

obtain from the most trustworthy sources all information required by law concerning every farm, mill, shop, mine, store, and other establishment, institution, or place in his district, and when, in either case, the information is obtained and entered on the schedules, he shall immediately read the same to the person or persons furnishing the facts, to correct errors and supply omissions, if any shall exist. He shall also, as often as once in five days, during the month in which the enumeration is made, transmit by mail or in person to the district superintendent of his district the returns of statistics obtained by him, and before he transmits said returns he shall affix his signature to each page of the same, and shall certify that they are well and truthfully made, according to law, and all his returns shall be so transmitted within ten days after the date fixed for the completion of the enumeration. He shall not disclose any of the information, which he may obtain in pursuance of this act, to any person or persons except his superior officers, nor shall it be lawful to use said information, or any part thereof, as evidence in any court, for or against any person furnishing the same to the enumerator, except as provided in section fourteen of this act.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That any district superintendent or enumerator, who, having taken and subscribed the oath required by this act, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act, or shall, without the authority of the Superintendent, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same, any statistics of property or business included in his return, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; or, if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years or by fine not exceeding eight hundred dollars; or, if he shall willfully and knowingly make false certificates, or fictitious returns, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction of either of the last named offenses, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any district superintendent shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation, as a consideration for the employment of any person as enumerator or clerk, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation provided in this act for the services of any enumerator or clerk, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than three thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every person more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any agent of such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the Superintendent, district superintendent, or enumerator, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family, in the various particulars required by law, and whoever shall willfully fail or refuse shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. And every president, treasurer, secretary, general agent or managing director of every corporation from which answers to any of the schedules provided for by this act are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the Superintendent, district superintendent, special deputy, or enumerator, neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this act, such officer shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than ten thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction to the use of the United States.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines and penalties imposed by this act may be enforced by indictment or appropriate action at law in the courts of the United States within the State, Territory, or district where such offenses shall have been committed or forfeiture incurred.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the Superintendent, his chief clerk, district superintendents and enumerators, are hereby authorized to transmit through the post office any paper or document relating to the census, by writing thereon "Official Business—Census," and subscribing the same, with the addition to his name of his official title. But this privilege shall extend to nothing but documents and papers relating to the census, which shall pass free. And any Superintendent, district superintendent, enumerator or clerk, who shall use or exercise this privilege for any purpose other than the legitimate discharge of the duties of his office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall forfeit for each offense a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That each district superintendent shall receive compensation for his services at the rate of eight dollars per day, but he shall not receive pay for any service rendered after the period of sixty days from the date fixed for the completion of the enumeration; and each enumerator shall receive compensation for his services at the rate of four dollars per day for the time during which he is em-

ployed as such enumerator, but he shall not receive any compensation for any services rendered after a period of ten days from the time fixed for the completion of the enumeration, nor for a longer period than sixty days: *Provided*, That in any of the States or Territories where the duty of enumerators shall have been performed in districts sparsely inhabited, an additional allowance may be made by the Secretary of the Interior as a compensation in part or whole of expenses in such cases. The compensation of the district superintendents and enumerators, as provided in this section, shall be paid under the following restrictions, to wit: Whenever a district superintendent shall certify that an enumerator has satisfactorily completed the enumeration and made returns thereof for the enumeration district confided to him, and shall also certify to the amount of compensation to which, under the provisions of this act, such enumerator is entitled, designating the number of days during which he has been employed, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause one-half of the sum so due to be paid to such enumerator. And when said returns have been received by the Superintendent and carefully examined, if found executed in a satisfactory manner, then he shall also cause the other half to be paid. And where an appointment has been made to supply a vacancy arising in the office of enumerator, any equitable allowance shall be made for work done and accepted by each person so employed, whether by original appointment or to supply a vacancy. And whenever the Superintendent of the Census shall certify that the district superintendent has completed, to his satisfaction, and made returns of, his district, and shall also certify the amount of compensation to which, under the provisions of this act, such district superintendent is entitled, designating how long he has held his office, the Secretary of the Interior shall thereupon cause one-half of the sum, so due, to be paid to such district superintendent, and when the returns have been carefully examined for classification, if found executed in a satisfactory manner, then he shall also cause the other half to be paid: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall reject any demand for compensation under this act which shall, in his judgment, be fraudulent or excessive. And whenever the district superintendent shall reject the return of any enumerator as unsatisfactory, he shall report that fact to the Superintendent of the Census, who shall submit such report to the Secretary of the Interior, and thereupon the said Secretary may, in his discretion, extend the time within which the duties of such enumerator may be performed, and either direct the district superintendent to refer such report back to such enumerator for revision and correction, or to direct and authorize the district superintendent to appoint a new enumerator to perform the duties of the enumerator whose report has been rejected, and the new officer thus appointed shall take the same oath and perform his duties in the same manner as required by this act of the officer originally appointed, and within the time limited by the order of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the ninth census shall be taken as of the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy. The actual enumeration shall begin in each and every enumeration district on that day, and shall be completed, and answers to all the statistical inquiries shall be obtained by the enumerators, as provided by law, on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cities and incorporated towns or villages, the enumeration shall be so made and the returns so compiled as to exhibit separately all the statistical information obtained within the limits of each of said corporations.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if, in any Territory or places where the population is sparse, the officers of the army, or any person thereunto belonging, can be usefully employed in taking the census, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to afford such aid as may be given without prejudice to the public service.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That any agent of the United States residing upon any Indian reservation shall, when required by the Secretary of the Interior, make, or cause to be made, an enumeration of the Indians residing upon said reservation, in such manner as the said Secretary may direct.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the Superintendent of the Census shall prepare for submission to Congress, at the beginning of the next December session held after the date of the census, a preliminary report, embracing statistics of the population of the United States, by States or Territories, and counties or parishes, sufficiently full for the equalization of representation of the several States in Congress. He shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, and within three years from the date of his appointment, prepare a carefully digested report, embracing full tabular statements of all the statistical information furnished by the census, with comparative tables, showing the changes from former censuses, and such other tables as may be necessary to exhibit the results of the enumeration.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of three hundred members, to be apportioned among the several States in the manner directed in the next section of this act.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the next enumeration of the inhab-

itants of the several States, directed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken, shall be completed and returned to the office of the Department of the Interior, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain therefrom the aggregate representative population of the United States, by 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, he shall reduce the basis of representation therein 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; and it shall be his duty to thus ascertain the aggregate representative population of the United States; which aggregate population he shall divide by three hundred; and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction of an unit if any such happen to remain, shall be the ratio or rule of apportionment of representatives among the several States under such enumeration; and the said Secretary of the Department of the Interior shall then proceed in the same manner to ascertain the representative population of each State, and to divide the whole number of the representative population of each State by the ratio already determined by him as above directed; and the product of this last division shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such State under the enumeration provided for in this act: *Provided*, That the loss in the number of members caused by the fractions remaining in the several States, on the division of the population thereof, shall be compensated for by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions one additional member each for its fraction, as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives: *And provided also*, That if, after the apportionment of the representatives under the next census, a new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, the representative or representatives assigned to such new State or States shall be in addition to the number of representatives herein above limited, which excess of representatives over three hundred shall only continue until the next succeeding apportionment of representatives under the next succeeding census.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Department of the Interior shall have apportioned the representatives, in the manner above directed, among the several States, under the next enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, he shall, as soon as practicable, make out and transmit, under the seal of his office, to the House of Representatives, a certificate of the number of members apportioned to each State under the enumeration provided for in this act; and shall likewise make out and transmit, without delay, to the executive of each State, a certificate, under his seal of office, of the number of members apportioned to such State, under such enumeration.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That an act entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives and provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty; and also an act entitled "An act fixing the number of the members of the House of Representatives from and after the third March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the Superintendent of the Census shall require and obtain from every railroad corporation, or the lessee or receiver thereof, in the United States, the following facts, so far as they respectively possess the same, to exhibit the condition of such company on the first of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, or at the date of the last annual report made since June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to wit: The name of the corporation or company with corporate name of lines leased; the number of miles of its road projected and the terminal points of the same; the number of miles completed; the number of miles leased; miles of double track exclusive of sidings; capital stock allowed by the charter; amount paid up; number of mail stations; highest grade, including curvature in each division operated; total cost of road and equipment, and cost of purchase of other lines of road and of telegraphs; the total amount of debt, exhibiting, separately, the funded and unfunded debt, and in what country payable; the number of acres of land derived from public grants, remaining unsold; the amount of rolling stock, exhibiting, separately, serviceable locomotives; unserviceable locomotives; passenger cars; express cars; mail, baggage, and express cars; box cars; stock cars; freight and coal cars. Also total number of employes, exhibiting, separately, the number of conductors, station-masters, ticket agents, brakemen, engineers, firemen, flagmen and gatemen, mechanics and laborers. Also the total receipts of the corporation, exhibiting, separately, the receipts from passengers; from freight; from expresses; from mails; from miscellaneous sources. Also the total expenditure of the corporation, including, separately, the kind and cost of fuel; the amount of national, State, and municipal taxation; interest on bonds and

other debts; dividends paid within the year in cash; dividends paid within the year in stock; repairs of track and bridges; repairs of rolling stock; other repairs; damages to freight; payments for personal injuries; telegraph expenses and repairs; new structures and other permanent improvements. Also the operations of the road, exhibiting, separately, the mileage of passenger trains; mileage of freight trains; mileage of repair, wood, and gravel trains; number of way passengers carried; average way fares per mile; number of through passengers carried; average of through fares per mile; total number of passengers carried, reduced to one mile; average rate per ton per mile on all local freight; average rate per ton per mile on all through freight; tons of coal; tons of merchandise; bushels of grain; barrels of flour; number of horses and cattle; number of sheep and swine; number of thousand feet of lumber; total tons of freight; total tons carried reduced to one mile; tons forwarded east, (or north); tons forwarded west, (or south.) Also concerning casualties, exhibiting separately the number thereof, and the number of passengers or employes killed or wounded; the character of the accidents, whether by false handling of switches, signals or draws, or by defects in wheels, breaking of couplings or rails, or by impediments placed accidentally or intentionally on the track. He shall also, in like manner, require and obtain from the owners, proprietors, or managers of any canal or river improvement the following facts, to wit: Name of canal or river improvement; points connected; miles of canal; miles of slackwater; dimensions of improvement in feet, exhibiting the depth, and the width at the bottom and top; the number of locks and their standard length, depth, and width; number of feet of rise and fall; cost of structures; cost of enlargement; number of boats; total tonnage; total tons of freight carried east or north; total tons carried west or south; tons of coal; tons of merchandise; bushels of grain; barrels of flour; number of horses and cattle; number of sheep and swine; number of thousand feet of lumber; average rate of local tolls per mile; total amount received for tolls in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; annual average expenses per mile for repairs from eighteen hundred and sixty to eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; the average number of months of navigation during the year. And he shall also procure, from the best available sources, full statistics of the coastwise trade, and of the lake and inland river navigation of the United States, which shall particularly show the number of vessels employed, and where, and whether of sail or propelled by steam; also the tonnage capacity of each; and the actual tonnage transported upon each lake, and river, and coastwise, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; and also the number of marine disasters which occurred to the lake, river, and coastwise commerce of the United States in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, with the number of lives and vessels and value of property lost. He shall also, in like manner, require and obtain from the owners, proprietors, or managers of every express company the following facts, to wit: Name of corporation or company; capital paid up; total capital stock; length of lines in miles; whether the business is conducted by rail, vessel, or otherwise; total amount paid to railroads or vessels for use of line or lines; number of officers; number of persons engaged in general administration; number of agents and messengers; total receipts; total expenditures; exhibiting, separately, amount paid for salaries, for repairs, and for general expenses; and he may require such further information as in his judgment may be necessary to secure full returns of the transactions of such company. He shall also, in like manner, require and obtain from the owners, proprietors, or managers of every telegraph line the following facts, to wit: Name of corporation or company; terminal points connected; capital paid up; length of lines in miles; miles of wire; number of officers; number of persons engaged in general administration; number of persons engaged as telegraph operators; the number of messages transmitted by officers of the United States; the number of messages transmitted for the press; the number of messages transmitted for private parties; total number of messages transmitted; total receipts from messages; total expenditures of the company; exhibiting separately the amount expended for salaries, for repairs, and for general expenses. He shall also, in like manner, require and obtain from the officers or managers of all life insurance companies, the following facts, to wit: Name of company; amount of paid up capital; the number of persons employed in the general administration; the number employed as agents; the total gross assets of the company; exhibiting, separately, realized assets, deferred and unpaid premiums and premium notes and loans; total liabilities of the company; exhibiting, separately, losses adjusted and unadjusted, losses resisted, scrip and other dividends, dividends to policy-holders not applied, reinsurance fund; all other claims, including capital; receipts from cash premiums; receipts from all other sources; total cash expenditures, exhibiting, separately, amount paid for losses and claims, dividends, to stockholders, dividends to policy holders; commissions, including sums paid to agents by the insurers and the insured; officers' salaries; medical examiners' fees; national, State, and local taxation; and all other cash expenditures; also premium note expenditures; also the number and amount of policies issued during the year; also exhibiting policies terminating during the year; the number and amount terminated by death; by expiration; by surrender; by lapse; by change; total number and

amount of policies in force; exhibiting, separately, those of one thousand dollars or under; the number and amount of those from one thousand dollars to two thousand dollars, from two thousand dollars to three thousand dollars, from three thousand dollars to five thousand dollars, from five thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars; and the number and amount of those above ten thousand; also the amount of premiums received on policies in force and the average premium on each policy; also the amount of losses, in cash and notes and the percentage of the loss to the total amount of policies in force; also percentage of assets to risks in force. He shall also, in like manner, require and obtain from every fire and marine insurance company the following facts, to wit: Name of company; amount of capital stock authorized by charter; the amount paid up; the number of persons employed in general administration; the number employed as agents; the gross assets of company; the total liabilities, exhibiting, separately, the amount of losses adjusted, losses unadjusted, losses resisted, reinsurance fund, fire at fifty per cent., marine and inland at one hundred per cent.; all other liabilities, including capital; also the total receipts, exhibiting, separately, fire premiums, marine and inland premiums, and receipts from all other sources, including interests, dividends, and rents; also the total expenditures, exhibiting, separately, the number and amount of fire losses, of marine and inland losses, dividends, commissions, including sums paid to agents by the insurer and insured; officers' salaries; State, national, and municipal taxes, and all other expenses; concerning risks written during the year, the number and amount of fire, number and amount of marine and inland risks; concerning the risks in force December thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; the number and amount of fire risks having less than one year to run, less than three years to run, more than three years to run, and the number and amount of marine and inland risks. And the Superintendent of the Census shall require and obtain from each and every banking association in the United States and Territories thereof, full statistics of the condition and business of each of said associations for the year ending the first of June, eighteen hundred and seventy; and said superintendent shall require and obtain from each and every banker and broker full statistics of the business of such banker and broker, for the year ending on the first of June, eighteen hundred and seventy.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the Superintendent of the Census shall require each district superintendent or enumerator to obtain from every publisher, proprietor, or editor of a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical, published within the district, a copy of the number bearing the date of the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, or of the date nearest thereto, and also a statement of the number of copies published. And he shall require the copies thus obtained to be forwarded to the Census Office at Washington for classification and preservation. And he shall require each district superintendent to procure from the State and municipal and other corporate authorities within his district such information as he may be able to procure, relating to the amount of debt of each State, county, or other municipal corporation, and for what purpose such debt was incurred, the amount and rate of taxation, and the various purposes for which the tax was levied; the number of criminal prosecutions in each State and municipal government, the number of arrests, convictions, and acquittals, and for the purpose of carrying into effect all the provisions of this section the Superintendent is required to prepare and issue all necessary instructions and such schedules as are not provided for by law to the district superintendent whose duty it shall be to obtain the required information.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the statistical information to be obtained in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be the following, to wit:

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION. (Family Schedule.)

Dwellings.	Name.	Description.				Birth-place.	Parentage.		Profession, occupation, or trade of each person over 15 years of age.	Male citizens of the United State 21 years of age.	Male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or other crime.	Education.		Value of real estate owned.	Value of personal estate owned.	Health, physical and mental.																								
		Age.	Sex.	Civil condition.	Color.		Name State, Territory, or foreign country.	Father.				Mother.	Read.				Write.																							
1		Of what material principally built, as stone, brick, wood, &c.	2	Value of house.	3	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the 1st day of June, 1870, was in this family.	4	Whether head, husband, father, wife, son, daughter, or other relative, servant, boarder.	5	Age at last birth-day; if under year, give months in fractions, as 5-12, &c.	6	M. for males. F. for females.	7	M. for married. W. for widowed. S. for single.	8	If married within the year, state the month.	9	W. white; B. black; M. mulatto; Ch. Chinese; Ind. Indian.	10	Name the State, Territory, or foreign country, where born.	11	Father.	12	Mother.	13	Profession, occupation, or trade of each person over 15 years of age.	14	Male citizens of the United State 21 years of age.	15	Male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or other crime.	16	Persons 15 years of age or upwards who cannot—	17	Persons 15 years of age or upwards who cannot—	18	Value of real estate owned.	19	Value of personal estate owned.	20	Whether in good health and no disability, or sick, disabled, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic, (not being in asylum).

SCHEDULE No. 2.—MORTALITY. (Family Schedule.)

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Color.	Month.	Birthplace.	Birthplace.		Disease or cause of death.
						Father.	Mother.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Deaths in each family.

SCHEDULE No. 3.—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE. (Farm Schedule.)

Ownership or occupation.	The farm, its condition and value.							Labor.		Live stock.							Animal products.																																							
	Acres (included in farm, in the preceding.)		Present cash value.		Wages.			Horses.	Mules and asses.	Neat cattle.			Sheep.	Swine.	Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughtering during 1869.			Turkey and eggs.	Bees.	Wool.	Butter.	Dairy products of 1869.																																		
Cultivated.		Uncultivated pasture and uninclosed.		Of entire farm.		Of farm buildings other than dwelling-houses.				Of farming tools, implements, and machinery.		Total amount paid for hired labor in 1869.			Number June 1, 1870.		Number June 1, 1870.					Number June 1, 1870.		Number June 1, 1870.		Value sold in 1869.		Pounds honey and beeswax, 1869.		Pounds wool in 1869.		Pounds.		Made on farms, pounds.		Made at factories, pounds.		Tons sold for general use.																		
1 Name of owner or occupant of the farm.	2	As tenant.	3	Cultivated.	4	Not cultivated.	5	Wood land.	6	Uncultivated pasture and uninclosed.	7	Of entire farm.	8	Of farm buildings other than dwelling-houses.	9	Of farming tools, implements, and machinery.	10	Total amount paid for hired labor in 1869.	11	Number June 1, 1870.	12	Number June 1, 1870.	13	Number of oxen June 1, 1870.	14	Number June 1, 1870.	15	Average number milked in season of 1869.	16	Number June 1, 1870.	17	Number June 1, 1870.	18	Number June 1, 1870.	19	Total value live stock.	20	Sheep and lambs, pounds.	21	Swine, pounds.	22	Neat cattle, pounds.	23	Value sold in 1869.	24	Pounds honey and beeswax, 1869.	25	Pounds wool in 1869.	26	Pounds.	27	Made on farms, pounds.	28	Made at factories, pounds.	29	Tons sold for general use.

SCHEDULE No. 3.—Continued.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.										MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.					
Hay.	Acres harvested in 1869.		Tons.		Grass seed—Bushels.		Clover seed—Bushels.		Flax.		Hemp.				
									Lm.		Seed.				
Wheat.	Acres, 1869.		Bushels.		Acres, 1869.		Bushels.		Winter.		Spring.				
Rye.	Acres harvested in 1869.		Bushels harvested.		Barley.	Acres harvested in 1869.		Bushels harvested.		Oats.	Acres harvested in 1869.		Bushels harvested.		
Indian corn.	Acres harvested in 1869.		Bushels harvested.		Buckwheat.	Acres harvested in 1869.		Bushels harvested.		Peas and beans.	Acres harvested in 1869.		Bushels harvested.		
Common pota- toes.	Acres harvested in 1869.		Bushels harvested.		Sweet potatoes.	Acres harvested in 1869.		Bushels harvested.		Hops.	Acres harvested in 1869.		Pounds.		
Tobacco.	Acres harvested in 1869.		Pounds harvested.		Cotton.	Acres harvested in 1869.		Pounds.		Rice.	Acres harvested in 1869.		Pounds.		
Sugar and molasses.	Acres.		Kinds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Gallons.		Value.		Value of orchard pro- ducts, and berries.		
Vineyards.	Pounds of grape not made into wine.		Gallons of wine.		Bushels of peanuts.		Pounds of grape not made into wine.		Gallons of wine.		Value.		Value.		
										Garden and farm pro- ducts not enumerated.		Value.		Value.	
										Domestic manufactures.		Value.		Value.	

SCHEDULE No. 4.—MANUFACTURING, MECHANICAL, AND MINING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Name of corporation, firm, or individual, and kind of busi- ness.	Aggregate capital in- vested in the busi- ness, including real estate.	Number of owners or partners working in the establishment.	Motive power.		Machines used.		Labor.		Materials used, including fuel.		Articles produced.		Value of jobbing and repairs done for customers during the year.				
			Kind.	Total horse- power.	Kind.	Number.	Average num- ber of hands employed.	Total amount of wages paid during the year.	Kind.	Quantity.	Kind.	Quantity.		Kind.	Quantity.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

SCHEDULE No. 5.—STATISTICS OF FISHERIES.

1 Name of owner, firm, or company conducting the business.	2 Capital invested.	3 Description of fish or shell-fish taken.	4 Apparatus used in the business.	5 Number of hands employed.	6 Total wages paid during the year.	Fish or shell-fish taken.			Oil.		If of whale fisheries.			
						7 Kinds.	8 Quantities.	9 Value.	10 Barrels.	11 Value.	12 Pounds.	13 Value.	14 Pounds.	15 Value.
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

SCHEDULE No. 6.—MERCANTILE OR TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS.

1 Name of firm, or individual, and kind of business.	2 Number of persons engaged in establishment as owners or partners.	3 Annual rental value of buildings occupied.	4 Average amount of capital employed in trade during 1899.	Labor.		7 Amount of wages paid during the year.	8 Total amount of sales during the year ending 1899, in dollars.		
				Average number of persons employed.				9 Total amount of purchases during the year ending 1899, in dollars.	
				5 Male.	6 Female.				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

APPENDIX A.

Provisions of the national and State constitutions and laws relating to the right of suffrage.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ART. I, SEC. 2. (3.) Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 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.

AMENDMENTS.

ART. XIV, SEC. 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 law.

SEC. 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 legislatures 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.

ART. XV, (now pending for adoption,) SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

EXTRACTS FROM STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

[N. B.—The following extracts from State constitutions are intended to exhibit only the qualifications of electors and the causes specified for exclusion from the right of suffrage in the several States. They do not, therefore, embrace sections relating to the time and manner of holding and making returns of elections, the powers and duties of public officers, the punishment of frauds, nor the exemptions and privileges of electors.]

ALABAMA. (1867.)

ART. VII, SEC. 2. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding the election, and three months in the county in which he offers to vote, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed an elector: *Provided*, That no soldier, or sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire a residence by reason of being stationed on duty in this State.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors; but the following classes of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote, or hold office:

1. Those who, during the late rebellion, inflicted, or caused to be inflicted, any cruel or unusual punishment upon any soldier, sailor, or marine, employé or citizen of the United States, or who in any other way violated the rules of civilized warfare.

2. Those who may be disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article XIV, and those who have been disqualified from registering to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution for the State of Alabama, under the act of Congress "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed by Congress March 2, 1867,* and the acts supplementary thereto, except such persons as aided in the reconstruction proposed by Congress, and accept the political equality of all men before the law: *Provided*, That the general assembly shall have power to remove the disabilities incurred under this clause.†

3. Those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery.

4. Those who are idiots or insane.

[By article I, section 34, it is declared that temporary absence from the State shall not cause forfeiture of residence once obtained.]

ARKANSAS. (1868.)

ART. VIII, SEC. 2. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, who is twenty-one years old or upward, and who shall have resided in the State six months next preceding the election, and who at the time is an actual resident of the county in which he offers to vote, except as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed an elector: *Provided*, No soldier, or sailor, or marine, in the military or naval service of the United States, shall acquire a residence by reason of being stationed on duty in this State.

SEC. 3. The following classes shall not be permitted to register, or hold office, viz:

1. Those who during rebellion took the oath of allegiance, or gave bonds for loyalty and good behavior to the United States government, and afterwards gave aid, comfort, or countenance to those engaged in armed hostility to the government of the United States, either by becoming a soldier in the rebel army, or by entering the lines of said army, or adhering in any way to the cause of rebellion, or by accompanying any armed force belonging to the rebel army, or by furnishing supplies of any kind to the same.

2. Those who are disqualified as electors, or from holding office in the State or States from which they came.

3. Those persons who during the late rebellion violated the rules of civilized warfare.

4. Those who may be disqualified by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article XIV, and those who have been disqualified from registering to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution for the State of Arkansas, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplemental thereto.‡

5. Those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crimes punishable by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery.

6. Those who are idiots or insane: *Provided*, That all persons included in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th subdivisions of this section, who have openly advocated or who have voted for the reconstruction proposed by Congress, and accept the equality of all men before the law, shall be deemed qualified electors under this constitution.

SEC. 4. The general assembly shall have the power, by a two-thirds vote of each house, approved by the governor, to remove the disabilities included in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th subdivisions of section three of this article, when it appears that such person applying for relief from such disabilities has in good faith returned to his allegiance to the government of the United States: *Provided*, The general assembly shall have no power to remove the disabilities of any person embraced in the aforesaid subdivisions who, after the adoption of this constitution by the convention, persist in opposing the acts of Congress and reconstruction thereunder.§

[By article I, section 22, persons concerned in duels are forever deprived of the right of voting at any election.]

* This act allowed constitutions to be formed by conventions of delegates "elected by the male citizens of said State, 21 years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in such State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in rebellion or for felony at common law." The constitutions formed at such conventions were to provide that the elective franchise should be enjoyed only by such persons as had the qualifications above stated for electors of delegates.

† This authority has been exercised in the form of a regular enactment, removing all disabilities, so that now all males 21 years of age, with the exception of convicted criminals, are allowed to vote.

‡ See note to Alabama.

§ This power has not been exercised by the general assembly

CALIFORNIA. (1849.)

ART. II, SEC. 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States, under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Queretaro, on the 30th day of May, 1848, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the State six months next preceding the election, and the county or district in which he claims his vote 30 days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now, or hereafter may be, authorized by law: * *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature, by a two-thirds concurrent vote, from admitting to the right of suffrage Indians or the descendants of Indians, in such special cases as such a proposition of the legislative body may deem just and proper.

SEC. 4. 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 at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector.

ART. XI, SEC. 19. Absence from the State on business of the State, or of the United States, shall not affect the question of residence of any person.

[By article XI, section 2, persons concerned in duels cannot be allowed to enjoy the right of suffrage.]

CONNECTICUT. (1818.)

ART. VI, SEC. 1. All persons who have been or shall hereafter, previous to the ratification of this constitution, be admitted freemen, according to the existing laws of this State, shall be electors.

ART. VI, SEC. 3. The privileges of an elector shall be forfeited by a conviction of bribery, forgery, perjury, duelling, fraudulent bankruptcy, theft, or other offense for which an infamous punishment is inflicted.

AMENDMENT: ART. VIII. *Adopted October, 1845.* Every white male citizen of the United States who shall have attained the age of 21 years, and who shall have resided in this State for the term of one year next preceding, and in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privileges of an elector at least six months next preceding the time he may so offer himself, [see 11th amendment,] and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector.

AMENDMENT: ART. XI. *Adopted October, 1855.* Every person shall be able to read any article in the constitution, or any section of the statutes of this State, before being admitted as an elector.

[By an amendment adopted in August, 1864, (Art. XIII,) electors in the military service of the United States, during the rebellion then existing, were enabled to vote while absent from the State. A law had been previously passed for this purpose.]

DELAWARE. (1831.)

ART. IV, SEC. 1. * * * * * And in such elections every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-two years or upwards, having resided in the State one year next before the election, and the last month thereof in the county where he offers to vote, and having within two years next before the election paid a county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector; and every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-one, and under the age of twenty-two years, having resided as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote without payment of any tax: *Provided*, That no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered as acquiring a residence in this State by being

*C went to reside in a certain county on September 22, and an election was held there on the 21st of October following. *Held*, That he had not resided there 30 days, so as to entitle him to vote under the constitutional provision requiring a previous residence for such a length of time.—*People vs. Holden*, 28 Cal., 123.

† A man is not disqualified from voting by reason of being a soldier in the army of the United States, but he will not acquire the right merely by residing in the country as a soldier.—*Orman vs. Riley*, 15 Cal., 48.

The burden of proof is upon the party who contests the right of another to vote.—*Ib.*
Article 2, section 4, of the Constitution, declaring that no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence in the service of the United States, does not preclude a person from acquiring a residence in the place where, and in the time while, he is present in such service. [SHAFTER, J., dissenting.]—*Ib.*

The act of December 24, 1862, which provides for taking, out of the State, the votes of persons in the military service of the United States, in the election of State and other officers, is, in respect to the election of State officers and members of the general assembly, unconstitutional.—*Opinion of Judges*, 30 Conn., 591.

stationed in any garrison, barracks, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no idiot, or insane person, pauper, or person convicted of a crime deemed by law felony, shall enjoy the right of an elector; and that the legislature may impose the forfeiture of the right of suffrage as a punishment for crime.

FLORIDA. (1868.)

ART. XIV, SEC. 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, of whatever race, color or nationality, or previous condition, or who shall, at the time of offering to vote, be a citizen of the United States, or who shall have declared his intention to become such in conformity to the laws of the United States, and who shall have resided and had his habitation, domicile, home, and place of permanent abode in Florida for one year, and in the county for six months next preceding the election at which he shall offer to vote, shall in such county be deemed a qualified elector at all elections under this constitution. Every elector shall at the time of his registration take and subscribe the following oath:

"I — do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and government of the United States, and the constitution and government of the State of Florida, against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith, loyalty, and allegiance to the same, any ordinances or resolution of any State convention or legislature to the contrary notwithstanding: So help me God."

SEC. 2. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

SEC. 3. At any election at which a citizen or subject of any foreign country shall offer to vote, under the provisions of this constitution, he shall present to the persons lawfully authorized to conduct and supervise such election a duly sealed and certified copy of his declaration of intention, otherwise he shall not be allowed to vote; and any naturalized citizen offering to vote shall produce before said persons, lawfully authorized to conduct and supervise the election, his certificate of naturalization, or a duly sealed and certified copy thereof; otherwise he shall not be permitted to vote.

SEC. 4. The legislature shall have power and shall enact the necessary laws to exclude from every office of honor, power, trust, or profit, civil or military, within the State, and from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery, perjury, larceny, or of infamous crime, or who shall make or become, directly or indirectly, interested in any bet or wager, the result of which shall depend upon any election; or who shall hereafter fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge to fight, or who shall be a second to either party, or be the bearer of such challenge or acceptance; but the legal disability shall not accrue until after trial and conviction by due form of law.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall enact laws requiring educational qualifications for electors after the year 1880, but no such laws shall be made applicable to any elector who may have registered or voted at any election previous thereto.

[The Seminole Indians are, by Art. XVI, Sec. 7, allowed to elect one member of their tribe to each house of the legislature. This special representation is not to be a bar to the representation of any county by the citizens thereof, and whenever a tax may be imposed on these Indians, they are thenceforth to be entitled to all the privileges of citizens, and will be barred from special representation.]

GEORGIA. (1868.)

ART. II, SEC. 2. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding the election, and shall have resided thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid all taxes which may have been required of him, and which he may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, for the year next preceding the election, (except as hereinafter provided,) shall be deemed an elector; and every male citizen of the United States, of the age aforesaid, (except as hereinafter provided,) who may be a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be deemed an elector, and shall have all the rights of an elector as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States, shall acquire the rights of an elector by reason of being stationed on duty in this State; and no person shall vote who, if challenged, shall refuse to take the following oath:

"I do swear that I have not given, or received, nor do I expect to give, or receive, any money, treat, or other thing of value, by which my vote, or any vote, is affected, or expected to be affected, at this election, nor have I given or promised any reward, or made any threat, by which to prevent any person from voting at this election."

SEC. 3. No person convicted of felony or larceny before any court of this State, or of or in the United States, shall be eligible to any office or appointment of honor or trust within this State, unless he shall have been pardoned.

SEC. 5. No person who, after the adoption of this constitution, being a resident of

this State, shall engage in a duel in this State or elsewhere, or shall send or accept a challenge, or be aider or abettor to such duel, shall vote or hold office in this State; and every such person shall also be subject to such punishment as the law may prescribe.

SEC. 6. The general assembly may provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors, but the following classes of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote, or hold office:

1. Those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery.

2. Idiots or insane persons.

ILLINOIS.* (1847-48.)

ART. VI, SEC. 1. In all elections, every white male citizen above the age of 21 years, having resided in the State one year next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and every white male inhabitant of the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall have the right of voting as aforesaid; but no such citizen or inhabitant shall be entitled to vote, except in the district or county in which he shall actually reside at the time of such election.

SEC. 5. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on the business of the United States, or of his State.

SEC. 6. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this State, in consequence of being stationed at any military or naval place within the State.

SEC. 8. The general assembly shall have full power to pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

INDIANA. (1851.)

ART. II, SEC. 2. In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male of foreign birth of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside.†

* Whether the person offering to vote is an unnaturalized foreigner or a citizen, the judges of election have no right to investigate, under the laws of Illinois. If such person takes the oath prescribed by law, the duty is imperative upon the judges to receive his vote, unless the oath is proved to be false.—*Spragins vs. Houghton*, 2 Scammon, 377.

Nor can the judges inquire whether the person offering to vote is an inhabitant and entitled to the right of suffrage within the meaning of the constitution. It is only where the judge of the election allows the exercise of the elective franchise by one whose right he suspects, or whose vote is challenged, without tendering the oath prescribed by statute, that the judge violates his duty.—*Ib.*

It seems that citizenship is not a necessary qualification of a voter in Illinois.—*Ib.*

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own voters. And it is equally clear that the act of naturalization does not confer on the individual naturalized the right to exercise the elective franchise. The qualification which the voter is required to possess in a congressional election depends entirely on the laws of the State in which the elective franchise is exercised, and is purely dependent on the municipal regulations of the State.—*Per SMITH, J.—Ib.*

† By section 1 of the registry law, passed May 11, 1867, it is declared "That no person shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in any township, city, or ward, so as to entitle him to vote therein, until he shall have been a *bona fide* inhabitant of such township, city, or ward, at least twenty days before the day of election at which such person shall offer to vote."

The law above referred to was amended May 13, 1869. The following section defines the right of a person challenged upon his offering to vote.

"SEC. 6. Any person offering to vote may be challenged by any voter in such township, precinct, or ward, (as the case may be,) and if the person so challenged insists upon voting, and the challenge be not withdrawn, said board of election, or some member thereof, shall administer to him the following oath: 'You do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you are a citizen of the United States; that you are over 21 years of age, to the best of your information or belief; that you have been a *bona fide* resident of this State for six months immediately preceding this election; that you are now, and have been for twenty days last past, a *bona fide* resident of this township, precinct, or ward, (as the case may be,) that you are generally known by the name in which you now desire to vote; that you have not voted nor will not vote at any other precinct, township, or ward (as the case may be) in this election.' And in case of person of foreign birth, the oath relative to citizenship shall be dispensed with, and the following words used in lieu thereof: 'That you have resided in the United States one year, and have declared your intention to become a citizen thereof, in conformity with the laws thereof. And in addition to such oath of such person proposing to vote, the following oath or affirmation of some freeholder who is a resident and voter of such township, precinct, or ward, (as the case may be,) in which the challenged person asks to vote, shall be required: 'You do swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that you are a freeholder, owning real estate in your own right, held by deed in your own name, and that the said real estate is situated in this election precinct; and that ———, who now desires to vote, has resided in this State for six months immediately preceding this election, and has been a *bona fide* resident of this precinct for twenty days last past.' which oath shall be written or printed, and shall be signed by the person making such oath in the presence of such board of elections, which oath shall be administered by some member thereof, who shall affix his jurat thereto; which affidavits shall be attached to, and be returned with, the poll-lists, to the office of the county clerk."

SEC. 3. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State in consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor shall any such soldier, seaman, or marine have the right to vote.

SEC. 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in the State by reason of his absence, either on business of this State or of the United States.

SEC. 5. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage.

SEC. 8. The general assembly shall have power to deprive of the right of suffrage, and to render ineligible, any person convicted of an infamous crime.

IOWA. (1857; AS AMENDED IN 1868.)

ART. II, SEC. 1. Every male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the State six months next preceding the election, and in the county in which he claims his vote sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.*

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

KANSAS. (1859; AS AMENDED IN 1864 AND 1867.)

ART. V, SEC. 1. Every white male person of 21 years and upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township in which he offers to vote at least thirty days next preceding such election, shall be deemed a qualified elector:†

1. Citizens of the United States.

2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

SEC. 2. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane; no person convicted of felony, unless restored to civil rights; no person who has been dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, unless reinstated; no person guilty of defrauding the government of the United States or any of the States thereof; no person guilty of giving or receiving a bribe, or offering to give or receive a bribe; and no person who has ever voluntarily borne arms against the government of the United States, or in any manner voluntarily aided or abetted in the attempted overthrow of said government, except all persons who have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States since the first day of April, A. D. 1861, provided that they have served one year or more therein, shall be qualified to vote or hold office in this State, until such disability shall be removed by a law passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of both branches of the legislature.

SEC. 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 at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison; and the legislature may make provision for taking the votes of electors who may be absent from their townships or wards, in the volunteer military service of the United States, or the militia service of this State; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to allow any soldier, seaman, or marine, in the regular army or navy of the United States, the right to vote.

KENTUCKY. (1850.)

ART. II, SEC. 8. Every free white male citizen, of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the State two years, or in the county, town, or city in which he offers

* Remaining in a township, with the intention of returning upon the accomplishment of some temporary purpose, is not sufficient to give a residence within the meaning of the election laws of Iowa; there must be a *bona fide* intention to make it a residence.—*State vs. Minnick*, 15 Iowa, (7 With.,) 123.

† The constitution of the State of Iowa, as applied to the legislative department, is a limitation, and not a grant of power; and the legislature may provide who shall have the right of suffrage, and the time, place, and manner of exercising it, when not expressly or impliedly prohibited by the terms of the constitution.—*Morrison vs. Springer*, 15 Iowa, (7 With.,) 304.

‡ The act of September 11, 1862, authorizing legal voters in the military service to vote without the State limits, is constitutional.—*Ib.*

§ The district court has decided that a person more than half white shall be deemed "white," within the meaning of this section, and be allowed to vote. This question has never been carried to the supreme court, but the above construction has generally been acquiesced in, and the class of persons referred to vote without hindrance.

¶ Foreigners who have resided in the State and precinct the prescribed time, are entitled to vote immediately upon being naturalized.—*Morgan vs. Dudley*, 18 B. Mon., (Ky.) 693.

to vote, one year next preceding the election, shall be a voter; but such voter shall have been, for sixty days next preceding the election, a resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote, and he shall vote in said precinct and not elsewhere.*

ART. VIII, SEC. 4. Laws shall be made to exclude from office, and from suffrage, those who shall thereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other crimes or high misdemeanors.

SEC. 12. Absence on the business of this State, or the United States, shall not forfeit a residence once obtained, so as to deprive any one of the right of suffrage, or of being elected or appointed to any office under this Commonwealth, under the exceptions contained in this constitution.

LOUISIANA. (1868.)

TITLE II, ART. 25. At its first session under this constitution, the general assembly shall provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

ART. 26. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State, except in the parish of his residence, and at the election precinct in which he is registered; *Provided*, That no voter, in removing from one parish to another, shall lose the right in the former until he has acquired it in the latter.

TITLE VI, ART. 98. Every male person, of the age of 21 years or upwards, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this State one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this constitution, and persons under interdiction.

ART. 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage, by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled "the Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion; and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and it shall be published in the official journal: *Provided*, That no person who, prior to the first of January, 1868, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such persons as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso.

ART. 134. No soldier, sailor, or marine, in the military or naval service of the United States, shall hereafter acquire a residence in this State by reason of being stationed or doing duty in the same.

MAINE. (1820.)

ART. II, SEC. 1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upward, excepting paupers,‡ persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having his residence established in this State for the term of three months next preceding any election, shall be an elector for governor, senators, and representatives,

* Foreigners who have resided in the State, county, and precinct the length of time required by the constitution, are entitled to vote immediately upon being naturalized. It does not require a residence after the alien becomes a citizen, or after he attains the age of 21, but only a previous residence next preceding the election, either before or after he acquires citizenship, or attains his majority.—*Morgan vs. Dudley*, 18 B. Mon., 724.

† See note to Alabama.

‡ Persons who have received assistance from any town as paupers, or been disposed of in service as such by the overseers of the poor, may still vote for State officers, if otherwise qualified, provided they have not been paupers within three months next preceding the day of election.—*Opinion of Justices*, 7 Greenleaf, App., 497.

in the town or plantation where his residence is so established,* and the elections shall be by written ballot.† But persons in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, or this State, shall not be considered as having obtained such established residence by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military place, in any town or plantation; nor shall the residence of a student at any seminary of learning entitle him to the right of suffrage in the town or plantation where such seminary is established.

MARYLAND. (1867.)

ART. I, SEC. 1. All elections shall be by ballot; and every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, or upward, who has been a resident of the State for one year, and of the legislative district of Baltimore City, or of the county in which he may offer to vote, for six months next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State; and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of representatives in Congress, senators, delegates, or other officers, then, to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county or city which shall form a part of the electoral district in which he offers to vote for six months next preceding the election; but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed, until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed.

SEC. 2. No person above the age of 21 years, convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless pardoned by the governor, shall ever thereafter be entitled to vote at any election in this State; and no person under guardianship as a lunatic, or as a person *non compos mentis*, shall be entitled to vote.

SEC. 3. If any person shall give, or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, or any security for the payment or the delivery of money, or any other thing, to induce any voter to refrain from casting his vote, or to prevent him in any way from voting, or to procure a vote for any candidate or person proposed or voted for as elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, or representative in Congress, or for any office of profit or trust created by the constitution or laws of this State, or by the ordinances or authority of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, the person giving, or offering to give, and the person receiving the same, and any person who gives, or causes to be given, an illegal vote, knowing it to be such, at any election to be hereafter held in this State, shall, on conviction in a court of law, in addition to the penalties now or hereafter to be imposed by law, be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust, or to vote at any election thereafter.

MASSACHUSETTS.‡

AMENDMENT. (1821.)—ART. III. Every male citizen of 21 years of age and upward, (excepting paupers and persons under guardianship,) who shall have resided within the Commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote six calendar months next preceding any election of governor, lieu-

* To qualify a citizen to be an elector of State officers, he must have resided the three preceding months not only in the State, but in the town or plantation where he claims to vote.—*Opinion of Justices*, 7 Greenleaf, App. 492.

† A person who supports his family in one town, and resides to transact business in another town, can vote for State officers only in the town where his family have resided for the three months next preceding the election.—*Opinion of Judges*, 7 Greenleaf, App. 497.

‡ Printed ballots are within the meaning of this clause.—*Opinion of Judges*, 7 Greenleaf, App. 492.

§ Persons who have the requisite qualifications as to age and residence, but who have been for two entire years exempted from taxation by town assessors, not being exempted by law from taxation, are not entitled to vote for governor, lieutenant governor, senators, and representatives, under the third article of amendment to the constitution.—*Opinion of the Justices*, 11 Pickering, 538.

¶ Persons who have the requisite qualification as to residence in Massachusetts, but who have been exempted from taxation on account of their poverty, for two successive years before their arrival at the age of 70 years, are not entitled to vote as above.—*Opinion of the Justices*, 5 Metcalf, 591.

[The law of this State formerly imposed a poll-tax upon every male inhabitant between the ages of 16 and 70 years, whether a citizen of the United States or an alien, excepting those who, by reason of age, infirmity, and poverty, might, in the judgment of the assessors, be unable to contribute towards the public charges. The limitation of ages was, in 1843, fixed at from 20 to 70 years, and by further amendment of 1844 a poll-tax was imposed on every male over 70, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, whether a citizen of the United States or an alien.]

§ Ratable polls of aliens may constitutionally be included in estimating the number of ratable polls, to determine the number of representatives any town may be entitled to elect.—*Opinion of the Justices of the S. J. C.*, 7 Mass., 523.

¶ Payment of a State or county tax within two years next preceding the election of governor, &c., by one who is in other respects a qualified voter, entitles him to vote at such election, although such tax was illegally assessed upon him.—*Humphrey vs. Kingman*, 5 Met., 162.

§ Though a tax which is assessed upon one person is paid for him by another, without his previous authority, yet, if he recognizes the act, and repays or promises to repay the amount, on the ground that such person acted as his agent, he thereby acquires the same right to vote as if he had paid the tax with his own hand.—*Ib.*

¶ Persons who reside on lands purchased by or ceded to the United States, for navy yards, forts, and arsenals,

tenant governor, senators, or representatives, and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master, or guardian, any State or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be by law exempted from taxation, and who shall be in all other respects qualified as above mentioned, shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections.

AMENDMENT. (1857.)—ART. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office, under the constitution of this Commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be 60 years of age or upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.

and where there is no other reservation of jurisdiction to the State than that of a right to serve civil and criminal process on such lands, do not, by residing on such lands, acquire any elective franchise as inhabitants of such towns.—*Opinion of the Justices*, 1 Metcalf, 580. *Commonwealth vs. Clary*, 8 Mass., 77. See *Mitchell vs. Tibbets*, 17 Pick., 298.

The inhabitants of a territory owned by the United States, and lying within this Commonwealth, have no jurisdiction, cannot exercise any civil or political privileges under the laws of the Commonwealth, because they are not interested in any elections made within the State, nor held to pay any taxes imposed by its authority, nor bound by any of its laws.—*Commonwealth vs. Clary*, 8 Mass., 72.

In an action against the selectmen of a town for refusing to put the plaintiff's name upon the list of voters and rejecting his vote, the plaintiff may prove his own statements relating to his residence, made to the selectmen before offering his vote, nor under oath, for the purpose of furnishing to them evidence of his having the legal qualifications of a voter; and he may testify to his own intention in leaving the town for a prolonged absence previously to the time of acts complained of.—*Lombard vs. Oliver*, 7 Allen, (Mass.) 155.

It is a requisite qualification for an elector of a representative in Congress that he shall have resided or had his home in the town where he votes, for the space of one year next preceding the election.—*Williams vs. Whiting*, 11 Mass., 423.

A person having a right to vote for State officers in any town, even where a year's residence is necessary to qualify him as such voter, does not lose that right by a temporary absence, although during his absence he may have voted in another town.—*Lincoln vs. Hapgood*, 11 Mass., 350.

Domicile.—The following decisions have been made in this State relative to the domicile:

1. Every person must have a domicile somewhere.—*Abington vs. North Bridgewater*, 23 Pick., 170, (1840.)
2. A person can have only one domicile, for one purpose, at one and the same time.—*Id.*
3. Where the boundary line between the town of R. and N. B. passed through a dwelling house, so that the portion of the house which was in N. B. was sufficient in itself to constitute a habitation, while the portion in R. was not sufficient for that purpose, it was held that a person, by occupying such house, acquired a domicile in N. B.—*Id.*
4. It seems that if, in such case, the line had divided the house more equally, the fact that the occupant had habitually slept in that part which was in N. B. would be a preponderating circumstance to show that he was domiciled in that town, and, in the absence of other evidence, would be decisive of the question.—*Id.*
5. Where a dwelling-house is so divided by the boundary line between the two towns as to leave that portion of the house in which the occupant mainly and substantially performs those offices which constitute his home, (such as sleeping, sitting, eating, and receiving visitors,) in one town, he is a citizen of that town, and has no right to elect to reside and be taxed for his personal property in the other town.—*Chenery vs. Waltham*, 8 Cush., 327, (1851.)
6. Whether a person removing from one town to another intends to change his residence is a question of fact and not of law.—*Fitchburg vs. Winchendon*, 4 Cush., 190, (1849.)
7. A domicile being once fixed, will continue, notwithstanding the absence of the party, till a new domicile is acquired.—*Jennison vs. Hapgood*, 10 Pick., 77, (1827.)
8. The intention to abandon a domicile, and actual residence to another place, if not accompanied with the intention of remaining there permanently, or at least for an indefinite time, will not produce a change of domicile.—*Id.*
9. It is difficult to give an exact definition of habitation. In general terms, one may be designated as an inhabitant of that place which constitutes the principal seat of his residence, of his business pursuits, connections, attachments, and of his political and municipal relations. It is manifest, therefore, that it embraces the fact of residence at a place, with the intent to regard it and make it one's home. The act and intent must concur, and the intent may be inferred from the declarations and conduct. In a case of much doubt the mere declaration of the party, made in good faith, of his election to make one place rather than another his home, may be sufficient to turn the scale. But the question is one of fact for the jury to determine from all the circumstances of the case.—*SHAW, C. J.*, in *Lyman vs. Fiske*, 17 Pick., 234, (1835.)
10. If an inhabitant of a town removes to another town in this Commonwealth, not intending to remain there permanently, but with the intention of not returning to his former home, and does not so return, he loses his domicile in the former town.—*Mead vs. Bozborough*, 11 Cush., 362, (1853.)
11. The fact that such person was taxed in the town to which he has removed is not competent evidence to show that he did not continue to be taxable in the town of his former residence.—*Id.*
12. A citizen of this Commonwealth removing with his family to another State, and retaining no dwelling-place in this Commonwealth, though retaining his place of business here, and intending to retain his domicile here, and to return at some future indefinite period of time, has no domicile in this Commonwealth.—*Holmes vs. Greene*, 7 Gray, 299, (1856.)
13. A student of a college does not change his domicile by his occasional residence at the college.—*Granby vs. Amherst*, 7 Mass., 1, (1810.)
14. A seafaring man having lands occupied by himself, his servants, or hired people, although frequently absent on long voyages, has always been considered as having his residence on his lands, and as not losing his domicile by following his profession.—*PARSONS, C. J.*—*Id.* See also *Arlington vs. Boston*, 4 Mass., 312.
15. The domicile of a person *non compos mentis* and under guardianship may be changed by the direction and with the consent of the guardian, express or implied.—*Holeyoke vs. Haskins*, 5 Pick., 20, (1827.)
16. Evidence that the selectmen of a town decided that a person taxed there was an inhabitant, and put his name on the voting list, is not admissible for the purpose of showing that his domicile was in that town, without showing that they did it at his request.—*Fisk vs. Chester*, 8 Gray, 506, (1857.)
17. In an action to try the question whether the plaintiff, who had left the country with his family, was liable afterwards to be taxed as an inhabitant of the place of his former residence, a letter from him to his

MICHIGAN. (1850.)

ART. VII, SEC. 1. In all elections, every white male citizen,* every white male inhabitant, residing in the State on the 24th day of June, 1835; every white male inhabitant residing in this State on the first day of January, 1850, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, pursuant to the laws thereof, six months preceding an election, or who has resided in this State two years and six months, and declared his intention aforesaid; and every civilized male inhabitant of Indian descent, a native of the United States and not a member of any tribe, shall be an elector, and entitled to vote; but no citizen or inhabitant shall be an elector, or entitled to vote at any election, unless he shall be above the age of 21 years, and has resided in this State three months, and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote, ten days, next preceding such election: [Provided, That in the time of war, insurrection, or rebellion, no qualified elector, in the actual military service of the United States, or of this State, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the township, ward, or State in which he resides; and the legislature shall have power, and shall provide the manner in which such absent electors may vote, and for the canvass and return of their votes to the township or ward election district in which they respectively reside, or otherwise.—Amendment of 1865-'66.]

SEC. 5. No elector shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his being employed in the service of the United States, or of this State; 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 at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 7. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed in any military or naval place within the same.

SEC. 8. Any inhabitant who may hereafter be engaged in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall be disqualified from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this State, and shall not be permitted to vote at any election.

MINNESOTA. (1857-'58. AS AMENDED IN 1868.)

ART. I, SEC. 17. * * * No religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification of any voter at any election in this State. * * * *

agent in that place, expressing his intention to remain abroad permanently, is admissible in evidence, if written before he knew that a tax had been assessed upon him, though written after the assessment. Otherwise it seems, as to such letters written after he knew that he was taxed.—*Thorndike vs. Boston*, 1 Met., 242, (1840.)

18. A citizen, having lived many years at W., purchased and furnished a house in B., and afterwards with his family continued to spend his summers at his house in W., where he continued to pay his taxes, and spent his winters at his house in B. It was held that he was an inhabitant of W.—*Harvard College vs. Gore*, 5 Pick., 369, (1827.)

19. A person having a family domiciled in a town was occasionally absent in another town, engaged in his duties as clerk of courts and making arrangements for the removal of his family, and subsequently removed his family to such other town. It was held that his domicile did not change until the removal of his family.—*Williams vs. Whiting*, 11 Mass., 424, (1814.)

20. The mere fact that a student who has a domicile in one town resides at a public institution in another town for the sole purpose of obtaining an education, and that he has his means of support from another place, do not constitute a test of his right to vote, and his liability to be taxed in the latter town; he obtains this right, and incurs this liability, only by a change of domicile, and the question whether he has changed his domicile is to be decided by all the circumstances of the case.—*Opinion of Justices*, 5 Metcalf, 587.

21. A residence at college, or any other institution, for the purpose of instruction, for a sufficient length of time, will give a right of voting in the town where such institution exists, if the student have no other fixed place of residence, notwithstanding it may be his expectation to change such residence.—*Putnam vs. Johnson*, 10 Mass., 488.

22. A student in the theological institution at Andover, being of age, and making that town his home, and having no residence elsewhere, is entitled to vote in that town.—*Putnam vs. Johnson*, 10 Mass., 488, (1813.)

By an act approved March 6, 1865, it was provided, that whenever any person should make application to be assessed a poll-tax for the then current year, and it should appear that such applicant was on the first day of May preceding a resident of the city or town and liable to pay a poll-tax therein, but was not assessed therefor, and that such applicant had been, during any portion of the two preceding years, engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, it was made the duty of assessors to assess such tax, and notify the treasurer of the city or town of the same. The person thus assessed was, upon payment of said tax, entitled to vote, the same as if his taxes had been assessed and paid in the manner heretofore provided by law.

Chapter 145 of the laws of 1861 thus defines the qualifications of voters for representatives in Congress: "In any election of representatives to Congress in this Commonwealth, no person shall be allowed to vote for the same until he shall have resided in the congressional district where he offers to vote six months next preceding such election, and shall be otherwise qualified according to the constitution and laws of this State: Provided, That when the State shall be districted anew for members of Congress, he shall have the right so to vote in the district where he is located by such new arrangement; and provided also, that no voter residing in any city which now is, or hereafter may be, divided by the line between congressional districts, shall be deprived of his vote in the district in which he was assessed, or liable to assessment, on the first day of May next preceding such congressional election, if he be otherwise qualified."

* Whether a person offering to vote at an election in Michigan has the requisite qualifications as to color and descent, (the constitution conferring the right to vote upon "white male citizens" only,) must, on challenge for the want of such qualification, be inquired into and determined by the inspectors of election.—*Gordon v. Farrar*, 2 Douglass, 411.