859
Horatio Ballard	Cortland village	" 5, 1861
Chauncey M. Depew	Peekskill	" 3, 1863
Francis C. Barlow	New York city	" 7, 1865
Homer A. Nelson	Poughkeepsie	" 5, 1867
G. Hilton Scribner	Yonkers	" 7, 1871
Diedrich Willers, Jr.	Varick	" 4, 1873
John Bigelow	Highland Falls	" 2, 1875
Allen C. Beach	Watertown	" 6, 1877
Joseph B. Carr	Troy	" 4, 1879
Frederick Cook	Rochester	" 3, 1885
Frank Rice	Canandaigua	" 5, 1899
John Palmer	Albany	" 7, 1898
John Palmer	Albany	" 5, 1896

Roster of Employes in the Office of the Secretary of State.

Andrew Davidson, Deputy Secretary.	William S. Hale, Corporation Clerk.
J. B. H. Mongin, Second Deputy and Chief Clerk.	Horace G. Tennant, Bookkeeper and Session Law Clerk.
Freeborn G. Jewett, Confidential Clerk and Stenographer.	Joseph S. Martin, Typewriter and Stenographer.
Charles V. Hopper, Land Clerk.	Jeannie L. Dexter, Typewriter and Stenographer.
Frank White, Examiner of Corporations.	Frances Louise Walters, Typewriter and Stenographer.
James W. Bentley, Examiner of Corporations.	Mabel Dorn, Typewriter and stenographer.
Charles McKallor, Corporation Bookkeeper.	Elizabeth Barry, Typewriter and Stenographer.
Ida L. Woolworth, Corporation Recording Clerk.	Jacob R. Terwilliger and Isaac La Grange, Messengers.
William H. Ewell, Clerk of Statistics of Crime.	

THE COMPTROLLER.

An Auditor-General was appointed by the Provincial Convention in 1776, who held office until 1782, when the Governor and Senate were authorized to appoint an Auditor. The latter office was abolished in 1797 and that of Comptroller substituted in its place. The Comptroller is auditor of public accounts, excepting those payable from the Free School Fund, and manages the funds of the State; loans its moneys; superintends the collection of its taxes, and the payment of current expenses of the State. He is, ex officio, a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board and Board of State Canvassers, a trustee of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children and of Union College, and of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments. In 1883 the office of Auditor of the Canal Department was abolished and a Bureau of Canal Affairs established in the office of the Comptroller. The main powers and duties previously

exercised by the Auditor are now discharged by the Comptroller. He is elected by the people for a term of two years, receives an annual salary of \$6,000, and is allowed a deputy, an accountant and necessary clerks. Under the provisions of the Constitu-

tion of 1894, the term of office of the Comptroller elected in 1895 will be for three years. The seal of office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York—Comptroller."

Comptrollers of the State.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Samuel Jones	Oyster Bay.....	March 15, 1797
John V. Henry.....	Albany.....	" 12, 1800
Elisba Jenkins.....	Hudson.....	August 10, 1801
Archibald McIntyre	Albany.....	March 26, 1806
John Savage.....	Salem.....	February 12, 1821
William L. Marcy.....	Albany.....	" 12, 1822
Silas Wright, Jr.....	Canton.....	January 27, 1829
Azariah C. Flagg.....	Albany.....	" 11, 1824
Bates Cook.....	Lewiston.....	February 4, 1829
John A. Collier.....	Binghamton.....	January 27, 1841
Azariah C. Flagg.....	Albany.....	February 7, 1842
Elected.		
Millard Fillmore*.....	Buffalo.....	November 2, 1847
Washington Hunt†.....	Lockport.....	February 17, 1849
Philo C. Fuller‡.....	Genesee.....	December 18, 1850
John C. Wright.....	Schenectady.....	November 4, 1851
James M. Cook.....	Ballston.....	" 8, 1853
Lorenzo Burrows.....	Albion.....	" 7, 1855
Sanford E. Church.....	Albion.....	" 3, 1857
Robert Denniston.....	Salisbury Mills.....	" 8, 1859
Lucius Robinson.....	Elmira.....	" 5, 1861
Thomas Hillhouse.....	Geneva.....	" 7, 1865
William F. Allen.....	Oswego.....	" 5, 1867
Asher P. Nichols§.....	Buffalo.....	June 14, 1870
Nelson K. Hopkins.....	Buffalo.....	November 7, 1871
Lucius Robinson.....	Elmira.....	" 2, 1875
Frederic P. Olcott.....	New York city.....	January 1, 1877
James W. Wadsworth.....	Genesee.....	November 4, 1879
Ira Davenport.....	Bath.....	" 8, 1881
Alfred C. Chapin.....	Brooklyn.....	" 6, 1883
Edward Wemple**.....	Fultonville.....	" 8, 1887
Frank Campbell.....	Bath.....	" 3, 1891
James A. Roberts.....	Buffalo.....	" 7, 1893
James A. Roberts.....	Buffalo.....	" 5, 1895

Roster of Employes of the Comptroller's Office.

William J. Morgan, Deputy Comptroller.	Charles R. Webber, Stenographer.
Willis E. Merriman, Warrant Clerk and Second Deputy Comptroller.	John J. Merrill, Corporation Tax Clerk.
George C. Lewis, Confidential Clerk.	Frank C. Vinton, Assistant Corporation Tax Clerk.
William G. Shaigle, Accountant.	Clark A. Blodgett, Assistant Corporation Tax Clerk.
Peter J. Masterson, Special Accountant.	James S. McPherson, Corporation Tax Clerk.
James A. Wendell, Entry Clerk.	John F. Kelly, Corporation Tax Clerk.
William B. Wemple, Voucher Clerk.	Chas. I. Wilbur, Tax Commissioner, New York city.
Edwin D. Thompson, Stationery and Document Clerk.	John R. Hazel, Tax Commissioner, Buffalo.
Byron M. Childs, Assistant Warrant Clerk.	
Andrew D. Devine, Stenographer.	

* Resigned upon being elected Vice-President.

† Appointed by Legislature; elected November 5, 1849.

‡ Appointed vice Hunt, elected Governor.

§ Appointed vice Allen, and elected in November following.

|| Appointed vice Robinson, resigned; elected November 6, 1877.

** Re-elected November 5, 1899.

Edward H. Pindar, Inheritance Tax Clerk.

George E. Dutcher, Assistant Inheritance Tax Clerk.

George R. Kehoe, Chief Tax Clerk.

Wm. A. Bird, Assistant Chief Tax Clerk.

Marcus B. Williams, Tax Deed Clerk.

George W. Bliss, Tax Department Bookkeeper.

James G. Grindlay, Tax Clerk.

Miles G. Graham, Tax Clerk.

Frank H. Brandow, Tax Clerk.

S. L. Kahn, Tax Clerk.

B. Frank Raze, Tax Clerk.

Henry True, Tax Clerk.

Charles E. Minard, Tax Clerk.

Norman K. Martin, Tax Clerk.

Frederick G. Schneider, Bookkeeper, Tax Department.

Albert F. Krause, Draughtsman, Tax Department.

Harry L. Austin, Bookkeeper.

Harry W. Brown, Bookkeeper.

Bureau of Canal Affairs.

George H. Birchall, Bookkeeper and Chief Clerk.

Thomas W. Cantwell, Clerk.

George M. Spawn, Clerk.

Bureau of Charitable Institutions.

Charles O. Shepard, Confidential Clerk.

Edward H. Underhill, Estimate Clerk.

Charles I. Van Liew, Assistant Estimate Clerk.

James S. Forsyth, Voucher Clerk.

James G. Hurty, Bookkeeper.

Mary K. Cox, Index Clerk.

Andrew J. Nugent, Expert Bookkeeper.

Worthington S. Failey, Messenger.

Joseph H. Allen, Messenger.

W. W. Bennett, Messenger.

Patrick H. White, Night Watchman.

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer is custodian of all moneys paid into the State treasury; and moneys owing by the State are paid by him upon proper warrants. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office, a Commissioner of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board, a member of the State Board of Canvassers, a trustee of Union College and a member of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments. No transfer of securities held by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department or by the Superintendent of the Banking Department is valid unless countersigned by the Treasurer. He is also vested by law with certain special powers in regard to the sale and conversion of securities held by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department in trust for insolvent insurance companies. Under the provisions of the Constitution the Treas-

urer may be suspended from office by the Governor during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear to him that the Treasurer has, in any particular, violated his duty. The Governor is authorized to appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office during a suspension of the Treasurer. He is elected by the people for a term of two years, receives an annual salary of \$5,000, and is allowed a deputy, bookkeeper and necessary clerks. Under the provisions of the Constitution of 1894, the term of office of the Treasurer elected in 1895 will be for three years. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York—Treasurer."

Treasurers of the State.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Peter B. Livingston.....	New York city.....	September 17, 1776
Gerardus Bancker.....	New York city.....	April 1, 1778
Robert McClallen.....	Albany.....	March 16, 1798
Abraham G. Lansing.....	Albany.....	February 8, 1808
David Thomas.....	Salem.....	" 5, 1808
Abraham G. Lansing.....	Albany.....	" 8, 1810
David Thomas.....	Salem.....	" 18, 1812
Charles Z. Platt.....	Albany.....	" 10, 1813
Gerret L. Dox.....	Albany.....	" 12, 1817
Benjamin Knower.....	Albany.....	January 29, 1821
Abraham Keyser, Jr.....	Schoharie.....	November 25, 1824
Gamaliel H. Barstow.....	Nichols.....	February 16, 1825
Abraham Keyser.....	Schoharie.....	" 14, 1826
Gamaliel H. Barstow.....	Nichols.....	" 5, 1828
Jacob Haight.....	Catskill.....	" 4, 1839
Thomas Farrington.....	Owego.....	" 7, 1842
Benjamin Enos.....	De Ruyter.....	" 8, 1845
Thomas Farrington.....	Owego.....	" 2, 1846
Elected.		
Alvah Hunt.....	Greene.....	November 2, 1847
James M. Cook.....	Ballston Spa.....	" 4, 1851
Benjamin Welch, Jr.....	Buffalo.....	" 20, 1858
Elbridge G. Spaulding.....	Buffalo.....	" 8, 1858
Stephen Clark.....	Albany.....	" 7, 1855
Isaac V. Vanderpool.....	Buffalo.....	" 3, 1857
Phillip Dorschelmer.....	Buffalo.....	" 8, 1859
William B. Lewis.....	Brooklyn.....	" 6, 1861
George W. Schuyler.....	Ithaca.....	" 2, 1863
Joseph Howland.....	Matteawan.....	" 7, 1865
Wheeler H. Bristol.....	Owego.....	" 5, 1867
Thomas Raines†.....	Rochester.....	" 7, 1871
Charles N. Ross.....	Auburn.....	" 2, 1875
James Mackin.....	Fishkill-on-the-Hudson.....	" 6, 1877
Nathan D. Wendell.....	Albany.....	" 6, 1879
Robert A. Maxwell.....	Batavia.....	" 8, 1881
Lawrence J. Fitzgerald.....	Cortland Village.....	" 8, 1885
Elliot Danforth.....	Bainbridge.....	" 5, 1889
Addison B. Colvin.....	Glens Falls.....	" 7, 1893
Addison B. Colvin.....	Glens Falls.....	" 5, 1895

Roster of the Employees in the Office of State Treasurer.

J. Ledlie Hees, Deputy Treasurer.
 Richard G. Milks, Accountant and Transfer Officer.
 Delcour S. Potter, Capitol Paymaster.
 Charles W. Anderson, Chief Clerk.
 William H. Monty, Cashier.
 Isaac Blauvelt, Check Clerk.

James L. McArthur, Corporation Clerk.
 Mitchell McFarland, Warrant Clerk.
 J. S. Hosmer, Acting Clerk.
 Ada R. Sands, Stenographer.
 Joe F. White, Messenger.
 A. P. Sullivan, Watchman.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In addition to the duties with which he is charged as the law officer of the State, the Attorney-General is a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board, the Board of State Canvassers, the State Board of Equalization of Assessments, and the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, an ex-officio member of the State Board

of Health and Board of Trustees of Union College. The Attorney-General in person or by deputy attends each session of the Board of Claims on behalf of the State, and prepares all cases on the part of the State for hearing, argues the same when prepared, and causes testimony to be taken when necessary to secure the interests of the State. He prepares forms, files inter-

* Election contested; succeeded Cook on above date.
 † Re-elected in 1873. Abraham Lansing, of Albany, was appointed Acting State Treasurer June 1, 1874, Raines having been suspended on account of illness. Lansing served until September 15, 1874.

rogatories, and superintends the taking of testimony in the manner prescribed by the Board of Claims, and generally renders such service as may be necessary to further the interests of the State in all cases before that Board, and in the Court of Appeals on appeal from awards made by the Board of Claims. He is elected by the people for a term of two years, re-

ceives an annual salary of \$5,000, and is allowed a first, second and third deputy and necessary clerks. Under the provisions of the Constitution of 1894, the term of office of the Attorney-General elected in 1895 will be for three years. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — Attorney-General."

Attorneys-General of the State.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Egbert Benson	Jamaica	May 8, 1777
Richard Varick	New York city	" 14, 1788
Aaron Burr	New York city	September 29, 1793
Morgan Lewis	Rhinebeck	November 8, 1791
Nathaniel Lawrence	Hempstead	December 24, 1798
Josiah Ogden Hoffman	New York city	November 13, 1795
Ambrose Spencer	Hudson	February 3, 1802
John Woodworth	Albany	" 8, 1804
Matthias B. Hildreth	Johnstown	March 18, 1806
Abraham Van Vechten	Albany	February 3, 1810
Matthias B. Hildreth	Johnstown	" 1, 1811
Thomas Addis Emmett	New York city	August 12, 1819
Abraham Van Vechten	Albany	February 18, 1813
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook	" 17, 1815
Thomas J. Oakley	Poughkeepsie	July 8, 1819
Samuel A. Talcott	Utica	February 12, 1821
Greene C. Bronson	Utica	" 27, 1829
Samuel Beardsley	Utica	January 12, 1826
Willis Hall	New York city	February 4, 1829
George P. Barker	Buffalo	" 7, 1842
John Van Buren	Albany	" 3, 1845
		Elected.
Ambrose L. Jordan	Hudson	November 2, 1847
Levi S. Chatfield	Laurens	" 6, 1849
Gardner Stow	Troy	December 8, 1853
Ogden Hoffman	New York city	November 8, 1853
Stephen B. Cushing	Ithaca	" 7, 1855
Lyman Tremain	Albany	" 3, 1857
Charles G. Myers	Ogdensburg	" 8, 1859
Daniel S. Dickinson	Binghamton	" 5, 1861
John Cochrane	New York city	" 3, 1863
John H. Martindale	Rochester	" 7, 1865
Marshall B. Champlain	Cuba	" 5, 1867
Francis C. Barlow	New York city	" 7, 1871
Daniel Pratt	Syracuse	" 4, 1873
Charles S. Fairchild	Albany	" 2, 1875
Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr.	Kingston	" 6, 1877
Hamilton Ward	Belmont	" 4, 1879
Leslie W. Russell	Canton	" 8, 1881
Denis O'Brien	Watertown	" 6, 1883
Charles F. Tabor*	Buffalo	" 8, 1887
Simon W. Rosendale	Albany	" 3, 1891
Theodore E. Hancock	Syracuse	" 7, 1893
Theodore E. Hancock	Syracuse	" 5, 1895

Roster of the Employes in the Office of Attorney-General.

G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Deputy Attorney-General.	Clarence W. Francis, Assistant Attorney-General, New York city.
J. C. Davies, Deputy Attorney-General.	George C. Baker, Land Clerk.
Frank M. Parsons, Deputy Attorney-General.	H. Louis Jacobson, Confidential Clerk.
W. E. Kisselburg, Deputy Attorney-General.	M. H. Quirk, Financial Clerk.
James A. McCormick, Deputy Attorney-General.	William M. Thomas, Stenographer.
	W. H. Van Benschoten, Chief Clerk.

* Re-elected November 5, 1890.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

The office of Surveyor-General existed under the Government of the Province of New Netherland, and was continued throughout the colonial period and renewed under the State government in 1781. The Constitution of 1846 abolished the office of Surveyor-General and created that of State Engineer and Surveyor, to which no person is eligible who is not a practical engineer. He possesses all the powers with which the Surveyor-General was formerly charged, except that of Commissioner of the Canal Fund, and in addition, he has general duties relative to the public lands and canals not required of the former officer. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office, a member of the Canal Board, the Board of State Canvassers, the Board of Quarantine Commissioners, the Commissioners of the New Capitol, the Greater New York Commission and the State Board of Equalization of Assessments. The Canal Engineering Department is under his

supervision, he appoints three Division Engineers and three Resident engineers and all subordinate engineers. In 1886 the Legislature directed that the records and property of the State Survey be deposited in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor. Prior to 1883, the railroads operated in the State were required to report the condition of their affairs to the State Engineer and Surveyor, but in that year the supervision of these corporations was transferred to the Board of Railroad Commissioners. The State Engineer and Surveyor is elected by the people for a term of two years, receives an annual salary of \$5,000, and is allowed a deputy and necessary clerks. Under the provisions of the Constitution of 1894, the term of office of the State Engineer and Surveyor elected in 1895 will be for three years. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State, surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York—State Engineer and Surveyor."

Surveyors-General.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Philip Schuyler	Albany	March 30, 1781
Simeon De Witt	Albany	May 13, 1784
Simeon De Witt	Albany	February 8, 1828
William Campbell	Cherry Valley	January 20, 1835
Orville L. Holley	Albany	February 5, 1888
Nathaniel Jones	Newburg	" 7, 1842
Hugh Halsey	Bridgehampton	" 3, 1845

State Engineers and Surveyors.

NAMES.	Residence.	Elected.
Charles B. Stuart	Geneva	November 2, 1847
Hezekiah C. Seymour	Nyack	" 6, 1849
William J. McAlpine*	Albany	" 4, 1851
Henry Ramsay†	Schenectady	December 10, 1853
John T. Clark	Utica	November 8, 1853
Silas Seymour	Piermont	" 7, 1855
Van Rensselaer Richmond	Lyons	" 3, 1857
William B. Taylor	Utica	" 5, 1861
J. Platt Goodsell	Utica	" 7, 1865
Van Rensselaer Richmond	Lyons	" 5, 1867
William B. Taylor	Utica	" 7, 1871
Sylvanus H. Sweet	Albany	" 4, 1873
John D. Van Buren, Jr.	New York city	" 2, 1875
Horatio Seymour, Jr.	Utica	" 6, 1877
Silas Seymour	Saratoga Springs	" 8, 1881
Einathan Sweet	Albany	" 6, 1883
John Bogart†	New York city	" 8, 1887
Martin Schenck	Greenbush	" 3, 1891
Campbell W. Adams	Utica	" 7, 1893
Campbell W. Adams	Utica	" 5, 1895

* Resigned August 1, 1853. † Appointed. ‡ Re-elected November 5, 1889.

Roster of Employees in the Office of the State Engineer and Surveyor.

Herschel Roberts, Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor.
John Batchelor, Chief Clerk.
Henry C. Parsons, Assistant Engineer, Land Department.

Charles H. Whitbeck, Canal Clerk.
Thomas Rattoone, Clerk.
T. C. Sweet, Stenographer and Typewriter.

Division and Resident Engineers.

DeWitt C. Smith, Division Engineer, Eastern Division.
Albert J. Himes, Resident Engineer, Eastern Division.
W. H. H. Gere, Division Engineer, Middle Division.

George A. Morris, Resident Engineer, Middle Division.
John L. Little, Division Engineer, Western Division.
Alfred T. Jones, Resident Engineer, Western Division.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated May 1, 1784; reorganized April 18, 1787; laws revised and consolidated June 15, 1899; scope and powers enlarged by University law April 27, 1899; became a constitutional body January 1, 1896.

Object.—The object of the University as defined by law is to encourage and promote education in advance of the common elementary branches. Its field includes not only the work of academies, colleges, universities, professional and technical schools, but also educational work connected with libraries, museums, university extension courses and similar agencies.

The University is a supervisory and administrative, not a teaching institution. It is a State department and at the same time a federation of 627 teaching institutions of higher and secondary education.

Government.—The University is governed and all its corporate powers exercised by nineteen elective Regents and by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction, who are ex-officio Regents. Regents are elected in the same manner as United States Senators. They are unsalaried and are the only public officers in New York chosen for life.

The elective officers are a Chancellor and a Vice-Chancellor, who serve without salary, and a Secretary.

The executive and financial officer of the University is the Secretary, who is under official bonds for \$10,000, and is responsible for the proper administration and discipline of the various offices and departments, and for the safe-keeping and proper use of the University seal and of the books, records and other property in charge of the Regents.

Powers and duties.—Besides many other important powers and duties the Regents have power to incorporate, and to alter or revoke the charters of universities, colleges, academies, libraries, museums, or other educational institutions; to distribute to them funds granted by the State for their use; to inspect their workings and require annual reports under oath of their presiding officers; to establish examinations as to attainments in learning and confer on successful candidates suitable certificates, diplomas and degrees.

They apportion annually an academic fund of \$106,000, part for buying books and apparatus for academies and high schools, raising an equal amount for the same purpose, and the remainder on the basis of attendance and on the results of instruction as shown in the satisfactory completion of prescribed courses for which the Regents' examinations afford the official test. Each school of academic grade also receives \$100 yearly. They also expend \$25,000 for the benefit of free public libraries, apportioning not to exceed \$200 yearly to communities raising equal amounts, and lending small libraries for periods of six months where such assistance is needed to supplement local free libraries or to stimulate interest in establishing them.

The law allows no option among incorporated institutions as to their membership in the University, but says: "The institutions of the Univer-

sity shall include all institutions of higher education which are now or may hereafter be incorporated in this State, and such other libraries, museums, or other institutions for higher education as may, in conformity with the ordinances of the Regents, after official inspection, be admitted to or incorporated by the University.

Regents' meetings.—The regular meetings of the Regents are on the third Thursdays of October, December and March, and during Convocation week in June. The executive committee, consisting of the chancellor, vice-chancellor and chairman of the six standing committees, meets the third Thursday of each month, except July, August and September. During the year special meetings are held whenever business requires.

Convocation.—The University Convocation of the Regents and the

officers of institutions in the University, for consideration of subjects of mutual interest, has been held annually since 1863 in the Senate chamber in Albany, and meets on the last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in June.

Its reputation as the most important higher educational meeting of the country has in the past few years drawn to it many eminent educators not residents of New York, who are most cordially welcomed and share fully in all discussions. It elects each year a council of five to represent it in intervals between meetings. Its proceedings issued annually are of great value in all educational libraries.

The manifold activities of the University are partly indicated by the summaries of the five administrative departments into which its work is divided.

Departments.

1. Administrative.—Including incorporation, supervision, inspection, reports, legislation, finances and all other work not assigned to another department.

The duplicate division is a State clearing house to which any institution in the University may send books or apparatus which it no longer requires, and select from it in return an equipment suited to its locality and needs. The institutions pay transportation both ways and the State does the work in order to place the books and apparatus where they will be most useful.

2. Examination.—Including preliminary, law student, medical student, academic, higher, law, medical, dental, veterinary, library, extension and any other examinations conducted by the Regents, and also credentials or degrees conferred on examination.

3. Extension.—Including summer, vacation, evening, and correspondence schools and other forms of extension teaching, lecture courses, study clubs, reading circles and other agencies for the promotion and wider extension of opportunities and facilities for educa-

tion to those unable to attend the usual teaching institutions. The most important part of the movement is provision of the best reading for all citizens through the public libraries division and by means of traveling, extension, home, and capitol libraries and annotated lists.

4. State Library.—Including general, law, medical and education libraries, library school, reading courses, annotated lists and other bibliographic publications, lending books to students, and all other library interests intrusted to the Regents.

5. State Museum.—Including all scientific specimens and collections, works of art, objects of historic interest and similar property appropriate to a general museum, if owned by the State and not placed in other custody by a scientific law, also the research department carried on by the State Geologist and Paleontologist, Botanist and Entomologist, with all other scientific interests of the University.

Fuller information regarding the University or any of its departments is given in special hand-books to be had on application at the Regents' office.

Officers of the Board.

Anson Judd Upson, Chancellor.
William Crowell Doane, Vice-Chancellor.
The Governor, ex-officio.

The Lieutenant-Governor, ex-officio.
The Secretary of State, ex officio.
The Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio.

Regents.

NAMES.	Date of appointment.	Residence.
Martin I. Townsend.....	1878, April 24	Troy.
Anson J. Upson.....	1874, February 11	Glens Falls.
Chauncey M. Depew.....	1877, January 81	New York city.
Charles E. Fitch.....	1877, January 81	Rochester.
Orris H. Warren.....	187, April 11	Syracuse.
Whitelaw Reid.....	1878, January 17	New York city.
William H. Watson.....	1881, February 2	Utica.
Henry E. Turner.....	1881, February 2	Lowville.
St. Clair McKelway.....	1888, January 10	Brooklyn.
Hamilton Harris.....	1885, March 18	Albany.
Daniel Beach.....	1885, March 18	Watkins.
Carroll E. Smith.....	1888, January 24	Syracuse.
Pliny T. Sexton.....	1890, April 15	Palmyra.
T. Guilford Smith.....	1890, April 15	Buffalo.
William Crosswell Doane.....	1892, February 10	Albany.
Lewis A. Stimson.....	1893, April 10	New York.
Sylvester Malone.....	1894, March 29	Brooklyn.
Albert Vander Veer.....	1895, February 13	Albany.
Chester S. Lord.....	1897, January 20	Brooklyn.

Elected by Regents.

1888. MELVIL DEWEY, *Secretary*, Albany.

Regents Standing Committees for 1896.

Executive Committee—The Chancellor, Chairman, the Vice-Chancellor and the Chairman of the Six Standing Committees.

University Institutions Committee—The Vice-Chancellor, Chairman, the Secretary of State, Regents Townsend, Watson, Turner, Harris, Stimson, Malone, Vander Veer.

Examinations Committee—Regent Watson, Chairman, the Vice-Chancellor, the Secretary of State, Regents Townsend, Turner, Harris, Stimson, Malone, Vander Veer.

State Library Committee—Regent McKelway, Chairman, the Chancellor,

the Governor, Regents Depew, Fitch, Reid, Sexton.

Extension Committee—Regent Fitch, Chairman, the Chancellor, the Governor, Regents Depew, Reid, McKelway, Sexton.

State Museum Committee—Regent Smith, Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Regents Warren, Beach, C. E. Smith, T. G. Smith.

Finance Committee—Regent Beach, Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Regent Warren, C. E. Smith, T. G. Smith.

Advisory Councils Representing University Institutions.

Convocation Council, 1897,

With year when term expires.

1901. Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Cornell University.

1900. Bro. Justin, Manhattan College.

1899. Prin. Albert Leonard, Binghamton High School.

1898. Prin. W. D. Graves, Delhi Academy.

Superintendent Leigh R. Hunt, Corning.

College Council, 1897,

With year when term expires.

1897. Chancellor James R. Day, S. T. D., Syracuse University.

1897. President Andrew Van Vranken Raymond, D. D., Union University.

1896. Prof. F. H. Stoddard, M. A.,

University of the City of New York.

1898. Prof. G. M. Forbes, M. A., University of Rochester.

1901. President J. G. Schurman, LL. D., Cornell University.

Principals Council, 1897.

Prin. D. C. Farr, Glens Falls Academy.	Prin. Mary E. Catton, Perry Union School.
Prin. T. O. Baker, Youkers High School.	Prin. J. P. Kiernan, Nazareth Academy, Rochester.
Prin. F. A. Vogt, Buffalo High School.	

Library Council, 1896.

G. W. Harris, Cornell University Library.	A. L. Peck, Gloversville Public Library.
Robbins Little, Astor Library, New York.	E. W. Mundy, Central Library, Syracuse.
W. T. Peoples, New York Mercantile Library.	

State Boards of Medical Examiners

With year when term expires.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

1896. William C. Wey, M. D., 359 Main street, Elmira, President, Physiology and Hygiene.	D., 302 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, Surgery.
1897. Maurice J. Lewi, M. D., 78 West Eighty-second street, New York, Secretary, Chemistry and Materia Medica.	1897. William Warren Potter, M. D., 284 Franklin street, Buffalo, Obstetrics.
1897. William S. Ely, M. D., 78 South Fitzhugh street, Rochester, Anatomy.	1898. J. P. Creveling, M. D., 22 South street, Auburn, Pathology and Diagnosis.
1896. George Ryerson Fowler, M.	1898. Eugene Beach, M. D., Gloversville, Therapeutics, Practice and Materia Medica.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

1897. Asa S. Couch, M. D., Fredonia, President, Pathology and Diagnosis.	41 East Twenty-ninth street, New York, Chemistry.
1897. J. Willis Candee, M. D., 402 Warren street, Syracuse, Secretary, Anatomy.	1897. John M. Lee, M. D., 89 Plymouth avenue, Rochester, Obstetrics.
1898. A. R. Wright, M. D., 166 Franklin street, Buffalo, Physiology and Hygiene.	1898. Edwin H. Wolcott, M. D., 57 South Union street, Rochester, Surgery.
1896. John McE. Wetmore, M. D.,	1896. William M. Butler, M. D., 507 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, Therapeutics, Practice and Materia Medica.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

1897. Lee H. Smith, M. D., 663 Main street, Buffalo, President, Therapeutics, Practice and Materia Medica.	Charlton street, New York, Pathology and Diagnosis.
1899. A. R. Tiel, M. D., Matteawan, Secretary, Physiology and Hygiene.	1898. Eli Denny, M. D., Oneonta, Chemistry.
1897. Orlando Webb Sutton, M. D., Bath, Anatomy.	1898. D. E. Ensign, M. D., McGrawville, Surgery.
1899. John P. Nolan, M. D., 41	1897. Melvin H. Nichols, M. D., Worcester, Surgery.

State Board of Dental Examiners.

With year when term expires.

1898. A. P. Southwick, M. D. S., President, Anatomy.	1897. William Carr, M. D., D. D. S., Oral Surgery and Pathology.
1899. Frank French, M. D. S., 62 State street, Rochester, Secretary, Histology.	1899. William Jarvie, M. D. S., Therapeutics.

1899. W. H. Colgrove, D. D. S., Prosthetic Dentistry.	1898. A. N. Holmes, D. D. S., Operative Dentistry.
1899. S. B. Palmer, M. D. S., Chemistry and Metallurgy.	1897. A. M. Wright, M. D. S., Physiology and Hygiene.

State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners.

With year when term expires.

1900. James Law, F. R. C. V. S., President, Pathology, Diagnosis and Practice.	1900 R. S. Huidekoper, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery.
1900. William Henry Kelly, D. V. S., 195 Western avenue, Albany, Secre- tary, Obstetrics.	1900. Claude D. Morris, D. V. S., Physiology and Hygiene.
	1900. Nelson P. Hinkley, D. V. S., Chemistry and Therapeutics.

Administrative and Extension Departments.

STAFF.

Melvil Dewey, M. A. (Amherst), Secretary.	Sarah Elizabeth Steward, B. S. (Wellesley), Assistant.
May Seymour, B. A. (Smith), Secre- tary's Assistant.	Frank T. Boland, Stenographer.
Henry I. Knickerbocker, Head Clerk.	Harriett B. Kennedy, Bookkeeper.
Linda D. Puffer, B. S. (Wellesley), Printing Clerk.	Alice C. McCormack, Report Clerk.
	Elizabeth G. Fealey, Charter Clerk. Also nine clerks and one page.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISION.

W. R. Eastman, M. A. (Yale), B. L. S. (N. Y.) Inspector.	Grace L. Betteridge, Assistant.
Myrtila Avery, B. A. (Wellesley), Director's Assistant.	Mary Ellis, Cataloguer.
Martha T. Wheeler, Cataloguer.	Also eight sub-cataloguers and clerks and one page.

INSPECTION DIVISION.

Charles F. Wheelock, B. S. (Cornell), Chief Inspector.	Richard Jones, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), Literature Inspector.
Myron T. Scudder, M. A. (Rutgers), Inspector.	Charles Davidson, Ph. D. (Yale), English Inspector.
Charles N. Cobb, M. A. (Syracuse), Inspector.	James H. Gibson, Inspector of Ap- paratus.
Arthur G. Clement, B. A. (Roch- ester), Inspector.	

EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT STAFF.

James Russell Parsons, Jr., M. A. (Trinity), Director.	Ella L. Richardson, Examiner in Drawing.
Roland S. Keyser, M. A., Ph. D. (Syracuse), Director's Assistant.	Frederic P. Kidder, Examiner.
Herbert J. Hamilton, Director's Clerk.	Alice M. Clark, Examiner.
Mary Salome Cutler, B. L. S. (N. Y.), Examiner in Library Science.	Sara L. Gardiner, Examiner.
Joseph W. Ellis, M. A. (Wesleyan), Examiner in Science.	Adele B. Alexander, Record Clerk.
I. O. Crissy, Examiner.	Mrs. Ida G. McMillan, Credential Clerk.
Annie T. Keyser, Examiner in Greek.	Katharine L. McDonough, Medical Record Clerk.
	Frederic M. Baker, Printing Clerk.
	Isabel Lamont, Sub-record Clerk.
	Minnie L. Vanderzee, Stenographer. Also eighteen clerks and two pages.

State Library.

The State Library was established by the Legislature in 1818, with the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chancellor and Chief Justice as trustees. The Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Comptroller were afterward added. In 1844 the Regents of the University were made, ex officio, sole trustees. The library was kept in the old Capitol till 1854, when a new building was erected for it. In 1883 this building was removed to make way for the eastern approaches of the New Capitol, and the library was temporarily located on its second floor under the Assembly Chamber. In 1889 it was made an integral part of the University and was moved to its permanent home, the third, fourth and fifth floors of the western front. The only public entrance is on the third floor, into the central and largest of the eleven reading-rooms which extend from State street to Washington avenue. The fourth and fifth floors are used for storage of books, for the public libraries and duplicate for administrative purposes, and for special reading-rooms, to which students making special investigations may obtain access. The library contained January 1, 1897, 229,665 volumes, 56,429 in the law, 143,904 in the general library, and 29,332 in the traveling libraries, besides about 100,000 duplicates. It is open daily, except Sundays, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., but on legal holidays and Saturdays it closes at 6 p. m., as the engineers are not on duty to supply elevator power.

Public libraries division.—This is devoted solely to promoting general

library interests of the State, which through it apportions and expends \$25,000 a year for the benefit of free public libraries. Its object is to stimulate the formation of local libraries and on request to give needed advice and supervision in organizing or in improving the methods of existing institutions; to provide annotated lists of the best books on all subjects, and in all practicable ways to assist communities willing to do their part in providing the best reading for their citizens.

Traveling libraries.—These are in charge of the public libraries divisions and are lent six months at a time to local libraries needing such supplements or to communities not yet having organized permanent libraries. To cover transportation both ways, cases, a supply of catalogues, a charging outfit, and needed blanks for records and reports, a fee of from two to five dollars is charged.

Library school.—The law authorizes the State Library to give instruction and assistance in organizing and administering libraries. Students receive from the State Library staff, in return for services rendered to the library during their two years course, careful training in library economy, bibliography, cataloguing, classification and other duties of professional librarianship. Its graduates have already filled 240 library positions in New York and 276 in 24 other States. There is a complete system of library examinations, with pass-cards, certificates and diplomas.

STATE LIBRARY STAFF.

Melvil Dewey, M. A. (Amherst),
Director.

S. B. Griswold, Law Librarian.

George R. Howell, M. A. (Yale),
Archivist.

Walter S. Biscoe, M. A. (Amherst),
Senior Librarian.

Dunkin V. R. Johnston, M. A.
(Hobart), Reference Librarian.

Mary Salome Cutler, B. L. S. (N.
Y.), Vice-Director Library School.

Florence Woodworth, Director's As-
sistant.

Harry E. Griswold, Sub-Librarian
(Law).

May Seymour, B. A. (Smith), Sub-
Librarian (Education).

Edward Dana Durand, B. A. (Ober-
lin), Sub-Librarian (Legislation).

Ada Alice Jones, Head Cataloguer.
Ada Bunnell, B. L. S. (N. Y.), Classi-
fier.

Mary E. Hawley, Cataloguer.

Judson T. Jennings, Shelf-Curator.

Charlotte S. Fearey, Cataloguer.

Mary L. Sutliff, Shelf-Lister.

Jennie L. Christian, Assistant.

Herbert W. Denio, Assistant.

Charles A. Flagg, Assistant.

Isabel Elijahhard, Assistant.

Dora Schlesinger, Accession Clerk.

Minnie E. Budd, Curator of Cata-
logue.

Harriett A. Chapman, Stenographer.

Also fourteen sub-cataloguers and
clerks, and six binders.

State Museum.

Established 1848.

In 1889, the State Museum was made an integral part of the University, and the fifth floor of the New Capitol was formally assigned for its use. Till the new quarters are completed, a large part of the museum remains on the four floors of Geological Hall on State street. Here are the collections in mineralogy, geology, zoology, ethnology, with a portion of that in paleontology.

The office of the director is in the Geological Hall; that of the Geologist and Paleontologist in the State Hall, where is also the principal part of the collections in paleontology; that of the Botanist and Entomologist, together

with the collections pertaining to these departments, in the Capitol.

All scientific specimens and collections, works of art, objects of historic interest and similar property appropriate to a general museum, if owned by the State and not placed in other custody by a specific law, shall constitute the State Museum, and one of its officers shall annually inspect all such property not kept in the State Museum rooms, and the annual report of the Museum to the Legislature shall include summaries of such property, with its location, and any needed recommendations as to its safety or usefulness.

Museum Staff.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.

Frederick J. H. Merrill, Ph. D. (Columbia), Director.

J. N. Nevius, Assistant.
Joseph Morje, Page.

RESEARCH DIVISION.

Department of Geology and Paleontology.

James Hall, M. A. (Rensselaer Polytechnic), LL. D. (Harvard), State Geologist and Paleontologist.

John M. Clark, M. A. (Amherst), Assistant State Geologist and Paleontologist.

George B. Simpson, Draughtsman.
Philip Ast, Lithographer.
Jacob Van Deloo, Confidential Clerk.
Martin Sheehy, General Assistant.

Department of Botany.

Charles H. Peck, M. A. (Union), State Botanist.

Department of Entomology.

J. A. Lintner, Ph. D., State Entomologist.

Ephraim Porter Felt, B. S. (Boston), Sc. D. (Cornell), Assistant.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The supervision of the public schools is vested in the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is elected by joint ballot of the Senate and Assembly for the term of three years. He has general superintendence of the public schools; visits them; inquires into their management; advises and directs in regard to their course of instruction and discipline; holds examinations for licensing teachers; apportions and distributes the public moneys appropriated by the State for the support of schools; examines the supplementary apportionments made to all the dis-

tricts by the School Commissioners, and sees to it that to each district is set apart its proportionate share, and that the same is expended by the trustees, and paid by the Supervisors of the towns according to law. He gives advice and direction to school officers, teachers and inhabitants, upon all questions arising under the school laws, and establishes rules and regulations concerning appeals. He hears and decides all appeals, involving school controversies, that are brought before him, and his decision is final. He is charged with the general control

and management of Teachers' Institutes, in the various counties of the State; is authorized to employ instructors for the institutes, and to pay them, and to certify the accounts for expenses incurred by the School Commissioners in conducting the same, and is required by law to visit the Institutes, and to advise and direct concerning their proper management. He establishes rules and regulations concerning district school libraries, and makes appointments of State pupils to the institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and blind, and visits and inquires into the condition and management of these institutions. He apportions among the counties the number of pupils in the State Normal School to which each is entitled. He has charge of all the Indian schools in the State; employs local agents to superintend them, and visits them, and directs concerning the erection and repairs of their schoolhouses, and determines the branches of instruction to be pursued in the schools. He is also charged with the enforcement of

the Compulsory Education Law. He is ex-officio, a Regent of the University, Chairman of the Committee on Teachers' Classes in the Academies, ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, of Syracuse University, of the Idiot Asylum, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Normal School at Albany, and he has general supervision of all of the Normal Schools of the State. He receives and compiles the abstracts of the reports from all the school districts in the State, setting forth their condition and proceedings and the account of receipts and expenditures for each year, and makes annual reports to the Legislature of the condition and affairs of the public schools. The Superintendent receives an annual salary of \$5,000, and is allowed two deputies and necessary clerks. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — State Superintendent of Public Instruction."

Superintendents of Public Instruction.

NAMES.	Residences.	When elected.	
Victor M. Rice	Buffalo	April	4, 1864
Henry H. Van Dyck	Albany	"	7, 1867
Emerson W. Keyes*	Albany	"	9, 1861
Victor M. Rice	Buffalo	February	1, 1862
Abram B. Weaver	Deerfield	April	7, 1868
Neil Gilmour	Ballston Spa	"	7, 1874
William B. Ruggles	Bath	March	14, 1888
James E. Morrissont	New York city	January	1, 1886
Andrew S. Draper	Albany	April	6, 1886
James F. Crooker	Buffalo	February	10, 1862
Charles E. Skinner	Watertown	"	18, 1886

Roster of the Employes in the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Danforth E. Ainsworth, Deputy Superintendent.
 Howard J. Rogers, Second Deputy.
 Edwin M. Holbrook, Law Clerk.
 Thomas E. Finegan, Examination Clerk.
 Tiras H. Ferris, Financial Clerk.
 Augustus S. Downing, Supervisor of Teachers' Institutes and Training Classes.
 S. Whitford Maxson, Frank H. Wood, Ellis D. Elwood, Inspectors of Teachers' Training Classes.
 Delancey M. Ellis, Mailing Clerk.

Howard T. Terrill, Clerk.
 Harriet M. Aspinwall, Confidential Clerk.
 Allan R. Macdonald, Stenographer.
 Clara G. Fuller, Stenographer.
 Kate E. Chamberlain, Stenographer.
 Marian Silvernail, Stenographer.
 Teresa Ryan, Stenographer.
 Barton A. Whitford, Porter.
 Aaron J. Oliver, Porter.
 Board of Examiners.—Clark W. Halliday, Jacob H. Mann, Howard B. Harrison, Alfred C. Hill.

* Acting Superintendent, vice Van Dyck, resigned.
 † Acting Superintendent, vice Ruggles, resigned.

Librarians.—James A. Skinner, D. D., Leon O. Wiswell.

Assistants to enforce Compulsory Education Law.—Arthur M. Wright, A. Edson Hall, William J. Barr.

Institute Staff Conductors.—Henry R. Sanford, Ph. D., Isaac H. Stout,

A. M., Welland Hendrick, A. M., Archibald C. McLachlan, A. M., Percy I. Bugbee, A. M.

Special Instructors.—Miss Gratia L. Rice, Miss Florence B. Himes, Miss Anna K. Eggleston.

Lecturer.—Charles E. Fitch.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Superintendent of Public Works is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and holds his office until the end of the term of the Governor by whom he is nominated, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He receives an annual compensation of \$6,000. He is required by law to give security for the faithful execution of his office before entering upon the duties thereof. He is charged with the execution of all laws relating to the repair and navigation of the canals, and also of those relating to the construction and improvement of the canals except so far as the execution of the laws relating to such construction or improvement shall be confided to the State Engineer and Surveyor; subject to the control of the Legislature, he makes the rules and regulations for the navigation or use of the canals. The Superintendent is also charged with the expenditure of moneys appropriated by the Legislature for public improvements authorized by special acts. He may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require, but in case of the removal of such Superintendent of Public Works from office, the Governor shall file with the Secretary of State a statement of the cause of such removal, and shall report such removal, and the cause thereof to the Legislature at its next session. He

names a deputy and appoints not more than three assistant superintendents, whose duties are prescribed by him, subject to modification by the Legislature, and who each receives for services an annual compensation of \$3,000. They hold their office for three years, subject to suspension or removal by the Superintendent of Public Works, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require. Any vacancy in the office of any such assistant superintendent is filled for the remainder of the term for which he was appointed, by the Superintendent of Public Works; but in case of the suspension or removal of any such assistant superintendent by him, he shall at once report to the Governor, in writing, the cause of such removal. All other persons employed in the care and management of the canals, except those in the department of the State Engineer and Surveyor, are appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, and are subject to suspension or removal by him. The Superintendent of Public Works is a member of the Canal Board and Capitol Commission. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has power to fill a vacancy in the office of Superintendent of Public Works; if the Senate be not in session, he may grant a commission which shall expire at the end of the next succeeding session of the Senate.

Superintendents of Public Works.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Benjamin S. W. Clark	Sing Sing	January 30, 1878
Silas B. Dutcher	Brooklyn	" 16, 1880
James Shanahan	Tribes Hill	" 16, 1883
Edward Hannan	Troy	December 16, 1889
George W. Aldridge	Rochester	January 2, 1895

Deputy Superintendent P. J. McWeeney, appointed October 6, 1896.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Eastern Division.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
James Shanahan.....	Tribes Hill.....	February 9, 1878
James D. Hancock.....	Chubbs Dock.....	November 23, 1880
Charles Zieley.....	Fort Plain.....	October 1, 1884
George E. Simmons.....	Cohoes.....	January 13, 1870
John N. Parker.....	Aqueduct.....	February 19, 1855

Geo. M. Bostwick, Clerk.

Middle Division.

John Stebbins.....	Cazenovia.....	February 9, 1878
William P. Van Rensselaer.....	Seneca Falls.....	" 10, 1881
John Stebbins.....	Cazenovia.....	March 1, 1884
James H. Flanagan.....	North Bay.....	January 17, 1890
Thomas Wheeler.....	Utica.....	February 19, 1895

Omer Lynes, Clerk.

Western Division.

Linus Jones Peck.....	Lockport.....	March 16, 1878
Henry L. Fish.....	Rochester.....	February 24, 1879
Ossian Bedell.....	Buffalo.....	March 14, 1881
Ira Betts.....	Buffalo.....	April 1, 1884
George Chambers.....	Buffalo.....	March 18, 1889
Charles McDonough.....	Rochester.....	May 29, 1893
E. G. Lay.....	Buffalo.....	February 19, 1895

F. O'Connor, Clerk. J. Nelson Tubbs, General Inspector.

Roster of Employees in the Office of Superintendent of Public Works.

Edward L. Walsh, Assistant Financial Clerk.
Winslow M. Mead, Corresponding Clerk.
_____, Record Clerk.

Daniel A. Cooney, Clerk of Statistics.
Terrence I. Hardin, Clerk.
Charles E. Hannan, Clerk.
Carlton D. Wing, Clerk.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints three State Commissioners of Health, who hold their offices for the term of three years. Of the State Commissioners it is required that two shall be graduates of legally constituted medical colleges, and of not less than seven years' practice of their profession. The State Commissioners, together with the Attorney-General, the Health Officer of the Port of New York and the Secretary elected by the Board as ex-officio members in conjunction with three representatives of city boards of health (of whom one shall be a commissioner of health of the Board of Health of the city of New York) named by the Governor from time to time, as occasion may require, constitute the Board of Health of the State of New York. The board

has cognizance of the interests of health and life among the people of the State, and is required to make inquiries in respect to the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics, and investigate the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments and other conditions upon the public health. It collects information relative to death, diseases and health, and has general supervision of the State system of registration of births, marriages and deaths, and of prevalent diseases, and it regulates the transfer of dead bodies beyond the limits of counties in which the deaths occur. It also has cognizance of the interests of the public health, as it relates to the sale of food, drugs, spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, and the adulteration thereof. The Governor may

require the board to examine in to nuisances, and may declare to be public nuisances, matters and things certified to him to be such. No member of the board, save the Secretary, receives compensation, but expenses incurred by the Commissioners while engaged in the performance of official duties may be paid from the appropriations made for its support. Secretary receives \$4,500 salary per year. The

board are required to meet at least once in three months and as much oftener as they may deem necessary, and on or before the first Monday in December of each year, they report in writing to the Governor upon the vital statistics and sanitary condition and prospects of the State. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — The Board of Health."

Board of Health of the State of New York.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.	
Case Jonas, M. D.	Rochester	January	15, 1895
Daniel Lewis, M. D.	New York city.....	"	15, 1895
Owen Cassidy.....	Montour Falls	"	15, 1895

Representatives of City Boards.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.	
George B. Fowler, M. D.....	New York city.....	July	30, 1895
Frederick W. Smith, M. D.....	Syracuse.....	"	19, 1895
Frank E. Shaw.....	Moons.....	April	21, 1895

EX-OFFICIO.

Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney-General.
 Campbell W. Adams, State Engineer and Surveyor.
 Alvah H. Doty, M. D., Health Officer, Port of New York.

Roster of Employes in the Office of the State Board of Health

Baxter T. Smelzer, M. D., Secretary
 Board of Health.
 Thomas A. Stuart, Assistant Secretary.
 Frederick C. Curtis, M. D., Medical Expert.
 L. F. Rolfe, Clerk.

Charles E. Thompson, Clerk.
 Anna L. Mattimore, Typewriter.
 Philip S. Hurd, Chief Clerk.
 Ida H. Lindsay, Indexer.
 George G. Champlin, Indexer.
 Willis G. Tucker, M. D., Director,
 State Board of Health Laboratory.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department receives his appointment from the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), and holds office for the term of three years and until his successor is appointed and has qualified. He has control and supervision of insurance companies transacting business in the State and life and casualty companies of the State and those of other countries, and fire and marine insurance companies of foreign governments de-

posit securities with him for the protection of policyholders residing in the United States. Insurance companies organized under the laws of other States or countries are required to obtain renewals of their authority from the Superintendent each year. He is authorized to refuse admission to any company, corporation or association applying for permission to transact insurance business in the State, whenever, upon examination, the capital stock of the same is found to be im-

paired, and also whenever such refusal to admit shall best promote the interests of the people of this State. Such companies are prohibited from transacting business in the State until they first have, in writing, appointed the Superintendent to be the attorney for the company in and for this State, upon whom process in any action or proceeding may be served. The companies, corporations and associations under the supervision of the Superintendent are subject to visitation and examination by him or such persons as he may designate. Their condition and transactions are reported to him under oath at regular intervals, abstracts of which are made and trans-

mitted to the Legislature in his annual reports to that body. The Superintendent is required to give a bond of \$25,000 for the faithful discharge of his official duties and is prohibited from being directly or indirectly interested in any insurance company. His salary is fixed at \$7,000 per year, and he is allowed a deputy and necessary clerks to discharge the duties of the office. The entire expenses of the Department are paid by the corporations under its supervision. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York—Superintendent of the Insurance Department."

Superintendents of Insurance.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
William Barnes.....	Albany.....	January 12, 1860
George W. Miller.....	Rochester.....	February 3, 1870
George B. Church*.....	Albion.....	May 18, 1873
Orlow W. Chapman.....	Binghamton.....	November 22, 1872
William Smyth*.....	Owego.....	February 1, 1876
John F. Smyth.....	Albany.....	" 16, 1877
Charles G. Fairman.....	Elmira.....	April 15, 1880
John A. McCall, Jr.....	Albany.....	" 28, 1883
Robert A. Maxwell.....	Batavia.....	January 14, 1886
James F. Pierce.....	Brooklyn.....	February 12, 1891
Louis F. Payn.....	Chatham.....	" 2, 1897

Roster of the Employes of the Insurance Department.

Robert H. Hunter, First Deputy Superintendent.	Margaret E. McWilliams, Clerk.
Matthew H. Robertson, Second Deputy Superintendent.	C. A. Nicoll, Clerk.
William H. Buckley, Third Deputy Superintendent.	Thomas J. McCabe, Special Examiner.
Isaac Vanderpoel, Chief Examiner.	Daniel F. Gordon, Special Examiner.
John S. Paterson, Actuary.	Daniel Finley, Special Examiner.
David H. Keefer, Assistant Actuary.	John J. Cunningham, Special Examiner.
Frank M. Smyth, Cashier.	Frank A. Gremmler, Clerk.
Henry D. Appleton, Clerk.	Mary L. Waite, Stenographer.
William H. McCall, Clerk.	Chester Donnelly, Messenger.
James E. Cross, Clerk.	John F. Kennedy, Night Watchman.
Michael A. Nolan, Clerk.	C. M. Odell, Assistant Actuary.
John E. Wallace, Clerk.	J. M. Hinkle, Special Examiner.
Nathaniel Hyatt, Clerk.	Frank A. Dack, Special Examiner.
James H. G. O'Connell, Clerk.	S. A. Skinner, Special Examiner.
Morris B. Osborne, Clerk.	E. Carpenter, Special Examiner.
Thomas F. Behan, Clerk.	T. W. Meaney, Special Examiner.
Alexander Clarke, Clerk.	E C. Kohler, Special Examiner.
Thomas J. Judge, Clerk.	S. C. Hay, Special Examiner.
Charles S. Crippen, Clerk.	T. A. English, Special Examiner.
	Miss E. W. Munn, Stenographer.

* Deputy and Acting Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.

An act of the Legislature, passed in 1782, prohibited any other bank within the limits of the State than the Bank of North America, but the Legislature subsequently chartered State banks from time to time. In 1829 the Safety Fund was created and the appointment of three Bank Commissioners provided for. The Commissioners visited the banks of the State, examined into their condition and reported the results of their investigations to the Legislature each year. The appointment of a fourth Commissioner was authorized in 1840, and the banks organized under the General Banking Laws were placed under the supervision of the Bank Commissioners. The office was abolished in 1843, and the banks required to report to the Comptroller, which they continued to do until 1851, when the Bank Department was established, to which the books, documents and records pertaining to banks were transferred. The Superintendent of the Banking Department receives his appointment from the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), and holds office for the term of three years, and until his successor is appointed and has qualified. He is vested with the general supervision of the banks operated under State laws; they report to him quarterly, and when issuing circulating notes, deposit security for their redemption. The savings banks of the State are also under his supervision, as are trust, loan, mortgage,

guaranty and indemnity companies or associations, and corporations for the safe-keeping and guaranteeing personal property, each of which report to him semi-annually. Building, mutual loan and accumulating fund associations, and co-operative savings and loan associations, are also under his supervision and report annually. Excepting the several classes of savings and building fund associations, the institutions over which he has supervisory powers are subjected to regular examinations by him or such persons as he may designate. The Superintendent gives a bond of \$50,000 for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office and is prohibited from being interested in any State bank, banking association or as an individual banker. He makes digests of the reports of the various institutions, which are incorporated in his annual reports to the Legislature. With the exception of the charges made for the examination of banks of deposit and discount, trust, loan and mortgage companies, and safe deposit companies, the expenses of the department are paid by pro rata assessments on the institutions under its supervision. The Superintendent has an annual salary of \$5,000, and is allowed a deputy and necessary clerks and examiners. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York—Superintendent of the Banking Department."

Banking Superintendents.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Daniel B. St. John	Newburg.....	April 15, 1851
Marius Schoonmaker	Kingston.....	" 4, 1854
James M. Cook.....	Ballston Spa.....	January 30, 1856
Henry H. Van Dyck	Albany.....	April 16, 1861
Edward Hand.....	Catskill.....	August 9, 1865
Emerson W. Keyes*.....	Brooklyn.....	November —, 1865
George W. Schuyler.....	Ithaca.....	January 2, 1866
Daniel C. Howell.....	Bath.....	February 8, 1870
De Witt C. Ellis.....	Rochester.....	" 19, 1873
Henry L. Lamb*.....	West Troy.....	August 17, 1877
A. Barton Hepburn.....	Colton.....	April 13, 1880
Willis S. Paine.....	New York city.....	" 27, 1883
Charles R. Hall*.....	Norwich.....	October 1, 1889
Charles M. Preston.....	Kingston.....	December 23, 1890
Frederick D. Kilburn.....	Malone.....	January 8, 1896

*Deputy and Acting Superintendent.

Roster of Employees of the Bank Department.

James S. Thurston, Deputy Superintendent.

Charles R. Hall, Chief Foreign Mortgage and Banking Law Bureau.

Frederick J. Seaver, Private Secretary to Superintendent.

John D. Moriarty, Chief Clerk and Examiner.

James S. Love, Clerk and Examiner.

T. M. Romeyn, Clerk and Examiner.

Helen C. Norton, Stenographer.

Mary E. Norris, Stenographer.

A. C. Judson, Examiner.

B. S. W. Clark, Examiner.

P. H. Backus, Examiner.

E. H. Thompson, Examiner.

George S. Leonard, Examiner.

A. H. Reynolds, Jr., Examiner.

F. H. Parker, Examiner.

S. L. Slade, Examiner.

P. H. Mooney, Examiner.

C. W. Hermans, Examiner.

Ambrose Jones, Assistant Examiner.

H. J. Young, Assistant Examiner.

E. K. Henderson, Assistant Examiner.

H. M. Wendell, Assistant Examiner.

H. S. Champlin, Assistant Examiner.

W. S. Allen, Assistant Examiner.

David O. Batterson.

Philip Joyce, Emergency Examiner.

James McCall, Emergency Examiner.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

By article VIII of the Constitution of the State of New York, adopted in 1894, the State Board of Charities, created in 1867, became a constitutional body January 1, 1895. Such Constitution provides that the Board shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, including institutions for epileptics and idiots, and all reformatories (save those in which adult males, convicted of felony, shall be confined), and excepting institutions for the care and treatment of the insane, and for the detention of adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses and debtors.

The Constitution also provides that the members of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and all existing laws relating to institutions above mentioned, and to their supervision and inspection, in so far as such laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, shall remain in force, and that the Legislature may confer upon the Board any additional powers. It further provides that while payments by counties, cities, towns and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support and maintenance, may be authorized by shall not be required by the Legislature, no such payments shall be made for any such

inmate of such institution who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the State Board of Charities.

The Commissioners comprising the Board are eleven in number, and are appointed for the term of eight years, one from each judicial district of the State, one additional member from the county of Kings, and two additional members from the county of New York. The Commissioners are required to reside in the districts from which they are respectively appointed, and no Commissioner can act as such while a trustee, director or other administrative officer of any of the institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the Board.

The principal duties of the Board are to visit, inspect and maintain general supervision of all institutions, societies or associations which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, whether State or municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, made subject to its supervision by the Constitution and statutes. Other duties are to frame rules for the reception and retention of inmates and to approve or disapprove the organization and incorporation of all institutions which are or shall be subject to the supervision and inspection of the Board.

The chief officers of the Board are a president and a vice-president, elected annually from its members.

Each Commissioner receives as compensation \$10 for each day's attend-

ance at meetings of the Board or any of its committees, not to exceed \$500 in a year to any Commissioner, and is also paid his expenses while engaged, and his outlay for any aid or assistance rendered, in the performance of

his duties. The Board is required to report to the Legislature annually. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State, surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York—The State Board of Charities."

State Board of Charities.

Districts.	NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
First	William R. Stewart, President.	New York city...	May 31, 1882
New York county.....	Annie G. de Peyster.....	New York city...	October 4, 1890
New York county.....	Stephen Smith.....	New York city...	March 30, 1893
Second	Edward H. Litchfield	Brooklyn.....	January 6, 1893
Kings county.....	Tunis G. Bergin	Brooklyn.....	March 30, 1895
Third	Selden E. Marvin	Albany	March 27, 1895
Fourth	Newton Aldrich	Gouverneur	April 3, 1896
Fifth	Robert McCarthy	Syracuse	January 14, 1896
Sixth	Peter Walrath	Chittenango	April 7, 1896
Seventh.....	Enoch Vine Stoddard, Vice-President	Rochester.....	January 11, 1894
Eighth	Harvey W. Putnam.....	Buffalo.....	November 18, 1895

Roster of Employes in the Office of the State Board of Charities.

Robert W. Heberd, Secretary.
Charles S. Hoyt, Superintendent
State and Alien Poor.
James O. Fanning, Inspector of
Charities.
Miss Julia S. Hoag, Clerk.

Charles W. Reynolds, Clerk.
Miss Georgia L. Fanning, Type-
writer and Stenographer.
Miss Iona Karker, Typewriter and
Stenographer.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS.

By article VIII of the Constitution, adopted in 1894, the State Commission of Prisons was created and given power of visitation and inspection over all institutions for the confinement or detention of adult males convicted of or charged with crimes, and the Legislature was directed to enact laws to carry the provisions into effect. Chapter 1026 of the Laws of 1895 provided that the Governor should appoint (with the advice and consent of the Senate) eight Commissioners, designating their terms of office so that the term of one would expire each year, and thereafter all appointments should be made for the term of eight years. By this law and the amendment thereof in 1896, and by chapter 429 of the Laws of 1896, the general duties of the Commissioners are to inspect all prisons, jails and places for detention of adult males convicted of or charged with criminal offenses, or as witnesses; to approve of plans for buildings for such purpose, and aid in the improvement and construction; to investigate fully the management of such insti-

tutions, and the conduct of the officials thereof, with all the powers of referees appointed by the Supreme Court to compel the testimony of witnesses and production of books and papers, their powers to be also enforced by order of the Supreme Court; to recommend a system for the employment of convicts in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Constitution; to diversify the various industries proper in providing supplies for the State and political divisions thereof, and the institutions of the State and political divisions thereof, and distribute such industries among the penal institutions; to annually procure estimates of all supplies required, and make rules for the diversification of industries and requisitions for supplies from public institutions; to procure statistics of the inmates of all institutions subject to their visitation, and of the property, receipts and disbursements on account thereof; and to annually report to the Legislature all details of their work, with such information as they deem proper.

The officers of the Commission are a president, a vice-president and a secretary, elected annually, and the Commission is authorized to employ a clerk, a stenographer and a general office assistant. The Secretary receives a salary of \$3,000. Each of the Commissioners receives \$10 per day

for each day officially employed, and all necessary expenses, except that the compensation for all the Commissioners is limited to \$4,000 per annum.

The seal of the Commission is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — State Commission of Prisons."

State Commission of Prisons.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Lispenard Stewart, President..	New York, reappointed from	June 25, 1896
Wm. J. Mantanye, Vice-Pres...	Cortland	January 29, 1896
Charles J. Boyd	Middletown	" 29, 1896
Nelson Davenport	Troy	" 29, 1896
Wm. R. Remington	Canton	" 29, 1896
John G. Dorrance	Camden	" 29, 1896
Sarah L. Davenport	Bath	" 29, 1899
George B. Hayes	Buffalo.....	" 29, 1896

Roster of Employees of State Commission of Prisons.

Augustus Sherman, Secretary.
Helene B. Franklin, Stenographer.

Charles G. Straat, General Assistant.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS.

The Superintendent of State Prisons receives his appointment from the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), and holds office for the term of five years. He has general supervision of the State prisons, and of the convicts therein, and the discipline, police, contracts and penal concerns thereof, subject to existing laws. He appoints the agents and wardens, physicians and chaplains of the prisons, and also the State Agent for Discharged Convicts. The agent and warden appoints the other

officers, except the clerk, subject to the approval of the Superintendent. The Comptroller appoints the clerks of the prisons. The Superintendent of State Prisons gives security for the faithful performance of his duties and receives an annual salary of \$6,000. He makes a report to the Legislature each year of the condition of affairs of the State prisons. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — Superintendent of State Prisons."

Superintendents of State Prisons.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Louis D. Pillsbury.....	Albany.....	February 17, 1877
Isaac V. Baker, Jr.....	Comstocks	March 8, 1883
Austin Lathrop.....	Corning	May 11, 1887

Agents, Wardens and Clerks.

Omar V. Sage, Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison.
J. Warren Mead, Agent and Warden, Auburn Prison.
Walter N. Thayer, Agent and Warden, Clinton Prison.

—, Clerk, Sing Sing Prison.
B. F. Winegar, Clerk, Auburn Prison.
John Farnsworth, Clerk, Clinton Prison.

Roster of Employes in the Office of Superintendent of State Prisons.

Charles K. Baker, Chief Clerk. Florence De Forest, Bertillon Indexer.
 Fred H. Duell, Assistant Clerk.

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Three Railroad Commissioners are appointed by the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), who hold office for the term of five years. They have general supervision of all railroads in the State, as to the manner in which the roads are operated with reference to the security and accommodation of the public. The Commissioners investigate all accidents resulting in loss of life or injury to persons, and have the power to examine the books and affairs of any railroad corporation in the State. All such corporations report to the Board, and digests thereof are made which, with other information, is annually transmitted to the Legislature. The Commissioners each receive an annual salary of \$8,000. The Board employs a Secretary and necessary clerks. The office is one of record and its expenses are paid by the railroads operated in the State. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — Board of Railroad Commissioners."

Board of Railroad Commissioners.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.	
John O'Donnell.....	Lowville.....	January	30, 1883
John D. Kernan.....	Utica.....	"	30, 1883
William E. Rogers.....	Garrisons.....	"	30, 1883
Isaac V. Baker, Jr.....	Comstocks.....	May	11, 1887
Michael Rickard*.....	Albany.....	November	14, 1887
Samuel A. Beardsley.....	Utica.....	February	1, 1882
Alfred C. Chapin.....	New York city.....	March	15, 1883
Frank M. Baker†.....	Owego.....	December	18, 1896
Ashley W. Cole‡.....	Brooklyn.....	"	29, 1896
George W. Dunn.....	Binghamton.....	February	16, 1897

Roster of Employes in the Office of the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Charles R. De Freest, Secretary. Patrick J. Doyle, Expert Proof Reader.
 Frank K. Baxter, Inspector. William H. Terrell, Clerk.
 Charles R. Barnes, Inspector. William McNeilly, Clerk.
 Albert L. Judson, Assistant Accountant. George L. Lewis, Clerk.
 William J. Sullivan, Marshal. Edward C. McEntee, Stenographer.
 John J. Farley, Messenger.

COMMISSIONERS OF WATER POWER ON BLACK RIVER.

(Chapter 183, Laws of 1894.)

Four appointments; three to be citizens of Jefferson and one to be a citizen of Lewis counties.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.	
Fred W. Babcock.....	Watertown.....	March	28, 1894
David M. Anderson.....	Watertown.....	"	28, 1894
Charles Roland Remington.....	Watertown.....	"	28, 1894
James P. Lewis.....	Beaver Falls.....	"	28, 1894

* Re-appointed February 1, 1893.

† Appointed to succeed Michael Rickard, deceased.

‡ Appointed to succeed Samuel A. Beardsley, resigned.

NEW YORK STATE LAND SURVEY.

(Chapter 589, Laws of 1895.)

The Superintendent of the State Land Survey is authorized to make such surveys as the State Comptroller and the State Forestry Commission may need to have made for the settlement of the boundaries of lands, the titles to which are in dispute, and has charge of the monumenting of the

boundaries of the lands, and of the records of descriptions of lands thus located.

Records, field-notes and maps, of the Superintendent of the State Land Survey, when duly filed under his certificate and seal, are prima-facie evidence in the courts.

VERPLANCK COLVIN, *Superintendent.*

Partial Roster of the Employes of the Superintendent of State Land Survey.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

T. W. Wright, Union University; E. A. Fuertes, Cornell University; J. K. Reese, Columbia University; C. W. Crockett, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Miles Blake, Assistant and Chief Clerk.
William H. Meserve, Inspector.
Alfred W. Street, Inspector.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

The Commissioners of Claims are appointed by the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) for the term of six years. The Board of Claims is composed of three Commissioners, of whom two, and no more, are practicing attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court. It has jurisdiction to hear, audit and determine private claims against the State, and to allow thereon such sums as should be paid by the State. It also has jurisdiction to hear and determine claims that the Legislature may authorize to be heard. Regular sessions of the Board are held in the city of Albany, the second Tuesday of

January, April, September and November, with such adjourned sessions there or elsewhere in the State, as may be deemed necessary. The Attorney-General or a deputy attends at each of its sessions on behalf of the State. A record of the proceedings of the Board is kept and reported to the Legislature annually. Each Commissioner receives an annual salary of \$5,000 and an allowance of \$500 for expenses. The Board appoints a clerk, deputy clerk, a stenographer and a messenger. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State, surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — Board of Claims."

Board of Claims.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Wilbur F. Porter.....	Watertown.....	January 5, 1899
Hugh Reilly	Albany.....	" 12, 1899
George M. Beebe	Monticello.....	March 18, 1898

Roster of Employes in the Office of the Board of Claims.

Andrew Hamilton, Clerk.
James E. Kirk, Deputy Clerk.

Thomas Watts, Stenographer.
John J. Banagan, Marshal.

STATE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints three State Tax Commissioners, who hold office for the term of three years. The State Tax Commissioners must visit officially every county in the State, at least once in two years, and prepare a written digest of such facts as they may deem most important for aiding the Board of Equalization of Assessments in the discharge of its duties. The State Tax Commissioners and the Commissioners of the Land

Office constitute the State Board of Equalization of Assessments, the duty of which is to equalize the State tax among the several counties of the State and fix the amount of real and personal estate on which the State tax shall be levied in each county. The Board meets at the office of the Secretary of State, in Albany, on the first Tuesday of September in each year. The State Tax Commissioners each receive an annual salary of \$2,500 and an allowance of \$500 for expenses.

State Tax Commissioners.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Theodore C. Peters	Darlen	April 14, 1869
Ariel S. Thurston	Elmira	" 14, 1869
Thomas Clowes	Troy	" 14, 1869
Ebenezer Blakeley	Otego	" 10, 1861
Thomas Addis Emmet	Astoria	" 16, 1869
Phillip W. Engs	New York city	November 9, 1863
John P. Darling	New Albion	April 5, 1865
John F. Zebley	New York city	July 1, 1865
Norman M. Allen	Dayton	April 18, 1866
George Beach	Catskill	January 19, 1870
Charles W. Lawrence	New York city	" 27, 1870
Lorenzo Carryl	Little Falls	" 27, 1870
John S. Fowler	Auburn	February 19, 1873
James A. Briggs	Brooklyn	" 19, 1873
Sterling G. Hadley	Westerlo	" 26, 1873
Commodore P. Vedder	Ellicottville	March 9, 1880
James H. Weatherwax	Little Falls	" 24, 1880
Staley N. Wood	Hinsdale	April 18, 1868
James L. Williams	Poughkeepsle	" 18, 1868
John D. Ellis	Antwerp	" 18, 1868
William H. Wood	Poughkeepsle	January 10, 1868
John A. Mason	New York city	" 10, 1868
Henry D. Brewster	Weedsport	" 10, 1868
Martin Heermance	Poughkeepsle	" 20, 1866
Rollin L. Jenkins	Morlah	" 20, 1866
Edward L. Adams	Elmira	" 20, 1866

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Chapter 338, Laws of 1893, provides for the appointment by the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) of a Commissioner of Agriculture, for a term of three years, at an annual salary of \$4,000, and his necessary expenses, not to exceed \$500. He may appoint a Director of Farmers' Institutes, and such clerks and assistant commissioners and employ such clerks, chemists, agents and counsel as he may deem necessary for the proper enforcement of such laws and the proper administration of the department, who shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by him and the necessary expenses. He may also appoint and employ not more

than five expert butter and cheese makers, who shall, under his direction, examine and inspect butter and cheese factories, and attend at agricultural fairs, societies and meetings designated by the Commissioner, to impart thereat information as to the best and most improved method of making butter and cheese and improving the quality thereof. The Commissioner of Agriculture, his clerks, assistants, experts, chemists, agents and counsel employed by him shall have full access to all places of business, factories, farms, buildings, carriages, cars and vessels used in the manufacture, sale or transportation within the State of any dairy

products, or any imitation thereof, or of any article or product with respect to which any authority is conferred by this chapter on such Commissioner. They may examine and open any package, can or vessel containing, or believed to contain, any article or product. Which may be manufactured sold or exposed for sale in violation of law.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
Charles A. Wieting.....	Cobleskill	April 29, 1896

Roster of Employes in the Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

George L. Flanders, Assistant Commissioner.	Verlett C. Beebe, Assistant Commissioner.
Frederick H. Kracke, Assistant Commissioner.	William T. Hughes, Assistant Commissioner.
Henry S. Ambler, Assistant Commissioner.	Asa L. Twitchell, Assistant Commissioner.
T. James Owens, Assistant Commissioner.	J. P. Clark, Assistant Commissioner.
S. Brown Richardson, Assistant Commissioner.	V. P. D. Lee, Agent and Expert Proof Reader.
Charles R. Payne, Assistant Commissioner.	E. J. Wheeler, Chemist.
	George B. Fellows, Agent.
	Simon Nussbaum, Agent.
	J. M. Hutchins, Agent.

FISHERIES, GAME AND FOREST COMMISSION.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints five Fisheries, Game and Forest Commissioners to hold office for a term of five years. They have charge of the State fish hatching establishments, the shell fish industry, and it is under their supervision that the lakes and streams of the State are restocked with artificially propagated fish. They have the care, custody, control and superintendence of the forest lands owned by the State and many islands of Lake George, and also have charge of the public interests of the State with regard to forests and tree planting, and especially with reference to forest fires in every part of the State. They report their proceedings to the Legislature annually, to-

gether with such recommendations for further legislative or official action as they may deem proper. They also appoint fish and game protectors and foresters who enforce the law for the protection of fish, game and forests. The President of the Commission receives a salary of \$3,000, and the other members of the Commission \$2,500, with an allowance of \$800 per annum each for expenses. They appoint an Assistant Secretary, a Fish Culturist, Superintendent of Hatcheries, an Engineer and Superintendent of Forests, a chief and thirty-five other fish, game and forest protectors, an oyster protector and assistant, foremen of hatcheries, special agents and the necessary clerical force.

Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Barnet H. Davis.....	Palmyra.....	April 25, 1896
William R. Weed.....	Potsdam.....	" 25, 1896
Charles H. Babcock.....	Rochester.....	" 25, 1896
Edward Thompson.....	Northport.....	" 25, 1896
Hendrick S. Holden.....	Syracuse.....	" 8, 1896

Roster of Employes of the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission.

- Charles A. Taylor, Assistant Secretary, Oswego, N. Y., appointed May 7, 1896.
- William F. Fox, Engineer and Superintendent of State Forests, Albany, appointed May 7, 1895.
- A. Nelson Cheney, State Fish Culturist, Glens Falls, appointed May 7, 1895.
- J. Warren Pond, Chief Protector, Malone, appointed April 25, 1895.
- James Annin, Jr., Superintendent of Hatcheries, Caledonia, appointed April 25, 1895.
- A. J. Mulligan, Audit and Pay Clerk, Charlotte, appointed June 7, 1895.
- William Wolf, Clerk to Chief Protector, Waterford, appointed January 1, 1896.
- A. B. Strough, Special Agent, Clayton, appointed May 29, 1895.
- M. C. Finley, Special Agent, Palmyra, appointed August 8, 1895.
- George H. West, Special Agent, Ballston Spa, appointed November 9, 1896.
- J. J. Forquereen, Stenographer, Albany, appointed April 25, 1895.

FOREMEN OF HATCHERIES.

- H. E. Annin, Old Forge, Herkimer county.
- E. F. Boehm, Speculator, Hamilton county.
- R. Cotchefer, Taggart, Steuben county.
- Frank Redband, Caledonia, Livingston county.
- John G. Roberts, Saranac Inn, Franklin county.
- C. H. Walters, Cold Spring Harbor, Suffolk county.

FISH, GAME AND FOREST PROTECTORS.

- Chief, J. Warren Pond, Malone, Franklin county.
- Assistant Chief, M. C. Worts, Oswego county.
- Assistant Chief, John E. Leavitt, Johnstown, Fulton county.

Protectors.

- John L. Ackley, Penn Yan, Yates county.
- F. S. Beede, Keene Valley, Essex county.
- E. I. Brooks, Brookmere, Monroe county.
- George Carver, Lyons, Wayne county.
- T. H. Donnelly, Perry, Wyoming county.
- L. S. Emmons, Oneonta, Otsego county.
- Ira Elmendorf, Brodhead, Ulster county.
- Eugene Hathaway, Harrisville, Lewis county.
- James Holmes, Apalachin, Tioga county.
- Carlos Hutchins, Indian Lake, Hamilton county.
- Edwin A. Hazen, Hammond, St. Lawrence county.
- Spencer Hawn, Cicero, Onondaga county.
- Willett Kidd, Newburg, Orange county.
- James H. Lamphere, Weedsport, Cayuga county.
- J. D. Lawrence, Bloomville, Delaware county.
- James W. Littlejohn, Loon Lake, Franklin county.
- E. J. Lobdell, Northville, Fulton county.
- B. H. McCollum, Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence county.
- Joseph Northup, Alexandria Bay, Jefferson county.
- Frank M. Potter, Chautauqua, Chautauqua county.
- Daniel N. Pomeroy, Lockport, Niagara county.
- Wallace L. Reed, Canandaigua, Ontario county.
- Riley M. Rush, Camden, Oneida county.
- Barnard Salisbury, Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county.
- George B. Smith, Horseheads, Chemung county.
- Nicholas Shaul, Middle Grove, Saratoga county.
- James F. Shedden, Mooers, Clinton county.
- Alvin Winslow, Stony Creek, Warren county.
- Albert Warren, Williamstown, Oswego county.
- Abraham A. Wyckoff, Jamaica, Queens county.
- Hiram L. Wait, Gray, Herkimer county.

State Oyster Protectors.

Selah T. Clock, Bay Shore, Suffolk county.
 Edgar Hicks, West New Brighton, Richmond county.
 John Ferguson, Assistant, Patchogue, Suffolk county.

STATE HISTORIAN.

Chapter 393, Laws of 1895.

Appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a State Historian, whose duty it shall be to collect, collate, compile, edit and prepare for publication all official records, memoranda and data relative to the colonial wars, war of the revolution, war of eighteen hundred and

twelve, Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion, together with all official records, memoranda and statistics affecting the relations between this commonwealth and foreign powers, between this State and other States and between this State and the United States.

Historian.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
Hugh Hastings	New York city.....	April 26, 1895

Henry H. Noble, Stenographer.

FACTORY INSPECTOR.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints the Factory Inspector and the Assistant Factory Inspector, who hold their offices for the term of three years. It is the duty of the Factory Inspector, or those acting under him, to visit and inspect at all reasonable hours, and as often as practicable, the factories, workshops and other establishments in the State where the manufacture of goods is carried on, and to enforce the provisions of the act which created his office, and to prosecute violations of the same. The Factory Inspector is hereby authorized to appoint, from

time to time, not exceeding twenty-nine persons, to be Deputy Factory Inspectors, not more than ten of whom shall be women, six Inspectors of Bakeries, and one Mine Inspector, who discharge their duties under his direction, and he shall have power to remove the same at any time. He makes a report to the Legislature each year of the condition of the various establishments under his supervision. The salary of the Factory Inspector is fixed at \$3,000 per annum, and that of the Assistant Factory Inspector at \$2,500.

Inspectors.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Daniel O'Leary.....	Glens Falls.....	May 1, 1896
Joseph H. Barker, Assistant....	New York city	" 1, 1896

Roster of Employes of the Factory Inspector.

Thomas D. Sherlock, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 George B. Serenbetz, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 William J. Neely, Deputy Factory Inspector.

Charles B. Ash, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 James Davie, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 James F. Devine, Deputy Factory Inspector.

Cornelius S. Conde, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 James McLusky, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 Bernard J. McCarthy, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 William E. Libbs, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 Dennis C. Sullivan, Deputy Factory Inspector.

Joseph O'Rourke, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 Francis U. Coe, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 Frank S. Nash, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 Fred. C. Mulkin, Deputy Factory Inspector.

WOMEN INSPECTORS.

Josie A. Reilly, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 Mrs. Rebecca B. Gourlie, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 Mrs. Annie L. Green, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 Mrs. Louise Cuthell, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 Mrs. Kate Hall, Deputy Factory Inspector.

Mrs. Ella Nagle, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 Angie M. Brown, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 Kate L. Kane, Deputy Factory Inspector.
 Miss Annie Campbell, Deputy Factory Inspector.

BAKERY INSPECTORS.

William D. Hudson, Deputy Inspector.
 James L. Gernon, Deputy Inspector.
 Dennis J. Hanlon, Deputy Inspector.
 Gilbert I. Harmon, Deputy Inspector.
 Melvin H. Taylor, Deputy Inspector.
 Charles H. Roberts, Deputy Inspector.
 A. Richard King, Mine Inspector.

Joseph R. Mansion, Private Secretary.
 Electa R. Lockwood, Expert Examiner.
 Herbert H. Reynolds, Assistant Expert Examiner.
 Hiram Blanchard, Expert Examiner of Machinery.
 Jessie M. Sweeney, Clerk.
 Ambrose J. O'Neil, Clerk.
 Mary F. Fealey, Stenographer and Typewriter.

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration is composed of three members, who are appointed by the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), and hold office for the term of three years. Whenever a strike or lockout occurs, or if seriously threatened in any part of the State, it is the duty of the Board to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the locality of such strike or lock-out, and put themselves in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement thereof. It is also the duty of the Board to hear

and consider appeals from decisions of local boards, and to investigate such cases, and the decision of the State Board thereon is final and conclusive in the premises upon both parties to the arbitration. The Board has power to compel the production of books, papers and documents in the same manner as courts of record, or the judges thereof, in this State. Each Arbitrator receives an annual salary of \$3,000. The Board makes a report to the Legislature each year, and is authorized to appoint a secretary, who receives an annual salary of \$2,000.

Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
William Purcell	Rochester.....	May 20, 1893
Charles L. Phipps	Rockaway	April 8, 1895
W. H. H. Webster	Buffalo	" 8, 1895

Roster of Employes in the Office of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

Thomas A. Braniff, Secretary; Frederick N. Lewis, Clerk.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The New York Civil Service Commission is composed of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate). The term of office of the Commissioners is not fixed by statute. The Commission is charged with the duty of aiding the Governor in the preparation of suitable rules with which to test, by practical and competitive examinations, the capacity and fitness of applicants for employment in the public service of the State, and of those therein as well, to the end that appointments and promotions shall be made on the basis of merit and competition. The civil service regulations

prescribed by Mayors of cities are also subject to the inspection of the State Commission. The Commissioners are prohibited from holding other place or office under the State government; they receive annual salaries of \$2,000 each and traveling expenses. The Commission is authorized to appoint a chief examiner, secretary and necessary clerks, and its proceedings are annually reported to the Governor for transmission to the Legislature. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State, surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York—Civil Service Commission."

Civil Service Commissioners.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Augustus Schoonmaker	Kingston	May 4, 1888
Henry A. Richmond	Buffalo	" 4, 1888
John Jay	New York city	" 28, 1888
Daniel E. Sickles	New York city	December 29, 1887
James H. Manning	Albany	" 29, 1887
George H. Treadwell	Albany	" 29, 1887
John A. Sleicher	Albany	" 16, 1889
William A. Poete	Canton	" 20, 1889
Alexander C. Eustace	Elmira	" 30, 1889
E. Prentice Bailey	Utica	January 10, 1893
Willard D. McKinstry	Watertown	" 10, 1893
De Forest Van Vleet	Ithaca	February 14, 1893
Willard A. Cobb	Lockport	" 22, 1895
Silas W. Burt	New York	March 6, 1895
George P. Lord	Dundee	January 20, 1896

Roster of Employes of the Civil Service Commission.

Charles S. Fowler, Chief Examiner.	Harold N. Saxton, Examiner.
Clarence B. Angle, Secretary.	Mary E. Dell, Stenographer.
John C. Birdseye, Clerk.	Hattie B. Bennett, Stenographer.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The Commissioner of Statistics of Labor is appointed by the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), and holds office for the term of three years. It is made his duty to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the Legislature, within ten days after the convening thereof in each year, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in relation to the commercial, industrial, social and sanitary condition of work-

ingmen, and to the productive industries of the State. The Commissioner has power to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses under oath and to take depositions or cause them to be taken by others. No witness, however, can be compelled against his will to answer any question respecting his private affairs. The Commissioner receives an annual salary of \$3,000, and is allowed necessary clerical assistants.

Labor Commissioner.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
John T. McDonough	Albany	April 9, 1896

Roster of Employes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

John McMackin, Chief Clerk.	Charles G. Bloete, Special Agent.
Grace P. Baker, Clerk.	William O'Connor, Special Agent.
William J. Stoops, Clerk.	Robert G. Parker, Special Agent.
Kate Shaffer, Clerk.	Frank Ford, Special Agent.
George A. Stevens, Special Agent.	Charles A. Earle, Special Agent.
Michael J. Reagan, Special Agent.	Wm. Deterling, Statistician.

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU IN NEW YORK CITY.

John J. Bealin, Superintendent.	Wm. H. Ostrander, Clerk.
Frederica Knapp, Clerk.	

BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS.

[Meeting held in the office of the Secretary of State.]

The Board of State Canvassers is composed of five officers, any three of whom form a quorum. The Secretary of State is required to convene the Board at his office, or that of the Treasurer or Comptroller, on or before the 15th of December after a general election, and within forty days after a special election. If a majority of the Board are unable to attend, the

Secretary of State notifies the Mayor and Recorder of Albany of the fact, and requires their attendance. The members of the Board are:

The Secretary of State.
The Comptroller.
The Attorney-General.
The State Treasurer.
The State Engineer and Surveyor.

DEPARTMENT OF EXCISE.

The Liquor Tax Law, passed March 23, 1896, abolished all local boards of excise then existing in the State, and created a State Commissioner of Excise with State control of the liquor traffic under a new system of taxation, the rates of which for localities are fixed by the law.

The Commissioner is appointed by the Governor for a term of five years and confirmed by the Senate. His salary is \$5,000. He appoints one general deputy and three special deputies, one each for Erie, Kings and New York counties. These special deputies, together with the County Treasurers in all other counties, under the direction of the commissioner, issue the liquor tax certificates and collect the pay therefor.

The money collected, together with receipts for fines, penalties, forfeitures and transfers, is payable within ten

days, one-third to the State and two-thirds to the city or town from which it is collected.

The Commissioner designates, when necessary, attorneys to act with County Treasurer in actions brought under the act. He also appoints not exceeding sixty special agents, whose duty it is, under the direction of the Commissioner, to assist in enforcing the law for the collection of liquor taxes and penalties.

The Special Deputy Commissioners in New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo are paid salaries by the State. The county treasurers are paid by fees, one-third by the State and two-thirds by the city or town for whose benefit the tax is collected. The tax paid by common carriers is collected by the State Commissioner, and goes wholly to the State.

Excise Commissioner.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Henry H. Lyman	Oswego, N. Y.....	April 1, 1866.
Deputy. Maynard N. Clement.....	Canandaigua, N. Y.....	.....

Special Deputy Commissioners.

NAMES.	Residences.	County.
George Hilliard.....	New York city.....	For New York county
Harry W. Mitchell.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	For Kings county.
Daniel O'Grady.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	For Erie county.

William H. Steele, Secretary.	Patrick W. Cullinan, Counsel.
Edgar A. Waugh, Confidential Clerk.	James P. Kirby, Acting Deputy
Chauncey P. Williams, Financial Clerk.	Commissioner in charge special agents.
Henry Gallien, Auditor.	Albert J. Gilbert, Assistant Acting
Charles D. Phillips, Chief Book-keeper,	Deputy Commissioner in charge special agents.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

[Meetings held in the office of the Secretary of State.]

The power to grant the waste and unappropriated lands belonging to the State was conferred upon the Commissioners of the Land Office in 1784. In 1885 the powers previously vested in the Commissioners, so far as they related to wild lands set aside for a forest preserve, were transferred to the Forest Commission. The Deputy Secretary of State is ex-officio clerk of the Land Office. The Commissioners are:

- The Lieutenant-Governor.
- The Speaker of the Assembly.
- The Secretary of State.
- The Comptroller.
- The State Treasurer.
- The Attorney-General.
- The State Engineer and Surveyor.

TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

[Meetings held at irregular intervals.]

The finished portions of the Capitol, and the other public buildings of the State at Albany are under the supervision of the Trustees of Public Buildings. Such trustees are:

- The Governor.
- The Lieutenant-Governor.
- The Speaker of the Assembly.

THE CANAL BOARD.

[Meetings held in the office of the Comptroller.]

The Canal Board was created by an act of the Legislature, passed April 18, 1826. The members of the Board are:

- The Lieutenant-Governor.
- The Secretary of State.
- The Comptroller.
- The State Treasurer.
- The Attorney-General.
- The Superintendent of Public Works.
- The State Engineer and Surveyor.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

[Meetings held in the office of the Comptroller.]

The Canal Fund was created by an act of the Legislature passed April 15, 1817. Its management is intrusted to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, consisting of:

- The Lieutenant-Governor.
- The Secretary of State.
- The Comptroller.
- The State Treasurer.
- The Attorney-General.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND ASSESSMENTS.

[Annual meeting first Tuesday in September, at Albany.]

The State Assessors and the Commissioners of the Land Office constitute the Board of Equalization, charged with the duty of equalizing the State tax among the several counties of the State, and fixing the amount of assessment of real and personal estate on which the State tax is levied. The Board is composed of:

- The Lieutenant-Governor.
- The Secretary of State.
- The Comptroller.
- The State Treasurer.
- The Attorney-General.
- The Speaker of the Assembly.
- The State Engineer and Surveyor and the three State Assessors.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The members of the State Board of Pharmacy are appointed by the Governor from five pharmacists nominated at an annual meeting of the New York Pharmaceutical Association, and hold office for the term of five years. The Board, consisting of five members, holds quarterly meetings, examines

persons applying for licenses as pharmacists, and grants licenses to those entitled thereto. The Board renders annual reports to the Governor and to the State Pharmaceutical Association. Its expenses are paid from the fees received for licenses.

Pharmacists.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.	
Alfred B. Husted, President.....	Albany.....	March	23, 1894
Edward S. Dawson, Jr., Secretary.....	Syracuse.....	July	17, 1894
Curtis H. Haskin, Treasurer.....	Rochester.....	"	28, 1893
Frank L. Norton.....	Delhi.....	"	30, 1895
John C. Smith.....	Plattsburg.....	September	2, 1893

INSPECTOR OF GAS METERS.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints the Inspector of Gas Meters, who holds office for the term of five years, and who shall reside in the city of New York. It is the duty of the Inspector to examine, prove, and, if approved, to stamp or seal all meters for measuring gas furnished by any gas-light company in the State. He receives an annual salary of \$5,000,

which, with other expenses connected with his office, are assessed upon gas-light companies in this State, in amounts proportionate to the capital stock of the companies as ascertained and assessed by the Comptroller of the State. He appoints three Deputy Inspectors of Gas Meters, to reside in the city of Brooklyn, Albany and Buffalo, respectively. Each deputy receives an annual salary of \$1,500.

Inspectors.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.	
James L. Stewart.....	New York city.....	December	24, 1895
John Pauly, Deputy Inspector..	Albany.....	February	5, 1893
John Stockmar, Deputy Inspector	Buffalo..	"	5, 1893
Geo. A. Owens, Deputy Inspector.	Brooklyn.....	"	16, 1893

ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, who holds office for the term of three years. He establishes rules and regulations respecting the manufacture and inspection of salt and the collection of duties thereon, and has general supervision of the salt

works on the Salt Springs Reservation. He receives an annual salary of \$1,500, is, allowed a deputy, inspectors, clerks and other necessary help, and renders yearly reports to the Comptroller and the Legislature. The revenue derived from the manufacture of salt is paid into the State treasury.

Superintendent.

NAME.	Residences.	Appointed.
Charles Hiscock	De Witt	January 23, 1896

STATE METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU.

The Legislature of 1889 established a State Meteorological Bureau and Weather Service, of which the central station and office is at Cornell University. The three Commissioners in control of the Bureau are the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Professor of Civil Engineering at Cornell University, and a person appointed by the Governor (by and with

the advice and consent of the Senate), whose term of office is three years. The Commissioners are authorized, if practicable, to establish one or more volunteer weather stations in each Congressional district in the State. They serve without compensation, and report their proceedings to the Legislature annually.

Commissioner.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
Simeon Smith.	Ithaca.....	February 23, 1893

Ex-officio.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Professor of Civil Engineering of Cornell University.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Governor appoints the trustees of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, located at Geneva, N. Y., who hold office or the term of three years. The management of the affairs of the Station is intrusted to a Board of Control, composed of ten trustees, of which the Governor is one. Its purpose is to promote agriculture in its various branches by scientific investigation and experiments. The Board appoints a director, and employs

chemists and other persons to carry on the work of the Station. Property acquired by the Board belongs to the State, and can be disposed of only as authorized by law. They elect from their number a President and appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer; the latter gives a bond of \$10,000. The members of the Board serve without compensation, but may be paid actual traveling expenses incurred while in attendance at meetings of the Board.

Trustees.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Martin Van Buren Ives.....	Potadam	February 23, 1893
Stephen H. Hammond.....	Geneva.....	December 8, 1894
Austin C. Chase.....	Syracuse.....	March 27, 1896
William C. Barry.....	Rochester	" 27, 1896

Trustees — (Continued).

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Nicholas Halleck	Queens, L. I.	" 27, 1896
Frank O. Chamberlain	Canandaigua	" 27, 1896
Frederick C. Schraub	Lowville	" 27, 1896
G. Howard Davison	Millbrook	October 18, 1896
Lyman P. Haviland	Camden	" 18, 1896

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and the Secretary of State appoint the Superintendent of Weights and Measures. He holds his office during the pleasure of the appointing power, and is the custodian of the standards of weights and measures of the State, from which he corrects the standards of the several cities and counties, by comparison, as often as once in ten years. He also has general supervision of the weights and measures of the State. The Superintendent receives an annual salary of \$500.

Superintendent.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
Lewis Boss	Albany	February 26, 1894

STATE RESERVATION AT NIAGARA.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara. The Reservation consists of lands reserved or purchased by the State for the purpose of preserving the scenery of the Falls of Niagara, and of restoring such scenery to its natural condition. The Reservation, which is open to the public free of charge, is under the control of five Commissioners, appointed for the term of five years, who serve without pay. The Commissioners are authorized to appoint a Secretary and Treasurer and are required to submit a detailed report of the proceedings of the Board to the Legislature each year, with an estimate of the expenses for maintaining the Reservation for the ensuing year.

Commissioners.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Andrew H. Green	New York city	March 22, 1893
Robert L. Fryer	Buffalo	" 22, 1893
William Hamilton	Caledonia	" 22, 1893
John M. Bowers	New York city	" 22, 1893
George Raines	Rochester	" 22, 1894

COMMISSIONER OF NEW CAPITOL.

[Chapter 784, Laws of 1895.]

There shall be an officer known as the Capitol Commissioner, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office until the end of the term of the Governor by whom he was appointed, unless the Capitol building is sooner completed, when the office shall cease. He shall receive an annual salary of \$7,500. Before entering on the duties of his office, he shall execute an official undertaking in the sum of \$50,000, with sufficient sureties approved by the Comptroller and filed in his office. The present Commissioner of the New Capitol shall be the Capitol Commissioner until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. In addition to his other duties, the Capitol Commissioner shall, without additional compensation, prepare the plans and specifications, and act as the architect of all buildings constructed at the expense of the State.

Commissioner.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
Isaac G. Perry	Binghamton	April 19, 1898

CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

[Chapter 787, Laws of 1895.]

The Commission shall consist of the Lieutenant-Governor, State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of Public Works and two persons appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be an architect of at least ten years experience in the practice of his profession. The Commissioners appointed by the Governor shall hold office until the expiration of the term of the Governor by whom they are appointed and until their successors are appointed and have qualified, unless the Capitol is sooner completed, when their offices shall terminate.

Commissioners.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Timothy L. Woodruff	Brooklyn.....	.....
Campbell W. Adams.....	Utica.....	.....
George W. Aldridge.....	Rochester.....	.....
Archimedes Russell.....	Syracuse.....	May 31, 1895
Ira M. Hedges.....	Haverstraw.....	" 31, 1895

Partial Roster of the Employes of the Capitol Commissioners.

H. E. Smith, Confidential Clerk.	Duncan McArthur, Clerk.
Margarite Templeton, Stenographer.	Frank Langwig, Messenger.
Vacant, Assistant Superintendent.	

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the Assembly as the trustees of public buildings of the State located at Albany, appoint a Superintendent thereof, who has charge and care of the same. The Superintendent, subject to the approval of the trustees, appoints all persons necessary in the maintenance department of the buildings and grounds under his charge; he, also, with the approval of the trustees, purchases all supplies required in that department. He gives a bond of \$10,000, holds office for two years, and is required to give his constant attention to the duties of his office.

Superintendent.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
Frederick Easton.....	Albany.....	January 18, 1897

Partial Roster of the Employes of the Superintendent of Public Buildings.

J. V. Jacobs, Deputy Superintendent.	W. C. Turner, Janitor State Hall.
Clarence M. Griswold, Clerk.	D. P. Stowell, Janitor Geological Hall.
William J. Norwood, Chief Engineer.	
John Sheeran, Electrician.	

COMMISSIONERS TO REVISE THE STATUTES.

The Legislature of 1889 authorized the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) to appoint three Commissioners to prepare and report bills to the Legislature, for the consolidation and revision of the general statutes of the State upon the following subjects, viz.: Conferring powers of local legislation upon boards of supervisors and the local authorities of towns and villages and prescribing the rights and powers thereof; providing for the organization, government and control of corporations, ex-

cept banks, trust companies and municipal corporations; providing for the collection and assessment of taxes, and the exemption of property from taxation throughout the State, and the statutes relating to the poor. The Commissioners are required to report the result of their labors to the Legislature of 1890. Their compensation, which shall not exceed \$9,000, is to be determined by the Governor and Chairman of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly of 1890.

Statute Commissioners.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
A. Judd Northrup.....	Syracuse.. ..	February 13, 1895
Charles Z. Lincoln	Little Valley.....	January 3, 1895
William H. Johnson.....	Oneonta	" 24, 1895

NEW YORK STATE HOME FOR AGED VETERANS, ETC.

[Chapter 466, Laws of 1894.]

Managers.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Mrs. Ellen M. Putnam.....	Buffalo.....	January 23, 1895
Margaret A. Hibbard	Wayville.....	December 15, 1895
Edward J. Mitchell	Yonkers.....	January 23, 1895
Mrs. Kate E. Jones	Hilon ..	" 23, 1895
Mrs. Annie Cleary.....	Rochester.....	" 23, 1895
Richard Curran.....	Rochester.....	" 23, 1895
Mrs. Sarah C. Nichols.....	New York city.....	May 9, 1895
Mrs. Ada G. Mohr.....	Brooklyn.....	" 9, 1895
George H. Treadwell.....	Albany.....	" 9, 1895

CRAIG COLONY.

[Chapter 363, Laws of 1894; chapter 439 of 1895; Laws of New York.]

Managers.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Frederick Peterson	New York city.....	May 16, 1895
William H. Cuddeback.....	Buffalo.....	April 23, 1895
Charles E. Jones, M. D.....	Albany.....	May 16, 1895
Jessie B. Wadsworth.....	Geneseo.....	" 16, 1895
William W. Everett.....	Carmel.....	" 16, 1895
Mrs. Jeanette R. Hawkins	Malone.....	April 23, 1895
Oliver P. Hurd	Watkins ..	May 16, 1895
Cyrus Strong, Jr	Binghamton.....	April 23, 1895
Hulbert Brown	Mt. Morris.....	May 16, 1895
James H. Loomis	Attica.....	April 23, 1895
Anson S. Thompson.....	Ellisburg.....	January 20, 1895
Katharine Hathaway Salmon.....	Syracuse.....	" 20, 1895

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints the trustees of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, located at Bath, in the county of Steuben. They hold office for the term of three years and serve without compensation. The Board of Trustees is composed of nine members, exclusive of the Governor and Attorney-General, who are ex-officio members of the Board. The object and purpose of the Home is to provide for the care,

maintenance and relief of soldiers and sailors from the State of New York, who served in the army or navy during the War of the Rebellion, and received an honorable discharge therefrom, who from any cause stand in need of the care and benefits of a soldiers' home. The Board establish rules and regulations for the government and management of the Home, its officers and inmates, and they submit a detailed report of their proceedings to the Legislature each year.

Trustees.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
J. Monroe Shoemaker.....	Elmira.....	April 9, 1893
John Palmer.....	Albany.....	February 20, 1894
Oliver B. Cadwell.....	Watertown.....	20, 1894
Otis H. Smith.....	Bath.....	March 20, 1893
Halbert S. Greenleaf.....	Rochester.....	February 20, 1894
George H. Blackman.....	Wellsville.....	20, 1894
Frank Campbell.....	Bath.....	" 20, 1894
Edwin S. Jenney.....	Syracuse.....	" 20, 1894
Horatio C. King.....	Brooklyn.....	April 26, 1894

COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints three Commissioners of Quarantine, who hold office for the term of three years. They are the custodians of the quarantine establishment of the harbor of the port of New York, and make the rules and regulations for its government. To them the Health

Officer makes annual reports of the general condition of the quarantine establishment, with the statistics of the institution in detail. The Commissioners each receive an annual salary of \$2,500, and they make report of their proceedings to the Legislature annually.

Commissioners.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Jacob M. Patterson	New York city.....	April 18, 1893
Frederick H. Schroeder	Brooklyn.....	January 15, 1893
Edmund J. Palmer.....	New York city.....	" 15, 1893

HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints the Health Officer of the Port of New York, who holds office for the term of four years. No person is eligible for appointment, except a doctor of medicine of good standing of at least ten years' experience in the practice of his profession and practically familiar with quarantine dis-

eases. The Health Officer has general superintendence and control of the quarantine establishment, and the care and treatment of the sick. He appoints two deputies and a resident physician of the Swinburne Island Hospital, for whose conduct he is responsible; and also appoints nurses, boatmen and other employes, and, in conjunction with the Quarantine Com-

missioners, licenses lightermen, stevedores, laborers and other employes. He receives fees fixed by law for his services, out of which he is required to pay the salaries of all employes necessary for the performance of the duties imposed upon him, and for the carrying on of the quarantine establish-

ment, except the salaries of the Commissioners of Quarantine. To the latter he makes annual reports of the condition of the quarantine establishment.

The Health Officer shall be entitled to receive a total compensation of \$12,500 per annum.

Health Officer.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
Abwah H. Doty, M. D.....	New York city.....	January 2, 1895

Shore Inspector.

Cornelius Ferguson, Fort Hamilton.

PORT WARDENS.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints nine Port Wardens, who hold office for the term of three years, also one Special Port Warden, who holds office for two years. The Port Wardens have exclusive cognizance of all matters relating to the surveys of vessels and their cargoes arriving at the Port of New York in distress, or damaged in that port, and are the judges of the fitness of the cargo to be reshipped to its port of destination.

They specify the amount of damage which has occurred, and are the judges of the repairs necessary to render such vessel again seaworthy, or of the safety of the vessel and cargo on the intended voyage. The Board of Port Wardens transmit a full and accurate account of their receipts and expenditures to the State Comptroller each year. The compensation of the Wardens is provided for by fees collected from ship owners.

Port Wardens.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Robert D. Miller.....	New York city.....	August 14, 1896
John H. Gunner.....	New York city.....	February 27, 1895
Wilbur W. Capron.....	Wayland.....	" 27, 1895
Robert M. Johnson.....	Brooklyn.....	" 27, 1895
William O'Connor.....	Little Falls.....	July 14, 1895
John S. Kidder.....	Laurens.....	April 15, 1895
Isaac W. Edsall.....	Spring Valley.....	" 17, 1895
John H. Boland.....	Troy.....	January 15, 1895
Hiram Calkins.....	New York city.....	March 15, 1894
Horace E. Buel.....	Port Richmond.....	April 18, 1895

HARBOR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF ALBANY.

[Chapter 356, Laws of 1887; chapter 374, Laws of 1896.]

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints a Harbor Master for the Port of Albany for a term of two years.

Harbor Master.

NAME.	Appointed.	Confirmed.	Term ends.
William H. Storrs.....	February 26, 1895	.....	.....

* Special Port Warden.

HARBOR MASTERS.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints eleven Harbor Masters, who hold office for the term of two years. They have authority to regulate and station all ships and vessels in the stream of the East and North rivers within the limits of the city of New York, and at the wharves thereof, and to remove those not employed in re-

ceiving or discharging their cargoes, to make room for others requiring accommodation for such purpose. All fees and penalties collected by Harbor Masters are applied to the use of the New York Hospital. They each receive an annual salary of \$2,500. The respective offices have been vacant since May 4, 1883.

Harbor Master.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
Vacant.....

STATE NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The Normal and Training Schools for the education and discipline of teachers for the common schools of the

State are supported by appropriations made by the Legislature for the purpose.

Opened.	LOCATION.	Principals.
1844	Albany	William J. Milne.*
1868	Oswego	Edward A. Sheldon.
1867	Brockport.....	Charles D. McLean.
1868	Fredonia	Francis B. Palmer.
1869	Cortland	Francis J. Cheney.
1869	Potsdam	Thomas B. Stowell.
1871	Buffalo.....	James M. Cassety.
1871	Geneseo	John M. Milne.
1886	New Paltz.....	Frank S. Capen.
1889	Oneonta.....	James M. Milne.
1890	Plattsburg	Edward N. Jones.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTER.

[Chapter 598, Laws of 1892.]

NAME.	Appointed.	Term ends.
Francis B. Delahanty.....	May 17, 1892	July 1, 1897

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

By the adoption in 1894 of the new Constitution, which took effect on January 1, 1895, the State Commission in Lunacy became a constitutional body, vested with exclusive jurisdiction over all institutions for the care and treatment of the insane, epileptics and idiots expressly excepted; the

Legislature is empowered to confer additional powers and duties upon the Commission, but all laws existing at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, so far as they do not conflict with its provisions, are preserved. The commission consists of three members appointed by the Governor

* President.

(by and with the consent of the Senate) for terms of six years, the term of one Commissioner expiring at the end of each six years. It is the duty of the Commission to examine into the condition of all institutions for the insane, public and private; to inquire into methods of management and government; to examine the condition of buildings, grounds and other property, and into all matters pertaining to the efficiency and usefulness of the institutions. No private institution for the insane can lawfully exist without a license from the Commission. By chapter 214 of the Laws of 1893, the Commission is given supervision over the expenditures of all State hospitals for the insane; no expenditures can now be made by these institutions except upon monthly estimates, which must be submitted to the Commission for revision and approval. By chapter 358 of the Laws of 1894, the additional power was conferred on the Commission of supervising the expenditure of moneys by the State hospitals under special appropriations. The foregoing provisions were consolidated and re-enacted by chapter 545, Laws of 1896, known as the Insanity Law, and constituting chapter 28 of the General Laws. The Commission is required to appoint agents,

whose duty it shall be to secure from friends and relatives of patients who are legally liable for the cost of their support and are able to reimburse the State therefor, in whole or in part, the cost of such support. The State hospitals are now required to report to the Commission annually, and the Commission is required to report to the Legislature. One Commissioner is required to be a physician, a citizen of the State, a graduate of a legally chartered medical college, of at least ten years' experience in the actual practice of his profession, and who has had experience in the care and treatment of the insane, and in the management of institutions for the insane. He is by law the President of the Commission, and receives a salary of \$7,500. The second Commissioner is required to be a lawyer of at least ten years' standing, a citizen of the State, and receives a salary of \$5,000. The third Commissioner shall be a layman, and he receives a salary of \$3,500. Each Commissioner receives \$1,200 per annum in lieu of his traveling and other incidental expenses. The seal of office is the Arms of the State, surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York—State Commission in Lunacy."

Commissioners.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Peter M. Wise*	New York city	October 1, 1896
Goodwin Brown†	Albany	April 19, 1896
William L. Parkhurst	Canandaigua	February 24, 1897

Roster of Employes in the Office of the State Commission in Lunacy.

T. E. McGarr, Secretary.
 Carroll F. Smith, Confidential Clerk and Stenographer.
 George D. Sanford, Auditor of State Hospital Accounts.
 Mary F. Ray, Voucher Clerk.
 John J. Galvin, Stenographer.
 Lucy A. O'Brien, Clerk.
 Mary F. Passenger, Indexer.
 Lillian A. Walker, Assistant Voucher Clerk.

Hannah Hamlin, Clerk.
 Mary E. Keyes, Clerk.
 Helen H. Betzinger, Clerk.
 Patrick Ford, Jr., Special Agent.
 Lyman Robinson, Special Agent.
 Egbert F. Kroyer, Special Agent.
 Charles P. Bible, Special Agent.
 W. S. Augsburg, Special Agent.
 W. J. Bedenkapp, Special Agent.
 John H. Flinn, Messenger.

* Physician.

† Lawyer.

STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The State hospitals for the care and maintenance of private patients. The trustees of the several institutions are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Willard State Hospital— Willard.

[Chapters 822, 1869; 541, 1872; 446, 1874, and 545, 1896; Laws of New York.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Caroline S. Mongin.....	Waterloo.....	December 14, 1896
John L. Morris	Ithaca.....	" 14, 1896
Martin L. Allen.....	Fayette.....	" 14, 1896
Abram S. Stothoff	Watkins.....	" 14, 1896
John H. Osborne.....	Auburn.....	" 14, 1896
William J. Pollard	Seneca Falls.....	" 14, 1896
Stephen H. Hammond.....	Geneva.....	" 14, 1896

Utica State Hospital — Utica.

[Chapters 135, 1842; 446, 1874; 132, 1890, and 545, 1896; Laws of New York.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Lizzie W. Constable.....	Utica.....	December 2, 1896
Marietta D. Coxe	Utica.....	" 2, 1896
John W. McLean	Utica.....	" 2, 1896
Thomas F. Baker.....	Utica.....	" 2, 1896
Charles S. Symonds.....	Utica.....	" 2, 1896
George E. Dunham.....	Utica.....	" 2, 1896
William S. Walcott	Utica.....	" 2, 1896

Hudson River State Hospital— Poughkeepsie.

[Chapters 98, 1867; 446, 1874; 132, 1890, and 545, 1896; Laws of New York.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Myra Avery.....	Poughkeepsie	December 2, 1896
Lewis R. Parker.....	Albany	" 2, 1896
Catherine A. Newbold.....	Poughkeepsie.....	" 2, 1896
Eugene N. Howell.....	Poughkeepsie.....	" 2, 1896
Hudson Taylor.....	Poughkeepsie.....	" 2, 1896
Frank B. Lown.....	Poughkeepsie.....	" 2, 1896
Henry M. Taylor.....	Poughkeepsie.....	" 2, 1896

Buffalo State Hospital — Buffalo.

[Chapters 446, 1874; 132, 1890, and 545, 1896; Laws of New York.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Charlotte G. Miller	Buffalo	December 9, 1896
Charlotte S. Williams	Buffalo	" 9, 1896
Daniel H. McMillan	Buffalo	" 9, 1896
John E. Pound	Lockport	" 9, 1896
Thomas Lothrop	Buffalo	" 9, 1896
Joseph P. Dudley	Buffalo	" 9, 1896
Frederick P. Hall	Jamestown	" 9, 1896

Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital — Middletown.

[Chapters 426, 1874; 634, 1875, and 132, 1890; Laws of New York.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Frederick W. Devoe	New York city	January 23, 1896
John W. Slawson	Middletown	December 8, 1896
James B. Carson	Middletown	January 23, 1896
William K. Stansbury	Middletown	December 8, 1896
Edward Tompkins	Middletown	January 23, 1896
Uzal T. Hayes	Middletown	March 19, 1896
John J. S. McCroskery	Middletown	" 19, 1896
Grinnell Burt	Warwick	April 21, 1896
Cornelius Macardell	Middletown	March 21, 1896
John D. Stivers	Middletown	" 21, 1896
Henry L. Slotc	New York city	" 21, 1896
James McE. Wetmore	New York city	" 21, 1896
Vacancy		

Binghamton State Hospital — Binghamton.

[Chapters 280, 1879; 61, 1890; 133, 1890, and 545, 1896; Laws of New York.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Mrs. Kate Ely	Binghamton	December 9, 1896
Anna L. Platt	Owego	" 9, 1896
Andrew J. French	Oneida	" 9, 1896
John W. Stanborough	Owego	" 9, 1896
Henry L. Armstrong	Elmira	" 9, 1896
George H. Barlow	Binghamton	" 9, 1896
Edmund O'Connor	Binghamton	" 9, 1896

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children — Syracuse.

[Chapter 220, 1862; 61, 1891; Laws of New York.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Wilber S. Peck	Syracuse	January 20, 1896
John T. Mott	Oswego	March 17, 1896
Alva Palmer	Syracuse	" 17, 1896
John W. Yale	Syracuse	" 17, 1896
Frederick D. Huntington	Syracuse	" 17, 1896
Alta Pease Crouse	Syracuse	January 20, 1896
Francis Baumer	Syracuse	March 9, 1896
Lewis F. Weaver	Syracuse	April 25, 1894

Rochester State Hospital — Rochester.

[Chapter 835, Laws of 1891.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Frederick Cook.....	Rochester.....	December 8, 1896
Thomas A. O'Hare.....	Rochester.....	8, 1896
William Miller.....	Rochester.....	8, 1896
Chauncey G. Starkweather.....	Ridgeland.....	8, 1896
Jane E. Rochester.....	Rochester.....	8, 1896
George Raines.....	Rochester.....	8, 1896
Perleyette H. Graham.....	Rochester.....	8, 1896

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark.

[Chapter 281, Laws of 1885.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Charles McLouth.....	Palmyra.....	March 17, 1892
Edwin K. Burnham.....	Newark.....	February 7, 1895
Mrs. Nellie R. Hotchkin.....	Lyons.....	7, 1895
George O. Baker.....	Clyde.....	7, 1895
Gertrude A. Moss.....	Rochester.....	January 11, 1893
Ellery C. Allen.....	Farmington.....	February 7, 1895
Silas N. Gallup.....	Macedon.....	April 19, 1893
Richard P. Groat.....	Newark.....	January 30, 1893
Augusta A. Beach.....	Syracuse.....	" 30, 1895

St. Lawrence State Asylum for the Insane — Ogdensburg.

[Chapter 875, 1887; 545, 1896; Laws of New York.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Mrs. Mary P. Averell.....	Ogdensburg.....	December 14, 1896
Harriet L. Russell.....	Canton.....	" 14, 1896
Frederick P. Hazzard.....	Solvay.....	" 14, 1896
John Hannan.....	Ogdensburg.....	" 14, 1896
William H. Daniels.....	Ogdensburg.....	" 14, 1896
George Hall.....	Ogdensburg.....	" 14, 1896
William L. Proctor.....	Ogdensburg.....	" 14, 1896

State Asylum for Insane Criminals — Auburn.

[Chapter 446, Laws of 1874.]

Managed by the prison authorities.

All changed in 1895. See State Board of Charities.

State Hospital Districts.

By the provisions of chapter 123, session in Lunacy was given power to Laws of 1890, as amended by chapter divide the State into State hospital 545, Laws of 1896, the State Commis- districts.

Districts.

Utica State Hospital District.— Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Oneida, Saratoga, Schenectady and Warren.

Hudson River State Hospital District.— Counties of Albany, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Putnam, Richmond, Rensselaer, Washington and Westchester.

Middletown State Hospital District.— Counties of Orange, Rockland, Sullivan and Ulster.

Buffalo State Hospital District.— Counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara and Wyoming.

Willard State Hospital District.— Counties of Allegany, Cayuga, Genesee, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Sen-

eca, Steuben, Tompkins, Wayne and Yates.

Binghamton State Hospital District.— Counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schoharie and Tioga.

St. Lawrence State Hospital District.— Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis, Onondaga, Oswego and St. Lawrence.

Rochester State Hospital District.— Counties of Monroe and Livingston.

Long Island State Hospital District.— Counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk.

Manhattan State Hospital District.— County of New York.

Rome State Custodial Asylum.

[Chapter 59, Laws of 1895.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Appointed.	Term.
Jim Stevens, Rome.....	March 20, 1895	Six years.
J. Millard Brainard, Rome.....	" 20, 1895	Six years.
Joseph I. Sayles, Rome.....	" 20, 1895	Six years.
Lewis M. Martin, Clinton.....	June 8, 1895	
E. Stuart Williams, Rome.....	March 20, 1895	Six years.
Fremont W. Spicer, Dexter.....	" 20, 1895	Four years.
Frank T. Gorton, Waterville.....	" 20, 1895	Four years.
Eugene H. Conant, Camden.....	" 20, 1895	Four years.
William H. Cloher, Jr., Utica.....	" 20, 1895	Two years.
Earle S. Batcheller, Rome.....	" 20, 1895	Two years.
Homer T. Fowler, Rome.....	" 20, 1895	Two years.

Collins Farm, State Homoeopathic Hospital

[Chapters 707, 1894, and 545, 1896; Laws of New York.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
William Todd Helmuth, M. D....	New York city.....	November 11, 1896
Fred J. Blackman.....	Gowanda.....	" 11, 1896
Asa Stone Couch.....	Fredonia.....	" 11, 1896
Sidney F. Wilcox.....	New York city.....	" 11, 1896
Francis D. Ormes.....	Jamestown.....	" 11, 1896
George W. Seymour.....	Westfield.....	" 11, 1896
Edwin H. Wolcott.....	Rochester.....	" 11, 1896

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.

The institutions for the care, instruction and maintenance of the blind are supported by legislative appropriations or from per capita appropriations made for the support and instruction of State and county pupils. The managers of the New York Institution for

the Blind (a private corporation), located in the city of New York, are elected by members of the society. The institution at Batavia is owned by the State, and its trustees are appointed by the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate).

New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia.

[Chapters 587, 1865, and 744, 1867; Laws of New York.]

TRUSTEES.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Andrew W. Skelly.....	Batavia	January 28, 1865
Sidney R. Sherwin.....	Batavia	March 14, 1865
Lee R. Sanborn.....	Sanborn	" 14, 1865
Daniel W. Tomlinson.....	Batavia	January 23, 1865
Ami H. Hoskins.....	Cowlesville	" 23, 1865
Hannah M. Humphrey.....	Warsaw	April 2, 1864
F. Park Lewis.....	Buffalo.....	" 2, 1864
Nelson Bogue.....	Batavia.....	" 2, 1864
Frank S. Wood.....	Batavia.....	January 23, 1865

STATE REFORMATORIES.

The managers of the reformatories of the State are appointed by the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate). The institution located at Elmira is a reformatory for young men; the one at Hudson for young women, and that at Rochester

for juveniles, as is also the New York House of Refuge, located on Randall's Island. Each of the institutions are supported by the State, except the House of Refuge at Randall's Island, and to it material aid is extended.

New York State Reformatory - Elmira.

[Chapters 427, 1870; 207, 1876, and 178, 1884; Laws of New York.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
William C. Wey.....	Elmira.....	April 30, 1865
Mathias H. Arnot.....	Elmira.....	March 17, 1862
William H. Peters.....	Elmira.....	" 17, 1862
James B. Rathbone.....	Elmira.....	" 11, 1862
Charles T. Willis.....	Tyrone.....	April 30, 1865

House of Refuge for Women - Hudson.

[Chapters 187, 1861; 814, 1864; 17, 1867, and 253, 1865; Laws of New York.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Herman Livingston.....	Catskill Station.....	April 28, 1866
Caroline Hoysradt.....	Hudson.....	" 30, 1865
Charles Tracey.....	Albany.....	" 30, 1865
Charles P. Cook.....	Hudson.....	" 30, 1865
Sarah C. B. Cady.....	Hudson.....	" 30, 1865
Samuel R. Rainey.....	Hudson.....	" 30, 1865

Western House of Refuge for Women.

[Chapters 238, 1860, and 546, 1866; Laws of New York.]

Trustees.—Ira Edwards, Holley; Rochester; Clara M. Waterman, Albion; Edward C. Walker, Batavia; William Munson, M. D. B. Dye, Albion; Mrs. Sarah J. Fee,

The State Industrial School—Rochester.

[Chapters 143, 1846; 539, 1886, and 404, 1888; Laws of New York.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.	
George B. Carroll.....	Rochester.....	April	3, 1895
Isaac Gibbard.....	Rochester.....	"	3, 1895
Alexander B. Lamberton.....	Rochester.....	"	3, 1895
Thomas Raines.....	Rochester.....	"	3, 1895
John M. E. O'Grady.....	Rochester.....	"	19, 1892
John Desmond.....	Rochester.....	October	29, 1896
Sarah L. Kulichling.....	Rochester.....	"	29, 1896
George W. Goler.....	Rochester.....	May	8, 1885
John C. Woodbury.....	Rochester.....	October	7, 1896
Henry Lomb.....	Rochester.....	February	14, 1894
Lorenzo T. Beach.....	Rochester.....	October	7, 1896
Frederick S. Minges.....	Rochester.....	February	14, 1894
Charles Van Voorhis.....	Rochester.....	October	7, 1896
George E. Warner.....	Rochester.....	"	29, 1896
George A. Carnahan.....	Rochester.....	"	29, 1896

Eastern New York Reformatory—Wawarsing.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints annually to the Legislature and to hold office during the pleasure of the points five Commissioners, to report to the Governor.

BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.	
George H. Bush.....	Ellenville.....	April	18, 1894
Stephen E. D. Hoornbeek.....	Ellenville.....	"	18, 1894
George Deyo.....	Ellenville.....	"	18, 1894
Uriah S. Messiter.....	Liberty.....	June	4, 1895
Fred. L. Whritner.....	Suffern.....	"	7, 1895

Reformatory for Women—Bedford.

[Chapter 637, Laws of 1893.]

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Residence.	Appointed.	
John Berry.....	Mt. Vernon.....	July	30, 1895
Alice Sanford.....	Sing Sing.....	May	12, 1896
Arria Huntington.....	Syracuse.....	June	4, 1893
David N. Carvalho.....	New York city.....	April	30, 1894
James Wood.....	Mt. Kisco.....	December	11, 1894

Western House of Refuge for Women—Albion.

[Chapter 238, Laws of 1890.]

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints six managers, for a term of five years.

MANAGERS.

NAMES.	Appointed.	Confirmed.	Term ends.
William B. Dye, Albion.....	February 27, 1898	.....	May 9, 1898
Edward C. Walker, Batavia.....	" 27, 1898	.....	" 9, 1897
Clara M. Waterman, Albion.....	May 10, 1895	.....	" 9, 1900
Mrs. Sarah J. Fee, Rochester....	" 10, 1895	.....	" 9, 1899
Ira Edwards, Holley.....	December 8, 1896	.....	December 31, 1900
Edward Munson, Medina.....	" 8, 1896	.....	" 31, 1901

ASYLUM FOR INDIAN CHILDREN.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints the managers of the Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children. The institution is supported by annual appropriations made by the Legislature for the purpose.

Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children — Versailles.

[Chapter 162, Laws of 1875.]

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Henry R. Howland.....	Buffalo.....	March 14, 1895
Wallace Jamison.....	Basom.....	January 22, 1896
John Schoepflin.....	Hamburgh.....	March 14, 1895
Samuel G. Keyes.....	Gowanda.....	" 14, 1895
Newton A. Chaffee.....	Gowanda.....	" 14, 1895
Heman M. Blasdell.....	North Collins.....	" 14, 1895
King Tallchief.....	Versailles.....	February 28, 1896
John C. Wilbur.....	Gowanda.....	March 14, 1895
Harrison Halptown.....	Allegany.....	" 14, 1895
Lilly Lord Tift.....	Buffalo.....	" 14, 1895

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The several educational institutions for the deaf and dumb receive \$260 a year per capita from the State for such pupils, between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, as may receive appointments from the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Pupils between five and twelve years of age are received as county pupils at the annual charge to counties -- \$200, upon the order of an overseer of the poor or a county supervisor. As a rule, the grounds and buildings of these institutions belong exclusively to private corporations, who appoint the superintendent or principal.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (opened May 20, 1818), New York.— Enoch Henry Currier, M. A., Superintendent.

Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-

Mutes (opened November —, 1862), Buffalo.— Mary Anne Burke, Principal.

The Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes (opened March 1, 1867), New York.— D. Greene, Superintendent.

St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

Female Department (opened 1870), Fordham.— Miss Margaret Laurent, Superintendent.

Female Branch (opened 1874), Brooklyn.— Miss Margaret Cosgrove, Superintendent.

Male Department (opened 1875), Westchester.— Miss Celestine Schottmuller, Superintendent.

The Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes (opened March 22, 1875), Rome.— E. B. Nelson, Principal.

Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes (opened October 4, 1876), Rochester.—Z. F. Westervelt, LL. D., Superintendent.

The Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes (opened September 10, 1884), Malone.—Edward C. Rider, Superintendent.

The Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf (opened September 17, 1889), Albany.—Miss Anna M. Black, Superintendent.

TRUSTEES OF WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS—NEWBURG.

[Chapter 147, Laws of 1875.]

Trustees.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
John C. Adams.....	Newburg.....	May 20, 1896
Joel T. Headley.....	Newburg.....	May 20, 1896
Charles S. Jenkins.....	Newburg.....	May 20, 1896
James G. Graham.....	Newburg.....	May 20, 1896
William K. Hall.....	Newburg.....	May 20, 1896
David Carson.....	Newburg.....	February 8, 1894
Joseph H. H. Chapman.....	Newburg.....	February 8, 1894
Charles D. Robinson.....	Newburg.....	February 8, 1894
Michael H. Hirschberg.....	Newburg.....	May 20, 1896
Charles L. C. Kerr.....	Newburg.....	February 8, 1894

TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S FUND AND RETREAT—NEW YORK CITY.

[Chapter 172, Laws of 1854.]

Trustees.*

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Clarkson Crollus.....	New York city.....	May 27, 1880
Michael Conklin.....	Staten Island.....	May 27, 1880
Wisner H. Townsend.....	New York city.....	May 27, 1880
Edward B. Bartlett.....	Brooklyn.....	May 27, 1880
George A. Dearborn.....	Brooklyn.....	May 27, 1880
Elihu Spicer, Jr.....	New York city.....	February 3, 1881
Willett N. Hawkins.....	West New Brighton.....	March 26, 1879

SENATE HOUSE—KINGSTON.

[Chapter 184, Laws of 1887.]

Keeper, vacant.

[Appointed by Trustees of Public Buildings; salary, \$600.]

AGENTS FOR INDIAN TRIBES.

Agent of the Onondaga Tribe of Indians.

[Appointed by the Governor and Senate, Chapter 228, Laws of 1843.]

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
Daniel Pinckney.....	South Onondaga.....	January 23, 1896

* The *ex-officio* members of the board are: The Mayor of the city of New York; the Health Officer of the city and port of New York; the President of the Seamen's Savings Bank; the President of the Marine Society in New York city.

Agent of the Onondaga Indians in Western New York.

[Appointed by the Governor and Senate, Chapter 233, Laws of 1857.]

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
William H. Bard	Gowanda.....	March 23, 1859

Attorney of the Seneca Nation of Indians.

[Appointed by the Governor and Senate, Chapter 150, Laws of 1845.]

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
Merrill T. Jenkins.....	Randolph	March 18, 1846

Attorney of the St. Regis Tribe of Indians.

[Appointed by the Governor, Chapter 225, Laws of 1861.]

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
Herman S. Lockwood.....	Bombay	September 17, 1865

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court of Appeals succeeded the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors, so far as the correction of errors is concerned. As first organized, under the Constitution of 1846, it was composed of eight judges, four of whom were chosen by the electors of the State for a term of eight years, and four were elected from the class of Justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. The Judges elected by the people were so classified that an election occurred every odd year. The Judges selected from the Supreme Court were taken each even year from the first, third, fifth and seventh districts, and each odd year from the second, fourth, sixth and eighth districts, and served one year. The Judge elected by the State at large having the shortest term to serve, acted as Chief Judge. The Clerk was elected by the people for the term of three years. The Reporter was appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General for three years.

The article in relation to the Judiciary, framed by the Convention of

1867-68, reorganized the Court of Appeals. This article was approved by the people at the general election held in 1869. In accordance with its provisions, the Court of Appeals is now composed of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, who "hold their office for the term of fourteen years, from and including the first day of January after their election," which was the year 1871. The first Judges were elected at a special election held in 1870. At the first election of Judges each elector voted for the Chief Judge and four only of the Associate Justices. Vacancies are to be filled at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs, and until so filled, by the Governor and Senate, or by the Governor alone, if the Senate is not in session.

Judges are prohibited, by the Constitution, from holding any other office or place of public trust; from exercising any power of appointment to public office and from practicing as attorney or counselor, or acting as referee. They are removable by concurrent resolution

of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all members elected to each branch concur therein.

The court is almost continually in session, taking recess as it may from time to time order.

The court has full power to correct or reverse the decisions of the Supreme Court. Five Judges constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four is necessary to pronounce a judgment. If such concurrence be not had, the case must be reheard; but no more than two rehearings can be had, and if then four judges do not concur, the judgment of the court below is affirmed. The Legislature may authorize the judgments, decrees and decisions of any inferior local court of record established in a city, having original civil jurisdiction, to be removed for review directly into the Court of Appeals.

The salary of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is \$10,500, and of the Associate Judges \$10,000.

A Clerk is appointed by the Court to hold office during its pleasure. He gives a bond to the people of the State in the penalty of \$25,000, with two sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond is filed with the Comptroller. He appoints a deputy, by writing under his hand and seal, who takes the oath of office, and acts as Clerk in case of a vacancy, or when the Clerk is absent, or incapable of performing the duties. The salary of the Clerk is \$5,000. He keeps his office in the Capitol, Albany. In it are deposited the records of the former Court of Errors, Supreme Court and Court of Chancery.

The Court also appoints its Reporter. He has a salary of \$5,000.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

(Under Constitution of 1868.)

Name.	Residences.	Elected.
Freeborn G. Jewett.....	Skaneateles, Onondago Co...	June 7, 1847
Greene C. Bronson.....	New York city.....	June 7, 1847
Charles H. Ruggles.....	Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co..	June 7, 1847
Addison Gardiner.....	Rochester, Monroe Co.....	June 7, 1847
Samuel A. Foote *.....	Geneva, Ontario Co.....	April 11, 1851
Alexander S. Johnson.....	Utica, Oneida Co.....	November 4, 1851
Hiram Denio †.....	Utica, Oneida Co.....	June 23, 1853
George F. Comstock ‡.....	Syracuse, Onondaga Co.....	November 6, 1855
Samuel L. Selden.....	Rochester, Monroe Co.....	November 6, 1855
Henry E. Davies.....	New York city.....	November 8, 1858
William B. Wright.....	Monticello, Sullivan Co.....	November 5, 1861
Henry R. Selden §.....	Rochester, Monroe Co.....	July 1, 1863
John K. Porter ¶.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	January 2, 1865
Ward Hunt.....	Utica, Oneida Co.....	November 7, 1865
Martin Grover.....	Angelica, Allegany.....	November 5, 1867
Lewis B. Woodruff **.....	New York city.....	January 4, 1868
Charles Mason ††.....	Hamilton, Madison Co.....	January 20, 1868
Robert Earl.....	Herkimer, Herkimer Co.....	November 2, 1869
John A. Lott.....	Brooklyn, Kings Co.....	November 2, 1869

* Appointed by Governor in place of Bronson, resigned.

† Appointed by Governor in place of Jewett, resigned; elected in 1853 for remainder of term, and re-elected in 1857 for a full term.

‡ Elected in place of Ruggles, resigned.

§ Appointed by Governor in place of S. L. Selden, resigned; elected November 3, 1855, for full term.

¶ Appointed by Governor in place of H. R. Selden, resigned; elected November 7, 1865, for full term.

** Appointed by Governor in place of Porter, resigned.

†† Appointed by Governor in place of Wright, deceased.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

[Under Constitutional Amendment of 1899.]

Names.	Residences.	Elected or appointed.	
CHIEF JUDGES.			
Sanford E. Church	Albion, Orleans Co.....	May	17, 1870
Charles J. Folger*	Geneva, Ontario Co.....	May	20, 1880
Charles Andrews †	Syracuse, Onondaga Co...	November	19, 1881
William C. Ruger	Syracuse, Onondaga Co...	November	7, 1882
Robert Earl	Herkimer, Herkimer Co...	January	25, 1892
Charles Andrews	Syracuse, Onondaga Co...	November	7, 1892
ASSOCIATE JUDGES.			
William F. Allen	Oswego, Oswego Co.....	May	17, 1870
Martin Grover	Angelica, Allegany Co....	May	17, 1870
Rufus W. Peckham.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	May	17, 1870
Charles J. Folger	Geneva, Ontario Co.....	May	17, 1870
Charles A. Rapallo.....	New York city	May	17, 1870
Charles Andrews.....	Syracuse, Onondaga Co...	May	17, 1870
Alexander S. Johnson ‡.....	Utica, Oneida Co.....	December	29, 1878
Theodore Miller	Hudson, Columbia Co....	November	3, 1874
Robert Earl §.....	Herkimer, Herkimer Co...	November	5, 1875
Samuel Hand ¶.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	June	10, 1878
George F. Danforth.....	Rochester, Monroe Co....	November	5, 1878
Francis M. Finch**.....	Ithaca, Tompkins Co....	May	25, 1880
Benjamin F. Tracey ††.....	Brooklyn, Kings Co.....	December	8, 1881
Rufus W. Peckham.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	November	2, 1886
John Clinton Gray §§.....	New York city	January	25, 1888
Denis O'Brien.....	Watertown.....	November	5, 1889
Isaac H. Maynard***.....	Stamford	January	20, 1892
Edward T. Bartlett	New York.....	November	7, 1898
Albert Haight	Buffalo.....	November	6, 1894

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 1894.

Names.	Residences.	Term expires.
CHIEF JUDGE.		
Charles Andrews	Syracuse	December 31, 1907
ASSOCIATE JUDGES.		
John Clinton Gray	New York city	December 31, 1902
Denis O'Brien	Watertown.....	December 31, 1908
Edward T. Bartlett	New York.....	December 31, 1907
Albert Haight	Buffalo	December 31, 1908
Celora E. Martin	Binghamton.....	December 31, 1904
Irving G. Vann †††.....	Syracuse	December 31, 1896

* Appointed by Governor in place of Church, deceased; elected November 2, 1880.

† Appointed by Governor in place of Folger, resigned.

‡ Appointed by Governor in place of Peckham, deceased.

§ Appointed by Governor in place of Grover, deceased; elected November 7, 1876, and re-elected November 4, 1890.

¶ Appointed by Governor in place of Allen, deceased.

** Appointed by Governor in place of Folger, chosen Chief Judge; elected November 8, 1881.

†† Appointed by Governor in place of Andrews, appointed Chief Judge.

‡‡ Appointed by Governor in place of Rapallo, deceased; elected for full term November, 1888.

*** Appointed by Governor in place of Earl, appointed Chief Judge, 1892.

††† Appointed by Governor in place of Rufus W. Peckham, resigned.

ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Gorham Parks.....	Clerk of the court.
Edmund H. Smith.....	Reporter of the court.
Robert D. Cook.....	Court crier.
Alfred S. Brolley.....	Stenographer and clerk.
Buel C. Andrews.....	Stenographer.
William J. Lecompte.....	Stenographer.
Andrew J. Chester.....	Attendant.
Walter L. Childs.....	Attendant.

ROSTER OF EMPLOYES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Fourth floor, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

William H. Shankland.....	Deputy clerk.
Richard M. Barber.....	Remittitur clerk.
William Honig.....	Chancery clerk.
John H. Reynolds.....	Financial clerk.
W. J. Armstrong.....	Messenger.

THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

The new Constitution, adopted in November, 1894, completely changed the judicial system of the State. The most notable changes were its elevation of the Supreme Court in rank; and the lessening of the amount of work thrown upon the Court of Appeals. Thus the Court of Appeals was confined to questions of law, and a new court was created, known as the Appellate Supreme Court, to deal with questions of fact. The new Constitution provided that this change in the judiciary system should not go in effect until January 1, 1896. The new Constitution made the following provisions:

First: It provided for a court for the trial of impeachments when preferred by the Legislature or the Governor. This Court of Impeachment will consist of the Lieutenant-Governor, the State Senators and the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Secondly: A Court of Appeals, consisting of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, elected by the people of the whole State, to hold their offices for the term of 14 years. The salary of the Chief Judge is \$10,500, and of

the Associate Judges \$10,000, with an allowance of \$2,000 each for expenses. This court is to have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the orders or judgments of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and, except where the judgment is of death, it is limited to the review of questions of law. The Appellate Division, in any department, may allow an appeal upon any question of law which, in its opinion, ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals. The Constitution also says, "No unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that there is evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding of fact, or a verdict not directed by the court, shall be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, except where the judgment is of death." The Legislature is authorized to further restrict the jurisdiction of the court and the right to appeal thereto; but the right of appeal is not to depend on the amount involved. These provisions do not take effect until January 1, 1896.

Thirdly: The Supreme Court, which is to have general jurisdiction in law

and equity. It is to be composed of 46 Justices, now in office, to which number will be added 12 additional Justices, to be elected in November, 1895, and the Judges of the Superior Court of the city of New York, the Court of Common Pleas of New York, the Superior Court of Buffalo and the City Court of Brooklyn—18 in all—and which, after January 1, 1896, will make a judicial force, in the Supreme Court, of 76 Judges. The courts last named are abolished from and after January 1, 1896, and their jurisdiction is transferred to the Supreme Court. The Judges of these courts will thereafter become Justices of the Supreme Court. They can only sit in, and their salaries will be paid by, the counties in which they were elected or appointed. The new Constitution abolishes Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and, after December 31, 1895, their jurisdiction will be vested in the Supreme Court. The State, the new Constitution says, is to be divided into four judicial departments. The first is to be composed of the county of New York and the others, to be divided by the Legislature, must be bounded by county lines and be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. Judicial departments, the Constitution says, may be altered once in 10 years, but without increasing the number. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court shall consist of seven Justices in the first department and five in each of the other departments. The present General Terms of the Supreme Court, and of the local courts above named, are abolished, and their jurisdiction is transferred to the Appellate Division. Justices of the Supreme Court are elected for a term of 14 years. They are paid an annual salary of \$7,200. A Judge or Justice whose term of office has been abridged by limitation of age may, with his consent, be

assigned by the Governor to any duty in the Supreme Court, while his compensation is continued.

Fourthly: The County Courts are continued by the new Constitution with original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only where the defendants reside in the county and in which the complainant demands judgment for a sum not exceeding \$2,000. The Legislature is given the power to enlarge or restrict the jurisdiction of the County Courts, but not beyond the limit of \$2,000. County Judges are to hold their offices for six years. Courts of Sessions are abolished except in the county of New York. Kings county is to have two County Judges.

Fifthly: Surrogates' Courts are continued with the jurisdiction now conferred upon such courts by law. Surrogates hold their offices for six years. In counties having a population exceeding 40,000 the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to be Surrogate.

Sixthly: District and Justices' Courts are continued with limited jurisdiction. The Legislature is also given the power to establish inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, but they can not be courts of record, nor possess any equity jurisdiction. No one shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, or, except in the county of Hamilton, to the office of County Judge or Surrogate who is not an attorney or counselor of this State. Judges of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, and County Judges or Surrogates in counties having a population exceeding 120,000, can not practice as attorneys or counselors in any court of record in the State, or act as referees. Courts of Special Sessions are continued with the same jurisdiction as heretofore.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court has an Appellate Division, and is divided into four departments and eight judicial districts. The Appellate Supreme Court has the following members :

APPELLATE DIVISION.

First Department.— Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice; George C. Barrett, William Rumsey, Morgan J. O'Brien, George L. Ingraham, Pardon C. Williams, Edward Patterson.

Second Department.— Charles F. Brown, Presiding Justice; Calvin E. Pratt, Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Edward W. Hatch.

Third Department.— Charles E. Parker, Presiding Justice; D. Cady Herrick, Judson S. Landon, John R. Putnam, Milton H. Merwin.

Fourth Department.— George A. Hardin, Presiding Justice; David L. Follett, William L. H. Adams, Manly C. Green, Hamilton Ward.

The eight judicial districts are as follows :

First.— City and county of New York, except that part annexed from Westchester county.

Second.— Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess, and that part of New York county annexed, taken from Westchester county.

Third.— Counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie and Benessee.

Fourth.— Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence,

Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schoenectady.

Fifth.— Counties of Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis.

Sixth.— Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland and Schuyler.

Seventh.— Counties of Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe and Cayuga.

Eighth.— Counties of Erie, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming.

There are four judicial departments. The first consists of the county of New York; the second, the counties embraced within the present second judicial district; the third, of the counties embraced within the third, fourth and fifth judicial districts; the fourth, of the counties embraced within the fifth, seventh and eighth judicial districts.

The Supreme Court Judges and their residences are stated below.

Justices of the Supreme Court.

JUSTICES.	Residence.	Terms expire.
<i>First District:</i>		
George C. Barrett.....	New York.....	December 31, 1899
Edward Patterson.....	New York.....	December 31, 1900
Abraham R. Lawrence.....	New York.....	December 31, 1901
Morgan J. O'Brien.....	New York.....	December 31, 1901
George L. Ingraham.....	New York.....	December 31, 1905
George P. Andrews.....	New York.....	December 31, 1897
Charles H. Van Brunt.....	New York.....	December 31, 1897
Charles H. Truax.....	New York.....	December 31, 1909
Frederick Smyth.....	New York.....	December 31, 1909
Charles M. McLean.....	New York.....	December 31, 1909
John Sedgwick.....	New York.....	December 31, 1899
P. Henry Dugro.....	New York.....	December 31, 1900
John J. Freedman.....	New York.....	December 31, 1904
David McAdam.....	New York.....	December 31, 1904
H. A. Gliderleeve.....	New York.....	December 31, 1905
Henry A. Beekman.....	New York.....	December 31, 1909
Joseph T. Daly.....	New York.....	December 31, 1898
Henry W. Bookstaver.....	New York.....	December 31, 1899
Henry Bischoff, Jr.....	New York.....	December 31, 1908
Roger A. Fryor.....	New York.....	December 31, 1905
Leonard A. Giegerich.....	New York.....	December 31, 1906
Miles Beach.....	New York.....	December 31, 1907
<i>Second District:</i>		
William J. Gaynor.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1907
Edgar N. Cullen.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1908
Garret J. Garrettsen.....	Newton.....	December 31, 1910
William W. Goodrich.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1910
Michael H. Hirschberger.....	Newburgh.....	December 31, 1910
Samuel T. Maddox.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1910

Justices of the Supreme Court — (Continued).

JUSTICES.	Residence.	Terms expire.
<i>Second District — (Concluded).</i>		
Willard Bartlett	Brooklyn	December 31, 1897
William D. Dickey	Newburgh	December 31, 1909
Willmot F. Smith	Patchogue	December 31, 1909
Martin J. Keogh	New Rochelle	December 31, 1909
Augustus Van Wyck	Brooklyn	December 31, 1898
William J. Osborne	Brooklyn	December 31, 1900
<i>Third District:</i>		
D. Oady Herrick	Albany	December 31, 1905
Alton B. Parker	Kingston	December 31, 1900
Edgar L. Furman	Troy	December 31, 1908
Samuel Edwards	Hudson	December 31, 1901
Alden Chester	Albany	December 31, 1907
Emory A. Chase	Catskill	December 31, 1910
<i>Fourth District:</i>		
Lealie W. Russell	Canton	December 31, 1905
Judson S. Landon	Schenectady	December 31, 1901
John B. Putnam	Saratoga Springs	December 31, 1900
Martin L. Stover	Amsterdam	December 31, 1905
S. Alonso Kellogg	Plattsburgh	December 31, 1904
O. B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	December 31, 1909
<i>Fifth District:</i>		
George A. Hardin	Little Falls	December 31, 1899
Milton H. Merwin	Utica	December 31, 1903
Maurice L. Wright	Oswego	December 31, 1905
Frank H. Hancock	Syracuse	December 31, 1909
Pardon C. Williams	Watertown	December 31, 1897
Peter B. McLellan	Syracuse	December 31, 1906
Wm. E. Scripture	Rome	December 31, 1908
<i>Sixth District:</i>		
Charles E. Parker	Oswego	December 31, 1901
David L. Pollett	Norwich	December 31, 1908
Burr Mattice	Oneonta	December 31, 1905
Gerritt A. Forbes	Canastota	December 31, 1901
Walter L. Smith	Elmira	December 31, 1908
George F. Lyon	Binghamton	December 31, 1908
<i>Seventh District:</i>		
William H. Adams	Canandaigua	December 31, 1901
Charles C. Dwight	Auburn	December 31, 1900
William E. Werner	Rochester	December 31, 1908
William Rumsey	Bath	December 31, 1908
John M. Davy	Rochester	December 31, 1903
James W. Dunwell	Lyons	December 31, 1909
Edwin A. Nash	Avon	December 31, 1908
<i>Eighth District:</i>		
John S. Lambert	Fredonia	December 31, 1908
Alfred Spring	Franklinville	December 31, 1909
Manly C. Green	Buffalo	December 31, 1905
Hamilton Ward	Belmont	December 31, 1899
Henry A. Childs	Medina	December 31, 1897
Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	December 31, 1909
Robert C. Titus	Buffalo	December 31, 1899
Truman C. White	Buffalo	December 31, 1905
John Woodward	Jamestown	December 31, 1896
Edward W. Hatch	Buffalo	December 31, 1900

SUPREME COURT.

Appointment of Terms for 1897.

Assignment of Justices of the Supreme Court to hold Special and Trial Terms in the First Judicial District, for the year 1897.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department, under the authority conferred upon them by the second section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and in accordance with the provisions of section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, do hereby assign the following named Justices to hold the appointed Special and Trial Terms of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District for the year 1897. Each of such Justices is assigned to hold the terms indicated in connection with his name in the following lists at the times and places therein specified.

SPECIAL TERMS.

For the hearing of motions and for ex parte business, to be held at the county courthouse in the city of New York.

First Monday of January, Part 1 — Justice Beach.

Third Monday of January, Part 1 — Justice Andrews.

First Monday of January, Part 2 — Justice Lawrence.

Third Monday of January, Part 2 — Justice Beekman.

First Monday of February, Part 1 — Justice Truax.

Third Monday of February, Part 1 — Justice Beekman.

First Monday of February, Part 2 — Justice Pryor.

First Monday of March, Part 1 — Justice Lawrence.

Third Monday of March, Part 1 — Justice Smyth.

First Monday of March, Part 2 — Justice Beach.

First Monday of April, Part 1 — Justice Pryor.

Third Monday of April, Part 1 — Justice Beach.

First Monday of April, Part 2 — Justice Beekman.

First Monday of May, Part 1 — Justice Andrews.

Third Monday of May, Part 1 — Justice Truax.

First Monday of May, Part 2 — Justice Smyth.

First Monday of June, Part 1 — Justice Beekman.

Third Monday of June Part 1 — Justice Lawrence.

First Monday of June, Part 2 — Justice Andrews.

First Monday of July, Part 1 — Justice Russell.

First Monday of July, Part 2 — Justice Lawrence.

Third Monday of July, Part 2 — Justice Smyth.

First Monday of August, Part 1 — Justice Stover.

First Monday of August, Part 2 — Justice Pryor.

Third Monday of August, to and including Wednesday, August 25, Part 2 — Justice Beekman.

From and including Thursday, August 26, to and including Saturday, September 4, Part 2 — Justice Beach.

First Monday of September, Part 1 — Justice McLaughlin.

Third Monday of September, Part 1 — Justice Russell.

First Monday of September, Part 2 — Justice Andrews.

Third Monday of September, Part 2 — Justice Truax.

First Monday of October, Part 1 — Justice Smyth.

Third Monday of October, Part 1 — Justice Pryor.

First Monday of October, Part 2 — Justice Truax.

First Monday of November, Part 1 — Justice Beach.

Third Monday of November, Part 1 — Justice Andrews.

First Monday of November, Part 2 — Justice Lawrence.

First Monday of December, Part 1 — Justice Truax.

Third Monday of December, Part 1 — Justice Beekman.

First Monday of December, Part 2 — Justice Pryor.

Third Monday of December, Part 2 — Justice Smyth.

SPECIAL TERMS.

For equity cases and enumerated business, to be held at the county courthouse in the city of New York.

First Monday of January, Part 3 — Justice Truax.

First Monday of January, Part 4 —	Justice Beekman.	First Monday of April, Part 8 —	Justice —.
Third Monday of January, Part 4 —	Justice Lawrence.	First Monday of May, Part 3 —	Justice Lawrence.
First Monday of January, Part 5 —	Justice Pryor.	First Monday of May, Part 4 —	Justice Beach.
First Monday of January, Part 6 —	Justice McLaughlin.	First Monday of May, Part 5 —	Justice Beekman.
First Monday of January, Part 7 —	Justice Andrews.	Third Monday of May, Part 5 —	Justice —.
Third Monday of January, Part 7 —	Justice Beach.	First Monday of May, Part 6 —	Justice Pryor.
First Monday of January, Part 8 —	Justice —.	Third Monday of May, Part 6 —	Justice —.
First Monday of February, Part 3 —	Justice Lawrence.	First Monday of May, Part 7 —	Justice Truax.
First Monday of February, Part 4 —	Justice Beach.	Third Monday of May, Part 7 —	Justice Andrews.
First Monday of February, Part 5 —	Justice Andrews.	First Monday of May, Part 8 —	Justice —.
First Monday of February, Part 6 —	Justice Smyth.	First Monday of June, Part 3 —	Justice Pryor.
First Monday of February, Part 7 —	Justice Beekman.	First Monday of June, Part 4 —	Justice Beach.
Third Monday of February, Part 7 —	Justice Truax.	First Monday of June, Part 5 —	Justice Smyth.
First Monday of February, Part 8 —	Justice —.	Third Monday of June, Part 5 —	Justice —.
First Monday of March, Part 3 —	Justice Beekman.	First Monday of June, Part 6 —	Justice Truax.
First Monday of March, Part 4 —	Justice Russell.	First Monday of June, Part 7 —	Justice Lawrence.
Third Monday of March, Part 4 —	Justice Andrews.	Third Monday of June, Part 7 —	Justice Beekman.
First Monday of March, Part 5 —	Justice Pryor.	First Monday of June, Part 8 —	Justice —.
Third Monday of March, Part 5 —	Justice Russell.	First Monday of October, Part 3 —	Justice Beach.
First Monday of March, Part 6 —	Justice Truax.	Third Monday of October, Part 3 —	Justice Beekman.
Third Monday of March, Part 6 —	Justice —.	First Monday of October, Part 4 —	Justice McLaughlin.
First Monday of March, Part 7 —	Justice Smyth.	First Monday of October, Part 5 —	Justice Lawrence.
Third Monday of March, Part 7 —	Justice Lawrence.	First Monday of October, Part 6 —	Justice Andrews.
First Monday of March, Part 8 —	Justice —.	First Monday of October, Part 7 —	Justice Pryor.
First Monday of April, Part 3 —	Justice Smyth.	Third Monday of October, Part 7 —	Justice Smyth.
First Monday of April, Part 4 —	Justice Truax.	First Monday of October, Part 8 —	Justice —.
First Monday of April, Part 5 —	Justice Lawrence.	First Monday of November, Part 3 —	Justice Smyth.
Third Monday of April, Part 5 —	Justice —.	Third Monday of November, Part 3 —	Justice Truax.
First Monday of April, Part 6 —	Justice Andrews.	First Monday of November, Part 4 —	Justice Beekman.
First Monday of April, Part 7 —	Justice Beach.	First Monday of November, Part 5 —	Justice Pryor.
Third Monday of April, Part 7 —	Justice Pryor.	First Monday of November, Part 6 —	Justice Walter Lloyd Smith.

- First Monday of November, Part 7 — Justice Andrews.
 Third Monday of November, Part 7 — Justice Beach.
 First Monday of November, Part 8 — Justice — — —.
 First Monday of December, Part 3 — Justice Lawrence.
 Third Monday of December, Part 3 — Justice Beach.
 First Monday of December, Part 4 — Justice Stover.
 First Monday of December, Part 5 — Justice Russell.
 First Monday of December, Part 6 — Justice Andrews.
 Third Monday of December, Part 6 — Justice — — —.
 First Monday of December, Part 7 — Justice Beekman.
 Third Monday of December, Part 7 — Justice Truax.
 First Monday of December, Part 8 — Justice — — —.

TRIAL TERMS.

To be held at the county courthouse in the city of New York, except Part 1, Criminal Term, which is to be held in the criminal courthouse in the city of New York.

- First Monday of January, Part 1 — Criminal Term — Justice Smyth.
 First Monday of January, Part 2, Preferred Causes — Justice Freedman.
 First Monday of January, Part 3 — Justice Gildersleeve.
 First Monday of January, Part 4 — Justice Sedgwick.
 First Monday of January, Part 5 — Justice Daly.
 First Monday of January, Part 6 — Justice Bookstaver.
 First Monday of January, Part 7 — Justice Giegerich.
 First Monday of January, Part 8 — Justice Dugro.
 First Monday of January, Part 9 — Justice Bischoff.
 First Monday of January, Part 10 — Justice McAdam.
 First Monday of January, Part 11 — Justice McLean.
 First Monday of January, Part 12 — Justice Barnard.
 First Monday of February, Part 1, Criminal Term — Justice Fursman.
 First Monday of February, Part 2, Preferred Causes — Justice Freedman.
 First Monday of February, Part 3 — Justice Gildersleeve.

- First Monday of February, Part 4 — Justice Sedgwick.
 First Monday of February, Part 5 — Justice Daly.
 First Monday of February, Part 6 — Justice Bookstaver.
 First Monday of February, Part 7 — Justice Giegerich.
 First Monday of February, Part 8 — Justice Dugro.
 First Monday of February, Part 9 — Justice Bischoff.
 First Monday of February, Part 10 — Justice McAdam.
 First Monday of February, Part 11 — Justice McLean.
 First Monday of February, Part 12 — Justice — — —.
 First Monday of March, Part 1, Criminal Term — Justice Giegerich.
 First Monday of March, Part 2, Preferred Causes — Justice Freedman.
 First Monday of March, Part 3 — Justice Gildersleeve.
 First Monday of March, Part 4 — Justice Sedgwick.
 First Monday of March, Part 5 — Justice Daly.
 First Monday of March, Part 6 — Justice Bookstaver.
 First Monday of March, Part 7 — Justice Dugro.
 First Monday of March, Part 8 — Justice Davy.
 First Monday of March, Part 9 — Justice Bischoff.
 First Monday of March, Part 10 — Justice McAdam.
 First Monday of March, Part 11 — Justice McLean.
 First Monday of March, Part 12 — Justice Werner.
 First Monday of April, Part 1, Criminal Term — Justice — — —.
 First Monday of April, Part 2, Preferred Causes — Justice Freedman.
 First Monday of April, Part 3 — Justice Gildersleeve.
 First Monday of April, Part 4 — Justice Sedgwick.
 First Monday of April, Part 5 — Justice Daly.
 First Monday of April, Part 6 — Justice Bookstaver.
 First Monday of April, Part 7 — Justice Giegerich.
 First Monday of April, Part 8 — Justice Dugro.
 First Monday of April, Part 9 — Justice Bischoff.
 First Monday of April, Part 10 — Justice McAdam.



CHARLES ANDREWS,
CHIEF JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS.



GELORA E. MARTIN, ASSOCIATE JUDGE.



IRVING G. VANN

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.



JOHN CLINTON GRAY,
ASSOCIATE JUDGE.



ALBERT HAIGHT, ASSOCIATE JUDGE.



DENIS O'BRIEN, ASSOCIATE JUDGE.



EDWARD T. BARTLETT, ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
SUPREME
COURT



G.P. ANDREWS



G.C. BARRETT



M.J. O'BRIEN



A.R. LAWRENCE



G.L. INGRAHAM



P.H. DUGRO



D. McADAM



J.J. FREEDMAN

FIRST JUDICIAL
DIST. SUPREME
COURT



L.A. GIEGERICH.



H.W. BOOKSTAVEN.



MILES BEACH.



H.R. BEEKMAN.



C.H. TRUAX.



R.A. PRYOR.



H. BISCHOFF, JR.



J.F. DALY.



W. J. OSBORNE



M. H. HIRSCHBERG

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
SUPREME
COURT



W. W. GOODRICH



G. J. GARRETSON



S. T. MADDOX



W. J. GAYNOR.



E. M. CULLEN.



W. BARTLETT.



W. D. DICKEY.



A. VAN WYCK.



W. F. SMITH.

SECOND
JUDICIAL
DISTRICT
SUPREME

COURT

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
SUPREME
COURT



A.B. PARKER.



SAMUEL EDWARDS



D.C. HERRICK



E.L. FURSMAN.



ALDEN CHESTER



E.A. CHASE.

Fourth Judicial District Supreme Court



J.R. PUTNAM.



L.W. RUSSELL.



S.A. KELLOGG.



J.S. LANDON.



C. B. McLAUGHLIN.



M.L. STOVER.

SUPREME

COURT



G.A. HARDIN.



P.C. WILLIAMS.



M.H. MERWIN.



M.L. WRIGHT.



P.B. McLENNAN.



F.H. HISCOCK.



W.E. SCRIPTURE.

FIFTH JUDICIAL

DISTRICT



WALTER LLOYD SMITH.



DAVID L. FOLLETT.



BURR MATTICE.



G.F. LYON.



C.E. PARKER.

SIXTH
JUDICIAL
DISTRICT.



GERRIT A. FORBES.

SUPREME
COURT.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL
DISTRICT
SUPREME
COURT



Wm. RUMSEY.



C.C. DWIGHT.



W.E. WERNER.



W.H. ADAMS.



J.W. DUNWELL.



J.M. DAVY.



E.A. NASH.



R. C. TITUS

EIGHTH JUDICIAL
DISTRICT
SUPREME
COURT



T. C. WHITE



H. A. CHILDS



M. C. GREEN

EIGHTH JUDICIAL
DISTRICT
SUPREME
COURT



ALFRED SPRING.



E.W. HATCH.



HAMILTON WARD.



J.S. LAMBERT.



F.C. LAUGHLIN.



WILLIAM P. GOODELLE



AUSTEN G. FOX

STATE BOARD
LAW
EXAMINERS



FRANKLIN M. DANAHER



MAYOR WURSTER
BROOKLYN

MAYOR STRONG
NEW YORK

MAYOR JEWETT
BUFFALO



MAYOR WARNER,
ROCHESTER.



MAYOR THACHER,
ALBANY.



MAYOR MCGUIRE,
SYRACUSE.



MAYOR MOLLOY,
TROY.



MAYOR GIBSON
UTICA.



MAYOR FISHER, AMSTERDAM.



MAYOR WISE,
WATERTOWN.



MAYOR PETERSON,
LOCKPORT.



MAYOR CUMMINGS,
GLOVERSVILLE.



MAYOR LANG,
ITHACA.



MAYOR GREEN,
BINGHAMTON.



MAYOR PEESE,
YONKERS.



MAYOR KNOX,
JOHNSTOWN.



MAYOR COLLIN,
ELMIRA.



MAYOR WIEBER
KINGSTON.



MAYOR PRICE,
JAMESTOWN.



MAYOR ODELL
NEWBURGH



MAYOR MITCHELL
COHOES



MAYOR HULL
POUGHKEEPSIE



MAYOR HIGGINS
OSWEGO



MAYOR CLUTE, SCHENECTADY



MAYOR RATHBUN,
HORNELLSVILLE.



MAYOR BERRY,
MIDDLETOWN.



MAYOR BOOKSTAVEN,
DUNKIRK.



MAYOR FRANCHOT,
OLEAN.



MAYOR ADAMS,
CORNING.



MAYOR FISKE,
MOUNT VERNON.



MAYOR DEELEY,
HUDSON.



MAYOR DAY,
WATERVLIET.



MAYOR KINGSLEY, M.D.,
ROME, N.Y.



MAYOR HASTINGS
NIAGARA FALLS



MAYOR LEWIS,
AUBURN, N.Y.



MAYOR GLEASON,
LONG ISLAND CITY.



MAYOR LUCEY,
OGDENSBURG.



MAYOR DASEY,
LITTLE FALLS.

First Monday of April, Part 11— Justice McLean.	Third Monday of September, Part 8— Justice Dugro.
First Monday of April, Part 12— Justice Stover.	Third Monday of September, Part 11— Justice McLean.
First Monday of May, Part 1, Criminal Term—Justice Gildersleeve.	Third Monday of September, Part 12— Justice ———.
First Monday of May, Part 2, Preferred Causes—Justice Freedman.	First Monday of October, Part 1, Criminal Term—Justice ———.
First Monday of May, Part 3— Justice Dugro.	First Monday of October, Part 2, Preferred Causes—Justice Freedman.
First Monday of May, Part 4— Justice Sedgwick.	First Monday of October, Part 3— Justice Gildersleeve.
First Monday of May, Part 5— Justice Daly.	First Monday of October, Part 4— Justice Sedgwick.
First Monday of May, Part 6— Justice Bookstaver.	First Monday of October, Part 5— Justice Daly.
First Monday of May, Part 7— Justice Giegerich.	First Monday of October, Part 6— Justice Bookstaver.
First Monday of May, Part 8— Justice ———.	First Monday of October, Part 7— Justice Giegerich.
First Monday of May, Part 9— Justice Bischoff.	First Monday of October, Part 8— Justice Dugro.
First Monday of May, Part 10— Justice McAdam.	First Monday of October, Part 9— Justice Bischoff.
First Monday of May, Part 11— Justice McLean.	First Monday of October, Part 10— Justice McAdam.
First Monday of May, Part 12— Justice Davy.	First Monday of October, Part 11— Justice McLean.
First Monday of June, Part 1, Criminal Term—Justice Fursman.	First Monday of October, Part 12— Justice ———.
First Monday of June, Part 2, Preferred Causes—Justice Freedman.	First Monday of November, Part 1, Criminal Term—Justice Fursman.
First Monday of June, Part 3— Justice Gildersleeve.	First Monday of November, Part 2, Preferred Causes—Justice Freedman.
First Monday of June, Part 4— Justice Sedgwick.	First Monday of November, Part 3— Justice Gildersleeve.
First Monday of June, Part 5— Justice Daly.	First Monday of November, Part 4— Justice Sedgwick.
First Monday of June, Part 6— Justice Bookstaver.	First Monday of November, Part 5— Justice Daly.
First Monday of June, Part 7— Justice Giegerich.	First Monday of November, Part 6— Justice Bookstaver.
First Monday of June, Part 8— Justice Dugro.	First Monday of November, Part 7— Justice Giegerich.
First Monday of June, Part 9— Justice Bischoff.	First Monday of November, Part 8— Justice Dugro.
First Monday of June, Part 10— Justice McAdam.	First Monday of November, Part 9— Justice Bischoff.
First Monday of June, Part 11— Justice McLean.	First Monday of November, Part 10— Justice McAdam.
First Monday of June, Part 12— Justice ———.	First Monday of November, Part 11— Justice McLean.
Third Monday of September, Part 2, Preferred Causes—Justice Freedman.	First Monday of November, Part 12 Justice Russell.
Third Monday of September, Part 3— Justice Gildersleeve.	First Monday of December, Part 1 (for the first and second weeks), Criminal Term—Justice Smyth.
Third Monday of September, Part 4— Justice Sedgwick.	First Monday of December, Part 2, Preferred Causes—Justice Freedman.
Third Monday of September, Part 6— Justice Bookstaver.	First Monday of December, Part 3— Justice Gildersleeve.
Third Monday of September, Part 7— Justice Giegerich.	

- First Monday of December, Part
4 — Justice Davy.
First Monday of December, Part
5 — Justice Daly.
First Monday of December, Part
6 — Justice Bookstaver.
First Monday of December, Part
7 — Justice Giegerich.
First Monday of December, Part
8 — Justice Dugro.
First Monday of December, Part
9 — Justice Bischoff.
First Monday of December, Part
10 — Justice McAdam.
First Monday of December, Part
11 — Justice McLean.
First Monday of December, Part
12 — Justice Fursman.

The said Justices further direct, under the authority conferred upon them by the fifth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and in accordance with the provisions of the third subdivision of section 3191 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the provisions of section 3213 of the same code, the appeals from the City Court of the city of New York, and from the District Courts of the same city shall be heard at the county courthouse in the city of New York, upon the fourth Monday of each month in the year 1897 (except the month of August), by the following-named Justices, who are hereby respectively assigned to perform that duty. Each Justice is assigned to hold the Appellate Term indicated in connection with his name, in the following lists (at the county courthouse in the city of New York) at the times hereinafter specified.

Fourth Monday of January — Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.

Fourth Monday of February — Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.

Fourth Monday of March — Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.

Fourth Monday of April — Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.

Fourth Monday of May — Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.

Fourth Monday of June — Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.

Fourth Monday of July — Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.

Fourth Monday of September — Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.

Fourth Monday of October — Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.

Fourth Monday of November — Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.

Fourth Monday of December — Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.

Dated, November 23, 1896.

C. H. VAN BRUNT,
GEO. C. BARRETT,
WILLIAM RUMSEY,
PARDON C. WILLIAMS,
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,
GEO. L. INGRAHAM,
EDWARD PATTERSON

Indorsed: Filed November 27, 1896.

ANDREW DAVIDSON,
Deputy Secretary of State.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department do hereby appoint an additional Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First District for the year 1897. Said term shall be known as Trial Term, Part 12, and be held on the first Monday of January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November and December, and the third Monday of September, in said year; and shall be so held at the new county courthouse in the city of New York.

In witness whereof the several Justices of said Appellate Division have hereunto set their hands this 16th day of November, 1896.

C. H. VAN BRUNT,
GEO. C. BARRETT,
WILLIAM RUMSEY,
PARDON C. WILLIAMS,
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,
EDWARD PATTERSON,
GEO. L. INGRAHAM.

Indorsed: Filed November 18, 1896.

ANDREW DAVIDSON,
Deputy Secretary of State.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.**Second Judicial District.**

Pursuant to the provision of section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, we, the undersigned Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial Department, do hereby assign the Justices of the court to hold terms for the year of 1897, as follows:

**TRIAL TERMS.
COUNTY OF KINGS.**

Part 1.

First Monday of January — Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

First Monday of February — Justice William J. Osborne.

First Monday of March — Justice William J. Gaynor.

First Monday of April — Justice Martin J. Keogh.

First Monday of May — Justice William D. Dickey.

First Monday of June — Justice Wilmot M. Smith.

First Monday of October — Justice William D. Dickey.

Second Monday of November — Justice Samuel T. Maddox.

First Monday of December — Justice William J. Gaynor.

Part 2.

First Monday of January — Justice William J. Osborne.

First Monday of February — Justice Wilmot M. Smith.

First Monday of March — Justice William J. Osborne.

First Monday of April — Justice Michael H. Hirschberg.

First Monday of May — Justice Martin J. Keogh.

First Monday of June — Justice Garret J. Garretson.

First Monday of October — Justice William J. Osborne.

Second Monday of November — Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

First Monday of December — Justice William J. Osborne.

Part 3.

First Monday of January — Justice Martin J. Keogh.

First Monday of February — Justice Samuel T. Maddox.

First Monday of March — Justice Garret J. Garretson.

First Monday of April — Justice Garret J. Garretson.

First Monday of May — Justice Wilmot M. Smith.

First Monday of June — Justice Samuel T. Maddox.

First Monday of October — Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

Second Monday of November — Justice William J. Gaynor.

First Monday of December — Justice Garret J. Garretson.

Part 4.

First Monday of January — Justice Samuel T. Maddox.

First Monday of February — Justice Michael H. Hirschberg.

First Monday of March — Justice Michael H. Hirschberg.

First Monday of April — Justice William J. Osborne.

First Monday of May — Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

First Monday of June — Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

First Monday of October — Justice

Second Monday of November — Justice William D. Dickey.

First Monday of December — Justice Samuel T. Maddox.

Part 5.

First Monday of January — Justice Wilmot M. Smith.

First Monday of February — Justice William J. Gaynor.

First Monday of March — Justice William D. Dickey.

First Monday of April — Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

First Monday of May — Justice Samuel T. Maddox.

First Monday of June — Justice Michael H. Hirschberg.

First Monday of October — Justice Garret J. Garretson.

Second Monday of November — Justice William J. Osborne.

First Monday of December — Justice Martin J. Keogh.

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

First Monday of January — Justice Garret J. Garretson.

First Monday of April — Justice William D. Dickey.

First Monday of June — Justice William J. Gaynor.
 First Monday of October — Justice Wilmot M. Smith.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

First Monday of March — Justice Wilmot M. Smith.
 First Monday of October — Justice Samuel T. Maddox.

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

First Monday of February — Justice Martin J. Keogh.
 First Monday of May — Justice Garret J. Garretson.
 First Monday of October — Justice Martin J. Keogh.
 First Monday of December — Justice William D. Dickey.

COUNTY OF ROCKLAND.

Second Monday of May — Justice Michael H. Hirschberg.
 Third Monday of November — Justice Martin J. Keogh.

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Third Monday of March — Justice Wilmot M. Smith.
 Third Monday of October — Justice Samuel T. Maddox.

COUNTY OF PUTNAM.

First Monday of May — Justice Michael H. Hirschberg.
 Second Monday of November — Justice Martin J. Keogh.

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

Third Monday of January — Justice Michael H. Hirschberg.
 Third Monday of April — Justice William J. Gaynor.
 Third Monday of June — Justice Martin J. Keogh.
 Third Monday of November — Justice Michael H. Hirschberg.

COUNTY OF ORANGE.

First Monday of January, at Goshen — Michael H. Hirschberger.
 First Monday of April, at Newburgh — William J. Gaynor.
 First Monday of June, at Goshen — Martin J. Keogh.
 First Monday of November, at Newburgh — Michael H. Hirschberg.

SPECIAL TERMS.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

For the Hearing of Motions.
 First Monday of January — Justice William J. Gaynor.

First Monday of February — Justice William D. Dickey.

First Monday of March — Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

First Monday of April — Justice Samuel T. Maddox.

First Monday of May — Justice William J. Osborne.

First Monday of June — Justice William J. Dickey.

First Monday of July — Justice William J. Gaynor.

Third Monday of July — Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

First Monday of August — Justice William J. Osborne.

Third Monday of August — Justice William D. Dickey.

First Monday of September — Justice Samuel T. Maddox.

Third Monday of September — Justice Garret J. Garretson.

First Monday of October — Justice William J. Gaynor.

First Monday of November — Justice Wilmot M. Smith.

First Monday of December — Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

Motions may be noticed for any day during the year, except Sundays and holidays, and except Saturdays in July, August and September.

For the Trial of Issues.

First Monday of January — Justice William D. Dickey.

First Monday of February — Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

First Monday of March — Justice Samuel T. Maddox.

First Monday of April — Justice Walter Lloyd Smith.

First Monday of May — Justice William J. Gaynor.

First Monday of June — Justice William J. Osborne.

First Monday of October — Justice Michael H. Hirschberg.

Second Monday of November — Justice Garret J. Garretson.

First Monday of December — Justice Wilmot M. Smith.

Special Terms for the hearing of motions and trial of issues will be held as follows:

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

Every Saturday in the year by Justice Joseph F. Barnard.

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

Every Saturday in the year, except during August, by Justice Martin J. Keogh. If Justice Dykman shall be assigned to duty by the Governor, then such Saturday terms shall be held by Justices Dykman and Keogh alternately.

COUNTY OF ORANGE.

On the first and third Saturdays of each month except August, to be held at Newburgh by Justice Michael H. Hirschberg.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

By Justice Wilmot M. Smith at Riverhead.

- On the first Saturday of January.
- On the first Saturday of March.
- On the first Saturday of May.
- On the first Saturday of November.

Special Terms for the hearing of motions only, will be held as follows:

County of Queens — By Justice Garrett J. Garretson, at the Town Hall at Jamaica, on the first Saturday of February.

- On the first Saturday of April.
- On the first Saturday of June.
- On the first Saturday of October.
- On the first Saturday of December.

County of Suffolk — By Justice Wilmot M. Smith, at his office, in Patchogue, on the third Saturday of every month during the year except August.

Special Terms for the hearing of motions and trial of issues will also be held in the several counties (except Kings) at the times and places fixed for holding Trial Terms therein.

The places for holding Special and Trial Terms, not hereinbefore fixed,

will be at the courthouses, in the respective counties.

The trial of criminal causes pending in the county of Kings may be at any time moved in Trial Term, Part 1, and the Justice assigned to hold such part shall, at any time when he deems that the public interests require it, order a grand jury to be summoned for the term. In all other counties criminal causes will be heard at the appointed Trial Terms.

As the member of the Appellate Division, in the place of Mr. Justice Charles F. Brown, whose term will expire on December 31, 1896, must, under the Constitution, necessarily be appointed from the Justices of this Department, and as no Justice has as yet been designated we have arbitrarily, for the mere sake of convenience, omitted Mr. Justice William W. Goodrich from the foregoing assignments. In case of the designation of any other Justice than Justice Goodrich as a member of the Appellate Division, Justice Goodrich will hold the terms assigned to such Justice. In case of the designation of Mr. Justice Goodrich the foregoing assignments will in all respects stand.

Dated, Brooklyn, November 30, 1896.

CHARLES F. BROWN,
EDGAR M. CULLEN,
GEO. B. BRADLEY,
WILLARD BARTLETT,
EDWARD W. HATCH,

Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department.

Indorsed: Filed December 1, 1896.
ANDREW DAVIDSON,
Deputy Secretary of State.

Third Judicial District.

TRIAL TERMS.

Albany.

- Third Monday in January — Parker.
- First Monday in March — Mayham.
- First Monday in April — Edwards.
- Third Monday in May — Fursman.
- First Monday in October — Chase.
- Second Monday in November — Parker.
- First Monday in December — Chester.

Rensselaer.

- Second Monday in January — Chester.

Second Monday in March — Fursman.

- Third Monday in May — Edwards.
- First Monday in October — Parker.
- First Monday in December — Chase.

Ulster.

- First Monday in January — Edwards.
- Third Monday in February — Parker.
- First Monday in April — Chase.
- First Monday in October — Fursman.
- Second Monday in November — Chester.

Columbia.

Third Monday in January — Fursman.
 First Monday in May — Parker.
 Second Monday in October — Edwards.

Sullivan.

First Monday in December — Parker.
 Third Monday in May — Chester.
 First Monday in September — Fursman.

Schoharie.

Third Monday in January — Chase.
 Second Monday in April — Fursman.
 Third Monday in October — Chester.

Greene.

First Monday in March — Chester.
 First Monday in June — Chase.
 Third Monday in November — Edwards.

SPECIAL TERMS.

First Saturday of every month, except July, August, September and October, at Troy — Fursman.

Second Saturday of every month, except July, August and November, at Albany — Chester.

Third Saturday of every month, except July and August, at Kingston — Parker.

Fourth Saturday of every month, except July, August, September and November, at Hudson — Edwards.

Last Saturday of every month, during 1896, except July and August, at courthouse, Schoharie — Chase.

Last Tuesday of every month at Albany — Last Tuesday of January, Parker; of February, Chase; of March, Edwards; of April, Fursman; of May, Chase; of June, Parker; of July, Chester; of August, Edwards; of September, Chase; of October, Chester; of November, Parker; of December, Fursman.

Fourth Judicial District.**TRIAL TERMS.****Clinton.**

First Monday of April — 1897, Russell.
 First Monday of December — 1897, Kellogg.

Essex.

Third Monday of February — 1897, McLaughlin.
 Second Monday of September — 1897, Stover.

Franklin.

Second Monday of May — 1897, McLaughlin.
 Second Monday of October — 1897, Russell.

Fulton.

Third Monday of February — 1897, Russell.
 Second Monday in June — 1897, Stover.
 Fourth Monday of October — 1897, Kellogg.

Montgomery.

Third Monday of January — 1897, Stover.
 Second Monday of May — 1897, Russell.
 Third Monday of September — 1897, Kellogg.

St. Lawrence.

Second Monday of January — 1897, Russell.
 First Monday of May — 1897, Kellogg.
 Fourth Monday of September — 1897, Stover.

Saratoga.

Fourth Monday of January — 1897, Kellogg.
 Third Monday of April — 1897, McLaughlin.
 Second Monday of October — 1897, Stover.

Schenectady.

First Monday of April — 1897, McLaughlin.
 Second Monday of November — 1897, Kellogg.

Warren.

Second Monday of June — 1897, Kellogg.
 Second Monday of November — 1897, McLaughlin.

Washington.

Fourth Monday in January at Sandy Hill — Russell.
 First Monday in May at Sandy Hill — Stover.
 Fourth Monday in September at Salem — McLaughlin.

SPECIAL TERMS.

Special Terms of the Supreme Court will be held at the courthouses in the said counties, respectively, at the same time and with the said Trial Terms. The limitations of Rule 38 shall not apply.

Special Terms of the Supreme Court will also be held at the chambers of said Justices for hearing non-enumerated motions, motions for judgments on special verdicts and referees' reports; also motions for new trials on cases and exceptions, demurrers and ex parte applications, as follows:

By Justice Kellogg, at the courthouse in the village of Plattsburgh, Clinton county, when not otherwise assigned, on the second Monday of each month.

By Justice Russell at his chambers in the village of Canton, St. Lawrence

county, when not otherwise assigned, on the first Monday of each month except July and August.

By Justice Stover at his chambers in the city of Amsterdam on the fourth Saturday of January, March, May, July, September and November, and at the town hall, Saratoga Springs, the fourth Saturday of February, April, June, August, October and December, when not otherwise assigned.

By Justice McLaughlin at his chambers in the village of Port Henry, Essex county, on the third Monday of each month except July and August, when not otherwise assigned.

Special Terms are always open for ex parte business at Plattsburgh, Canton, Amsterdam, Saratoga and Port Henry when a Justice is present.

Sixth Judicial District.

1897.

January 5 — First Tuesday — Schuyler — S. T. — Smith.

January 11 — Second Monday — Chenango — Trial — Lyon.

January 19 — Third Tuesday — Delaware — S. T. — Forbes.

January 25 — Fourth Monday — Otsego — Trial.

February 2 — First Tuesday — Broome — S. T. — Smith.

February 15 — Third Monday — Madison — Trial — Forbes.

February 15 — Third Monday — Broome — Trial.

February 15 — Third Monday — Cortland — Trial — Smith.

February 23 — Fourth Tuesday — Chemung — S. T. — Lyon.

March 2 — First Tuesday — Chenango — S. T. — Forbes.

March 8 — Second Monday — Delaware — Trial.

March 8 — Second Monday — Chemung — Trial — Smith.

March 15 — Third Monday — Tompkins — Trial — Lyon.

March 22 — Fourth Monday — Schuyler — Trial — Forbes.

April 5 — First Monday — Tioga — Trial.

April 6 — First Tuesday — Cortland — S. T. — Lyon.

April 20 — First Tuesday — Tompkins — S. T. — Forbes.

April 27 — Fourth Tuesday — Otsego — S. T. — Smith.

May 3 — First Monday — Broome — Trial — Forbes.

May 4 — First Tuesday — Madison — S. T. — Lyon.

May 10 — Second Monday — Chenango — Trial.

May 18 — Third Tuesday — Tioga — S. T. — Smith.

June 7 — First Monday — Otsego — Trial — Forbes.

June 1 — First Tuesday — Delaware — S. T. — Smith.

June 7 — First Monday — Chemung — Trial.

June 15 — Third Tuesday — Schuyler — S. T. — Lyon.

July 6 — First Tuesday — Broome — Motions — Smith.

September 7 — First Tuesday — Broome — S. T. — Lyon.

September 13 — Second Monday — Delaware — Trial — Lyon.

September 13 — Second Monday — Cortland — Trial.

September 21 — Third Tuesday — Chenango — S. T. — Smith.

September 28 — Fourth Tuesday — Chemung — S. T. — Forbes.

September 27 — Fourth Monday — Madison — Trial — Smith.

October 4 — First Monday — Schuyler — Trial.

October 5 — First Tuesday — Otsego — S. T. — Lyon.

October 11 — Second Monday — Tioga — Trial — Forbes.

October 12 — Second Tuesday — Broome — Motions — Lyon.

October 18 — Third Monday — Tompkins — Trial — Smith.
 October 19 — Third Tuesday — Madison — S. T.
 November 15 — Third Monday — Broome — Trial — Lyon.
 November 16 — Third Tuesday — Cortland — S. T. — Forbes.
 November 29 — Fifth Monday — Chemung — Trial — Smith.

December 7 — First Tuesday — Tompkins — S. T.
 December 14 — Second Tuesday — Tloga — S. T. — Lyon.

Indorsed: Filed December 4, 1865.
 ANDREW DAVIDSON,
 Deputy Secretary of State.

Seventh Judicial District.

TRIAL AND SPECIAL TERMS.

Monroe.

First Monday of January — Werner.
 Continued in February, first Monday — Davy.

First Monday of March — Nash.
 Continued in April, first Monday — Werner.

First Monday of May — Dunwell.
 Continued in June, first Monday — Davy.

Third Monday of September — Davy.
 Continued in October, second Monday — Dunwell.

Second Monday of November — Nash. Continued in December, first Monday — Werner.

Cayuga.

First Monday of January — Dunwell.
 First Monday of May — Davy.
 First Monday of October — Werner.

Livingston.

First Monday of February — Werner.
 First Monday of May — Nash.
 Second Monday of November — Davy.

Ontario.

Second Monday of January — Nash.
 First Monday of May — Werner.
 Second Monday of October — Davy.

Seneca.

First Monday of March (Waterloo) — Dunwell.
 First Monday of September (Ovid) — Nash.

Steuben.

First Monday of January (Bath) — Davy.
 First Monday of April (Corning) — Nash.
 Second Monday of September (Bath) — Werner.
 Second Monday of November (Corning) — Dunwell.

Wayne.

First Monday of February — Dunwell.

First Monday of June — Nash.
 Second Monday of November — Werner.

Yates.

Third Monday of May — Davy.
 First Monday of December — Dunwell.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR THE TRIAL OF EQUITY CAUSES.

Monroe.

First Monday of February — Nash.
 First Monday of April — Davy.
 First Monday of June — Werner.
 Third Monday of September — Dunwell.
 First Monday of December — Nash.

Cayuga.

Third Monday of April — Dunwell.
 Third Monday of September — Nash.

Livingston.

Third Monday of June — Dunwell.
 Third Monday of October — Nash.

Ontario.

Second Monday of April — Dunwell.
 Second Monday of October — Nash.

Seneca.

First Monday of April (Waterloo) — Nash.
 Second Monday of September (Ovid) — Davy.

Steuben.

Fourth Monday of March (Bath) — Werner.
 Fourth Monday of October (Corning) — Davy.

Wayne.

Third Monday of January — Davy.
 Second Monday of September — Dunwell.





MAYOR ODELL
NEWBURGH



MAYOR MITCHELL
COHOES



MAYOR HULL
POUGHKEEPSIE



MAYOR HIGGINS
OSWEGO



MAYOR CLUTE, SCHENECTADY



MAYOR RATHBUN,
HORNELLSVILLE.



MAYOR BERRY,
MIDDLETOWN.



MAYOR BOOKSTAVEN,
DUNKIRK.



MAYOR FRANCHOT,
OLEAN.



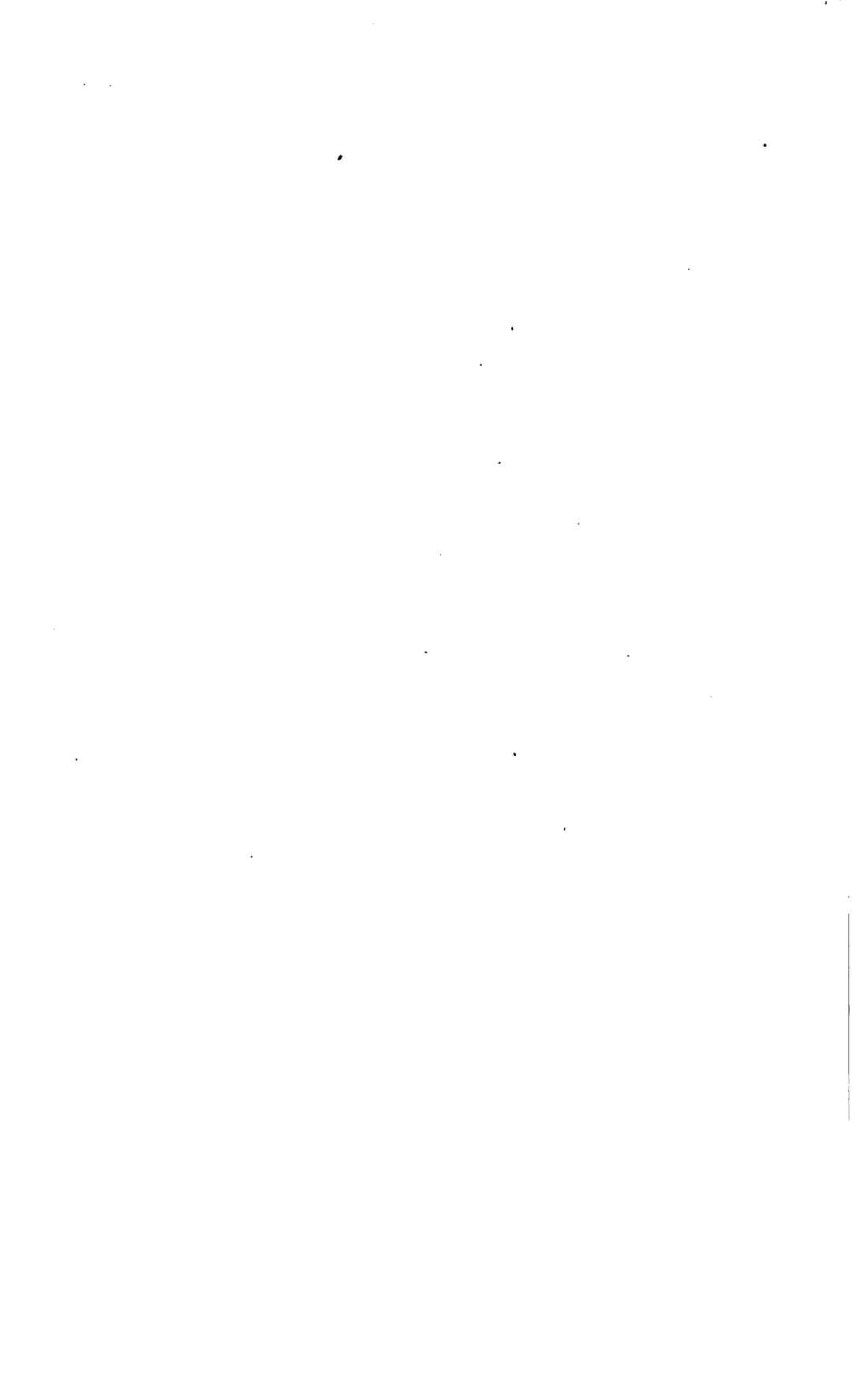
MAYOR ADAMS,
CORNING.



MAYOR FISKE,
MOUNT VERNON.



MAYOR DEELEY,
HUDSON.



Yates.

Third Monday of March — Dunwell.
 Fourth Monday of October — Werner.

Special Terms for motions at Rochester on the last Monday in:

January.....	Davy.
February.....	Werner.
March.....	Dunwell.
April.....	Davy.
May.....	Nash.
June.....	Dunwell.
July.....	Nash.
August.....	Dunwell.
September.....	Werner.
October.....	Nash.
November.....	Davy.
December.....	Dunwell.

A Special Term for ex parte applications and chambers orders, and for which motions from Monroe county only may be noticed, every Saturday, beginning with the first Saturday of the Monroe Trial Term in September and ending with the last Saturday in June, at which the Justice holding the Monroe Trial Term will preside.

In the event that Monday of any term hereby appointed occurs upon a legal holiday, the court will convene and jurors shall be summoned for the following day.

Contested motions may also be noticed for the Equity Term in the county in which the action is triable except in the county of Monroe.

Pursuant to the rule of the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, the undersigned Justices of the Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial District, required to hold the Trial and Special Terms therein, hereby appoint the times and places of holding such Trial and Special Terms, and assign the Justices to hold the same as above designated for the year 1897.

JOHN M. DAVY,
 WM. E. WERNER,
 J. W. DUNWELL,
 E. A. NASH,

Justices Supreme Court, Seventh Judicial District.

TRIAL AND SPECIAL TERMS FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Pursuant to section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Fourth De-

partment hereby make the following rule for fixing the Trial and Special Terms of the Supreme Court in said department and for the designation of the Justices to preside thereat:

On or before the 1st day of December, 1895, the Justices of the Supreme Court who are to hold Trial and Special Terms in the several districts of this department shall transmit to the Presiding Justice their appointment of the terms and designation of the Justices to sit thereat, which, when approved by the Justices of the Appellate Division, shall be the appointment of the terms for two years from the 1st day of January next ensuing.

GEORGE A. HARDIN,
 Presiding Justice.

WILLIAM RUMSEY,
 WILLIAM H. ADAMS,
 MANLY C. GREEN,
 DAVID L. FOLLETT,
 Associate Justices.

Pursuant to the foregoing rule, the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District hereby make and transmit to the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, their appointments of the Trial and Special Terms of the Supreme Court, together with the designations of the Justices to sit thereat, for the several counties of the Fifth Judicial District for the year 1897, as follows:

Trial Terms in Onondaga county, at Syracuse:

First Monday in January — McLennan.

First Monday in February, without grand jury — Vann.

First Monday in March — Merwin.

First Monday in April, without grand jury — Scripture.

First Monday in May — Wright.

First Monday in October — McLennan.

First Monday in December, without grand jury — Hiscock.

Special Terms in Onondaga county, at Syracuse:

Second Tuesday in February — McLennan.

First Tuesday in June — Hiscock.

Second Tuesday in November — Merwin.

Trial Terms in Oneida county:
 First Monday in January, at Utica — Merwin.
 First Monday in March, at Rome — Scripture.
 First Monday in May, at Utica — McLennan.
 First Monday in October, at Rome — Hiscock.
Special Terms in Oneida county:
 Second Tuesday in February, at Utica — Merwin.
 First Tuesday in June, at Rome — Scripture.
 Second Tuesday in November, at Utica — Wright.
Trial Terms in Oswego county:
 First Monday in January, at Oswego — Wright.
 First Monday in April, at Pulaski — McLennan.
 First Monday in October, at Oswego — Merwin.
Special Terms in Oswego county:
 Second Tuesday in March, at Oswego — Hiscock.
 Third Tuesday in September, at Oswego — Wright.
Trial Terms in Jefferson county, at Watertown:
 First Monday in January — Scripture.
 First Monday in May — Merwin.
 First Monday in October — Wright.
Special Terms in Jefferson county, at Watertown:
 First Tuesday in June — McLennan.
 Second Tuesday in November — Scripture.
Trial Terms in Herkimer county, at Herkimer:
 First Monday in April — Wright.
 First Monday in December — McLennan.
Special Terms in Herkimer county, at Herkimer:
 Third Tuesday in September — Scripture.
Trial Terms in Lewis county, at Lowville:
 First Monday in April — Hiscock.
 First Monday in December — Merwin.
Special Terms in Lewis county, at Lowville:
 Third Tuesday in September — Hiscock.
Special Terms for motions, 1897:
 First Saturday in each month, except July and August, at Syracuse — Hiscock.

Second Saturday in each month, except July and August, at Syracuse — McLennan.
 Third Saturday in each month, except July and August, at Syracuse — Hiscock.
 Fourth Saturday in each month, except July and August, at Syracuse — McLennan.
 First Saturday in each month, except July and August, at Rome — Scripture.
 Third Saturday in each month, except July and August, at Utica — Merwin.
 First Saturday in each month, except April, July and August, at Oswego — Wright.
 Second and fourth Saturdays in January, at Watertown — Wright.
 Second and fourth Saturdays in February, at Watertown — Scripture.
 Second and fourth Saturdays in March, at Watertown — Scripture.
 First and third Saturdays in April, at Watertown — McLennan.
 Second and fourth Saturdays in May, at Watertown — Merwin.
 Fourth Saturday in June, at Watertown — Wright.
 Second Saturday in September, at Watertown — Wright.
 Third Saturday in October, at Watertown — McLennan.
 Fourth Saturday in November, at Watertown — Hiscock.
 Second and fourth Saturdays in December, at Watertown — Wright.
 Second Saturday in July, at Syracuse — Wright.
 Second Saturday in August, at Utica — Scripture.
 There will be a trial jury in attendance at each Trial Term, and also a grand jury except as otherwise specified.
 Special Terms for motions will be held in connection with the Trial Terms, but contested motions shall not be noticed or brought to a hearing at any such Special Term, except in actions upon the calendar for trial at such Trial Term, and in which the hearing of the motion is necessary to the disposal of the cause, and except in cases where a motion is brought on by an order to show cause granted by the Justice appointed to hold the Trial Term. Special Terms for the trial of

equity causes, and the hearing of contested motions, will be held in connection with the Trial Terms in the counties of Herkimer and Lewis.

The first Tuesday of each Trial and Special Term, together with such other days as the Justice presiding at the respective terms shall appoint, are hereby designated as the days upon which final applications of aliens to be admitted to become citizens of the

United States, pursuant to chapter 927 of the Laws of 1895, shall be heard.

Dated, November 29, 1895.

M. H. MERWIN,
IRVING G. VANN,
PARDON C. WILLIAMS,
M. L. WRIGHT,
P. B. McLENNAN.

Indorsed: Filed, Dec. 3, 1895.

ANDREW DAVIDSON,
Deputy Secretary of State.

Eighth Judicial District.

APPOINTMENT OF TERMS.

We, the undersigned, Justices of the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District of the State of New York, hereby make the following appointment of terms of the Supreme Court in and for the several counties of said district for the year 1897, subject to the approval of the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department of said State.

First Monday of January, Erie, Equity — White.

First Monday of January, Allegany — Hatch.

First Monday of January, Chautauqua — Spring.

First Monday of January, Erie — Ward.

First Monday of January, Erie, Part 2 — To be appointed.

First Monday of January, Erie, Part 3 — Titus.

First Monday of February, Orleans — Lambert.

First Monday of February, Niagara — Laughlin.

Second Monday of February, Cattaraugus — Spring.

First Monday of March, Erie — Hatch.

First Monday of March, Erie, Part 2 — Laughlin.

First Monday of March, Erie, Part 3 — White.

Second Monday of March, Genesee — Childs.

First Monday of April, Erie, Equity — Childs.

Third Monday of April, Niagara — To be appointed.

First Monday of May, Erie — Childs.

First Monday of May, Erie, Part 2 — Titus.

First Monday of May, Erie, Part 3 — Ward.

First Monday of May, Erie, Equity — Lambert.

First Monday of May, Wyoming — Spring.

First Monday of May, Chautauqua — To be appointed.

Second Monday of May, Cattaraugus — Laughlin.

Fourth Monday of May, Orleans — Spring.

First Monday of June, Cattaraugus, Equity — Lambert.

Second Monday of June, Allegany — Spring.

Second Monday of June, Niagara, Equity — Lambert.

Second Monday of June, Genesee — Hatch.

Second Monday of June, Chautauqua, Special — Laughlin.

First Monday of September, Allegany, Equity — To be appointed.

First Monday of September, Wyoming — Lambert.

Second Monday of September, Erie, Equity — Titus.

Second Monday of September, Niagara — Ward.

Second Monday of September, Cattaraugus — To be appointed.

Third Monday of September, Chautauqua — Lambert.

Third Monday of September, Erie — Spring.

Third Monday of September, Erie, Part 2 — Laughlin.

Third Monday of September, Erie, Part 3 — Hatch.

Second Monday of October, Orleans — Childs.

Second Monday of October, Allegany — Lambert.

Second Monday of November, Genesee — Laughlin.

Second Monday of November, Erie, — Lambert.

Second Monday of November, Erie, Part 2 — White.

Second Monday of November, Erie, Part 3 — To be appointed.

Second Monday of November, Erie Equity — Spring.

First Monday of December, Wyoming — Childs.

First Monday of December, Cattaraugus — Hatch.

First Monday of December, Niagara, Equity — Laughlin.

Special Terms of the Supreme Court for non-enumerated motions will be held at the city and county hall in the city of Buffalo every morning at 10 o'clock, except Saturdays, and except during the month of August. Motions may be noticed for any day at which said term is held. Application for chambers orders sent by mail will hereafter be addressed to "The Justice Holding Special Term." Chambers will be held in connection with the Special Term. The Judges assigned to hold Special Terms as follows:

1897.

January, Laughlin; February, Childs; March, Lambert; April, Spring; May, White; June, to be appointed; July, Ward; September, Childs; October, Ward; November, Hatch; December, Titus.

Should the day appointed for opening any court fall on a public holiday, the court so appointed will be opened at the same time on the succeeding day.

Wherever designations are made for Parts II or III of Trial Terms it is understood that the Justices so assigned shall hold the same, provided the court shall be held in two or more parts.

LORAN L. LEWIS,
MANLY C. GREEN,
HAMILTON WARD,
ALFRED SPRING,
JOHN S. LAMBERT,

Justices of the Supreme Court,
Eighth Judicial District.

Indorsed: Filed, December 3, 1895.
ANDREW DAVIDSON,
Deputy Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of appointments of Special and Trial Terms of the Supreme Court for the year 1897, with the original appointments remaining on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the said copy is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such several original appointments.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany, this 9th day of December, 1895.

[L. S.] JOHN PALMER,
Secretary of State.

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

SESSION OF 1897.

SENATE.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, OF KINGS, *Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.*

TIMOTHY E. ELLSWORTH, OF NIAGARA, *Temporary President.*

District.	NAME OF SENATOR.	Politics.	Post-office Address.	Residence in Albany.
1	Richard Hixble	Republican	Babylon	28 Lancaster street.
2	Theodore Koehler	Democrat	175 Purdy st., Long I. City	3 Maiden lane.
3	Frank Gallagher	Democrat	5 Warren place, Brooklyn	Delavan Hotel.
4	George W. Brush	Republican	2 Spencer place, Brooklyn	131 Lancaster street.
5	Michael J. Coffey	Democrat	42 Fourth place, Brooklyn	Kenmore Hotel.
6	Peter H. McNulty	Democrat	Av. D & Ocean P ^o way, B ^o oklyn	Kenmore Hotel.
7	Patrick H. McCarren	Democrat	169 Wythe avenue, Brooklyn	Kenmore Hotel.
8	Albert A. Wray	Republican	527 Putnam av., Brooklyn	152 State street.
9	Julius L. Wieman	Republican	93 Jefferson street, Brooklyn	94 Columbia street.
10	John F. Ahearn	Democrat	41 Gouverneur st., New York	Kenmore Hotel.
11	Timothy D. Sullivan	Democrat	17 Great Jones st., New York	31 Maiden lane.
12	Samuel J. Foley	Democrat	5 Willett street, New York	21 Park street.
13	Bernard F. Martin	Democrat	1266 Boston road, New York	63 South Swan street.
14	Thomas Francis Grady	Democrat	151 East 30th st., New York	63 South Swan street.
15	Frank D. Parvey	Republican	435 Fifth avenue, New York	16 Chestnut street.
16	Louis Munzinger	Democrat	212 West 26th st., New York	63 South Swan street.
17	Charles B. Page	Republican	332 West 56th st., New York	Kenmore Hotel.
18	Maurice Featherson	Democrat	360 East 79th st., New York	Kenmore Hotel.
19	John Ford	Republican	118 West 94th st., New York	238 State street.
20	Jacob A. Cantor	Democrat	137 West 139th st., New York	Kenmore Hotel.
21	Charles Lewis Guy	Democrat	165th st. & Mott av., New York	84 South Swan street.
22	James Irving Burns	Republican	Yonkers	28 Elk street.
23	Clarence Lexow	Republican	Nyack	Stanwix Hall.
24	William C. Daley	Republican	Chatham	Stanwix Hall.
25	Charles Davis	Republican	Saugerties	154 Washington avenue.
26	John Grant	Republican	Margaretville	106 State street.
27	Hobart Krum	Republican	Schoharie	96 South Swan street.
28	Edgar T. Brackett	Republican	Saratoga Springs	Kenmore Hotel.
29	Myer Nussbaum	Republican	182 Hamilton street, Albany	182 Hamilton street.
30	LeGrand C. Tibbits	Republican	Hoosick	323 State street.
31	George Chahoon	Republican	Ausable Forks	Kenmore Hotel.
32	George R. Malby	Republican	Ogdensburg	106 State street.
33	Walter L. Brown	Republican	Oneonta	Kenmore Hotel.
34	Henry J. Coggeshall	Republican	Waterville	2 Columbia place.
35	Joseph Mullin	Republican	Watertown	87 State street.
36	Horace White	Republican	713 James street, Syracuse	87 State street.
37	Nevada N. Stranahan	Republican	Fulton	87 State street.
38	Wm. Elting Johnson	Republican	Waverly	Stanwix Hall.
39	Benjamin M. Wilcox	Republican	Auburn	87 Clinton avenue.
40	Edwin C. Stewart	Republican	Ithaca	106 State street.
41	John S. Sheppard	Republican	Penn Yan	184 Washington avenue.
42	John Raines	Republican	Canandagua	10 Chestnut street.
43	Cornellus R. Parsons	Republican	Rochester	135 Lancaster street.
44	Henry Harrison	Republican	Brockport	135 Lancaster street.
45	Timothy E. Ellsworth	Republican	Lockport	87 State street.
46	Lester H. Humphrey	Republican	Warsaw	87 State street.
47	Charles Lamy	Republican	Buffalo	3 High street.
48	Simon Selbert	Republican	238 Jefferson street, Buffalo	Stanwix Hall.
49	George A. Davis	Republican	Lancaster	Kenmore Hotel.
50	Frank W. Higgins	Republican	3 South street, Olean	87 State street.

* Elected, vice James Ballantine, deceased.

Republicans	36
Democrats	14
Total	50

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Office.	NAME.	Home Post-office.	Residence in Albany.
Clerk.....	John S. Kenyon.....	Syracuse.....	106 State street.
Assistant Clerk.....	Charles A. Ball.....	Wellsville.....	109 State street.
Journal Clerk.....	Lafayette B. Gleason.....	Delhi.....	109 State street.
Assistant Journal Clerk.....	Samuel Cooper.....	Delhi Mills.....	73 Lancaster street.
Index Clerk.....	Ernest A. Fay.....	Potsdam.....	219 State street.
Assistant Index Clerk.....	E. R. Ford.....	Oneonta.....	5 Clinton square.
Deputy Clerk.....	George D. Emerson.....	Buffalo.....	94 Lancaster street.
Deputy Clerk.....	Edward F. Andrews.....	Saratoga Springs.....	Kenmore Hotel.
Deputy Clerk.....	William P. Belden.....	Amsterdam.....	Amsterdam.
Deputy Clerk.....	George W. McElroy.....	Warwick.....	Mansion House.
Financial Clerk.....	Matthias J. Callahan.....	Rochester.....	433 Clinton avenue.
Clerk Engrossed Bills.....	William P. Dodge.....	Prospect.....	Mansion House.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Byron R. Newton.....	Buffalo.....	17 Hawk street.
Stenographer.....	Garret J. Benson.....	Albany.....	182 State street.
Postmaster.....	Edward Shaughnessy.....	Rochester.....	Delavan House.
Post-office Messenger.....	Stephen C. Green.....	Little Valley.....	223 State street.
Librarian.....	Addison Hagadorn.....	Gilboa.....	153 North Pearl st.
Doorkeeper.....	Edward B. Dixon.....	Hall's Corners.....	30 Lancaster street.
Assistant Doorkeeper.....	Dwight A. Lawrence.....	Fifth Av. Hotel, New York.....	102 Herkimer street.
Assistant Doorkeeper.....	Charles W. Lansing.....	Plattsburgh.....	132 State street.
Assistant Doorkeeper.....	Nathan Lewis.....	Hoosick Falls.....	54 Chapel street.
Assistant Doorkeeper.....	James Roberts.....	Oneonta.....	94 Jay street.
Assistant Doorkeeper.....	Robert Kelly.....	Princeton.....	217 State street.
Assistant Doorkeeper.....	John E. Gorss.....	Tonawanda.....	Keeler's Hotel.
Assistant Doorkeeper.....	Ignatz Speleh.....	Buffalo.....	19 Park street.
Assistant Doorkeeper.....	Jonathan Carr.....	Auburn.....	94 Jay street.
Assistant Doorkeeper.....	William H. Hogle.....	Malone.....	21 Park street.
Assistant Doorkeeper.....	William Benson.....	Warsaw.....	27 Lancaster street.
President's Clerk.....	Selden E. Marvin, Jr.....	Albany.....	344 State street.
President's Stenographer.....	A. B. Sackett.....	Canandaigua.....	85 Clinton avenue.
President's Messenger.....	Joseph Tanco.....	New York.....	Mansion House.
Clerk Finance Committee.....	L. G. DeCant.....	Watertown.....	73 Lancaster street.
Clerk Judiciary Committee.....	Norman C. Smith.....	Yonck.....	Keeler's Hotel.
Clerk Codes Committee.....	Frank Tallman.....	Ogdensburg.....	21 Park street.
Clerk Cities Committee.....	W. A. Robbins.....	Mexico.....	23 Jay street.
Clerk Railroad Committee.....	L. C. Lincoln.....	Canandaigua.....	35 Jay street.
General Committee Clerk.....	John C. Grezinger.....	Buffalo.....	18 High street.
General Committee Clerk.....	F. M. Jackson.....	Elmira.....	5 Clinton square.
General Committee Clerk.....	Edward Wieman.....	Brooklyn.....	94 Columbia street.
General Committee Clerk.....	H. L. Weeks.....	Mamaroneck.....	Keeler's Hotel.
General Committee Clerk.....	Frank D. Weaver.....	Lockport.....	Hotel Vendome.
General Committee Clerk.....	Fred W. Kristeller.....	Brooklyn.....	62 Clinton avenue.
General Committee Clerk.....	F. J. Davis.....	Orwell.....	23 Jay street.
General Committee Clerk.....	F. S. Shunway.....	Brooklyn.....	132 State street.
General Committee Clerk.....	M. S. Crawford.....	Hamden.....	369 First street.
General Committee Clerk.....	Thomas Nichols.....	West New Brighton.....	Keeler's Hotel.
Sup't of Documents.....	Ira J. Farman.....	Ellington.....	123 State street.
Ass't Sup't of Documents.....	J. W. Tibbits.....	Ithaca.....	221 State street.
Ass't Sup't of Documents.....	William Hirsch.....	Lindenhurst.....	167 First street.
Ass't Sup't of Documents.....	H. M. Clark.....	Italy.....	14 Grand street.
Ass't Sup't of Documents.....	H. K. Smith.....	Nelson.....	17 Park street.
Janitor.....	Caleb Simms.....	New York.....	12 Monroe street.
Assistant Janitor.....	A. D. Taylor.....	Fairport.....	47 Jefferson street.
Assistant Janitor.....	James Commeraw.....	Syracuse.....	66 LaFayette street.
Messenger.....	H. B. Whitbeck.....	New York.....	23 Lancaster street.
Messenger.....	W. W. Brinkerhoff.....	Albany.....	42 So. Pearl street.
Messenger.....	G. W. Van Kirk.....	Ithaca.....	290 Hudson avenue.
Messenger.....	James F. Sheridan.....	New York city.....	44 Beaver street.
Messenger.....	Russell Freleigh.....	Saugerties.....	15 Jay street.
Messenger.....	John G. Hayne.....	Whitehall.....	23 Lancaster street.
Page.....	Murray Manville.....	Lockport.....	75 Lake avenue.
Page.....	Harold Helmer.....	Little Falls.....	8 Wendell street.
Page.....	James Cauty.....	Albany.....	193 Madison avenue.
Page.....	S. A. Schriber.....	Greenbush.....	1 Riverside avenue.
Page.....	Roscoe Jolley.....	Albany.....	167 Madison avenue.
Page.....	Jerome Wyle.....	Albany.....	19 Park street.
Page.....	Henry Sellheimer.....	Buffalo.....	18 Jay street.
Page.....	Joseph Reinhard.....	Saugerties.....	Troy.
Page.....	William Baker.....	Troy.....	295 Second street.
Page.....	George Housman.....	Albany.....	77 First street.
Page.....	Frank McNaughton.....	Albany.....	Watervliet.
Page.....	William McOmber.....	Watervliet.....	Watervliet.

REPORTERS OF THE SENATE.

NAME.	Paper.	Albany Address.
Harry S. Brown	New York Herald.....	132 State street.
James H. Callanan	Albany Evening Journal.....	144 Jay street.
George Carteret	New York Evening Sun	132 State street.
Charles S. Francis	Troy Times	Troy.
Reuben L. Fox.....	Oneonta Herald.....	226 State street.
John H. Farrell	Albany Times-Union.....	
George Edward Graham.....	Manager Associated Press	288 Hamilton street.
William E. Hendrick	Albany Argus	206 Hudson avenue.
Max H. Ihmsen	New York Journal.....	4 Columbia place.
Louis J. Lang	New York Advertiser.....	49 Eagle street.
Clarence Lodge.....	Associated Press.....	69 First street.
Edward S. Luther	Rochester Union advertiser.....	467 Broadway.
Joseph L. McEntee.....	Manager United Press.....	163 Jay street.
Edgar L. Murlin	New York Tribune.....	107 South Swan street.
Lewis Munchausen.....	Albany Daily Herald.....	130 State street.
Albert C. Phillips	New York Sun	132 State street.
F. T. Reilhan	Brooklyn Citizen.....	39 Beaver street.
Lewis R. Stegman.....	Brooklyn Standard-Union.....	132 State street.
John D. Walsh.....	New York Evening Journal.....	87 Chestnut street.
John W. Wallace.....	Albany Press-Knickerbocker.....	173 Orange street.

PREVIOUS SERVICE IN THE LEGISLATURE OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF 1896-8.

NAMES.	Assembly.		Senate.	
	Year	Year	Year	Year
Ahearn, John F.....	1882		1880, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85.	
Brown, Walter L.....	1888, '89, '91, '92, '93			
Brush, George W.....	1895			
Burns, James Irving	1887, '88, '90, '95		1888, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95.	
Cantor, Jacob A.....	1885, '86, '87		1894, '95.	
Coffey, Michael J.....	1874, '75, '76, '84, '85			
Coggeshall, Henry J.....	1873		1884, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95.	
Ellsworth, Timothy E.....			1882, '83, '84, '85.	
Foley, Samuel J.....	1891, '92, '93, '94, '95			
Gallagher, Frank.....	1885			
Grady, Thomas Francis	1877, '78, '79		1882, '83, '89.	
Guy, Charles Lewis.....			1894, '95.	
Higbie, Richard.....	1886, '94, '95			
Higgins, Frank W.....			1894, '95.	
Lamy, Charles.....			1894, '95.	
Lexow, Clarence.....			1894, '95.	
Maiby, George R.....	1891, '92, '93; Speaker '94, '95			
Mullin, Joseph.....			1892, '93, '94, '95.	
McCarren, Patrick H.....	1892, '93, '99		1890, '91, '92, '93.	
Nussbaum, Myer.....	1893			
Parsons, Cornelius R.....	1891		1892, '93, '94, '95.	
Pavey, Frank D.....	1895			
Raines, John.....	1881, '82, '85		1886, '87, '88, '89, '95.	
Selbert, Simon.....	1894, '95			
Stewart, Edwin O.....	1894, '95			
Stranahan, Nevada N.....	1890, '91, '93			
Sullivan, Timothy D.....	1887, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93		1894, '95.	
Weilman, Julius L.....	1894, '95			
Wilcox, Benjamin M.....	1893, '94			
Wray, Albert A.....	1894, '95			

THE NEW SENATE AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

ARTICLE III.

[NEW CONSTITUTION, ADOPTED NOV. 6, 1894.]

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in the senate and assembly.

§ 2. The senate shall consist of fifty members, except as hereinafter provided. The senators elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five shall hold their offices for three years, and their successors shall be chosen for two years. The assembly shall consist of one hundred and fifty members, who shall be chosen for one year.

§ 3. The State shall be divided into fifty districts to be called senate districts, each of which shall choose one senator. The districts shall be numbered from one to fifty, inclusive.

District number one (1) shall consist of the counties of Suffolk and Richmond.

District number two (2) shall consist of the county of Queens.

District number three (3) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number four (4) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the seventh, thirteenth, nineteenth and twenty-first wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number five (5) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the eighth, tenth, twelfth and thirtieth wards of the city of Brooklyn and the ward of the city of Brooklyn which was formerly the town of Gravesend.

District number six (6) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the ninth, eleventh, twentieth and twenty-second wards of the city of Brooklyn.

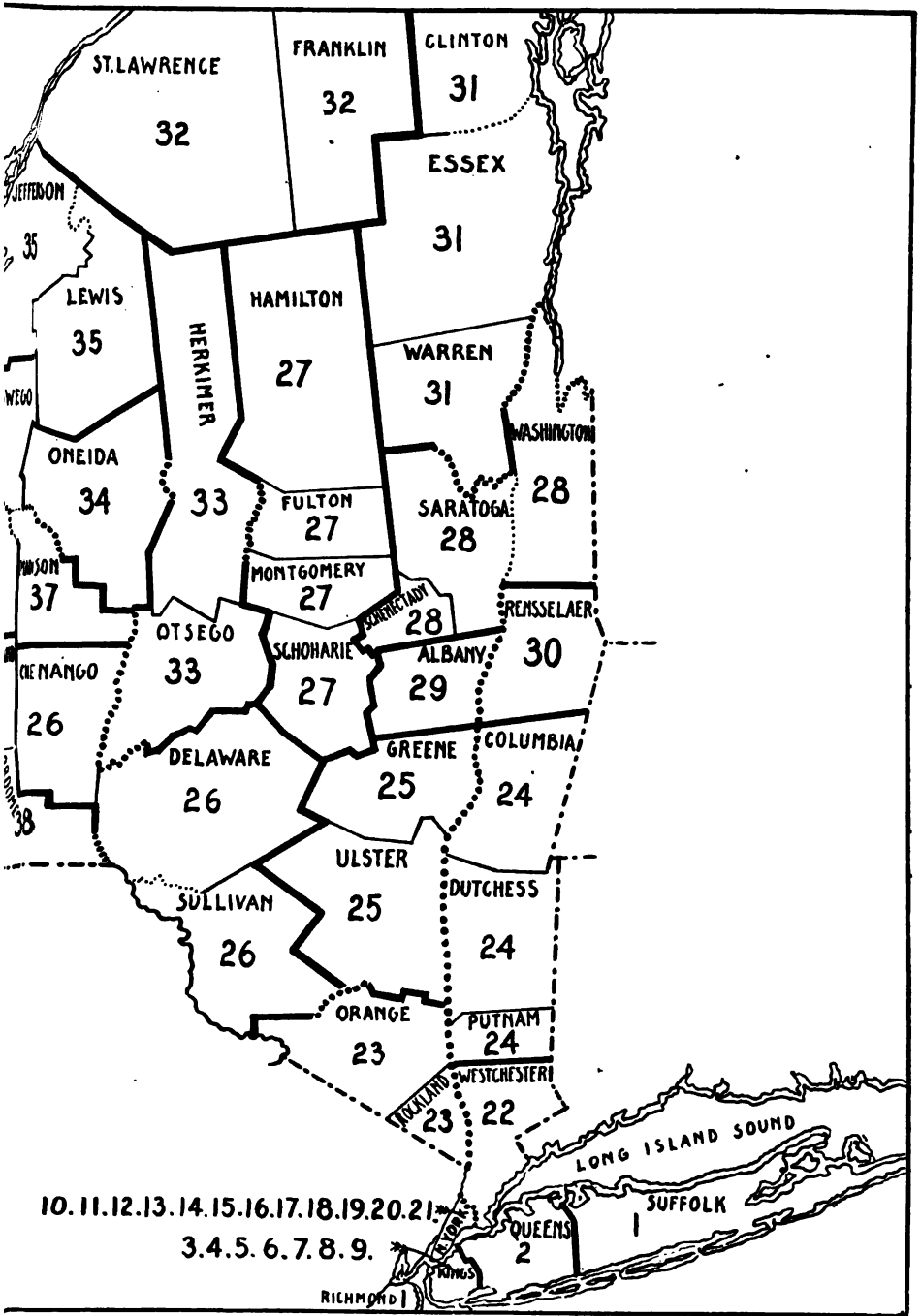
District number seven (7) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number eight (8) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-ninth wards of the city of Brooklyn and the town of Flatlands.

District number nine (9) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the eighteenth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number ten (10) shall consist of that part of the county of New York within and bounded by a line beginning at Canal street and the Hudson river, and running thence along Canal street, Hudson street, Dominick street,





ST. LAWRENCE

FRANKLIN

CLINTON

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ESSEX

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LEWIS

HAMILTON

WARREN

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27

31

HERKIMER

ONEIDA

FULTON

SARATOGA

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33

27

28

WASHINGTON

28

JACKSON

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MONTGOMERY

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SCHENECTADY

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RENSSELAER

CHENANGO

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OTSEGO

33

SCHOHARIE

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ALBANY

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30

DELAWARE

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GREENE

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COLUMBIA

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ULSTER

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DUTCHESS

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SULLIVAN

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ORANGE

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PUTNAM

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WALKILL

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WESTCHESTER

22

LONG ISLAND SOUND

SUFFOLK

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QUEENS

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RICHMOND

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Varick street, Broome street, Sullivan street, Spring street, Broadway, Canal street, the Bowery, Division street, Grand street and Jackson street, to the East river, and thence around the southern end of Manhattan island to the place of beginning, and also Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis islands.

District number eleven (11) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number ten, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Broadway and Canal street, and running thence along Broadway, Fourth street, the Bowery and Third avenue, St. Mark's place, Avenue A, Seventh street, Avenue B, Clinton street, Rivington street, Norfolk street, Division street, Bowery and Canal street, to the place of beginning.

District number twelve (12) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers ten and eleven and within and bounded by a line beginning at Jackson street and the East river, and running thence through Jackson street, Grand street, Division street, Norfolk street, Rivington street, Clinton street, Avenue B, Seventh street, Avenue A, St. Mark's place, Third avenue, East Fourteenth street to the East river, and along the East river, to the place of beginning.

District number thirteen (13) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number ten, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson river at the foot of Canal street, and running thence along Canal street, Hudson street, Dominick street, Varick street, Broome street, Sullivan street, Spring street, Broadway, Fourth street, the Bowery and Third avenue, Fourteenth street, Sixth avenue, West Fifteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Nineteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Twentieth street, and the Hudson river, to the place of beginning.

District number fourteen (14) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers twelve and thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Fourteenth street and the East river, and running thence along East Fourteenth street, Irving place, East Nineteenth street, Third avenue, East Twenty-third street, Lexington avenue, East Fifty-third street, Third avenue, East Fifty-second street, and the East river, to the place of beginning.

District number fifteen (15) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of West Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, and running thence along Sixth avenue, West Fifteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Fortieth street, Eighth avenue, and the transverse road across Central park at Ninety-seventh street, Fifth avenue, East Ninety-sixth street, Lexington avenue, East Twenty-third street, Third avenue, East Nineteenth street, Irving place and Fourteenth street, to the place of beginning.

District number sixteen (16) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at Seventh avenue and West Nineteenth street, and running thence along West Nineteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Twentieth street, the Hudson river, West Forty-sixth street, Tenth avenue, West Forty-third street, Eighth avenue, West Fortieth street and Seventh avenue, to the place of beginning.

District number seventeen (17) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number sixteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Eighth avenue and West Forty-third street, and running thence along West Forty-third street, Tenth avenue, West Forty-sixth street, the Hudson river, West Eighty-ninth street, Tenth or Amsterdam avenue, West Eighty-sixth street, Ninth or Columbus avenue, West Eighty-first street and Eighth avenue, to the place of beginning.

District number eighteen (18) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number fourteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of East Fifty-second street and the East river, and running thence along East Fifty-second street, Third avenue, East Fifty-third street, Lexington avenue, East Eighty-fourth street, Second avenue, East Eighty-third street and the East river, to the place of beginning; and also Blackwell's island.

District number nineteen (19) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number seventeen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at West Eighty-ninth street and the Hudson river, and running thence along the Hudson river and Spuyten Duyvil creek around the northern end of Manhattan island; thence southerly along the Harlem river to the north end of Fifth avenue; thence along Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, Fourth or Park avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth street, Fifth avenue, the transverse road across Central park at Ninety-seventh street, Eighth avenue, West Eighty-first street, Ninth or Columbus avenue, West Eighty-sixth street, Tenth or Amsterdam avenue and West Eighty-ninth street, to the place of beginning.

District number twenty (20) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers eighteen and fifteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Eighty-third street and the East river, running thence through East Eighty-third street, Second avenue, East Eighty-fourth street, Lexington avenue, East Ninety-sixth street, Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth street, Fourth or Park avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth street to the Harlem river, and along the Harlem and East rivers, to the place of beginning; and also Randall's island and Ward's island.

All of the above districts in the county of New York bounded upon or along the boundary waters of the county shall be deemed to extend to the county line.

District number twenty-one (21) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers nineteen and twenty, within and bounded by a line beginning at East One Hundred and Nineteenth street and the Harlem river, and running thence along East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Fourth or Park avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, Fifth avenue and the Harlem river, to the place of beginning; and all that part of the county of New York not hereinbefore described.

District number twenty-two (22) shall consist of the county of Westchester.

District number twenty-three (23) shall consist of the counties of Orange and Rockland.

District number twenty-four (24) shall consist of the counties of Dutchess, Columbia and Putnam.

District number twenty-five (25) shall consist of the counties of Ulster and Greene.

District number twenty-six (26) shall consist of the counties of Delaware, Chenango and Sullivan.

District number twenty-seven (27) shall consist of the counties of Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schoharie.

District number twenty-eight (28) shall consist of the counties of Saratoga, Schenectady and Washington.

District number twenty-nine (29) shall consist of the county of Albany.

District number thirty (30) shall consist of the county of Rensselaer.

District number thirty-one (31) shall consist of the counties of Clinton, Essex and Warren.

District number thirty-two (32) shall consist of the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

District number thirty-three (33) shall consist of the counties of Otsego and Herkimer.

District number thirty-four (34) shall consist of the county of Oneida.

District number thirty-five (35) shall consist of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

District number thirty-six (36) shall consist of the county of Onondaga.

District number thirty-seven (37) shall consist of the counties of Oswego and Madison.

District number thirty-eight (38) shall consist of the counties of Broome, Cortland and Tioga.

District number thirty-nine (39) shall consist of the counties of Cayuga and Seneca.

District number forty (40) shall consist of the counties of Chemung, Tompkins and Schuyler.

District number forty-one (41) shall consist of the counties of Steuben and Yates.

District number forty-two (42) shall consist of the counties of Ontario and Wayne.

District number forty-three (43) shall consist of that part of the county of Monroe comprising the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Rush and Webster, and the fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth wards of the city of Rochester, as at present constituted.

District number forty-four (44) shall consist of that part of the county of Monroe comprising the towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden and Wheatland, and the first, second, third, fifth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, fifteenth, nineteenth and twentieth wards of the city of Rochester, as at present constituted.

District number forty-five (45) shall consist of the counties of Niagara, Genesee and Orleans.

District number forty-six (46) shall consist of the counties of Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming.

District number forty-seven (47) shall consist of that part of the county of Erie comprising the first, second, third, sixth, fifteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards of the city of Buffalo, as at present constituted.

District number forty-eight (48) shall consist of that part of the county of Erie comprising the fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and sixteenth wards of the city of Buffalo, as at present constituted.

District number forty-nine (49) shall consist of that part of the county of Erie comprising the seventeenth, eighteenth and twenty-fifth wards of the city of Buffalo, as at present constituted; and all the remainder of the said county of Erie not hereinbefore described.

District number fifty (50) shall consist of the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus.

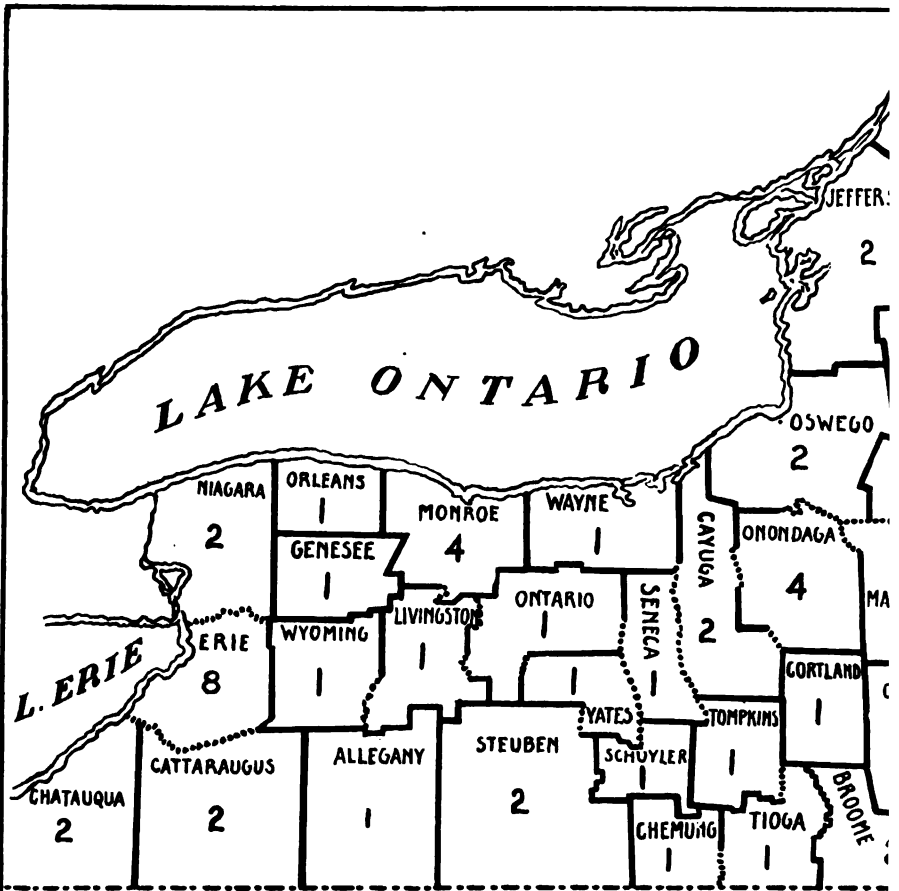
§ 4. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the Secretary of State, during the months of May and June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, and in the same months every tenth year thereafter; and the said districts shall be so altered by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration, that each senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall, at all times, consist of contiguous territory, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district except to make two or more senate districts wholly in such county. No town, and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways, shall be divided in the formation of senate districts; nor shall any district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same county, than the population of a town or block therein, adjoining such district. Counties, towns or blocks which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens.

No county shall have four or more senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each senator. No county shall have more than one-third of all the senators; and no two counties or the territory thereof as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the senators.

The ratio for apportioning senators shall always be obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, by fifty, and the Senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ratio to an additional senator or senators, such additional senator or senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty senators, and the whole number of senators shall be increased to that extent.

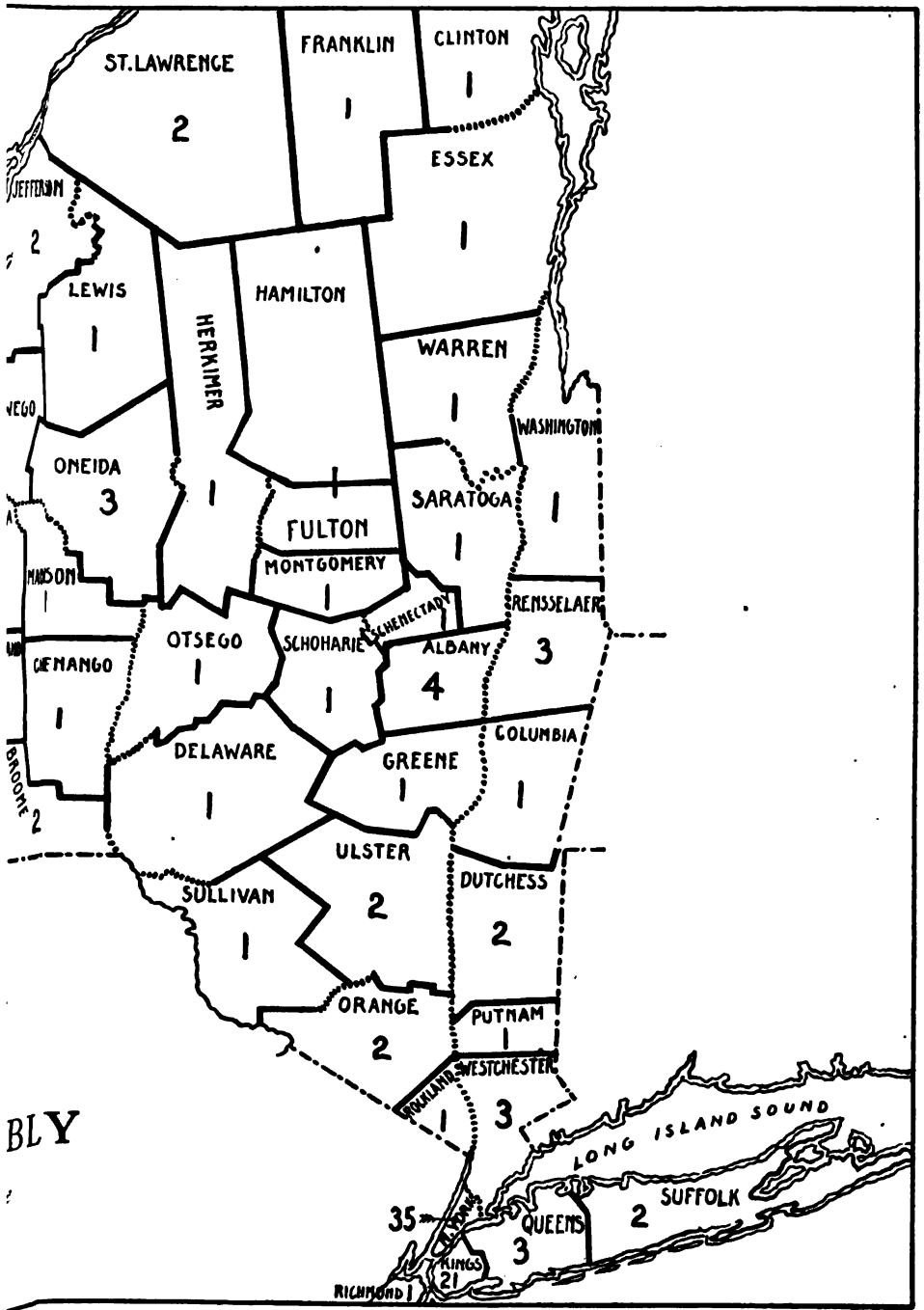
§ 5. The members of the assembly shall be chosen by single districts, and shall be apportioned by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration among the several counties of the State, as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding





MAP OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK
 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

*Apportioned to each of the Several Counties of the
 State under the Constitution of 1894.*





aliens. Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of assembly, and no county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton, until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member. But the Legislature may abolish the said county of Hamilton and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties.

The quotient obtained by dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the State, excluding aliens, by the number of members of assembly, shall be the ratio for apportionment, which shall be made as follows: One member of assembly shall be apportioned to every county, including Fulton and Hamilton as one county, containing less than the ratio and one-half over. Two members shall be apportioned to every other county. The remaining members of assembly shall be apportioned to the counties having more than two ratios, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Members apportioned on remainders shall be apportioned to the counties having the highest remainders in the order thereof respectively. No county shall have more members of assembly than a county having a greater number of inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Until after the next enumeration, members of the assembly shall be apportioned to the several counties as follows: Albany county, four members; Allegany county, one member; Broome county, two members; Cattaraugus county, two members; Cayuga county, two members; Chautauqua county, two members; Chemung county, one member; Chenango county, one member; Clinton county, one member; Columbia county, one member; Cortland county, one member; Delaware county, one member; Dutchess county, two members; Erie county, eight members; Essex county, one member; Franklin county, one member; Fulton and Hamilton counties, one member; Genesee county, one member; Greene county, one member; Herkimer county, one member; Jefferson county, two members; Kings county, twenty-one members; Lewis county, one member; Livingston county, one member; Madison county, one member; Monroe county, four members; Montgomery county, one member; New York county, thirty-five members; Niagara county, two members; Oneida county, three members; Onondaga county, four members; Ontario county, one member; Orange county, two members; Orleans county, one member; Oswego county, two members; Otsego county, one member; Putnam county, one member; Queens county, three members; Rensselaer county, three members; Richmond county, one member; Rockland county, one member; St. Lawrence county, two members; Saratoga county, one member; Schenectady county, one member; Schoharie county, one member; Schuyler county, one member; Seneca county, one member; Steuben county, two members; Suffolk county, two members; Sullivan county, one member; Tioga county, one member; Tompkins county, one member; Ulster county, two members; Warren county, one member; Washington county, one member; Wayne county, one member; Westchester county, three members; Wyoming county, one member, and Yates county, one member.

In any county entitled to more than one member, the board of supervisors, and in any city embracing an entire county and having no board of super-

visors, the common council, or if there be none, the body exercising the powers of a common council, shall assemble on the second Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and at such times as the Legislature making an apportionment shall prescribe, and divide such counties into assembly districts as nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as may be, of convenient and contiguous territory in as compact form as practicable, each of which shall be wholly within a senate district formed under the same apportionment, equal to the number of members of assembly to which such county shall be entitled, and shall cause to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and of the clerk of such county, a description of such districts, specifying the number of each district and of the inhabitants thereof, excluding aliens, according to the last preceding enumeration; and such apportionment and districts shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall be made, as herein provided; but said division of the city of Brooklyn and the county of Kings to be made on the second Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, shall be made by the common council of said city and the board of supervisors of said county, assembled in joint session. In counties having more than one senate district, the same number of assembly districts shall be put in each senate district, unless the assembly districts can not be evenly divided among the senate districts of any county, in which case one more assembly district shall be put in the senate district in such county having the largest, or one less assembly district shall be put in the senate district in such county having the smallest number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as the case may require. No town, and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways, shall be divided in the formation of assembly districts, nor shall any district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same senate district than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such assembly district. Towns or blocks which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens; but in the division of cities under the first apportionment, regard shall be had to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, of the election districts according to the State enumeration of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, so far as may be, instead of blocks. Nothing in this section shall prevent the division, at any time, of counties and towns, and the erection of new towns by the Legislature.

An apportionment by the Legislature, or other body, shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court, at the suit of any citizen, under such reasonable regulations as the Legislature may prescribe; and any court before which a cause may be pending involving an apportionment, shall give precedence thereto over all other causes and proceedings, and if said court be not in session it shall convene promptly for the disposition of the same.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

CHAP. 295.

AN ACT dividing the state into Congressional districts.

APPROVED by the GOVERNOR April 18, 1891. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. For the election of representatives in congress of the United States this state shall be and is hereby divided into thirty-four districts, namely:

First district.—The counties of Suffolk and Queens shall compose the first district.

Second district.—The first, second, fifth, sixth, seventh, eleventh and twentieth wards of the city of Brooklyn, as now constituted, shall compose the second district.

Third district.—The fourth, third, tenth, twenty-second, ninth and twenty-third wards of the city of Brooklyn, as now constituted, together with the town of Flatbush, shall compose the third district.

Fourth district.—The twelfth, eighth, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth wards of the city of Brooklyn, as now constituted, together with the towns of New Utrecht, Gravesend and Flatlands, shall compose the fourth district.

Fifth district.—The eighteenth, nineteenth, twenty-first, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth wards of the city of Brooklyn, as now constituted, shall compose the fifth district.

Sixth district.—The thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of the city of Brooklyn, as now constituted, shall compose the sixth district.

Seventh district.—The county of Richmond, together with the first to twenty-eight election districts of the first assembly district; first to fourth election districts of the second assembly district; first to eighteenth and twenty-third and twenty-fourth election districts of the third assembly district of the county of New York, shall compose the seventh district.

Eighth district.—The fifth to twelfth and nineteenth to thirty-sixth election districts of the second assembly district; twenty-fifth to twenty-eighth election districts of the third assembly district; third, ninth to thirteenth, seventeenth, and nineteenth to thirty-ninth election districts of the fifth assembly district; fourth to eleventh, fifteenth to twenty-fifth, and thirty-second to thirty-fourth election districts of the sixth assembly district; eighteenth, nineteenth, twenty-third and twenty-fourth election districts of the seventh assembly district; eighteenth and nineteenth election districts of the eighteenth assembly district; first to thirteenth election districts of the twenty-fifth assembly district of the county of New York, shall compose the eighth district.

Ninth district.—The thirteenth to eighteenth election districts of the second assembly district; first to forty-first election districts of the fourth assembly district; first to third, and twelfth to fourteenth election districts of the sixth assembly district; first to twenty-fourth election districts of the eighth assembly district; first to fifth election districts of the tenth assembly district; first to thirty-third election districts of the twelfth assembly district; first to sixth election districts of the sixteenth assembly district of the county of New York, shall compose the ninth district.

Tenth district.—The nineteenth, twenty-second, and twenty-ninth to thirty-eighth election districts of the third assembly district; first, second, fourth to eighth, fourteenth to sixteenth, and eighteenth election districts of the fifth assembly district; first to seventeenth, twenty to twenty-second, and twenty-

fifth to forty-first election districts of the seventh assembly district; first to thirty-eighth election districts of the ninth assembly district; first to thirty-sixth election districts of the eleventh assembly district; first to sixth, and seventeenth to twenty-fourth election districts of the thirteenth assembly district; sixteenth election district of the twenty-fifth assembly district of the county of New York, shall compose the tenth district.

Eleventh district.—The twenty-sixth to thirty-first, and thirty-fifth to fortieth election districts of the sixth assembly district; twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth election districts of the eighth assembly district; sixth to forty-second election districts of the tenth assembly district; first to forty-third election districts of the fourteenth assembly district; seventh to thirty-ninth election districts of the sixteenth assembly district of the county of New York, shall compose the eleventh district.

Twelfth district.—The first to seventeenth, and twentieth to thirty-ninth election districts of the eighteenth assembly district; first to thirty-ninth election districts of the twentieth assembly district; first to twelfth election districts of the twenty-second assembly district; fourteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth to thirty-eighth election districts of the twenty-fifth assembly district; eighteenth to twenty-first, thirty-first and thirty-second election districts of the twenty-seventh assembly district of the county of New York, shall compose the twelfth district.

Thirteenth district.—The seventh to sixteenth, and twenty-fifth to thirty-fourth election districts of the thirteenth assembly district; first to thirty-fourth election districts of the fifteenth assembly district; first to tenth election districts of the seventeenth assembly district; thirteenth to thirty-seventh election districts of the twenty-second assembly district; first to twenty-third election districts of the twenty-fourth assembly district; first to eighth, tenth to seventeenth, twenty-second to thirtieth, and thirty-third to thirty-fifth election districts of the twenty-seventh assembly district; fourth to twelfth election districts of the twenty-ninth assembly district of the county of New York shall compose the thirteenth district.

Fourteenth district.—The thirty-fifth election district of the fifteenth assembly district; eleventh to thirty-fourth election districts of the seventeenth assembly district; first to forty-fifth election districts of the nineteenth assembly district; first to forty-seventh election districts of the twenty-first assembly district; first to seventeenth, and twenty-first to forty-first election districts of the twenty-third assembly district; twenty-fourth to thirty-fifth election districts of the twenty-fourth assembly district; first to thirtieth election districts of the twenty-sixth assembly district; ninth election district of the twenty-seventh assembly district; first to fourteenth election districts of the twenty-eighth assembly district; first to third, and thirteenth to twenty-third election districts of the twenty-ninth assembly district; sixteenth to nineteenth, twenty-sixth to twenty-eighth, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-fifth election districts of the thirty-first assembly district of the county of New York shall compose the fourteenth district.

Fifteenth district.—The forty-eighth election district of the twenty-first assembly district; eighteenth to twentieth election districts of the twenty-third assembly district; fifteenth to thirty-eighth election districts of the twenty-eighth assembly district; twenty-fourth to thirty-eighth election districts of the twenty-ninth assembly district; first to forty-third election districts of the thirtieth assembly district; first to fifteenth, twentieth to twenty-fifth, twenty-ninth to thirty-third, thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth, and forty-first to forty-fourth election districts of the thirty-first assembly district; first to forty-second election districts of the thirty-second assembly district; first to forty-first election districts of the thirty-third assembly district; first to thirty-sixth election districts of the thirty-fourth assembly district of the county of New York, shall compose the fifteenth district.

Sixteenth district.—The thirty-seventh to sixty-fifth election districts of the thirty-fourth assembly district; first to fifty-ninth election districts of the thirty-fifth assembly district; first to eleventh election districts, annex of the county of New York, together with the county of Westchester, shall compose the sixteenth district.

Seventeenth district.—The counties of Rockland, Orange and Sullivan shall compose the seventeenth district.



fifth to forty-first election districts of the seventh assembly district; first to thirty-eighth election districts of the ninth assembly district; first to thirty-sixth election districts of the eleventh assembly district; first to sixth, and seventeenth to twenty-fourth election districts of the thirteenth assembly district; sixteenth election district of the twenty-fifth assembly district of the county of New York, shall compose the tenth district.

Eleventh district.—The twenty-sixth to thirty-first, and thirty-fifth to fortieth election districts of the sixth assembly district; twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth election districts of the eighth assembly district; sixth to forty-second election districts of the tenth assembly district; first to forty-third election districts of the fourteenth assembly district; seventh to thirty-ninth election districts of the sixteenth assembly district of the county of New York, shall compose the eleventh district.

Twelfth district.—The first to seventeenth, and twentieth to thirty-ninth election districts of the eighteenth assembly district; first to thirty-ninth election districts of the twentieth assembly district; first to twelfth election districts of the twenty-second assembly district; fourteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth to thirty-eighth election districts of the twenty-fifth assembly district; eighteenth to twenty-first, thirty-first and thirty-second election districts of the twenty-seventh assembly district of the county of New York, shall compose the twelfth district.

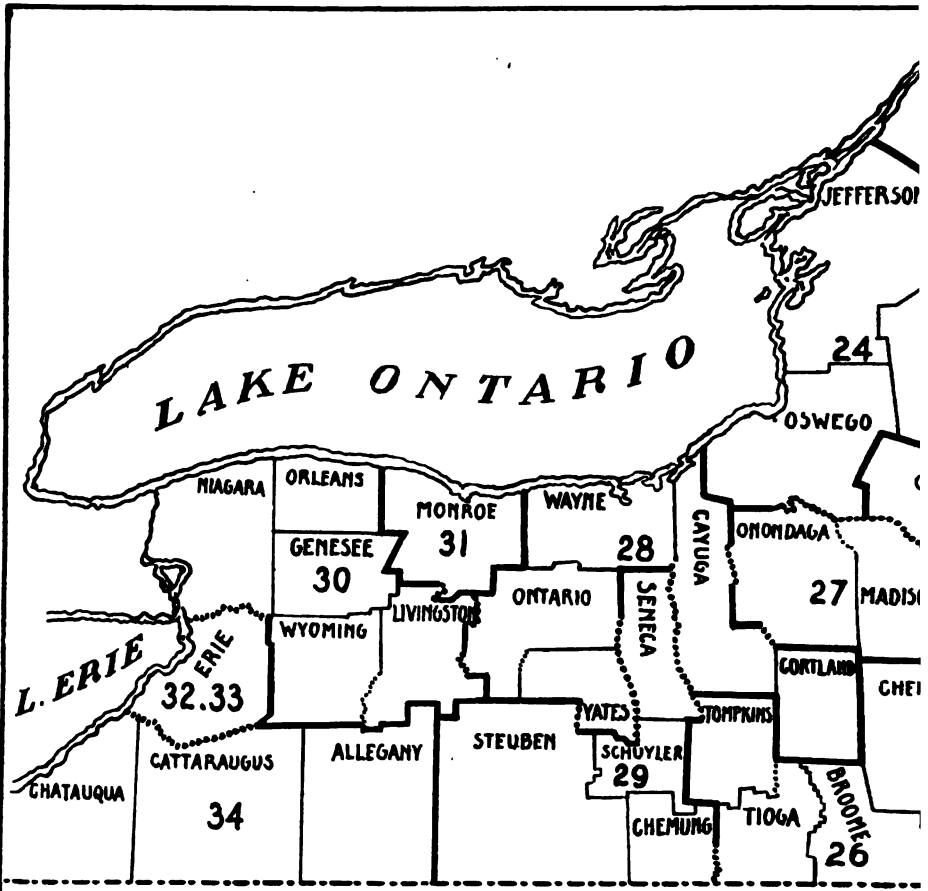
Thirteenth district.—The seventh to sixteenth, and twenty-fifth to thirty-fourth election districts of the thirteenth assembly district; first to thirty-fourth election districts of the fifteenth assembly district; first to tenth election districts of the seventeenth assembly district; thirteenth to thirty-seventh election districts of the twenty-second assembly district; first to twenty-third election districts of the twenty-fourth assembly district; first to eight, tenth to seventeenth, twenty-second to thirtieth, and thirty-third to thirty-fifth election districts of the twenty-seventh assembly district; fourth to twelfth election districts of the twenty-ninth assembly district of the county of New York shall compose the thirteenth district.

Fourteenth district.—The thirty-fifth election district of the fifteenth assembly district; eleventh to thirty-fourth election districts of the seventeenth assembly district; first to forty-fifth election districts of the nineteenth assembly district; first to forty-seventh election districts of the twenty-first assembly district; first to seventeenth, and twenty-first to forty-first election districts of the twenty-third assembly district; twenty-fourth to thirty-fifth election districts of the twenty-fourth assembly district; first to thirtieth election districts of the twenty-sixth assembly district; ninth election district of the twenty-seventh assembly district; first to fourteenth election districts of the twenty-eighth assembly district; first to third, and thirteenth to twenty-third election districts of the twenty-ninth assembly district; sixteenth to nineteenth, twenty-sixth to twenty-eighth, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-fifth election districts of the thirty-first assembly district of the county of New York shall compose the fourteenth district.

Fifteenth district.—The forty-eighth election district of the twenty-first assembly district; eighteenth to twentieth election districts of the twenty-third assembly district; fifteenth to thirty-eighth election districts of the twenty-eighth assembly district; twenty-fourth to thirty-eighth election districts of the twenty-ninth assembly district; first to forty-third election districts of the thirtieth assembly district; first to fifteenth, twentieth to twenty-fifth, twenty-ninth to thirty-third, thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth, and forty-first to forty-fourth election districts of the thirty-first assembly district; first to forty-second election districts of the thirty-second assembly district; first to forty-first election districts of the thirty-third assembly district; first to thirty-sixth election districts of the thirty-fourth assembly district of the county of New York, shall compose the fifteenth district.

Sixteenth district.—The thirty-seventh to sixty-fifth election districts of the thirty-fourth assembly district; first to fifty-ninth election districts of the thirty-fifth assembly district; first to eleventh election districts, annex of the county of New York, together with the county of Westchester, shall compose the sixteenth district.

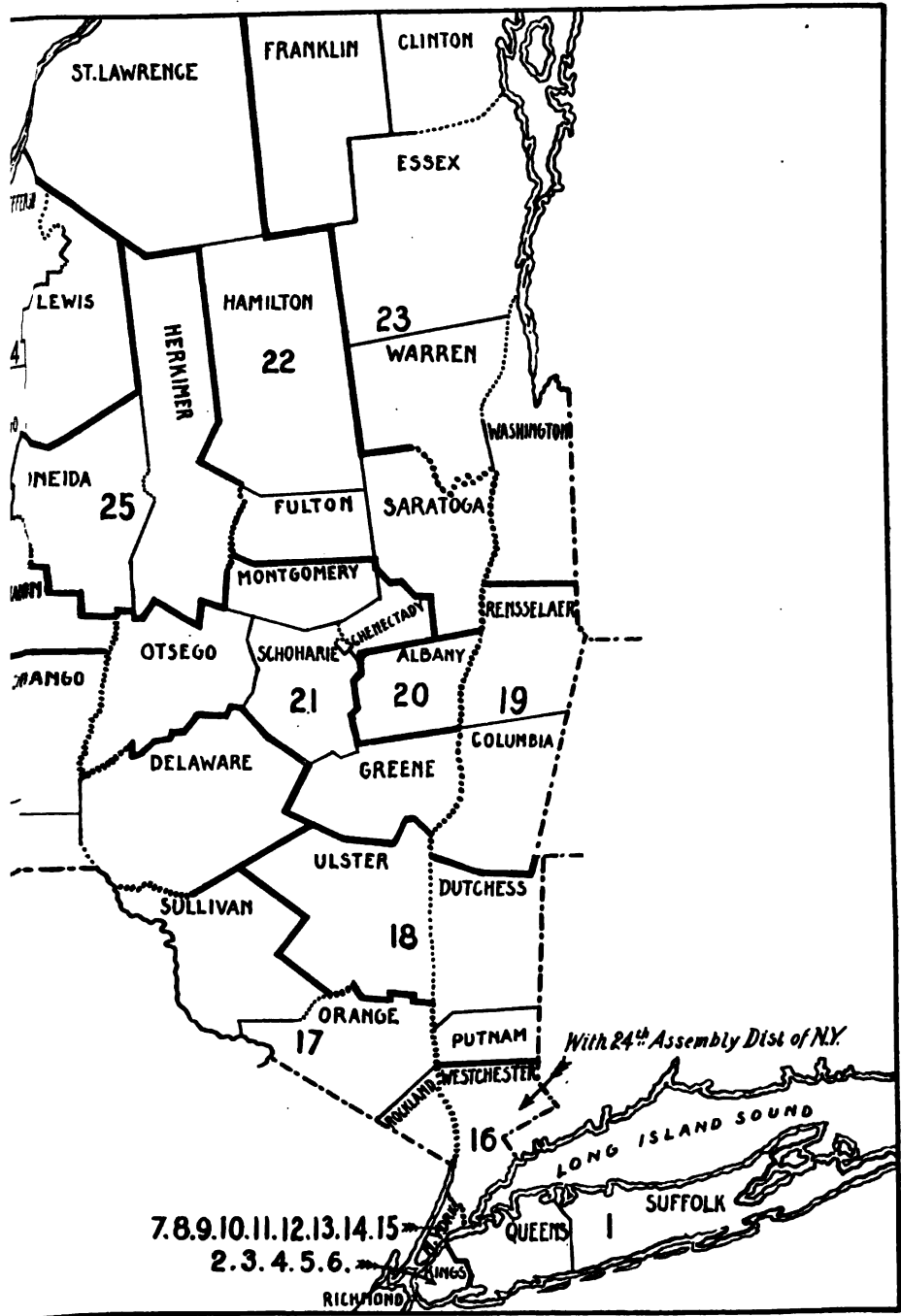
Seventeenth district.—The counties of Rockland, Orange and Sullivan shall compose the seventeenth district.



MAP OF THE
 STATE OF NEW YORK
 SHOWING THE
 34 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

OF THE STATE

As apportioned under the Act of 1892.



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Eighteenth district.—The counties of Putnam, Dutchess and Ulster shall compose the eighteenth district.

Nineteenth district.—The counties of Columbia and Rensselaer shall compose the nineteenth district.

Twentieth district.—The county of Albany shall compose the twentieth district.

Twenty-first district.—The counties of Greene, Schoharie, Otsego, Montgomery and Schenectady shall compose the twenty-first district.

Twenty-second district.—The counties of Fulton and Hamilton, Saratoga and Saint Lawrence shall compose the twenty-second district.

Twenty-third district.—The counties of Clinton, Franklin, Essex, Warren and Washington shall compose the twenty-third district.

Twenty-fourth district.—The counties of Oswego, Jefferson and Lewis shall compose the twenty-fourth district.

Twenty-fifth district.—The counties of Oneida and Herkimer shall compose the twenty-fifth district.

Twenty-sixth district.—The counties of Delaware, Chenango, Broome, Tioga and Tompkins shall compose the twenty-sixth district.

Twenty-seventh district.—The counties of Onondaga and Madison shall compose the twenty-seventh district.

Twenty-eighth district.—The counties of Wayne, Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario and Yates shall compose the twenty-eighth district.

Twenty-ninth district.—The counties of Chemung, Seneca, Schuyler and Steuben shall compose the twenty-ninth district.

Thirtieth district.—The counties of Niagara, Livingston, Wyoming, Genesee and Orleans shall compose the thirtieth district.

Thirty-first district.—The county of Monroe shall compose the thirty-first district.

Thirty-second district.—The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, nineteenth and twentieth wards of the city of Buffalo, as now constituted, shall compose the thirty-second district.

Thirty-third district.—The fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth wards of the city of Buffalo, as now constituted, and the fourth and fifth assembly districts of the county of Erie, which said fourth assembly district includes the said twenty-fifth ward of the city of Buffalo, shall compose the thirty-third district.

Thirty-fourth district.—The counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany shall compose the thirty-fourth district.

§ 2. The words "assembly district," when used in this act, refer to assembly districts as at present constituted. Whenever the word "ward" or "wards" is used in this act it shall be understood to refer to the ward or wards as constituted at the time of the passage of this act.

ELECTED BY THE SENATE.

Office.	NAMES.	Salary.
The clerk.....	John S. Kenyon.....	\$3,500 per session.
Sergeant-at-arms.....	Garret J. Benson.....	6 per diem.
Stenographer.....	Edward Shaughnessy.....	1,500 per session.
Financial clerk.....	William P. Dodge.....	1,500 per session.
Postmaster.....	Stephen C. Green.....	6 per diem.
Assistant postmaster.....	Addison Hagadorn.....	6 per diem.
Post-office messenger.....	Edward B. Dixon.....	8 per diem.
Doorkeeper.....	Nathan Lewis.....	6 per diem.
Assistant doorkeeper.....	James Roberts.....	5 per diem.
Assistant doorkeeper.....	Robert Kelly.....	5 per diem.
Assistant doorkeeper.....	William Hogle.....	5 per diem.
Assistant doorkeeper.....	Jonathan Carr.....	5 per diem.
Janitor.....	Caleb Simms.....	5 per diem.
Assistant janitor.....	A. D. Taylor.....	5 per diem.
Clerk to Finance Committee.....	L. G. De Cant.....	7 per diem.
Clerk to Judiciary Committee.....	Norman C. Smith.....	7 per diem.
Clerk to Cities Committee.....	W. A. Robbins.....	7 per diem.
Clerk to Railroad Committee.....	L. C. Lincoln.....	5 per diem.
General committee clerk.....	Edward Wieman.....	5 per diem.
General committee clerk.....	Fred M. Jackson.....	5 per diem.
General committee clerk.....	Frank D. Weaver.....	5 per diem.
General committee clerk.....	F. J. Davis.....	5 per diem.

APPOINTED BY CLERK OF SENATE.

Assistant clerk.....	\$2,000 per session.
Journal clerk.....	2,000 per session.
Assistant journal clerk.....	1,500 per session.
Deputy clerk.....	1,500 per session.
Deputy clerk.....	1,500 per session.
Deputy clerk.....	1,500 per session.
Deputy clerk.....	1,500 per session.
Clerk to Committee on Engrossed Bills.....	6 per diem.
Librarian.....	6 per diem.
Superintendent of documents.....	5 per diem.
Assistant superintendent of documents.....	5 per diem.
General messenger.....	3 per diem.
General messenger.....	3 per diem.
Ten page boys, each.....	2 per diem.

THE SENATE RULES FOR 1897.

Order of Business.

RULE 1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected. After the reading and approving of the Journal the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Introduction of bills, by districts, in their numerical order.
3. Messages from the Assembly.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Reports of standing committees.
6. Reports of select committees.
7. Communications and reports from State officers.
8. Third reading of bills.
9. Motions and resolutions.
10. Special orders.
11. General orders; but messages from the Governor and Assembly and communications and reports from State officers may be received at any time, and the committees on rules, engrossed bills, revision, and privileges and elections, when the report involves the right of a Senator to his seat, may report at any time, and it shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the committee on rules.

Of the President.

RULE 2. (1) The President shall preserve order and decorum; in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or galleries, he may cause the same to be cleared; he shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the Senate. On every appeal

he shall have the right, in his place, to assign his reasons for his decision; he shall appoint all committees, except when the Senate shall otherwise order. When the Senate shall be ready to go into committee of the whole, he shall name a chairman to preside therein.

(2) He shall assign to the doorkeepers their respective duties and stations.

(3) Immediately upon the final passage of any bill by the Senate, he shall certify that the same has been duly passed, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed as a majority, three-fifths or two-thirds bill, as required by the Constitution and Laws of the State, and deliver said bill to the Clerk.

Of the Temporary President

RULE 3. The Temporary President, when acting as President, shall be invested with all the powers and duties conferred by these rules upon the President.

Of the Clerk.

RULE 4. (1) It shall be the duty of the Clerk to have the Journal of each day's proceedings printed, and copies thereof placed on the files of the President, Senators and reporters within three days after approval by the Senate.

(2) He shall also furnish each Senator daily with a printed list of the general orders, which shall be kept on file by the superintendent of documents, in the same manner as other documents, and he shall also prepare a daily calendar of all bills, engrossed or printed, for a final reading, and place and keep the same, together with printed copies of such bills, on the desk of each Senator; he shall see that all bills shall be acted upon by the

Senate in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered by two-thirds of the Senate.

(3) He shall present to the Governor, and enter upon the Journals, such bills as shall have originated in the Senate and been passed by both Houses.

(4) He shall designate what persons are entitled to admission to the floor as reporters for the public press, not exceeding 30 in number, but no person shall be entitled to the privileges of the floor of the Senate as a legislative reporter of a newspaper who is interested in pending or contemplated legislation, or who is employed to or receives compensation for influencing legislation.

Of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

RULE 5. The Sergeant-at-Arms, except when absent in the discharge of his duties, shall be in constant attendance upon the sessions of the Senate, and, under the direction of the President, aid in enforcing order on the floor of the Senate, in the lobbies, and in the rooms adjoining the Senate Chamber, and also see that no person remains on the floor unless entitled to the privileges of the same.

Of the Rights and Duties of Senators.

RULE 6. (1) A Senator presenting a paper shall indorse the same; if a petition, memorial, or report to the Legislature, with a brief statement of the subject of its contents, adding his name; if a notice or resolution, with his name; if a report of a committee, a statement of such report, with the name of the committee and Senator making the same.

(2) Senators shall not speak to each other or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper while the Journal or public papers are being read; or walk out of or across the chamber when the President is putting a question, or, when a

Senator is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

(3) A Senator rising to debate or to present a petition or other paper, to give a notice, make a motion or report, shall address the President and shall not proceed further until recognized by the Chair; he shall speak on the same subject but twice the same day without leave of the Senate; and where two or more Senators address the Chair, the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

(4) Every Senator shall be present within the Senate Chamber during the sessions of the Senate, unless duly excused or necessarily prevented, and shall vote on each question stated from the Chair unless excused by the Senate, or unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question. If any Senator refuses to vote, unless he be excused by the Senate, or unless he be interested, such refusal shall be deemed a contempt.

(5) A Senator desiring to be excused from voting may, when his name is called, make a brief statement, not occupying over five minutes, of the reasons for making such request, and the question on excusing him shall then be taken without debate, and any Senator desiring to explain his vote upon a bill, may, when his name is called, be allowed a like opportunity.

(6) In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, those present are authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person, for the absent Senators.

(7) In all cases of absence of Senators during the sessions of the Senate, the Senators present may take such measures as they deem necessary to secure the presence of the absentees, and in addition to suspension for a given period, may inflict such censure or penalty as they may deem just on those who shall not render sufficient excuse for their absence.

RULE 7. There shall be the following standing committees:

To consist of eleven members each:— Finance; Judiciary; Affairs of cities.

To consist of nine members each:— Canals; Commerce and navigation; Codes; Insurance; Railroads; Taxation and retrenchment.

To consist of seven members each:— Banks; Forest, fish and game laws; Internal affairs of towns and counties; Military affairs; Miscellaneous corporations; Public education; Public health; Penal institutions; Revision.

To consist of five members each:— Affairs of villages; Agriculture; Printed and engrossed bills; Indian affairs; Trade and manufactures; Privileges and elections; Public printing; Roads and bridges.

To consist of three members:— Rules.

RULE 8. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Printing to examine and report on all questions of printing referred to them, and every motion to print any petition, resolution, report, bill, message or other manuscript, except as provided in the joint rules, shall be referred to such committee. They shall, when practicable, report the approximate cost of all extra printing, and report to the Senate, from time to time, any measure they shall deem useful for the economical and proper management of the public printing.

RULE 9. The Committee on Printed and Engrossed Bills shall examine all bills, amendments and resolutions which are required to be printed or engrossed, before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and make report when they find them correctly printed or engrossed before they are read the third time; they shall also compare such amendments as may be made in the Assembly to Senate bills, and that are concurred in by the Senate after they shall have been re-

printed or re-engrossed in the Senate, for the purpose of seeing if they are correctly printed or engrossed. And no bill shall be passed unless it shall have been printed and upon the desk of each Senator in its final form at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage, unless the Governor or acting Governor shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate passage, under his hand and the seal of the State, nor unless the Committee on Printed and Engrossed Bills shall have reported that such bill is correctly printed or engrossed. All bills recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment, if amended, and all Senate bills amended by the Assembly, and returned to the Senate for its concurrence, and all bills amended by the report of a conference committee, shall be subjected to the provisions of this rule, and the second clause of Rule 4.

RULE 10. The Committee on Revision shall examine and correct bills referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and insuring accuracy in the text and references. It shall also report whether the object sought to be accomplished can be secured without a special act under existing laws, or by enactment of a general law.

RULE 11. Every report of a committee upon a bill which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the general orders with the bill and be entered upon the Journal.

Of General Orders and Special Orders.

RULE 12. The matters referred to the committee of the whole Senate shall constitute the general orders, and the business of the general orders shall be taken up as follows, viz.: When the Chairman named by the President has taken the chair, the Clerk shall announce the title of each bill, with the

printed number, or other matter, as it shall be reached in its order, when it may be taken up on the motion of any Senator without the putting of any question therefor, and be considered immediately, and so on until the calendar is exhausted, or a motion is carried that the committee rise. Any bill not so moved shall lose its preference for the day.

RULE 13. Whenever any bill or other matter is made a special order for a particular day, and it shall not be completed on that day, it shall retain its place in the general orders for another day; and when a special order is under consideration, it shall take precedence of any special order for a subsequent hour of the same day; but such subsequent special order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of.

Of the Committee of the Whole.

RULE 14. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken. Such committee may strike out the enacting clause of a bill and report that fact to the Senate; and if the report be agreed to by the Senate, it shall be deemed a rejection of the bill.

RULE 15. Bills committed to a committee of the whole Senate shall, in committee of the whole, be read through by sections. The report shall state whether or not said bill has been amended in committee of the whole. After the report the bill shall be subject to debate and amendment before the question to print or engross it is put; but such amendments only shall be in order as were offered and decided in the committee of the whole Senate, except by unanimous consent.

RULE 16. A motion that the commit-

tee rise and report progress on any bill shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

Of Bills.

RULE 17. Every bill shall be introduced by a Senator in his place, or on the report of a committee, or by message from the Assembly, and after its first and second reading, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, shall be referred to a standing or select committee, to consider and report thereon. No private bill shall be introduced by a Senator, or on the report of a committee, unless accompanied by a memorial or petition signed and verified by the party or parties praying for the passage of the same, except by order of the Senate.

Every bill introduced by a Senator shall be in duplicate and shall have indorsed thereon a statement of its title, with his name.

RULE 18. When a bill shall be reported by a committee of the whole, and not otherwise disposed of, the question shall be, "Shall the report be agreed to?" And when the report of such committee, if favorable, shall be agreed to and the bill not otherwise disposed of, the bill shall be ordered printed or engrossed for a third reading. Upon such question the merits of the bill may be debated, and a motion to commit or recommit, or to amend, as provided in the fourteenth rule, or lay on the table, or to postpone to a future day, shall be in order. If such question be decided in the negative, such bills shall be deemed lost.

RULE 19. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second or third. No bill shall be amended or committed until it shall have been twice read, and no bill shall be read a third time out of its regular order, unless on a vote of two-thirds of all the Senators present voting; and all

resolutions which propose any amendment of the Constitution shall be treated in the form of proceedings on them, in a similar manner with bills, and no bills shall be ordered to a third reading without having been acted upon in committee of the whole.

RULE 20. After a bill or resolution to amend the Constitution shall be ordered to a third reading, no motion to amend the same shall be in order without unanimous consent; but any such bill or resolution may be committed prior to the final reading thereof.

RULE 21. When any bill requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators is under consideration, such concurrence shall not be requisite except on the question of its final passage.

RULE 22. The question on the final passage of every bill shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the Journal, and unless the bill receives the number of votes required by the Constitution to pass it, it shall be declared lost, except in cases provided for by the twenty-fifth rule, and such question shall be taken immediately after the third reading and without debate.

RULE 23. When a bill is introduced and when printed amending an existing law, the new matter shall be underscored, and all portions of the law proposed to be omitted shall be included in brackets. Every bill, immediately upon its introduction, shall be printed and placed on the files of the Senators. It shall retain its original printed number when reprinted, together with its new number thereafter, during all stages of its progress. All bills reported favorably or for consideration, if reported with amendments, shall be immediately reprinted; the new matter underscored and the parts of the law proposed to be omitted included in brackets.

RULE 24. The vote on the final passage of any bill appropriating moneys or property, or creating, continuing, altering or removing any body politic or corporate, shall not be reconsidered whenever any such bill shall be lost, unless by a vote of a majority of all the Senators elected, but all other bills, when the same shall have been lost, may be reconsidered by a vote of a majority of all the Senators present and voting; nor shall any bill be referred to a select committee with power to report complete, unless such bill has previously been considered in committee of the whole and read through by sections.

RULE 25. If, on taking the final question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill requires a vote of two-thirds of all the Senators elected to pass it, and it appears that such number is not present, the bill shall be laid on the table and the final question taken thereon at such time as the Senate may order.

On Motions and their Precedence.

RULE 26. When a question is before the Senate only, the following motions shall be received and such motions shall have precedence in the order here stated, viz.:

1. For an adjournment.
2. For a call of the Senate.
3. To lay on the table.
4. To postpone indefinitely.
5. To postpone to a certain day.
6. To commit to a standing committee.
7. To commit to a select committee.
8. To commit to the committee of the whole.
9. To amend.

The motion to adjourn, or for a call of the Senate, or to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate, and shall always be in order, except as provided in Rules 23 and 48.

RULE 27. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any Senator, delivered to the Clerk, and read before the same shall be debated; any motion may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

RULE 28. If the question in debate contains several points, a Senator may have the same divided, provided the division called for embodies a distinct principle or statement of fact.

RULE 29. A motion to postpone, commit or refer, until it is decided, shall preclude all debate of the main question.

RULE 30. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or time shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum, and the longest time.

RULE 31. When a question has once been put and decided, it shall be in order for any Senator to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate; and before the first day of April, no bill or resolution shall be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage; nor shall any motion or reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the next three days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter. Nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once. But when a bill or resolution shall have been recalled from the Governor or from the Assembly, a motion for reconsideration may be made at any time thereafter while the same is in the possession of the Senate, and all resolutions recalling a bill or resolution from the Governor or Assembly shall be regarded as privileged. No vote

shall be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

To adjourn.

To lay on the table.

RULE 32. All concurrent resolutions shall lie on the table at least one day, except as otherwise directed by Rule 31, and except concurrent resolutions referring to adjournment.

Of Closing Debate.

RULE 33. When any bill, resolution or motion shall have been under consideration for six hours it shall be in order for any Senator to move to close debate, and the President shall recognize the Senator who wishes to make such motion. Such motion shall not be amendable or debatable and shall be immediately put, and if it shall receive the affirmative votes of a majority of the Senators present, the pending measure shall take precedence over all other business. The vote shall thereupon be taken upon such bill, motion or resolution, with such amendments as may be pending at the time of such motion according to the rules of the Senate, but without further debate, except that any Senator who may desire so to do shall be permitted to speak thereon not more than once and not exceeding one-half hour. Any Senator who does not wish to use the time thus allotted to him may yield the whole, or any part thereof, to any other Senator or Senators. After such motion to close debate has been made by any Senator no other motion shall be in order until the same has been voted upon by the Senate. After the Senate shall have adopted the motion to close debate, as hereinbefore provided, no motion shall be in order but one motion to adjourn. Should said motion to adjourn be carried, the measure under consideration shall be the pending question when the Senate shall again convene, and shall be taken up at the point where it was at the time of such adjournment. Provided, how-

ever, that upon a report from the committee on rules, which committee may sit at any time, a motion to close debate thereon shall cut off all debate and bring the Senate to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked or ordered, and that when the motion to close debate is ordered on any proposition on which there has been no debate, it shall be in order to debate the proposition to be voted on for two hours, one-half of such time to be given to debate in opposition to such proposition. The motion to close debate may be ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions allowable under the rules, or an amendment or amendments, or may be made to embrace all authorized motions or amendments and include the bill to its passage or rejection. It shall be in order, pending or after the motion to close debate shall have been ordered on its passage, for the President to entertain and permit a motion to commit, with or without instructions, to a standing or select committee, and a motion to lay upon the table shall be in order when the bill is announced for its third reading. All incidental questions of order, or motions to commit, arising after a motion is made to close debate, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

RULE 84. If at any time during the session of the Senate a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the presiding officer shall forthwith direct the Clerk to call the roll, and shall announce the result, and such proceedings shall be without debate; but no Senator while speaking shall be interrupted by any other Senator raising the question of a lack of a quorum, and the question as to the presence of a quorum shall not be raised oftener than once in every hour unless the

lack of a quorum shall be disclosed upon a roll-call of the ayes and noes. Whenever upon a roll-call any Senator who is upon the floor of the Senate chamber refuses to make response when his name is called, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer, either upon his own motion or upon the suggestion of any Senator, to request the Senator so remaining silent to respond to his name, and if such Senator fails to do so, the fact of such request and refusal shall be entered in the Journal, and such Senator shall be counted as present for the purpose of constituting a quorum.

Of Questions of Order.

RULE 85. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

RULE 86. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

RULE 87. When a Senator shall be called to order, he shall take his seat until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and if decided to be out of order, he shall not proceed without the permission of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator. No second appeal shall be determined until the original appeal shall be decided; and if a Senator shall be called to order for words spoken, the words excepted to shall be immediately taken down in writing.

RULE 88. Upon a division in the Senate, the names of those who voted for or against a question shall be entered alphabetically on the minutes, if any Senator requires it, except on motion to excuse a Senator from voting, which shall be decided by count; and each Senator called upon, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, shall declare openly and with-

out debate, his assent or dissent to the question.

Of Executive Session.

RULE 39. On motion to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of business which in the opinion of any Senator may require secrecy, and during the consideration of all business in executive session, the President shall direct all persons, except the Senators and Clerk of the Senate, his messenger, the Journal Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to withdraw; and during the discussion of said motion the doors shall remain shut; and every Senator and officer of the Senate shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings and things which shall transpire while the doors remain closed.

RULE 40. The proceedings of the Senate upon executive business shall be kept in a Journal separate from its proceedings upon legislative business.

RULE 41. The Senate shall go into consideration of executive business on the first and third Wednesdays of every month that it is in session at 12 o'clock, noon, and at such other times as may be ordered by a vote of the majority of the Senators present. All nominations sent by the Governor for the appointment of any officer (except notaries public) shall be referred, unless the Senate so otherwise orders, to any standing committee of the Senate. Nominations of persons for the office of notary public shall be referred to the Senator from the district in which the nominee resides, except that when the nominee resides in the city and county of New York, the reference shall be to the Senators from that city and county; and when the nominee resides in the county of Kings, the reference shall be to the Senators from that county.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

RULE 42. None but the President, Senators and Clerks shall be allowed

to take books belonging to the Senate library; and on taking books, each of the persons above mentioned shall furnish to the Librarian a list of those taken and his name, and shall be responsible for them; and it shall be the duty of the Librarian to have a book in which to enter the delivery of the books so taken and their return; and it shall be his duty to see that the books in the library are kept in order and in their place at the opening of each morning session.

RULE 43. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Documents and his assistants to have the documents and bills promptly placed on the files of the President and Senators in the order of their numbers, and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster to see that the mails are punctually delivered.

RULE 44. The Senate library, post-office and document rooms shall be opened every morning during the session at 8:30 o'clock and remain open until 5 o'clock, P. M., and shall also be open at all times when the Senate may be in session.

RULE 45. A rule of the Senate shall not be altered, suspended or rescinded without a vote of a majority of all the Senators elected; and a motion to suspend, alter or rescind any such rule, or any joint rule of the two Houses, shall not be in order, without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless one day's previous notice thereof in writing shall be given; specifying the purpose of the proposed suspension, alteration or rescission; provided, that nothing in this rule shall limit the provisions of the first and thirty-third rules.

RULE 46. Whenever a claim is referred to a committee, and the committee reports that the claim ought not to be allowed, and the report is adopted by the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to take the papers

from the files for the purpose of referring them to a subsequent session, unless the claimants shall present a memorial for that purpose, stating in what manner the committee have erred in their report, or that new evidence had been discovered since the report, and setting forth the same in the memorial.

RULE 47. All resolutions calling for the expenditure of moneys must be decided by a majority vote of all the members elected to the Senate, upon a call of the roll.

RULE 48. For the purpose of securing the attendance of Senators, a call of the Senate may be ordered at any time, but such call shall not be in order after the voting on any question has begun, nor after the third reading of a bill has been completed, nor after the motion to close debate has been ordered pursuant to Rule 33, unless it shall appear upon an actual count by

the President that a quorum is not present.

RULE 49. The following persons only shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate during its sessions:

1. The Governor, his Private Secretary.

2. The members and Clerk of the Assembly.

Upon the card of the President or of the Temporary President, as follows:

3. The elected State officers.

4. The Adjutant-General.

5. The Commissioner to Revise the Statutes.

6. The messenger of the Governor and of the Assembly, on official duty.

7. Reporters of the Senate and of the Assembly, designated under the rules.

8. Ladies, and members of a Senator's family.

9. Admission to the parlors of the Senate may be granted on the card of a Senator.

COMMITTEES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate Committees.

On Finance.—Messrs. Mullin, Ellsworth, Higgins, Raines, Malby, Stewart, Brown, Higbie, Harrison, Cantor, Guy, Koehler. Clerk, L. G. De Cant.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Lexow, Ellsworth, Wray, Pavey, Krum, Brackett, Daley, Davis, C., Davis, G. A., McCarren, Cantor, Guy, Clerk, N. C. Smith.

On Taxation and Prenchment.—Messrs. Higgins, Krum, Stranahan, Humphrey, Daley, Johnson, Coggeshall, Coffey, Foley. Clerk, F. J. Davis.

On Codes.—Messrs. Malby, Burns, White, Ford, Nussbaum, Page, Coggeshall, Guy, Grady. Clerk, Frank Tallman.

On Rttroads.—Messrs. Raines, Parsons, Mullin, Chahoon, Wilcox, Brackett, Coggeshall, Page, Grant, Munzinger, Featherston. Clerk, L. C. Lincoln.

On Affairs of Cities.—Messrs. Stranahan, Ellsworth, Lexow, Brush, Nussbaum, White, Tibbitts, Page, Seibert, Ahearn, Grady, McCarren. Clerk, W. A. Robbins.

On Commerce and Navigation.—Messrs. Parsons, Burns, Higbie, Ford, Tibbitts, Davis, G. A., Coggeshall, Sullivan, McCarren. Clerk, Geo. L. Nichols.

On Canals.—Messrs. Lamy, Wieman, Pavey, Sheppard, Davis, C., Harrison, Foley, Gallagher, Martini. Clerk, J. E. Grezinger.

On Insurance.—Messrs. Burns, Higgins, Parsons, Raines, Malby, Wieman, Cantor, Ahearn, Koehler. Clerk, H. L. Weeks.

On Miscellaneous Corp rations.—Messrs. Brown, Wilcox, Malby, Chahoon, Wieman, Sullivan, Munzinger. Clerk, E. Wieman.

On Banks.—Messrs. Humphrey, Sheppard, Harrison, Lamy, Ford, McNulty, Munzinger. Clerk, F. J. Davis.

On Penal Institutions.—Messrs. Wilcox,

Stewart, Davis, G. A., Pavey, Humphrey, Foley, Martin.

On Printed and Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. White, Seibert, Grant, Ford, McCarren. Clerk, Byron R. Newton.

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Count es.—Messrs. Stewart, Krum, Burns, Brown, Tibbitts, Gallagher, Munzinger. Clerk, F. M. Jackson.

On Affairs of Villages.—Messrs. Brackett, Stewart, Humphrey, Featherston, Gallagher. Clerk, F. D. Weaver.

On Public Education.—Messrs. Wray, Parsons, Stewart, White, Brackett, Foley, McNulty. Clerk, F. S. Shumway.

On Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Sheppard, Seibert, Krum, Coggeshall, Coffey.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Davis, G. A., Wray, White, Higbie, Gallagher.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Nussbaum, Davis, C., Stranahan, Grady, Guy.

On Forest, Fish and Game Laws.—Messrs. Krum, Higbie, Chahoon, Grant, Davis, C., Gallagher, Sullivan.

On Revison.—Messrs. Pavey, Nussbaum, Wray, Ford, Grant, Grady, McNulty.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Higbie, Chahoon, Krum, Koehler, Ahearn. Clerk, George L. Nichols.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson, Daley, Brush, Page, Seibert, Coffey, McNulty.

On Public Printing.—Messrs. Grant, Pavey, Wilcox, McNulty, Munzinger. Clerk, M. S. Crawford.

On Public Health.—Messrs. Brush, Johnson, Lamy, Page, Sheppard, Coffey, Martin. Clerk, F. W. Kristeller.

On Rules (Senate Library).—Messrs. Ellsworth, Raines, Cantor.

On Trade and Manufactures.—Messrs. Chahoon, Lamy, Johnson, Featherston, Martin.

Assembly Committees.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Nixon, of Chautauqua; Kelsey, of Livingston; Horton, of Wayne; Sears, of Franklin; Wells, of Onondaga; Allds, of Chenango; Bladell, of Erie; Costello, of Oswego; Clark, C. J., of Jefferson; Roehr, of Kings; Finn, of New York; Fitzgerald, of New York; Kelly, of Albany. Clerk, E. J. Griswold.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Scherer, of Albany; Armstrong, of Monroe; Robbins, of Allegany; Marshall, of Kings; Bondy, of Onondaga; Sanger, of Oneida; Warner, of Niagara; Perkins, of Kings; Peterson, of Chautauqua; Mazet, of New York; Saunders, of Cortland; Hoffman, of New York; Green, of New York. Clerk, W. L. Coughtry.

Revison.—Messrs. Hill, of Erie; Costello, of Oswego; Fuller, of Broome; Philo, of Oneida; Ten Eyck, of Onondaga; Pratt, of Ulster; Garby, of Richmond; Benham, of Ontario; Bayliss, of Kings; Peterson, of Chautauqua; Palmer, of Schoharie; Hutton, of Rensselaer; Maloney, of Erie.

Codes.—Messrs. Armstrong, of Monroe; Robbins, of Allegany; Laimbeer, of New York; Kelsey, of Livingston; Steiner, of Erie; Bedell, of Orange; Abell, of Kings; Brown, L. E., of New York; Fish, of Madison; McLaughlin, of Sullivan; Mathewson, of New York; Palmer, of Schoharie; Dempsey, of New York. Clerk, Otto Stall.

General Law.—Messrs. Horton, of Wayne; Hill, of Erie; Tupper, of Broome; Marshall, of Kings; Burr, of Suffolk; Miles, of St. Lawrence; Forrester, of Kings; Addis, of Putnam; Smith, of Westchester; Cromwell, of Queens; Laimbeer, of New York; Sullivan, T. P., of New York; Hutton, of Rensselaer. Clerk, Joseph Frank.

Taxation and Prenchment.—Messrs. Dudley, of Niagara; Miller, of Cattaraugus; Miles, of St. Lawrence; Brown, B. P., of Ful-

ton; Hamilton, of Tompkins; Brennan, of Kings; Budd, of Schuyler; Raplee, of Yates; Mathewson, of New York; Fish, of Madison; Coughlin, of Erie; Maccabe, of New York; Hart, of New York. Clerk, James V. Banks.

Canals. Messrs. Bondy, of Onondaga; Winne, of Schenectady; Miller, of Cattaraugus; Taylor, of Oswego; Sheldon, of Cayuga; Springer, of Herkimer; Brown, B. D., of Fulton-Hamilton; Pierce, of Essex; Leversee, of Albany; Pratt, of Ulster; Schulum, of New York; Maloney, of Erie; Lennon, of Kings. Clerk, J. J. Traphagen.

Affairs of Cities.—Messrs. Austin, of New York; Andrews, of New York; Wells, of Onondaga; Hill, of Erie; Reinhard, of New York; Abell, of Kings; Brennan, of Kings; Lewis, of Monroe; McEwan, of Albany; Philo, of Oneida; Finn, of New York; McKeown, of Kings; Kennedy, of Queens. Clerk, George C. Snedden.

Roads. Messrs. Eldridge, of Warren; Braun, of Erie; Sanders, of Genesee; Budd, of Schuyler; Cromwell, of Queens; Hughes, of Kings; Dudley, of Niagara; McGraw, of Rensselaer; Bedell, of Orange; Clark, of Steuben; Cain, of Kings; Coughlin, of Erie; Trainor, of New York. Clerk, M. R. Wait.

Commerce and Navigation.—Messrs. Van Keuren, of Ulster; Anderson, of Rensselaer; Post, of Suffolk; Costello, of Oswego; Gray, of Dutchess; Wilson, of Kings; Andrews, of New York; Mackey, of Delaware; Holbert, of Chemung; Schnelder, of Erie; Knaup, of Kings; Leonard, of New York; Cullen, of Kings. Clerk, Edward Yelverton.

Insurance.—Messrs. Husted, of Westchester; Hobbie, of Washington; Adler, of New York; Sheldon, of Cayuga; Matteson, of Cattaraugus; Forrester, of Kings; Sweet, of Greene; Addis, of Putnam; McLaughlin, of Sullivan; Van Cott, of New York; Belien, of

Onondaga; Roche, of New York; Donnelly, of New York. Clerk, T. B. Sole.

Banks.—Messrs. Gray, of Dutchess; Adler, of New York; Wilson, of Kings; Saunders, of Cortland; Ives, of St. Lawrence; Scherer, of Albany; Van Keuren, of Ulster; Bayliss, of Kings; Smith, of Westchester; Miller, N. J., of Erie; Warner, of Niagara; Maccabe, of New York; Cullen, of Kings. Clerk, Wm. S. Hopkins.

Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.—Messrs. Goodsell, of Orange; Braun, of Erie; Cole, of Wyoming; Taylor, of Oswego; Schmidt, E. L., of Montgomery; Graves, of Oneida; Springer, of Herkimer; Winne, of Schenectady; Whritner, of Rockland; Soper, of Kings; McKeown, of Kings; Corrigan, of New York; Kelly, of Albany. Clerk, Jacob A. Livingston.

Internal Affairs.—Messrs. Witter, of Tioga; Budd, of Schuyler; Hanna, of Dutchess; Sweet, of Greene; Zimmerman, of Jefferson; Wagstaff, of Kings; Burr, of Suffolk; Ten Eyck, of Onondaga; Garby, of Richmond; McKnight, of Queens; Kavanaugh, of Saratoga; Hart, of New York; Schmid, of Kings. Clerk, J. Branch Stocking.

Labor and Industries.—Messrs. Sanders, of Genesee; Winne, of Schenectady; Brown, B. D., of Fulton-Hamilton; Downs, of Orleans; Allda, of Chenango; Cole, of Wyoming; Degnan, of New York; Soper, of Kings; Murray, of Kings; Knaup, of Kings; Maccabe, of New York; Zurn, of Kings; French, of Kings. Clerk, Albert Schaefer.

Excise.—Messrs. Allda, of Chenango; Sears, of Franklin; Tupper, of Broome; Bedell, of Orange; Witter, of Tioga; Miller, of Cattaraugus; Hanna, of Dutchess; Ives, of St. Lawrence; Benham, of Ontario; Garby, of Richmond; Barry, of New York; Toohar, of New York; Lennon, of Kings. Clerk, J. Branch Stocking.

Affairs of Villages.—Messrs. Downs, of Orleans; Hanna, of Dutchess; Anderson, of Rensselaer; Harrison, of Steuben; Cole, of Wyoming; Rounds, of Cayuga; Zimmerman, of Jefferson; Post, of Suffolk; Gott, of Monroe; Pierce, of Essex; Hoes, of Columbia; Zurn, of Kings; Andrews, P. J., of New York. Clerk, Thos. A. Burke.

Public Printing.—Messrs. Glen, of Seneca; Wagstaff, of Kings; Burr, of Suffolk; Harrison, of Steuben; Degnan, of New York; Gray, of Dutchess; Lewis, of Monroe; Sullivan, J. J., of New York; Schneider, of Erie; Trainor, of New York; Maloney, of Erie. Clerk, T. B. Sole.

Public Health.—Messrs. Murphy, of New York; Eldridge, of Warren; Hughes, of Kings; Rounds, of Cayuga; Schmidt, of Montgomery; Parshall, of Kings; Benham, of Ontario; McEwan, of Albany; Daly, of New York; Kennedy, of Queens; Palmer, of Schoharie. Clerk, J. J. Traphagen.

Public Education.—Messrs. Sanger, of Oneida; Husted, of Westchester; Marshall, of Kings; Saunders, of Cortland; Sweet, of Greene; Leversee, of Albany; Kavanaugh, of Saratoga; Hoes, of Columbia; Burr, of Suffolk; Sullivan, T. P., of New York; Hutton, of Rensselaer. Clerk, James V. Banks.

Public Lands and Forestry.—Messrs. Gorham, of Otsego; Wagstaff, of Kings; McGraw, of Rensselaer; Brown, B. D., of Fulton-Hamilton; Koster, of Lewis; Hoes, of Columbia; Pierce, of Essex; Lewis, of Monroe; Murray, of Kings; Brown, L. E., of New York; Green, of New York. Clerk, Frank E. Price.

Public Institutions.—Messrs. McGraw, of Rensselaer; Robbins, of Allegany; Blasdell, of Erie; Warner, of Niagara; Clark, C. J., of Jefferson; Clark, J., of Steuben; Roehr, of Kings; Whritner, of Rockland; Holbert, of Chemung; Fritz, of New York; Daly, of New York. Clerk, Albert Schaefer.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Koster, of Lewis; Murphy, of New York; Tupper, of Broome; Sanger, of Oneida; Kavanaugh, of Saratoga; Mazet, of New York; Addis, of Putnam; Gil-

leland, of New York; Hoffman, of New York; Dempsey, of New York; French, of Kings. Clerk, Jas. V. Banks.

Soldiers' Home.—Messrs. Harrison, of Steuben; Clark, J., of Steuben; Forrester, of Kings; Raplee, of Yates; Peterson, of Chautauqua; Fuller, of Broome; Philo, of Oneida; Degnan, of New York; Mathewson, of New York; Daly, of New York; Corrigan, of New York. Clerk, C. J. Smith.

Claims. Messrs. Sears, of Franklin; Perkins, of Kings; Graves, of Oneida; Goodsell, of Orange; Matteson, of Cattaraugus; Austin, of New York; Sullivan, J. J., of New York; Donnelly, of New York; French, of Kings. Clerk, Jacob A. Livingston.

Federal Relations.—Messrs. Taylor, of Oswego; Brennan, of Kings; Miller, of Erie; McKnight, of Queens; Murray, of Kings; Holbert, of Chemung; McLaughlin, of Sullivan; Gledhill, of New York; Meyer, G. W., Jr., of New York. Clerk, C. J. Smith.

Charitable and Religious Societies.—Messrs. Braun, of Erie; Springer, of Herkimer; Post, of Suffolk; Baker, of Clinton; Glen, of Seneca; Bellen, of Onondaga; Fitzgerald, of New York; Gledhill, of New York; Leonard, of New York. Clerk, Wm. S. Hopkins.

State Prisons.—Messrs. Baker, of Clinton; Hobbie, of Washington; Sheldon, of Cayuga; Miles, of St. Lawrence; Braun, of Erie; Van Cott, of New York; Roche, of New York; Cain, of Kings; Fritz, of New York. Clerk, Albert Schaefer.

Fishes and Game.—Messrs. Hobbie, of Washington; Dudley, of Niagara; Mackey, of Delaware; Rounds, of Cayuga; Laimbeer, of New York; Gorham, of Otsego; Andrews, H. T., of New York; Ten Eyck, of Onondaga; Sullivan, J. J., of New York; Andrews, P. J., of New York; Fritz, of New York. Clerk, Frank E. Price.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Steiner, of Erie; Murphy, of New York; Glen, of Seneca; Adler, of New York; Gott, of Monroe; Pratt, of Ulster; Trainor, of New York; Gledhill, of New York; Schmid, F., of Kings. Clerk, Frank E. Price.

Trade and Manufactures.—Messrs. Wilson, of Kings; Baker, of Clinton; Reinhard, of New York; Gilleland, of New York; Emmet, of Westchester; Gott, of Monroe; Parshall, of Kings; Myers, T. F., of New York; Hart, of New York. Clerk, Edw. Yelverton.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Ives, of St. Lawrence; Mackey, of Delaware; Bates, of Tompkins; Fish, of Madison; Fuller, of Broome; McKnight, of Queens; Raplee, of Yates; Myers, T. F., of New York; Meyer, G. W., Jr., of New York. Clerk, Jos. Frank.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Graves, of Oneida; Anderson, of Rensselaer; Blasdell, of Erie; Goodsell, of Orange; Matteson, of Cattaraugus; Bayliss, of Kings; Bellen, of Onondaga; Coughlin, of Erie; Green, of New York. Clerk, T. B. Sole.

Rules.—Messrs. Speaker, of Monroe; Nixon, of Chautauqua; Kelsey, of Livingston; Armstrong, of Monroe; Finn, of New York; Kelly, of Albany.

Printed and Engraved Bills.—Messrs. Saunders, of Cortland; Gilleland, of New York; Knaup, of Kings; Toohar, of New York; Schulum, of New York. Clerk, S. J. W. Reynolds.

Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Zimmerman, of Jefferson; Miller, of Erie; Cromwell, of Queens; Myers, T. F., of New York; Schmid, F., of Kings. Clerk, C. J. Smith.

Special-Trust Investigating Committee.—Messrs. Bedell, of Orange; Warner, of Niagara; Mazet, of New York; Barry, of New York.

CAUCUS COMMITTEES.

Republican.—Messrs. Tupper, of Broome; Bondy, of Onondaga; Van Cott, of New York; Addis, of Putnam; Warner, of Niagara.

Democrat.—Messrs. Roche, of New York; Coughlin, of Erie; McKeown, of Kings; P. J. Andrews, of New York; Palmer, of Schoharie.

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

From 1777 to 1897.

NAMES.	Years of service.	NAMES.	Years of service.
Walter Livingston	1777 8.	Levi S. Chatfield . . .	1842.
Evert Bancker	1779 82.	Elisha Litchfield	1844.
John Hathon	1784.	Horatio Seymour . . .	1845.
John Lansing, Jr.	1788, '89.	William Crain	1846.
Richard Varick	1787-8.	William C. Hasbrouck.	1847.
Gullian Ver Planck.....	1789, '96.	Amos K. Hadley . . .	1848-9.
John Watts . . .	1791 2.	Noble L. Elderkin	1850, '62.
James Watson	1794 5, 1810.	Henry J. Raymond	1851.
William North	1795.	J. B. Varnum, Jr. (extra session)	1851.
Dirck Ten Broeck.....	1798-1800.	Jonas C. Heartt	1852.
Samuel Osgood	1802.	William H. Ludlow . . .	1853.
Thomas Storm	1802-3.	Robert H. Pruyn . . .	1854.
Alexander Sheldon	1804-6, '8, '12.	DeWitt C. Littlejohn...	1855, '57, '59-61.
Andrew McCord.....	1807.	Orville Robinson	1856.
James W. Wilkins	1808.	Thomas G. Alvord	1858, '64, '79.
Nathan Sanford	1811.	Theophilus C. Callicot.	1868.
Jacob R. Van Rensselaer	1812.	George G. Hoskins.....	1868.
James Emott	1814, '26.	Lyman Tremain . . .	1866.
Samuel Young	1814.	Edmund L. Pitts	1867.
Daniel Cruger	1816.	William Hitchman.....	1868, '70-71.
David Woods	1816-18.	Truman G. Younglove.	1869.
Obadiah German	1819.	Henry Smith	1872.
John C. Spencer	1820.	Alonzo B. Cornell	1873.
Peter Sharp	1820.	James W. Husted	1874, '76, '78, '86-7, '90.
Samuel B. Romaine.....	1822.	Jeremiah McGuire.....	1875.
Peter R. Livingston.....	1823.	George B. Sloan	1877.
Richard Goodell	1824.	George H. Sharpe	1880-1.
Clarkson Crolius.....	1825.	Charles E. Patterson...	1883.
Erastus Root	1827-8, '30.	Alfred C. Chapin.....	1883.
Peter Robinson	1829.	Titus Sheard	1894.
George R. Davis	1831, '43.	George Z. Erwin	1885.
Charles L. Livingston...	1832 3.	Fremont Cole	1889-9.
William Baker	1834.	William F. Sheehan.....	1891.
Charles Humphrey	1835 6.	Robert P. Bush	1892.
Edward Livingston	1837.	William Sulzer.....	1893.
Luther Bradish . . .	1838.	George R. Malby.....	1894.
George W. Patterson	1839 40.	Hamilton Fish . . .	1895 '96.
Peter B. Porter, Jr.	1841.	James M. E. O'Grady..	1897.

CLERKS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

1777 TO 1897.

NAMES.	Residences.	Years of service.
John McKesson.....	.....	1777
Oliver L. Kerr.....	.....	1784
James Van Ingen.....	.....	1796, 1810, '12, '18
Solomon Southwick.....	Albany.....	1808-6
Gerrit Y. Lansing.....	Albany.....	1807
Daniel Rodman.....	.....	1808-9
Samuel North.....	.....	1811
Aaron Clark.....	.....	1814-19
Dirck L. Van Derheyden.....	.....	1820-1
Edward Livingston.....	.....	1822-4, '26
Horatio Merchant.....	.....	1825
Francis Seger.....	Lyonsdale.....	1828, '33
Philip Reynolds, Jr.....	Fonda.....	1834-7
Jarvis N. Lake.....	Little Falls.....	1838-9
Philander B. Prindle.....	Norwich.....	1840-1, '7-9
John O. Cole.....	Albany.....	1842
Henry N. Wales.....	Albany.....	1843
James R. Rose.....	Albany.....	1844-5, '50
William W. Dean.....	Laurens.....	1846
Richard U. Sherman.....	New Hartford.....	1851-2, '54-6
John S. Nafew.....	Albany.....	1858
William Richardson.....	Albany.....	1857, '59, '60
David Wilson.....	Albany.....	1858
Hanson A. Rusley.....	Dunkirk.....	1861
Joseph B. Cushman.....	Utica.....	1862-6
Luther Caldwell.....	Elmira.....	1867
Edward F. Underhill.....	Brooklyn.....	1869
Cornelius W. Armstrong.....	Albany.....	1868, '70
Cornelius W. Underwood.....	Auburn.....	1872
Edward M. Johnson*.....	Oneonta.....	1872, '76-82
John O'Donnell.....	Lowville.....	1873, '74
Hiram Calkins.....	New York.....	1875
Walter H. Bunn.....	Cooperstown.....	1883
Charles A. Chickering.....	Copenhagen.....	1884-'90
Charles R. DeFreest.....	Troy.....	1891-'93
George W. Dunn.....	Binghamton.....	1894
Archie E. Baxter.....	Elmira.....	1895
Archie E. Baxter.....	Elmira.....	1896-97

* Elected in place of Underwood, deceased.

List Showing number of Laws Passed by Legislature, 1872-96.

1872.....	887	1884.....	550
1873.....	874	1885.....	557
1874.....	658	1886.....	681
1875.....	684	1887.....	724
1876.....	448	1888.....	584
1877.....	475	1889.....	570
1878.....	418	1890.....	569
1879.....	543	1891.....	889
1880.....	600	1892.....	715
1881.....	708	1893.....	726
1882.....	410	1894.....	789
1883.....	583	1895.....	1005
		1896.....	1008

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK FOR 1897.
WITH THE
POLITICS, RESIDENCE AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF EACH.

JAMES M. E. O'GRADY, of MONROE, *Speaker.*A. E. BAXTER, of CHEMUNG, *Clerk.*

NAME	Politics.	Post-office Address.	District.	County.	Residence in Albany.
Abell, Henry E	Rep.	129 Park place	12	Kings	Hotel Vendome.
Addis, Emerson W.	Rep.	Brewster	1	Putnam	Kenmore Hotel.
Adler, Charles S.	Rep.	19 Orchard street	8	New York	Globe Hotel.
Ailda, Jotham P.	Rep.	Norwich	3	Chenango	Albany Club
Anderson, George	Rep.	Castleton	3	Rensselaer	Castleton
Andrews, Harvey T.	Rep.	1751 Madison avenue	31	New York	Delavan Hotel.
Andrews, Patrick J.	Dem.	207 East 69th street	25	New York	209 Lancaster street.
Armstrong, Wm. W.	Rep.	813 Powers Bldg., Roch.	3	Monroe	Albany Club.
Austin, George C.	Rep.	36 Broad street	21	New York	87 State street.
Baker, Everett C.	Rep.	Plattsburgh	1	Clinton	Kenmore Hotel.
Barry, Thomas J.	Dem.	33 Centre street	3	New York	44 Eagle street.
Bates, Frederick Elmer	Rep.	Caroline Depot	1	Tompkins	25 Park street.
Bayliss, Lucien Samuel	Rep.	129 Park place	11	Kings	23 Lancaster street.
Bedell, Louis	Rep.	Goshen	3	Orange	Stanwix Hall
Bellen, Wm. J.	Rep.	Baldwinville	1	Onondaga	Keeler's Hotel.
Benham, Murray	Rep.	Hopewell Centre	1	Ontario	133 State street.
Blasdel, Heman M.	Rep.	North Collins	8	Erle	135 Hudson avenue.
Bondy, Joseph	Rep.	112 Waverly pl., Syracuse	3	Onondaga	Delavan Hotel.
Braun, Charles	Rep.	13 Kane street, Buffalo	5	Erle	Keeler's Hotel.
Brennan, Edward C.	Rep.	966 Jefferson avenue	16	Kings	Globe Hotel.
Brown, Byron D.	Rep.	Mayfield	1	Fulton & Ham	89 Columbia street.
Brown, Lawrence Edward	Rep.	36 East 69th street	29	New York	131 Lancaster street.
Budd, Oliver H.	Rep.	Hector	1	Schuyler	219 State street.
Burr, Carl S., Jr.	Rep.	Comack	2	Suffolk	Keeler's Hotel.
Can. John J.	Dem.	322 Van Brunt street	9	Kings	Kenmore Hotel.
Clark, Cornelius J.	Rep.	Carthage	2	Jefferson	Delavan Hotel.
Clark, Joel	Rep.	Cameron	2	Stauben	13 Chestnut street.
Cole, Mortimer W.	Rep.	Castile	11	Wyoming	17 Chestnut street.
Corrigan, John P.	Dem.	245 East 52d street	20	New York	68 South Swan st.
Costello, Thomas M.	Rep.	Altmar	2	Oswego	23 Jay street.
Couchlin, Cornelius	Dem.	28 Sandusky av., Buffalo	1	Erle	Keeler's Hotel.
Cromwell, Morton	Rep.	Glen Cove	3	Queens	Keeler's Hotel.
Cullen, Thomas H.	Dem.	72 Carroll street	3	Kings	Stanwix Hall.
Daly, John F.	Dem.	500 East 15th street	18	New York	Directory Hotel.
Degnan, James P.	Rep.	424 East 116th street	33	New York	104 State street.
Dempsey, John Aird	Dem.	341 West 55th street	17	New York	21 Lodge street.
Dennelly, Thomas F.	Dem.	151 East 92d street	32	New York	92 Columbia street.
Downs, Fred L.	Rep.	Medina	1	Orleans	101 Lancaster street.
Dudley, Frank Alonzo	Rep.	Niagara Falls, 626 Pine av.	2	Niagara	Kenmore Hotel.
Eldridge, Taylor J.	Rep.	North Creek	1	Warren	Stanwix Hall.
Emmet, Richard S., Jr.	Rep.	New Rochelle	2	Westchester	228 - 7ate street.
Finn, Daniel E.	Dem.	537 Broome street	1	New York	44 Eagle street.
Fish, Robert Jay	Rep.	Oneida	1	Madison	Stanwix Hall
Fitzgerald, John B.	Dem.	33 Sutton place	24	New York	209 Lancaster street.
Forrester, Orrion L.	Rep.	136 Skillman avenue	19	Kings	46 Eagle stre-t.
French, Henry S.	Dem.	73 Bradford street	21	Kings	46 Eagle street.
Fritz, Jacob	Dem.	634 East 11th street	14	New York	76 Clinton avenue.
Fuller, Charles E.	Rep.	Conklin	1	Broome	738 Broadway.
Garby, George	Rep.	Port Richmond	1	Richmond	219 State street.
Gilleland, Richard	Rep.	2322 Eighth avenue	28	New York	104 State street.
Gledhill, Wm. H.	Dem.	357 West 34th street	11	New York	68 South Swan st.
Glen, Harry Maxwell	Rep.	Seneca Falls	1	Seneca	15 Chestnut street.
Goodsell, Louis F.	Rep.	Highland Falls	1	Orange	Stanwix Hall.
Gordham, Charles B.	Rep.	Burlington	1	Otsego	Delavan Hotel.
Gott, Frederick E.	Rep.	Spencerport	4	Monroe	Vendome Hotel.
Graves, William B.	Rep.	Taberg	3	Oneida	Mansion House.
Gray, Augustus B.	Rep.	Poughkeepsie	2	Dutchess	3 Lodge street.
Green, Joseph I.	Dem.	290 Broadway	25	New York	Kenmore.
Hanna, John A.	Rep.	Dover Plains	1	Dutchess	3 Lodge street.
Harrison, James S.	Rep.	Albion	1	Stauben	13 Chestnut street.
Hart, Edward W.	Dem.	242 West 18th street	7	New York	Keeler's Hotel.
Hill, Henry Wayland	Rep.	89 School street, Buffalo	2	Erle	85 Chestnut street.
Hobbie, William Roscoe	Rep.	Battenville	1	Washington	21 Jay street.
Hoes, Robert	Rep.	Malden Bridge	1	Columbia	3 Park street.

LIST OF ASSEMBLYMEN FOR 1897 -- (Concluded).

NAME.	Politics.	Post-office Address.	District.	County.	Residence in Albany.
Hoffman, Benjamin	Dem.	132 Nassau street	16	New York	76 Clinton avenue.
Holbert, John Henry	Rep.	Chemung		Chemung	Stanwix Hall.
Horton, George S.	Rep.	Wolcott		Wayne	37 Clinton avenue.
Hughes, Frederick G.	Rep.	1004 Halsey street	20	Kings	Stanwix Hall.
Husted, James W.	Rep.	Peekskill	3	Westchester.	7 LaFayette street.
Hutton, William, Jr.	Dem.	1.8 Thlrd street, Troy	2	Rensselaer	Troy.
Ives, Martin V. B.	Rep.	Potsdam	2	St. Lawrence	10 Park street.
Kavanaugh, George W.	Rep.	Waterford.		Saratoga	Waterford.
Kelly, George T.	Dem.	82 State street, Albany	3	Albany	105 Eagle street.
Kelsey, Otto	Rep.	Geneseo	1	Livingston	89 Columbia street.
Kennedy, Thomas P.	Dem.	Long Island City		Queens	Directory Hotel.
Knap, John C.	Rep.	76 Grand street	5	Kings	14 High street.
Koster, John S.	Rep.	Lyon Falls.		Lewis	95 Lancaster street.
Lambeer, Francis E.	Rep.	251 West 5th street.	27	New York	131 Lancaster street.
Lennon, James, Jr.	Dem.	418 De Graw street	8	Kings	Stanwix Hall.
Leonard, Wm. H.	Dem.	130 Prince street	3	New York	295 Hudson avenue.
Leversee, J. D.	Dem.	Cohoes		Albany	Canby
Lewis, Merton E.	Rep.	22 Elwood Bldg. Roch.	1	Monroe	Stanwix Hall.
Maccabe, James F.	Dem.	316 West 29th street	9	New York	92 Columbia street.
Mackey, Delos H.	Rep.	Meridale		Delaware	Globe Hotel.
Maloney, William	Dem.	123 Lovejoy st., Buffalo	3	Erie	Keeler's Hotel.
Marshall, Henry	Rep.	546 Madison st., Brooklyn.	17	Kings	28 Lancaster street.
Mathewson, Douglas A.	Rep.	364 East 175th street.	35	New York	21 Jay street.
Matteson, George	Dem.	P. O. East Otto, exp. Catt.	2	Cattaraugus	17 Chestnut street.
Mazet, Robert	Rep.	257 Broadway	19	New York	53 Maiden lane.
McEwen, James Briggs	Rep.	1-3 Clinton avenue	2	Albany	183 Clinton avenue.
McGraw, Edward	Rep.	Valley Falls.		Rensselaer	Valley Falls.
McKeown, John	Dem.	193 Adams street	2	Kings	Delavan Hotel.
McKnight, Harvey Stewart	Rep.	Bayside, L. I.	2	Queens	Keeler's Hotel.
McLaughlin, George M.	Rep.	Monticello		Sullivan	30 Hamilton street.
Meyer, Geo. Wm., Jr.	Dem.	409 East 34th street.	30	New York	21 Lodge street.
Miles, Ira C.	Rep.	Edwards	1	St. Lawrence	52 Chestnut street.
Miller, Charles H.	Rep.	Yorkshire.	1	Cattaraugus	14 Chestnut street.
Miller, Nicholas J.	Rep.	12 Cayuga street, Buffalo.	6	Erie	Keeler's Hotel.
Murphy, Patrick Henry	Rep.	135 West 34th street.	25	New York	2 High street.
Murray, Joseph	Rep.	135 Humboldt street.	15	Kings	14 High street.
Myers, Thomas F.	Dem.	431 West 47th street.	15	New York	Keeler's Hotel.
Nixon, S. Fred.	Rep.	Westfield		Chautauqua	132 State street.
O'Grady, James M. E.	Rep.	212 El. & Par. Bldg., Roch	2	Monroe	135 Lancaster street.
Palmer, Geo. M.	Dem.	Cobleskill		Schoharie	48 Lancaster street.
Parshall, George H.	Rep.	173 53d street	7	Kings	Globe Hotel.
Perkins, William L.	Rep.	100 Hanson place	10	Kings	84 South Swan st.
Peterson, Fred'k R.	Rep.	201 Main st., Jamestown.	1	Chautauqua.	132 State street.
Philo, George E.	Rep.	44 Faxon street, Utica.	4	Essex	Hotel Vendome.
Pierce, James H.	Rep.	Bloomngdale.		Essex	12 High street.
Post, Erastus F.	Rep.	Quogue.	1	Suffolk	136 State street.
Pratt, Harcourt J.	Rep.	Highland.	2	Ulster	Stanwix Hall.
Rapley, Miles W.	Rep.	Dundee.		Yates	22 South Hawk st.
Reinhard, Philip W., Jr.	Rep.	153 East 123d street	34	New York	Delavan Hotel.
Robbins, Fred. A.	Ind. R.	Angerwa		Allegany	25 Jay street.
Roche, Patrick Henry	Dem.	37 Market street, Utica.	4	New York	Kenmore Hotel.
Roehr, Edward H. M.	Rep.	131 Vernon avenue	6	Kings	213 State street.
Rounds, Eugene B.	Rep.	New Hope	2	Cayusa	122 South Swan st.
Sanders, Archie D.	Rep.	Stafford		Genesee	89 Columbia street.
Sanger, Wm. Cary	Rep.	Sangerfield	2	Oneida	160 State street.
Saunders, Franklin P.	Rep.	Cortland		Cortland	Globe Hotel.
Scherer, Robert G.	Rep.	613 Madison avenue	1	Albany	613 Madison avenue.
Schmid, Frederick	Dem.	97 Bushwick avenue	19	Kings	Stanwix Hall.
Schmidt, Edward L.	Rep.	Amsterdam		Montgomery	Keeler's Hotel.
Schneider, William	Rep.	80 Stanton st., Buffalo	4	Erie	Keeler's Hotel.
Schulum, Joseph	Dem.	19 Attorney street.	12	New York	Directory Hotel.
Sears, Thomas A.	Rep.	Bombay		Franklin	132 State street.
Sheldon, W. Clarence	Rep.	Sennett.	1	Cayuga	41 Washington av.
Smith, Alfred Ethelbert	Rep.	Bronxville.	1	Westchester	21 Jay street.
Soper, George J.	Rep.	635 Prospect place	18	Kings	14 High street.
Springer, Oliver H.	Rep.	Starkville.		Herkimer	Kenmore Hotel.
Steiner, Henry L.	Rep.	Akron	7	Erie	Keeler's Hotel.
Sullivan, Jeremiah J.	Rep.	40 Second street	10	New York	64 High street.
Sullivan, Timothy P.	Dem.	167 Mott street	6	New York	Windsor Hotel, 31 Maitland lane.
Sweet, Newton	Rep.	New Baltimore		Greene	New Baltimore.
Taylor, Lewis P.	Rep.	Oswego Centre	1	Oswego	23 Jay street.
Ten Eyck, Edw. G.	Rep.	Fabius	2	Onondaga	106 State street.
Toohar, Daniel D.	Dem.	213 East 44th street.	22	New York	21 Lodge street.
Trainer, Patrick F.	Dem.	327 West 43d street	13	New York	68 South Swan st.
Tupper, Charles F.	Rep.	Ross Bldg., Binghamton.	2	Broome	Hotel Vendome.
Van Cott, Richard	Rep.	77 Washington place	5	New York	Kenmore Hotel.
Van Keuren, Wm. S.	Rep.	325 Albany av., Kingston.	1	Ulster	Stanwix Hall.
Wagstaff, Thos. H.	Rep.	113 Montague street	1	Kings	138 State street.
Warner, Henry Eugene	Rep.	North Tonawanda	1	Niagara	101 Lancaster st.
Wells, Edwin M.	Rep.	206 Cortland av., Syracuse	4	Onondaga	105 State street.
Whitner, Fred L.	Rep.	Suffern		Rockland	132 State street.
Wilson, Geo. W.	Rep.	612 Myrtle avenue.	4	Kings	34 South Swan st.
Wine, Thomas W.	Rep.	Niskayony		Westchester	13 Chestnut street.
Witter, Daniel P.	Rep.	Richford		Tioga	21 Jay street.
Zimmerman, Walter	Rep.	Brownville	1	Jefferson	73 Lancaster street.
Zurn, John M.	Dem.	109 Java street	14	Kings	Directory Hotel.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

NAME.	Office.	County.	Home Post-office.	Residence in Albany.
A. E. Baxter	Clerk	Chemung	Elmira	41 Chestnut street.
Wm. H. Hawley, Jr.	Assistant Clerk	Wyoming	Ferry Center	8 Ten Brock st.
Henry L. Gates	Journal Clerk	Oneida	Utica	Hotel Vendome.
Sandford W. Smith	Assistant Journal Clerk	Columbia	Chatham	Chatham
John A. Cole	Index Clerk	Fulton	Northville	Keeler's Hotel.
Edward H. Denniston	Assistant Index Clerk	Monroe	Rochester	281 Hudson av.
Edward Rumsey	2d Assistant Index Clerk	Seneca	Seneca Falls	15 Chestnut street.
John R. Glover	Deputy Clerk	Chenango	Oxford	Globe Hotel.
Jean L. Burnett	Chief Revision Room	Ontario	Canandaigua	138 State street.
Charles H. Betts	Deputy Clerk	Wayne	South Butler	81 Clinton avenue.
John G. Thomson	Deputy Clerk	Kings	Brooklyn	58 South Swan st.
O. G. King	Deputy Clerk	Tioga	Owego	306 Madison av.
Wells M. Bird	Chief Engraving Room	Erie	Buffalo	34 Eagle street.
Henry French	Deputy Clerk	Suffolk	Sag Harbor	136 State street.
Richard Crowley, Jr.	Deputy Clerk	Niagara	Lockport	34 Eagle street.
Thomas L. Thompson	Deputy Clerk	New York	235 W. 115th st.	38 Lodge street.
George M. Gillette	Deputy Clerk	Genesee	Jergen	18 High street.
Frank M. Petrie	Deputy Clerk	Herkimer	Columbia	Globe Hotel.
E. S. Lane	Deputy Clerk	Cattaraugus	Amsterdam	Keeler's Hotel.
William C. Stevens	Financial Clerk	Franklin	Malone	
Everett Brown	Assistant Financial Clerk	Yates	Pluff Point	Stanwix Hall.
Leonard Jaycox	Librarian	Putnam	Garrisons	56 Howard street.
B. V. Smith	Assistant Librarian	Chemung	Elmira	41 Washington av.
S. J. W. Reynolds	Assist. Clk Engraved Bills	Otsego	Cooperstown	Hotel Vendome.
Eugene Farrington	Supt. Wrapping Dept.	Orange	Newburgh	12 Jay street.
Peter A. Lerod	Asst. Supt. Wrapping Dept.	New York	New York	25 High street.
J. J. Bachman	Supt. Documents	Steuben	Prattsburg	12 High street.
D. A. Jackson	Asst. Supt. Documents	Madison	Oneida	12 High street.
W. E. Ogloe	Mail and Document Carrier			
William H. Driscoll	Speaker's Clerk	Monroe	Rochester	152 State street.
Henry C. Lammert	Official Stenographer	Kings	68 Wall st., N.Y.	Keeler's Hotel.
Henry G. Kelm	Speaker's Stenographer	Cattaraugus	Allegany	Globe Hotel.
John W. Thompson	Speaker's Messenger	Monroe	Rochester	63 LaFayette st.
H. B. Van Keuren	Postmaster	Ulster	Kingston	Mansion House.
William Rosenthal	Assistant Postmaster	Onondaga	Onondaga	62 Clinton av.
Thomas Hodgson	Post-office Messenger	Cayuga	Auburn	76 Hamilton st.
E. J. Griswold	Committee Clerk	Chautauqua	Sheridan	34 Lancaster st.
W. L. Coughty	Committee Clerk	Albany	Slingerlands	Slingerlands.
M. R. Waite	Committee Clerk	St. Lawrence	Canton	12 Jay street.
Otto Stull	Committee Clerk	Monroe	Rochester	Keeler's Hotel.
Thomas A. Burke	Committee Clerk	Orleans	Medina	83 Third av.
George C. Snedden	Committee Clerk	New York	647 Am'd'm av	68 S. Hawk st.
J. Branch Stocking	General Committee Clerk	St. Lawrence	Lisbon Centre	83 Clinton av.
Edward Yelverton	General Committee Clerk	Schenectady	Schenectady	Schenectady.
David Dempster	General Committee Clerk	Jefferson	Evans Mills	73 Lancaster st.
J. J. Taphagen	General Committee Clerk	Suffern	Rockland	132 State street.
William S. Hopkins	General Committee Clerk	Erie	Buffalo	95 Clinton av.
Albert Schaefer	General Committee Clerk	Kings	Brooklyn	62 Clinton av.
Charles J. Smith	General Committee Clerk	Monroe	Rochester	157 Hudson av.
James V. Banks	General Committee Clerk	Niagara	Niagara Falls	23 Lancaster st.
T. B. Sole	General Committee Clerk	Cattaraugus	Otto	15 Lancaster st.
Jacob A. Livingston	General Committee Clerk	Kings	Brooklyn	Directory Hotel.
Frank E. Price	General Committee Clerk	Cortland	Cortland	99 Clinton av.
Jos. Frank	General Committee Clerk	Westchester	New Rochelle	Keeler's Hotel.
Miss J. F. Gleason	Stenographer	Erie	Buffalo	63 Lancaster st.
Miss K. Finn	Stenographer	New York	New York	44 Eagle street.
Wm. H. Janes	Stenographer	New York	New York city	68 S. Hawk street.
Miss Grace Stewart	Stenographer	Albany	Albany	85 Clinton av.
Miss Jessie Little	Clerk's Stenographer	Rensselaer	Troy	Troy.
Jas. C. Crawford	Sergeant-at-Arms	New York	121 E. 7th st. N. Y. city	25 High street. 25 High street.
Joseph Bauer	Principal Doorkeeper	Monroe	Rochester	Keeler's Hotel.
Frank W. Johnson	1st Assistant Doorkeeper	Erie	Buffalo	Keeler's Hotel.
E. L. Demers	2d Assistant Doorkeeper	Rensselaer	Lansingburgh	Lansingburgh.
Chas. H. White	Assistant Doorkeeper	Schuyler	Watkins	219 State street.
Chas. Spang	Assistant Doorkeeper	Buffalo	Buffalo	Keeler's Hotel.
Chas. Stark	Assistant Doorkeeper	Dutchess	Pawling	Keeler's Hotel.
W. A. Russell	Assistant Doorkeeper	Richmond	New Brighton	17 Park street.
Fred. W. Kehn	Assistant Doorkeeper	Albany	Albany	72 Bradford st.
Valentine Bohm	Assistant Doorkeeper	Onondaga	Onondaga	17 Park street.
Edward S. Flow	Assistant Doorkeeper	New York	New York city	68 LaFayette st.
Jas. K. Foltz	Assistant Doorkeeper	Tompkins	Ithaca	236 Hudson av.
Major R. Poole	Janitor	New York	New York	68 LaFayette st.
Rush F. Simms	Assistant Janitor	New York	New York city	12 Monroe street.
Wm. Myer	Clerk's Messenger	Erie	Buffalo	Keeler's Hotel.
Leonard Colvin	Clerk's Messenger	Greene	N. Baltimore	New Baltimore.
Leon Lind	Clerk's Messenger	Kings	Brooklyn	14 High street.
Fredk. Keefe	Clerk's Messenger	Monroe	Rochester	3 Chestnut street.
Robt. Johnston	Messenger to Committee	New York	New York city	26 State street.
Chas. Furman	Messenger to Committee	Cattaraugus	Brocton	602 Madison av.
Edward L. Johnson	Messenger to Committee	Chautauqua	Jamestown	39 Jay street.
T. E. Lindsley	Messenger to Committee	Sullivan	Hurleyville	100 Hudson av.
Jas. H. Millard	General Messenger	Albany	Albany	243 Orange street.
W. W. Whitney, Jr.	General Messenger	New York	New York city	133 N. Pearl street.
Jas. H. Hogan	General Messenger	Chemung	Elmira	32 Park street.
Jno. Malone	General Messenger	New York	Albany	8 Wendell street.
Richard Ten Eyck	General Messenger	New York	New York city	43 Trinity place.
Irwin M. Gray	General Messenger	Broome	Binghamton	

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY — (Concluded).

NAME.	Office.	County.	Home Post-office.	Residence in Albany.
A. D. Lawrence.....	Chief Messenger.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	102 Herkimer st.
S. D. Aulls.....	Page.....	Chemung.....	Elmira.....	280 Washington av
Wm. Mather.....	Page.....	Essex.....	Westport.....	196 Clinton av.
Emanuel Frank.....	Page.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	84 Madison av.
Garrett Farrell.....	Page.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	401 N. Pearl street.
Jas. McIntosh.....	Page.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	59 Columbia st.
Westley Smith.....	Page.....	Albany.....	Cohoes.....	Cohoes.
Jas. A. McClure.....	Page.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	225 State street.
Wm. Patterson.....	Page.....	Albany.....	Green Island.....	Green Island.
John J. Mann.....	Page.....	Albany.....	Guiderland.....	Guiderland.
H. R. Thompson.....	Page.....	Chemung.....	Elmira.....	213 Clinton av.
Willie E. Rounds.....	Page.....	Cayuga.....	New Hope.....	121 South Swan st.
Donald Center.....	Page.....	Rensselaer.....	No. Greenbush.....	Greenbush.
Mulford Stow.....	Page.....	Rensselaer.....	Stow Hill,Troy.....	Troy.
Le Roy Buffington.....	Page.....	Rensselaer.....	Lansingburgh.....	Lansingburgh.
Charles Eisen.....	Page.....	Rensselaer.....	Troy.....	Troy.
William Carr.....	Page.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	88 Dove street.
Eugene J. Wells.....	Page.....	Oneida.....	Rome.....	381 Hudson av.
Cobart Sparrow.....	Page.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	19 Chapel street.
Andrew Chapman.....	Page.....	New York.....	New York.....	32 Jay street.
Wm. A. Ross.....	Page.....	Kings.....	Brooklyn.....	288 Lark street.
Eddie Matthews.....	Page.....	Westchester.....	Tuckaheo.....	255 Madison av.
Charles Foster.....	Page.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	124 Central av.
Peter Millspaugh.....	Page.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	172 Clinton av.
Charles Burt.....	Page.....	St. Lawrence.....	Ogdensburgh.....	33 Clinton av.
Edward A. Goewey.....	Page.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	65 Jefferson st.
J. Warren Nagle.....	Page.....	Monroe.....	Rochester.....	81 Elm street.
William Markin.....	Page.....	Monroe.....	Rochester.....	108 Madison av.
Robert Graves.....	Page.....	Columbia.....	Hudson.....	236 Madison av.
Robert McFarlane.....	Page.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	80 Trinity place.
William J. Dorgan.....	Page.....	New York.....	New York.....	41 Jay street.

REPORTERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

NAME.	Paper representing.	Albany address.
George W. Balldon.....	Brooklyn Times.....	132 State street.
Harry Bates.....	New York Herald.....	Postal Telegraph Co.
John A. Best.....	Utica Herald.....	153 First street.
John Boden.....	New York Press.....	182 State street.
S. P. Burrill.....	Rochester Herald.....	Keeler's Hotel.
H. D. Cunningham.....	Utica Herald.....	1 Sprague place.
Edward C. Cuyler.....	New York Evening Post.....	131 Lancaster street.
Richard G. Conover.....	United Press.....	759 Broadway.
Joseph L. McEntee.....	United Press Manager.....	169 Jay street.
E. A. Goewey.....	Associated Press.....	65 Jefferson street.
George Edward Graham.....	Associated Press Manager.....	238 Hamilton street.
Jacob Grammer.....	Brooklyn Freies Presse.....	39 Beaver street.
Albert E. Hoyt.....	Newburgh Register.....	430 Clinton avenue.
William L. Lockwood.....	Brooklyn Eagle.....	132 State street.
William A. Marakle.....	Rochester Post-Express.....	81 Beaver street.
Fred. G. Mather.....	Buffalo Times.....	120 Lancaster street.
John O'Donnell.....	Syracuse Evening News.....	
Frans Richter.....	New York Staats-Zeitung.....	132 State street.
C. M. Russell.....	New York Tribune.....	159 Lancaster street.
Louis Selbold.....	New York Evening World.....	132 State street.
George F. Spinney.....	New York World.....	132 State street.
Frank Stockbridge.....	Buffalo Express.....	132 State street.
Henry L. Stoddard.....	New York Mail and Express.....	132 State street.
Harry W. Smith.....	Albany Argus.....	23 Ten Broeck street.
David S. Taylor.....	New York Journal.....	32 Eagle street.
Henry Tucker.....	Troy Press.....	9 Washington st., Troy.
Edgar L. Welch.....	Albany Evening Journal.....	463 Clinton avenue.
Henry C. Allen.....	Troy Record.....	335 Congress street, Troy.
Winlow M. Mead.....	Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.....	2 McPherson terrace.
E. J. Seymour.....	Commercial Advertiser.....	132 State street.
Luther B. Little.....	New York Times.....	132 State street.
Byron S. Newton.....	Buffalo Evening News.....	17 Hawk street.

PREVIOUS SERVICE IN THE LEGISLATURE
OF THE
MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FOR 1897.

NAMES.	Counties.	Years.	NAMES.	Counties.	Years.
Abell, Henry E.....	Kings.....	1895.	Ives, M. V. B.....	St. Lawrence	1896.
Adler, Charles S.....	New York.....	1895, '96.	Kelly, George T.....	Albany.....	1895.
Aldis, J. P.....	Chenango.....	1896.	Kelsey, Otto.....	Livingston.....	1894, '95, '96.
Anderson, George.....	Rensselaer.....	1896.	Koster, J. S.....	Lewis.....	1896.
Andrews, H. T.....	New York.....	1895, '96.	Lalimbeer, F. E.....	New York.....	1896.
Andrews, P. J.....	New York.....	1896.	Lennon, Jr., James.....	Kings.....	1896.
Armstrong, Wm. W.....	Monroe.....	1895, '96.	Leonard, W. H.....	New York.....	1896.
Austin, George C.....	New York.....	1896.	Maccabe, James F.....	New York.....	1896.
Baker, E. C.....	Clinton.....	1894.	Mackey, D. H.....	Dela ware.....	1896.
Barry, Thomas J.....	New York.....	1895, '96.	Marshall, Henry.....	Kings.....	1896.
Bates, E.....	Tompkins.....	1896.	McGraw, Edward.....	Rensselaer.....	1896.
Bedell, Louis.....	Orange.....	1896.	McKeown, John.....	Kings.....	1895, '96.
Blasdel, H. M.....	Erie.....	1896.	Meyer, Jr., G. W.....	New York.....	1896.
Bondy, Joseph.....	Onondaga.....	1896.	Miles, I. C.....	St. Lawrence	1896.
Braun, Charles.....	Erie.....	1894, '95, '96.	Miller, C. H.....	Cattaraugus.....	1896.
Brennan, E. C.....	Kings.....	1896.	Matteson, G. A.....	Cattaraugus.....	1896.
Brown, B. D.....	Fult'n & Ham.....	1896.	Murphy, P. H.....	New York.....	1896.
Budd, O. H.....	Schuyler.....	1896.	Myers, T. F.....	New York.....	1896.
Burr, Jr., C. S.....	Suffolk.....	1896.	Nixon, S. F.....	Chautauqua.....	1895, '96, '90, 91, '95, '96.
Cain, J. J.....	Kings.....	1894, '95, '96.	O'Grady, J. M. E.....	Monroe.....	1895, '94, '95, '96.
Clark, C. J.....	Jefferson.....	1896.	Perkins, W. L.....	Kings.....	1896.
Clark, J.....	Steuben.....	1896.	Pierce, James H.....	Essex.....	1870, '71, '72.
Cole, M. N.....	Wyoming.....	1896.	Post, E. F.....	Suffolk.....	1896.
Corrigan, J. P.....	New York.....	1894, '95, '96.	Reinhard, Jr., P. W.....	New York.....	1895.
Costello, T. M.....	Oswego.....	1896.	Robbins, Fred. A.....	Allegany.....	1894, '95, '96.
Coughlin, C.....	Erie.....	1894, '95, '96.	Roche, P. H.....	New York.....	1893, '94, '95, '91, '92, '93, '94.
Cromwell, Morton.....	Queens.....	1896.	Rounds, E. B.....	Cayuga.....	1896.
Callen, Thomas H.....	Kings.....	1896.	Sanders, A. U.....	Genesee.....	1896.
Donnelly, T. F.....	New York.....	1896.	Sanger, W. C.....	Onondaga.....	1895, '96.
Downs, F. L.....	Orleans.....	1896.	Saunders, F. P.....	Cortland.....	1896.
Dudley, F. A.....	Niagara.....	1896.	Scherer, R. G.....	Albany.....	1896.
Eldridge, T. J.....	Warren.....	1894, '95, '96.	Schmid, F.....	Kings.....	1896.
Finch, D. E.....	New York.....	1895, '96, '97, '98, '99, '96.	Schmidt, E. L.....	Montgomery.....	1896.
Fitzgerald, J. B.....	New York.....	1896.	Schulium, Joseph.....	New York.....	1896.
Forrester, O. L.....	Kings.....	1896.	Sears, T. A.....	Franklin.....	1895, '96.
Frits, Jacob.....	New York.....	1896.	Sheldon, W. C.....	Cayuga.....	1896.
Gieuchill, W. H.....	New York.....	1896.	Springer, O. H.....	Herkimer.....	1896.
Glen, H. M.....	Seneca.....	1894, '95.	Steiner, H. L.....	Erie.....	1896.
Goodsell, L. F.....	Orange.....	1895, '96.	Sweet, Newton.....	Greene.....	1896.
Gorham, C. B.....	Onondaga.....	1896.	Taylor, L. P.....	Oswego.....	1896.
Graves, W. B.....	Onondaga.....	1896.	Trainor, P. F.....	New York.....	1894, '96.
Gray, A. B.....	Dutchess.....	1894, '95, '96.	Tupper, C. F.....	Broome.....	1896.
Green, Joseph I.....	New York.....	1896.	Van Keuren, W. S.....	Ulster.....	1895, '96.
Hanna, J. A.....	Dutchess.....	1896.	Wagstaff, Thos. H.....	Kings.....	1895, '96.
Harrison, J. S.....	Steuben.....	1896.	Warner, H. E.....	Niagara.....	1896.
Hart, E. W.....	New York.....	1896.	Wells, E. M.....	Onondaga.....	1896.
Hill, H. W.....	Erie.....	1896.	Winne, T. W.....	Schenectady.....	1895, '96.
Hobbie, W. R.....	Washington.....	1895, '94, '96.	Wilson, G. W.....	Kings.....	1896.
Hoffman, Benjamin.....	New York.....	1895, '96.	Witter, D. P.....	Tioga.....	1896.
Horton, George S.....	Wayne.....	1894, '95, '96.	Zimmerman, Walt.....	Jefferson.....	1896.
Hughes, F. G.....	Kings.....	1896.	Zurn, John M.....	Kings.....	1896.
Huested, J. W.....	Westchester.....	1895, '96.			

RULES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

ADOPTED JANUARY 8, 1897.

CHAPTER I.

Powers and Duties of Speaker.

Rule I. To take the chair, call to order, and, if a quorum be present, proceed to business.

Rule II. To preserve order, decide questions of order subject to appeal, appoint committees, except where otherwise ordered, substitute any member to perform duties of Chair, name chairman to preside in Committee of the Whole, and designate reporters. Not required to vote except where his vote would be decisive. In case of disturbance may order galleries and lobby cleared. Ex-officio member and Chairman Committee on Rules.

CHAPTER II.

Order of Business.

Rule III. Reading and correction of Journal; general order of business; not to be departed from, except, etc.; orders of the day specified; order of business after regular orders of any day concluded; orders of the day not finished, acted upon next day.

CHAPTER III.

Rights and Duties of Members.

Rule IV. Petitions, memorials, etc., how presented; bills to be deposited in "bill box," in charge of Clerk, and box kept locked; bills to be in duplicate and indorsed, etc.; original bills handed to Speaker; introduction of bills and reference to committees; "copy" bills to be filed with Librarian, and open to public inspection.

Rule V. Indorsements on reports of committees, petition, memorial, remonstrance, notice or resolution.

Rule VI. To vote, unless excused or directly interested; what deemed bar of the House.

CHAPTER IV.

Order and Decorum.

Rule VII. Members to address Speaker, and be recognized by him before proceeding in debate, etc.

Rule VIII. Private discourse forbidden while member is speaking.

Rule IX. Member not to speak or leave his place while question is being put, or a count being had.

Rule X. Members to keep seats until Speaker declares House adjourned.

CHAPTER V.

Order in Debate.

Rule XI. No member to speak more than twice, etc., without leave.

Rule XII. When member may be called to order; to take his seat, except, etc.

Rule XIII. Priority of business to be decided without debate.

CHAPTER VI.

Committees and their Duties.

Rule XIV. Standing committees, list of, to be appointed.

Rule XV. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

Rule XVI. On revision; duties; all bills shall be so referred prior to third reading.

CHAPTER VII.

Special Orders.

Rule XVII. Any matter may be made a special order by assent of two-thirds; similar vote to postpone or rescind. Notice may be given last ten days making any matter special order.

CHAPTER VIII.

Committee of the Whole.

Rule XVIII. Any matter committed to, by assent of two-thirds.

Rule XIX. Rules to be observed in.

Rule XX. Bills shall receive three

separate readings except by unanimous consent or special order.

Rule XXI. Bills considered in committees, amendments.

Rule XXII. Proceedings in absence of quorum.

CHAPTER IX.

Bills.

Rule XXIII. How introduced.

Rule XXIV. Private, how introduced.

Rule XXV. From Senate, with accompanying documents, to be referred.

Rule XXVI. After first reading, to be referred to committee; committee may report without amendment or adversely; proceedings after report.

Rule XXVII. Bills on second reading subject to debate before ordered to third reading to be considered section by section; time allowed in debate.

Rule XXVIII. To receive three separate readings.

Rule XXIX. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

Rule XXX. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

Rule XXXI. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

CHAPTER X.

Motions and their Precedence.

Rule XXXII. When question under consideration, no motion received, except, etc.

Rule XXXIII. Motion to reconsider.

Rule XXXIV. Motion to reconsider not to be reconsidered; what votes not to be reconsidered: recalling bill from the Governor for correction; vote for amendment to such bill may be taken immediately upon its return.

CHAPTER XI.

Resolutions.

Rule XXXV. Certain, to lie over one day.

Rule XXXVI. Referring to printing extra copies, etc., to be referred to Committee on Public Printing.

Rule XXXVII. Calling for or leading to expenditures, to be referred.

CHAPTER XII.

Previous Questions.

Rule XXXVIII. How put; to preclude amendments or debate; "main question" amendments.

CHAPTER XIII.

Assembly Chamber; and the Privileges of Admission to the Floor Thereof.

Rule XXXIX. Use of, may be granted to State Agricultural and other societies; application not to be entertained without unanimous consent.

Rule XL. Who may be admitted to floor of House.

CHAPTER XIV.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Rule XLI. Securing presence of members.

Rule XLII. Call of House to secure attendance of members.

Rule XLIII. When less than quorum vote Speaker to order bar of House closed and roll called; if quorum present yeas and nays to be called; contempt to refuse to vote unless purged, etc.

Rule XLIV. Persons before bar of House for breach of privileges; Speaker to execute judgment.

Rule XLV. House equally divided, question lost.

Rule XLVI. Division of question; motions to strike out or insert.

Rule XLVII. Entry of bill, order, motion, etc., on Journal; name of member introducing same to be also entered.

Rule XLVIII. Yeas and nays, when may be taken; to be entered on Journal.

Rule XLIX. Roll-call on asking unanimous consent to advance bill.

Rule L. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

Rule LI. Reporters; Clerk not to issue orders for stationery to, who are also reporters for Senate.

Rule LII. Standing rules not to be changed, suspended or rescinded, except on notice; what notice to contain and when given.

Rule LIII. Persons privileged to use of Clerk's desk during session of House; no person except officers to be at Clerk's desk when yeas and nays are called.

Rule LIV. Stenographer, duties of.

Rule LV. Questions of order and decisions thereon to be entered in Journal; at close of session to be printed as an appendix to Journal.

Rule LVI. Request of members to be excused from voting, etc.

Rule LVII. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

Rule LVIII. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

Rule LIX. Sergeant-at-Arms not to allow smoking in Assembly Chamber, and to enforce rules.

Rule LX. Committees shall make final reports on all matters on or before April 5th; no bills introduced after that date except messages from Senate.

Rule LXI. Persons entitled to privilege of floor, as legislative reporters; bills allowing consolidation acts of New York or Brooklyn or Codes must state number of chapter and statute to be amended and quote title and chapter; amendments must be underscored.

CHAPTER I.

Powers and Duties of the Speaker.

Rule I. The Speaker shall take the chair each day at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned. He shall call to order, and, except in the absence of a quorum, shall proceed to business in the manner prescribed by these rules.

Rule II. He shall possess the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed, viz.:

1. He shall preserve order and decorum, and, in debate, shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

2. He shall decide all questions of order subject to appeal to the House. On every appeal he shall have the right, in his place, to assign his reason for his decision. In case of such appeal no member shall speak more than once.

3. He shall appoint all committees, except where the House shall otherwise order.

4. He may substitute any member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding two consecutive legislative days, but for no longer period, except by special consent of the House.

5. When the House shall be ready to go into Committee of the Whole, he shall name a Chairman to preside therein.

6. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

7. He shall designate the persons who shall act as reporters for the public press, not exceeding thirty in number; but no reporter shall be admitted to the floor who is not an authorized representative of a daily paper. Such reporters, so appointed, shall be entitled to such seats as the Speaker shall designate, and shall have the right to pass to and fro from such seats in entering or leaving the Assembly Chamber.

8. He shall not be required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings, except where his vote would be decisive. In case of a tie vote the question shall be lost.

He shall have general control, except as provided by rule or law, of the Assembly Chamber and of the corridors and passages in that part of the Capitol assigned to the use of the Assembly. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries, corridors or passages, he shall have power to order the same to be cleared, and may cause any person guilty of such disturbance or disorderly conduct to be brought before the bar of the House. In all such cases the members present may take such measures as they shall deem necessary to prevent a repetition of such misconduct, either by the infliction of censure or pecuniary penalty, as they may deem best, on the parties thus offending.

9. He shall be ex-officio member and Chairman of the Committee on Rules.

CHAPTER II.

Order of Business.

Rule III. The first business of each day's session shall be the reading of the Journal of the preceding day, and the correction of any errors that may be found to exist therein. Immediately thereafter, except on days and at times set apart for the consideration of special orders, the order of business, which shall not be departed from, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, to be determined by a call of the roll, shall be as follows:

1. Messages from the Governor and from the Senate, communications from State officers, reports from State institutions, and reports from the Committees on Revision and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

2. First reading of a bill by its title, and reference of the same, during the months of January and February, and thereafter on Wednesdays and Fridays only.

3. Reports of standing committees in their order. (See Rule XIV.)

4. Reports of select committees.

After the foregoing orders have been finished the following shall be the orders of the day:

For Mondays:

1. Bills on second reading.
2. Original resolutions by counties in alphabetical order during the months of January and February only.
3. Unfinished business (other than bills) may be considered.

For Tuesdays:

1. Bills on third reading.
2. Bills on second reading.

For Wednesdays:

1. Bills on second reading.
2. Bills on third reading.

For Thursdays:

1. Bills on third reading.
2. Bills on second reading.

For Fridays:

1. Bills on second reading.
2. Bills on third reading.

For Saturdays:

1. Bills on second reading.

When the regular orders for any day shall be gone through, the following shall be the order of business:

1. Bills on third reading.
2. Bills on second reading.

When the consideration of the orders of the day is not finished, those not acted upon shall be the orders for the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered first in the calendar without change in their order.

CHAPTER III

Rights and Duties of Members.

Rule IV. Petitions, memorials and remonstrances may be presented to the Clerk at the close of each day's session. Bills may be deposited, at any

time during the session, in a box to be known as the "bill box," which shall be under the immediate charge of the Clerk, and which shall be kept securely locked until all bills so deposited are removed by him, or by a deputy clerk authorized by him. Every bill shall be in duplicate, and both shall be indorsed with a statement of the title, accompanied by the name of the member introducing it.

At the close of each day's session one of each of such bills so deposited shall be handed by the Clerk to the Speaker for his examination after due record thereof has been entered in a book which shall be kept for that purpose. At the next regular session, as provided for in subdivision 2 of Rule 3, the Speaker shall announce the introduction of all bills thus received by him for their first reading, and thereupon shall refer them to the appropriate committees with the consent of the House.

The other of each such bills having first been entered in the record-book shall, on the day of their reception, be filed by the Clerk with the Librarian of the Assembly, who shall keep a record thereof, which, together with the bills, shall, under his supervision, be subject to public inspection during the regular office hours of the library.

Every bill, immediately upon its introduction, shall be printed and placed on the files of the members. It shall retain its original printed number, when reprinted, together with its new number, thereafter, during all stages of its progress.

Rule V. A report of a committee must be indorsed with a statement of such report, together with the name of the committee making the same, with the amendments, if any, adopted by the committee, to be signed by the Chairman; a petition, memorial or remonstrance, with a brief statement of its contents, accompanied by the name of the member presenting it; a notice or resolution, with his name.

Rule VI. Every member who shall be within the bar of the House when a question is stated from the chair shall vote thereon, unless he is excused by the House, or unless he be directly interested in the question; nor shall the roll of absentees be more than once called. The bar of the House shall be deemed to include the body of the Assembly Chamber.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Order and Decorum

Rule VII. No member rising to debate, to give notice, make a motion or report, or to present a petition or other paper, shall proceed until he shall have addressed the Speaker from his place and have been recognized by him.

Rule VIII. While a member is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse or pass between him and the chair.

Rule IX. While the Speaker is putting a question, or a count is being had, no member shall speak or leave his place.

Rule X. When a motion to adjourn is carried, the members and officers shall keep their seats and places until the Speaker declares the House adjourned.

CHAPTER V.

Of Order in Debate.

Rule XI. No member shall speak, except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, without leave of the House.

Rule XII. If any member, in speaking, transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker, or any member, may call to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, and shall not rise unless to explain or proceed in order.

Rule XIII. All questions relating to the priority of one question or subject-matter over another, under the same order of business, shall be decided without debate.

CHAPTER VI.

On Committees and their Duties.

Rule XIV. The standing committees shall be as follows, viz.:

To consist each of eleven members:

- Ways and means.
- Judiciary.
- General laws.
- Revision.
- Codes.
- Taxation and retrenchment.
- Canals.
- Affairs of cities.
- Railroads.
- Commerce and navigation.
- Insurance.
- Banks.
- Electricity, gas and water supply.

Internal affairs.

Labor and industries.

Excise.

Affairs of villages.

Public printing.

Public health.

Public education.

Public lands and forestry.

Public institutions.

Military affairs.

Soldiers' Home.

To consist each of nine members:

Claims.

Federal relations.

Charitable and religious societies.

State prisons.

Fisheries and game.

Privileges and elections.

Trade and manufactures.

Agriculture.

Indian affairs.

To consist each of five members:

Rules.

Printed and engrossed bills.

Unfinished business.

Rule XV. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

Rule XVI. The Committee on Revision shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of the existing statutes. It shall also report whether the object sought to be accomplished can be secured without a special act, under existing laws, or without detriment to the public interests, by the enactment of a general law (provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the House as a recommendation and not as an amendment). All bills shall be so referred prior to their third reading.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Special Orders.

Rule XVII. Any matter may be made a special order for any particular day by the assent of two-thirds of the members present. When so made, a similar vote shall be requisite to rescind or postpone.

During the last ten days of the session a notice may be given requesting that any matter be made a special order, or that the rules be suspended for the purpose of reading a bill out of its order, which shall be referred,

without debate, to the Committee on Rules. The member making the motion or giving the notice shall submit in writing the reasons for making such special order or suspension, and attach thereto a copy of the bill.

The committee may report at any time, and such report shall stand as the determination of the House, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, and the committee shall not be discharged from the further consideration of any matter pending, unless by a like vote.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Committee of the Whole.

Rule XVIII. Any matter may be committed to the Committee of the Whole by the assent of two-thirds of the members present.

Rule XIX. The same rules shall be observed in Committee of the Whole as in the House, so far as the same are applicable, except that the previous question shall not apply, nor the ayes and nays be taken.

Rule XX. Every bill shall receive three separate readings and on three different days, previous to its passage, except by unanimous consent or when made a special order.

Rule XXI. Bills and other matters shall be considered in Committee of the Whole in the following manner, viz.: They shall be first read through, if the committee so direct; otherwise they shall be read and considered by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments, in their proper connection, shall be reported to the House by the chairman. Bills reported by the Committee of the Whole shall be subject to debate before the question to agree with the committee in their report is put; but such amendments only shall be in order as were offered in Committee of the Whole, and where a bill shall be reported by the Committee of the Whole with the enacting clause stricken out, and the report shall be agreed to by the House, or a report favorable to the passage of a bill shall be disagreed to by a vote of the House, such bill shall be considered as rejected.

Rule XXII. If at any time when in Committee of the Whole House, it be ascertained that there is no quorum, the chairman shall immediately report the fact to the Speaker.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Bills.

Rule XXI. No bill shall be introduced in the House except in one of the following modes, viz.:

1. As specified in Rule IV.
2. By report of a committee.
3. By order of the House.
4. By message from the Senate.

Rule XXIV. No private bill shall be introduced, but upon a memorial or petition presented to the House and signed and verified by the party or parties praying for the passage of the same, except by order of the House.

Rule XXV. Every message from the Senate, communicating any bill for the concurrence of the House, shall, with the accompanying documents, if any, be referred to a standing or select committee to consider and report thereon, and every such message communicating an amendment shall be referred to the committee which reported the measure proposed to be amended, with power to report at any time.

Rule XXVI. All bills, whether introduced in the House or communicated by message from the Senate, shall, after their first reading, be referred to a standing or select committee, to consider and report thereon. Such committee may report any bill, either with or without amendments, or they may report against the same. All bills reported favorably or for consideration, if reported with amendments, shall be immediately printed, and the amendments proposed by the committee shall be printed in Roman, except in cases where the committee recommend striking out certain words, in which case they shall be printed "stricken through."

All bills favorably reported shall, if the report be agreed to, be placed on the order of second reading; but where a bill has been reported adversely, and such report shall be agreed to by the House, it shall be considered as rejected. No committee shall be discharged from the consideration of a bill thus referred until the committee has had a meeting subsequent to its reference, and has neglected to consider the bill; nor shall an adverse report be received unless the introducer of the bill has first had an opportunity to be heard.

Rule XXVII. Bills on the order of second reading shall be subject to de-

bate before the motion to order them to a third reading is entertained; such bills shall be considered section by section. The main question, if ordered, shall apply only to the section at the time under consideration. After the bill has been thus read through, one-half hour shall be allowed for debate, but no person shall speak more than fifteen minutes, except by consent of the House.

Rule XXVIII. Every bill shall receive three separate readings, and on three different days, previous to its passage, except by unanimous consent.

Rule XXIX. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

Rule XXX. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

Rule XXXI. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

CHAPTER X.

On Motions and Their Precedence.

Rule XXXII. When a question shall be under consideration, no motion shall be received except as herein specified, which motions shall have precedence in the order stated, viz.:

1. For an adjournment of the House.
2. A call of the House.
3. For the previous question.
4. To lay on the table.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a certain day.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.

Rule XXXIII. A motion to reconsider any vote must be made on the same day on which the vote proposed to be reconsidered was taken, or on the legislative day next succeeding, and, except in the case of a vote on the final passage of a bill, by a member who voted in the majority. Such motion may be made under any order of business, but shall be considered only under the order of business in which the vote proposed to be reconsidered occurred. The motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill shall be privileged to any member, but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have

gone out of the possession of the House, unless subsequently recalled by a vote of the House, and in possession of the Clerk.

Rule XXXIV. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

To adjourn.

To lay on the table.

To take from the table; or

For the previous question.

A motion to recall a bill from the Governor for correction may be made by or on behalf of the member who introduced the bill, under any order of business, and the votes for consideration and amendment of such bill may be taken immediately upon its return.

CHAPTER XI.

Of Resolutions.

Rule XXXV. The following classes of resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration, after which they may be called up as of course, under their appropriate order of business:

1. All concurrent resolutions, except resolutions in reference to adjournments and those recalling bills from the Governor or Senate, which shall be regarded as privileged.
2. Resolutions containing calls for information on the Executive department.
3. Resolutions giving rise to debate, except such as relate to the disposition of matters immediately before the House, such as relate to the business of the day on which they were offered, and such as relate to adjournment or taking recess for a day.

Rule XXXVI. All resolutions for printing extra copies of documents shall be referred to the Committee on Printing, who shall report on each resolution within seven days after such reference.

Rule XXXVII. All other resolutions calling for or leading to expenditures for the uses of the Legislature shall be referred to, and reported on, by the Committee on Ways and Means, unless the House shall designate some other committee.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Previous Question.

Rule XXXVIII. The "previous question" shall be put as follows: "Shall the main question now be put?" and until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments or debate. When on taking the previous question, the House shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate. The "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending, the question shall first be taken upon such amendments in their order; and when amendments have been adopted in Committee of the Whole, and not acted on in the House, the question shall be taken upon such amendments in like order, and if the previous question has been ordered, without further debate or amendment.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Assembly Chamber and the Privileges of Admission to the Floor Thereof.

Rule XXXIX. The use of the Assembly Chamber may be granted to the State Agricultural Society, the State Medical Society and such other societies as are required by law to report to the Legislature. No application for the use of the chamber for any other purposes shall be entertained without the unanimous consent of the House.

Rule XL. The following classes of persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz.:

1. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.
2. The members of the Senate.
3. The State officers and deputies.
4. The Regents of the University.
5. The Capitol Commissioners.
6. Persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the House.
7. The reporters for the press, as provided by subdivision 7 of rule 2.
8. Ex-Speakers of the Assembly.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon the permission of the Speaker or by vote of the House; and persons so

admitted shall be allowed to occupy places only in the seats in the rear of the Assembly Chamber. All permits granted by the Speaker may be revoked by him at pleasure, or upon the order of the House.

CHAPTER XIV.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Rule XLI. In all cases of the absence of members during the sessions of the House, the members present may take such measures as they shall deem necessary to secure their presence, and in addition to suspending them from the service of the House for a given period, may inflict such censure or pecuniary penalty as they may deem just on those who, on being called on for that purpose, shall render not sufficient excuse for their absence.

Rule XLII. For the purpose of securing the attendance of members, a call of the House may be made, but such call shall not be in order after the main question has been ordered, nor after the voting on any question has commenced, nor after the third reading of a bill has been completed.

Rule XLIII. When less than a quorum vote on any subject under the consideration of the House, it shall be in order, on motion, to close the bar of the House, whereupon the roll of members shall be called by the Clerk, and if it is ascertained that a quorum is present, either by answering to their names or by their presence in the House, the yeas and nays shall again be ordered by the Speaker, and if any member present refuses to vote, such refusal shall be deemed a contempt, and unless purged, the House may order the Sergeant-at Arms to remove said member or members without the bar of the House, and all privileges of membership shall be refused the person or persons so offending until the contempt be duly purged.

Rule XLIV. Whenever any person shall be brought before the bar of the House for adjudged breach of its privileges, no debate shall be in order, but the Speaker shall proceed to execute the judgment of the House without delay or debate.

Rule XLV. When the House shall be equally divided on any question, including the Speaker's vote, the question shall be deemed to be lost.

Rule XLVI. If any question contains several distinct propositions, it shall be divided by the chair at the request of any member, but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible.

Rule XLVII. In all cases where a bill, order, motion or resolution shall be entered on the Journal, the name of the member introducing or moving the same shall also be entered on the Journal.

Rule XLVIII. The yeas and nays may be taken on any question, whenever so required by any ten members (unless a division by yeas and nays be already pending), and when so taken shall be entered on the Journal.

Rule XLIX. In all cases where unanimous consent is asked for advancing a bill out of its order, it shall be the duty of the Speaker to order a roll call for the purpose of determining if such consent will be granted.

Rule L. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

Rule LI. No reporter for the Assembly, who has an appointment as reporter in the Senate, shall receive any order for stationery from the Clerk of the Assembly.

Rule LII. No standing rule or order of the House shall be changed, suspended or rescinded unless one day's notice shall have been given of the motion therefor; nor shall such change be made unless by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly; any such rule or order, however, may be suspended by unanimous consent. But such notice shall not be necessary on the last day of the session. The notice and motion shall, in all cases, state specifically the object of the suspension, and every case of suspension of a rule under such notice and motion shall be held to apply only to the object specified therein.

Such notice shall be given and such motion made under the order of business in which the matter proposed to be advanced by the suspension shall stand.

Rule LIII. No persons, except members of the Legislature, and the officers thereof, shall be permitted within the Clerk's desk, or the rooms set apart for the use of the Clerk, during the session of the House, and no member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while

the yeas and nays are being called, except officers of the House in the discharge of their duties.

Rule LIV. It shall be the duty of the stenographer of the Assembly to be present at every session of the House. He shall take stenographic notes of the debates in the House and in the Committee of the Whole; and shall furnish a copy of the same, written out in long-hand, to any member applying therefor, upon the payment to said stenographer of ten cents for each folio, which charge said stenographer may receive in addition to his fixed compensation. The stenographic notes of the debates shall be filed with the Clerk, and shall form a portion of the archives of the House. The Clerk of the Assembly is authorized to furnish said stenographer with proper stenographic blank books in which to record said debates, not to exceed fifty dollars for an annual session of the Legislature.

Rule LV. All questions of order, as they shall occur, with the decisions thereon, shall be entered in the Journal, and, at the close of the session, a statement of all such questions and decisions shall be printed at the close of and as an appendix to the Journal.

Rule LVI. Any member requesting to be excused from voting upon the final passage of a bill or upon the passage of a resolution requiring the expenditure of money, may make, when his name is called, a brief statement of the reason for making such request, not exceeding two minutes in time, and the House, without debate, shall decide if it will grant such request; but nothing in this rule contained shall abridge the right of any member to record his vote on any question previous to the announcement of the result.

Rule LVII. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

Rule LVIII. Not adopted in 1895 or 1896.

Rule LIX. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly Chamber. Subject to the direction of the Speaker, he shall enforce the rules of the House.

Rule LX. On or before the fifth day of April, committees shall make final report upon matters referred to them prior to that day, unless further time is granted for cause, and after

that date no bill shall be introduced, except by message from the Senate.

Rule LXI. No person shall be entitled to the privileges of the floor of the Assembly as a legislative reporter of a newspaper who is interested in pending or contemplated legislation, or who is employed by or receives compensation from any corporation for influencing legislation.

Resolved, That the following rule be and hereby is adopted as an additional rule of this House:

The titles of all bills proposing amendments to chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New York," and also of chapter 583 of the Laws of 1888, entitled "An act to revise and

combine into a single act all existing special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of Brooklyn," and also all bills proposing amendments to the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Revised Statutes, or to any existing laws, when introduced into the House, must contain not only the number of the chapter of the statute to be amended, but also must quote the title of the chapter to be amended, and some brief reference to the subject-matter of the proposed amendment, and all such amendments in the body of said bills must be underscored; and the Clerk of the House is hereby directed to return any bill to the member introducing the same, when this rule has not been complied with.

JOINT RULES OF SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

ADOPTED 1898.

RULE 1. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers in which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

RULE 2. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

RULE 3. Messages from one House to the other shall be communicated by their clerks respectively, unless the House transmitting the message shall specially direct otherwise.

RULE 4. It shall be in the power of either House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill or resolution.

RULE 5. In every case of difference between the two Houses, upon any subject of legislation, either House may request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other shall also appoint a committee to confer. The committee shall meet at such hour and place as shall be *appointed* by the *chairman* of the committee on the part of the House requesting such conference. The conferees shall state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses and confer freely thereon. The committee shall report, in *writing*, and shall be authorized to report such modifications or amendments as they think advisable. But no committee on conference shall consider or report on any matters except those directly at issue between the two Houses. The papers shall be left with the conferees of the House assenting to such conference, and they shall present

the report of the committee to their House. When such House shall have acted thereon, it shall transmit the same, and the papers relating thereto, to the other, with a message certifying its action thereon. Every report of a committee of conference shall be read through, in each House, before a vote is taken on the same.

RULE 6. It shall be in order for either House to recede from any subject-matter of difference subsisting between the two Houses at any time previous to conference, whether the papers on which such difference arose are before the House receding, formally or informally; and on such vote to recede, the same number shall be required to constitute a quorum to act thereon, and to assent to such receding, as was required on the original question out of which the difference arose.

RULE 7. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill which is the subject of difference shall be deemed lost, and shall not be again revived during the same session in either House.

RULE 8. All joint committees of the two Houses, and all committees of conference, shall consist of three Senators and five Members of the Assembly, unless otherwise specially ordered by concurrent resolutions.

RULE 9. No bill which shall have passed one House shall have its final reading in the other in less than two days thereafter, without the consent of two-thirds of the members thereof present; and whenever ten or more bills shall be in readiness for final read-

ing in either House, such House shall forthwith proceed to the final reading of such bills, under the order of "third reading of bills," and continue the same from day to day, until all such bills, then in readiness for final reading shall have been read, unless this order of business shall, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present, be suspended or laid on the table. All such bills shall have their last reading in each House in the order in which the same shall have been ordered to a final reading in such House, unless the bill to be read be laid on the table. In all cases where a bill shall be so ordered to lie on the table, it shall retain its place in the order of the final reading of bills, but shall not be called up for consideration unless by a vote of a majority of the members present.

RULE 10. The same bill shall not, specially or by name, create, renew or continue more than one incorporation, nor contain any provisions in relation to the altering of more than one incorporation by name; but this rule shall not be construed to apply to corporations to be formed under general laws according to the eighth article of the Constitution, nor to bills for consolidating corporations. After any bill has been reported by a committee, no amendment shall be made thereto which introduces an entirely new and different subject-matter from the subject-matter of the bill reported.

RULE 11. Whenever there shall be an election of officers by the joint action of the two Houses, the result shall be certified by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, and shall be reported by the presiding officer of each House to their respective House, and be entered on the journals of each, and shall be communicated to the Governor by the clerks of the two Houses.

RULE 12. There shall be printed, of course, and without order, six hundred and thirty-nine copies of all original bills reported by committees of either

House, and eight hundred copies of all messages from the Governor (except messages certifying his approval of bills), all reports of standing or select committees, and all reports or communications made in pursuance of law, and seven hundred and ninety-six copies of the journal of each House, which number shall be denominated the usual number.

RULE 13. Neither House shall order the printing or purchasing of books for the use of members or for distribution, except by joint resolution upon which the ayes and noes shall be called, and which must receive the votes of a majority of each House; and no printing shall be done by order of either House, which is not embraced in the contract for doing the public printing. Whenever either House shall order more than the usual number of any message or document, the fact shall be communicated immediately by message to the other. Whenever extra copies of any document or publication of any kind, shall be ordered printed, the printer shall be authorized and required to deliver to the trustees of the State library at least five copies in addition to the number so ordered, for the use of the said library; and whenever more than five hundred copies are so ordered, the printer shall in like manner furnish five additional copies for each five hundred for the purpose of literary exchanges.

RULE 14. When the same document shall by separate orders be directed to be printed by both Houses, it shall be regarded as but one order, unless otherwise expressly directed by either House.

RULE 15. In the distribution of documents the Governor and elective State officers, and State officers appointed by the Governor and Senate, or elected by joint or concurrent action of the two Houses, Adjutant-General and the clerks of the two Houses shall each have the same number as each of the members; and a specified number may

be added for any committee, officer or author of a document.

RULE 16. The superintendent of documents of each House shall receive from the printer all matter ordered by the respective Houses, and shall keep a book and enter therein the time of reception by him of every such bill or document, and the number of copies received, and shall cause each and any of such bill or document to be immediately placed on the desks of the members.

RULE 17. There shall be printed six hundred and thirty-nine bills, and distributed as follows:

- To the Senate 150 copies.
- To the Assembly 450 copies.
- To the State officers 30 copies.
- To the State Library 1 copy.
- Retained to bind 9 copies.

There shall be printed three hundred and ten messages and documents, and distributed as follows:

- To the Senate 80 copies.
- To the Assembly 190 copies.
- To State officers 30 copies.
- To the State Library 1 copy.

There shall be printed three hundred journals of each House, and distributed as follows:

- To the Senate 80 copies.
- To the Assembly 190 copies.
- To the State officers 30 copies.
- To the State Library 1 copy.

There shall be printed to bind, four hundred and ninety-six journals of each House, and the same number of messages and documents, and distributed as follows:

- For the Senate 38 copies.
- For the Assembly 140 copies.
- For Senate Library 3 copies.
- For Assembly Library 5 copies.
- For the counties and public officers 133 copies.

For literary and scientific exchanges, to be made by the Regents of the University, including one copy for each State and territory, and one copy for each of the regents who are not otherwise provided for. 107 copies
For State Library 2 copies

There shall also be printed and bound for the State Library five copies of the Session Laws, and also of the journal of each House, and fifty-five copies of the same for the Regents of the University, for the purpose of literary exchanges.

The clerk of each House shall forthwith, after the journal thereof of each day is approved, deliver a legible copy thereof to the printer for the two Houses, who shall have the same printed and delivered to the sergeant-at-arms of each House within forty-eight hours thereafter.

RULE 18. There shall be a standing committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and five members of the Assembly, to be called the Joint Committee on the State Library and Cabinet of Natural History.

RULE 19. The supply bill and the annual appropriation bill shall be reported by the fifteenth day of March, and printed immediately thereafter, and made the special order for the twenty-fifth day of March, or some day prior thereto, immediately after the reading of the journal.

RULE 20. No bill introduced after the fifteenth day of March in either House shall have its final reading in either House until all bills previously introduced in either, and sent from one House to the other House for concurrence and ready for third reading, shall be disposed of, unless by unanimous consent, except the supply bill and the annual appropriation bill; and the clerk of each House shall note on such engrossed bill the day on which it was

introduced, and the day on which it was received, from the other House, and shall announce such facts when the same is proposed to be read a third time.

RULE 21. When a bill originated in the Senate or Assembly shall have been lost in either House, neither the same, nor any other bill on the same subject, and containing similar provisions, shall be subsequently introduced into the Senate or Assembly during the same session, unless by unanimous consent.

RULE 22. The postmaster of each House shall weigh and stamp all documents sent by mail or express, and enter in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the amount of postage or express charge thereon, and report to the clerk of the respective Houses the aggregate thereof weekly; and the assistant postmaster of each House shall enter in a book to be kept by him for that purpose an accurate account of all documents, with the postage or express charges paid thereon, transmitted from the post-office of their respective Houses by mail or express, and report the aggregate thereof weekly to the respective clerks of the Senate and Assembly; and the clerks of the Senate and Assembly shall, from time to time, furnish to the postmaster of each House respectively,

the stamps requisite for carrying into execution this rule, and an account thereof shall be kept by them in books to be by them provided for that purpose; and the books kept by the postmaster and assistant postmaster, above specified, shall be, at all times, open to the inspection of the clerks and members of each House respectively.

RULE 23. The titles of all bills introduced into either House proposing amendments to chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New York," and also chapter 583 of the Laws of 1888, entitled "An act to revise and combine in a single act all existing special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of Brooklyn," and also of all bills proposing amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Penal Code, and the Revised Statutes, shall contain the number of the section proposed to be amended, and also some brief reference to the subject of the amendments proposed; and that with respect to the class of bills herein mentioned the clerks of the two Houses are directed to have this rule strictly enforced

LIST OF MAYORS AND POPULATION OF THE CITIES IN NEW YORK STATE.

CITIES.	Mayors.	Term by years.	POPULATION.		
			1880, federal.	1890, federal.	1892, State.
Albany	John Boyd Thacher	2	90,758	94,928	97,190
Amsterdam.....	William A. Fisher	1	11,710	17,326	18,542
Auburn	Orlando Lewis	2	21,924	25,353	24,737
Binghamton	George E. Greene	3	17,317	25,005	24,514
Brooklyn	Frederick W. Wurster... 2	2	580,370	806,343	957,123
Buffalo	Edgar B. Jewett	2	155,194	255,664	276,796
Cohoes	James H. Mitchell	2	19,416	22,509	23,234
Corning	George W. Lane	1	4,822	10,128	10,025
Dunkirk	William Bookstaver	1	7,248	9,416	10,040
Elmira	Frederick Collin	2	20,541	30,898	29,911
Gloversville	E. T. Denham	1	7,133	13,864	14,691
Hornellsville.....	Fay P. Rathbun	2	9,852	10,948	11,896
Hudson	George H. Tator	2	8,669	9,970	9,633
Ithaca	Leroy G. Todd	2	11,196	11,079	13,460
Jamestown	Edward Applegard	2	10,842	16,088	16,627
Johnstown	Charles M. Knox	2	8,011	10,959	11,132
Kingston	Henry E. Weiber	1	18,344	21,261	21,495
Little Falls	Dr. L. L. Brainard	1	6,918	7,512	8,181
Lockport	Charles Peterson	2	13,522	16,088	16,088
Long Island City	Patrick J. Gleason	3	17,129	30,506	35,745
Middletown.....	W. K. Stansbury..... 2	2	11,486	11,977	11,612
Mt. Vernon	Edson Lewis	2	.....	.....	15,513
Newburgh	Benjamin B. Odell, Sr	2	18,049	23,008	24,538
New York	William L. Strong	3	1,206,290	1,515,301	1,801,739
Niagara Falls	Arthur Schoellkopf	1	.....	.....	14,945
Ogdensburgh.....	D. B. Lucey	2	10,341	11,662	11,959
Olean	William M. Irish	1	8,036	7,598	8,121
Oswego	John D. Higgins	2	21,116	21,842	21,966
Poughkeepsie.....	Charles N. Arnold	2	20,207	22,206	23,196
Rochester.....	George E. Warner..... 2	2	89,367	133,896	144,834
Rome	W. J. P. Kingsley..... 2	2	12,194	14,991	16,638
Schenectady.....	Jacob W. Clute	2	13,655	19,302	22,858
Syracuse.....	James K. McGuire..... 2	2	51,792	88,143	91,994
Troy	Francis J. Molloy..... 2	2	56,747	60,966	64,366
Utica	John G. Gibson	2	38,914	44,007	46,608
Watertown	J. B. Wice	1	10,697	14,725	16,932
Watervliet.....	Michael J. Day .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yonkers	John G. Peene	1	18,822	33,083	31,419

STATE LAW EXAMINATIONS.

The State Board of Law Examiners, appointed to examine candidates for admission to practice in the courts of record of this State, have appointed the following times and places for holding such examinations during the year 1896:

First Judicial Department.—At the Court-House, New York, on January 25th and June 18th.

Second Department.—At the Court-

House, Brooklyn, on January 25th and June 18th.

Third Department.—At the Albany City Hall, General Term room, on January 22d and June 17th.

Fourth Department.—At the Court-House, Rochester, on January 22d and June 17th.

For the State at Large.—At the Syracuse Court-House, on October 14th.

STATISTICS OF THE STATE.

Direct and Indirect Taxes of the State.— Income from Indirect Taxes.— The Tonnage of the Canals.

Direct Taxes.

The State tax rate for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1897, which was imposed by the Legislature of 1896, was 2.69 mills on the dollar. The tax yielded the following sums:

Tax of 93-100 mill for school purposes.	\$4,062,903 00
Tax of 76-100 mill for canal and general purposes.	3,320,221 81
Tax of 1 mill for State care of the insane.	4,368,712 90
Total.	\$11,751,837 71

Added to this \$11,751,837.71 of direct taxes there were the following sums derived from indirect taxes received up to October 1, 1896:

Liquor tax.	\$3,564,014 98
Corporation tax.	2,165,610 12
Corporation organization tax.	503,951 56
Inheritance tax.	1,796,652 00
Total.	\$8,930,228 66

The Indirect Taxes.

The State of New York, by indirect taxation laws, continues to greatly lessen the burden of direct taxes. The first of these laws, that of taxing corporations, was passed in 1880 (chapter 542, Laws of 1880, Corporation Tax Act). Up to the present year the receipts from it have been as follows:

1880.	\$141,127 03
1881.	992,725 16
1882.	1,539,684 27
1883.	1,935,179 31
1884.	1,603,612 75
1885.	1,673,879 09
1886.	1,376,061 46
1887.	1,239,864 14
1888.	993,677 83
1889.	1,172,599 73
1890.	1,158,978 41
1891.	1,350,338 53

1892.	\$1,430,719 86
1893.	1,668,911 62
1894.	1,599,057 90
1895.	1,823,039 16
1896.	2,165,610 12

Encouraged by the success of this tax the State, in 1886, passed a law taxing inheritances, which up to the present time has netted the State the following-named amounts:

1886.	\$84,128 92
1887.	561,716 23
1888.	736,062 31
1889.	1,075,692 25
1890.	1,117,637 70
1891.	890,267 54
1892.	1,786,218 47
1893.	3,071,687 09
1894.	1,688,954 20
1895.	2,126,894 61
1896.	1,796,652 00

Again, the State, in 1886, passed a law taxing corporations for the privilege of organizing. This law has brought the following sums into the State treasury:

1887.	\$201,663 99
1888.	181,838 27
1889.	198,982 34
1890.	220,719 94
1891.	185,536 58
1892.	266,241 13
1893.	296,241 37
1894.	150,761 99
1895.	258,464 60
1896.	503,951 56

Lastly, in 1896, the State passed the Liquor Tax Law, which up to October 1, 1896, had put \$3,564,014.98 in the State treasury.

In 1882, also, a tax on the average deposits of foreign banks was levied.

The income of the State from these new taxation laws by years has been as follows:

1880, Corporation tax.	\$141,127 03
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1881, Corporation tax..	\$992,725 16	Organization tax.	\$185,536 58
1882, Corporation tax..	\$1,539,684 27	Bankers' tax....	36,184 02
Bankers' tax....	43,761 59		\$2,462,326 67
	\$1,583,445 86	1892, Corporation tax..	\$1,430,719 86
1883, Corporation tax..	\$1,935,179 31	Inheritance tax..	1,786,218 47
Bankers' tax....	69,009 09	Organization tax.	296,241 13
	\$2,004,188 40	Bankers' tax....	52,393 60
			\$3,535,573 06
1884, Corporation tax..	\$1,603,612 75	1893, Corporation tax..	\$1,668,911 62
Bankers' tax....	37,320 91	Inheritance tax..	3,071,681 09
	\$1,640,933 66	Organization tax.	298,241 37
		Bankers' tax....	62,864 17
			\$5,101,704 25
1885, Corporation tax..	\$1,673,879 09	1894, Corporation tax..	\$1,599,057 90
Bankers' tax....	32,574 71	Inheritance tax..	1,688,954 20
	\$1,706,453 80	Organization tax.	150,761 99
		Bankers' tax....	46,820 98
			\$3,485,595 07
1886, Corporation tax..	\$1,376,061 44		
Bankers' tax....	63,990 39		
Inheritance tax..	84,128 92		
	\$1,524,180 75		
1887, Corporation tax..	\$1,239,864 16		
Inheritance tax..	561,716 23		
Organization tax..	201,633 99		
Bankers' tax....	38,367 50		
	\$2,041,611 88		
1888, Corporation tax..	\$993,677 83		
Inheritance tax..	736,062 31		
Organization tax.	181,838 27		
Bankers' tax....	35,010 35		
	\$1,946,588 76		
1889, Corporation tax..	\$1,172,599 73		
Inheritance tax..	1,075,692 25		
Organization tax.	198,982 34		
Bankers' tax....	61,362 45		
	\$2,508,636 77		
1890, Corporation tax..	\$1,158,978 41		
Inheritance tax..	1,117,637 70		
Organization tax.	220,719 94		
Bankers' tax....	53,728 34		
	\$2,551,064 39		
1891, Corporation tax..	\$1,350,338 53		
Inheritance tax..	890,267 54		

From 1895 the "Bankers' tax" was not separately reported in the Comptroller's reports, but was included in the report of the receipts of the "Corporation tax." That fact must be considered in the report of the receipts from indirect taxes for 1895 and 1896 which follows:

1895, Corporation tax..	\$1,823,039 16
Inheritance tax..	2,126,894 61
Organization tax.	258,464 60
	\$4,208,398 37
1896, Liquor tax.....	\$3,564,014 98
Corporation tax..	2,165,610 12
Organization tax.	503,951 56
Inheritance tax..	1,796,652 00
	\$8,030,228 66

The direct State taxes since 1880 would, of course, have been far greater but for the indirect taxes; and especially so since State commissions were created which imposed a large tax upon the State treasury for their support. But nevertheless a large proportion of the money derived from the indirect taxes remained to pay the appropriations of the Legislature. The record of the two since 1880 has been as follows:

	Direct State tax imposed.	Receipts from indirect taxes.		Tons.
1880.....	\$9,232,542 83	141,127 03	1857.....	3,344,061
1881.....	6,032,829 61	992,725 16	1858.....	3,665,192
1882.....	6,820,022 29	1,583,445 86	1859.....	3,781,684
1883.....	9,334,836 31	2,004,188 40	1860.....	4,650,214
1884.....	7,762,572 78	1,640,933 66	1861.....	4,507,635
1885.....	9,160,405 11	1,706,453 80	1862.....	5,598,785
1886.....	9,512,812 91	1,524,180 75	1863.....	5,557,692
1887.....	9,075,046 08	2,041,611 88	1864.....	4,852,941
1888.....	9,089,303 86	1,946,588 76	1865.....	4,729,654
1889.....	12,557,352 74	2,508,636 77	1866.....	5,775,220
1890.....	8,619,748 17	2,551,064 39	1867.....	5,638,325
1891.....	5,196,666 40	2,462,326 67	1868.....	6,442,225
1892.....	7,784,848 16	3,535,573 06	1869.....	5,859,080
1893.....	10,418,192 08	5,101,704 25	1870.....	6,173,769
1894.....	9,155,742 88	3,485,595 07	1871.....	6,467,888
1895.....	13,906,346 23	4,208,398 37	1872.....	6,673,370
1896.....	11,751,837 71	8,030,228 66	1873.....	6,364,782
			1874.....	5,804,588
			1875.....	4,859,958
			1876.....	4,172,129
			1877.....	4,955,963
			1878.....	5,171,320
			1879.....	5,362,372
			1880.....	6,457,656
			1881.....	5,179,192
			1882.....	5,467,423
			1883.....	5,664,056
			1884.....	5,009,488
			1885.....	4,731,784
			1886.....	5,293,982
			1887.....	5,553,805
			1888.....	4,942,948
			1889.....	5,370,369
			1890.....	5,246,102
			1891.....	4,563,472
			1892.....	4,281,995
			1893.....	4,331,963
			1894.....	3,882,560
			1895.....	3,500,314
			1896.....	3,714,894

Business of the Canals.

George W. Aldridge, the Superintendent of Public Works, in his annual report on the operations of the Canal Department during the year 1896, says:

The whole number of tons of freight carried upon the canals of this State during the season of 1896 was 3,714,894, of which 2,605,012 tons were in transit toward tidewater, and 1,109,882 tons were moved in other directions. There were 2,132,956 tons of through and 1,581,938 tons of way freight.

The amounts carried by the several canals were as follows:

	Tons.
Erie canal.....	2,742,438
Champlain canal.....	802,519
Oswego canal.....	57,245
Black River canal.....	57,953
Cayuga and Seneca canal..	54,739

Total..... 3,714,894

The tonnage of the canals consisted of the following described classes of articles:

	Tons.
Products of the forest....	852,467
Agriculture.....	1,136,665
Manufacture.....	152,322
Merchandise.....	270,603
Other articles not classified,	1,302,837

Total..... 3,714,894

The following is the tonnage of the canals for each year since 1855:

	Tons.
1855.....	4,022,617
1856.....	4,116,082

The tonnage for the year 1896 is 214,580 tons in excess of that for the year 1895.

The increase of tonnage on wheat over 1895 was 128,507 tons. Increase on rye was 77,005 tons; on barley, 29,691 tons; on oats, 103,434 tons, and on apples, 21,666 tons.

Comparing the tonnage of the present season on several classes of products with the tonnage on same classes in 1895, the following results appear:

	Tons.
Products of the forest, a decrease of.....	122,403
Agriculture, increase of...	492,656
Manufactures, increase of,	18,411
Merchandise, increase of..	19,066
Other articles, decrease of,	193,150

ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RATE OF TAXATION AND AMOUNT OF TAX.

YEAR.	Real estate.	Personal.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Rate of State tax in mills on each dollar of valuation.	State tax levied for all purposes.
1869	\$1,097,564,534	\$307,348,155	\$1,404,912,679	2 1-2	\$3,512,234 28
1870			1,419,297,520	3 5-6	5,440,640 49
1871			1,441,767,430	3 7-8	5,586,848 75
1872			1,449,303,948	4 3-4	6,884,193 78
1873			1,454,454,317	5	7,272,274 05
1874	1,161,750,000	339,249,377	1,500,999,377	5 1-4	7,890,349 33
1875	1,138,327,771	392,532,314	1,530,879,985	4 53-90	7,330,976 33
1876	1,196,408,416	334,326,220	1,531,226,636	5 9-16	8,517,864 85
1877	1,237,705,022	436,404,638	1,664,107,725	7 3-5	12,647,219 71
1878	1,327,403,892	438,685,254	1,766,089,140	5 4-5	10,243,317 01
1879	1,418,132,355	441,987,915	1,860,120,770	5 5-8	10,463,179 33
1870	1,532,730,307	434,280,278	1,967,010,185	7 41-158	14,285,976 55
1871	1,599,930,166	452,607,732	2,052,537,998	5 79-120	11,615,948 51
1872	1,644,379,410	447,248,035	2,091,627,445	9 3-5	19,580,416 34
1873	1,692,523,071	437,102,315	2,129,625,386	6 95-100	14,800,908 33
1874	1,750,698,918	418,935,955	2,169,637,873	7 1-14	15,727,482 00
1875	1,960,352,708	407,427,599	2,367,780,102	6	14,306,680 61
1876	2,108,235,372	357,441,401	2,465,676,773	8 11-24	8,529,174 32
1877	2,376,252,178	379,488,140	2,755,740,318	3 1-6	8,736,511 01
1878	2,373,418,490	364,960,110	2,738,378,600	2 9-10	7,941,297 94
1879	2,333,660,313	332,469,320	2,666,129,133	2 863-1000	9,232,542 33
1880	2,315,400,526	344,921,916	2,660,322,442	3 1-4	6,032,829 61
1881	2,340,636,880	351,021,189	2,733,658,067	2 45-1000	6,330,022 29
1882	2,432,661,378	315,089,085	2,747,750,463	3 1-4	9,334,326 31
1883	2,669,171,011	345,418,361	3,014,589,372	8 23-40	7,762,572 78
1884	2,762,348,718	332,389,289	3,094,738,007	2 96-100	9,160,405 11
1885	2,899,699,063	324,788,231	3,224,487,294	2 95-100	9,232,542 33
1886	3,025,228,736	335,336,830	3,360,565,566	7 1-10	9,075,045 08
1887	3,122,588,084	346,611,861	3,469,199,945	2 62-100	9,089,303 96
1888	3,213,171,201	354,258,556	3,567,429,757	3 52-100	12,557,853 74
1889	3,298,323,381	385,329,181	3,683,652,562	2 34-100	8,619,748 17
1890	3,397,234,879	382,159,067	3,779,393,946	1 8-8	5,196,666 40
1891	3,526,645,315	405,093,634	3,931,741,499	1 98-100	7,784,848 16
1892	3,626,645,093	411,413,856	4,038,058,949	2 58-100	10,415,192 08
1893	3,761,679,394	438,473,574	4,199,852,968	2 18-100	9,155,742 28
1894	3,841,382,749	450,490,419	4,292,082,167	3 24-100	13,906,346 27

Expenditures for Educational Purposes.

The following statistics show the entire amount expended for the maintenance of public educational interests directly connected with the State Department of Public Instruction for school year ending July 31, 1896:

For wages of common school teachers	\$13,619,327 98	Inc.,	\$711,898 80
For buildings, sites, furniture, repairs, etc.....	5,327,396 25	Inc.,	968,200 79
For school apparatus	635,721 87	Inc.,	133,697 84
For district libraries	136,290 30	Inc.,	3,350 54
For other expenses incident to support of common schools, For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896:	2,953,595 49	Inc.,	410,500 54
For Normal schools, from the Free School Fund for support and maintenance	254,149 69	} Dec.,	49,416 04
For Normal schools, from the General Fund for additions, improvements, etc	126,851 53		
For teachers' training classes.....	53,422 05	Dec.,	37,302 64
For compilation of statistics.....	295 00		
For State school library.....	9,970 16		
For summer institutes.....	5,817 87		
For codes.....	640 30		
For professional training of teachers	11,498 11		
For teachers' institutes	35,071 56	Inc.,	1,245 94
For salaries of school commissioners.....	113,303 10	Dec.,	233 34
For uniform examinations	13,510 31	Inc.,	1,403 11
For fees of county treasurers	6,335 04	Inc.,	539 30
For Arbor Day expenses, printing, etc	1,000 00	Dec.,	1,229 65
For printing and binding registers and trustees' reports..	5,200 00	Same	
For Department of Public Instruction	44,944 80	Inc.,	836 45
For American Museum of Natural History.....	15,828 08	Dec.,	2,391 65
For Indian schools.....	10,796 36	Dec.,	435 64
For Indian youths at Normal schools.....	810 00	Same	
For compulsory education.....	9,900 80	Inc.,	7,984 30
For pictorial instruction in history, geography and other subjects	22,548 79		
For New York Institution for the Blind.....	41,531 00	Dec.,	2,584 95
For institutions for the deaf and dumb (seven in number),	210,149 09	Dec.,	5,638 89
Total	\$34,165,724 34	Inc.,	\$2,198,613 00

RECEIPTS.	
State school tax.....	\$3,612,000 00
Common School Fund.....	170,000 00
United States Deposit Fund.....	75,000 00
	\$3,856,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.	
District quotas.....	\$3,776,940 00
Aggregate attendance money.....	819,580 00
Salaries of school commissioners.....	113,000 00
Supervision in cities and villages.....	87,500 00
Libraries.....	45,000 00
State Teachers' Library.....	10,000 00
Contingent Fund.....	6,000 00
	\$3,856,000 00

State Prisons.

The payments on account of the State prisons are as follows:

Auburn	\$184,114 77
Clinton	175,647 10
Sing Sing.....	302,794 53
Women's Prison.....	24,593 86
Sundry payments.....	26,605 48
	\$713,755 74

1893 Construction	\$803,472 03
1894 Construction	741,365 15
1895 Construction	138,780 38
1896 Construction	636,906 92
1896 Purchase of land,	10,000 00
	\$22,254,023 60

SUMMARY.

Construction	\$21,710,844 07
Purchase of land.....	543,179 53
	\$22,254,023 60

Expenditures for New Capitol.

The New Capitol, from 1863 to 1896, has caused the following expenditures:

1863 Purchase of land,	\$51,593 66
1864 Purchase of land,	9,453 55
1865 Purchase of land,	10,860 08
1866 Purchase of land,	65,250 00
1867 Construction	10,000 00
1868 Construction	50,000 00
1869 Construction	451,215 63
1870 Purchase of land,	396,022 24
1870 Construction	827,575 49
1871 Construction	482,942 37
1872 Construction	856,106 98
1873 Construction	1,175,600 00
1874 Construction	610,275 16
1875 Construction	1,392,712 08
1876 Construction	908,487 92
1877 Construction	728,220 20
1878 Construction	1,075,700 00
1879 Construction	994,836 44
1880 Construction	1,035,678 56
1881 Construction	1,392,328 75
1882 Construction	1,266,756 25
1883 Construction	1,345,956 30
1884 Construction	1,306,425 30
1885 Construction	866,723 16
1886 Construction	552,681 62
1887 Construction	51,473 28
1888 Construction	167,957 60
1889 Construction	316,362 67
1890 Construction	169,482 53
1891 Construction	528,256 53
1892 Construction	826,564 77

The Comptroller's Report.

Comptroller Roberts, in his annual report, says:

Comptroller Jones, in his first report to the Legislature, informed that body that the revenues of the State amounted to \$172,833.44. It appears, however, that he was unable to meet his disbursements with this sum, as he reported the expenditures to be \$322,831.37. The expenditures during the last fiscal year (1896) aggregated \$26,510,425.77. These figures suggest a wonderful growth during the hundred years, in more ways than one.

INCREASING EXPENDITURES.

In my last report to the Legislature I called special attention to the enormous proportions which the fixed charges of this State had reached, and took occasion to give prominence to the fact that unless new sources of revenue were discovered a low tax rate could never again be enjoyed by this State. A very fruitful source of income was discovered in the new Excise Law, which yielded to the treasury, \$3,564,014.98. But with this large addition to the State's resources, a comparatively high tax rate had to be made to provide the necessary funds

to meet the ever-increasing expenditures. The tax rate last year was 2 69-100 mills on the dollar; with three exceptions this is the highest rate levied for the past ten years, notwithstanding the increase of over \$3,564,000 in the revenue. There is danger, therefore, that unless a determined effort is made to keep down unusual and extraordinary expenditures, the increased income from the Excise Law may incite a desire for appropriations, and thus raise the tax rate instead of lowering it.

The policy which has obtained in this State for years — of caring for the unfortunates of every class — has resulted in the establishment of a great number of extensive and expensive institutions. To such an extent has this policy been carried, that it seems as if we had a New York State institution to provide specially for sufferers from nearly every ailment — mental, physical and moral — that flesh is heir to.

But the State has been a liberal investor in other directions than in these institutions, and for the purpose of showing how vast is the amount of public money permanently invested by the State, I have caused the following statement to be prepared, which I believe is the fullest of the kind ever compiled in this State. It shows the moneys that have gone out of the State Treasury for the purposes named.

For grounds, buildings and permanent improvements:

For what expended.	Amount.
Charitable institutions (17)	\$6,869,110 70
State hospitals (12) includes Matteawan,	15,204,000 50
Arsenals and armories (45)	3,349,543 73
Normal schools (12),	1,826,350 06
State prisons (3)	4,528,058 65
State canals (5)	65,347,000 00
New Capitol	22,254,023 60
	<hr/>
	\$118,878,186 33

This is a large amount of money, but it does not cover all of the property owned by the State; only that requiring attention at the hands of the Legislature annually, in the way of a large appropriation for care and maintenance, was included. My object in compiling the above figures was not to show the magnitude of the State's investments only, but also to show the magnitude of the annual outlay called for by them and kindred matters of government. These expenses, which might properly be regarded as fixed charges, have reached gigantic proportions, as will be seen by the following statement of payments from the treasury during the last fiscal year, for the purposes named;

Charitable institutions.....	\$1,864,500 43	
State hospitals.....	4,028,504 81	
		\$5,893,005 24
National Guard (including arsenals and armories)		739,978 18
School system.....		4,970,164 53
State prisons and maintenance		498,767 54
Canals, maintenance.....		1,006,950 40
New Capitol (care of, including State Hall, Agricultural Hall and Executive Mansion), maintenance.....		202,667 60
Judges' salaries and court expenses.....		739,979 61
Legislature.....	\$651,211 43	
Legislative printing and advertising.....	538,485 03	
		<hr/>
		1,184,646 45
		<hr/>
		\$15,871,318 06

As already stated, the above expenditures are in no sense temporary; they are permanent, and must be provided for as regularly as the Legislature meets, and the most serious, I might with propriety say, the most alarming feature, connected with them is that they are rapidly increasing. How

true this is regarding the great charities of the State, is illustrated by the following statement, showing the payments from the State treasury, in aid of support of charitable purposes, for a period of ten years, from 1887 to 1896, inclusive:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PAYMENTS FROM THE STATE TREASURY, ETC.

	Support.	Buildings, repairs, etc.	Total.
1887	\$387,424 01	\$631,047 57	\$1,468,471 58
1888	992,882 55	921,632 34	1,914,514 89
1889	1,042,787 35	738,678 15	1,836,468 50
1890	1,065,908 86	963,164 43	2,023,473 29
1891	1,134,777 45	1,124,805 78	2,259,583 23
1892	1,227,474 26	1,042,218 47	2,269,692 73
1893	1,411,886 53	945,455 20	2,357,341 73
1894	2,464,230 54	1,132,436 69	3,596,667 23
1895	2,800,748 22	1,411,413 60	4,212,161 82
1896	4,214,181 48	1,674,012 26	5,888,198 74

Here is an increase of over 400 per cent. in ten years; it should be stated in this connection, also, that there are five large institutions now in process of construction—the House of Refuge at Bedford, the Reformatory at Napanoch, the Home for Soldiers and their Wives at Oxford, a hospital at Collins, and another at Clinton—the maintenance of which, when completed, will largely augment the above figures. At the present ratio of increase it will be a matter of a short

time only when the annual expenditures for charity alone in this State will reach \$10,000,000.

The cost for charities, however, is not the only one showing a great increase of late years. The advance has been general, apparently, along the entire line of government expenditure, as will be seen from the following comparative statement, giving the aggregate appropriations from 1881 to 1896, inclusive:

AGGREGATE APPROPRIATIONS FROM 1881 TO 1896, INCLUSIVE.

	General.	Canal.	School.	Insane.	Total.
1881	\$4,811,998 67	\$2,064,215 92	\$3,002,000 00	.....	\$9,878,214 59
1882	5,718,708 07	1,904,421 25	3,002,000 00	.....	10,625,129 32
1883	5,840,716 94	2,983,417 18	3,002,000 00	.....	11,826,134 12
1884	5,664,711 47	1,769,805 84	3,045,000 00	.....	10,479,517 31
1885	7,231,721 17	1,627,810 00	3,090,000 00	.....	11,949,531 17
1886	6,952,844 19	2,027,710 00	3,090,500 00	.....	12,561,054 19
1887	8,424,353 11	2,290,249 37	3,096,500 00	.....	14,301,102 48
1888	8,460,572 48	2,340,455 00	3,074,500 00	.....	14,361,527 48
1889	7,638,130 83	2,444,606 66	3,034,084 81	.....	13,796,824 30
1890	6,938,758 06	2,266,223 80	3,071,700 00	.....	13,076,681 86
1891	7,647,900 72	1,502,450 12	3,021,700 00	.....	13,072,050 84
1892	8,538,447 68	1,067,750 00	3,034,700 00	.....	13,540,897 68
1893	10,484,566 34	1,569,250 00	3,067,500 00	\$1,346,019 64	17,367,335 98
1894	8,908,511 54	1,426,832 66	3,033,184 00	1,385,000 00	15,713,528 20
1895	8,972,035 97	1,507,734 30	4,022,675 00	4,200,000 00	18,709,445 27
1896	9,447,012 05	2,301,526 42	4,071,484 00	4,200,000 00	20,020,022 47

These figures should cause every thinking man to pause and ask, Whither are we drifting? It is true that New York is a great State; it is a growing and prosperous State; it is an enlightened and progressive State, and it is only natural to expect that the expenses of government would increase; but a proper regard for the interests of the people would suggest that the expenses of government should progress in something like the same ratio as the growth of the popu-

lation. But such is not the case. The cost of government has far outstripped the increase of population. The census of 1880 showed the population of this State to be 5,082,871; the last census, that of 1892, showed a population of 6,513,343, a gain of 28 per cent. The total appropriations for maintenance of the State government in 1881 was \$9,878,214.59, and in 1896 it was \$20,020,022.47—an increase of nearly 103 per cent. It appears, therefore, that the expenses of

government have increased nearly four times as fast as the population. It is true the tax rate has not increased at anything like this ratio, and for that reason the ordinary taxpayer has not realized how greatly the expenses of government are multiplying. The reason for this is that large amounts are being raised from indirect sources. Last year \$2,165,610.12 was collected from corporations; \$1,796,652 from the Collateral Inheritance and Transfer Tax; \$503,951.56 from the Organization Tax, and \$3,564,014.98 from excise, making a total of \$8,030,228.66 raised from indirect sources. Real estate was relieved of the burden of taxation to this extent, but the fact is, the money obtained from indirect sources came from the people and business interests of this State, just as much as the direct tax did. In other words, the people contributed, from one source or another, the entire \$20,000,000 expended.

It occurs to me that it would be well for the Legislature to give very serious consideration to the question as to whether the Collateral Inheritance or Transfer Tax Laws should not be materially amended so as to provide a graded scale that will make large estates yield very much more tax than they now do. At present an estate going to lineals, that is, heirs of the blood, pays 1 per cent., and one going to collaterals and strangers to the blood pays 5 per cent. All estates going to lineals, real and personal, under \$10,000, are exempt from taxation, and only the personal property of the lineals above \$10,000 is taxable. Estates of less than \$500, real and personal, going to collaterals, are exempt, but both the realty and personalty of the collateral above \$500 are taxed. Bequests to domestic and religious corporations and to bishops are exempt.

It will be seen from this that a grading of the tax is attempted in the present law, but it is a serious question whether it does not fall far short of accomplishing that which should be attained. If an estate of less than \$10,000 should be exempt, why should not one million greater pay a higher rate than a \$10,000 estate? A large estate would certainly be less burdened by the payment of a higher rate than a small estate would be by the payment of a lesser one.

As stated above, the rate of inheritance tax in this State ranges from 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. This is a much lower rate than is imposed in other countries of the world, in many of which this method of taxation has been in vogue for centuries. The following are the rates in the countries named:

	Per cent.
Great Britain	from 1 to 10
France	from 1.25 to 11.25
Germany	from 1 to 10
Austria	from 1 to 9.5
Italy	from 1.36 to 13
Russia	from 1 to 8
Holland	from 1 to 10
Spain	from 1 to 10
Canada (Ontario, Nova Scotia and Quebec)	from 2.5 to 10
Switzerland	from 5 to 20
Victoria (Australia) lia)	from 2 to 10
Belgium	from 1 to 13.8

The result is the yield in revenue from this tax much larger in Europe than here. The returns for 1893, the latest available, show the following amounts to have been collected from inheritance taxes, in the countries named, during that year:

Great Britain and Ireland,	\$53,609,975
France	39,873,305
Italy	7,030,000
Belgium	3,800,000
Victoria (Australia)	1,328,008

Taxation is resorted to as a necessity for the support of government. The tax should be spread as equitably as possible, and in a way that the greatest burden will fall where it can be most easily borne. It requires no argument to prove that a vast estate, aggregating many millions, can much better afford, upon being transferred, to make a liberal contribution toward government support than an estate of a few thousand. Moreover, its obligations to pay liberally are greater, as the necessities of such an estate, in the way of police, fire, military and court protection, are vastly greater.

In view of the facts adduced in the foregoing, it is submitted whether it would not be wise to amend the Inheritance Tax Laws by adding

another section which shall provide for the imposition of a tax as follows:

Five per cent. on estates of \$1,000,000 and less than \$2,000,000.

Ten per cent. on estates of \$2,000,000 and less than \$3,000,000.

Fifteen per cent. on estates of \$3,000,000 and over.

This proposed amendment does not in any manner affect estates of less than \$1,000,000, but it does aim at a material increase in the tax paid by very large estates. It will be a matter of interest to show what the effect of such a law would have been, if it had been in force during the past three years.

	Amount paid under present law.	Amount that would have been paid under amended law.
1893..	\$3,071,687 09	\$17,305,844 00
1894..	1,688,954 20	3,633,989 00
1895..	2,126,894 61	4,356,266 00
1896..	1,796,652 00	2,418,491 00
	<u>\$8,684,187 90</u>	<u>\$27,714,590 00</u>

This would have made a difference of over \$19,000,000 in the tax for three years.

I would again respectfully call attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which the expenses of legislative investigating and special committees are met. As evidence that this is a mat-

ter worthy of consideration, I may say that from 1879 to October first last, \$823,534.51 were expended for committee expenses, exclusive of contested election cases, as is shown by the following table:

PAYMENTS MADE FOR SPECIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES OF EACH LEGISLATURE FROM 1879 TO OCTOBER 1, 1896, EXCLUSIVE OF CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

1879	\$30,992 01
1880	14,982 48
1881	17,090 80
1882	45,622 19
1883	19,098 65
1884	60,692 73
1885	51,518 77
1886	50,934 72
1887	39,704 85
1888	73,839 30
1889	16,520 09
1885 to 1890, Senate Committee, Taxation and Retrenchment	15,374 47
1890	75,297 78
1891	52,769 26
1892	46,099 80
1894 and 1895, Joint Committee, Investigation of Departments and Institutions.....	11,863 63
1894	112,929 02
1895	82,196 80
1896	6,007 18
	<u>\$823,534 51</u>

Real and Personal Property.
The table given below shows the aggregate valuation of real and personal

property and the State and local taxes for each year from 1846 to 1895, inclusive.

YEAR.	Aggregate valuation.	State taxes, exclusive of school tax.	Town, county, school, and special taxes.	Total taxes.
1846.....	\$616,824,965	\$370,557 44	\$4 376,004 44	\$4,647,461 88
1847.....	632,669,998	302 579 27	4,541 046 88	4,843,686 60
1848.....	651,619,595	325,638 72	4,909 819 51	5,295,458 23
1849.....	665,550,737	324,555 96	5,214 425 32	5,548,961 23
1850.....	727 494 588	364 908 75	5,948,788 58	6,312,787 88
1851.....	1,077,531,080	578,446 88	6,180,891 88	6,769,688 96
1852.....	1,168,335,287	202,041 69	6,715 046 89	7 007,638 96
1853.....	1,266,666,190	1,225,126 88	8,000 097 08	9,245,221 91
1854.....	1,364,154,825	1,020,126 49	8,615,164 86	9,686,090 85
1855.....	1,462,849,804	1,751,717 78	9,224 454 62	11,076,172 80
1856.....	1,430,324 096	1,430,000 02	11,312 645 04	12,742,845 06
1857.....	1,433,309,713	3,221,775 42	11 941,868 94	15,163,138 26
1858.....	1,404,907,079	2,457,188 80	12,968,004 78	15,426,658 53
1859.....	1,404,913,079	2,458,199 10	13,894 667 46	16,353,286 56
1860.....	1,419,297,520	4,376 167 85	14,579 867 15	18,986,024 60
1861.....	1,444,767,480	4,605,128 19	15,896 758 29	20,402,276 48
1862.....	1,449,303,048	5,797,415 79	13,659 072 61	19,456,328 45
1863.....	1,454,454,817	6,181 482 97	16,895 367 69	23,046,800 66
1864.....	1,500,999,877	6,754,499 45	33,119 446 11	39,873,942 56
1865.....	1,530,879,685	6,067 616 77	39,593,323 85	46,961 440 63
1866.....	1,531,329,686	7,369,042 63	33,199 302 06	40,568,244 69
1867.....	1 664,107 725	10,567,684 06	35,951 637 56	46,518,321 63
1868.....	1,706,089,140	8,035,705 59	36,362 180 31	44,298,425 90
1869.....	1,860,120,770	8,138,628 57	38,033 608 13	46,161,531 50
1870.....	1,967,001,185	11,827,325 07	33,591 459 14	50,328,684 21
1871.....	2,052,537,896	9,048,371 24	39,626,315 68	45,674,436 93
1872.....	2,088,627,445	16,970,197 99	46,541,638 13	63,511,636 12
1873.....	2,129,626,386	12,138,870 40	39,305,655 87	51,444,536 27
1874.....	2,168,307,873	13,015,847 24	44,735,534 68	57,811,381 93
1875.....	3,367,789,102	11,246,655 43	45,679,515 21	56,926,470 69
1876.....	2,456,267,273	5,446,840 22	46,792 028 14	52,148,269 87
1877.....	2,755,740,318	5,623,303 15	44,610,860 91	50,327,164 06
1878.....	2,738,378,600	5,013,171 22	43,033,370 75	48,047,241 97
1879.....	2,686,139,133	4,773,369 24	42,375,305 80	47,148,475 04
1880.....	2,637,569,383	6,370,454 21	42 747,327 97	49,117,782 13
1881.....	2 681,257 606	2,978,195 94	46,310,376 61	49,236,772 55
1882.....	2,783,682,567	3,757,171 47	43,815 848 60	47,573,680 07
1883.....	2,872,267,325	6,235,176 66	44,791,118 90	50,926,788 25
1884.....	3,004,591,372	4,582,178 59	47,739,528 12	52,372,707 00
1885.....	3,197,163,735	6,065,073 65	51,196,976 37	57,262,650 03
1886.....	3,224 682 343	5,894,423 22	52,305 650 74	53,110,078 96
1887.....	3,361,128,177	5,377,405 09	51,933,866 49	57,331,191 58
1888.....	3 469,199 945	5,630,103 91	55,019,702 81	60,689,806 72
1889.....	3,567,429,737	9,097,145 59	51,456 628 13	60,533,028 03
1890.....	3 683,653,623	4,788,743 95	53,794 329 19	60,496,068 17
1891.....	3,779,333,743	1,417,772 65	58,816 628 00	60,264,234 55
1892.....	3,331,741 499	3,853,106 66	59,835,316 71	63,688,423 87
1893.....	4,038,038,949	6,469,364 30	60,310,928 23	66,771,817 50
1894.....	4,273 942 321	3,779,363 85	63,386 729 75	67,166,668 60
1895.....	4,232 682 167	9,871,788 99	62,680 116 55	72,557,905 54
1896.....	4,368,712,908	7,688,184 71	63,864,324 25	71,558,458 96

STATEMENT showing the amount of property exempt from taxation in the various countries in the State, taken from the returns of the local assessors of the several towns and cities.

COUNTRIES.	Aggregate.	State.	County.	Town, city or village.	Schools.	Churches, parsonages and cemeteries.	Charitable and reformatory institutions.	Property with pension money.	Miscellaneous.	Government.
Albany.....	\$35,030,595	\$30,908,450	\$81,000	\$3,317,550	\$2,032,575	\$4,774,725	\$1,077,500	\$3,235	\$410,500	\$1,331,100
Allegany.....	640,033	2,357	43,900	17,300	185,330	351,315	4,400	19,500	15,000	150,000
Broomfield.....	6,549,470	77,000	810,000	2,084,500	499,270	1,465,955	1,713,500	11,245	39,000	180,000
Cattaraugus.....	1,890,450	50,500	70,000	190,550	490,458	916,880	25,000	10,833	57,300	100,000
Chautauq.....	2,072,730	877,000	90,000	76,400	638,900	797,480	55,000	4,550	43,500	8,000
Chautauqua.....	1,915,935	4,000	110,000	187,900	551,750	794,000	39,445	3,740	197,000	8,000
Chemung.....	5,145,890	25,000	159,000	184,600	614,470	998,975	8,133,000	7,065	23,500	
Chemung.....	557,265		54,300	4,900	179,395	306,155		48,615		
Clinton.....	1,537,539	338,666	103,000	4,900	138,038	413,740	35,000		25,000	680,000
Columbia.....	1,739,730		49,000	388,000	190,360	775,935	305,000	2,550	9,935	
Cortland.....	374,630		21,500	10,150	120,235	302,115	2,000	11,800	6,750	
Delaware.....	508,908	6,400	6,800	11,700	142,800	316,518		19,500		
Dutchess.....	4,059,021	75,000	122,500	173,700	906,360	1,558,285	1,615,600	6,446	37,000	100,000
Dutchess.....	26,139,437	398,938	2,468,725	6,918,315	4,073,765	6,175,255	3,688,980	15,375	45,250	945,300
Essex.....	351,312		46,000	6,535	102,845	512,432		1,360	9,500	
Franklin.....	425,163	37,500	46,000	16,150	108,515	219,537	1,500			
Fulton.....	235,936		21,100	9,500	85,535	219,570				
Genesee.....	1,301,070	64,000	71,000	85,800	394,375	415,780	300,000	9,115	10,000	
Greene.....	532,425	30,300	24,000	14,700	101,235	404,775	15,000	2,425		
Hamilton.....	31,500		2,100	450	15,200	18,200				
Hamilton.....	38,000		105,000	309,300	347,000	795,160		425	239,900	68,000
Herkimer.....	2,052,735		130,000	186,750	446,990	1,086,300	580,000	55,905	2,350	
Herkimer.....	2,272,945	40,000	130,000	186,750	446,990	1,086,300	6,100,000	2,445	3,800	94,705,000
Jefferson.....	69,092,140	605,800	4,414,000	17,459,730	8,232,540	21,407,265		2,000		
Kings.....	1,195,896	1,851	14,000	600	35,435	21,065,510		8,525	8,400	
Lewis.....	1,124,650	8,800	71,000	145,350	331,350	547,605				
Madison.....	1,399,637	30,000	89,000	99,400	731,430	435,300		14,037	569,800	760,000
Madison.....	12,138,968	141,500	700,000	1,426,900	8,232,450	4,251,938	977,600	16,435	3,000	
Montgomery.....	1,853,190		30,000	510,100	232,450	554,790	14,500	9,250		
Montgomery.....	305,395,225		100,000	187,403,370	19,455,600	51,599,335	37,313,500	47,845	12,000	18,688,000
New York.....	1,749,960		173,600	173,600	455,600	333,668	11,250		3,100	
Niagara.....	8,277,935	91,000	128,300	128,300	554,640	593,505	61,700	23,628	14,800	
Oneida.....	9,359,935	407,450	400,000	596,900	2,446,355	3,730,180	1,195,000	30,690	14,800	800,000
Ontario.....	1,352,370	45,000	45,000	41,100	432,300	716,135	7,000	8,235	5,450	
Orange.....	2,326,575	104,000	185,000	174,500	315,350	1,415,135	1,097,500	6,000	17,000	8,000
Orleans.....	1,373,650	373,000	125,000	10,000	105,050	669,980		6,650	30,000	
Orleans.....	1,374,013	150,015	118,065	306,373	345,373	919,185	55,000	12,995	55,800	
Oswego.....	1,350,005	106,400	85,000	40,500	333,350	647,365	41,000	7,900	139,500	

STATE ELECTION RETURNS—1896.

COUNTIES.	Frank S. Black.	Wilbur F. Porter.	Daniel G. Griffin.	William W. Smith.	Howard Balkan.	Defective, blank, scattering.	Whole number of votes.
Albany	21,393	18,300	486	284	224	117	40,964
Allegany	7,881	9,170	98	505	4	.....	11,508
Broome	10,892	5,420	186	492	4	5	16,774
Cattaraugus	9,341	6,123	103	385	14	279	15,156
Cayuga	9,783	6,028	158	303	23	25	16,330
Chautauqua	14,148	6,376	159	495	24	120	21,527
Chemung	7,310	5,384	118	305	18	3	13,587
Chenango	6,258	3,390	128	837	14	1	10,728
Cilton	5,966	3,109	59	43	12	1	9,189
Columbia	6,487	4,348	178	187	8	.....	11,599
Cortland	4,364	3,407	67	232	.....	.....	7,732
Delaware	7,749	4,456	95	291	10	64	12,685
Dutchess	11,784	6,308	284	509	34	5	19,424
Erie	41,985	33,367	1,900	495	411	1,951	79,969
Essex	5,381	1,779	60	43	4	.....	7,217
Franklin	6,105	2,304	63	143	14	78	8,901
Fulton and Hamilton	7,327	3,378	167	405	82	1	12,190
Genesee	5,134	3,033	64	201	9	.....	8,446
Greene	4,474	3,788	22	154	21	148	8,657
Herkimer	7,314	5,247	97	269	10	6	13,553
Jefferson	10,919	6,377	336	532	6	.....	18,780
Kings	103,967	80,285	5,553	601	3,515	7	193,927
Lewis	4,406	3,111	51	88	5	.....	7,661
Livingston	5,449	4,104	71	277	8	.....	9,938
Madison	7,326	3,803	134	286	2	2	11,538
Monroe	25,180	13,083	468	567	453	.....	44,760
Montgomery	6,789	3,082	124	114	82	55	12,196
New York	146,668	141,432	8,657	777	10,644	4,648	312,846
Niagara	8,287	6,884	162	303	22	3	15,411
Oneida	17,571	12,083	672	584	144	11	31,070
Onondaga	23,386	15,181	465	453	708	844	41,033
Ontario	7,379	5,577	149	219	9	.....	13,383
Orange	13,769	9,257	270	328	61	.....	23,685
Orleans	4,574	2,965	40	227	6	.....	7,942
Oswego	11,252	6,311	134	267	7	.....	18,174
Otsego	8,075	5,394	159	898	12	.....	14,478
Futnam	2,328	1,044	65	46	6	.....	3,516
Queens	17,919	12,333	804	157	789	461	32,383
Rensselaer	16,547	10,731	232	297	92	1	30,920
Richmond	5,949	4,748	403	160	137	.....	11,297
Rockland	4,216	3,068	187	115	10	.....	7,596
St. Lawrence	15,217	6,907	181	362	6	23	21,976
Saratoga	9,888	5,192	195	378	19	.....	15,165
Schenectady	4,774	3,529	117	123	71	.....	8,514
Schoharie	3,919	4,231	49	132	.....	.....	8,396
Schuyler	2,880	1,526	48	147	1	.....	4,508
Seneca	3,906	3,280	49	85	3	.....	7,283
Steuben	12,471	8,056	176	639	19	442	21,688
Suffolk	9,235	3,947	426	438	67	.....	14,115
Sullivan	4,356	3,116	51	105	11	107	7,978
Tioga	4,816	2,337	43	233	6	.....	7,247
Tompkins	6,263	3,546	120	261	10	.....	9,250
Ulster	11,061	5,291	135	308	14	.....	19,629
Warren	4,631	2,314	73	127	6	.....	7,151
Washington	8,046	3,906	151	270	10	47	11,580
Wayne	7,056	4,331	91	228	10	.....	12,616
Westchester	13,794	12,103	880	343	461	.....	32,580
Wyoming	4,330	2,703	76	237	5	.....	7,776
Yates	3,364	2,380	33	145	8	.....	6,640
Total	787,516	574,524	26,698	17,419	18,362	9,497	1,484,046

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN BY DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Joseph M. Belford	27,191
William D. Marvel	15,923
William A. Hazard	1,700
Joseph P. Jones	929
Blank and scattering	691
Whole number of votes	46,434

SECOND DISTRICT.

Denis M. Hurley	18,268
John M. Clancy	15,901
William C. Redfield	1,561
Isaac K. Funk	103
Emanuel T. Holmes	152
Blank and scattering	2
Whole number of votes	35,987

THIRD DISTRICT.

Francis H. Wilson	23,813
Charles F. Brandt	16,260
John A. Hennessy	1,811
William B. Waldron	153
Charles L. Furman	231
Blank and scattering	1
Whole number of votes	42,269

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Israel F. Fischer	25,810
Thomas F. Larkin	18,381
Theodore S. Nye	1,036
James E. Ramsey	129
Albert Klein	607
Blank and scattering	1
Whole number of votes	45,964

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Charles G. Bennett	22,605
Thomas S. Delaney	14,186
Joseph S. Van Wyck	805
Albert A. Walker	78
Leo Schmidt	1,677
Blank and scattering	1
Whole number of votes	39,352

SIXTH DISTRICT.

James R. Howe	15,314
William Fickermann	14,287
Daniel Walsh	354
Conrad H. Parmateer	60
Gustav A. Rosenblath	941
John J. Conklin	144
Oscar E. Langer	111
Blank and scattering	2
Whole number of votes	31,213

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Franklin Bartlett	9,848
John H. G. Vehslage	11,032
John W. Rhines	171

John H. Moore	188
Blank and scattering	203
Whole number of votes	21,442

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John Murray Mitchell	10,488
James J. Walsh	9,219
William F. Westerfield	140
James C. Witter	84
Blank and scattering	358
Whole number of votes	20,289

NINTH DISTRICT.

Thomas J. Bradley	11,002
Timothy J. Campbell	8,379
Daniel De Leon	4,371
William MacElveen	28
Blank and scattering	555
Whole number of votes	24,333

TENTH DISTRICT.

Amos J. Cummings	17,446
Clarence W. Meade	14,245
Calvin Tompkins	512
William Ruddy	411
Fletcher Hamlin	139
Blank and scattering	481
Whole number of votes	33,234

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

William Sulzer	12,195
Ferdinand Eidmann	10,435
Herman Miller	2,011
Thomas J. Connor	306
John E. Hanson	42
Blank and scattering	400
Whole number of votes	25,389

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

George B. McClellan	12,815
Charles A. Hess	11,038
Marion M. Miller	831
Charles B. Copp	385
Wilbur S. Hobbs	93
Blank and scattering	385
Whole number of votes	25,547

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Richard C. Shannon	15,413
Thomas Smith	14,067
Joseph H. Madden	1,029
Isidor Phillips	594
John J. Murphy	505
Thomas F. Rightmire	419
France M. Hammond	91
Blank and scattering	499
Whole number of votes	32,617

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Lemuel E. Quigg.....	27,875
John Quincy Adams.....	18,553
Charles V. Fornes.....	2,414
Richard Morton.....	1,235
Benjamin T. Rogers.....	137
Blank and scattering.....	548
Whole number of votes.....	50,762

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Philip B. Low.....	29,602
William H. Burke.....	22,520
Enoch K. Thomas.....	1,804
Archie C. Fish.....	224
Oscar A. Gage.....	122
Blank and scattering.....	778
Whole number of votes.....	55,050

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

William L. Ward.....	30,709
Eugene B. Travis.....	23,456
Lucien Sanial.....	1,209
James V. Lawrence.....	1,697
Ben. F. Fairchild.....	770
James H. Hardy.....	461
Blank and scattering.....	454
Whole number of votes.....	58,846

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.....	22,622
David A. Morrison.....	15,500
Robert A. Widenmann.....	445
Joseph Schmitt.....	86
Blank and scattering.....	229
Whole number of votes.....	38,882

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

John H. Ketcham.....	25,531
Richard E. Connell.....	15,956
Henry Metcalf.....	462
Blank and scattering.....	91
Whole number of votes.....	42,040

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Aaron V. S. Cochrane.....	23,509
George G. Miller.....	17,735
Elmer T. Haines.....	389
Nathaniel B. Powers.....	472
Lawrence A. Boland.....	135
Blank and scattering.....	5
Whole number of votes.....	42,245

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

George N. Southwick.....	22,342
Thomas F. Wilkinson.....	17,637
Simeon Holroyd.....	401
John C. Sanford.....	231
Edwin O. Smith.....	201
Blank and scattering.....	121
Whole number of votes.....	40,933

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

David Forrest Wilber.....	28,567
John H. Bagley.....	22,267
Leslie Pell Clarke.....	464
Blank and scattering.....	511
Whole number of votes.....	51,809

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Lucius N. Littauer.....	32,269
John C. Greene.....	676
James T. Sweetman.....	1,540
Blank and scattering.....	3,495
Whole number of votes.....	38,080

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Wallace T. Foote, Jr.....	30,475
Winfield A. Huppuch.....	494
De Myre S. Fero.....	452
Blank and scattering.....	5,460
Whole number of votes.....	36,881

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Charles A. Chickering.....	27,242
Oscar M. Wood.....	16,248
Frederick B. Devendorf.....	870
Blank and scattering.....	17
Whole number of votes.....	44,377

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

James S. Sherman.....	26,996
Cornelius Haley.....	16,512
William D. Towsley.....	862
Seth G. Heacock.....	2
Blank and scattering.....	39
Whole number of votes.....	44,411

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

George W. Ray.....	34,686
Alexander D. Wales.....	20,383
Charles S. Hall.....	513
William C. Moulton.....	1,512
Blank and scattering.....	97
Whole number of votes.....	57,191

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Theodore L. Poole.....	22,657
James J. Belden.....	27,427
Heman D. Fulton.....	638
Charles H. Corregan.....	827
Blank and scattering.....	1,006
Whole number of votes.....	52,555

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Sereno E. Payne.....	33,628
Robert L. Drummond.....	19,822
Francis O. Mason.....	468
Frank Vrooman.....	1
E. Folsom.....	1
Blank and scattering.....	77
Whole number of votes.....	53,997

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Charles W. Gillet.....	27,192
Henry W. Bowes.....	17,904
De Merville Page.....	369
Blank and scattering.....	865
Whole number of votes.....	46,420

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

James W. Wadsworth.....	28,478
Frank P. Hulette.....	19,006
George A. Sweet.....	469
Chas. Fremont Williams....	1,269
John Ideson	397
Blank and scattering.....	5
Whole number of votes.....	49,684

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Henry C. Brewster.....	25,399
William E. Ryan.....	17,109
William Henry Davis.....	386
William R. Hunt.....	562
Frank A. Siererman.....	488
Howard W. Sneck.....	617
William J. McPherson.....	89
Blank and scattering.....	10
Whole number of votes.....	44,660

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Rowland B. Mahany.....	18,623
Charles Rung	14,765
Mark B. Moore.....	313
Stephen Lockwood	84
Joseph Otto	252
Blank and scattering.....	1,164
Whole number of votes.....	35,201

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

De Alva S. Alexander.....	27,573
Harvey W. Richardson....	14,636
George Wing	931
John A. Sayles.....	425
August Miller	204
Blank and scattering.....	999
Whole number of votes.....	44,788

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Warren B. Hooker.....	30,696
Staley N. Wood.....	422
Ancel M. Taylor.....	1,279
David F. Allen.....	3,298
Blank and scattering.....	9,218
Whole number of votes.....	44,913

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, 1895.

	Rep. Higbie.	Dem. Marsh.	Pro. Snyder.	Pop. Randall.					
1.									
Richmond.....	3,696	4,833	132	13					
Suffolk.....	6,662	3,989	.....	26					
Total.....	10,358	8,793	132	39					
2.	Childs.	Koehler.	Mendel-						
Queens.....	11,281	12,063	635	.....				
3. (Kings Co.)	Wood-	Gal-							
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4,	ruff.	agher.	Gillette.	Hickok.					
5, 6, Brooklyn... 5,536		8,605	74	29					
Holmes (S. L.), 128.									
4. (Kings Co.)	Brush.	Hurley.	Riddle.	Loner-					
Wards 7, 13, 19,				gan.					
21, Brooklyn... 14,054		10,802	142	65					
Driggs (R. D.), 1,074; Schaefer (S. L.), 582.									
5. (Kings Co.)	Han-	Coffey.	Hickey.	Gunts.					
Wards 8, 10, 12, 30,	bury.								
31, Brooklyn... 6,420		10,070	99	28					
Hennessy (D. R.), 4,567; Kihn (S. L.), 264.									
6. (Kings Co.)	Taylor.	M'Nulty.	Saw-	Barnett.					
Wards 9, 11, 20,			teile.						
22, Brooklyn... 12,241		12,621	199	80					
Maguire (S. L.), 277.									
7. (Kings Co.)	Schultz.	Carren.	Mc-	Moore.	Conklin.				
Wards 14, 15, 16,			Moore.						
17, Brooklyn... 10,183		10,807	798	1,004					
Scheidt (D. R.), 769; Grub (S. L.), 151.									
8. (Kings Co.)	Wray.	Thomp-	Al-	Snook.					
Wards 23, 24, 25,		son.	dridge.						
29, Brooklyn,									
and Flatlands. 14,102		8,756	184	59					
McDermott (D. R.), 1,266; Furgang (S. L.), 240.									
9. (Kings Co.)	Wie-	Bene-	Balts.	Bourke.					
Wards 18, 24, 27,	man.	dict.							
28, Brooklyn... 10,910		10,189	371	46					
Nostrand (D. R.), 550; Kuhn (S. L.), 1,777; Linton (Ind. R.), 1,686.									
10. (N. Y. city.)	Kram.	Ahearn.	Lutz.	Hurley.					
Assem. Dists. 1,									
2, 4..... 8,900		11,406	49	15					
Oliver (S. D.), 1,116; Naurman (S. L.), 819.									
11. (N. Y. city.)	Eld-	Sul-	Gold-						
Assem. Dists. 6,	man.	livan.	Knevits.	smith.					
8, 10..... 6,926		9,555	85	32					
Wurstrow (S. D.), 800; Glaser (S. L.), 1,719.									
12. (N. Y. city.)	Will-	Foley.	Cum-						
Assem. Dists. 12,	iams.		ming.						
14, 16..... 5,379		11,120	82	.....				
Schwartz (G. G.), 606; Miller (S. L.), 2,593.									
13. (N. Y. city.)	Hoops.	Martin.	Smith.	Wilson.					
Assem. Dists. 3,									
5, 7..... 8,222		10,585	119	40					
Sexton (S. D.), 899; Weller (S. L.), 185.									
14. (N. Y. city.)	Egan.	Grady.	Hanson.	Hols.					
Assem. Dists. 18,									
20, 22..... 6,378		11,806	57	49					
Cullen (S. D.), 2,720; Wegener (S. L.), 546.									
15. (N. Y. city.)	Pavey.	Blen.	Yarnell.	Lesser.					
Assem. Dists. 25,									
27, 29..... 11,431		7,686	80	42					
Law (S. D.), 514.									
16. (N. Y. city.)	Hal-	Mun-	Nitke.	Mc-					
Assem. Dists. 9,	pin.	singer.		Entee.					
11, 13..... 6,865		10,085	87	44					
Costigan (S. D.), 1,796; Copp (S. L.), 479.									
17. (N. Y. city.)	Page.	O'Sul-	Watter-	Finn.					
Assem. Dists. 15,		livan.	meter.						
17, 19..... 8,107		8,086	78	28					
McManus (S. D.), 4,203; Byrnes (S. L.), 579.									
18. (N. Y. city.)	Berg.	Feather-	Knapp-	Bourke.					
Assem. Dists. 34,		man.	man.						
26, 28..... 5,833		11,221	47	37					
Meehan (S. D.), 608; Morton (S. L.), 1,408.									
19. (N. Y. city.)	Ford.	Schultz.	Organ.	Arnold.					
Assem. Dists. 21,									
23, 31..... 18,189		9,799	90	75					
Goets (S. D.), 646; Thompson (S. L.), 513; Hart (A. T.), 29.									
20. (N. Y. city.)	Cohen.	Cantor.	Co'ly.	Bean.					
Assem. Dists. 30,									
32, 33..... 8,106		11,608	58	59					
Henneberry (S. D.), 1,914; Henry (S. L.), 1,108.									
21. (N. Y. city.)	Smith.	Guy.	Hardy.	Ficke.					
Assem. Dists. 34,									
35..... 10,123		11,813	127	68					
Hart (S. D.), 762; Gohlke (S. L.), 773.									
22.	Burns.	Clellan.	Mc-	God-					
Annexed Dist.,			stre.	Jones.					
N. Y. city..... 913		1,334	26	.....				
Westchester..... 18,929		11,968	553	23					
Total..... 14,843		13,293	581	23					
23.	Lexow.	Dickey.							
Orange..... 10,985		7,901							
Rockland..... 8,349		8,077							
Total..... 14,334		10,678							
24.	Daley.	Osborn.	Brown-						
Columbia..... 5,090		4,911	213	.....				
Dutchess..... 9,049		6,346	554	.....				
Putnam..... 1,967		1,237	73	.....				
Total..... 16,126		13,094	843	.....				
25.	Davis.	Rice.	Palmer.						
Greene..... 8,764		3,533	256	.....				
Ulster..... 9,068		7,938	401	.....				
Total..... 13,832		11,466	657	.....				
26.	Ballantine.	Davis.							
Chenango..... 5,173		3,222							
Delaware..... 5,225		3,224							
Sullivan..... 3,680		2,905							
Total..... 15,038		9,761							
27.	Krum.	Borst.	Murphy.						
Fulton & Ham... 6,284		4,084	444	.....				
Montgomery... 5,334		4,973	136	.....				
Schoharie..... 3,807		4,149	197	.....				
Total..... 15,413		13,086	786	.....				

29.	Brack-ett.	Mo-creedy.	Dun-ning.	Dor-land.
Saratoga	7,755	4,459	494	43
Schenectady	3,621	2,718	225	15
Washington	7,141	2,971	284	53
Total	18,538	10,117	1,008	110
29.	Nuss-baum.	Bryce.	Elmen-dorf.	Wie-land.
Albany, total ...	18,798	18,381	388	199
30.	Tibbitts.	Stryker.	Rey-nolds.	Wash-burn.
Rensselaer	14,526	13,229	439	.....
Dankhoff (S. L.), 166.	.....	.....	.....	.....
31.	Chahoon.	Wal-worth.	.....	.....
Oilton	4,822	2,074	.....	13
Essex	2,700	1,133	.....	9
Warren	5,604	1,935	.....	78
Total	11,906	5,142	.....	100
32.	Malby.	Ells-worth.	Corbin.	.....
Franklin	11,247	3,416	522	.....
St. Lawrence	4,622	1,758	190	.....
Total	15,869	5,169	732	.....
33.	Brown.	Thayer.	.....	.....
Herkimer	6,419	4,188	.....	.....
Oneida	6,754	4,660	.....	.....
Total	13,173	8,798	.....	.....
34.	Weaver.	Towsley.	Ferris.	.....
Oneida, total ...	10,328	.....	702	1,022
Coggeshall (Ind. Rep. and Dem.), 15,591.	.....	.....	.....	.....
35.	Mullin.	Tyler.	Hunt-ington.	.....
Jefferson	9,022	5,438	694	.....
Lewis	3,640	2,469	152	.....
Total	12,672	7,927	816	.....
36.	White.	Ryder.	Naylor.	Cum-mins.
Oneida, total	17,512	12,877	651	471
37.	Stran-han.	Baker.	Sheldon.	.....
Madison	5,674	2,618	465	.....
Orwego	9,121	2,798	506	.....
Total	14,795	5,406	971	.....
38.	Johnson.	Cannon.	Free-man.	.....
Broome	7,418	.....	888	108
Cortland	3,825	.....	317	63
Tioga	5,822	.....	408	101
Total	15,135	.....	1,613	267
39.	Wilcox.	Day.	Waller.	.....
Cayuga	6,684	5,497	380	.....
Seneca	2,977	2,817	117	.....
Total	9,661	8,314	507	.....

40.	Stewart.	Barnes.	Kestey.	Crum.
Chester	5,413	4,928	527	48
Schuyler	1,971	1,652	192	214
Tompkins	4,141	2,604	384	77
Total	11,525	9,286	1,054	337
41.	Sheppard.	Hassett.	Kline.	.....
Steuben	9,092	4,822	1,024	.....
Yates	2,866	1,151	262	.....
Total	11,958	6,048	1,286	.....
42.	Raines.	Met-calfe.	Marsh.	Ran-dall.
Ontario	5,775	4,525	893	184
Wayne	5,909	3,568	397	24
Total	11,684	8,098	990	208
43.	Parsons.	Hobbie.	New-man.	Dann.
Monroe (part of), total	11,961	6,527	430	128
Richards (S. L.), 224.	.....	.....	.....	.....
44.	Harrison.	Wiltzie.	How-ard.	Miller.
Monroe (part of), total	9,711	7,348	302	100
Waldrof (S. L.), 122.	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....
45.	Hilsworth.	Miller.	Sullivan.	.....
Genesee	3,631	1,737	.....	73
Niagara	6,644	5,626	.....	151
Orleans	4,046	2,376	.....	140
Total	14,321	9,739	.....	348
46.	Hum-phrey.	Huletta.	Booth.	.....
Allegany	5,202	2,062	788	.....
Livingston	3,913	2,234	335	.....
Wyoming	4,076	1,614	300	.....
Total	13,191	5,910	1,423	.....
47. (Erie Co.)	Lamy.	Ellis.	White.	.....
Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 15, 19, 20, 31, 22, 28, 34, Buffalo.	12,400	8,511	199	.....
Jones (S. L.), 109.	.....	.....	.....	.....
48. (Erie Co.)	Seibert.	Nauth.	Otto.	Haw-kins.
Wards 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 14, 16, Buffalo.	10,550	8,449	358	369
49. (Erie Co.)	Davis.	Veeder.	Koenig.	Lin-cola.
Wards 17, 18, 26, Buffalo, and all of county outside of Buffalo.	12,571	6,647	261	228
Sayles (D. B.), 510.	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.	Higgins.	(No opponent.)	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	6,361	.....	.....	.....
Chautauque	9,530	.....	.....	.....
Total	16,501	.....	.....	.....
Republicans elected, 25; Democrats, 14; Independents, 1.	.....	.....	.....	.....

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY OF 1897.

ALBANY COUNTY.

First District.

Robert G. Scherer, Rep....	5,623
Andrew J. Seelmann, Dem..	3,800
O. H. Blodgett.....	92
J. C. Welland.....	56
F. B. Murphy.....	78

Second District.

James B. McEwan, Rep....	6,209
Geo. Noyes, Dem.....	3,914
George Du Bois, Pro.....	43

Third District.

Daniel Ferris, Rep.....	3,584
George T. Kelly, Dem.....	5,989
J. E. Alexander.....	65

Fourth District.

Jacob D. Leversee, Rep....	6,212
John S. Crane, Dem.....	4,497
W. R. Goffros.....	56
A. P. Williams.....	53
M. J. Mehan.....	444

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Fred. A. Robbins, Ind. Rep.	5,179
Grant Duke, Rep.....	3,691
P. J. Quinn, Dem.....	2,517

BROOME COUNTY.

First District.

Charles E. Fuller, Rep.....	5,161
John H. Stone, Dem.....	2,746
George S. Perry, Nat. Dem..	78

Second District.

Charles F. Tupper, Rep....	5,292
A. E. Holland, Dem.....	2,842
E. H. Fitchener, Nat. Dem..	108

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

First District.

Charles H. Miller, Rep.....	4,682
Ezra M. Bedford, Dem.....	3,155

Second District.

Gervesse A. Matteson, Rep..	4,662
George W. Boyce, Dem.....	2,719

CAYUGA COUNTY.

First District.

W. C. Sheldon, Rep.....	5,183
H. Clyde Johnson, Dem.....	2,710
H. L. Hoyt, Pro.....	158

Second District.

Eugene B. Rounds, Rep....	4,797
Thomas F. Walsh, Dem....	3,075
Samuel Searing, Pro.....	151

CHAUTAQUA COUNTY.

First District.

Frederick R. Peterson, Rep..	8,880
J. Babcock, Dem.....	3,518

Second District.

Frederick Nixon, Rep.....	6,220
W. H. Record, Dem.....	2,643

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

John H. Holbert, Rep.....	7,645
A. Fitzsimmons, Dem.....	5,612
T. K. Beecher, Pro.....	323

CHENANGO COUNTY.

J. P. Alds, Rep.....	6,223
Chester S. Hayes, Dem.-Pop.	4,099
D. H. Lewis, Pro.....	337

CLINTON COUNTY.

Everett C. Baker, Rep.....	6,035
M. V. B. Turner, Dem.....	3,003

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Robert Haes, Rep.....	6,502
Charles W. Davis, Dem.....	4,568
J. H. Snyder, Pro.....	185

CORTLAND COUNTY.

F. P. Saunders, Rep.....	4,812
F. W. Collins, Dem.....	2,580
A. Allen, Nat. Dem.....	91
D. June, Pro.....	255

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Delos H. Mackey, Rep.....	7,761
J. W. MacArthur, Dem.....	4,450

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

First District.

John A. Hanna, Rep.....	6,056
L. D. Germond, Dem.....	3,188
J. H. Cook.....	138
R. Tompkins.....	183

Second District.

A. B. Gray, Rep.....	5,709
J. H. Olivet, Dem.....	3,565
F. J. Hopson, Nat. Dem....	181

ERIE COUNTY.		FRANKLIN COUNTY.	
First District.		Thomas A. Sears, Rep.....	6,106
P. J. McDonald, Rep.....	5,615	Wm. E. Smallman, Dem....	2,477
C. F. Coughlin, Dem.....	5,691	O. S. Rhoades, Pro... ..	144
T. J. Nunam, Nat. Dem....	179	FULTON AND HAMILTON COUN-	
H. B. Milward, Pro.....	22	TIES.	
Wm. Billica, Soc.-Lab.....	13	Bryan D. Brown, Rep.....	7,484
Second District.		F. M. Benedict, Dem.....	3,908
Henry W. Hill, Rep.....	10,407	R. T. McKeever, Nat. Dem..	251
John O'Connor, Dem.....	3,557	George Hartin, Pro.....	416
E. E. Tanner, Nat. Dem....	587	GENESEEE COUNTY.	
W. W. Olcott, Pro.....	108	Archie D. Sanders, Rep....	4,989
J. Rutkowski, Soc.-Lab....	22	Lawton A. Ferry, Dem.....	3,174
Third District.		Albert J. Rumsey, Pro.....	213
Benjamin A. Peevers, Rep..	4,330	GREENE COUNTY.	
Wm. Maloney, Dem.....	4,895	Newton Sweet, Rep	4,429
H. H. Embry, Nat. Dem....	61	Benjamin F. Tryon, Dem....	3,871
J. K. Griffis, Pro.....	18	C. Du Bois.....	34
F. Flegler, Soc.-Lab.....	139	HERKIMER COUNTY.	
Fourth District.		Oliver H. Springer, Rep	7,940
Wm. Schneider, Rep.....	3,716	L. G. Rankin, Dem.....	5,107
J. C. Mohring, Dem.....	3,623	C. J. Wheeler, Pro.....	270
F. E. Fronczak, Nat. Dem..	285	JEFFERSON COUNTY	
J. F. S. Penteton, Pro.....	52	First District.	
C. Dirnig, Soc.-Lab.....	50	Walter Zimmerman, Rep...	5,536
Fifth District.		F. T. Watson, Dem.....	3,297
Charles Braun, Rep.....	3,412	C. W. Haas, Pro.....	113
H. Sterifier, Dem.....	3,389	A. M. Leffingwell, Soc.-Lab.	234
G. M. Frohe, Nat. Dem....	93	Second District.	
W. A. Lipphardt, Pro.....	5	Cornelius J. Clark, Rep.....	5,821
C. M. Sauer, Soc.-Lab.....	68	George D. Hewitt, Dem....	3,320
Sixth District.		D. W. Lamson, Pro.....	92
Nicholas J. Miller, Rep....	6,258	G. E. Satchwell, Soc.-Lab...	299
E. McConnell, Dem.....	3,793	KINGS COUNTY.	
A. H. Lorenz, Nat. Dem....	206	First District.	
O. A. Wiard, Pro.....	64	T. H. Wagstaff, Rep.....	4,917
Seventh District.		Jos. V. Lemaire, Dem. (Sil.)	2,906
Henry L. Steiner, Rep.....	4,618	Everett Greene, Dem. (S. M.)	444
J. R. Veeder, Dem.....	3,036	John F. Moody, Pro.....	53
J. H. W. Staley, Nat. Dem..	93	Second District.	
W. T. Marsh, Pro.....	118	L. H. Fisher, Rep.....	2,784
Eighth District.		John McKeown, Dem. (Sil.)	5,038
W. T. Blaisdell, Rep.....	4,841	J. J. Donohue, Dem. (S. M.),	137
C. L. Addington, Dem.....	3,772	B. Hanford, Soc.-Lab.....	50
B. Wilcox, Nat. Dem.....	76	E. Brosnahan, Pop.....	31
L. M. Conger, Pro.....	162	Third District.	
ESSEX COUNTY.		W. L. Morehouse, Rep.....	2,514
James H. Pierce, Rep.....	5,368	Thos. H. Cullen, Dem. (Sil.)	3,960
William Hudson, Dem.....	1,719	Chas. A. Webber, Dem. (S. M.)	440
		B. Hughes, Soc.-Lab.....	50

Fourth District.		Thirteenth District.	
George W. Wilson, Rep....	6,388	Orrin L. Forrester, Rep....	5,228
Edward Wahlen, Dem. (Sil.)	4,011	M. J. Kennedy, Dem. (Sil.)..	4,731
Howard T. Walden, Dem. (S. M.)	398	Wm. Keidel, Soc.-Lab.....	258
N. Evenson, Pro	18	Fourteenth District.	
L. Tighe, Soc.-Lab.....	33	George E. Rogers, Rep....	3,007
Fifth District.		John M. Zurn, Dem. (Sil.)..	5,369
John C. Knaup, Rep	5,989	V. A. Burnes, Nat. Dem	71
N. Heyman, Dem. (Sil.)....	3,674	R. J. Lark, Soc.-Lab.....	118
J. G. H. Ahrens, Dem. (S. M.)	279	Fifteenth District.	
L. Gebhardt	223	Joseph Murray, Rep.....	3,478
Sixth District.		Robert J. Rudd, Dem.....	3,356
E. H. M. Roehr, Rep.....	5,002	F. A. W. Grube, Soc.-Lab...	549
Wm. R. McGuire, Dem. (Sil.)	4,179	Sixteenth District.	
P. T. A. Newman, Dem. (S. M.)	205	Edward C. Brennan, Rep...	6,790
Wm. Barry, Pro.....	28	Cecil E. Cooper, Dem. (Sil.)..	2,711
F. Schaefer, Soc.-Lab.....	271	Wm. S. Warren, Dem. (S. M.)	324
Seventh District.		A. G. Earl, Pro.....	54
George H. Parshall, Rep....	5,599	G. Armann, Soc.-Lab.....	73
Thos. J. Casey, Dem. (Sil.)..	4,910	Seventeenth District.	
F. H. Cooke, Dem. (S. M.)..	272	Henry Marshall, Rep.....	7,303
W. H. Wherry, Soc.-Lab....	86	John H. Anderson, Dem. (Sil.)	1,582
Eighth District.		Emil Sneeeloch, Dem. (S. M.),	451
Felix G. Kernan, Rep.....	2,216	L. Bauer, Soc.-Lab.....	24
James Lennon, Jr., Dem. (Sil.)	2,621	J. Van Valkenburgh, Pro....	36
Thomas H. Thompson, Dem. (S. M.)	1,284	Eighteenth District.	
J. W. Kasson, Pop.....	26	George J. Soper, Rep.....	5,961
Ninth District.		John A. Daly, Dem. (Sil.)...	3,880
Stephen T. Byrnes, Rep....	2,204	Chas. H. Fuller, Dem. (S. M.)	367
J. J. Cain, Dem. (Sil.)....	4,341	T. J. Clancy, Soc.-Lab.....	45
L. O'Hara, Dem. (S. M.)....	160	Nineteenth District.	
O. H. Hild, Soc.-Lab.....	72	Charles Nulang, Rep.....	3,406
Tenth District.		Fred Schmidt, Dem.....	3,463
Wm. L. Perkins, Rep.....	5,247	R. J. McManus, Dem. (S. M.)	91
James J. Tierney, Dem. (Sil.)	3,556	P. Fiebiger, Soc.-Lab.....	408
Chas. R. Halsey, Dem. (S. M.)	310	Twentieth District.	
J. J. O'Dea, Soc.-Lab.....	37	Frederick G. Hughes, Rep..	6,237
Eleventh District.		Fred J. Koerner, Dem. (Sil.),	3,871
Lucien S. Bayliss, Rep.....	5,452	B. B. Van Beuren, Dem. (S. M.)	201
Joseph A. Guider, Dem. (Sil.)	4,090	P. H. Merahon, Pro.....	36
James E. Young, Dem. (S. M.)	329	Henry Kuhn, Soc.-Lab.....	713
Twelfth District.		Twenty-first District.	
Henry E. Abell, Rep.....	5,420	Edward F. Linton, Rep....	5,554
Chas H. Ebbetts, Dem.....	4,752	Henry French, Dem. (Sil.)..	5,965
W. F. Dukeshire, Pro.....	49	J. R. Roether, Dem. (S. M.),	158
S. Mummery, Soc.-Lab.....	99	H. Vogt, Soc.-Lab.....	346
A. G. Cheeney, Pop.....	31	LEWIS COUNTY.	
		John S. Koster, Rep.....	4,260
		Edgar S. Merrell, Dem....	3,282
		Charles W. Peeples, Pro....	80

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Otto Kelsey, Rep.....	5,462
Patrick Hendricks, Dem....	4,018
C. J. McKenzie, Pro.....	309

MADISON COUNTY.

R. J. Fish, Rep.....	7,465
W. F. Bridge, Dem.....	3,682
H. J. Taylor, Pro.....	301

MONROE COUNTY.

First District.

Merton E. Lewis, Rep.....	6,836
M. S. Mindrick, Dem.....	4,563
Wm. Lippelb, Soc.-Lab.....	133

Second District.

James M. E. O'Grady, Rep..	6,938
Benjamin Haag, Dem.....	4,326
E. Morse, Pro.....	128
M. Berman, Soc.-Lab.....	131

Third District.

Wm. W. Armstrong, Rep...	5,225
M. J. O'Brien, Dem.....	4,117
Wm. Richards, Soc.-Lab....	98

Fourth District.

Frederick E. Gott, Rep....	6,163
Jacob Haight, Dem.....	5,101
A. Cole, Pro.....	174
M. Gross, Soc.-Lab.....	95

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

E. L. Schmidt, Rep.....	6,764
S. Brumley, Dem.....	5,111
— Platner, Pro.....	132

NEW YORK COUNTY.

First District.

Arthur Pezold, Rep.....	1,621
Daniel E. Finn, Tam.....	3,402
C. Rathjens, Dem. (S. M.)..	185
Edwin J. Bean, Pop.....	10
R. Lovestrang, Soc.-Lab....	24
G. F. Carr, Pro.....	19

Second District.

Wm. H. Kilboy, Rep.....	2,794
T. J. Barry, Tam.....	4,308
A. J. Smith, Pop.....	23
J. H. Wyburn, Pro.....	18
J. Hammer, Soc.-Lab.....	146

Third District.

L. J. Hoenninger, Rep.....	2,990
W. H. Leonard, Tam.....	4,584
J. H. Mullen, Pop.....	15
Wm. Smillie, Nat. Dem.....	93
F. Fals, Soc.-Lab.....	47
J. McNickle, Pro.....	31

Fourth District.

John P. Denny, Rep.....	2,247
Patrick H. Roche, Tam.....	3,653
P. Murphy, Soc.-Lab.....	781
G. H. Epstein, Nat. Dem....	524
J. J. McKenna, Ind.....	335
P. H. Masengarb, Pro.....	22

Fifth District.

Richard A. Van Cott, Rep..	4,778
H. Weston, Tam.....	3,067
J. A. Hooper, Dem. (S. M.)..	373
E. Knell, Soc.-Lab.....	59
A. Aarons, Pro.....	34

Sixth District.

J. Palmieri, Rep.....	3,111
T. P. Sullivan, Tam.....	4,644
J. V. Gillen, Dem. (S. M.)..	224
H. Kahlbaum, Soc.-Lab.....	266
Wm. J. Jones, Pop.....	26
G. Kneivits, Pro.....	22

Seventh District.

Wm. C. Baxter, Rep.....	3,899
E. W. Hart, Tam.....	4,492
M. Conklin, Dem. (S. M.)...	143
G. Myers, Pop.....	22
A. R. Lewis, Pro.....	51
R. Blumenthal, Soc.-Lab....	48

Eighth District.

Charles S. Adler, Rep.....	2,772
Maurice Rose, Tam.....	1,600
W. F. Miller, Pop.....	11
Solomon Bernan, Soc.-Lab..	672
A. McKeon, Pro.....	5

Ninth District.

J. D. Blackburn, Rep.....	4,051
J. F. MacCabe, Tam.....	4,363
J. G. Norman, Dem. (S. M.)..	183
Charles Healey, Pop.....	41
C. G. Teche, Soc.-Lab.....	93
B. C. Hedges, Pro.....	43

Tenth District.

J. J. Sullivan, Rep.....	.....
Otto Kempner, Tam.....	.....
C. H. Loos, Dem. (S. M.)...	.....
Wm. Retzioff, Pro.....	.....
G. Sieburg, Soc.-Lab.....	.....

Eleventh District.

Edmund C. Lee, Rep.....	3,060
W. H. Gledhill, Tam.....	4,015
A. C. Thomas, Dem. (S. M.),	138
J. Boyd, Soc.-Lab.....	122
H. Osborne, Pro.....	20

Twelfth District.		Twentieth District.	
Rudolph Maas, Rep.....	2,247	Charles H. Edlich, Rep.....	3,005
J. Schulum, Tam.....	2,958	J. P. Corrigan, Tam.....	4,811
J. Gilkinson, Pro.....	9	T. B. Wakeman, Pop.....	183
A. Jonas, Soc.-Lab.....	1,363	E. T. Banks, Nat. Dem.....	197
Thirteenth District.		N. Berger, Soc.-Lab.....	117
Wm. Corbitt, Rep.....	2,745	E. N. Garnsey, Pro.....	27
P. F. Trainor, Tam.....	3,848	Twenty-first District.	
E. Billhardt, Nat. Dem.....	69	George C. Austin, Rep.....	8,272
Charles Kaiser, Soc.-Lab.....	189	T. J. Murray, Tam.....	4,047
G. A. Botsford, Pro.....	11	G. J. Vestner, Dem. (S. M.)..	609
Fourteenth District.		F. J. d'Elseaux, Soc.-Lab...	102
C. C. Wisseman, Rep.....	3,235	E. H. Mead, Pro.....	30
Jacob Fritz, Tam.....	4,379	Twenty-second District.	
J. A. Smith, Dem. (S. M.)..	139	Abram Lewis, Rep.....	2,535
J. Staiber, Soc.-Lab.....	473	C. H. Dalhauser, Anti-Mach.	
J. T. Keyes, Pro.....	16	Rep.....	836
Fifteenth District.		D. D. Tooher, Tam.....	4,561
R. C. Van Horn, Rep.....	2,960	James S. Holy, Pop.....	64
T. F. Myers, Tam.....	3,256	M. Fey, Soc.-Lab.....	149
J. J. Walsh, Dem. (S. M.)..	1,033	G. W. Strebel, Pro.....	23
J. M. Orr, Pro.....	23	Twenty-third District.	
Nathan Bendon, Soc.-Lab...	140	Richard Gilleland, Rep.....	5,772
Sixteenth District.		T. J. Hayden, Tam.....	454
Wm. Volkel, Rep.....	2,742	J. M. Thompson, Dem. (S.	
Benjamin Hoffman, Tam...	3,817	M.).....	328
T. F. Leonard, Dem. (S. M.),	164	M. J. Leonard, Pro.....	67
K. Loudon, Soc.-Lab.....	1,014	C. E. Thompson, Soc.-Lab..	121
J. F. Nubel, Jr., Pro.....	8	Geo. Munro, Pro.....	440
Seventeenth District.		Twenty-fourth District.	
D. F. Lloyd, Rep.....	2,804	Henry Zweifel, Jr., Rep.....	3,212
J. A. Dempsey, Tam.....	3,949	J. B. Fitzgerald, Tam.....	3,670
J. A. Manser, Pro.....	19	F. S. Campbell, Dem. (S. M.)	214
Joseph Finn, Pop.....	37	W. Klingenberg, Soc.-Lab..	322
D. J. Gleason, Dem. (S. M.),	465	W. H. Dimond, Pro.....	22
F. Richter, Soc.-Lab.....	152	Twenty-fifth District.	
Eighteenth District.		Patrick H. Murphy, Rep...	5,966
James P. Kelker, Rep.....	2,694	A. Govan, Tam.....	2,243
John F. Daly, Tam.....	4,847	J. B. Shope, Dem. (S. M.)..	432
M. J. Kelly, Dem. (S. M.)..	305	A. Weldon, Pop.....	41
Wm. J. Ghent, Pop.....	105	H. C. Taylor, Pro.....	26
James Hunter, Soc.-Lab.....	255	Twenty-sixth District.	
John Benney, Pro.....	20	Frank A. Sovak, Rep.....	3,091
Nineteenth District.		P. J. Andrews, Tam.....	3,158
Robert Mazet, Rep.....	7,201	Chas. Franz, Soc.-Lab.....	537
G. F. Burslem, Tam.....	3,378	P. St. J. O'Sullivan, Dem. (S.	
A. A. Whitman, Dem. (S. M.)	663	M.).....	191
John J. Daly, Pop.....	29	F. du Souchet, Pro.....	8
P. J. O'Brien, Soc.-Lab.....	95	Twenty-seventh District.	
Wm. Tremore, Pro.....	15	Francis E. Laimbeer, Rep...	5,472
		C. A. Molloy, Tam.....	1,883
		C. C. Ferris, Dem. (S. M.)..	387
		E. G. Barton, Pro.....	18

Twenty-eighth District.

John F. Sherman, Rep.....	2,861
Jos. I. Green, Tam.....	4,244
C. Wallstrom, Soc.-Lab.....	589
G. L. Lowenthal, Dem. (S. M.)	209
C. Knappman, Pro.....	12

Twenty-ninth District.

Lawrence E. Brown, Rep...	6,835
E. L. Purdy, Tam.....	1,980
M. M. Schlesinger, Dem. (S. M.)	1,037
J. H. Yarnall, Pro.....	30

Thirtieth District.

T. W. Brickner, Rep.....	4,035
G. W. Meyer, Jr., Tam.....	4,658
J. J. Daly, Pop.....	134
E. Brickmann, Soc.-Lab.....	595
J. W. Ennis, Dem. (S. M.)..	254
C. L. Kidder, Pro.....	13

Thirty-first District.

Harvey T. Andrews, Rep...	7,660
F. L. Eckerson, Tam.....	3,380
G. E. Morgan, Dem. (S. M.)..	460
A. T. Hull, Pro.....	51

Thirty-second District.

Frederick Horn, Rep.....	4,433
T. F. Donnelly, Tam.....	4,792
M. J. Gonnoud, Dem. (S. M.)..	199
P. Rock, Pop.....	41
Aaron Henry, Soc.-Lab.....	415
C. C. Austen, Pro.....	15

Thirty-third District.

James P. Degnan, Rep.....	4,145
J. F. Walsh, Tam.....	4,060
Wm. T. Glover, Dem. (S. M.)	267
P. H. Von Elling, Soc.-Lab.	196
C. N. Mazza, Pro.....	22

Thirty-fourth District.

P. W. Reinhard, Rep.....	7,045
L. W. Reddington, Tam....	6,597
A. J. Spang, Dem. (S. M.)..	280
B. Wilcke, Soc.-Lab.....	306
F. Ficke, Pop.....	66
D. Crandall, Pro.....	44

Thirty-fifth District.

D. Matthewson, Rep.....	7,805
Wm. Gill, Tam.....	6,693
G. R. Hamilton, Dem. (S. M.)	387
C. W. Hoadley, Pop.....	88
James McQuillan, Soc.-Lab..	580
J. G. Patton, Pro.....	610

NIAGARA COUNTY.

First District.

Henry E. Warner, Rep.....	4,022
Edward J. Turner, Dem....	3,719
Walter E. Doty, Pro.....	195
D. C. Sullivan.....	52

Second District.

Frank A. Dudley, Rep.....	3,891
A. M. Armstrong, Dem.....	3,317
E. B. Townsend, Pro.....	116
G. Miller.....	330

ONEIDA COUNTY.

First District.

Geo. E. Philo, Rep.....	5,138
Walter Embley, Dem.....	4,127
J. C. Hatch.....	78
John Williams.....	2,048
F. D. Gesser, Soc.-Lab.....	840

Second District.

Wm. C. Sanger, Rep.....	5,357
A. G. Williams, Dem.....	3,009
E. B. Kenyon, Pro.....	215

Third District.

Wm. B. Graves, Rep.....	6,374
John J. Dooley, Dem.....	3,880
Isaac Kent, Pro.....	229

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

First District.

Wm. J. Bellen, Rep.....	4,603
Wm. H. Hoffman, Dem.....	3,125
S. Thornton, Ind. Rep.....	2,238

Second District.

Edwards Ten Eyck, Rep....	4,405
S. E. McCluskey, Dem.....	3,338
I. Sawmiller, Ind. Rep.....	1,553
H. Waack, Soc.-Lab.....	260

Third District.

Joseph Bondy, Rep.....	4,387
N. C. McKeever, Dem.....	4,108
L. Stillwell, Ind. Rep.....	997
R. Berggren, Soc.-Lab.....	19

Fourth District.

Edward M. Wells, Rep....	4,817
B. E. Farley, Dem.....	3,891
H. H. Boggs, Ind. Dem.....	1,752
E. L. Lake.....	152

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Murray Benham, Rep.....	7,225
Herbert L. Case, Sil. Dem..	5,546
Bolivar Ellis, Nat. Dem....	176
Preston Gates, Pro.....	214

ORANGE COUNTY.**First District.**

L. F. Goodsell, Rep.....	7,332
F. D. Tuthill, Dem.....	4,177
Henry R. Hunter, Pro.....	198
S. W. Felter, Soc.-Lab.....	49

Second District.

Louis Bedell, Rep.....	6,423
D. P. Schultz, Dem.....	5,075
B. S. Henning, Pro.....	112
E. B. Taylor.....	121

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Fred'k L. Downs, Rep.....	4,349
Chas. E. Hart, Dem.....	3,308

OSWEGO COUNTY.**First District.**

Lewis P. Taylor, Rep.....	3,558
James Carroll, Dem.....	3,535

Second District.

Thos. M. Costello, Rep.....	5,656
Albert S. Barker, Dem.....	2,936
Henry G. Tyler, Pro.....	125

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Chas. B. Gorham, Rep.....	8,073
James Young, Dem.....	5,816
Elijah Newell, Pro.....	430

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Emerson A. Addis, Rep.....	2,330
T. B. Truesdell, Dem.....	1,031

QUEENS COUNTY.**First District.**

Chas. Beckel, Rep.....	5,737
Thos. F. Kennedy, Dem....	5,908
J. A. Allen, Nat. Dem.....	237
L. H. Thompson, Pro.....	70
P. Siegel, Soc.-Lab.....	643

Second District.

H. S. McKnight, Rep.....	5,411
E. Richardson, Dem.....	3,171
E. T. Johnson.....	36
L. Hopp, Soc.-Lab.....	105

Third District.

Morton Cromwell, Rep.....	6,835
Louis C. Ott, Dem.....	3,546
E. J. Healy, Nat. Dem.....	262
C. C. Baylis, Pro.....	70

RENSSELAER COUNTY.**First District.**

Edward McGraw, Rep.....	6,129
Robert Gilbraith, Pro.....	125
George C. Lewis, Nat. Dem..	5

Second District.

Henderson Peck, Rep.....	4,161
Wm. Hutton, Jr., Dem.....	6,005
C. H. Hammond, Pro.....	460

Third District.

George Anderson, Rep.....	6,439
Geo. W. Wittreck, Dem.....	4,146
F. Harde, Pro.....	15

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Geo. Garby, Rep.....	5,691
Walter H. Holt, Dem.....	4,712
Wm. A. Short, Ind.....	434
Z. W. Bliss, Pro.....	168

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Frederick Whitner, Rep....	4,129
A. D. Blauvelt, Dem.....	3,324

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.**First District.**

Ira C. Miles, Rep.....	7,541
S. E. Hartley, Dem.....	2,873
J. R. Griffin, Pro.....	227

Second District.

M. V. B. Ives, Rep.....	7,716
J. H. Mills, Dem.....	2,690
Wm. Leonard, Pro.....	187

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Geo. W. Kavanaugh, Rep...	9,423
Wm. J. Delaney, Dem.....	5,048
E. F. Humphrey, Nat. Dem..	198
L. B. Dederick, Pro.....	424

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Thomas W. Winne, Rep....	4,519
John C. Myers, Dem.....	4,206
C. E. H. Wilson.....	121

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

W. E. Bassler, Rep.....	3,965
Geo. M. Palmer, Dem.....	4,135
—, Pro.....	107

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Oliver H. Rudd, Rep.....	2,718
Geo. W. McNenier, Dem....	1,616
L. C. Wakelee, Pro.....	140

SENECA COUNTY.

Harry M. Glen, Rep.....	3,641
Thos. J. Yawger, Dem.....	3,481

STEBEN COUNTY.

First District.

James S. Harrison, Rep....	6,691
Eugene Wade, Dem.....	3,750

Second District.

Joel Clark, Rep.....	6,149
J. B. Hargrave, Dem.....	4,141

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

First District.

Erastus F. Post, Rep.....	5,431
A. E. Parry, Dem.....	2,434
S. R. Strong, Nat. Dem....	221
E. M. Price, Pro.....	322

Second District.

Caril S. Burr, Jr., Rep.....	3,750
A. E. Burr, Dem.....	1,565
M. B. Blydenburgh, Nat. Dem.	219

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Geo. W. McLaughlin, Rep..	4,183
John F. Wood, Dem.....	2,440
G. F. Galbraith.....	84

TIOGA COUNTY.

D. B. Witter, Rep.....	4,823
C. F. Poole, Dem.....	2,761
E. F. Belden, Pro.....	253

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Frederick E. Bates, Rep....	5,240
N. Pearson, Dem.....	3,629
John G. Cobb, Pro.....	272

ULSTER COUNTY.

First District.

Wm. S. Van Keuren, Rep...	4,838
Jacob Rice, Dem.....	4,676
— McGull, Pro.....	59

Second District.

H. J. Platt, Rep.....	5,680
F. S. Winant, Dem.....	4,198
— Wygant, Pro.....	205

WARREN COUNTY.

Taylor J. Eldridge, Rep....	4,568
Wm. M. Cameron, Dem.....	2,388
H. H. Knox, Pro.....	57

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Wm. R. Hobbie, Rep.	8,010
Henry C. Day, Dem.....	3,206
Wm. Dunden, Nat. Dem....	191
F. W. Hewitt, Pro.....	274

WAYNE COUNTY.

Geo. S. Horton, Rep.....	7,884
Lewis H. Clark, Dem.....	4,327
D. F. Russell, Pro.....	227

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

First District.

Alfred E. Smith, Rep.....	6,603
S. J. Stilwell, Dem.....	4,763
B. D. Eiclen, Dem. (S. M.)..	394
Wm. H. Terrell, Pro.....	94
G. C. Chadeayne, Soc.-Lab..	320

Second District.

Robert Emmett, Jr., Rep...	6,992
C. T. Secor, Dem.....	5,826
J. M. Wainwright, Dem. (S. M.)	384
H. Eberle, Soc.-Lab.....	147
R. S. Collins, Pro.....	105

Third District.

James W. Husted, Rep.....	5,987
Ralph Baker, Dem.....	4,158
J. C. Darrow, Nat. Dem....	199
— Barrett, Pro.....	185
— John, Soc.-Lab.....	14

WYOMING COUNTY.

Mortimer N. Cole, Rep.....	4,952
Cyril B. Lombard, Dem....	2,596
Chas. R. Buck, Pro.....	269

YATES COUNTY.

M. W. Raplee, Rep.....	3,385
El. H. Voorhees, Dem.....	1,987

Republicans elected, 114; Democrats, 35; Independents, 1; total, 150.

COUNTY OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

[Term of Judges and Surrogates, six years; term of Treasurers, three years.]

County.	JUDGE.	Elected.	SURROGATE.	Elected.	TREASURER.	Elected.
Albany	Clifford D. Gregory	1895	George H. Flitts	1895	Edward L. Barclay	1896
Allegany	S. McArthur Norton	1895	S. McArthur Norton	1895	Charles Ricker	1896
Broome	Taylor L. Arms	1894	Taylor L. Arms	1894	John A. Rider	1896
Cattaraugus	Oliver S. Vreeland	1893	Carey D. Davie	1891	William S. Ely	1896
Cayuga	George Underwood	1895	George B. Turner	1895	Horace T. Cook	1896
Chautauqua	Jerome B. Fisher	1896	Egbert E. Woodbury	1894	Thomas Yutson	1896
Chemung	Charles R. Pratt	1896	Charles R. Pratt	1896	Jeremiah Keefe	1894
Chenango	Albert F. Gladding	1895	Albert F. Gladding	1889	Stephen K. Wilcox	1896
Clinton	Lucian L. Shedden	1896	John H. Booth	1893	Andrew Williams	1896
Columbia	Levi F. Longley	1895	John V. Whitbeck	1895	George H. Macy	1894
Cortland	Joseph E. Eggleston	1895	Joseph E. Eggleston	1895	William H. Foster	1896
Delaware	Albert H. Sewell	1895	Albert H. Sewell	1895	Charles S. Woodruff	1896
Dutchess	S. muel K. Phillips	1895	Cyrenus P. Dorland	1895	Wm. Haubennestel	1894
Errie	Edward K. Emery	1895	Louis W. Marcus	1895	George Baltz	1893
Essex	Rowland C. Kellogg	1896	Rowland C. Kellogg	1896	Albert W. Shields	1896
Franklin	Samuel A. Beman	1895	Samuel A. Beman	1895	Edwin R. Tower	1896
Fulton	Jerry Keck	1895	Jerry Keck	1895	Charles O. Cross	1896
Genesee	Safford E. North	1894	Safford E. North	1894	John M. Hamilton	1894
Greene	John Sanderson	1894	John Sanderson	1894	William J. Hughes	1896
Hamilton	Thomas McGann	1895	Thomas McGann	1895	Peter Harris	1896
Herkimer	Irving R. Devendorf	1895	Irving R. Devendorf	1895	Lorenzo O. Bucklin	1896
Jefferson	Edgar C. Emerson	1892	Charles L. Adams	1895	Franklin M. Parker	1896
Kings	{ Joseph Aspinall } { William B. Hurd }	1895	George B. Abbott	1889	Hubert G. Taylor	1894
Lewis	Henry E. Turner	1892	Henry E. Turner	1892	George Sherwood	1895
Livingston	Edward P. Coyne	1896	Edward P. Coyne	1896	Foster W. Walker	1896
Madison	Alfred D. Kennedy	1895	Alfred D. Kennedy	1895	Otis Storrs	1896
Monroe	Arthur E. Sutherland	1895	George A. Benton	1895	John B. Hamilton	1896
Montgomery	John D. Wendell	1894	W. Barlow Dunlap	1894	William Clank	1896
New York	Rufus B. Cowing	1892	John H. V. Arnold	1893	Anso G. McCook	1896
Niagara	Charles Hickey	1895	Charles Hickey	1895	John C. Lamments	1896
Oneida	Watson T. Dunmore	1892	Frederic K. M. Calder	1894	William E. Richards	1896
Ontonago	William M. Ross	1894	Edgar P. Glass	1891	Nicholas Grumbach	1896
Ontario	Walter H. Knapp	1896	David G. Lapham	1892	George N. Parmalee	1894
Orange	John J. Beattie	1894	Obadiah P. Howell	1895	Charles L. Mead	1895
Orleans	W. Crawford Ramsdale	1895	W. Crawford Ramsdale	1895	George A. Newell	1896
Oswego	Merrick Stowell	1892	Sheldon B. Mead	1895	Thomas Moore	1895
Otsego	James W. Barnum	1896	Lynn J. Arnold	1894	John W. Bundy	1896
Putnam	William Wood	1895	William Wood	1895	Frank Wells	1894
Queens	Harrison S. Moore	1896	Augustus N. Weller	1892	Charles L. Phipps	1896
Rensselaer	Henry T. Nason	1896	Albert C. Comstock	1895	John Don	1896
Richmond	Stephen D. Stephens	1893	Stephen D. Stephens	1893	James Wheeler	1894
Rockland	Arthur S. Tompkins	1893	Arthur S. Tompkins	1893	John M. Hasbrunck	1896
St. Lawrence	Theodore H. Swift	1894	John A. Vance	1892	Martin R. Sackett	1896
Saratoga	James W. Houghton	1894	Elias H. Peters	1895	Stephen C. Medbury	1894
Schenectady	Alonzo P. Strong	1896	Alonzo P. Strong	1896	Henry Bradt	1896
Schoharie	Watson Lamont	1893	Watson Lamont	1893	Alvaro D. Fraiser	1895
Schuyler	Samuel C. Keeler	1894	Samuel C. Keeler	1894	William Roberts	1894
Seneca	John E. Richardson	1895	John E. Richardson	1889	Augustus S. Parish	1896
Steuken	Frank H. Robinson	1893	Martin Rumsey Miller	1894	Gamaliel L. Conise	1894
Suffolk	Benjamin H. Reeve	1896	Nathan D. Petty	1891	John Sherry	1896
Sullivan	George H. Smith	1893	George H. Smith	1893	Jehiel W. Decker	1895
Tioga	Howard J. Mead	1894	Howard J. Mead	1894	Edward O. Eldredge	1896
Tompkins	Bradford Almy	1891	Bradford Almy	1891	Charles Ingersoll	1896
Ulster	Alph. T. Clearwater	1895	James A. Betts	1892	George Deyo	1895
Warren	Andrew J. Cheritree	1894	Andrew J. Cheritree	1894	Frank S. Packard	1894
Washington	Thomas A. Lillie	1893	Grenville M. Ingalsbe	1896	George L. Clemons	1896
Wayne	Luther M. Norton	1891	Luther M. Norton	1891	Richard T. Ellison	1896
Westchester	Smith Lent	1895	Theodore H. Silkman	1894	Francis M. Carpenter	1896
Wyoming	Andrew J. Lorish	1895	Andrew J. Lorish	1895	Ed. T. Montgomery	1895
Yates	John T. Knox	1895	John T. Knox	1895	Charles Hunter	1894

SHERIFFS.

[Term, Three Years.]

County.	SHERIFF.	COUNTY CLERK.		DISTRICT ATTORNEY.		
		Elected.	Elected.			
Albany	Lewis V. Thayer	1894	Jas. M. Borthwick	1895	Eugene Burlingame	1894
Allegany	George H. Swift	1894	George A. Green	1894	Charles H. Brown	1895
Broome	Augustus G. Wales	1896	Frank B. Merrill	1894	Harry C. Perkins	1895
Cattaraugus	Henry Siegel	1894	Henry S. Jewell	1894	Joseph M. Congdon	1895
Cayuga	James Beyer	1895	Charles G. Adams	1894	George W. Nellis	1896
Chautauqua	John Gelm	1894	Victor A. Albro	1894	Eleanor Green	1895
Chemung	Wm. J. Lormore	1894	Charles A. Fulford	1894	Charles H. Knipp	1895
Chenango	George W. Payne	1894	Jay G. Holmes	1895	Ward'th B. Matterson	1895
Clinton	Chas. W. Vaughan	1895	Harrison A. Wood	1894	Egbert C. Everest	1895
Columbia	John H. Jessup	1896	Isaac P. Rockefeller	1894	Mark Dumtz	1895
Cortland	Adam Hillsinger	1894	Ephraim C. Palmer	1894	Miles E. Burlingame	1894
Delaware	William C. Porter	1884	Joshua K. Hood	1894	William F. White	1895
Dutchess	Jeremiah S. Pearce	1894	Theo. A. Hoffman	1894	George Wood	1894
Erle	George Lamy	1894	George Bingham	1896	Daniel J. Kenedick	1894
Essex	John W. Nye	1896	Ashley S. Prime	1896	Arod K. Dudley	1894
Franklin	Edgar A. Whitney	1896	Frank S. Chennell	1894	Fred'k G. Paddock	1895
Fulton	Jacob N. Shotts	1895	Charles H. Butler	1895	William C. Mills	1895
Genesee	William H. Heal	1890	Carlos A. Hull	1894	James A. Le Secur	1895
Greene	I. Wheeler Brawdon	1894	Henry B. Whitcomb	1894	Edward A. Gifford	1895
Hamilton	Henry F. Wheelock	1895	Elmer Ostrander	1895	James Hickey	1896
Herkimer	Warren H. Eaton	1894	Phillip H. Brown	1894	Arleigh D. Richardson	1894
Jefferson	Samuel B. Kellogg	1896	Frank D. Pierce	1894	Virgil K. Kellogg	1895
Kings	William J. Butling	1893	Jacob Worth	1897	Foster L. Backus	1895
Lewis	George Denslow	1896	A. Marcellus Lampher	1894	Edward J. Boshart	1896
Livingston	Cornelius O'Leary	1893	Wm. E. Humphrey	1895	Charles H. Rowe	1896
Madison	Austin B. Carpenter	1896	W. Emmett Coe	1894	Michael H. Kiley	1895
Monroe	John N. Schroth	1896	Kendrick F. Shedd	1894	George D. Forsyth	1895
Montgomery	G. Warren Heath	1894	Isaac E. Smith	1894	Leonard F. Fish	1895
New York	Edward J. H. Tamsen	1893	Henry D. Purroy	1895	Wm. M. K. Olcutt	1896
Niagara	John F. Kenney	1896	Samuel H. Pettit	1895	Abner T. Hopkins	1895
Oneida	Van Rensselaer Weaver	1894	Garry A. Willard	1894	George S. Klock	1895
Onondaga	Oscar F. Austin	1894	George J. Yaeckel	1896	Jay B. Kline	1895
Ontario	William B. Osburn	1894	Frederick R. Hoag	1894	Royal R. Scott	1896
Orange	Adam W. Beakes	1894	Wm. G. Taggart	1895	Ad'm V. N. Powlson	1896
Orleans	Carroll Phippany	1895	William N. Dear	1895	Edwin B. Simonds	1895
Oswego	William H. Enos	1896	Edgar E. Frost	1894	Udelle Bartlett	1896
Otsego	Charles M. Merrill	1896	John B. Conkling	1896	Tilley Blakely	1896
Putnam	Jeremiah W. Hazen	1894	Edward C. Weeks	1896	Elisha N. Rusk	1896
Queens	Henry Dobb	1894	John H. Sutphin	1894	William J. Youngs	1896
Rensselaer	Cornelius V. Collins	1894	R. H. Van Alstyne	1895	Wesley O. Howard	1896
Richmond	John L. Dailey	1894	John H. Ellsworth	1896	George M. Pinney	1895
Rockland	Edward S. Anness	1894	Cyrus E. Crum	1895	Alonzo Wheeler	1896
St. Lawrence	George B. Smith	1894	James E. Johnson	1894	Ledyard P. Hale	1896
Saratoga	Frank Jones	1894	Edward F. Grose	1896	James A. Burnham	1895
Schenectady	William G. Carr	1896	Jas. B. Alexander	1894	Wm. W. Wemple	1895
Schoharie	Walter Ferris	1896	Charles Brewster	1894	Le Grand Van Tuyl	1895
Schoyler	Alva S. Fitzgerald	1894	P. Halsey Hawes	1896	Olth T. Nye	1896
Seneca	John E. Purcell	1894	Charles D. Becker	1895	Charles C. Johnson	1895
Steuben	John D. Whiting	1894	Leonard S. Jamson	1895	William W. Clark	1895
Suffolk	Benjamin B. Wood	1896	William B. Duvall	1894	Walter H. Jaycox	1896
Sullivan	John M. Watson	1894	George O. Fraser	1896	John P. Roosa, Jr.	1895
Tioga	Leonard D. Myers	1895	Fred W. Richardson	1894	Frank W. Darrow	1894
Tompkins	Samuel J. McKinney	1896	Leroy H. Van Kirk	1894	Charles L. Hood	1894
Ulster	Phillip Schantz	1894	George S. Sleigh	1894	Charles F. Casteln.	1895
Warren	Courtney S. Collins	1894	Archibald R. Noble	1864	Lynnan Jenkins	1894
Washington	James W. Robertson	1894	Rodney Van Wormer	1894	James White	1895
Wayne	George M. Swessey	1894	Ledyard S. Cuyler	1896	Edward H. Kellogg	1894
Westchester	Addison Johnson	1894	Leverett F. Crumb	1895	George C. Andrews	1895
Wyoming	James A. McFarlane	1896	Edward M. Jennings	1894	Elmer E. Charles	1894
Yates	John W. Smith 2d.	1894	George S. Goodrich	1894	Abraham Gridley	1894

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

[Term, Three Years.]

County.	NAMES.	Residences.	Elected.
Albany	Charles H. Armatage	Albany	
Allegany	Sidney Crandall	Angelica	1894
Broome	Leonard Whitnev	Binghamton	1895
Cattaraugus	Gilbert L. Mosher	Little Valley	1895
Cayuga	Loren A. Colton	Auburn	1895
Chautauqua	Alonzo Halladay	Jamestown	1895
Chemung	William Van Duzer	Horseheads	1895
Chemango	George L. Sprague	McDonough	1895
Clinton	William D. Savage	East Beekmantown	1894
Columbia	Jacob Stuppelbeen	Ghent	1894
Cortland	Oscar P. Miner	Taylor	1894
Delaware	George B. Smith	North Harpersfield	1895
Dutchess	Myron Smith	Oak Summit	1894
Erie	Adam Rhein	Buffalo	1894
Essex	Scott E. Finney	Whallonburgh	1895
Franklin	Harry H. Hawley	Malone	1895
Fulton	Martin L. Getman	Gloversville	1895
Genesee	Benjamin W. Hartwell	Le Roy	1895
	Richard Pearson	East Bethany	1894
	Cortland Grossman	Alexander	1895
Greene	George Duncan	South Cairo	1894
Hamilton	Spvester J. Palmer	Indian Lake	1894
Herkimer	Esra B. Hellings	Fairfield	1894
Jefferson	John R. Washburn	Watertown	1895
Kings	Oren F. Edwards	Pinckney	1895
Lewis	John L. Smith	Turin	1895
Livingston	James B. Fraser	Genesee	1894
Madison	S. Allen Curtis	Eaton	1894
Monroe	Clarence V. Lodge	Rochester	1894
Montgomery	Perry Kilne	Amsterdam	1895
New York	William W. Tompkins	La Salle	1895
Niagara	Louis Mittenmaier	Rome	1894
Oneida	Smith Rice	East Syracuse	1895
Ontonago	Levi A. Page	Seneca Castle	1894
Ontario	Thomas Merritt	Cuddebackville	1894
Orange	Alex. C. Sutherland	Woodbury	1895
	Philip Hasbrouck	Orange Farm	1895
Orleans	Varoum D. Luddington	Holley	1895
Oswego	Archibald S. Guthrie	Hannibal	1895
Otsego	Alson W. Weber	Troy	1894
Putnam	(No superintendent)	Westford	1894
Queens	William A. Maher	Flushing	1895
	John Buhler	Mineola	1895
	Jerome B. Johnson	Oyster Bay	1894
Rensselaer	Levi E. Worden	Hoosick Falls	1895
	George B. Atkins	Stephentown	1894
	John D. Kittle	Stephentown	1895
Richmond	(No superintendent)		
Rockland	Hiram W. Babcock	Haverstraw	1895
St. Lawrence	Robert W. Barrows	Canton	1894
Saratoga	Charles W. Spaulding	Greenfield Center	1894
Schenectady	Orra R. Westover	Schenectady	1895
Schoharie	Erwin Spiekerman	Middleburgh	1895
Schuyler	J. H. Shulenburg	Watkins	1895
Seneca	Ogden Wheeler	Romulus	1895
Steuben	J. Amasa Stanton	Bath	1895
Suffolk	David S. Sherrill	East Hampton	1895
	Charles D. Raynor	Sayville	1894
	John F. Dole	Cold Spring Harbor	1895
Sullivan	Esra F. Calkin	Cohocton	1894
Tioga	Daniel Johnson	Oswego	1894
	Charles De Forest	Waverly	1895
	Abram H. Krom	Candor	1895
Tompkins	James S. Lyke	Jacksonville	1894
Ulster	John H. Davis	Accord	1894
Warren	John H. Lockwood	Warrenburgh	1895
Washington	Parianus Burch	Argyle	1894
Wayne	Melvin H. Gates	Lake Side	1895
Westchester	Henry Esser	Mt. Vernon	1895
Wyoming	William H. Ewell	Wyoming	1895
	James W. Ives	Java Village	1894
	William McNair	Castile	1895
Yates	E. A. Barber	Potter	1895

SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES.

County.	NAMES.	Residences.	Elected.
Cayuga	Adolphus H. Searing	Auburn	1893
Chautauqua	Frank S. Wheeler	Jamestown	1893
Chenango	Henry H. Harrington	New Berlin	1896
Jefferson	Alphonso E. Cooley	Adams Center	1895
Monroe	George A. Carnahan	Rochester	1895
Onesida	Rodolphus C. Briggs	Rome	1895
Orange	Henry B. Fullerton	Port Jervis	1896
Oswego	Irving G. Hubbs	Pulaski	1896
St. Lawrence	Arthur T. Johnson	Gouverneur	1896
Sullivan	Reuben R. Jelliff	Woodbourne	1895
Tioga	Adolphus G. Allen	Waverly	1895
Tompkins	James L. Baker	Ithaca	1896
Washington	Alvaro D. Arnold	Sandy Hill	1894

REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

[Term, three years.]

County.	NAMES.	Residences.	Elected.
Kings	Granville W. Harman	Brooklyn	1894
New York	William H. Sohmer	New York city	1895
Westchester	Thomas R. Hodge	Mt. Vernon	1895

POST-OFFICE INFORMATION.

RATES AND CONDITIONS APPLYING TO DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER.

LETTER OR FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

Includes letters and all matter in the nature of a personal correspondence, all manuscript copy for books, newspapers, etc. (except when accompanying printed proof-sheet of the same), all matter in a sealed package, or that is so inclosed that the contents can not be examined without injuring the wrapper; all matter wholly or partly in writing (except as hereinafter provided), and paintings and drawings produced by hand.

On mailable matter of the first-class, except postal cards, postage must be prepaid at the rate of *two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof*, including drop or local letters at post-offices having letter carriers; at offices having no carriers one cent per half ounce is charged on local letters.

Letter rate is charged on all productions of the manifold process by the copying press and by the typewriter.

Letters addressed to the care of another person, or wrongly delivered, may be redirected, and if promptly returned to the post-office will be forwarded again without additional postage.

Letter rate of postage will be charged on all matter that has any communication in writing, or by any signs, except those noted under "Second," "Third," or "Fourth" class matter, and upon all matter that is so inclosed that it can not be examined without destroying the wrapper.

POSTAL CARDS.

The postage of one cent each is paid by the stamp impressed on these cards, and no further payment is required.

No card is a "postal card" except such as are issued by the Post Office Department. An ordinary printed business card may be sent through the mails when prepaid by a one cent postage stamp attached; but such card must contain absolutely no written matter except the address; otherwise it will be treated as not fully prepaid and refused admission into the mails.

REGISTRATION.

All kinds of postal matter may be registered, except "second-class matter," at the rate of ten cents for each package, in addition to the regular postage rates.

SECOND-CLASS—NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATION.

Mailable matter of this class embraces newspapers, magazines and other periodicals issued at stated intervals not exceeding three months, dated and numbered, having a list of legitimate subscribers, and not designed primarily for advertising purposes, nor for circulation fee, or at nominal subscription rates. When sent by the publisher or news agents, the rates of postage is *two cents per pound*, payable in currency; and when sent by others, *one cent for each four ounces*, payable by postage stamps. The above rates apply also to foreign publications of the same character as those above named.

Publishers have the right to mail sample copies at the pound rate, but the words "sample copy" should be placed upon the wrapper.

Publications designed primarily for advertising purposes or for free circula-

tion, or for circulation at merely nominal rates, are rated as third-class matter.

Supplements are allowed, provided they contain matter that belongs to the regular contents of the paper, but an advertising sheet, not folded with or stitched in the regular issue, is not considered a supplement.

THIRD-CLASS — MISCELLANEOUS PRINTED MATTER.

Mailable matter of the third class embraces printed books, pamphlets, circulars, engravings, lithographs, proof-sheets and manuscript accompanying the same, transient newspapers and periodicals (*except those belonging in the second class*), and all matter of the same general character, the printing on which is designed to instruct, amuse, cultivate the mind or taste, or impart general information, and not having the character of personal correspondence. Circulars produced by hectograph or similar process, or by electric pen, are rated as third class. Upon matter of this class, or on its wrapper, the sender may write his own name, preceded by the word "from," may mark any printed passage to call attention to it, may write date, address or signature of circulars, correct typographical errors, and write on cover or blank leaves of any book or of any other printed article of the third class, a simple dedication or presentation inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. *No other writing is permitted in or on third-class matter.* The limit of weight for mail matter of the third class is four pounds, except in the case of single books exceeding that weight. The rate of postage on mail matter of the third class is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.*

FOURTH-CLASS — MERCHANDISE, SAMPLES, ETC.

Mailable matter of the fourth class includes all matter not embraced in the first, second or third class, which is not

in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of anyone engaged in the postal service.

Other articles of the fourth class which, unless properly secured, might destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of anyone engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails when they conform to the following conditions: First, they must be placed in a bag, box or removable envelope made of paper, cloth or parchment; second, such bag, box or envelope must again be placed in a box of tube made of metal or some hard wood, with sliding clasp or screw lid; third, in case of articles liable to break (as of glass), the inside box, bag or envelope must be surrounded by sawdust, cotton or spongy substance; fourth, in case of sharp-pointed instruments, the points must be capped or encased, so that they may not, by any means, be liable to cut through their inclosures; and where they have blades, such blades must be bound with wire, so that they shall remain firmly attached to each other; fifth, the whole must be capable of easy inspection.

All matter of the fourth class is subject to a postage charge at the rate of *one cent an ounce or fraction thereof*, to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

Upon any packages of matter of the fourth class the sender may write or print his own name and address, preceded by the word "from," and there may also be written or printed the number and names of the articles inclosed; and the sender thereof may write upon or attach to any such article, by tag or label, a single mark, number, name or letter, for the purpose of identification only. No other writing permitted, but prices, sizes, etc., may be printed and sent in same package.

All packages of matter of the fourth class must be so wrapped or enveloped,

with open sides or ends, that their contents may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters without destroying the wrappers; but seeds, and other articles liable, from their form or nature, to loss or damage unless specially protected, may be inclosed in unsealed bags or boxes, which can readily be opened for examination of the contents and reclosed; or sealed bags, made of material sufficiently transparent to show the contents clearly without opening, may be used for such matter.

Merchandise in packages sealed by internal revenue stamps may be sent at fourth-class rates. Packages of matter of the fourth class may weigh not exceeding four pounds.

NOTE.— On any package of third or fourth-class matter there may be written or printed a request in the following or similar form: "If undeliverable, P. M. please notify ———, and stamps for return postage will be forwarded." Letters only are returned *free* to writers.

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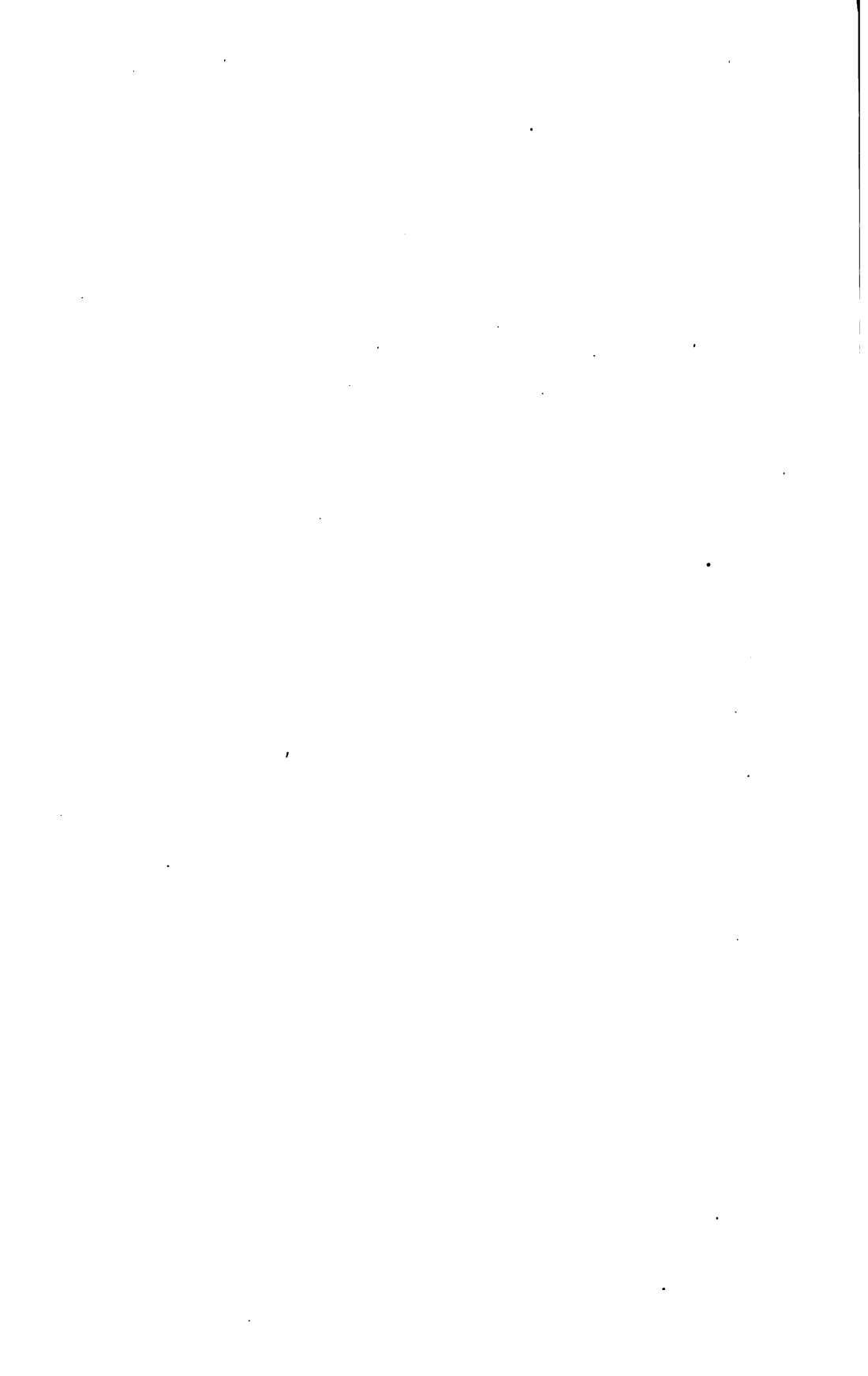
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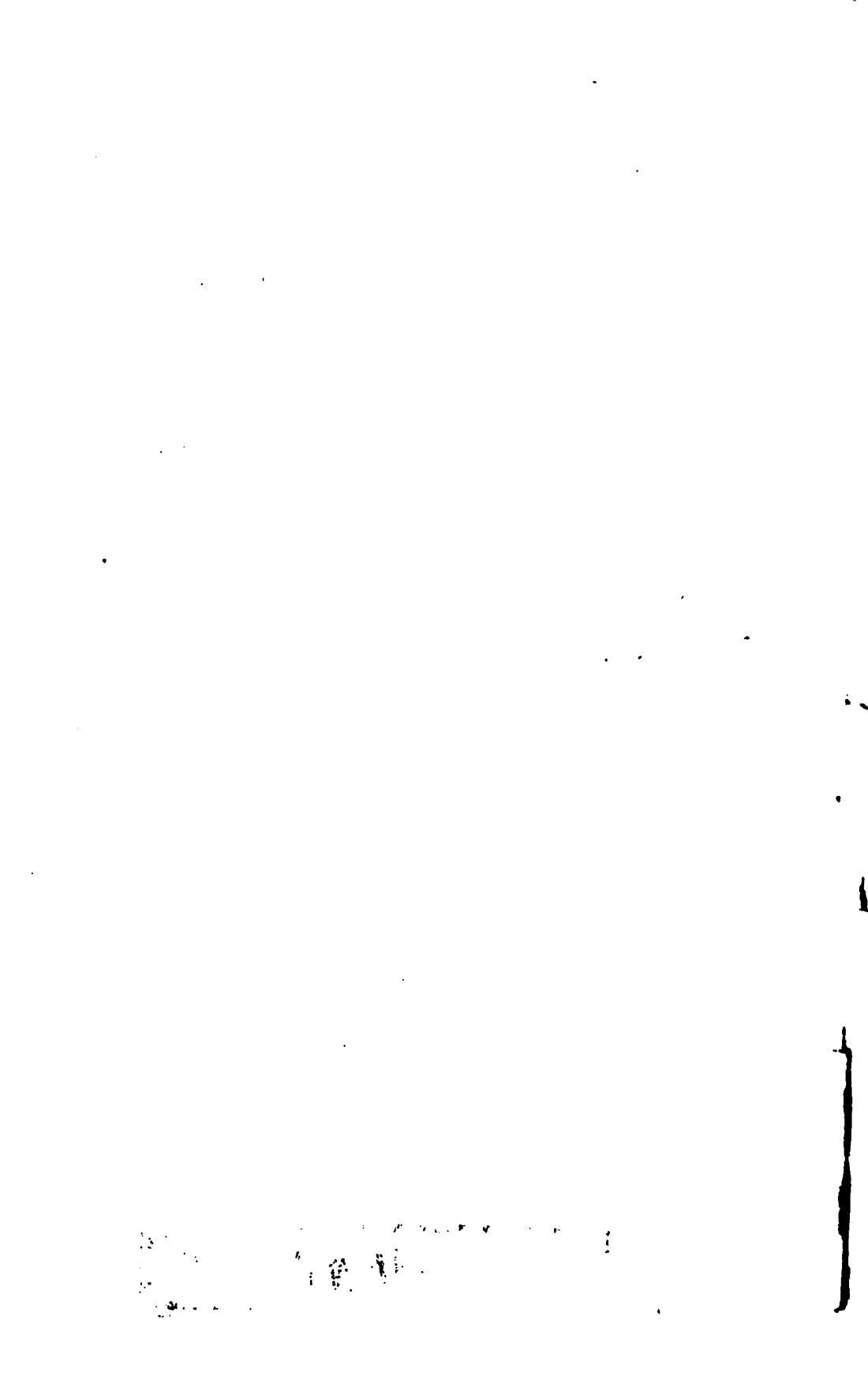
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