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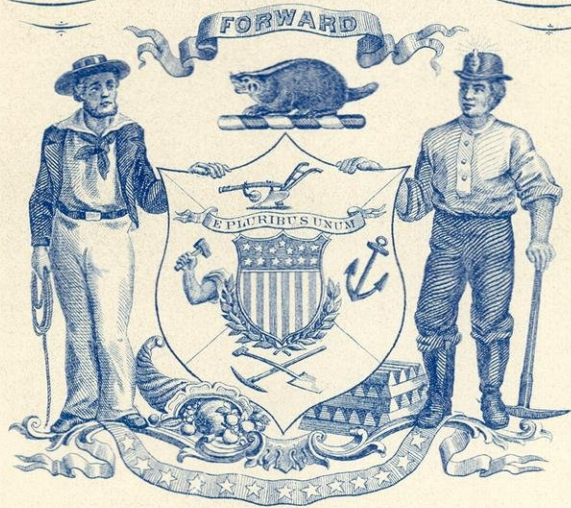


WISCONSIN 1881.

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THE
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OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

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UNDER DIRECTION OF

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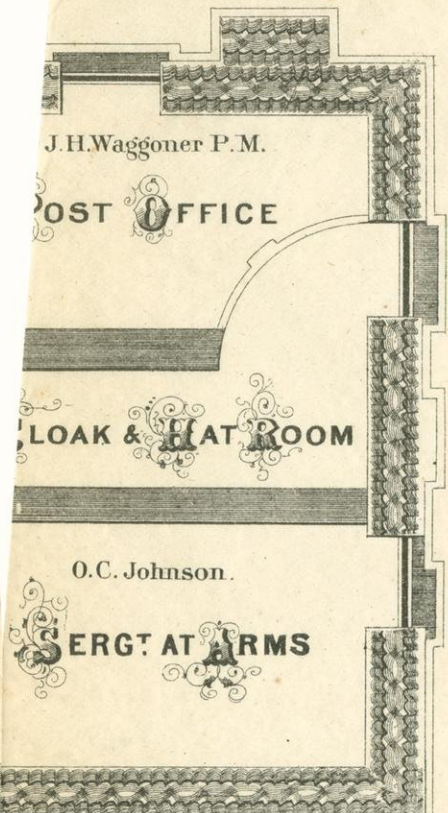
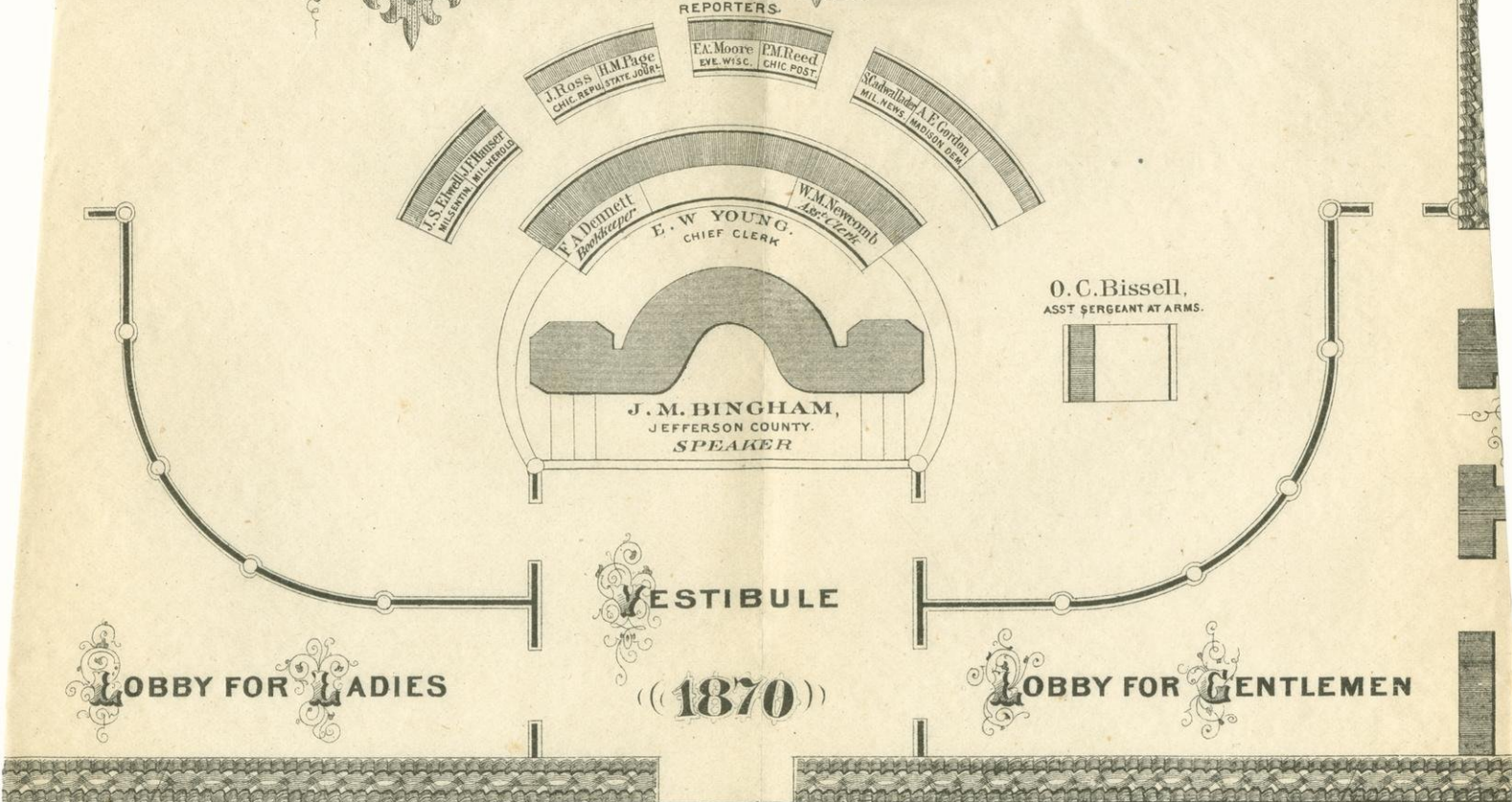
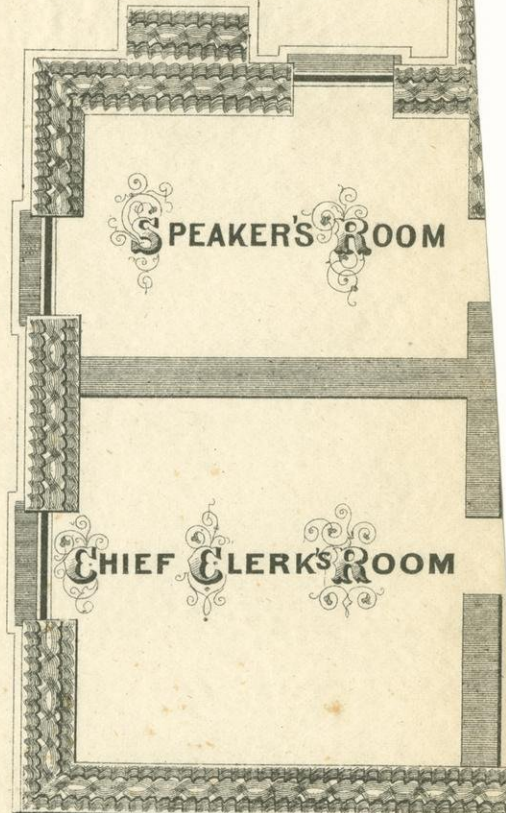
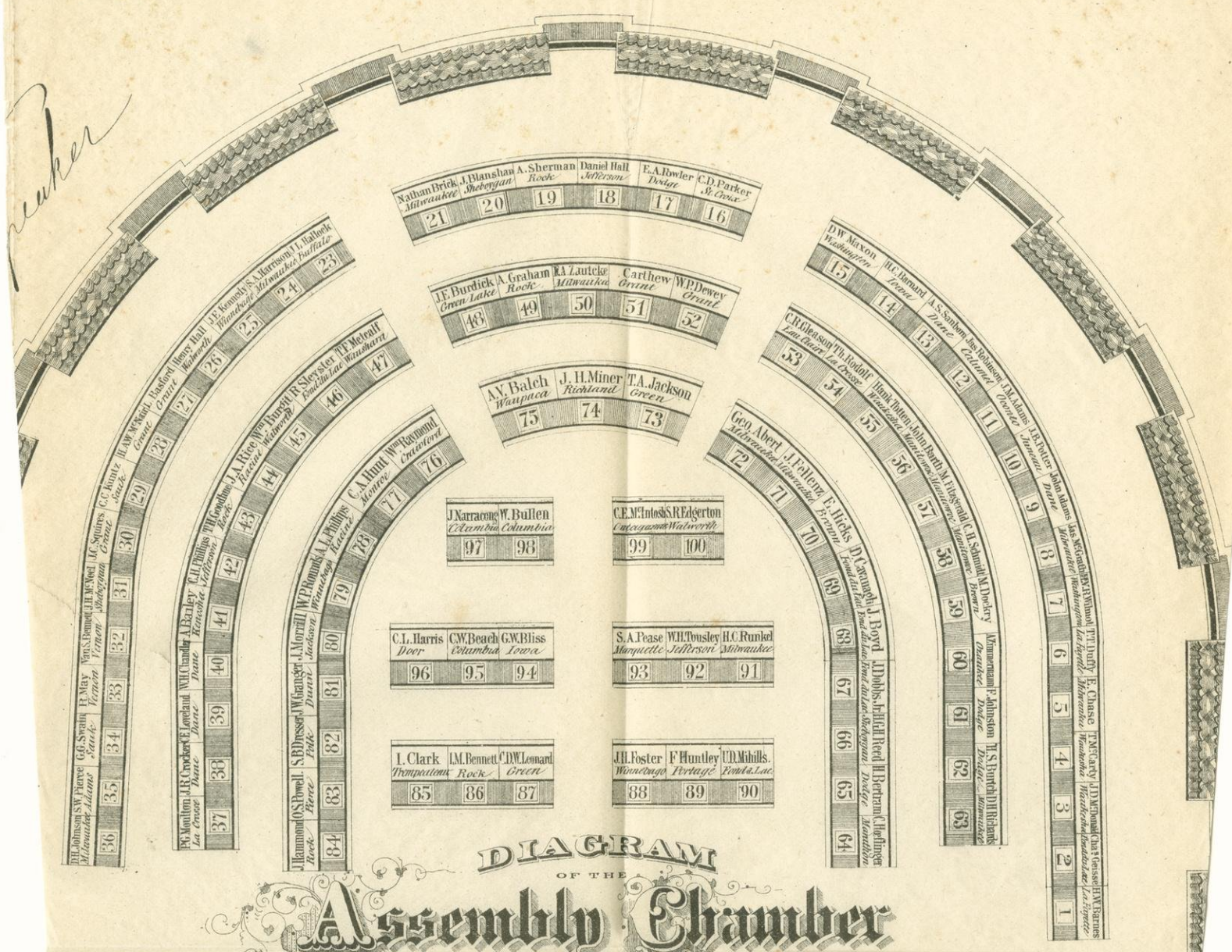
SECRETARY OF STATE.

1881.

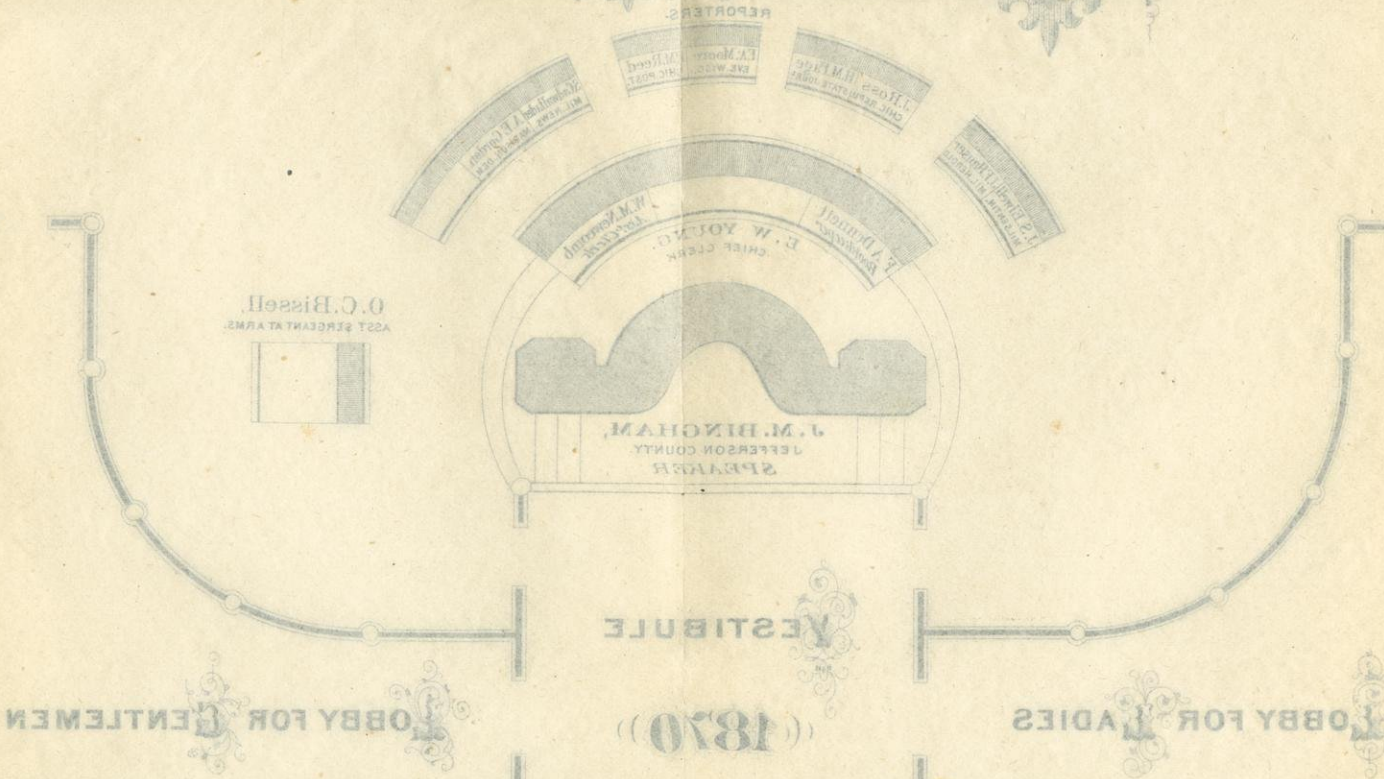
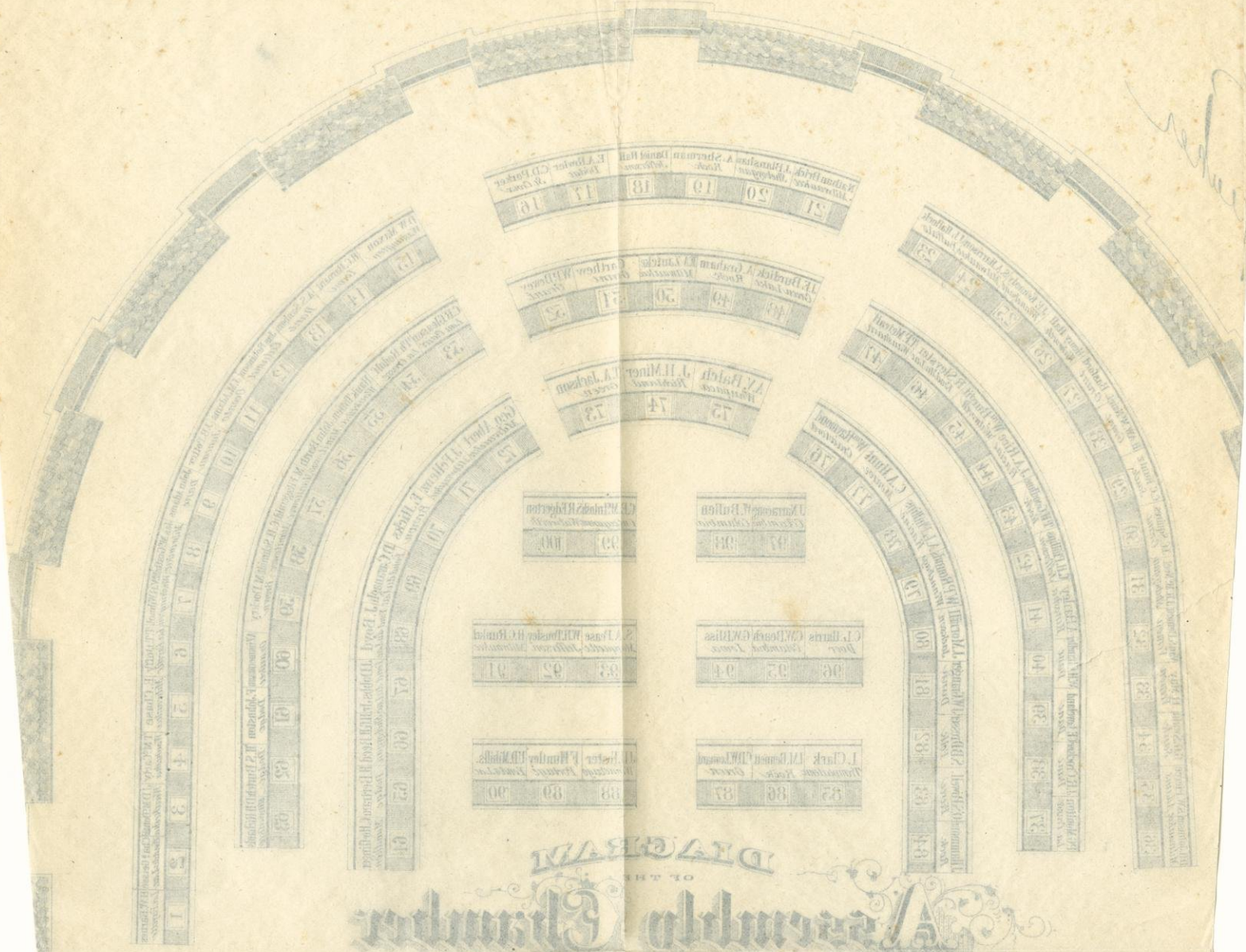
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Speaker

*E. W. Young
Chief Clerk*



3. M.
Printed Paper



(1870)

PREFACE.

THE BLUE BOOK for 1831, the twentieth annual edition, is herewith presented to the public. The compiler recognizes the fact that the preceding editions of the Blue Book have been, in their main features, as nearly complete as is possible for a work of this kind, and that they have been superior to any work of like character in the country. He has, therefore, been compelled to content himself with endeavoring to maintain the high standard acquired by previous editions, and, wherever possible, to render each department more full and the details more perfect. In this he believes he has succeeded, though, in the collection of so many names as appear in the "Annals" and elsewhere, and in the compilation of so many statistics, in the limited time allotted to the work, it would be very strange if some errors had not crept in. Inaccuracies have been, however, so carefully guarded against, that the value of the book cannot be seriously impaired by any that may be detected.

The order of the various departments has not been materially changed from that of the revised edition of 1830. Several statistical tables of timely interest, compiled from official and other reliable sources, have been added.

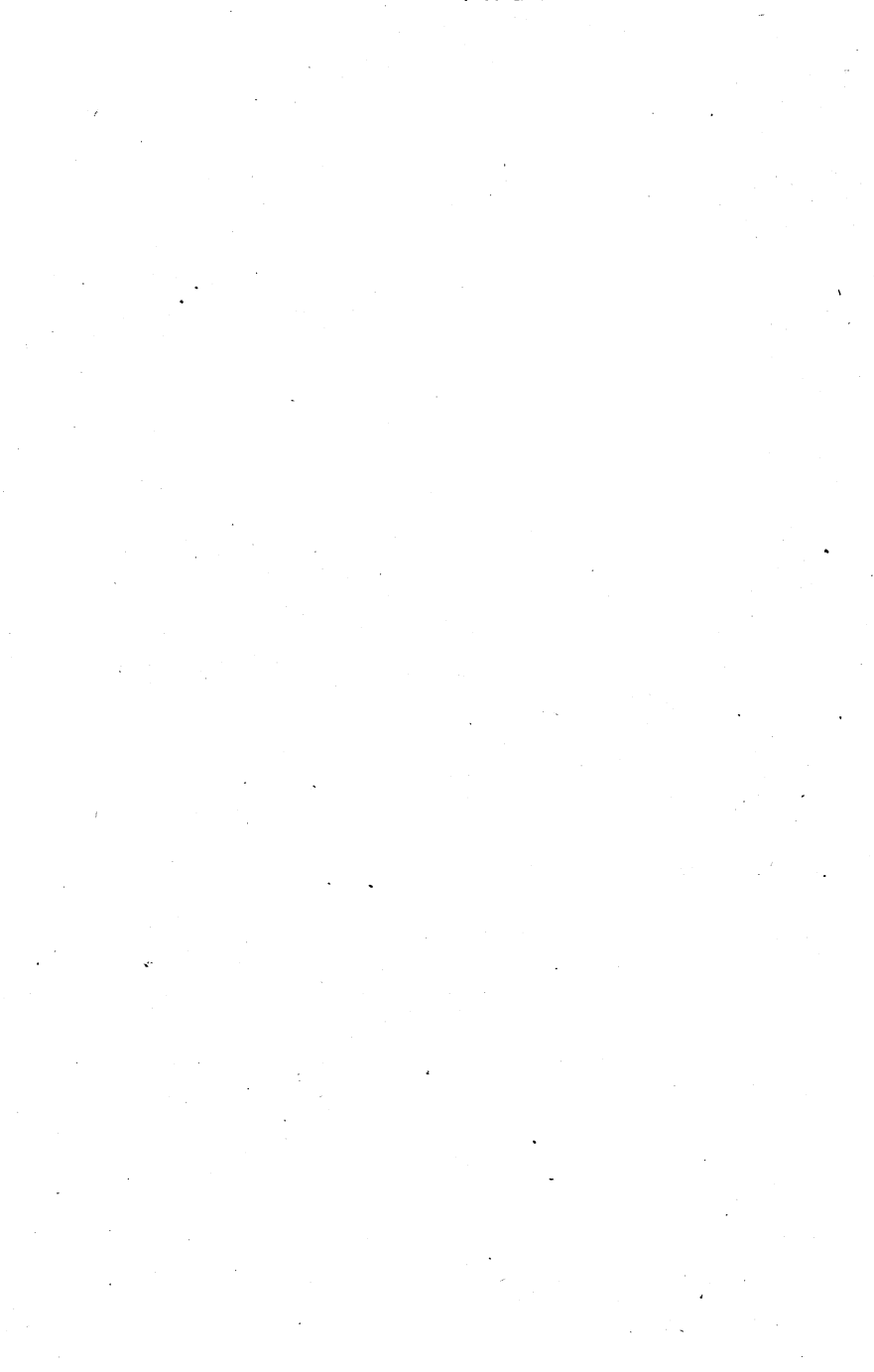
J. E. H.

MADISON, January, 1831.

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Constitutions.



CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three, *Massachusetts* eight, *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* one, *Connecticut* five, *New York* six, *New Jersey* four, *Pennsylvania* eight, *Delaware* one, *Maryland* six, *Virginia* ten, *North Carolina* five, *South Carolina* five, and *Georgia* three.

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

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and

general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

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

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

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

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

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

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

To provide and maintain a navy;

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

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

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or

duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

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

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

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

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State

with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.*

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and

* This clause of the Constitution has been amended. See 12th article of the amendments, p. 23.

navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects,

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact; with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislature of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WM. SAM'L. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLY,
WM. PATERSON,
JONA DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

B. FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEO. CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

DELAWARE.

GEO. READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN'R,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO. BROOM.

MARYLAND.

JAMES MCHENRY,
DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
DANL. CARROLL.

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JUN'R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WM. BLOUNT,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CH'S. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*.

AMENDMENTS.

[The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first Congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72.]

[The preamble and resolution following, preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge, (8 Wendell's reports, p. 100.) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first Congress.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, begun and held at the city of New York, on Wednesday the 4th of March, 1789. The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution,—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and

no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

[The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third Congress. It is printed in the laws of the United States, 1st vol., p. 73, as article XI.]

ARTICLE XI.

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

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March, next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

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

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

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

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENTS.

Twelve amendments were proposed by Congress, September 25, 1789, the last ten of which were adopted, and they are the first ten as given above. They were proclaimed in force December 15, 1791.

The rejected Articles were as follows:

I. After the first enumeration required by the First Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every 30,000 persons, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives nor more than one for every 40,000 persons, until the number shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every 50,000 persons.

II. No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

The twelve proposed amendments were acted upon as follows: All ratified by Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia—7.

All excepting Art. I. ratified by Delaware—1.

All excepting Art. II. ratified by Pennsylvania—1.

All excepting Arts. I. and II. ratified by New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island—3.

All rejected by Connecticut, Georgia and Massachusetts—3.

Article XI. was proposed by Congress March 12, 1791, and declared in force January 8, 1793.

Article XII. was proposed in the first session of the Eighth Congress and declared in force September 25, 1801.

Article XIII. was proposed by Congress February 1, 1863, and declared in force December 18, 1865.

It was ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin—34.

Ratified conditionally by Alabama and Mississippi. Rejected by Delaware and Kentucky—2.

Article XIV. was proposed by Congress June 13, 1863, and declared in force July 28, 1868.

It was ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin—33.

Of the above, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, first rejected the amendment but finally ratified it. New Jersey and Ohio rescinded their ratification.

No final action was taken by California — 1.

Rejected by Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland — 3.

Article XV was proposed by Congress February 26, 1832, and declared in force March 30, 1870.

It was ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin — 30.

Of the above Georgia and Ohio first rejected but finally ratified. New York rescinded her ratification. The amendment was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey and Oregon — 6.

No final action was taken by Tennessee — 1.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude in this State otherwise than for the punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to petition the government or any department thereof shall never be abridged.

SECTION 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law.

SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment be inflicted.

SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been

committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws, for all injuries or wrongs he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

SECTION 10. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

SECTION 14. All lands within the State are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land, for a longer term than fifteen years, in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter made, are declared to be void.

SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment, or descent of property.

SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of, or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according

to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent. Nor shall any controul of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or and preference be given by law to any religious establishments or mode of worship. Nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, under the State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SECTION 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union;" approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence, running with the boundary of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of lake Superior; thence through the center of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, to the place of beginning, as established by "an act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with

the original States," approved April 18, 1818. [**Provided, however, That the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be, and hereby is, proposed to the Congress of the United States as the preference of the State of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the Congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the State of Wisconsin, viz: leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence, in a direct line bearing south-westerly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of the said Mississippi river, as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.*]

SECTION 2. The propositions contained in the act of Congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposition of the soil within the same, by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. *Provided, That nothing in this Constitution, or in the act of Congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the State of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said State, and to be hereafter selected and located, by and under the act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.*

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. White citizens of the United States.
2. White 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.
3. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. *Provided, That the Legislature may, at any time, extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.*

SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane

*Not assented to by Congress.

shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot, except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

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

SECTION 5. 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 within the same.

SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in, any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

SECTION 2. The number of the members of the Assembly shall never be less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred. The Senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth, of the number of the members of the Assembly.

SECTION 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

SECTION 4. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the qualified electors of the several districts; such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

SECTION 5. The Senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Assembly are required to be chosen, and no Assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district. The Senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the Senators chosen by the odd numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the Senators chosen by the even numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the Senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.



SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who shall not have resided one year within the State, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

SECTION 7. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

SECTION 8. Each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

SECTION 9. Each House shall choose its own officers, and the Senate shall choose a temporary President, when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as President, or shall act as Governor.

SECTION 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each House shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

SECTION 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of Government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year, and no oftener, unless convened by the Governor.

SECTION 12. No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

SECTION 13. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

SECTION 14. The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either House of the Legislature.

SECTION 15. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the Legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

SECTION 16. No member of the Legislature shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

SECTION 17. The style of the laws of the State shall be, "The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.



SECTION 18. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature; and a bill passed by one House may be amended by the other.

SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SECTION 21. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services, two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature on the most usual route.

SECTION 22. The Legislature may confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State, such powers, of a local, legislative, and administrative character, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

SECTION 23. The Legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

SECTION 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

SECTION 25. The Legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the State, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the State, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder; but the Legislature may establish a maximum price. No member of the Legislature, or other State officer, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

SECTION 26. The Legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered or the contract entered into. Nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

SECTION 27. The Legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what court suit may be brought against the State.

SECTION 28. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

SECTION 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the State, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 30. In all elections to be made by the Legislature, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor who shall

hold his office for two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

SECTION 2. No person, except a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the State shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SECTION 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected. But in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the two Houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor. The returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SECTION 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have the power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions; and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of the Government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the State. He shall communicate to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matter to them for their consideration, as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the Government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures, as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 5. The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

SECTION 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature, at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

SECTION 7. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, for the residue of the term, or until the Governor absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But

when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of the military force of the State.

SECTION 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the Secretary of State shall act as Governor until the vacancy shall be filled, or the disability shall cease.

SECTION 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive double the *per diem* allowance of members of the Senate, for every day's attendance as President of the Senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of the Legislature.

SECTION 10. Every bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing the members of the Legislature, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department of the State, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the Legislature. He shall be *ex officio* auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services, yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds, and District Attorneys

shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the Sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the Senate. The House of Representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this State, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under the State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

SECTION 2. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate and in Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in Municipal Courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. *Provided*, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in Municipal Courts shall not exceed, in their respective municipalities, that of Circuit Courts in their respective circuits, as prescribed in this Constitution; and that the Legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the Municipal Courts as of the judges of inferior Courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said Municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the Circuit Courts.

SECTION 3. The Supreme Court, except in cases otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the State; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court, shall a trial by jury be allowed. The Supreme Court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of

nabeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

SECTION 4. For the term of five years, and thereafter until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several Circuit Courts shall be judges of the Supreme Court, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The Legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary, to provide by law for the organization of a separate Supreme Court with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this Constitution, to consist of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at such time and in such manner as the Legislature may provide. The separate Supreme Court, when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the Legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time, and their term of office shall be the same as provided for the judges of the Circuit Court. And whenever the Legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate Supreme Court, they shall have the power to reduce the number of Circuit Judges to four, and subdivide the Judicial Circuits, but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of the said judges, or until a vacancy occur by some other means.

SECTION 5. The State shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The First Circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green. The Second Circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane. The Third Circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage. The Fourth Circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet. And the Fifth Circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the Legislature.

SECTION 6. The Legislature may alter the limits, or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines, but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this Constitution, and receive a salary not less than that herein provided for judges of the Circuit Court.

SECTION 7. For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this Constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as Chief Justice, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide. And the Legislature shall, at its first session, provide by law, as well for the election of as for classifying the judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected under this Constitution, in such a manner that one of said

judges shall go out of office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years and one in six years, and thereafter the judge elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

SECTION 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within this State, not excepted in this Constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

SECTION 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the Governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected, such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for State or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

SECTION 10. Each of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them, for any office except a judicial office given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SECTION 11. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the State, at such time as shall be provided by law, and the Legislature may provide for holding other terms, and at other places, when they may deem it necessary. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, in each county of this State, organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

SECTION 12. There shall be a clerk of the Circuit Court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal, as shall be provided by law. In case of a vacancy, the Judge of the Circuit Court shall have the power to appoint a clerk, until the vacancy shall be filled by an election. The clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the Legislature may require; and when elected, shall hold his office for a full term. The Supreme Court shall appoint its own Clerk, and the Clerk of a Circuit Court may be appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court.

SECTION 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by address of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of a

the members elect to each House concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

SECTION 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a Judge of Probate, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. *Provided, however,* That the Legislature shall have power to abolish the office of Judge of Probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

SECTION 15. The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meetings, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classifications shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 16. The Legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment, to be obligatory on the parties, when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in writing.

SECTION 17. The style of all writs and process shall be, "The State of Wisconsin." All criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the State.

SECTION 18. The Legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior, or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of the judges.

SECTION 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 20. Any suitor in any court in this State shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

SECTION 21. The Legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions made within the State, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

SECTION 22. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this

Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise, and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this State, and report the same to the Legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 23. The Legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That said power shall not exceed that of a judge of the Circuit Court at chambers.

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

SECTION 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature shall prescribe.

SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

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

SECTION 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner herein provided.

SECTION 5. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the State may contract public debts; but such debts shall never, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

SECTION 7. The Legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the Legislature, of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the State, the ques-

tion shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house, shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate or other evidence of State debt whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

SECTION 10. The State shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the State may carry on such particular works, and shall devote therefrom its avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this State, so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the State, and any other State or Territory now or hereafter to be formed and bounded by the same. And the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

SECTION 2. The title of all lands and other property, which have accrued to the Territory of Wisconsin, by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise, shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

SECTION 3. The people of the State, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands, the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent, and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct. The State Superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, that his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a University,) and all moneys, and the clear proceeds of all property, that may accrue to the State by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent

for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of public lands, and to grant preemption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and also the five *per centum* of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union, (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned,) shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called the school fund, the interest of which, and all other revenues derived from the school lands, shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to-wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

SECTION 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise, by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes, from the income of the school fund.

SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the State, for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein, between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax, nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University, at or near the seat of State Government, and for connecting with the same from time to time, such Colleges in different parts of the State, as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such University.

Section 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the sale of the School and University Lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of

said Commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all School and University Lands, after they shall have been appraised, and when any portion of such lands shall be sold, and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the Commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent. interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the Treasurer. The Commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The Commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other University and School funds, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage.

SECTION 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

SECTION 4. The Legislature shall not have power to create, authorize, or incorporate, by any general or special law, any bank or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation, having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

SECTION 5. The Legislature may submit to the voters at any general election, the question of "bank or no bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. *Provided*, That no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of

the electors of the State at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election.

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the Legislature and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election. And if in the Legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution. *Provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the Senate and Assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the Legislature; and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the Legislature shall at its next session provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The political year for the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

SECTION 2. Any inhabitant of this State who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. No Member of Congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, (postmasters excepted), or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States, and no person being a defaulter to the United States, or to this State, or to any county or town therein, or to any State or Territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this State.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide a great seal for the State, which shall be kept by the Secretary of State; and all official acts of the Governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands within any county of the State, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this Constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence for State, United States or County officers. *Provided*, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

SECTION 6. The elective officers of the Legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a Chief Clerk and a Sergeant-at-Arms, to be elected by each house.

SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed, shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct.

SECTION 10. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place, and all process which may be issued under the authority of the Territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the Union of the United States, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, which are

not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature.

SECTION 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to the use of the State.

SECTION 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the State, and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor or State authority, and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialities, choses in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description, of the Territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the State of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent, by the State of Wisconsin, as the same could have been by the Territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Wisconsin, with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this Constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law, and suits in equity, which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, at the time of the change from a Territorial to a State government, may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SECTION 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States, or of the Territory of Wisconsin, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

SECTION 6. The first session of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 7. All county, precinct, and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the Legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this Constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

SECTION 8. The President of this Convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this Constitution, together with a copy of the act of the Legislature of this Territory, entitled "an act in relation to the formation of a State government in Wisconsin, and to change the time

of holding the annual session of the Legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this Convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this Territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the President of the United States, to be laid before the Congress of the United States at its present session.

SECTION 9. This Constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this Territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of Congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this Constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the Constitution be ratified by said electors, it shall become the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the Constitution, shall be written or printed the word, "yes;" and on such as are against the Constitution, the word, "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the Governor of the Territory, at any time before the tenth of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this Constitution, by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this Territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the Senate and Assembly of the State, on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Members of the State Legislature, and Members of Congress, on the second Monday of May next, and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.

SECTION 10. Two Members of Congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green shall constitute the First Congressional District, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute the Second Congressional District, and shall elect one member.

SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Territory. *Provided*, That no elector shall be entitled to vote, except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election, for Senators and Members of Assembly, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors, or county commissioners, as the case may be, and the votes shall be canvassed, and certificates of election issued, as now provided by law. In the First Senatorial District, the returns of the election for Senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the Second Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the Third Senatorial District, to the proper

officer in the county of Crawford; in the Fourth Senatorial District, the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the Fifth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for State officers and Members of Congress, shall be certified and transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to Congress are required to be certified and returned, by the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, to the Secretary of said Territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the Legislature shall be organized, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate shall in the presence of both Houses, examine the returns, and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected, a certificate of his election.

SECTION 12. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the Senators and Members of the Assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator or member of the Assembly, as the case may be.

The counties of Brown, Calumet, Manitowoc and Sheboygan shall constitute the First Senate District.

The counties of Columbia, Marquette, Portage and Sauk shall constitute the Second Senate District.

The counties of Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute the Third Senate District.

The counties of Fond du Lac and Winnebago shall constitute the Fourth Senate District.

The counties of Iowa and Richland shall constitute the Fifth Senate District.

The county of Grant shall constitute the Sixth Senate District.

The county of La Fayette shall constitute the Seventh Senate District.

The county of Green shall constitute the Eighth Senate District.

The county of Dane shall constitute the Ninth Senate District.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the Tenth Senate District.

The county of Washington shall constitute the Eleventh Senate District.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Twelfth Senate District.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the Thirteenth Senate District.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

The county of Rock shall constitute the Fifteenth Senate District.

The towns of Southport, Pike, Pleasant Prairie, Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Sixteenth Senate District.

The towns of Racine, Caledonia, Mount Pleasant, Raymond, Norway, Rochester, Yorkville and Burlington, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Seventeenth Senate District.

The third, fourth and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Eighteenth Senate District.

The first and second wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Granville, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Nineteenth Senate District.

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of Crawford and Chippewa shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Windsor, Sun Prairie and Cottage Grove, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Madison, Cross Plains, Clarkson, Springfield, Verona, Montrose, Oregon and Greenfield, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rome, Dunkirk, Christiana, Albion and Rutland, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Burnett, Chester, Le Roy and Williamstown, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Fairfield, Hubbard and Rubicon, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Hustisford, Ashippun, Lebanon and Emmet, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Elba, Lowell, Portland and Clyman, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calamus, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake and Trenton, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calumet, Forest, Auburn, Byron, Taychedah and Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Alto, Metomen, Ceresco, Rosendale, Waupun, Oakfield and Seven Mile Creek, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Hazel Green, Fairplay, Smelser's Grove and Jamestown, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Platteville, Head of Platte, Centreville, Muscoda and Fennimore, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Pleasant Valley, Potosi, Waterloo, Hurricane and New Lisbon, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Beetown, Patch Grove, Cassville, Millville and Lancaster, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Green shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Dallas, Peddler's Creek, Mineral Point and Yellow Stone, in the county of Iowa, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Franklin, Dodgeville, Porter's Grove, Arena and Percus-

sion, in the county of Iowa, and the county of Richland, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Watertown, Aztalan and Waterloo, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Ixonia, Concord, Sullivan, Hebron, Cold Spring and Palmyra in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lake Mills, Oakland, Koskaunong, Farmington and Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Benton, Elk Grove, Belmont, Willow Springs, Prairie, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct north of town one, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Wiota, Wayne, Gratiot, White Oak Springs, Fever River, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct south of town two, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Marquette shall constitute an Assembly District.

The first ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The second ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The third ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The fourth and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Franklin and Oak Creek, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Greenfield and Lake, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Granville, Wauwatosa and Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Portage shall constitute an Assembly District.

The town of Racine, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Norway, Raymond, Caledonia and Mount Pleasant, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rochester, Burlington and Yorkville, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Southport, Pike and Pleasant Prairie, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Janesville and Bradford, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Beloit, Turtle and Clinton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Magnolia, Union, Porter and Fulton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Milton, Lima and Johnstown, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Newark, Rock, Avon, Spring Valley and Center, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District. *Provided*, That if the Legislature shall divide the town of Center, they may attach such part of it to the district lying next north, as they deem expedient.

The county of Sauk shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts numbered one, three and seven, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts number two, four, five and six, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Troy, East Troy and Spring Prairie, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Whitewater, Richmond and Lagrange, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Geneva, Hudson and Bloomfield, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Darien, Sharon, Walworth and Linn, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delavan, Sugar Creek, La Fayette and Elkhorn, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lisbon, Menomonee and Brookfield, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Warren, Oconomowoc, Summit and Ottawa, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delafield, Genessee and Pewaukee, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Waukesha and New Berlin, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Eagle, Mukwanago, Vernon and Muskego, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Port Washington, Fredonia and Clarence, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Grafton and Jackson, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Mequon and Germantown, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Polk, Richfield and Erin, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Hartford, Addison, West Bend and North Bend, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

The foregoing Districts are subject, however, so far to be altered that when any new town shall be organized, it may be added to either of the adjoining Assembly Districts.

SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the Ter-

ritory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

SECTION 14. The Senators first elected in the even numbered Senate Districts, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers first elected under this Constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd numbered Senate Districts, and the members of the Assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SECTION 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, so to alter the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to grant a quantity of land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of lake Michigan with those of Rock river," approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and so to alter the terms and conditions of the grant made therein, that the odd numbered sections thereby granted, and remaining unsold, may be held and disposed of by the State of Wisconsin, as part of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which said State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and further, that the even numbered sections reserved by Congress may be offered for sale by the United States for the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act whereby the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which may have been paid by the purchasers of said even numbered sections which shall have been sold by the United States, be refunded to the present owners thereof, or they be allowed to enter any of the public lands of the United States, to an amount equal in value to the excess so paid.

Resolved, That in case the odd numbered sections shall be ceded to the State as aforesaid, the same shall be sold by the State in the same manner as other school lands. *Provided*, that the same rights of pre-emption as are now granted by the laws of the United States shall be secured to persons who may be actually settled upon such lands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution: *And provided further*, that the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, absolutely or conditionally contracted to be paid by the purchasers of any part of said sections which

shall have been sold by the territory of Wisconsin, shall be remitted to such purchasers, their representatives or assigns.

Resolved, That Congress be requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, to pass an act whereby the grant of five hundred thousand acres of land, to which the State of Wisconsin is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands lying within the State, to which it shall become entitled on its admission into the Union, by the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall be granted to the State of Wisconsin for the use of schools, instead of the purposes mentioned in said acts of Congress respectively.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is requested, upon the admission of this State into the Union, so to alter the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the Territory of Wisconsin," that the price of the lands reserved to the United States shall be reduced to the minimum price of the public lands.

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State shall make provision by law for the sale of the lands granted to the State in aid of said improvements, subject to the same rights of pre-emption to the settlers thereon, as are now allowed by law to the settlers on the public lands.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be appended to and signed with the Constitution of Wisconsin, and submitted therewith to the people of this Territory, and to the Congress of the United States.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown county.

THOS. McHUGH, *Secretary.*

- CALUMET—
G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.
- COLUMBIA—
JAMES T. LEWIS.
- CRAWFORD—
DANIEL G. FENTON.
- DANE—
WILLIAM H. FOX,
CHARLES M. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.
- DODGE—
STODDARD JUDD,
CHARLES H. LARRABEE,
SAMUEL W. LYMAN.
- FOND DU LAC—
SAMUEL W. BEALL,
WARREN CHASE.
- GRANT—
ORSAMUS COLE,
GEORGE W. LAKIN,
ALEXANDER D. RAMSAY,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE.
- GREEN—
JAMES BIGGS.
- IOWA—
CHARLES BISHOP,
STEPHEN P. HOLLENBECK
JOSEPH WARD.
- JEFFERSON—
JONAS FOLTS,
MILO JONES,
THEODORE PRENTISS,
ABRAM VANDERPOOL.
- LA FAYETTE—
CHARLES DUNN,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
ALLEN WARDEN.
- MILWAUKEE—
JOHN L. DORAN,
GARRET M. FITZGERALD,
ALBERT FOWLER,
BYRON KILBOURN,
- MILWAUKEE—(continued.)
RUFUS KING,
CHARLES H. LARKIN,
MORITZ SCHÖEFFLER.
- PORTAGE—
WILLIAM H. KENNEDY.
- RACINE—
ALBERT G. COLE,
STEPHEN A. DAVENPORT,
ANDREW B. JACKSON,
FREDERICK S. LOVELL,
SAMUEL R. McCLELLAN,
JAMES D. REYMERT,
HORACE T. SANDERS,
THEODORE SECOR.
- ROCK—
ALMERIN M. CARTER,
JOSEPH COLLEY,
PAUL CRANDALL,
EZRA A. FOOT,
LOUIS P. HARVEY,
EDWARD V. WHITON.
- SHEBOYGAN—
SILAS STEADMAN,
- WALWORTH—
EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,
GEORGE GALE,
JAMES HARRINGTON,
AUGUSTUS C. KINNE,
HOLLIS LATHAM,
EZRA A. MULFORD.
- WASHINGTON—
JAMES FAGAN,
PATRICK PENTONY,
HARVEY G. TURNER.
- WAUKESHA—
SQUIRE S. CASE,
ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,
PETER D. GIFFORD,
ELEAZER ROOT,
GEORGE SCAGEL.
- WINNEBAGO—
HARRISON REED.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

[Section 8, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1870.]

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person, for the same offense, shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

ARTICLE IV.

[Section 21, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 5, 1867.]

SECTION 21. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the Legislature, on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the Legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly.

[Sections 31 and 32, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1871.]

SECTION 31. The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of State roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by Congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams, at points wholly within this State. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

SECTION 32. The Legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operations throughout the State.

ARTICLE V.

[Sections 5 and 9, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election November 2, 1869.]

SECTION 5. The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties.

SECTION 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

ARTICLE XI.

[Section 3, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 3, 1874]

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, and they are hereby empowered to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

ARTICLE VII.

[Section 4, as amended by a vote of the people at the general election held November 6, 1877.]

SECTION 4. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state. The legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court, to hold their offices for terms ending two and four years respectively, after the end of the term of the justice of the said court then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justice and associate justices of the said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years.

ARTICLE VIII.

[Section 2, as amended by a vote of the people at the general election held November 6, 1877.]

SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state, except claims of the United States, and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

MANUAL

OF

Parliamentary Practice.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

NOTE.—The rules and practices peculiar to the SENATE are printed between brackets, []. Those of PARLIAMENT are not so distinguished.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. ONSLOW, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say: "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced Members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of the administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of or departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power." So far the maxim is certainly true, and it is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. 2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or capriciousness of the Members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. 2 *Hats.*, 149.

SECTION II.

LEGISLATIVE.

[All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.—*Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 1.*]

[The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. *Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 6.*]

[For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States. I, 4, 7, 8, 9. II, 1, 2. III, 3. IV, 1, 3, 5, and all the amendments.]

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

The privileges of Members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged, 1st. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege, 2d. Neither a Member himself, his¹ wife, nor his servants, (familiaries sui,) for any matter of their own, may be² arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit: 3d. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege: 4th. Nor impleaded, cited or subpoenaed in any court: 5th. Nor summoned as a witness or juror: 6th. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained: 7th. Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; 'and that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws.'" 1 *Blackst.*, 163, 164.

[It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our constitution, in their care to provide that the law shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House." *Const., U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.* Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," *Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 8*, they may provide by law the details which may be

¹ Order of House of Commons 1663, July 16.

² *Elsynge*, 217; 1 *Hats.*, 21; *Gray's Deb.*, 133.

necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following grounds:

1. The act of arrest is void, *ab initio*.* 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.*, 166; 3 *Stra.*, 990; or by habeas corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 *Stra.*, 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons*, 1550, February 20. 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action and indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

[The time necessary for going to, and returning from, Congress, not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.] While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, *eundo, moranda, et redeundo*, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580,) 1 *Hats.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 *Stra.*, 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpoena ad respondendum, or, testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place. [When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents, lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.]

[So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceeding was had. The editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of February 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the Senate, and

* *Stra.*, 989.

failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted, in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and, by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must, therefore, have a power to punish these disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws adopted in each State, by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them, directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from question elsewhere for what is said in their House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the power vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, e. g., for the punishment of contempt, of affrays or tumult in their presence, etc., but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the mean time, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies *ad libitum* to aid him, 3 *Grey*, 59, 147, 255, is equal to small disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as of the member; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed, make its sentence both the

law and the judgment on that fact, if the offense is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passion of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case, is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even similar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the mean time, in their care for the safety of the citizen as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.]

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn. *Memor.*, 107, 108. *D'Ewes*, 642, col. 2; 643, col. 1. *Pet. Miscel. Parl.*, 119. *Lex Parl.*, c. 23. 2 *Hats.*, 22, 62.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record. *Lex Parl.*, 23; 4 *Inst.*, 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the sergeant. *Grey*, 83, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House. 3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place. *Const. U. S.*, I, 6, *S. P. Protest of the Commons to James I.*, 1621; 2 *Rapin*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a parliamentary course. 1 *Rush.*, 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarum, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

If an offense be committed by a member of the House, of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course. *Lex Parl.*, 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the House itself. 2 *Nelson*, 459; 2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House: and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the tower, expelling the House, etc. *Scob.*, 72; *L. Parl.*, c. 22.

It is a breach of order for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. 2 *Hats.*, 175-6; 5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in Parliament a member is

privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of the other branches of government, and even of every private man, under pretense of treason, etc.. to take any man from his service in the House, and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. *Dec. of Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor.* 4 *Rushw.*, 586. So when a member stood indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction: for it may be any man's case who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony or the like crime. 23 *El.* 1580; *D'Ewes*, 233 col. 1; *Lex Parl.*, 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper. 2 *Hats.*, 259. Of which see many examples. *Ib.*, 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. 1 *Blackst.*, 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. 2 *Hats.*, 252. 4 *Inst.*, 15. *Seld. Jud.*, 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege; 2 *Nelson*, 347; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.*, 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

[The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators. *Const.* I, 4.]

[Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. *Const.* I, 5.]

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

[The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.]

[Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of the State, any Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.]

[No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. *Const. I, 3.*]

[The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors of each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.]

[No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.]

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons; including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative. *Constitution of the United States, I, 2.*]

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows:

STATES.	1787 ¹	1790 ²	1800 ³	1810 ⁴	1820 ⁵	1830 ⁶	1840 ⁷	1850 ⁸	1860 ⁹	1870 ¹⁰
¹¹ Maine .....	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	6	5	5
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3
Massachusetts	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10	11
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4
Vermont .....	...	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3
New York	6	10	17	27	31	40	31	33	31	33
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	7
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	34	25	24	27
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6
¹² Virginia	10	19	23	28	22	21	15	13	8	9
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	13	8	7	9
Kentucky .....	...	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10
¹³ Tennessee .....	...	...	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10
¹⁴ Ohio .....	...	...	...	6	14	19	21	21	19	20
¹⁵ Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	5	6
¹⁶ Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	11	11	13
¹⁷ Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	5	5	6
¹⁸ Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	9	14	19
¹⁹ Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	3	5	7	7	6	8
²⁰ Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	9	13
²¹ Michigan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	9
²² Arkansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
²³ Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
²⁴ Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	9
²⁵ Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
²⁶ Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	8
²⁷ California .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4
²⁸ Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
²⁹ Oregon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
³⁰ Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
³¹ West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
³² Nevada .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
³³ Nebraska .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	65	105	141	186	212	241	243	236	243	292

1 As per Constitution.

2 As per act of April 14, 1792, one representative for 30,000, first census.

3 As per act of January 14, 1802, one representative for 33,000, second census.

4 As per act of December 21, 1811, one representative for 35,000, third census.

5 As per act of March 7, 1822, one representative for 40,000, fourth census.

6 As per act of May 23, 1832, one representative for 47,700, fifth census.

7 As per act of June 25, 1842, one representative for 70,680, sixth census.

8 As per act of May 23, 1850, one representative for 98,702, seventh census.

9 By act of Congress of May 23, 1850, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population determined by the census of that year and thereafter should be divided by said number 233; and the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1850 was 126,823, and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the several States, one Representative for every district containing that number of persons; giving to each State at least one Representative. Subsequently, by the act of March 4, 1862 the ratio was changed, and the number of representatives from and after March 3, 1863, was increased from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional Representative to each of the following States, viz: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont; and this number was increased by the admission of Nevada and Nebraska, with one Representative each, to 243.

10 As per apportionment bill passed February 2, 1872, and supplemental apportionment bill passed May 30, 1872.

11 Previous to the 3d of March, 1820, Maine formed part of Massachusetts, and

[When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies *Const., U. S., Art. I, Sec. 2.*]

[No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. *Const., I, 6.*]

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

[A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. *Const., I, 5.*]

In general, the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended 2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

[The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries. *Rules of the Senate.*]

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called and answereth;

was called the "District of Maine," and its representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of March 3, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such: the admission to take place on the fifteenth of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

12 Divided by action of State Legislature and Congress in 1861 and 1862, and State of West Virginia created therefrom.

13 Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1796, with one representative.

14	do	do	April 30, 1802, with one	do
15	do	do	April 8, 1812, with one	do
16	do	do	Dec. 11, 1816, with three	do
17	do	do	Dec. 10, 1817, with one	do
18	do	do	Dec. 8, 1818, with one	do
19	do	do	Dec. 14, 1819, with three	do
20	do	do	Mar. 2, 1821, with one	do
21	do	do	Jan. 26, 1837, with one	do
22	do	do	Jan. 15, 1836, with one	do
23	do	do	Mar. 8, 1845, with one	do
24	do	do	Mar. 3, 1845, with two	do
25	do	do	Dec. 29, 1848, with two	do
26	do	do	May 29, 1848, with two	do
27	do	do	Sept. 8, 1848, with two	do
28	do	do	May 11, 1858, with two	do
29	do	do	Feb. 14, 1859, with one	do
30	do	do	Jan. 29, 1861, with one	do

31 Previous to December 31, 1862, West Virginia was a part of the State of Virginia, which State was entitled to eleven members of the House of Representatives.

32 Admitted under act of Congress of October 31, 1864, with one representative.

33 Admitted under act of Congress of January, 1867, and proclamation of the President, March 1, 1867, with one representative.

the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons*, 92.

They rise that their persons may be recognized; the voice in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. 2 *Hats.*, 72.

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

[No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned. *Rule 8.*]

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

[The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. *Constitution*, I, 3.]

[The Senate shall choose their officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. *Id.*]

[The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. *Const.*, I, 2.]

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk. 2 *Hats.*, 108. As are also questions of adjournment. 6 *Grey*, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the King for a week, without a Speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it de facto in Spain for 11 days. 1 *Chand.*, 331, 335.

[In the Senate, a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice President's appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.]

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are 1 *H.*, 4. Sir John Cheyney, and for Sir Wm. Sturton, and in 15 *H.*, 6, Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, January 27; 1653, March 9; 1659, January 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18.	} Not merely pro tempore. 1 <i>Chand.</i> , 169, 276, 277.
Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15.	
Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.	

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen, 31 *II.*, VI. 3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 *Hats.*, 161; 4 *Inst.*; 8, *L. Parl.*, 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House and a Speaker pro tempore appointed.* 2 *Grey*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 134.

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

[The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. *Const.*, II, 3.]

A joint address of both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker, 9 *Grey*, 473; 1 *Chandler*, 293, 301; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 *Hats.*, 273.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House. 4 *Inst.*, 11, 12; *Scob.*, 9; 1 *Grey*, 122.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D'Eves*, 630, col. 1; 4 *Parl. Hist.*, 440; 2 *Hats.*, 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House, *Rushw.*, part 3, vol. 2, 74; 3 *Grey*, 401; *Scob.*, 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House. 9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to enquire concerning him. 9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is

*RULE 23. The Vice President or President of the Senate pro tempore, shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an amendment.

in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. 2 *Nals.*, 319.

It appears that on joint committees of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: 7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338; 1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: 6 *Grey*, 129; 7 *Grey*, 213, 229, 321.*

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House, (6 *Grey*, 311), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.*, 26, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole. 3 *Hats.*, 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob.*, 49. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the Speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question. *Scob.*, 36; 3 *Grey*, 301. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman

* **RULE 34.** The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

- A Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Finance, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Manufactures, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on Agriculture, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Public Lands, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Private Land Claims, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Pensions, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on Claims, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Patents and Patent Office, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of five members, who shall have power also to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.
- A Committee on Territories, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to consist of nine members.
- A Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of three members, to whom shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate, or creating a charge on the same.
- A Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate; and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Senate, who shall enter upon the Journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.
- A Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three members.

seats himself at the clerk's table. *Scob.* 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the House, and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot. 2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

In a Committee of the Whole, the tellers on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved, as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. 3 *Grey*, 123.

A Committee of the Whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House, without returning into committee. 3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee, nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the Committee of the Whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put upon their having leave, and on the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob.*, 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.*, 33.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House. *Scob.*, 39.

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation. *Resolution House of Commons*, 1 *Car.*, 1, 1624; *Rush.*, *L. Parl.*, 115; 1 *Grey*, 16-22, 92; *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the House has previously in-

stituted an inquiry, (2 *Hats.*, 102,) nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. 3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "you hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw, for no question can be moved or put, or debated, while they are there. 2 *Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Id.*, 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 61. The questions asked must be entered in the journals. 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 3 *Hats.*, 52.

A Member, in his place, gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar. *Jour. H. of C., Jan. 22, 1744-45.*

Either House may request, but not demand, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the Member to attend, if he chooses it; waiting first to know from the Member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a court of criminal judicature, they may order attendance, unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There, it is to be a request. 3 *Hats.*, 17; 9 *Grey*, 306, 406; 10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills, and on such points of law only as the House shall direct. 10 *Grey*, 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up; but is left to his own discretion, unless the House on the question decide to take up a particular subject. *Hakew.*, 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of the others having priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

[In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted on, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order:]

[1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committees and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.]

[2. After 12 o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.]

[3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.]

[4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.]

[5. These matters being dispatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bill.]

[The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:]

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of Committees previously made.]

[3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time; and if not referred to a committee, are considered in Committee of the Whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.]

[4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on third reading are put on their passage.]

[5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they were reported to the Senate by the respective committees.]

[6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be called to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]

[In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up. We do one thing at a time; follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with, clear the House of business gradatim as it is brought on, and prevent to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.]

[Arrangements, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time when no question is before the House. Such are original motions and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So messages from the other House respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for even when another question is before the House.

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

[Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. *Const.*, I, 5.]

In Parliament, "Instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. *2 Hats.*, 141. But what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament; by Frynne. *1 Grey*, 52.

SECTION XVI.

ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

The Clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts or papers, be taken from the table or out of his custody. *2 Hats.*, 193, 194.

Mr. Frynne having at a Committee of the Whole amended a mistake in a bill without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded. *1 Chand.*, 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members "before Almighty God and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other to my knowledge have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," etc. *5 Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into. *Town.*, col. 200.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place. *Scob.*, 6; *3 Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487; col. 1; *2 Hats.*, 77; *4 Grey*, 66; *8 Grey*, 103. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. *2 Hats.*, 75; *1 Grey*, 143.

[In Senate, every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place, and when he has finished, shall sit down. *Rule 3.*]

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard unless the House overrules him. *4 Grey*, 390; *5 Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision, in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?" *2 Hats.*, 76; *Scob.*, 7; *D'Ewes*, 434, col. 1, 2.

[In the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: *When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first. Rule 5.*]

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.*, 12, 115; *Hakew.*, 148; *Scob.*, 58; 2 *Hats.*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3; *Arcan Parl.*, 17.

[The corresponding rule of the Senate is in these words: No member shall speak more than twice, in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate. *Rule 4.*]

But he may be permitted to speak again to a clear matter of fact, 3 *Grey*, 357, 416; or merely to explain himself (2 *Hats.*, 73) in some material part of his speech, (*Ib.*, 75;) or to the manner of words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it, (*Memorials in Hakew.*, 29,) or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and not falling into the matter itself. *Mem. Hakew.*, 30, 31.

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town. col.*, 205; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may with their leave, state the matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously. *Scob.*, 31, 33; 2 *Hats.*, 166, 168; *Hale Parl.*, 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House; no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.*, 169, 170; *Rushw.*, p. 3, v. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still in *feri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. 9 *Grey*, 503.

No person in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, etc., (*Mem. in Hakew.*, 3; *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3;) nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person (*Scob.* 31, *Hale Parl.*, 133; 2 *Hats.*, 166) by speaking reviling, nipping or unmanly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it, is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.*, 1604, Apr. 19.

[* * * When a member shall be called to order by the President or a Senator, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order. *Rule 6.*]

[No member shall speak to another or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate. *Rule 2.*]

No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting, (6 *Grey*, 332; *Scob.*, 8; *D'Ewes*, 332, *col.*, 1,640, *col.* 1,) speaking or whispering to another, (*Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, *col.*, 1;) nor stand up to interrupt him; (*Town.*, *col.* 205; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 31;) nor to push between the Speaker and the speaking member, nor to go across the House, (*Scob.*, 6) or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there. 2 *Hats.*, 171.

Nevertheless, if a member finds that it is not the inclination of the House to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise they endeavor to drown his voice, it is his most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing. 2 *Hats.*, 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offense committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. 3 *Hats.*, 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.*, 82; 3 *Grey*, 128; 4 *Grey*, 328; 5 *Grey*, 382; 6 *Grey*, 254; 10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel, (3 *Grey*, 127, 293; 5 *Grey*, 280;) or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House, (3 *Grey*, 419;) and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do. 9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 *Grey*, 356; 6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken. 2 *Hats.*, 199; 4 *Grey*, 170; 6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervenes, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. 2 *Hats.*, 196; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 71; 3 *Grey*, 48; 9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion. 6 *Grey*, 46.

[The rule of the Senate says: "If the member be called to order by a Senator for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter." *Rule 7*.]

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King is against order. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c 3; 2 *Hats.*, 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, on the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two Houses. 8 *Grey*, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. 3 *Hats.*, 51.

No member may be present when a bill or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws. 2 *Hats.*, 219. The rule is, that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order, or matter arising in the debate, then the charge must be stated, (that is the question must be moved,) himself heard and then to withdraw. 2 *Hats.*, 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule, of immemorial observance, should be strictly adhered to. 2 *Hats.*, 119, 121; 6 *Grey*, 368.

No member is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to another with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in or removing, until he be set down in his place. *Scob.*, 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents
2 Hats., 118.

In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House
3 Grey, 319.

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the doors of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose. *Mod. Ten. Parl.*, 23.

[By rules of the Senate, on motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut. *Rule 18.*]

[No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatsoever within the doors of the Senate Chamber to present any petition, memorial or address, or to hear any such read. *Rule 19.*]

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything, is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told where there is not a quorum present. *2 Hats.*, 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew.*, 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on a particular day, there a question is to be put, when it is called for, whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full, [*which in Senate is at noon.*]

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day. *3 Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawn to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption by further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other-house. *3 Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a habeas corpus. *Raym.*, 120; *Jacob's L. D.*, by *Houghead*; *Parliament*, 1 *Lev.*, 165, (*Pritchard's case.*)

[Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases (legislative, executive or judiciary) submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must

be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are, therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the House.

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. 1 *Grey*, 55.

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, (*Scob.*, 87; *L. Parl.*, c. 22; 9 *Grey*, 362), unless they are attending; (1 *Grey*, 401), or unable to sign, and averred by a member, (3 *Grey*, 418.) But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (Mar. 14, 1830) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned. 6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him holding it in his hand. 10 *Grey*, 57.

[Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer. *Rule* 24.]

Regularly, a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received? But a cry from the House of "Received," or even its silence; dispenses with the formality of this question; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debated until it is seconded. *Scob.*, 21.

[The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded. *Rule* 9.]

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn but by leave of the House. It is to be put into writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information. 2 *Hats.*, 82.

[The rule of the Senate is: When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read, before the same shall be debated. * * * *Rule* 10.]

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment or for the orders of the day, can be made by any one member while another is speaking. It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard; and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order, if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No mo-

tion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But facts, principles, and their own opinions and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

[A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair; but on an appeal to the Senate, (i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to rule 26,) the decision was overruled. *Jour. Sen.*, June 1, 1796. I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.]

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

[Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each whether it be first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. * * * *Rule 26.*]

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

[One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill. *Rule 25.*

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, etc. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew.*, 122; *Scob.*, 40.

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation, or the Speaker may refuse it. *Scob.*, 41; 1 *Grey*, 82, 84.

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the Clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a second time? then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time? *Hakew.*, 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended on the first reading, (6 *Grey*, 286;) nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done, and rejected. *D'Ewes*, 335; *col. 1*; 3 *Hats.*, 198.

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day. *Hakew.*, 143. It is done by the Clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; and that the question will be, whether it shall be committed or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time, and before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it. *Hakew.*, 143, 146.

[In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time? or that it may be referred to a special committee?]

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to Committee of the Whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the Clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill, for he that would totally destroy will not amend it, (*Hakew.*, 146; *Town.*, col. 203; *D'Ewes*, 634; col. 2; *Scob.*, 47;) or, as it is said, (5 *Grey*, 145,) the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it, (6 *Grey*, 373). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus (March 7, 1606) Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself, *Scob.*, 45.

[No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read; after which it may be referred to a committee. *Rule 27.*]

[In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally to appoint the Chairman of each committee; and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a Chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee. *Rule 34.*]

The Clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee, (*Town.*, col 38;) but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases the House has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the Committee Chamber and act on and bring back the bill, sitting in the House. *Scob.*, 48. A committee meet when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them, (*6 Grey*, 370;) but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent—nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's Method of Passing Bills*, 11.

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and sit below them. *Elsynge*, 12; *Scob.*, 49.

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject. *8 Grey*, 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, etc., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, (*Scob.*, 49,) pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole, (*3 Hats.*, 276;) but if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs; putting questions for amending either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately; this is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole, because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs, and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alterations in a former part. *2 Hats.*, 90. In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important. [But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem, on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages outweighing their inconveniences.]

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single excep-

tion found in parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble. *Scob* 50; 7 *Grey*, 431.

On this head the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble having been already amended by the House so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a corresponding amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution; we have amended that as far as amendments have offered, and, indeed, till little of the original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the house is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. [The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backwards and forwards, for the purposes of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.]

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 *Hats.*, 239, 232; *Scob.*, 53; 2 *Hats.*, 290; 8 *Scob.*, 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves. 1607, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words which are to be inserted or omitted, (*Scob.*, 50,) and where, by references to the page, line, and word of the bill. *Scob.*, 50.

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House that the committee, to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment or with sundry amendments, (as the case may be,) which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendment, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's ta-

ble, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob.*, 52; *Hakew.*, 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved and can act no more without a new power. *Scob.*, 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 *Grey*, 361.

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not in an ordinary course to be recommitted; but in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. *Hakew.*, 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the House, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. 2 *Hats.*, 131—*note*.

In Senate, January 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill, (3 *Hats.*, 131;) or so much of a paper to one and so much to another committee.

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim* (5 *Grey*, 366; 6 *Grey*, 368; 8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 360; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 125; 3 *Hats.*, 348,) no question need be put on the whole report. 5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the Clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question, and so on until the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. *El-synge's Mem.*, 53. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill as he does also if it has been reported without amendments, putting no questions but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether the bill be read the third time.

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on motion and question the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States and in Parliament are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

[The 28th rule of the Senate says: "All bills on a second reading shall first

be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in Committee of the Whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" (that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee.) And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in Committee of the Whole, the Vice President or President *pro tempore* may call a member to fill the chair during the time the Senate shall remain in Committee of the Whole; and the chairman (so called) shall, during such time, have the powers of a President *pro tempore*.

[The proceedings of the Senate, as in a Committee of the Whole, or in Quasi-Committee are precisely as in a real Committee of the Whole, taking no question but on amendments. When through the whole they consider the Quasi-Committee as risen, the House resumes without any motion, question or resolution to that effect, and the President reports that "The House acting as in a committee of the Whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, etc., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time.]

[After progress in amending the bill in Quasi-Committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes, that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the Committee of the Whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the Quasi-Committee stands *in statu quo*.]

[How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in Quasi-Committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of Committees of the Whole?] The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid any improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussions by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order in the House or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 113. It can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish. [The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the Quasi-Committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves, and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus: 3. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits

of the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion, not being able as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House, for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 28th rule declares it again a Quasi-Committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay as the House does. 7. It receives messages from the President and the other House. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not a committee.]

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether it shall be read a third time? if it come from the other House; or, if originating with themselves whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The Clerk stands while he reads.

[*But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill until it has passed—an irregular and dangerous practice, because in this way the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House, and that which goes to the other House as the act of the Senate has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult and illegible amendments into the text, the Secretary may with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never again be corrected.]

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all, they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its last two stages, therefore, are reserved for this—that is to say, on the question whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time, and lastly, whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest, because then the whole subject is new and engaging; and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote,

*The former practice of the Senate referred to in this paragraph has been changed by the following rule:

[RULE 29. The final question upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put.]

the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass.

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be endorsed on the back and not within the bill. *Hakew*, 253.

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them; but it is a great though common error to suppose that he has a right *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects; but if objected to, a question must be put. 2 *Hats.*, 117, 118.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, or have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House. *Ib.*

For the same reason a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. 2 *Grey*, 233.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative. *Feb.* 23, 1793.

Formerly when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read; but of late only the titles, unless a number insist that they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it. 2 *Hats.*, 117.

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

[*While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, un

*This rule has been modified so as to specify the questions entitled to preference. The rule is now as follows:

[When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.]

less for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question, or to commit it, or to adjourn. *Rule 11.*]

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the Clerk to be read, or the Speaker reads the title. *Lex. Parl.*, 274; *Elsynge's Mem.*, 85; *Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob.*, 28, 22; *2 Hats.*, 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others, for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment—that is to say, the question which is the subject of an order is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the Order of the Day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House: for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question, "Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand, (*2 Hats.*, 83,) for priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

After these there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question. 2. To postpone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn a question to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing for that time the motion and its discussion. *3 Hats.*, 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. *3 Hats.*, 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such day within the session as will answer the views of the House. *2 Hats.*, 81. And those who have spoken before may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed. *2 Hats.*, 73

Sometimes, however, this has been abusively used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on the table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice comparatively with that of Parliament stands thus:

FOR THE PARLIAMENT:	THE SENATE USES:
Postponement indefinite,	Postponement to a day beyond the session,
Adjournment,	Postponement to a day within the session,
Lying on the table.	{ Postponement indefinite,
	{ Lying on the table.

In their eighth rule, therefore, which declares that while the question is before the Senate no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it and not in the parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous questions, postponement, commitment and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privileges among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved first put," takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

1 Previous question and postpone.....	}	In the first, second and third classes, and the first member of the fourth class, the rule, "first moved first put" takes place.
commit.....		
amend.....		
2. Postpone and previous question.....	}	
commit.....		
amend.....		
3. Commit and previous question.....	}	
postpone.....		
amend.....		
4. Amend and previous question.....	}	
postpone.....		
commit.....		

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar; for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question

shall now be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit; and if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Second class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment, or amendment; but if decided negatively, (that it shall not be postponed,) the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The third class is subject to the same observations as the second.

The fourth class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing though last moved, shall be first put; because, in truth, it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express: "On motion to amend a bill, any one may notwithstanding move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put." *Scob.*, 46.

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both are moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. This is not allowed, because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment, or amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question. 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all, because the eighth rule of the Senate says that "when a main question is before the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend or pre-question the original question," which is the parliamentary doctrine also; therefore the motion to

postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another; which to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment, or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend. The first, second and third reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: the previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the ninth rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?—*i. e.*, at this instant; and as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of an indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion; that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted; but it would not be admitted in another degree, to-wit: to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere, and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment and then moving it again as it wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only amendment to an amendment.

[When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put. *Rule 36.*]

[In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum should be first put to the question, by the thirteenth rule of the Senate,*] contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time. 5 *Grey*, 179; 2 *Hats.*, 8, 83; 3 *Hats.*, 132, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case; then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case where the question must begin *a minimo*; the object being not to begin at

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

that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question, in this case, is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question." *Grey*, 355.

Another exception to the rule of priority is when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question before a vote is taken on striking out or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to-wit: a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in the possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and, consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter. *Memor. in Hakew.*, 28; 4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604. 1 *Hats.*, 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114; 3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be put?" a determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words, "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only; formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over, (4 *Grey*, 43), but now for that day and no longer. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

Before the question "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question, is when a question is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of

which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed; and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? 2 *Hats.*, 88, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair, (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has just been suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstances, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But, as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated, by moving the amended question as Mr. Hatsell proposes after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*, to-wit: which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended; or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question, and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair

and proper subjects for public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment. *Scob.* 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House, but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress as if it were against order; for were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition, by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. 2 *Hats.*, 79, 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," etc. 1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved, as an amendment to this amendment, to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 9. The parliamentary question is, always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be amended afterwards, in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If on the question it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards, because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the

rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B; in which case those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition, for then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherents.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution; the words, "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of a motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the question successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer, for till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing the first question to strike out and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it—the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might better be put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by

* In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtfully the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out an insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

way of amendment. So if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House with blanks. These may be filled up by the other by way of amendments, returned to the first as such, and passed. 3 *Hats.*, 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill, being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that—the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 39. But not as the right of an individual member but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not?—where it is complicated?—into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House, on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as, on a question, December 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit: one on each knight. 2 *Hats.*, 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in question, they may be divided and put one by one. 9 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 79.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the Senate, which says, “if the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided.”

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member or the section and the proviso, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might then be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire that one of them being taken away the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception without an enacting clause does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso that

the bill should not extend, 1, To any foreign minister; nor, 2. To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3, To any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the fourth taking in the words, "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words, "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words if left by themselves contain no substantive idea—will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant" may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided, by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Execut. Jour.*, June 23, 1793. The same decision by President Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS

It may be asked whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time, so that one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House, and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way. So, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question, (*e. g.* the previous question, postponement, or commitment.) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House, the rule being that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received, except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading. *Hakew.*, 141; *Scob.*, 42. And a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question. 4 *Grey*, 149. And see *Elsynge's Memor.*, 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. 4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit: to adhere.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another house are—1st, to agree; 2d, to disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1st. To agree. | } | Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendments may be proposed; <i>e. g.</i> , if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put. |
| 2d. To disagree. | | |
| 3d. To recede | } | You may then either insist or adhere. |
| 4th. To insist. | | You may then either recede or adhere. |
| 5th. To adhere. | | You may then either recede or insist. |

Consequently the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the Secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative part be put. *Scob.*, 23; 2 *Hats.*, 73.

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, etc., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. . *Id.*, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 87; 5 *Grey*, 123; 9 *Grey*, 331.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full. *Hakew.*, 153.

[The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.]

A bill reported and passed to the third reading cannot on that day be read the third time and passed; because this would be to pass on two readings in the same day.

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 23, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts "Be it enacted, etc., he states that "preamble recites so and so—the first section enacts that, etc., the 2d section enacts," etc.

[But in the Senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the Clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.]

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it has been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 126. Thus, 27 *El.*, 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second, but is declared not usual. *D'Ewes*, 357, *col.*, 2; 414, *col.*, 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *El-synge's Memorials*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading, shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House. *Town. col.*, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes a proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased. 9 *Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to at this time than on any of the former readings. *Hakew.*, 153.

The debate on the question whether it should be read a third time, has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the former opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage, by saying, "Gentlemen, all of you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of the ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion, say no." *Hakew.*, 154.

After the bill is passed there can be no further alteration of it in any point. *Hakew.*, 159.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made, (for it is too late after that,) any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House. *Scob.*, 24; 2 *Hats.*, 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth, and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House, shall stay in; and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications. 2 *Hats.*, 134; 1 *Rush.*, p. 3, fol. 92; *Scob.*, 43, 52; *Co.*, 12, 116; *D'Ewes*, 505, col. 1; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition that it be received *	}	Ayes.
Read		
Lie on the table	}	Noes.
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table		
Referred to committee for further proceeding.....		Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in.....	}	Ayes.
Read first or second time.....		
Engrossed or read a third time.....		
Proceedings on every other stage		
Committed	}	

* Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

To committee of the whole	Noes.	
To select committee.....	Ayes.	
Report of bill to lie on table	Noes.	
Be now <i>read</i>	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence.....		20, P. J. 251
Amendments to be read a second time	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time.....	Ayes.	
For receiving a clause.....		334
With amendments be engrossed.....		395
That a bill be <i>now</i> read a third time.....	Noes.	398
Receive a rider.....		
Pass.....	260	
Be printed.....	Ayes.	250
Committees. That A take the chair.....		
To agree to the whole or any part of report.....		
That the House do <i>now</i> resolve into committee.....		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee.....	Noes.	291
That he issue warrant for new writ.....		
Member. That none be absent without leave.....		
Witness. That he be further examined.....	Ayes.	341
Previous question.....	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum		
Amendments. That words stand part of.....	Ayes.	
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time.....	Noes.	
Messenger be received.....		
Orders of day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock.....	Ayes.	
If after 2 o'clock.....	Noes.	
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock...	Ayes.	
If after 4 o'clock.....	Noes.	
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution).....	Ayes.	
Over the 30th of January	Noes	
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day. ..	Ayes.	

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker. *Mem. in Hakew., 26.*

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made. 2 *Hats.*, 145, *note*.

[But in both Houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise, and are counted standing in their places by the President or Speaker. Then they sit, and the noes rise and are counted in like manner.]

[In Senate, if they are equally divided, the Vice President announces his opinion, which decides.]

[The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the

members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And again; that in all cases of reconsidering a bill disapproved by the President, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."]

[By the 16th and 17th rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.]

[When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.]

[When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass—that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of the opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of a contrary opinion in the negative." The Clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In the Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice President and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.]

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other, (*Scob.*, 21,) as it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put. 2 *Hats.*, 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments, by which the debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place, for if any mistake be suspected it must be told again. *Mem. in Hakev.*, 26; 2 *Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the Speaker is to decide prompctorily, subject to the future censure of the House if irreg.

ular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. *2 Hats.*, 143.

The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided. *Hakew.*, 93. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante*;" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns.*, col. 131.

[But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice President decides when the House is divided. *Const. U. S.*, I, 3.]

When from counting the House on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. *2 Hats.*, 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.*, 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLES.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

[When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter.* *Rule 20.*]

[1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading being amended and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in an equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journal. Consequently the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading; that is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So, also, it may be recommitted.]

[†The rule permitting a reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limit

*This part of the rule has been added since the Manual was compiled.

† This rule now fixes the limitation.

ation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration; as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other house. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless, a sense that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.]

In Parliament, a question once carried cannot be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the House. *Towns.*, col. 67; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 33. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session. *Hakew.*, 158; 6 *Grey*, 392. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.* report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion. *Towns.*, col. 26; 2 *Hats.*, 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House, or instructions to committee, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one house, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. *Ib.*, 92; 3 *Hats.*, 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or different title. *Hakew.*, 97, 98.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed, (3 *Hats.*, 278,) or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1683, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin de novo. 3 *Hats.*, 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether. 2 *Hats.*, 92, 98. Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1782 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 *Hats.*, 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed to continue an act of the same session, or to enlarge the time limited for its execution. 2 *Hats.*, 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

[All bills passed in the Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal. *Rule 33.*]

A bill from the other house is sometimes ordered to lie on the table. 2 *Hats.*, 97.

When bills, passed in one house and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. 3 *Hats.*, 48.

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either house, *e. g.*, the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the commons disagree to the amendment; the lords insist on it; the commons insist on their disagreement; the lords adhere to their amendment; the commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall. 10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would become endless. 3 *Hats.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage by the lords. 7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the houses to concurrence. Either house, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance; 10 *Grey*, 146; but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. 10 *Grey*, 147.

Either house may recede from its amendment and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elsynge*, 23, 27; 6 *Grey*, 476.

But the house cannot recede from, or insist on its own amendment, with an

amendment; for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that forum. 9 *Grey*, 363; 11 *Grey*, 240. In the Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the lords' proposed amendments become, by delay, confessedly necessary. The commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privileges as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irremediable in any other way. 3 *Hats.*, 253, 266, 270, 271. But the lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 *Chand.*, 238. A like case, 1 *Chand.*, 311. So the commons resolved that it was unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both Houses. 6 *Grey*, 274; 1 *Chand.*, 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment, that being only in the 2d and not the 3d degree; for, as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the 1st degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to-wit: an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so, when, on a bill from the originating House, the other, at its second reading makes an amendment; on the third reading this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the 2d degree.

SECTION XLVI

CONFERENCES

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be with the House which is possessed of the papers. 3 *Hats.*, 31; 1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered; 4 *Grey*, 144. The other House, then, if satisfied, vote

the reason satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. 3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the jurisdiction of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. 3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what was said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. 9 *Grey*, 220; 3 *Hats.*, 280. This report cannot be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. *Journal of Senate*, May 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. 3 *Hats.*, 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 3 *Hats.*, 226. So the commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 *Grey*, 137. And on another occasion the lords made it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, (3 *Hats.*, 269,) and we do in fact see inferences of conferences, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing, (3 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349;) of insisting, (*Id.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355;) of adhering, (269, 270, 283, 300;) and even of a second or final adherence. 3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Id.*, 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not return again to a conference. 3 *Hats.*, 270; 9 *Grey*, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked. 1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. H. Com.*, 89; 1 *Grey*, 425; 7 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. 6 *Grey*, 181; 1 *Chand.*, 304. Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. 8 *Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. 10 *Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. 10 *Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. 3 *Grey*, 155. For

merly an address or article of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. 6 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387; 7 *Grey*, 80; 8 *Grey*, 210, 255; 1 *Torbeck's Deb.*, 278; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of the bill, 1 *Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

Messages between the Houses are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting. 3 *Hats.*, 15. They are received during debate without adjourning the debate. 3 *Hats.*, 22.

[In Senate the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except, 1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are counting. *Rule 47*. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1788.]

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in committee when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. 4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the Speaker of the House. 2 *Grey*, 253, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message. 4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their Secretary, by mistake, delivered one only, which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on de novo.

As soon as the messenger, who has brought the bills from the other House, has retired, the Speaker holds the bills in his hand, and acquaints the House "that the other House have by their messenger sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the Clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read. *Hakew.*, 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed. 10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance, to the consideration of the House to which it is sent. 3 *Hats.*, 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes sub silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations. 1 *Blackst.*, 183.

[But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the House in which the bill originated.]

A question is never asked by the one House of the other by way of mes-

sage, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. 3 *Grey*, 151, 151.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. 3 *Hats.*, 25; 5 *Grey*, 151. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communication between the Speakers or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that can properly be communicated to both houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one house was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both houses at the same time. 2 *Hats.*, 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the lords. 1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill and passed it, may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two houses, from motives of respect and good understanding. 2 *Hats.*, 142. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament. *Ib.*

[When a bill has passed both houses of Congress, the house last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the Joint Committee of Enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.] When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. 9 *Grey*, 143. [It is then put in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the Speaker. The Clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their President. The Secretary of the Senate returns it to the Committee of Enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the house in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that house informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the President's objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days

(Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by its adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. *Const. U. S., I, 7.*

[Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. *Const. U. S., I, 7.*]

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

[Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Const., I, 5.*]

[The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a Committee of the Whole, shall be entered on the journals as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journal. *Rule 33.*]

[The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only, as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals. *Rule 32.*]

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. *2 Hats., 83.*

So also when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed, which it may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. *2 Hats., 85.*

[In both houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered on the journals. *Const., I, 5.*]

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was October 30, 1685. *1 Chandler, 387.*

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Com-

mons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex. Parl.*, 114, 115; *Jour. H. C.*, Mar. 17, 1592; *Hale, Parl.*, 105. For the lords in their house have power of judicature, the commons in their house have power of judicature; and both houses together have power of judicature; and the Book of the Clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parl., 6 *H. 8 c.* 16; 4 *Inst.*, 23, 24; and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. 4 *Inst.*, 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either house is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. 2 *Hats.*, 361; 3 *Hats.*, 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them. 6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 5.

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate and independent power of adjourning each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either House to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. 2 *Hats.*, 332; 1 *Blackstone*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 122.

[By the Constitution of the United States a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. I, 5. But "neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting." I, 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Const.*, II, 3.]

A motion to adjourn, simply, cannot be amended, as by adding "to a particular day;" but must be put simply "that this House do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the House is adjourned to that day. 2 *Hats.*, 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure. 2 *Hats.*, 313; or for a quarter of an hour. 5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it. 5 *Grey*, 107. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit: By adjournment, by

prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lev.*, 165; *Lex. Parl.*, c. 2; 1 *Ro. Rep.*, 29; 4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.*, 61; 1 *Mod.*, 252; *Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliament*; 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 350; 1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

[Congress separate in two ways only, to wit: by adjournment, or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "on extraordinary occasions to convene both houses, or either of them." (I. 3.) If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and, of course, determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day," (I. 4.) this must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the — day of —.]

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judicial cases, depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session. *Raym.*, 120, 381; *Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament*.

[Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the Senate of the United States.]

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

[The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. *Const. U. S.*, II., 2.]

[All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and that all treaties which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. *Rule 39.*]

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware v. Hayton*, 3 *Dallas' Rep.*, 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Fattel, b.*, 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 212, 246.

[By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and the Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alios acta*. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these rights reserved to the States; for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e. g.* the treaty of commerce with

France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.]

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.

[It has been the usage for the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President.]

[The mode of voting on questions of ratification is by nominal call.]

[Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole, or any part, shall be received. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when, through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon, for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.]

[The votes so confirmed shall, by the House, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative; as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to. *Rule 37.*]

[When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration, and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. *Rule 37.*]

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

[The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Const. U. S.*, I, 3.]

[The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. *Const.*, I, 3.]

[The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Const.*, II, 4.]

[The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Const.*, III, 2.]

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject:

Jurisdiction. The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the Commons. *Ib.*, 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the King or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib.*, 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached for high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court. 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325-7; Wooddeson, 601, 576; 3 *Seld.*, 1610, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.*, 25; 73 *Seld.*, 1604, 1618; 9, 1656.

Accusation. The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Woodd.*, 597; 6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will

take order from his appearance. *Sachev. Trial*, 325; 2 *Woodd.*, 632, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701, 101; 1 *Wms.*, 616; 6 *Grey*, 324.

Process. If a party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested and they may proceed. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99.

Articles. The accusation (articles) of the Commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sach. Tr.*, 325; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616.

Appearance. If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusations be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him, till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him, and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray*; 1 *Rushw.*, 268; *Fost.*, 232; 1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.*, 379. Or a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Judd.*, 100. The general rule on accusations for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer. *Id.* 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort *judicium parium suorum*. *Id.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases. *Seld. Judd.*, 102-5.

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 *Rush.*, 274; 1 *Rush.*, 1374; 12 *Parl. Hist.*, 442; 3 *Lords' Jour.*, 13 *Nov.*, 1643; *Woodd.*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. 2 *Woodd.*, 615; 2 *St. Tr.*, 735.

Replication, rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. II. of Commons*, 6 *March*, 1640, 1.

Witnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Jud.*, 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce, (1 *R. 2.*) a jury was empaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. *Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.*, 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he

finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be empaneled. *Id.* 121. The *Ld. Berkeley*, 6 *E.*, 3, was arraigned for the murder of *L.*, 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not impeachment of the commons; for then they had been patria sua. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.*, 125. In 1 *H.*, 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given in Parliament. *Seld. Jud.*, 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, and they are the patria sua of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the peers are judges of law as well as of fact;" (2 *Hale*, P. C. 275;) consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of Commons. The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.*, 37; *Com. Journ.*, 4 Feb., 1703-10; 2 *Woodd.*, 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer of proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.*, 53, 159) as well as not capital; (162.) The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.*, 167; 2 *Woodd.*, 612.

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per legem terræ, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any legal part of the judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be secundum, non ultra legem. *Seld. Jud.*, 163-171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against two powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. 6 *Sta. Tr.*, 14; 2 *Woodd.*, 611. The chancellor gives judgment in misdemeanors; the lord high steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.*, 144; 2 *Woodd.*, 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprison-

ment. *Seld. Jud.*, 134. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments (2 *Woodd.*, 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 136.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray.*, 383; 4 *Com. Journ.*, 23 Dec., 1790; *Lords' Jour.*, May 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.*, 618.

Legislative Department,

COMPRISING

*Customs, Precedents and Forms, and the Rules and
Orders.*

MANUAL OF CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

[The following was prepared with special reference to the customs prevailing in the Assembly. It will be found equally applicable to the proceedings of the Senate.—COMPILER.]

Organization

The Legislature convenes at 12 o'clock, M., on the second Wednesday of January in each year.

Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the Chief Clerk of the previous Assembly to call to order, and to conduct the proceedings generally, until a Speaker is chosen.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the Clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read. The members then advance to the Clerk's desk, generally the delegation of each county by itself, and subscribe to the oath of office.

It often happens, that by neglect of the proper county officer, to return the proceedings of the county canvassers, some members find their election not to be on record in the Secretary's office. In such case the certificate held by the member himself should be produced to the clerk. This answers every purpose, and should always be secured by members elect, from the clerk of their county.

The oath of office is then administered to the members elect. It may be administered by the Speaker, the President of the Senate, the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It has been administered in this State, usually, by one of the judges. Members coming in after the first day of the session are sworn in by the Speaker.

After all are sworn, the roll is called, when, if a quorum is found to be present, the Clerk declares the House to be qualified and competent to proceed to business.

If the parties in the Assembly have determined their choice for officers, the election proceeds forthwith; if not, an adjournment is had until the next day.

The election for Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant at-Arms is required to be *viva voce*, and these are the only offices the Assembly can fill.

The roll is called, and each member announces audibly the name of the candidate of his choice.

The Clerk announces the result, and names a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair. The other elections proceed in the same manner, except that when the result is announced by the Speaker, the officer elect advances to the Clerk's desk and is sworn in by the Speaker.

A committee is then appointed to wait on the Senate, and inform it that the Assembly is organized; or the Clerk is directed, by resolution, to inform the Senate of the fact.

A joint committee of both Houses is then appointed to convey a like message to the Governor, and inform him that the Houses are in readiness to receive any communication from him.

The Senate and Assembly have usually assembled in joint convention, in the Assembly Chamber, upon some day and hour suggested by the Governor, during the first week of the session, to hear his annual message.

The message has been read usually by the Governor himself, but sometimes by his Private Secretary, and sometimes by the Clerk of one of the Houses.

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

In the Assembly, standing committees are appointed by the Speaker at as early a day in the session as is possible. In the Senate, the committees are appointed by resolution of that body. The custom is for the party having the majority to agree upon their members of the committees, in caucus. The list is then handed to the other party, and the balance of the members are named. When thus completed, the list is offered in the Senate in the form of a resolution, that the standing committees be as therein named.

Drawing of Seats.

The drawing of seats by lot has been observed since the Assembly first took possession of the new Assembly Chamber.

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

The members leave their seats, and take places in the open area behind their seats. The Clerk having placed in a box, slips of paper containing the names of the members respectively, a page or messenger draws them therefrom. The Clerk announces each name as it is drawn, and the member named selects his seat, and occupies it until the drawing is completed. In the Senate the seats are usually placed in such manner as will be most agreeable to the Senators.

Compensation. OF MEMBERS.

Amendment to Article IV, Section 21, State Constitution.

SECTION 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the

legislature, on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly.

Section 110, R. S., 1373.

SECTION 110. The presiding officers of the senate and assembly shall issue immediately after the commencement of the annual session of the legislature in each year, to each member of the house over which they respectively preside, who is entitled to receive the same, a certificate countersigned by the chief clerk, showing that such member has taken the prescribed official oath, and the number of miles traveled by him in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route, and thereupon the amount of mileage and salary to which each member is entitled shall be audited and paid out of the state treasury; but when any seat is contested, and notice of such contest has been filed, as required by section one hundred and four, no certificate shall be given, nor shall the secretary of state audit any account for salary or mileage to either claimant, nor either claimant be entitled to receive the same, until the question of the right to such seat shall have been settled.

OF OFFICERS.

Sections 111, 112 and 113, R. S., 1373.

SECTION 111. The speaker of the assembly shall be entitled to receive the same compensation, except mileage, allowed to other members of the legislature, for his services as speaker, in addition to his pay as member, to be paid out of the state treasury; but in case of an extra session of the legislature, no extra compensation shall be allowed.

SECTION 112. The officers and employes of the senate and assembly shall receive per diem as follows: The chief clerks, each six dollars; the assistant clerks, book-keepers, and sergeants-at-arms, each five dollars; transcribing clerks, enrolling clerks, and engrossing clerks, proof-readers, the assistant sergeant-at-arms and postmaster, each four dollars; all other clerks and assistant postmasters, each three dollars and fifty cents; doorkeepers, firemen, porters, gallery attendants, night watchmen and janitors, each three dollars; all messengers, each two dollars. The per diem hereby established shall only be allowed from the commencement to the adjournment of the legislature. The chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms of each house shall certify to the secretary of state the names of all persons employed in their respective departments, the capacity employed in, and the number of days employed; which certificates shall be authenticated by the presiding officer of the house in which they are employed. The chairman of each committee authorized to employ a clerk shall make a like certificate, to be authenticated in like manner, for the clerk so employed. Upon such certificates, the accounts of the persons named therein shall be audited and paid out of the state treasury. At the close of each session of the legislature, the secretary of state shall publish in the official state paper a full list of the accounts so audited. All extra clerks employed in engrossing bills shall be paid fifteen cents per folio for each bill correctly engrossed, and all extra clerks employed in enrolling bills shall be paid twenty cents per folio for each bill correctly enrolled.

SECTION 113. Each chief clerk shall receive the sum of fifty dollars for

services at the opening of the legislature at the session following the one of which he was such chief clerk; the chief clerk of the senate two hundred dollars for indexing the senate journal; and the chief clerk of the assembly two hundred and fifty dollars, for indexing the assembly journal; to be paid out of the state treasury.

Officers of the Senate and Assembly.

Section 111 a, R. S., 1873.

SECTION 111 a. The officers of the senate, other than the president *ex-officio* and president *pro tempore*, shall be one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one book-keeper, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one transcribing clerk, one clerk to the judiciary committee, one clerk to the committee on enrolled bills, one proof reader, one sergeant-at-arms, one assistant sergeant-at-arms, one postmaster, one assistant postmaster, four doorkeepers, one gallery attendant, who shall also act as committee room attendant, one document room attendant, one janitor, one porter, one night watchman, and eight messengers. The officers of the assembly, aside from the speaker, shall be one chief clerk, two assistant clerks, one book-keeper, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one transcribing clerk, one proof reader, one clerk to the judiciary committee, one clerk to the committee on enrolled bills, one sergeant-at-arms, one assistant sergeant-at-arms, one postmaster, one assistant postmaster, one porter, one night watchman, four doorkeepers, two gallery attendants, one wash room-attendant, and twelve messengers. The chief clerk of each house shall employ such additional copyists to assist in enrolling and engrossing bills as shall be necessary for the proper and expeditious transaction of the business of his house; but no such copyists shall be paid for time when they are not actually employed in copying, enrolling or engrossing bills. Additional clerks for committees may be employed upon extraordinary occasions therefor, but then only upon the order of the house to which the committee belongs; and any clerk so appointed shall not be employed after the exigency requiring his employment shall have passed. In case an attendant shall be needed in any committee room, the sergeant-at-arms shall detail some messenger, or other employe, to act as such attendant.

Duties of Officers.

SPEAKER.—The duties of this officer are generally defined in Rule No. 9 of the Rules and Orders of the Assembly.

CHIEF CLERK.—He has the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the House. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all his subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. It is his duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of his employes and issue his certificates of per diem to them; to deliver

the messages of the Assembly to the Senate and to sign subpoenas. He can "permit no records nor papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business," and shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker.

It is his duty to prepare an index to the journal, at the close of the session, and to be present at the opening of the next session, and to attend to such preliminary business as may be necessary, and conduct the proceedings therein until a Speaker is elected, and perform the duties of Clerk thereof until his successor is chosen and qualified.

He is by law responsible for the safe keeping of all the bills and other documents in possession of the Assembly, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and is required at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in his possession as Chief Clerk, properly classified and labeled, with the Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

To insure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their departments, the Chief Clerks of the two Houses have established the following regulations:

THE ASSISTANT CLERKS.—It is their special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings, and to correct the proof of the same when printed.
2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk, and in case of his absence to perform his duties generally.
3. To label and file in their appropriate places all papers presented, with proper dates and references.
4. To select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make the list thereof in a book provided for that purpose, and send them to the State Printer, taking his receipt therefor.
5. To keep a list of all absentees on leave, etc.

THE BOOK-KEEPER.—It is his special duty:

1. To keep the register of bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., showing therein, and opposite to each title, all action taken and proceedings had, with regard to such papers.
2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.
3. To make out all certificates of per diem and mileage, ready for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk.
4. To prepare the message to be delivered to the other House, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the Journal Clerk in the performance of his duties.

THE ENGROSSING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.
2. By the direction of the Chief or Journal Clerk, to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

THE ENROLLING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

To make clear, legible copies of all bills which have been concurred in, without erasures or interlineations.

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

To copy the record of the proceedings of the Assembly into a book prepared for that purpose.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each deputy when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the Clerk and to his associate deputies as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary.

2. The deputies are expected to notify the Chief Clerk of any interference by members or others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other document in their possession without leave of the Chief Clerk.

3. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained towards members, reporters, associate deputies, and all who have business to transact with the department; but interference with legislation cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

To Members, Officers and Reporters.—It is especially requested that no member, officer or reporter will interrupt the Assistant Clerk while engaged in keeping the journal. "No journal, record, account or paper," of any kind, must be taken from the desk, unless by express permission of the Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—This officer is the executive officer of the house. He has charge of the Post Office and other appurtenant conveniences of the Assembly. He controls the police regulations, attends to the warming of the chambers, serves the subpoenas and warrants of the Assembly, announces messages from the Governor and from the Senate, provides rooms for committees, receives from the Superintendent of Public Property all public documents ordered or coming in due course, and distributes the same through the Post Office, or otherwise, to members and officers entitled thereto, and keeps the pay roll of the employes in his department. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly, thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the chamber open from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 10 o'clock, P. M.

He should have the printed bills and other documents in his possession so classified and arranged that he can at once answer any call upon him for them. His assistant assists him generally in the discharge of his duties, and takes his place when he is absent.

THE POSTMASTER attends to the receipt and delivery of all mail matter coming to members and officers of the Assembly. Each member has a box in the Assembly Post Office, in which his mail matter is deposited; and the

Postmaster must, by himself or assistant, be at his post from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., and until the adjournment of the Assembly for the day. He receives and forwards all mail matter deposited in his office by members or officer, in time to be mailed from the Madison Post Office. He is to prominently post in the cloak and hat room, (which is the members' side of the Post Office) a notice of the hours of closing the Assembly mails. He is entitled to the exclusive use of the Post Office, and no one ought to be admitted thereto except the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker.

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER brings the mail to and from the Madison Post Office, and assists the Postmaster generally in his duties.

THE DOORKEEPERS attend to the principal door; open and close it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintain order in the lobby and vestibule; see that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in their department are strictly enforced.

The assistant sergeant-at-arms, postmaster, assistant postmaster, porter, watchman, doorkeepers, and gallery, committee room, and wash-room attendants, are appointed by the sergeant-at-arms, and are responsible to him.

The Messengers are appointed by the Speaker, except those in particular attendance upon the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

1. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., every day, (Sundays excepted), whether the Assembly is in session or not.
2. To receive the journals and printed bills from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member.
3. Not to leave the Assembly Chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the Speaker, Clerk or Sergeant-at-Arms.
4. During the morning hour to take the positions assigned to them by the Clerk, and, standing up, so as to see and be seen, hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented.
5. After the expiration of the morning hour, when not engaged in filing bills, etc., for the members they have in charge, to answer promptly any call, and render assistance to any member requiring it.
6. To refrain from throwing any paper balls, darts, or other missiles, to move lightly across the Assembly Chamber, and demean themselves respectfully towards every member and officer of the Assembly.

Stationery and Postage.

Sections 113 and 114, R. S. 1888.

SECTION 113. The superintendent of public property shall furnish annually stationery, as follows: To the lieutenant governor, each member of the legislature, chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms, not exceeding thirty dollars in value. To one reporter for each of the daily newspapers publishing the proceedings of the legislature, twenty dollars in value: such stationery to be furnished to such reporters only upon the certificate of the publishers of such newspapers, that they have employed the person named in such cer-

tificate as reporter for the entire session of the legislature, and that they will publish in their paper the daily proceedings of the legislature, with the indorsement thereon of the presiding officer of the house in which such reporter is engaged, that he is present and discharging his duties. But one person shall be entitled to draw stationery as reporter of any newspaper, and no person shall draw stationery from more than one branch of the legislature: and such superintendent shall issue to the several standing committees of the legislature, upon the written request of the chairman thereof, the necessary amount of stationery not exceeding five dollars in value to each such committee.

SECTION 114. The superintendent of public property shall procure and deliver, as soon as practicable after the opening of each annual session of the legislature, postage stamps, as follows: to the lieutenant governor and each member of the senate and assembly, to the amount of twenty-five dollars; to the chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms, each, to the amount of fifteen dollars; and to each authorized reporter of the senate and assembly who shall furnish the certificate provided for in the next preceding section, to the amount of ten dollars: and his account therefor shall be paid out of the state treasury.

Newspapers.

Sections 115 and 116, R. S. 1878.

SECTION 115. The lieutenant governor, each member of the legislature, chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms is authorized during each annual session of the legislature to take such newspapers as he may choose, at the expense of the state, and at a cost not exceeding twenty dollars for each, and shall leave with the secretary of state a list of such papers as he may desire to have ordered in his behalf: and the secretary of state shall order the papers named in such lists to be sent to the members and officers desiring the same, to the amount above named.

SECTION 116. All accounts for newspapers furnished to members and officers of the legislature shall be verified by the affidavit of the claimant, stating that the newspapers were actually furnished by him to the members and officers, naming them individually, upon the order of the secretary of state, and that the rates charged therefor in such account are no more than the published rates per annum of such papers for the time they were taken by such members or officers. Accounts so verified shall be audited by the secretary of state so far as they correspond with his orders, made as aforesaid, and paid out of the state treasury.

Post-Office Arrangements.

The Assembly post-office is in charge of a postmaster appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each member has a separate box; and all mail matter deposited with the postmaster is sent to the Madison post-office by the post-office messenger, at regular hours, corresponding with the hours of closing the mails at the Madison office.

Process of Passing Bills.

Some diversity of practice exists herein, but the ordinary method in the Assembly is as follows:

A member having prepared a bill and indorsed the title thereof, together

with his name, upon the back of it, rises to his feet, at such times as the introduction of bills is in order, and says:

"Mr. Speaker:

If recognized, the Speaker responds:

"The gentleman from ——."

The member announces:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

The bill is then sent to the Chief Clerk by a Messenger. The Clerk then reads the title of the bill, and the Speaker announces:

"First reading of the bill."

If it is a bill appropriating money, the Clerk reads the bill at length; if not, by its title only; when the Speaker announces:

"Second reading of the bill."

And refers the same to some standing committee, suggested by the member, or, if desired, to a select committee; or to the general file, or, as is usual, the Speaker of his own motion, makes the reference to such committee as seems to him appropriate.

The bill is, in due course, reported back to the Assembly by the committee, when it is placed in what is called the General File.

Bills in the General File are considered in Committee of the Whole in the exact order in which they are placed upon the file. Proceedings in Committee of the Whole will be elsewhere considered.

After a Committee of the Whole has completed its action upon any bill, and reported the same back to the Assembly, and any recommendation made by the Committee passed upon, it is taken up in its order, when the Speaker puts the following question:

"Shall this bill be engrossed, and read a third time?"

If decided affirmatively, the bill is sent by the Chief Clerk to the Engrossing Clerk for engrossment. Upon its return engrossed, the original and engrossed bills are placed in the hands of the *Committee on Engrossed Bills*, who compare them and correct any errors which they may find. When found correct, or made so, the Committee report them to the House, as correctly engrossed, when the original is filed by the Chief Clerk, and the engrossed bill goes into the order of "bills ready for a third reading."

When, under the order of business, the bill is reached, the bill (unless it appropriates money) is read by its title, when the Speaker says as follows:

"This bill having been read three several times, the question is, shall the bill pass?"

If the bill passes, it is taken to the Senate, with a message announcing its passage by the Assembly, and asking the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Going through with a similar process in the Senate, it is returned with a message announcing the action there had upon it.

If the Senate concurs, the bill is sent to the Enrolling Clerk, who makes a copy thereof, as is elsewhere described. When enrolled, it goes to the *Committee on Enrolled Bills*, who compare it with the engrossed bill; when found or made correct, they report, the bill to the Assembly as correctly enrolled;

the engrossed bill is filed by the Chief Clerk; the enrolled bill is then endorsed by the Chief Clerk as having originated in the Assembly, (for the information of the Governor, in case he vetoes it,) then it is signed by the Speaker, and sent by the Chief Clerk to the President of the Senate, desiring the signature of the President of the Senate thereto. The Committee on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses, acting jointly, then present the bill, duly signed, to the Governor, for his approval, and report that fact to the House. The Governor, if he approves the bill, informs the House in which it originated, of the fact, and that he has deposited it with the Secretary of State.

This is the ordinary process of a bill through all its stages until it becomes a law. A bill of great interest or importance, or one which is warmly contested, may, by reason of majority and minority reports, special orders, recommitment, amendments, substitutes, committees of conference, and various other parliamentary appliances, pass through a vast variety of stages not before enumerated.

Senate bills coming into the Assembly, after passing the Senate, are read twice by title, (unless they appropriate money, when they must be read at length), and then referred to the appropriate committee.

After consideration in Committee of the Whole, the recommendation of the Committee is acted upon in the Assembly—the question being after recommendations are disposed of,

“Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading?”

If it is decided affirmatively, the bill passes into the order of “bills on third reading,” and when reached in that order, the question is,

“Shall this bill be concurred in?”

If concurred in, the bill is returned to the Senate, with the message informing it of that fact.

If it is desired to hasten the passage of the bill, it is done by motion as follows:

“I move to suspend all rules which will interfere with the immediate passage of bill No. —, Assembly, entitled ‘a bill to —.’”

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, the question will be put on the passage of the bill and if passed, it will go at once to the Senate.

*Committee of the Whole.**

The Committee of the Whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officers except of its own creation, for temporary purposes. It is liable to instant dissolution, in case of disorder, when the Speaker takes the Chair to suppress it, in case of lack of quorum, when the Speaker takes the Chair for a Call of the House or an adjournment, and in case of a message from the Senate or Governor, when the Speaker takes the chair to receive it.

* The Senate does no business in Committee of the Whole.

The Assembly may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on some particular bill, resolution or subject, or it may go into Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills. In the first case the motion is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon [bill No. —, A., a bill—] or [joint resolution No. —, A., providing, etc.] or [upon all bills relating to—as the case may be.]"

In the second case it is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills."

Bills, resolutions and general matters which have been once considered in Committee of the Whole, in which progress has been made and leave granted for further consideration, have the preference. The motion of the Committee of the Whole for their further consideration, must be made under the head of "bills in which the Committee of the Whole have made progress and obtained leave to sit again;" and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in Committee of the Whole, resumes the chair, unless the Speaker names a different member.

The motion of the Committee of the Whole upon the general file must be made under the order of "bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole."

When the Assembly resolves itself into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker selects a Chairman, as follows:

"The gentleman from —, Mr. — —, will take the Chair."

The appointed Chairman advances to the Speaker's desk, and having taken the Chair, receives from the Clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee, when the Chairman announces:

"GENTLEMEN:—The committee have under consideration, bill No. —, entitled —, (*reading the title from the back of the bill. Or in case of consideration of the general file,*) the committee have under consideration the general file of bills; the first in order is bill No. —, entitled —.

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

"Are there any amendments proposed to the first section?"

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

"No amendments being offered to the first section, the second section will be read."

This process is continued through the whole bill, when at the close of the reading the Chairman says:

"The —th section and the whole bill have now been read, and are open to amendment."

At this point, after the friends of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for the opponents of the bill to open their attack.

After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, if no amendments are made, the final vote is generally upon a motion—

"That the bill be reported back to the House without amendment."

If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner. If it is desired to have a further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the general file has not been gone through with, the motion is,

"That the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

If the committee has completed its duties, the motion is,

"That the committee rise and report."

Which being analogous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The Chairman states the matter as follows:

"It is moved that the committee do now rise and report [*or otherwise, as the case may be.*]

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

"GENTLEMEN:—Those who are of opinion that this committee do now rise and report (or as the case may be), say aye; those of contrary opinion, say no."

In case of doubt, a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in Committee of the Whole.

When the committee rises, the Speaker resumes his seat, and the Chairman, in his place on the floor, reports as follows:

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers—

"Mr. Chairman."

Who reports—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration bill No. — A., entitled —, and have instructed me to report the same to the House with amendment," [*or as the case may be.*]

When the general file has been under consideration, the report is as follows:

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, have gone through the same, and have directed me to report to the House the bills contained therein, with sundry amendments and recommendations, as follows, to wit:" [*Here follows the title of bills considered, with action taken upon them.*]

In case the file has been left unfinished, the report is—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again." [*Here follows the report of amendments, etc., as above.*]

On the latter report the question is—

"Shall leave be granted?"

When, upon a count, it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the report is—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration —, and after some progress therein, find there is no quorum present; that fact I herewith report to you."

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

Upon the coming in of a report, the recommendations are at once acted on by the Assembly.

When, in Committee of the Whole, any member desires to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to writing and sent to the Chairman, who reads it, and asks—

“Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment?”

And if no further amendment or debate, he puts the question in the usual manner.

After a section is once passed, with an unsuccessful effort to amend it, no further amendments are in order. The strictness of this rule is, however, not always adhered to—an amendment once made, may, however, be reconsidered. Such a motion is—

“That the amendment offered by the gentlemen from —, to the —th section, be reconsidered;”

And is stated as follows:

“The gentleman from —, moves that the amendment offered by the gentleman from —, to the —th section be reconsidered.

“Is the Committee ready for the question?”

“Those who are of the opinion that said amendment be reconsidered, say aye; those of a contrary opinion, say no.”

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Chairman, says:

“The motion is carried. The amendment is reconsidered. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the amendment. Is the Committee ready for the question,” etc.?

Forms.

OF TITLES:

No. —, a bill to —.

Amending bill:

A bill relating to —, and amendatory of section —, of chapter — of the —. [*See Joint Rule 12.*]

Repealing bill:

A bill to repeal section —, of chapter —, of the —, relating to statutes or general laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section of the chapter repealed; and in the body of every bill, the full title of the act repealed, shall be recited at length.) [*See Joint Rule 13.*]

Appropriation Bill:

“To appropriate to —, the sum of — dollars.”

Titles should be written inside the bill, and indorsed upon the outside, as follows:*

<p>No. — A.,</p> <p><i>A bill to regulate the license to be paid by railroad companies.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>MR. GORDON.</u></p>
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RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover indorsed upon them. The same rule applies to amendments.

Resolutions are of no special form; the following may serve as a general guide in such matters:

Res. No. —, A.

"*Resolved*, That three thousand copies of the Governor's message be furnished by the public printer to the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the use of the Assembly.

"MR. TUCKER."

FOR REPORTS the following form is used

"The Committee on —, to whom was referred bill No. — A., a bill to —, *respectfully report the same back to the House with an amendment; and recommend its passage when so amended*," or,

"*and recommend that it do pass*;" or,

"*and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed*;" or,

"*and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from —*;" or,

"*to a select committee*."

Or, if the committee report by bill:

"The committee on —, to whom was referred —, respectfully report by bill No. —, A., a bill to —:

"*And recommend its passage*."

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill—†

It must *invariably* be in the following form:

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 17.

Investigations.

When an investigation is required into any matter, the person most interested in having the inquiry made, should move the appointment of a com-

* It is important that the titles of bills should be the same on the outside and inside of the bill, as the bill appears on the books of the clerk by the indorsement, and is printed from the inside title and text.

†Section 17, Article IV, Constitution of Wisconsin, provides that legislation shall be by bill, and the enacting clause is necessary to the constitutionality of the law.

mittee to take the subject in charge. This is done by resolution. The resolution should be so drawn as to state the precise subject to be investigated, and to give the committee all the power which the mover may deem necessary to a thorough examination into the subject matter to be laid before them; this should be done to prevent any misapprehension as to the intention and extent of the inquiry to be made. In case of the adoption of the resolution, the mover, together with other members, will be appointed a committee. They have power to send for persons and papers. The form of a subpoena is as follows:

"THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

"To ———: You are hereby commanded, that, laying aside all business and excuse, you personally appear and attend before Messrs. ——— on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. ——— on the part of the Assembly, a *joint* committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate ——— at the room of said committee ———, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, on the ——— day of ———, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ———, at the hour of ——— in the ——— noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee.

"Hereof fail not, under penalty in such case made and provided.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

"———, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"Attest:

———, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*"

In case of a refusal to appear, or a refusal to testify, the following form of certificate may be used:

"To Hon. ———, *Speaker of the Assembly:*

"I, ———, chairman of the *joint* committee appointed to investigate ———, do hereby certify that ——— has been duly subpoenaed to appear before said committee, as will fully appear by the writ served, and affidavit of service accompanying the same, on file with the Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

"I further certify that said ——— has failed to appear before said committee according to the exigency or mandate of said writ or subpoena.

"Dated Madison, ———, 18—, at — o'clock

———."

Upon which a warrant, in the following form may be used:

"*The State of Wisconsin, to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly:*

"It appearing that a writ of subpoena, directed to ———, commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. ———, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, on the part of the Assembly, a *joint* committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate ———, at the room of said committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, at the hour

of — in the — noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of subpoena was duly personally served upon the said —, on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section one of an act entitled 'an act concerning evidence and witnesses,' approved February 3, 1857; and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of the said joint committee, that the said — has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee in obedience to the mandate of the said subpoena: *therefore*, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to take the body of him, the said —, and bring him before the Assembly, so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and answer for his contempt of the Assembly in not obeying the mandate of said subpoena. Hereof fail not.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

"—, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"—, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*"

To which the return, in ordinary cases, would be,

"By virtue of the within process, I did, on the — day of —, 18—, arrest the body of —, and took him before the committee within named, and the said — having refused to answer interrogatories propounded by said committee, I have him, by direction of said committee, now before the Assembly.

"Assembly Chamber, —, 18—.

"—, *Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.*"

A resolution, declaring the defaulter to be in contempt, is the next proceeding.

The following form for such resolution was used at the session of 1858:

"*Resolved*, That the neglect or failure of —, to appear before the joint investigating committee, composed of Messrs. —, of the Senate, and Messrs. —, of the Assembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpoena of this Assembly, served upon him on the — instant, as fully appears by the said writ and the affidavit of the service thereof endorsed thereon, now on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows

"*Int. 1.*—Why did you not appear before the *joint* investigating committee, as required by the mandate of the subpoena served upon you the — inst?"

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the refusal of ——— to answer the questions put to him by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, on the — instant, and which questions were certified to the House by ———, Chairman of said committee; and are now in writing, on file with the Chief Clerk of the House, be, and the same is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

"Why did you not answer the question put or propounded to you on the — instant, by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, of which ——— is Chairman?"

In case the answer is satisfactory, the offender is discharged; if otherwise, he is punished by reprimand, fine or imprisonment, or both; but such imprisonment cannot extend beyond the session of the Legislature.

The report of a Committee on Investigation should consist of three parts:

1. The testimony taken;
2. A statement of the facts proven thereby, or conclusions derived therefrom;
3. Resolutions, or a bill providing for the action which the committee deem proper to be taken in the premises.

Quorums.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than 54 nor more than one hundred. Const., Art. IV., Sec. 2.

"One from each Assembly District." Chapter 343, Laws 1876—(which provides for 100 Assembly Districts.)

To expel a member—67.

"Two-thirds of all the members elected." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 8.

To do any business except to adjourn from day to day, and to compel the attendance of absent members—51.

"A majority." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To cause the ayes and nays on any question to be entered on the journal—

"One-sixth of those present." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 20.

(See table on next page.)

To pass any bill which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews any appropriation of public trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand from the State—

"A majority of three-fifths."—(31), three-fifths (60), being present. Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 8.

To adjourn from day to day—

"A smaller number" (than a majority). Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To compel the attendance of absent members—

"A smaller number" (than a majority). Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To agree to an amendment of the Constitution—51.

"A majority of the members elected." Const., Art. XII., Sec. 1.

To recommend a Constitutional Convention —

"A majority" (present). Const., Art. XII., Sec. 2.

(See table on next page.)

To contract a public debt — 51 affirmative votes.

"A majority of all the members elected." Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 6.

To pass any bill, resolution or motion —

"A majority" (at least 25), of a quorum of 51.

(See table on next page.)

To make a call of the House — 15.

"Fifteen members." Rule 66, A.

To order the previous question — (at least 25.)

"A majority present." Rule 74, A.

(See table on next page.)

To suspend the rules — at least 34.

"Two-thirds of the members present." Rule 94, A.

(See table on next page.)

To change the order of business — (at least 34.)

"Two-thirds of the members present." Rule 94, A.

Table

Showing the number constituting a majority, one-sixth and two thirds of a working quorum of any number.

No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.
51	9	34	26	68	12	46	35	85	15	57	43
52	9	35	27	69	12	46	35	86	15	58	44
53	9	36	27	70	12	47	36	87	15	58	44
54	9	36	28	71	12	48	36	88	15	59	45
55	10	37	28	72	12	48	37	89	15	60	45
56	10	38	29	73	13	49	37	90	15	60	46
57	10	38	29	74	13	50	38	91	16	61	46
58	10	39	30	75	13	50	38	92	16	62	47
59	10	40	30	76	13	51	39	93	16	62	47
60	10	40	31	77	13	52	39	94	16	63	48
61	11	41	31	78	13	52	40	95	16	64	48
62	11	42	32	79	14	53	40	96	16	64	49
63	11	42	32	80	14	54	41	97	17	65	49
64	11	43	33	81	14	54	41	98	17	66	50
65	11	44	33	82	14	55	42	99	17	66	50
66	11	44	34	83	14	56	42	100	17	67	51
67	12	45	34	84	14	56	43	..	..	..	..

THE RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE SENATE.

CALLING THE SENATE TO ORDER.

1. — The Lieutenant Governor of the State, who, by the 8th section of the 5th article of the Constitution, is constituted ex-officio President of the Senate, shall, when present, take the chair at the hour fixed for the meeting of the Senate, when he shall immediately call the Senators to order, who shall thereupon take their seats, and continue with their heads uncovered, while the Senate remains in session; the clerk shall call the roll of Senators at the opening of the session on each day.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

2. — The President shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to Senators, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide points of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator.

3. — The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed; he shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas, that may be issued by the Senate, shall be signed by him and attested by the Clerk.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

4. — The Senate shall elect a President pro tempore, for the session, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the President of the Senate in the absence of the President, and in the absence or inability of the President pro tem. to preside, the President shall have the right to name any Senator to perform any of the duties of the Chair temporarily, and who shall be invested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but no Senator shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the chair; nor shall such substitute's authority as presiding officer, except to the President pro tem., extend beyond a day's adjournment of the Senate.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

5. — Whenever the Senate determines to go into Committee of the Whole, the President shall name one of the Senators as Chairman, who shall, for the

time being, be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the Senate.

DISTURBANCES IN THE LOBBY.

6. — Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby, the President (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons except the Senators and officers of the Senate.

QUESTIONS — HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

7. — Questions may be stated by the President while sitting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) will say aye;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the President doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide — those in the affirmative on the question shall first rise and be counted, or, if there still be a doubt, or a *count* be called for, the President shall appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the President, who shall declare the same to the Senate.

QUORUMS.

8. — A majority of all the members elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business; three-fifths of the Senators elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the passage of appropriation bills, as provided by the Constitution of the State; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and have power to compel the attendance of absent Senators.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

9. — No Senator or officer of the Senate, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Senate during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

10. — Any committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them may make a majority and minority report; any member of such committee dissenting in whole or in part, from either the conclusions or the reasoning of both the majority and minority, shall be entitled to present to the Senate a brief statement of the reasons of such dissent, which, if decorous in its language, and respectful to the Senate, shall be entered on the journal in connection with the majority and minority reports.

CLERK — ELECTION OF AND DUTIES.

11. — A clerk shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the Senate, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journal pro

ceedings, the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing, and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records nor papers belonging to the Senate to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the President; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the President, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

12. — A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the President of the Senate and to perform all duties that may be assigned him, connected with the police and good order of the Senate Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed, and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

13. — The following Standing Committees shall be elected by the Senate at such time as may be designated, unless otherwise directed; and

The Committee on Judiciary shall consist of five members; the Committee on Railroads shall consist of nine members, and all other standing committees shall consist of three members each[†]

1. On the Judiciary.
2. On State Affairs.
3. On Finance, Banks, and Insurance.
4. On Railroads.
5. On Education.
6. On Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.
7. On Incorporations and Public Improvements.
8. On Town and County Affairs.
9. On Public Lands.
10. On Military Affairs.
11. On Privileges and Elections.
12. On Legislative Expenditures.
13. On Federal Relations.
14. On Engrossed Bills.
15. On Enrolled Bills.

The following shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims.*^{*} — Three from the Senate, and five from the Assembly.
2. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*[†] — Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.
3. *On Printing.*[‡] — Two from the Senate and Three from the Assembly.

^{*} See secs. 18 to 22 inclusive, of chap. 9, R. S., page 122.

[†] See ch. 165, general laws of 1863, as amended ch. 109, G. L. of 1872.

[‡] See ch. 114, sec. 22, general laws of 1858

REPORTERS, PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

14.— Reporters for newspapers can have seats assigned them by the President, within the bar of the Chamber, for the purpose of taking down the proceedings, but not so as to interfere with the convenience of the Senate. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Senators, Ex-Senators, and Members of Congress, Judges of any Court, Senators, and ex-members of State Legislatures, and Members of the Assembly of this State, and all editors of newspapers in the State may be admitted to seats within the bar of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

15.— The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Call of the roll.
2. Correction of the journal.
3. Communications to the Legislature.
4. Resolutions may be offered.
5. Introduction and reference of bills.
6. Reports of Standing Committees.
7. Reports of Select Committees.
8. Executive Communications.
9. Communications from the Assembly, and action thereon.
10. Senate resolutions may be considered.
11. Bills ready for a third reading.
12. Bills on their third reading.
13. Bills ready for engrossment and third reading.
14. Bills reported by Committee of the Whole.
15. Bills not yet considered in the Committee of the Whole.

CALL TO ORDER.

16.— When any Senator is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under consideration, and avoid personalities.

17.— When any Senator is called to order, he shall sit down until it shall be determined whether he is in order or not, except he be permitted to explain; and if a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing immediately.

18.— When two or more Senators happen to rise at the same time, the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

19.— No Senator shall speak more than twice on the same question during the same day, without the consent of the Senate.

20.— While the President is putting any question or addressing the Senate, no Senator shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; nor whilst a Senator is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. No Senator or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are being called, or the ballots counted.

21. — No Senator shall vote on any question in any case where he was not in the Chamber of the Senate when the question was put, unless by leave of the Senate; nor shall any Senator be counted, upon a division and count of the Senate, who shall be without the Chamber at the time. The word "chamber" shall be construed as including the lobby and gallery, and the rooms of the President, Chief Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and the post office.

EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

22. — Every Senator who may be within the Senate Chamber when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Senate shall excuse him from voting. When a question is being taken, or about to be taken, it shall be competent for any Senator to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a Senator from voting shall be made before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced, and any Senator wishing to be excused from voting may briefly and pertinently explain his reasons therefor before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced; but when the ayes and noes are being taken, the call shall not be interrupted for any purpose whatever.

23. — When a motion is made it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud before debate.

24. — Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the President or any Senator desire it.

25. — After a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the senate, but may be withdrawn or altered at any time before a decision or amendment, on leave of the Senate.

26. — When a question is under debate, no motion shall be in order, except to adjourn, to send for papers for re-consideration, to re-consider, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they herein stand arranged. But a motion to postpone to a day certain, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely, shall not again be in order on the same day, or at the same stage of the proposition.

27. — A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except as restricted by the "previous question." A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take a recess, shall be decided without debate.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

28. — Any Senator may move the previous question. It being seconded by four Senators aside from the mover, "the previous question," shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of Senators present, and shall preclude amendments and further debate, until the main question shall have been disposed of. The "main question" shall be the original proposition and pending amendments. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall not now be put, the pending subject shall be considered as re-

maining under debate, and may be proceeded with and determined upon in the same manner as though the previous question had not been moved. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, its effect shall be to bring the Senate to a direct vote — first on pending amendments in their order, and then on the main question, without debate or further amendment. But after the previous question has been sustained, and prior to the Senate having determined that the main question shall now be put, a motion to adjourn and a call of the Senate shall each be in order; but no further motion or call shall be in order, except to receive the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or dispense with proceedings under the call; and all motions and proceedings authorized by this rule shall be decided without debate, whether on appeal or otherwise.

RECONSIDERATION.

29. — It shall be in order for any Senator who voted in the majority on any question, for any Senator who voted in the negative, when the Senate was equally divided, to move a reconsideration of such vote, on the same or next succeeding day that the Senate shall be in session, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn. A motion to reconsider having been put and determined, shall not again be in order.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

30. — Any Senator may call for a division of the question, when the same will admit of it. A motion to strike out being lost shall not preclude an amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

31. — A Senator offering a resolution or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, may read the same in his place before presenting it to the President; and every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee shall be indorsed with its appropriate title, and immediately under the indorsement, the name of the Senator presenting the same shall be written.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

32. — Any three Senators may make a call of the Senate and require absent Senators to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and a call of the Senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed and the absentees noted, and no Senator permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by the vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

33. — The rules observed by the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable

the proceedings in Committee of the Whole, except that a Senator may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and noes, or for the previous question, cannot be made in committee.

34. — Amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the Senate by the chairman, standing in his place on the floor of the Senate. All amendments and other propositions reported by Committee of the Whole shall be disposed of in the same manner as if proposed in the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND PAPERS.

35. — All bills, resolutions, reports and papers, when introduced, shall be indorsed with the name of the Senator, or Committee, presenting the same to the Senate.

36. — Every bill, memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage. But no such bill or memorial, or joint resolution, shall receive a second and third reading on the same day.

COMMITMENTS.

37. — No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. If objections are raised to the bill on its first reading, the question shall be, "shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MAY CONSIDER BILLS.

38. — When a bill, joint resolution, or memorial to congress shall have received two readings and been reported to the Senate for further action, the bill, resolution or memorial shall be placed on the calendar of bills on their engrossment and third reading. No bill or memorial shall be ordered to a third reading on the same day on which it is reported by the committee, except on the last day of the session.

COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

39. — Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill, joint resolution or memorial, of a general nature shall be printed after the second reading, unless otherwise ordered; and all bills, resolutions and amendments, after being printed, shall remain at least one day on the files before being considered.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

40. — The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Assembly, "shall it be ordered to a third reading?"

AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

41. — After a bill has been read a third time, no amendment shall be in

order, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless, on commitment, such amendments shall have been reported by a committee, in which case, after amendments so reported shall have been disposed of, the question shall be the same as was pending before the reference, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. A bill, resolution or memorial, may be committed at any time previous to its passage.

BILLS TO BE ENGROSSED.

42. — Every bill, joint resolution, or memorial originating in the Senate shall be carefully engrossed before being transmitted to the Assembly for concurrence.

CLERK TO TRANSMIT BILLS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

43. — Immediately after the passage of any bill or other paper, to which the concurrence of the Assembly is to be asked, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to transmit the same to the Assembly, unless some member of the Senate shall make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed said bill or other paper, in which case the Clerk shall not transmit said bill or other paper, until the motion to reconsider has been put; and on the concurrence in any bill or other paper of the Assembly, by the Senate, or on the concurrence or disagreement in any vote of the Assembly by the Senate, it shall also be the duty of the Clerk to notify the Assembly thereof.

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

44. — Memorials to Congress, to the President of the United States, or the heads of either of the departments, may be considered in Committee of the Whole before being adopted.

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

45. — Committees shall not absent themselves from the Senate by reason of their appointment, unless special leave for that purpose be first obtained.

ENROLLMENT.

46. — It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

MAJORITY VOTE.

47. — When an amendment of the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of more than a majority of the members present, is under consideration, a mere majority may decide all questions arising thereon, except the final question.

AYES AND NOES TO BE CALLED AND CERTIFIED.

48. — Upon the final passage of any bill or proposition in which the concurrence of more than a majority of Senators present is required by the Constitution of this State, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered at large upon the journal, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to certify on the back of every such bill or proposition, the number of Senators voting for and against the passage of the same.

PRESIDENT TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

49. — The President is authorized to administer all oaths prescribed in the foregoing rules.

HOOR OF MEETING.

50. — The standing hour for the daily meeting of the Senate shall be 10 o'clock in the morning until the Senate direct otherwise.

RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER.

51. — All resolutions introduced shall remain on the files one day before being considered, and all resolutions involving the expenditure of money, shall, on their introduction, be referred to an appropriate committee and reported upon before being considered.

AMENDMENTS BY SUBSTITUTE — HOW MADE.

52. — No bill or resolution shall be amended by substitute, otherwise than by striking out all after the enacting or resolving clause, and inserting the substitute without any enacting or resolving clause. And whenever a bill is amended in a manner that requires a change in the title of the bill, the title shall be amended to correspond with the amended bill at the same time.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

53. — The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Senate, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

CHANGING OF RULES.

54. — No standing rule of the Senate shall be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

1.—The hour for the meeting of the Assembly shall be at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless a different hour shall be prescribed by resolution.

2.—Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members elected to the Assembly shall be called, and the names of those present and absent shall be entered on the journal. A majority of all the members elected must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and shall have power to compel the attendance of the absent members.

3.—No member or officer of the Assembly, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

4.—Contestants for seats shall have the privileges of the House until their respective cases are disposed of; the privileges to extend only so far as access to the Assembly Chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest.

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

5.—Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz: The Governor and Lieutenant Governor; Members of the Senate; the State officers; the Regents of the University; Members of Congress; Judges of the Supreme and other Courts; ex-Members of the Wisconsin Legislature; all editors of newspapers within the State, and reporters for the press; such other persons as the Speaker may invite.

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

6.—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker (or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons, except members and officers of the Assembly.

READING NEWSPAPERS AND SMOKING PROHIBITED.

7.—No member or officer of the Assembly shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the Assembly is in session; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke in the Assembly room while the Assembly is in session.

OF THE OFFICERS.

8.—The Assembly shall elect, viva voce, one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be styled **SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY**, and he shall hold his office during one session.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

9.—It shall be the general duty of the Speaker—

To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members;

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice;

To receive messages and other communications from other branches of the government and announce them to the Assembly;

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members—when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by these rules—who are to serve on committees; and in general,

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands. Every officer of the Assembly is subordinate to the Speaker, and, in all that relates to the prompt and correct discharge of official duty, is under his supervision.

10.—The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising from his seat for that purpose; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Assembly by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Assembly. On an appeal being taken, the question shall be: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Assembly?"—which question, and the action of the Assembly thereon, shall be entered on the Journal.

11.—The Speaker may call a member to the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

12.—In the absence of the Speaker, the Assembly shall elect a Speaker pro tempore, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker.

13.—The Speaker shall vote on a call for the yeas and nays, and his name shall be recorded with those of the other members.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

14.—A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly; he shall keep a correct Journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the

journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

15.—The Chief Clerk shall appoint one assistant to aid in the performance of his duties at the desk, and he shall be styled the Journal Clerk. He shall also appoint the necessary corps of assistants to act as Book-keeper, Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks.

CHIEF CLERK MAY CORRECT CERTAIN ERRORS.

16.—The Chief Clerk and his engrossing clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical error in any Assembly bill, memorial or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as *affect* for "effect," *previous* for "previously," *are* for "is," *banks* for "bank," and the like; and also all mistakes for numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the Chief Clerk at any time before the passage of any Assembly bill, to insert therein an "enacting clause," when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections, other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the Clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

ACTS, ETC., TO BE SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER AND CLERK.

17.—All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his hand and attested by the Clerk.

DUTIES OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

18.—A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the Speaker or Assembly, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him connected with the police and good order of the Assembly Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the hall is properly ventilated, and is open for the use of the members of the Assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other services pertaining to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

19.—The standing committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the Committee on Railroads, which shall consist of nine members, and the Committee on Judiciary and State Affairs, which shall consist of seven members each, and shall be as follows:

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. On Judiciary. | 11. On Lumber and Manufactures. |
| 2. On Ways and Means. | 12. On Public Improvements. |
| 3. On Federal Relations. | 13. On Militia. |
| 4. On Education. | 14. On Agriculture. |
| 5. On Railroads. | 15. On Town and County Organization |
| 6. On Insurance, Banks and Banking. | 16. On Roads and Bridges. |
| 7. On State Affairs. | 17. On State Lands. |
| 8. On Privileges and Elections. | 18. On Medical Societies. |
| 9. On Incorporations. | 19. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| 10. On Assessment and Collection of Taxes. | 20. On Engrossed Bills. |
| | 21. On Enrolled Bills. |

20.—The following committees shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims.**—Five from the Assembly, and three from the Senate.
2. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*†—Three from the Assembly and two from the Senate.
3. *On Printing.*‡—Three from the Assembly and two from the Senate.

21.—Select or special committees may be raised on motion or by resolution, designating the number and object, and unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS.

22.—In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon a report, the majority and minority of such committee may each make a separate report; and any member dissenting in whole or in part, from the reasonings or conclusions of both the majority and minority, may also present to the Assembly a statement of his reasoning and conclusion; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the Assembly, shall be entered at length on the Journal.

PAPERS TO LIE ON THE TABLE UNTIL REPORTS ARE PRINTED.

23.—In all cases where there shall be both majority and minority reports submitted to the Assembly, the bill, memorial, resolution or other matter reported upon, shall lie upon the table until the reports thereon shall have been printed in the Journal and laid upon the desks of members.

TITLE OF BILL TO BE RECITED.

24.—Every committee, in reporting upon any bill or memorial, shall recite at length, in their report, the *title* of such bill or memorial, as well as the number thereof.

ABSENCE OF COMMITTEES.

25.—No committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the Assembly, without special leave, except a Committee of Conference.

* See secs. 18 to 22, inclusive, of chapter 9, revised statutes, page 122.

† See chapter 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chapter 109, general laws of 1872.

‡ See chapter 114 section 22 general laws of 1853.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

26.—Whenever an Assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the Committee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to the Assembly as the engrossed bill.

REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

27.—The Committee on Enrolled Bills shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

28.—It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time, except when questions are being taken, or a Call of the House is being had.

29.—No standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute," or "amendment," for any bill, or bills, or resolution, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title of the original bill or resolution; or any substitute bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever the Assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. And this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly, and shall apply to bills or resolutions originating in the Senate, as well as those originating in the Assembly,

30.—No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment, and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therein, any other bill or resolution pending before the Assembly.

Journal and Order of Business.

THE JOURNAL.

31.—The journal of each day's proceedings shall be printed in pamphlet form and laid upon the desks of members the following morning. The journal need not be read unless ordered by the Assembly. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the Assembly to such error and have the same corrected by the Clerk.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

32.—After an opportunity shall have been given to correct the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, accounts, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered.
3. Resolutions may be considered.
4. Bills may be introduced, and notice of leave to introduce bills may be given.

5. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next, from select committees.
6. Messages and other Executive communications.
7. Messages from the Senate.
8. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.
9. Senate bills on their third reading.
10. Assembly bills ready for a third reading.
11. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
12. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
13. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

MORNING HOUR.

33.—After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of business under the first, second and third heads, in the preceding rule, the Assembly shall proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and the orders of the day.

PETITIONS.

34.—Petitions, memorials, communications, and other papers addressed to the Assembly, shall be presented by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally, and indorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

35.—Any member offering a resolution in the Assembly may read the same in his place before sending it to the Chair. It shall then be read by the Clerk, and when so read shall be considered before the House; but it shall not be acted on by the House on the same day on which it is offered, without leave.

36.—All bills and resolutions offered in the Assembly by any member or committee, shall be indorsed by the member or committee offering the same.

FIRST AND SECOND READING OF THE BILLS.

37.—The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

BILLS NOT COMMITTED UNTIL TWICE READ.

38.—No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall be twice read; and all joint resolutions which will require the signature of the Governor, shall take the same course as to their reading, as in the case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly.

REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

39.—On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be

announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly except bills reported by joint committee.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

40.—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill shall be printed after a second reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills, resolutions and memorials, that shall be printed, shall remain at least one day on the files after being printed, before being considered.

READING OF BILLS.

41.—If the Assembly shall dispense with the printing of any bill or memorial, such bill or memorial shall be read at length at least once before its final passage; and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

42.—The second and third reading of all bills appropriating money, shall be at length, and a suspension of this rule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

43.—Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day.

GENERAL FILE.

44.—Bills committed to committees and reported back by them, bills originating with and reported by committees, and bills taking no other reference shall constitute the "General File." Bills in the general file shall be arranged therein by the Clerk in the order in which they are reported, or referred thereto as aforesaid, and shall be considered in the same order unless the Assembly shall direct otherwise.

BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

45.—All bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., requiring the approval of the Governor, shall, after the second reading, be considered by the House in Committee of the Whole before they shall be taken up and considered by the Assembly.

How Business Conducted.

ADDRESSING THE SPEAKER.

46.—When a member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Assembly, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair, thus: "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

SPEAKER TO DECIDE WHO HAS THE FLOOR.

47.—When any two or more members shall arise at the same time the Speaker shall name the person who is first to speak.

CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

48.—When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether he is in order or not; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and Assembly may be better able to judge.

SPEAKING MORE THAN TWICE OR OUT OF PLACE PROHIBITED.

49.—No member shall speak except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, except on leave of the Assembly.

ORDER WHILE THE SPEAKER OR A MEMBER IS SPEAKING.

50.—While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the House; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the Chair.

MOTIONS.

51.—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except—

1. To adjourn;
2. To lay on the table;
3. For the previous question;
4. To postpone to a day certain;
5. To commit to a standing committee;
6. To commit to a select committee;
7. To amend;
8. To postpone indefinitely.

And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

52.—A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an Assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone.

NO MEMBER TO SPEAK MORE THAN TWICE WITHOUT LEAVE.

53.—If a question depending be lost by adjournment, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the Assembly.

MOTIONS DECIDED WITHOUT DEBATE.

54.—A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

MOTIONS NOT TO BE RENEWED.

55.—A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

MOTIONS, HOW STATED, ETC.

56.—When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit,) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the Assembly, before division or amendment.

QUESTIONS, HOW PUT.

57.—All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be) say, *Aye*. Those of contrary opinion say, *No*." And in doubtful cases any member may call for a division.

AYES AND NOES, WHEN TAKEN.

58.—It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members present, when a question is taken, to order the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded by the Clerk. In recording the votes taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall record the names of those absent or not voting.

MEMBERS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

59.—Every member present, when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the Assembly shall, for special cause, excuse him, but it shall not be in order for a member to be excused after the House has commenced voting.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

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

COMMITTAL OF PAPERS.

61.—Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the Assembly.

FILLING BLANKS.

62.—In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put

TIE VOTE.

63.—In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

RECONSIDERATION.

64.—When a motion or question shall have been once determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the Assembly is equally divided, for any member who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S TABLE.

65.—No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

66.—Any fifteen members may make a call of the House and require absent members to be sent for; but a call of the House cannot be made after the voting has commenced.

67.—On a call of the House being moved, the Speaker shall say: "It requiring fifteen members to order a call of the House, those in favor of the call will rise;" and if fifteen or more shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered.

68.—A call of the House being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room.

69.—The clerk shall immediately call the roll of members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent *with* leave, and who are absent *without* leave. The Clerk shall furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

70.—While the Assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no other motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call; which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

71.—Upon the Sergeant-at-Arms making a report showing that all who were absent without leave, (naming them) are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.

72.—The Sergeant-at-Arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and further proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; but the motion to accept such report shall be determined by yeas and nays, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by rule 69.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

73.—When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration. any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question;" but such motion shall not be deemed to be seconded unless fifteen members concur therein.

74.—The previous question being moved, the Speaker shall say. "It

requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?"—which question shall be determined by yeas and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

75.—When, on taking the previous question, the Assembly shall decide that the main question shall *not* now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the House, in the same stage of proceeding as before the previous question was moved.

76.—On motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the main question, one call of the House shall be in order; but after proceedings under such call have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have ordered the main question, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of such question.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

77.—After the morning hour, any member may move that the Assembly resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, on the general file of bills, or upon any particular bill or measure, or upon the special order. If the motion prevail, the Assembly may elect a Chairman, or the Speaker may call some member to the Chair.

BILL TO BE READ BY SECTIONS.

78.—Every bill in Committee of the Whole shall be read and considered by sections, unless the committee shall otherwise order. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments agreed to by the committee shall be attached to the bill, noting the section line, and so reported to the Assembly.

CLERICAL ERRORS MAY BE CORRECTED.

79.—More clerical errors in the bill may be corrected by the Chairman or Clerk, without treating them as amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

80.—All amendments made to a memorial or report committed to the Committee of the Whole shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

RULES IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

81.—The rules observed in the Assembly shall govern as far as practicable the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole; except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made in a committee.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

82.—The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the Speaker of the Assembly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

83.—After the business upon which the Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion, (or at any time previous, upon motion) shall rise and report.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

84.—Whenever any bill, or any memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the governor shall have been reported to the Assembly with amendment by any standing committee, and subsequently considered by the Committee of the Whole, the action of the Committee of the Whole on every such amendment, shall be noted by or endorsed by the chairman of such committee.

85.—No amendment to any bill, or any memorial or joint resolution, requiring the signature of the governor, which has been made or considered in Committee of the Whole, shall be read by the Speaker on resuming the chair, unless required by one or more of the members, but the Speaker shall state what action has been taken by each committee which has considered the same, or thereon endorsed or noted, and the question shall first be put upon every such amendment, and the same shall be disposed of in the same manner as if the amendment had been originally proposed in the Assembly.

The question shall first be put to the Assembly by the Speaker upon the recommendation of the standing and select committee, upon all bills, memorials or joint resolutions reported by any such committee.

86.—The final question before the third reading of every bill or other paper originating in the Assembly, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate, "Shall it be read a third time?"

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

87.—Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except as provided for in rule 26.

NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

88.—On the third reading of the bill or resolution, no amendment, except to fill blanks, shall be received, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

RECOMMITMENT PREVIOUS TO PASSAGE.

89.—A bill or resolution may be recommitted at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, the question shall be upon the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

90.—Upon a third reading of an Assembly bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, 'shall the bill pass?'" Upon the third reading of the Senate bills, the

question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, '*shall the bill be concurred in?*'"

BILLS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE SENATE.

91.—Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Senate; the day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the Clerk.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

92.—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting; but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment when another member has the floor.

93.—Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assembly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged and need not lie over for consideration under rule 35.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

94.—No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the Assembly be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

95.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Assembly, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

JOINT—SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Of Messages.

HOW TRANSMITTED AND RECEIVED.

1.—When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the Assembly, it shall be announced at the door of the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

2.—The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate.

3.—Messages shall be sent by the Chief Clerk or his Assistant in each House.

REJECTED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

4.—When a bill or resolution which has passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same originated.

5.—When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one House is rejected in the other, it shall not be again brought in during the same session without a notice of five days, and leave of two-thirds of the House in which it shall be renewed.

PAPERS TO ACCOMPANY BILLS.

6.—Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

ORDER REQUESTING CONCURRENCE.

7.—When a bill, resolution, or memorial shall have passed either House, and requires the concurrence of the other, it shall be transmitted to said House without entering an order upon the journal of the House in which it passed, requesting the concurrence of the other House.

Of Joint Committees.

8.—The joint committees required by the statutes are as follows:

1. *On Claims.**—Three from the Senate and five from the Assembly.

2. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*†—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

3. *On Printing.*‡—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

* See secs. 9, 13 and 23 inclusive of chap. 9, R. S., page 122.

† See chap. 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chap. 109, G. L. 1872.

‡ See sec. 22, chap. 114, general laws 1853.

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

9. — Whenever any report of a joint committee or other document shall be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, the first House acting on the same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both branches, and shall immediately inform the other House of its action upon the subject.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

10. In all cases of disagreement between the Senate and Assembly, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a similar committee. Such committees shall at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, meet in the conference-chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report for their respective Houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable. When it shall have been determined by the two Houses to appoint a committee of conference, such committee shall consist of three upon the part of the Senate, and three upon the part of the Assembly.

11. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill or resolution shall be lost.

Acts of a General Nature.

TITLES OF BILLS.

12. — The title of every bill of a general nature shall designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:

"A bill relating to — and amendatory of section —, of chapter —, of the —," filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: *provided*, such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only *add* to such section without changing the phraseology of the original.

13. — The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter or section, and which have no other object, shall be as follows:

"A bill to repeal section — of chapter — of the — relating to —," filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

RETURN OF BILLS.

14. — Either House shall return any bill called for, by a resolution of the other House, if the bill is yet in the possession of the House then called up-

on, providing this rule shall not be operative after the time of transacting business, other than that of receiving executive messages and communications from one House to the other, shall have expired.

EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

15. — It shall be in the power of each House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill, memorial, or resolution; but no standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, nor any committee of the whole, shall report any "substitute," or any "amendment," for any bill or bills, or resolutions, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose from that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute, bill or resolution, so reported, shall be rejected whenever it appears that the same is in violation of this rule, and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Senate and Assembly.

Of Bills Passed.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

16. — After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

17. — When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the committee of the two Houses on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two Houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the House in which the bill originated.

SIGNING OF BILLS.

18. — When a bill shall have been duly reported as correctly enrolled, it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated, to present the bill first to the presiding officer of the House in which it originated, and next to the presiding officer of the other branch of the Legislature, for signature, which duty shall be performed at as early an hour as possible, consistent with the proper discharge of his other duties as Chief Clerk.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

19. — After a bill shall have been signed by the respective presiding officers of the two Houses, it shall be presented by the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated to the Governor, in the Executive Chamber, for his approval, it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such House. In case the bill was passed by the ayes and

noes being taken thereon, the number of affirmative and negative votes in each House shall be indorsed on the back of the bill.

RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

20. — All orders, resolutions and votes, which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner be previously examined, enrolled, and signed, and then presented in the same manner as is provided in the case of bills.

A BOOK FOR ENROLLED BILLS TO BE KEPT BY EACH HOUSE.

21. — It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of each House to keep a Senate and Assembly book of enrolled bills, in which shall be accurately minuted the exact time at which each bill or resolution (indicating it by its number) was presented to the presiding officer of each House for signature, and to the Governor for his approval. Such books shall always be open for inspection, and shall be deposited with the Secretary of State, to be preserved by him, at the close of the session. The books shall be substantially in the following form:

Senate Bills.

PRESENTED FOR SIGNATURE AND APPROVAL.

No. of Bill.	Presented to President.		Presented to Speaker.		Presented to Governor.	
	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.
No. 1, S.	Feb. 14.	9, A. M.	Feb. 15.	10, A. M.	Feb. 15.	2, P. M.

And a like book for bills originating in the Assembly shall be kept by the Chief Clerk thereof.

Of Claims.

ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

22. — No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

ALL PAPERS CLAIMING MONEY TO BE PRESERVED.

23. — All petitions, claims, bills, accounts, or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall indorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same

was first presented, to be filed by such clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

24.—In Joint Committees, standing or select, the chairman of the Senate Committee shall be chairman of the Joint Committee.

Joint Convention.

25.—Whenever there shall be a Joint Convention of the two Houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each House. The Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate shall preside over such Joint Convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Senate; *provided*, that the Lieutenant Governor shall not act in said Convention except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the casting vote.

CHANGING OR SUSPENDING RULES.

26.—No joint rule of the two Houses shall be repealed, amended or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of each House.

27.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Joint Convention of the Senate and Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

Annals of the Legislature.



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

First Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1836,

Convened at Belmont, Iowa County, Oct. 23, and adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

COUNCIL.

President—HENRY S. BAIRD, of Brown.

Secretary—EDWARD McSHERRY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM HENRY.

BROWN.	DUBUQUE.	MILWAUKEE.
Henry S. Baird, John P. Arndt.	Thomas McCraney, John Foley, Thomas McKnight.	Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.
IOWA.	CRAWFORD.	DES MOINES.
Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.	[Had no member of the Council.*]	Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—PETER HILL ENGLE, of Dubuque.

Chief Clerk—WARREN LEWIS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JESSE M. HARRISON.

DES MOINES.	MILWAUKEE.	DUBUQUE.
Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, Eli Reynolds.	William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall, Charles Durkee.	Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley.
CRAWFORD.	IOWA.	BROWN.
James H. Lockwood, James B. Dallam.	William Boyles, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkison, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox.	Ebenezer Childs, Albert G. Ellis, Alexander J. Irwin.†

* Thomas P. Burnett claimed a seat, but was rejected by a vote of the Council, as the appointment of members belonged exclusively to the Executive of the Territory.

† Seat successfully contested by George McWilliams.

Second Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1837-8,
 Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, Nov. 6, 1837, and adjourned
 Jan. 20, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.
Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—LEVI STERLING.

BROWN.	MILWAUKEE.	DES MOINES.
John P. Arndt, Joseph Dickinson.*	Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.	Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.
IOWA.	DUBUQUE.	CRAWFORD.
Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.	John Foley, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney.	[Had no member of the Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC LEFFLER, of Des Moines.
Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM MORGAN.

BROWN.	CRAWFORD.	DUBUQUE.
Ebenezer Childs, George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes	Ira B. Brunson,† Jean Brunet,‡	Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley,|| Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Alexander McGregor.§
IOWA.	DES MOINES.	MILWAUKEE.
William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkison.	Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, John Reynolds.	William B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison W. Cornwall.

* In place of Henry S. Baird, resigned. Mr. Dickinson's seat was contested and vacated; replaced by Alexander J. Irwin.

† In place of James B. Dallam.

‡ In place of James H. Lockwood.

|| Mr. Quigley resigned his seat on the 17th of January, 1838, for cause arising out of McGregor's case, wherein he felt his dignity as a member overlooked and unsupported by the House.

§ Mr. McGregor was elected in place of Hosea T. Camp, deceased. Was charged with having accepted a bribe at this session, and resigned his seat while the investigation was pending; but by a resolution of the House, at its June session, he was declared "unworthy of confidence" by a vote of the House.

Special Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1838,
 Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, June 11, 1838, and adjourned
 June 25, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.
Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—GEORGE W. HARRIS.
 [Officers elected by Resolution.]

BROWN.
 Alexander J. Irwin,
 John P. Arndt.

IOWA.
 Ebenezer Brigham,
 John B. Terry,
 James R. Vineyard.

MILWAUKEE.
 Gilbert Knapp,
 Alanson Sweet.

DUBUQUE.
 John Foley,
 Thomas McCraney,
 Thomas McKnight.

DES MOINES.
 Arthur B. Ingraham,
 Joseph B. Teas,
 Jeremiah Smith, Jr.

CRAWFORD.
 [Had no member of the
 Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—WILLIAM B. SHELDON, of Milwaukee.
Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM MORGAN.

BROWN.
 George McWilliams,
 Charles C. Sholes,
 Ebenezer Childs.

IOWA.
 William Boyles,
 Thomas McKnight,
 Daniel M. Parkison,
 Thomas Shanley,
 James P. Cox,
 James Collins.*

MILWAUKEE.
 William B. Sheldon,
 Charles Durkee,
 Madison W. Cornwall.

DUBUQUE.
 Peter Hill Engle,
 Hardin Nowlin,
 Patrick Quigley,
 Luc's H. Langworthy,†
 Loring Wheeler.

DES MOINES.
 Isaac Lefler,
 Warren L. Jenkins,
 Thomas Blair,
 John Reynolds,
 George W. Teas,
 John Box,
 David R. Chance.

CRAWFORD.
 Ira B. Brunson,
 Jean Brunet.

First Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1838,
 Convened at Madison, November 26, 1838, and adjourned December 22, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM BULLEN, of Racine.
Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—STEPHEN N. IVES

IOWA.
 James Collins,
 Levi Sterling.

GRANT.
 James R. Vineyard,
 John H. Rountree.
 ROCK AND WALWORTH.
 James Maxwell.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.
 Daniel Wells, Jr.
 William A. Prentiss.
 DANE, DODGE, GREEN
 AND JEFFERSON.
 Ebenezer Brigham.

RACINE.
 William Bullen,
 Marshall M. Strong.

BROWN.
 Alexander J. Irwin,
 Morgan L. Martin.
 CRAWFORD.
 George Wilson.

* In place of George F. Smith, resigned. † In place of A. McGregor, resigned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—JOHN W. BLACKSTONE, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS MORGAN.

BROWN.	GRANT.	MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.
Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.
RACINE.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, AND JEFFERSON.	IOWA.
Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.	Daniel S. Sutherland.	Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins.
CRAWFORD.	ROCK AND WALWORTH.	
Alexander McGregor.	Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.	

Second Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839,

Convened at Madison, January 21, 1839, and adjourned March 11, 1839.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY*Sergeant-at-Arms*—STEPHEN N. IVES.

BROWN.	GRANT.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.
Morgan L. Martin, Alexander J. Irwin.	James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE.	MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.	IOWA.
William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.	Daniel Wells, Jr., William A. Prentiss.	James Collins, Levi Sterling.
ROCK AND WALWORTH.	CRAWFORD.	
James Maxwell.	George Wilson.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

• *Speaker*—LUCIUS I. BARBER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

BROWN.	RACINE.	CRAWFORD.
Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	Tristram C. Hoyt, Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman.	Alexander McGregor, Ira B. Brunson.
MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.	GRANT.	ROCK AND WALWORTH.
Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.	Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	Edward V. Whiton, Othni Beardsley.
	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.	IOWA.
	Daniel S. Sutherland.	Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Thomas Jenkins, Henry M. Billings, Charles Bracken.

Third Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839-40,
 Convened at Madison, December 2, 1839, and adjourned January 13, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. NOYES.

BROWN. Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.*	GRANT. James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	IOWA. James Collins, Levi Sterling.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.		CRAWFORD. Joseph Brisbois.†

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—EDWARD V. WHITON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JAMES DURLEY

BROWN. Ebenezer Childs, Jacob W. Conroe, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.	GRANT. Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Augustus Story, Adam E. Ray, William R. Longstreet, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland.	Nathan Dewey, Jonathan Craig.
	IOWA. Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.	CRAWFORD. Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.
		RACINE. Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.

Fourth (extra) Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1840,
 Convened at Madison, August 3, 1840, and adjourned August 14, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM A. PRENTISS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—GILBERT KNAPP

BROWN. Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.	GRANT. James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	IOWA. Levi Sterling, James Collins.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell		CRAWFORD. Charles J. Learned.‡

* In place of Marshall M. Strong, resigned. † In place of Geo. Wilson, resigned.
 ‡ In place of Joseph Brisbois, resigned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—D. M. WHITNEY.

BROWN.	ROCK AND WALWORTH.	GRANT.
Ebenezer Childs, Barlow Shackleford, Charles C. Sholes, Jacob W. Conroe.	Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.	Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON	Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.
Adam E. Ray, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells, Augustus Story, William R. Longstreet.	Daniel S. Sutherland. IOWA.	CRAWFORD. Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.
	Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.	RACINE. Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.

First Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1840-1,

Convened at Madison, December 7, 1840, and adjourned February 19, 1841.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES MAXWELL, of Walworth.*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—MILES M. VINEYARD.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC AND SHE- BOYGAN.	RACINE.	IOWA.
Charles C. P. Arndt, Morgan L. Martin.	William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.	Levi Sterling, James Collins.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.	GRANT. John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.
Jonathan E. Arnold, Don A. J. Upham	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.	CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—FRANCIS M. RUBLEE.

RACINE	BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC AND SHE- BOYGAN.	IOWA.
George Batchelder. Thomas E. Parmelee, Reuben H. Deming.	William H. Bruce,* Mason C. Darling, David Giddings.	Francis J. Dunn, Ephraim F. Ogden. Daniel M. Parkison. David Newland.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. John Hackett, Hugh Long, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Joseph Bond, Jacob Brazzelton, Adam E. Ray, John S. Rockwell, William F. Shephard.	GRANT. Daniel R. Burt. Nelson Dewey, Neely Gray.
DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON, Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.		CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. Alfred Brunson,† Joseph R. Brown.

* Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.

† Seat contested by Theophilus La Chappelle. and Joseph R. Brown appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report.

Second Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1841-2,
 Convened at Madison, December 6, 1841, and adjourned February 19, 1842.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EBENEZER CHILDS.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN.	RACINE.	IOWA.
Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt. ¹	William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.	James Collins, Moses M. Strong.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	ROCK AND WALWORTH.	GRANT.
John H. Tweedy, ² Don A. J. Upham.	James Maxwell. DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK.	John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard. ³
	Ebenezer Brigham.	CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	IOWA.
Mason C. Darling, Albert G. Ellis, David Giddings.	Joseph Bond, Adam E. Ray, William F. Shephard, John S. Rockwell, Jacob Brazelton.	Thomas Jenkins, ⁷ David Newland, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkison.
RACINE.	ROCK AND WALWORTH.	GRANT.
George Batchelder, Jonathan Eastman, Thomas E. Parmelee. ⁴	John Hackett, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton, James Tripp. ⁵	Daniel R. Burt, Neely Gray, Nelson Dewey.
CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.		DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.
Joseph R. Brown, Alfred Brunson. ⁵		Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.

¹ Killed by James R. Vineyard, Feb. 11, 1842.

² In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.

³ Resignation sent to Council, Feb. 11, which was refused to be accepted, and a vote expelling him from the Council was passed.

⁴ Elisha S. Sill claimed a seat as an additional member but was not admitted.

⁵ Mr. Parmelee afterwards resigned.

⁶ Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle.

⁷ In place of Hugh Long, resigned.

1 In place of Francis J. Dunn, resigned.

First Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1842-43.

[The two Houses organized on the 5th of December, 1842, but the Governor, (J. D. Doty) refused to communicate with them, as a body legally assembled, according to the act of Congress, as no appropriation for that object had been previously made by Congress. The Houses continued in session until the 10th day of December, when they adjourned until the 30th of January, 1843, when they again met, and continued in session until February, 1843, when they adjourned until March 6, 1843, on which latter day, they again convened, as well in pursuance of their vote of adjournment, as in pursuance of the Governor's Proclamation, calling them together as of a special session, on that day. Of this intention of the Governor, they had been apprised by resolutions referring to his Proclamation, introduced by one of their members at their first session. The Houses continued in session subsequently until the 25th day of March, when they adjourned without day. Both Houses again assembled on the 27th day of March, as of the second session, and adjourned on the 17th of April, 1843. The session was held at Madison. Officers the same in both sessions.]

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa..

[Resigned March 18th, and Morgan L. Martin of Brown elected to fill the vacancy.]

Secretary—JOHN V. INGERSOL. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES C. BROWN.

[Mr. Ingersol resigned March 31, 1843, and John P. Sheldon appointed for balance of session.]

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
DULAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.

Morgan L. Martin.

RACINE.

Consider Heath.*
Peter D. Huginin.*

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
Nelson Dewey.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

Hans Crocker,
Lemuel White,
David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Theoph. La Chappelle.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ALBERT G. ELLIS, of Portage.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM S. ANDERSON.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
DULAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.

Albert G. Ellis,
Mason C. Darling,
David Agry.

WALWORTH AND ROCK.

John Hopkins,
James Tripp,
John M. Capron,
Wm. A. Bartlett.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

Andrew E. Elmore,
Benjamin Hunkins,
Thomas H. Olin,
Jonathan Parsons,
Jared Thompson,
George H. Walker.

IOWA.

Robert M. Long,
Moses Meeker,
William S. Hamilton.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.
John H. Manahan.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Isaac H. Palmer,
Lyman Crossman,
Robert Masters.

RACINE.

Philander Judson,
John T. Trowbridge,
Peter Van Vliet.

GRANT.

Franklin Z. Hicks,
Alonzo Platt,
Glendower M. Price.

* These Councilmen did not take their seats until March 3, 1843

Second Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1843-4.

Convened at Madison, December 4, 1843, and adjourned January 31, 1844.

COUNCIL.

President—MARSHALL M. STRONG, of Racine.*Secretary*—BENJAMIN C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—G. C. S. VAIL.BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.

Morgan L. Martin.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
Edward V. Whiton.MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.Lemuel White,
Hans Crocker,
David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Theoph. La Chappelle.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
Nelson Dewey.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
Marshall M. Strong.DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. W. TROWBRIDGE.BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.Albert G. Ellis,
David Agry,
Mason C. Darling.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

John H. Manahan.

IOWA.

Moses Meeker,
George Messersmith,
Robert M. Long.MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.Andrew E. Elmore,
Benjamin Hunkins,
Thomas H. Olin,
Jonathan Parsons,
Jared Thompson,
George H. Walker.DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.Robert Masters,
Lyman Crossman,
Isaac H. Palmer.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

John M. Capron,
William A. Bartlett,
John Hopkins,
James Tripp.

GRANT.

Alonzo Platt,
Glendower M. Price,
Franklin Z. Hicks.

RACINE.

John T. Trowbridge,
Levi Grant,
Ezra Birchard.

Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1845,
 Convened at Madison, January 6, 1845, and adjourned February 24, 1845.

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.

Secretary—BENJAMIN C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES H. LARKIN.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
 SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
 NEBAGO.

Randall Wilcox.

GRANT.

Nelson Dewey,
 John H. Rountree.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
 Edward V. Whiton.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Adam E. Ray,
 James Kneeland,
 Jacob H. Kimball.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Wiram Knowlton.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
 Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHAUNCEY DAVIS

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
 SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
 NEBAGO.

Mason C. Darling,
 Abraham Brawley.
 William Fowler.*

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Stephen Field,
 Jesse C. Mills,
 Salmon Thomas,
 Jesse Moore.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

James Fisher.

RACINE.

Robert McClellan,
 Orson Sheldon,
 Albert G. Northway.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Charles E. Brown,
 Pitts Ellis,
 Byron Kilbourn,
 Benjamin H. Mooers,
 William Shew,
 George H. Walker.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Charles S. Bristol,
 Noah Phelps,
 George H. Slaughter.

IOWA.

James Collins,
 Robert C. Hoard,
 Solomon Oliver.

GRANT.

Thomas P. Burnett,
 Thomas Cruson,
 Franklin Z. Hicks.

* Brothertown Indian.

Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1846.

Convened at Madison, January 5th, and adjourned February 3, 1846.

COUNCIL.

President—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.*Secretary*—BENJAMIN C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOSEPH BRISBOIS

[Mr. EASTMAN resigned Jan. 19, and WM. R. SMITH elected.]

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND
WINNEBAGO.

Randall Wilcox.

CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA,
ST. CROIX AND LA
POINTE.

Wiram Knowlton.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.Curtis Reed,
Jacob H. Kimball,
James Kneeland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

GRANT.

Nelson Dewey,
John H. Rountree.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
Edward V. Whiton.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
Marshall M. Strong.DANE, DODGE, GREEN
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—MASON C. DARLING, of Fond du Lac.*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—DAVID BONHAM.BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.Abraham Brawley,
Mason C. Darling,
Elisha Morrow.

RACINE.

Andrew B. Jackson,
Orson Sheldon,
Julius Wooster.CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST.
CROIX AND LA POINTE.

James Fisher.

GRANT.

Armstead C. Brown,
Thomas P. Burnett,
Thomas Cruson.

WALWORTH.

Caleb Croswell,
Farren Earl,
Gaylord Graves.DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.Mark R. Clapp,
William M. Dennis,
Noah Phelps.MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.Samuel H. Barstow,
John Crawford,
James Magone,
Benjamin H. Mooers,
Luther Parker,
William H. Thomas.

IOWA.

Henry M. Billings,
Robert C. Hoard,
Charles Pole.

ROCK.

Ira Jones.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847,
 Convened at Madison, January 4, and adjourned February 11, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—THOMAS MCHUGH.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOHN BEVINS.

BROWN, COLUMBIA, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE
 AND WINNEBAGO,
 Mason C. Darling.

MILWAUKEE.
 Horatio N. Wells.

RACINE.
 Frederick S. Lovell,
 Marshall M. Strong.

WALWORTH.
 Henry Clark.

ROCK.
 Andrew Palmer.
 IOWA AND RICHLAND.
 William Singer.

WAUKESHA.
 Joseph Turner.
 CRAWFORD.
 Benjamin F. Manahan.

GRANT.
 Orris McCartney.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.
 Alexander L. Collins.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.
 John E. Holmes.

WASHINGTON AND SHE-
 BOYGAN.
 Chauncy M. Phelps.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—WILLIAM SHEW, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN.

RACINE.
 Uriah Wood,
 Elisha Raymond.

WALWORTH.
 Charles A. Bronson,
 Palmer Gardiner.

MILWAUKEE.
 William Shew,
 Andrew Sullivan,
 William W. Brown.

IOWA AND RICHLAND.
 Timothy Burns,
 James D. Jenkins,
 Thomas Chilton.

GRANT.
 Armstead C. Brown,
 William Richardson.
 DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.
 Charles Lum,
 William A. Wheeler,
 John W. Stewart.

SHEBOYGAN AND WASH-
 INGTON.
 Harrison C. Hobart.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.
 George W. Green,
 John T. Haight,
 James Giddings.

ROCK.
 Jared G. Winslow,
 James M. Burgess.

WAUKESHA.
 Joseph Bond,
 Chauncey G. Heath.

CRAWFORD.
 Joseph W. Furber.
 BROWN, COLUMBIA, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE
 AND WINNEBAGO.
 Elisha Morrow,
 Hugh McFarlane.

Special Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847.

Convened October 13, and adjourned October 27, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART

RACINE.	WALWORTH.	JEFFERSON AND DODGE.
Frederick S. Lovell.	Henry Clark.	John E. Holmes.
Philo White.	GRANT.	CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX,
ROCK.	Orris McCartney.	CHIPPEWA AND LA
Andrew Palmer.	DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.	POINTE.
IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND	Alexander L. Collins.	Benjamin F. Manahan.
RICHLAND.	MILWAUKEE.	BROWN, CALUMET, CO-
Ninian E. Whitesides.	Horatio N. Wells.	LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC,
WASHINGTON AND SHE-	WAUKESHA.	MANITOWOC, MAR-
BOYGAN.	Joseph Turner.	QUETTE, PORTAGE AND
Chauncy M. Phelps.		WINNEBAGO.
		Mason C. Darling.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC P. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN

RACINE.	GRANT.	WASHINGTON AND SHE-
G. F. Newell,	Noah H. Virgin.	BOYGAN.
Dudley Cass.	Daniel R. Burt.	Benjamin H. Mooers.
WALWORTH.	DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.	WAUKESHA.
Eleazer Wakeley,	E. T. Gardner,	George Reed,
George Walworth.	Alexander Botkin,	L. Martin.
IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND	John W. Stewart.	ROCK.
RICHLAND.	JEFFERSON AND DODGE.	Daniel C. Babcock.
Timothy Burns,	Levi P. Drake,	George H. Williston.
M. M. Cothren,	Horace D. Patch,	BROWN, CALUMET, CO-
Charles Pole.	James Hanrahan.	LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC,
MILWAUKEE.	CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX,	MANITOWOC, MAR-
Isaac P. Walker,	CHIPPEWA AND LA	QUETTE, PORTAGE AND
James Holliday,	POINTE.	WINNEBAGO.
Asa Kinney.	Henry Jackson	Moses S. Gibson.
		GW Featherstonhaugh

Second Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1848,

Convened February 7, and adjourned March 13, 1848.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.*Secretary*—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART.

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND.	RACINE.	MILWAUKEE.
Ninian E. Whitesides.	Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.	Horatio N. Wells.
WAUKESHA.	WALWORTH.	SHEBOYGAN AND WASH- INGTON.
Joseph Turner.	Henry Clark.	Chauncy M. Phelps.
DODGE AND JEFFERSON.	ROCK.	BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.
John E. Holmes.	Andrew Palmer.	Mason C. Darling.
CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.	GRANT.	
Benjamin F. Manahan.	Orris McCartney.	
	DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.	
	Alexander L. Collins.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—TIMOTHY BURNS, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND.	BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.	MILWAUKEE.
Timothy Burns, Charles Pole, M. M. Cothren.	G. W. Featherstonhgh, Moses S. Gibson.	Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.
GRANT.	RACINE.	WAUKESHA.
Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.	G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.	George Reed, Leonard Martin.
SHEBOYGAN AND WASH- INGTON.	WALWORTH.	DODGE AND JEFFERSON.
Benj. H. Mooers.*	Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.	Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.
DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.	ROCK.	CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.
E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart, Alexander Botkin.	Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.	Henry Jackson.

* Resigned his seat because a bill in relation to Washington County was rejected.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

First Convention.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled at Madison on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned on the 16th day of December, 1846, having framed a Constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and the same was rejected.

The Convention was composed of the following gentlemen:

President—DON A. J. UPHAM, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.

BROWN.	GREEN—continued.	PORTAGE.
David Agry.	William C. Green,	Henry C. Goodrich.
Henry S. Baird.	Hiram Brown.	RACINE.
CALUMET.	IOWA.	Edward G. Ryan.
Lemuel Goodell.	William R. Smith,	Marshall M. Strong.
COLUMBIA.	Moses M. Strong,	Frederick S. Lovell.
Jeremiah Drake,	Daniel M. Parkison,	Elijah Steele.
La Fayette Hill.	Thomas Jenkins,	Stephen O. Bennett.
CRAWFORD.	William J. Madden,	Nathaniel Dickinson.
Peter A. R. Brace.	Ninian E. Whitesides,	Daniel Harkin.
DANE.	Joshua L. White,	Chauncey Kellogg.
John Y. Smith,	Thomas James,	James Finch.
Abel Dunning,	Andrew Barnside,	Charles H. Parsons.
Benjamin Fuller,	Moses Meeker,	Victor M. Winard.
George B. Smith,	Elihu B. Goodsell,	James H. Hall.
Nathaniel F. Hyer,	JEFFERSON.	James B. Cartter.
John M. Babcock.	Patrick Rogan,	T. S. Stockwell.*
DODGE.	Theodore Prentiss,	ROCK.
William M. Dennis,	Aaron Rankin,	A. Hyatt Smith.
Stoddard Judd,	Elihu L. Attwood,	David Noggle.
Hiram Barber,	Samuel T. Clothier,	Sanford P. Hammond.
Benjamin Granger,	Peter H. Turner,	James Chamberlain.
Horace D. Patch,	George Hyer,	Joseph S. Pierce.
John H. Manahan.	LA POINTE.	George B. Hall.
FOND DU LAC.	James P. Hays.	David L. Mills.
Warren Chase,	MARQUETTE,	John Hackett.
Lorenzo Hazen,	Samuel W. Beall.	Joseph Kinney, Jr.
Moses S. Gibson.	MANITOWOC.	Israel Inman, Jr.
GRANT.	Evander M. Soper.	RICHLAND.
Thomas P. Burnett,	MILWAUKEE.	Edward Coumbe.
Thomas Cruson,	Don A. J. Upham,	SAUK.
Lorenzo Bevens,	Francis Huebschmann,	Wm. H. Clark.
Neely Gray,	Wallace W. Graham,	ST. CROIX.
J. Allen Barber,	Garret Vliet,	William Holcombe.
James Gilmore,	John Crawford,	SHEBOYGAN.
Franklin Z. Hicks,	Asa Kinney,	David Giddings.
Daniel R. Burt,	Garret M. Fitzgerald,	WASHINGTON.
James R. Vineyard.	John Cooper,	Bostwick O'Connor.
GREEN.	John H. Tweedy,	Edward H. Janssen.
Davis Bowen,	James Magone,	Patrick Toland.
Noah Phelps,	Horace Chase,	Charles J. Kern.
	Charles E. Browne.	Hopewell Cox.
		Joel F. Wilson.

* This gentleman never took his seat.

First Convention—(continued.)

WAUKESHA.	WAUKESHA—continued.	WALWORTH—continued.
Andrew E. Elmore, Fitts Ellis, George Reed, Elisha W. Edgerton, Rufus Parks, William R. Hesk, Barnes Babcock, Charles Burchard,* James M. Moore,	Benjamin Hunkins, Alexander W. Randall. WALWORTH. Solmous Wakeley, Joseph Bowker, Charles M. Baker, John W. Boyd,	William Bell, Lyman H. Seaver, Sewall Smith, Josiah Topping, William Berry, M. T. Hawes.† WINNEBAGO. James Duane Doty

Second Convention.

This Convention assembled at Madison, on the 15th of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st of February, 1848, having framed a Constitution which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and the same was adopted. The Convention was constituted as follows: Messrs. Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase, Stoddard Judd, Theodore Prentiss, Garret M. Fitzgerald and Frederick S. Lovell, being the only members of the first Convention who were elected to the second; the members of the first, in almost every county, declining a re-election.

President—MORGAN L. MARTIN, of Brown.

Secretary—THOMAS McHUGH.

BROWN.	IOWA—continued.	RACINE—continued.
Morgan L. Martin.	Charles Bishop, Joseph Ward.	Andrew B. Jackson, Albert G. Cole, James D. Reymert.
CALUMET.	JEFFERSON.	ROCK.
G.W. Featherstonhaugh.	Theodore Prentiss, Milo Jones, Abram Vanderpool, Jonas Folts.	Almerin M. Carter. Ezra A. Foot, Edward V. Whiton, Paul Crandall, Joseph Colley, Louis P. Harvey.
CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.	LA FAYETTE.	ST. CROIX.
Daniel G. Fenton.	Charles Dunn, Allen Warden, John O'Connor.	George W. Brownell.
COLUMBIA.	MARQUETTE AND WINNEBAGO.	SHEBOYGAN AND MANITOWOC.
James T. Lewis.	Harrison Reed.	Silas Steadman.
DANE.	MILWAUKEE.	WALWORTH.
Charles M. Nichols, William A. Wheeler, William H. Fox.	Byron Kilbourn, Rufus King, Charles H. Larkin, John L. Doran, Garret M. Fitzgerald, Moritz Schœffler, Albert Fowler.	James Harrington, Augustus C. Kinne, George Gale, Experience Estabrook, Hollis Latham, Ezra A. Mulford.
DODGE.	PORTAGE.	WASHINGTON.
Stoddard Judd, Samuel W. Lyman, Charles H. Larrabee.	William H. Kennedy.	Patrick Pentony, James Fagan, Harvey G. Turner.
FOND DU LAC.	RACINE.	WAUKESHA.
Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase.	Theodore Secor, Samuel R. McClellan, Horace T. Sanders, Frederick S. Lovell, Stephen A. Davenport,	Peter D. Gifford, George Scagel, Squire S. Case, Alfred L. Castleman, Emulous P. Cotton, Eleazer Root.
GRANT.		
George W. Lakin, John H. Rountree, Alexander D. Ramsay, Orsamus Cole, William Richardson.		
GREEN.		
James Biggs, William McDowell.		
IOWA.		
Stephen P. Hollenbeck,		

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Matthias J. Bovee.

† This gentleman never took his seat

STATE GOVERNMENT.

[The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848, pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority vote of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law.]

First Session of the State Legislature, 1848,
 Convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848.

SENATE.

President—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—HENRY G. ABBEY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—LYMAN H. SEAVER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	H. C. Hobart..	Sheboygan.	11	Fred W. Horn..	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrill..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams.	Watertown.
3	D. G. Fenton...	Pra. du Chien.	13	Joseph Turner.	Prairieville.
4	Warren Chase..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	H. M. Billings..	Highland.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin..	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes....	Racine.
7	Thos. K. Gibson	Benton.	17	Philo White...	Racine.
8	E. T. Gardner...	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney	Milwaukee.
9	Simeon Mills...	Madison.	19	R. N. Messinger	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—NINIAN E. WHITESIDES, of La Fayette.

Chief Clerk—DANIEL N. JOHNSON. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
David Agry.....	Green Bay.	Lorenzo Merrill	Beaver Dam.
CALUMET.		Chas. Billingshurst.	Juneau.
Lemuel Goodell	Stockbridge.	Benjamin Randall..	Lebanon.
COLUMBIA.		Monroe Thompson.	Fox Lake.
Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	Stephen Jones	Lowell.
CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.		FOND DU LAC.	
Wm. T. Sterling ...	Mt. Sterling.	Charles Doty	Fond du Lac.
DANE.		Jona. Daugherty....	Rosendale.
Henry M. Warner ...	Cottage Grove.	GRANT.	
Ebenezer Brigham...	Blue Mounds.	James Gilmore.....	Jamestown.
Samuel H. Roys.....	Stoughton.	Noah H. Virgin	Platteville.
		Arrastead C. Brown	Potosi.
		Arthur W. Worth ..	Lancaster.

First Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GREEN.		RACINE—continued.	
Henry Adams	Monticello.	Julius L. Gilbert ...	Racine.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		Elias Woodworth, Jr.	Bristol.
Thomas Jenkins	Dodgeville.	ROCK.	
Abner Nichols	Mineral Point.	G. F. A. Atherton...	Emer'id Grove.
JEFFERSON.		Alanson B. Vaughn.	Union.
Wales Emmons	Watertown.	Albert P. Blakeslee.	Johnstown.
Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.	Robert T. Carey	Beloit.
Davenport Road.	Jefferson.	Nathaniel Strong...	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE.		SAUK.	
Elias Slothower	Gratiot.	Delando Pratt	Baraboo.
Ninian E. Whitesides	Belmont.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		Charles E. Morris .	Sheboygan.
Wm. R. Marshall*...	St. Croix Falls.	Jedediah Brown...	Sheboy. Falls.
MANITOWOC.		WALWORTH.	
Ezra Durgin.	Manitowoc.	Gaylord Graves....	East Troy.
MARQUETTE.		Prosper Cravath....	Whitewater.
Archibald Nichols...	Markesan.	E. D. Richardson...	Geneva.
MILWAUKEE.		Hugh Long	Darien.
Edward Wunderly...	Milwaukee.	Milo Kelsey	Delavan.
Augustus Grenlich...	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
William W. Brown...	Milwaukee.	Henry Allen	Pt. Washington
Leonard P. Crary....	Milwaukee.	Benjamin H. Mooers.	Grafton.
Andrew Sullivan	Milwaukee.	Adolph Zimmerm'n.	Mequon.
Horace Chase	Milwaukee.	Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
Perley J. Shumway.	Wauwatosa.	William Caldwell...	Barton.
PORTAGE.		WAUKESHA.	
James M. Campbell.	Stevens Point.	Joseph W. Brackett.	Brookfield.
RACINE.		Dewey K. Warren ..	Delafield.
David McDonald	Racine.	Chauncey G. Heath.	Pewaukee.
Henry B. Roberts....	Caledonia.	Geo. M. Humphrey.	New Berlin.
Samuel E. Chapman	Rochester.	Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Erasmus D. Hall ...	Waukau.

* Seat contested successfully by Joseph Bowron of Hudson.

Second Session of the State Legislature, 1849.

Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849.

SENATE.

President—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—WILLIAM R. SMITH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—F. W. SHOLLNER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemu'l Goodell*	Stockbridge ..	11	Fred. W. Horn ..	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrill ..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams.	Watertown.
3	James Fisher...	Eastman.	13	Fred. A. Sprague	Eagleville.
4	Warren Chase...	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd...	Geneva.
5	M. M. Cothren.	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin ..	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.
7	Dennis Murphy†	Shullsburg.	17	Vic. M. Willard.	Waterford.
8	E. T. Gardner.	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney ...	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Dotkin ...	Madison.	19	John B. Smith ..	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HARRISON C. HOBART, of Sheboygan.*Chief Clerk*—ROBERT L. REAM. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—FELIX MCLINDEN.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
John F. Meade	Green Bay.	Robert R. Young...	Wyalusing.
CALUMET.		Davis Gillilan.	Potosi.
Alonzo D. Dick†. ...	Manchester.	Robert M. Briggs...	Beetown.
COLUMBIA.		James R. Vineyard.	Platteville.
Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	GREEN.	
CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-		John C. Crawford ..	Monroe.
FORD.		IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
James O'Neill.....	Bl'k Riv. Falls.	Jabez Peirce	Mineral Point.
DANE.		Timothy Burns.....	Dodgeville.
Charles Rickerson ..	Sun Prairie.	JEFFERSON.	
Ira W. Bird.....	Madison.	Benjamin Nute.....	Milford.
Samuel H. Roys. ...	Stoughton.	Jarvis K. Pike.....	Cold Spring.
DODGE.		William H. Johnson	Fort Atkinson.
Paul Juneau	Theresa.	LA FAYETTE.	
Hiram Barber	Oak Grove.	Dan. M. Parkison...	Willow Springs
George G. King	Shields.	William Hill	New Diggings.
Jedediah Kimball...	Portland.	LA POINTE AND ST.	
Parker Warren ..	Beaver Dam.	CROIX.	
FOND DU LAC.		Joseph Bowron	Hudson.
Morgan L. Noble....	Fond du Lac.	MANITOWOC.	
Jonathan Daugherty.	Rosendale.	Charles Kuchn. ...	Manitowoc.
		MARQUETTE.	
		Satterlee Clark, Jr.	Green Lake.

*Seat contested by H. Eugene Eastman on the ground of ineligibility; but sustained his seat by a vote on report made.

†Resigned his seat, having been a Postmaster when elected.

‡Brothertown Indian

Second Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
James B. Cross.....	Milwaukee.	Harrison C. Hobart	Sheboygan.
Zelotus A. Cotton...	Milwaukee.	Jedediah Brown...	Sheboy. Falls.
Julius White.....	Milwaukee.		
Stoddard H. Martin.	Milwaukee.	WALWORTH.	
John Flynn, Jr.....	Oak Creek.	Samuel Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.
Enoch Chase.....	Lake.	Enos I. Hazard.	La Grange.
Robert Wason, Jr...	Granville.	Samuel D. Hastings	Geneva.
		George H. Lown....	Walworth.
PORTAGE.		Milo Kelsey.....	Delavan.
John Delany.....	Stevens Point.		
RACINE.		WASHINGTON.	
Marshall M. Strong..	Racine.	Solon Johnson	Pt. Washing'tn
James D. Reymert...	Norway.	James Fagan.....	Jackson.
Maurice L. Ayers...	Burlington.	Peter Turk.....	Mequon.
Otis Colwell.....	Southport.	Patrick Toland....	Erin.
Hermion S. Thorp....	Bristol.	Chauncy M. Phelps	Addison.
ROCK.		WAUKESHA.	
Anson W. Pope.....	Janesville.	William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
Samuel G. Colley....	Beloit.	John M. Wells.....	Prairieville.
Lucius H. Page.....	Fulton	Albert Alden	Delafield.
Paul Crandall.....	Lima.	D. Henry Rockwell.	Oconomowoc.
Josiah F. Willard....	Janesville.	Thomas Sugden...	North Prairie.
SAUK.		WINNEBAGO.	
Cyrus Leland.....	Sauk City.	Thos. J. Townsend.	Winnebago.

Third Session of the State Legislature, 1850,

Convened Jan. 9, and adjourned Feb. 11, 1850.

SENATE.*President*—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—WM. R. SMITH.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—JAMES HANRAHAN.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemuel Goodell	Stockbridge.	11	Fred. W. Horn..	Cedarburg.
2	G. De G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.
3	James Fisher...	Pr. du Chien.	13	Fred A. Sprague	Eagleville.
4	J. A. Eastman.	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale....	Elkhorn.
5	M. M. Cothren.	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	16	Elijah Steele...	Pike.
7	Dennis Murphy	Shullsburg.	17	Vic. M. Willard	Waterford.
8	W. Rittenhouse	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Botkin....	Madison.	19	John B. Smith..	Milwaukee.
10	Jas. Giddings...	Chester.			

Third Session of State Legislature— continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—ALEX. T. GRAY.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN

Names.	Post-Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		MILWAUKEE.	
Charles D. Robinson.	Green Bay.	James B. Cross.....	Milwaukee.
CALUMET.		Charles E. Jenkins....	Milwaukee.
David E. Wood.....	Manchester.	Edward Mc Garry....	Milwaukee.
COLUMBIA.		John E. Cameron....	Milwaukee.
Hugh McFarlane....	Portage City.	Garret M. Fitzgerald	Franklin.
CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-		Enoch Chase.....	Lake.
FORD.		Samuel Brown.....	Milwaukee.
William T. Sterling..	Mt. Sterling.	PORTAGE.	
DANE.		Walter D. McIndoe.	Wausau.
John Hasey.....	York.	RACINE.	
Chauncy Abbott....	Madison.	Horace N. Chapman	Racine.
Oliver B. Bryant....	Rutland.	Stephen O. Bennett.	Raymond.
DODGE.		Caleb P. Barns.....	Burlington.
Oscar Hurlbut.....	Lomira.	Samuel Hale.....	Racine.
James Murdock.....	Neosho.	George M. Robinson	Salem.
John Lowth.....	Lowell.	ROCK.	
William T. Ward....	Hustisford.	Wm. F. Tompkins..	Janesville.
Malcolm Sellers....	Beaver Dam.	John R. Briggs.....	Beloit.
FOND DU LAC.		Leander Hoskins....	Union.
Morgan L. Noble....	Fond du Lac.	John A. Segar.....	Johnstown.
Bertine Pinkney....	Ripon.	Ezekiel C. Smith..	Spring Valley.
GRANT.		SAUK.	
Henry D. York.....	Hazel Green.	Caleb Crosswell....	Baraboo.
William Mc Gonigal.	Wingville.	SHEBOYGAN.	
John B. Turley.....	Cassville.	Horatio N. Smith..	Sheboygan.
Jeremiah E. Dodge..	Lancaster.	Francis G. Manney.	Linden.
GREEN.		WALWORTH.	
William C. Green....	York.	Alex. O. Babcock...	East Troy.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		Rufus Cheney, Jr....	Whitewater.
Moses M. Strong....	Mineral Point.	Alex. S. Palmer....	Geneva.
Thomas M. Fullerton.	Dodgeville.	George Sikes.....	Sharon.
JEFFERSON.		Wyman Spooner....	Elkhorn.
Abram Vanderpool..	Waterloo.	WASHINGTON.	
Austin Kellogg.....	Concord.	Solon Johnson.....	Port Wash'n.
Alva Stewart.....	Fort Atkinson.	Eugene S. Turner..	Grafton.
LA FAYETTE.		Edward Divin.....	Richfield.
Cornelius De Long..	Belmont.	Henry Weil.....	West Bend.
John K. Williams....	Shullsburg.	Cornelius S. Griffin.	Saukville.
LA POINTE AND ST.		WAUKESHA.	
CROIX.		Patrick Higgins....	Menomonee.
John S. Watrous....	La Pointe.	Henry Shears.....	Oconomowoc.
MANITOWOC.		Pitts Ellis.....	Genessee.
Charles Kuehn.....	Manitowoc.	John E. Gallagher..	Waukesha.
MARQUETTE AND WAU-		Anson H. Taylor....	Muskego.
SHARA.		WINNEBAGO.	
Benj. B. Spaulding..	Arcade.	Leonard P. Crary..	Oshkosh.

Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1851,
Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 17, 1851.

SENATE.

President—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WILLIAM HULL.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. D. MASTERS

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey ..	Appleton	11	Harvey G. Turner	Ozaukee.
2	G. De G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.
3	Hiram A. Wright	Pr. du Chien.	13	George Hyer ...	Waukesha.
4	J. A. Eastman..	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale ...	Elkhorn.
5	Levi Sterling...	Mineral Point.	15	Andrew Palmer	Janesville.
6	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	16	Orson S. Head .	Kenosha.
7	Samuel G. Bagh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	W. Rittenhouse	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr.	Madison.	19	F Huobschmann	Milwaukee.
10	James Giddings	Chester.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Washington.

Chief Clerk—ALEX. T. GRAY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHAS. M. KINGSBURY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
John F. Lessey.....	Green Bay.	James B. Johnson .	Fairplay.
CALUMET.		John N. Jones	Platteville.
William H. Dick* ...	Brothertown.	Robert M. Briggs...	Beetown.
COLUMBIA.		Wm. R. Biddlecome	Potosi.
William T. Bradley..	Leeds.	GREEN.	
CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.		Julius Hulburt. ..	Albany.
William T. Price	Bl. River Falls.	IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
DANE.		Charles G. Rodolf ..	Highland.
Abram A. Boyce	Lodi.	Richard Tregaskis .	Mineral Point.
Augustus A. Bird ...	Madison.	JEFFERSON.	
Gabriel Bjornson...	Perry.	Alonzo Wing.... .	Jefferson.
DODGE.		Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.
John Muzzy.....	Mayville.	Samuel T. Clothier.	Cold Spring.
Asa W. French.....	Herman.	KENOSHA.	
John Lowth.....	Lowell.	Obed P. Hale.....	Kenosha.
Charles B. Whitton.	Ashippun.	Henry Johnson ...	Somers.
William E. Smith...	Fox Lake.	LA FAYETTE.	
FOND DU LAC.		Nathan Olmsted ...	Cottage Inn.
Morris S. Barnett ...	Eldorado.	Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.
Charles L. Julius...	Calumet.		

* Brothertown Indian.

Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		ROCK—continued.	
John O. Henning....	Hudson.	John D. Seaver.. ..	Cooksville.
MANITOWOC.		SAUK.	
G. C. Oscar Malmros.	Manitowoc.	Nathaniel Perkins..	Sauk City.
MARATHON AND PORT-AGE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Thomas J. Morman..	Stevens Point.	Albert D. La Due..	Sheboygan.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		John D. Murphy....	Sheboygan Fls.
Charles Waldo.....	Kingston.	WALWORTH.	
MILWAUKEE.		Adam E. Ray.....	Troy.
William K. Wilson..	Milwaukee.	H. C. Hemenway..	Richmond.
Charles E. Jenkins..	Milwaukee.	Exp. Estabrook ...	Whitewater.
John L. Doran.....	Milwaukee.	Elijah Easton ...	Walworth.
George H. Walker...	Milwaukee.	Wyman Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Tobias G. Osborne ..	Milwaukee.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
Patrick Caverny....	Milwaukee.	Harvey Moore.....	Ozaukee.
RACINE.		Frederick Stock....	Mequon.
William L. Utley....	Racine.	Francis Everley, Jr.	West Bend.
Peter Van Vliet	Caledonia.	John C. Toll.....	Cedar Creek
James Tinker	Dover.	WAUKESHA.	
ROCK.		John C. Snover....	Eagle.
Edward Vincent.....	Milton.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
William F. Tompkins	Janesville.	Aaron V. Groot.....	Brookfield.
John Bannester.	Beloit.	William A. Cone ...	New Berlin.
Joseph Kinney, Jr..	Lima.	Hosea Fuller, Jr....	Pewaukee.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Edward Eastman...	Oshkosh.

Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1852,

Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852.

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN K. WILLIAMS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—PATRICK COSGROVE.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey ..	Appleton.	11	Harvey G. Turner	Ozaukee.
2	James S. Alban.	Plover.	12	Alva Stewart ...	Ft. Atkinson.
3	Hiram A. Wright	Pra. du Chien.	13	E. B. West	Waukesha.
4	Bertine Pinkney	Rosendale.	14	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.
5	Levi Sterling...	Mineral Point.	15	Andrew Palmer.	Janesville.
6	Joel C. Squires.	Lancaster.	16	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.
7	Samuel G. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	Thos. S. Bowen.	Waupun.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.
10	Judson Prentice	Watertown.			

Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES McMILLAN SHAFTER, of Sheboygan.*Chief Clerk*—ALEXANDER T. GRAY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ELISHA STARR.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BAD AX, CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD AND LA CROSS.		MARATHON AND PORTAGE.	
Andrew Briggs.....	Bad Ax.	George W. Cate	Amherst.
BROWN, DOOR, OCON- TO AND OUTAGAMIE.		MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.	
Uriah H. Peak.....	Green Bay.	Eleazer Root.....	Dartford.
CALUMET.		MILWAUKEE.	
James Cramond	Manchester.	Charles Cain.....	Milwaukee.
COLUMBIA.		Joseph A. Phelps..	Milwaukee.
James T. Lewis.....	Columbus.	Wallace W. Graham	Milwaukee.
DANE.		Jona. L. Burnham .	Milwaukee.
Alexander Botkin ...	Madison.	Edward Hasse.....	Milwaukee.
Hiram H. Giles.....	Stoughton.	Valentin Knell	Milwaukee.
William A. Pierce...	Sun Prairie.	William Beck.....	Milwaukee.
DODGE.		RACINE.	
Darius L. Bancroft..	Waupun.	William L. Utley...	Racine.
Timothy B. Sterling	Iron Ridge.	Abram Gordon.....	Racine.
Maximilian Averbeck	Emmet.	James Catton	Burlington.
William H. Green ..	Lowell.	ROCK.	
Horace D. Patch	Beaver Dam.	Wm. A. Lawrence..	Janesville.
FOND DU LAC.		Simeon W. Abbott..	Spring Valley.
Benjamin F. Moore .	Fond du Lac.	John Hackett	Beloit.
Nich's M. Donaldson	Waupun.	George R. Ramsay .	Janesville.
GRANT.		Azel Kinney.....	Lima Center.
William Richardson.	Fairplay.	SAUK.	
Noah Clemmons	Platteville.	Jonathan W. Fyffe .	Prairie du Sac.
David McKee.....	Potosi.	SHEBOYGAN.	
J. Allen Barber.....	Lancaster.	J. McMillan Shafter	Sheboygan.
GREEN.		David B. Conger ...	Greenbush.
Truman J. Safford...	Exeter.	WALWORTH.	
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		Stephen S. Barlow .	Elkhorn.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	Joel H. Cooper.....	Spring Prairie.
Luman M. Strong....	Highland.	Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
JEFFERSON.		Zerah Mead	Whitewater.
Thomas R. Mott.....	Watertown.	Lewis N. Wood .. .	Walworth.
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.	WASHINGTON.	
Jacob Skinner.....	Palmyra.	Simon D. Powers ..	P't. Washing'n
KENOSHA.		Phineas M. Johnson	Grafton
C. Latham Sholes ...	Kenosha.	Adam Staats	Staatsville.
Lathrop Burgess	Salem.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
LA FAYETTE.		Baruch S. Weil.....	West Bend.
James H. Earnest...	Shullsburg.	WAUKESHA.	
Matthew Murphy*...	New Diggings.	John U. Hilliard ...	Merton.
LA POINTE AND ST.		Den. Worthington	Summit.
CROIX.		Thomas Sugden	North Prairie.
Otis Hoyt.....	Hudson.	Publius V. Monroe .	New Berlin.
MANITOWOC.		F. McNaughtan ...	Vernon.
Ezekiel Ricker.....	Manitowoc.	WAUPACA AND WIN- NEBAGO.	
		Dudley C. Blodget	Oshkosh.

* Seat contested. Resigned and replaced by George W. Hammett.

Sixth Session of the State Legislature 1853.

[This Legislature convened on the 12th of January, 1853, and adjourned on the 4th day of April, 1853, until the 6th day of June following, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited, charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 13th of July, 1853.]

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN K. WILLIAMS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—THOMAS HOOD.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Hor. N. Smith..	Sheboygan.	14	Alva Stewart...	Ft. Atkinson.
2	James S. Alban.	Plover.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mt. Sterling.
3	Andrew M. Blair	Fond du Lac.	16	Joel C. Squires*	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil.	West Bend.	17	Ezra Miller. ...	Beloit.
5	Ed. M. Hunter..	Milwaukee.	18	J. R. Briggs, Jr.	Beloit.
6	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen.	Pepin.
7	John W. Cary ..	Racine.	20	Bertine Pinkney	Rosendale.
8	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	Geo. R. McLane.	Summit.	22	Judson Prentice	Watertown.
10	Marvin H. Bovee	Waukesha.	23	David S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Madison.	24	Thos. S. Bowen.	Waupun.
12	Eleaz'r Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	James T. Lewis.	Columbus.
13	Charles Dunn ..	Belmont.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY L. PALMER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS McHUGH.

Sergeant-at-Arms—RICHARD F. WILSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE.	
Charles Armstrong..	Baraboo.	Matthew Roche	Westport.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Harry Barnes	Middleton.
FORD.		Storer W. Field ...	Fitchburg.
Hiram A. Wright ...	Pr. du Chien.	Perez C. Burdick...	Albion.
BROWN, DOOR AND		Henry L. Foster....	Deerfield.
KEWAUNEE.		DODGE.	
Randall Wilcox	De Pere.	Edward N. Foster..	Mayville.
CALUMET.		Whitman Sayles....	Rubicon.
James Robinson ...	Chilton.	William M. Dennis.	Watertown.
CHIPPewa AND LA		Patrick Kelley.....	Elba.
CROSSE.		John W. Davis	Fox Lake.
Albert D. La Due....	La Crosse.	Edwin Hillyer.....	Waupun.
COLUMBIA.		FOND DU LAC.	
Orrin D. Coleman...	Marcellon.	Querin Leehr	Calumet.
John Q. Adams	Fall River.	Isaac S. Tallmadge.	Fond du Lac.
		Charles D. Gage....	New Fane.
		Nich. M. Donaldson	Waupun.

*Resigned May 1, and James W. Seaton, of Potosi, elected to fill the balance of the term.

Sixth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		MILWAUKEE—CON.	
Henry D. York	Hazel Green.	Henry L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.
Hyman E. Block...	Potosi.	Wm. A. Hawkins ..	Milwaukee.
Titus Hayes.....	Pletteville.	Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.
Jeremiah E. Dodge.	Lancaster.	John H. Tweedy ...	Milwaukee.
J. Allen Barber.....	Lancaster.		
GREEN.		OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
Thomas Fenton	Attica.	Arthur Resley.....	Appleton.
IOWA.		RACINE.	
Henry Madden	Dodgeville.	Horace T. Sanders ..	Racine.
Phillip W. Thomas..	Mineral Point.	William H. Roe	Mt. Pleasant
JEFFERSON.		Thomas West	Raymond.
Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.	Philo Belden	Burlington.
James H. Ostrander.	Aztalan.		
David J. Powers	Palmyra.	RICHLAND.	
Wm. W. Woodman...	Farmington.	Henry Conner.....	Port Andrew
John E. Holmes* ...	Jefferson.	ROCK.	
KENOSHA.		Charles Stevens....	Janesville.
James C. McKisson.	Wheatland.	Harrison Stebbins..	Union.
C. Latham Sholes...	Kenosha.	William D. Murray.	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE.		Harvey Holmes	Janesville.
Philemon B. Simpson	Shullsburg.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Eli Robinson.....	Benton.	David Taylor.....	Sheboygan.
Nathan Olmsted	Cottage Inn.	Charles B. Coleman	Greenbush.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		WALWORTH.	
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.	John Bell	La Fayette.
MANITOWOC.		James Lauderdale..	La Grange.
Ezekiel Ricker.....	Manitowoc.	Joseph W. Seaver..	Darien.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
George W. Cate	Amherst.	Oscar F. Bartlett...	East Troy.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Thomas W. Hill....	Springfield.
Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.	WASHINGTON.	
Ezra Wheeler.....	Berlin.	James W. Porter ...	Pt. Washington
MILWAUKEE.		Chas. E. Chamberlin	Grafton.
Herman Hertel	Milwaukee.	William P. Barnes ..	Barton.
Edward McGarry....	Milwaukee.	Charles Schutte ...	Meeker.
Joseph Meyer.....	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
Henry C. West	Milwaukee.	Winchel D. Bacon..	Waukesha.
Richard Carlisle....	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees	Ottawa.
		Orson Reed.....	Summit.
		Elisha Pearl.....	Lisbon.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Curtis Reed	Menasha.
		Lucas M. Miller ..	Oshkosh.

* Seat contested by Benjamin F. Adams, but sustained by a vote of the House.

Seventh Session of the State Legislature, 1854,
 Convened January 11, 1854, and adjourned April 3, 1854.

SENATE.

President—JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—SAMUEL G. BUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. M. SHERWOOD.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Horatio N. Smith	Plymouth.	14	Daniel Howell..	Jefferson.
2	Joseph F. Loy ..	De Pere.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mineral Point.
3	Andrew M. Blair	Ozaukee.	16	Nelson Dewey..	Lancaster.
4	Baltus Mantz...	Meeker.	17	Ezra Miller.....	Spring Valley.
5	Ed. M. Hunter ..	Milwaukee.	18	L. P. Harvey*...	Shopiere.
6	Edw'd McGarry..	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen	Iudson.
7	John W. Cary ..	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge..	Fond du Lac.
8	Levi Grant	Kenosha.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	Geo. R. McLane.	Hartland.	22	Ezra B. Bowen.	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert	Denoon.	23	David S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Pleasant Brch	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
12	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn ..	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Ozaukee.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM H. GLEASON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—continued.	
Cyrus C. Remington.	Baraboo.	Harlow S. Orton....	Madison.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		Peter W. Matts.....	Montrose
William F. Terhune.	Viroqua.	Charles R. Head....	Albion.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		DODGE.	
Francis Desnoyer ...	Green Bay.	Benj. F. Barney	Mayville.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA, CLARK, JACKSON AND LA CROSSE.		George Fox.....	Herman.
William J. Gibson ..	Blk. Riv. Falls.	Francis McCormick	Ashippun.
CALUMET.		Ruel Parker.....	Portland.
Alexander H. Hart ..	Lima.	Allen H. Atwater..	Oak Grove.
COLUMBIA.		John W. Davis	Fox Lake.
Alfred Topliff.....	East Hampden	FOND DU LAC.	
Asa C. Ketchum	Portage City.	Major J. Thomas...	Fond du Lac.
DANE.		N. M. Donaldson...	Waupun.
Samuel H. Baker....	Bristol.	Isaac S. Tallmadge.	Fond du Lac.
Harry Barnes	Middleton.	Edward Beonaer....	Ashford.
		GRANT.	
		William Hull..	Potosi.
		Lewis Rood	Hazel Green.
		Milas K. Young....	Cassville.
		William Jeffery	Ellenboro.
		Edward Estabrook.	Platteville.

* Seat contested by John R. Briggs, Jr., who claimed to hold over on constitutional grounds, but did not prevail.

Seventh Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GREEN.		OUTAGAMIE, OCONTO AND WAUPACA.	
Abner Mitchell.....	Spring Grove..	John B. Jacobs*....	Menomonee.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE.	
Lemuel W. Joiner...	Wyoming.	Frederick W. Horn..	Ozaukee.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	Milo M. Whedont...	Ozaukee.
JEFFERSON.		RACINE.	
Charles J. Bell	Johnson's Crk.	Nelson R. Norton..	Burlington.
David L. Morrison...	Fort Atkinson	Charles S. Wright..	Racine.
Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.	John Smith	Caledonia.
William Eustis.....	Oakland.	Thomas West	Raymond.
Theo. Bernhard	Watertown.		
KENOSHA.		RICHLAND.	
Samuel Hale	Kenosha.	Nathaniel Wheeler.	Richl'd Center
Jesse Hooker.....	Salem.	ROCK.	
LA FAYETTE.		John L. V. Thomas.	Beloit.
James H. Knowlton.	Shullsburg.	David Nogge	Janesville.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	Samuel G. Colley ..	Beloit.
Peter Parkison, Jr.	Fayette.	Joseph Spaulding..	Harmony.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		SHEBOYGAN.	
William M. Torbert..	Hudson.	Adolph Rosenthal .	Sheboygan.
		John Mathes.....	Rhein.
MANITOWOC.		WALWORTH.	
James L. Kyle	Manitowoc.	William P. Allen...	Sharon.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		Oscar F. Bartlett...	East Troy.
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.	Phipps W. Lake....	Walworth.
		Simcon W. Spafard	Geneva.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Perry G. Harrington.	Sugar Creek.
Archibald Nichols...	Markesan.	Anderson Whiting..	Richmond.
Samuel McCracken..	Marquette.	WASHINGTON.	
MILWAUKEE.		Adam Schantz.....	Addison.
John Crawford	Milwaukee.	Philipp Zimmerman	Germantown.
Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.	Edward Lees.....	Ottawa.
Henry Beecraft.....	Milwaukee.	Jesse Smith.....	Vernon.
Timothy Hagerty...	Franklin.	Denison Worthing'n	Summit.
Edward O'Neill	Milwaukee.	Chauncey H. Purple	Brookfield Cen.
John Tobin.....	Granville.	WINNEBAGO.	
William Reinhard ..	Milwaukee.	Corydon L. Rich....	Vinland.
William E. Webster.	Milwaukee.	George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

* Seat contested successfully by David Scott. Post Office, Waupaca.

† Seat contested by Daniel M. Miller, unsuccessfully.

Eighth Session of the State Legislature, 1853,
 Convened January 10, 1853, and adjourned April 2, 1853.

SENATE.

President—JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—S. G. BUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM H. GLEASON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor ...	Sheboygan.	14	Daniel Howell...	Jefferson.
2	Joseph F. Loy...	Green Bay.	15	Amasa Cobb....	Mineral Point.
3	Bolivar G. Gill...	Grafton.	16	Nelson Dewey...	Lancaster.
4	James Rolfe....	Jackson.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere.
6	Edw'd McGarry.	Milwaukee.	19	Wm. J. Gibson.	Black R. Falls.
7	Charles Clement	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge.	Fond du Lac.
8	Francis Paddock	Salem.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington.	Summit.	22	Ezra B. Bowen.	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Revnort	Denoon.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
12	Elcazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—CHARLES C. SHOLES, of Kenosha.

Chief Clerk—DAVID ATWOOD. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM BLAKE.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—continued.	
Richard H. Davis....	Baraboo.	William R. Taylor..	Cottage Grove.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		DODGE.	
James Fisher.....	Pra. du Chien.	Solomon L. Rose...	Beaver Dam.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		John M. Sherman ..	Burnett.
Morgan L. Martin ...	Green Bay.	Narcisse M. Juneau.	Theresa.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		John D. Griffin.....	Shields.
Chase A. Stevens....	La Crosse.	John B. Ribbie.....	Horicon.
CALUMET.		Fred. F. Schwefel ..	Lebanon.
Almond Merrill.....	Charlestown.	FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		John Boyd.....	Calumet.
Alfred Topliff.....	Columbus.	Benj. R. Harrington	Byron.
William T. Whirry ..	Randolph.	Geo. W. Parker.....	Metomen.
DANE.]		William H. Ebbetts	Fond du Lac.
Levi B. Vilas	Madison.	GRANT.	
Jonathan Mosher....	Stoughton.	Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
Samuel G. Abbott...	Verona.	William Hull.....	Potosi.
George P. Thompson	Cross Plains.	William Cole	Beetown.
		Noah H. Virgin.....	Platteville.
		William W. Field...	Fennimore.
		GREEN.	
		Amos D. Kirkpatrick	Dayton.

Eighth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE—con.	
John Love.....	Mineral Point.	Henry Blazer.....	Mequon River.
S. P. Hollenbeck ...	Highland.	OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
JEFFERSON.		Perry H. Smith ...	Appleton.
Patrick Rogan	Watertown.	RACINE.	
John Gibb.....	Ixonia.	Thomas Falvey.....	Racine.
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.	Caleb P. Barns.....	Burlington
John G. Merriam...	Lake Mills.	Alanson Filer	Racine.
Willard Grant.....	Hebron.	Ebenezer Adams...	Yorkville.
KENOSHA.		RICHLAND.	
Charles C. Sholes. .	Kenosha.	Daniel L. Downs ...	Richmond.
Philander Judson ...	Bristol.	ROCK.	
LA FAYETTE.		Nathan B. Howard.	Magnolia.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	George H. Williston	Janesville.
Joseph White	Cottage Inn.	Samuel G. Colley ...	Beloit.
A. A. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	Joseph Goodrich ...	Milton.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Smith R. Gunn.....	Prescott.	Joseph Schrage ...	Sheboygan.
MANITOWOC.		Luther H. Cary.....	Greenbush.
James Bennett.....	Manitowoc.	WALWORTH.	
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		George Allen.....	Linn.
Walter D. McIndoe. .	Wausau.	Daniel Hooper . . .	Troy.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Solmous Wakeley . .	Whitewater.
Harvey Grant	Tichora.	Levi Lee	Elkhorn.
Samuel R. Rood....	Packwaukee.	Willard Isham. . .	Delavan.
MILWAUKEE.		Samuel Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.
James B. Cross.....	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Jasper Vliet.	Milwaukee.	Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Edward O'Neill. . .	Milwaukee.	Byron Smith.....	Erin.
I. E. Goodall	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
Edwin De Wolf.....	Milwaukee.	Alex. W. Randall.	Waukesha.
John Ruan.....	Oak Creek.	Joseph Bond.....	Mukwonago.
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.	Stephen Warren ...	Delafield.
Reuben Chase.....	Wauwatosa.	Benjamin F. Goss.	Pewaukee.
Frederick Moscovitt	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
OZAUKEE.		Ebenezer S. Welch.	Neenah.
William H. Ramsey.	Ozaukee.	George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

Ninth Session of the State Legislature, 1856,

Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 3, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856.

SENATE.

President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—BYRON PAINE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOSEPH BAKER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor...	Sheboygan.	14	S. W. Barnes...	Waterloo.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	15	Amasa Cobb ...	Mineral Point.
3	Bolivar G. Gill .	Grafton.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil .	Schleisingery.	17	Jas. Sutherland	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere.
6	Edward O'Neill	Milwaukee.	19	Wm. J. Gibson.	Black Riv. F'ls
7	Charles Clement	Racine.	20	Edward Pier...	Fond du Lac.
8	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.	21	John Fitzgerald	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington	Summit.	22	Solomon L. Rose	Beaver Dam.
10	Edward Gernon	Genessee.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	Geo. E. Dexter.	Monroe.
12	Jesse C. Mills..	Elkhorn.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn..	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM HULL, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JAMES ARMSTRONG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EGBERT MOSELEY

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—con.	
David K. Noyes.....	Baraboo.	Charles R. Head....	Albion.
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		DODGE.	
Andrew Briggs. ..	Bad Ax.	Benjamin F. Barney	Williamstown.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		Daniel Fletcher	Hustisford.
John Day.....	Green Bay.	Laurence Connor...	Emmet.
CALUMET.		Charles Burchard ..	Beaver Dam.
James Cramond. ...	Manchester.	Henry L. Butterfield	Waupun.
CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		Fred. H. Ehinger....	Clyman.
Dugald D. Cameron.	La Crosse.	FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		Isaac Brown.....	Fond du Lac.
Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.	Peter Johnson	Ashford.
Oliver C. Howe.	Lowville.	Joseph Wagner	Marshfield.
DANE.		George W. Parker...	Metomen.
Augustus A. Bird....	Madison.	GRANT.	
George P. Thompson	Cross Plains.	William Hull.....	Potosi.
Aug. A. Huntington.	York.	Horace Catlin	Cassville.
Wm. M. Colladay....	Dunn.	Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
		Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.
		James T. Brown ...	Clifton.
		GREEN.	
		Martin Flood.....	Brooklyn.

Ninth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA.		OZAUCKEE.	
Richard M. Smith...	Mineral Point.	Charles Beger	Pt. Washington
Ephraim Knowlton ..	Highland.	William Vogenitz ..	Cedarburg.
JEFFERSON.		OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
David L. Morrison ..	Koskonong.	William Brunquest*	Waupaca.
William Chappell ...	Watertown.	RACINE.	
Wm. W. Woodman...	Farmington.	Thomas Falvey.....	Racine.
Henry C. Drake	Milford.	Eliphalet Cram ...	Racine.
Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.	John T. Palmer	Waterford.
KENOSHA.		Patrick G. Cheves..	Norway.
Henry Johnson.....	Kenosha.	RICHLAND.	
Franklin Newell	Paris.	Robert Aken	Richland.
LA FAYETTE.		ROCK.	
James H. Knowlton.	Shullsburg.	Levi Alden	Janesville.
Matthew Murphy....	Benton.	John Child	Lima.
Hamilton H. Gray...	Darlington.	John M. Evans.....	Union.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		Horatio J. Murray..	Turtle.
Almon D. Gray.....	Hudson.	SHEBOYGAN.	
MANITOWOC.		Wm. Wippermann ..	Mosel.
Charles H. Walker ..	Manitowoc.	Reed C. Brazelton..	Scott.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		WALWORTH.	
Joseph Wood.....	Grand Rapids.	Asa W. Farr	Geneva.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Robert T. Seymour..	La Fayette.
Horatio S. Thomas.	Moundville.	Salmon Thomas....	Darien.
William F. Chipman.	Warren.	John F. Potter	East Troy.
MILWAUKEE.		James Lauderdale..	La Grange.
Joshua Stark.....	Milwaukee.	William D. Chapin.	Bloomfield.
August Greulich	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Andrew McCormick.	Milwaukee.	Thomas Hayes	Richfield.
John Mitchell	Milwaukee.	John Sell.....	Addison.
Wm. A. Hawkins.....	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
John Tobin.....	Granville.	John James	Eagle.
Henry Crawford.....	Wauwatosa.	James Weaver.....	Lisbon.
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.	Charles S. Hawley..	Waukesha.
George Hahn... ..	Milwaukee.	Jeremiah Noon	Merton.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		John Anunson	Winchester.
		Lucius B. Townsend	Nepeuskun.

* Seat successfully contested by Louis Bostedo, Weyauwega.

Tenth Session of the State Legislature, 1857,
 Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1857.

SENATE.

President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WM. HENRY BRISBANE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ALANSON FILER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook ...	Sheboygan.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis.	Ozaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey.	Shopiere.
4	Baruch S. Weil.	Schleis'ville.	19	Temple Clark ..	Manitowoc.
5	Aug. Grentlich..	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier....	Fond du Lac.
6	Edward O'Neill.	Milwaukee.	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase.....	Racine.	22	Solomon L. Rose	Beaver Dam.
8	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.	23	Samuel C. Bean	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston.	Necedah.	24	Geo. E. Dexter.	Monroe.
10	Edward Gernon.	Genessee.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	26	Hiram C. Bull..	Madison.
12	Jesse C. Mills..	Elkhorn.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	William Wilson	Menomonie.
14	S. W. Barnes...	Watertown.	29	Mar. L. Kimball	Berlin.
15	L. W. Joiner ...	Wyoming.	30	Wm. T. Price...	Black R. Falls.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WYMAN SPOONER, of Walworth.

Chief Clerk—WILLIAM C. WEBB. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Joseph Langworthy.	Mauston.	Oliver C. Howe....	Lowville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Henry Converse	Wyocena.
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE,		DANE.	
POLK AND ST. CROIX.		John A. Johnson...	Stoughton.
George Strong.....	Hudson.	Robert W. Davison.	Beverly.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Robert P. Main	Oregon.
FORD.		John B. Sweat	Black Earth.
Buel E. Hutchinson.	Pra. du Chien.	Horace A. Tenney ..	Madison.
BROWN.		Nathaniel W. Dean.	Madison.
Edgar Conklin	Green Bay.	DODGE.	
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Edward N. Foster..	Mayville.
AND TREMPLEALEAU.		Peter Potter.....	Leroy.
Samuel D. Hastings.	Trempealeau.	Robt. B. Wentworth	Juneau.
CALUMET.		Quartus H. Barron.	Fox Lake.
George A. Jenkins .	Charlestown.	A. Scott Sloan.....	Beaver Dam.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		John J. Williams...	Springfield.
DUNN AND PIERCE.		DOOR, KEWAUNEE	
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.	AND OCONTO.	
COLUMBIA.		Ezra B. Stevens....	Sturgeon Bay.
G. M. Bartholomew .	Lodi.	FOND DU LAC.	
		Edmund L. Runals.	Ripon.
		Morris S. Barnett ..	Rosendale.
		John B. Wilbor	Fond du Lac.
		Major J. Thomas ...	Fond du Lac.
		Aaron Walters	Fond du Lac.

Tenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT			
Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.	Samuel A. White...	Ozaukee.
Albert W. Emery...	Potosi.	Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
Hamner Robbins....	Platteville.	RACINE.	
Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.	Lewelyn J. Evans..	Racine.
Joachim Gulick	Ora Oak.	Peter C. Lutkin	Whitesville.
GREEN.			
Chas. F. Thompson ..	Monticello.	Joseph Nelson	Raymond.
Thomas W. Hall	Monroe.	James Catton	Burlington.
IOWA.			
Ephraim Knowlton..	Highland.	RICHLAND.	
Thomas S. Allen	Mineral Point.	Robert C. Field	Richland City.
JEFFERSON.*			
Delatus M. Aspinwall	Farmington.	ROCK.	
Jared F. Ostrander..	Aztalan.	Lucius G. Fisher...	Beloit.
William Chappell ...	Watertown.	David Noggle	Janesville.
William M. Morse....	Alderly.	Ezra A. Foot	Footville.
Kendall P. Clark	Portland.	William H. Tripp ..	Janesville.
KENOSHA.		George R. Atherton	Clinton.
Frederick S. Lovell..	Kenosha.	SAUK.	
Lathrop Burgess	Salem.	James G. Train	Merrimack.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		Abram West.....	Reedsburg.
Dugald D. Cameron ..	La Crosse.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA FAYETTE.		Zebulon P. Mason...	Sheboygan.
Joseph White	Cottage Inn.	Robt. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.
Henry W. Barnes....	Wiota.	Glenville W. Stone.	Winooski.
James H. Earnest....	New Diggings.	WALWORTH.	
MANITOWOC.		David Williams ...	Springfield.
Charles H. Walker ..	Manitowoc.	Sam'l W. Voorhees.	Sharon.
Thos. Cunningham..	Clark's Mills.	Solmous Wakeley ..	Whitewater.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		Wyman Spooner ..	Elkhorn.
Anson Rood.....	Stevens Point.	WASHINGTON.	
MARQUETTE.		Hopewell Coxé.....	Hartford.
Davis H. Waite	Princeton.	James Vollmar.....	West Bend.
Paul D. Hayward....	Kingston.	James Fagan.....	Cedarburg.
MILWAUKEE.		WAUKESHA.	
Fred. K. Bartlett	Milwaukee.	George Cairncross..	Pewaukee.
Moses M. Strong	Milwaukee.	James M. Lewis....	Oconomowoc.
Andrew McCormick..	Milwaukee.	Thomas Sugden....	North Prairie.
Jonathan Taylor	Milwaukee.	Elihu Enos, Jr.	Waukesha.
Jasper Humphrey....	Milwaukee.	Charles S. Hawley ..	Waukesha.
Herman Haertel	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Frederick Moscovitt.	Milwaukee.	Benj. F. Phillips ...	Mukwa.
James Reynolds.....	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
James D. Reymert ..	Milwaukee.	George Hawley.....	Poyssippi.
OUTAGAMIE.		WINNEBAGO.	
Theodore Conkey ...	Appleton.	Philetus Sawyer....	Oshkosh.
		John Anunson	Winchester.
		Wm. P. McAllister.	Omro.

* In 1857, '53 and '59, the towns of Ashippun, Lebanon, Emmett, Shields, Portland and the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown were attached to Jefferson, which was declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature, 1858,

Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858.

SENATE.

President—ERASMUS D. CAMPBELL, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN L. V. THOMAS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NATHANIEL L. STOUT.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook....	Sheboygan	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Morg. L. Martin.	Green Bay.	17	Jas. Sutherland	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis.	Pt. Washington	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Temple Clark ..	Manitowoc.
5	Aug. Greulich..	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh...	Milwaukee	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase.....	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith ..	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilmot.	23	Samuel C. Bean.	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston .	Necedah.	24	John H. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	26	Andrew Prouditt	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd...	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears...	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell...	Watertown.	29	Mar. L. Kimball	Berlin.
15	Lemuel W Joiner	Wyoming.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FRED. S. LOVELL, of Kenosha.*Chief Clerk*—L. H. D. CRANE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—FRANCIS MASSING.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Almon P. Ayers.....	Quincy.	Jonathan W. Earle.	Pardeeville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		DANE.	
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE		Daniel B. Crandall..	Utica.
POLK AND ST. CROIX.		John W. Sharp	Door Creeck.
James B. Gray	Hudson.	Storer W. Field	Fitchburg.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Henry K. Belding...	Black Earth.
FORD.		Frank Gault	Pheas. Branch
James R. Savage....	Springville.	Alex. A. McDonell.	Madison.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
Edgar Conklin	Green Bay.	John Steiner.....	Woodland.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Narcisse M. Juneau.	Theresa.
AND TREMPLEAU.		Paul Juneau	Juneau.
Harlow E. Prickett..	Bl. River Falls.	Benj. F. Gibbs	Fox Lake.
CALUMET.		Fred. H. Kribs	Beaver Dam
James Robinson	Chilton.	Edward J. Williams.	Elba.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		DOOR, KEWAUNEE,	
DUNN AND PIERCE.		OCONTO AND SHA-	
Lucius Cannon	Pepin.	WANO.	
COLUMBIA.		Jonathan C. Hall ...	Marinette.
Alvin B. Alden.....	Portage City.	FOND DU LAC.	
Wm. M. Griswold...	Columbus.	Edmund L. Runals.	Ripon.
		Henry D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.
		Frank D. McCarty...	Fond du Lac.
		Joseph Wagner	Dotyville.
		William S. Tuttle...	New Fane.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OZAUKEE.	
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville	B.O. Zastrow Kussow	Cedarburg.
Henry Patch.....	Patch Grove.	Alex. M. Alling....	Saukville.
Henry D. York.....	Hazel Green.	RACINE.	
Albert W. Emerey...	Potosi.	Hermon Warner....	Racine.
Charles K. Dean....	Boscobel.	George W. Selden..	Racine.
GREEN.		Samuel Collins.....	Yorkville.
James E. Vinton....	Albany.	Edward G. Dyer....	Burlington.
William G. Brown...	Skinner.	RICHLAND.	
IOWA.		Charles G. Rodolf..	Orion.
Henry M. Billings...	Constance.	ROCK.	
Levi Sterling.....	Mineral Point.	Kiron W. Bemis....	Janesville.
JEFFERSON.		Zebulon P. Burdick	Janesville.
Miles Holmes.....	Palmyra.	James H. Knowlton	Janesville.
George C. Smith.....	Oakland.	George Irish.....	Clinton.
Peter Rogan.....	Watertown.	William H. Stark ..	Shopiere.
John Gibb.....	Oconomowoc.	SAUK.	
Harlow Pease.....	Waterloo.	Sam'l H. Bassinger	Prairie du Sac.
KENOSHA.		Samuel Northrup ..	Delloona.
Fred. S. Lovell....	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Almon D. Cornwell.	Salem.	Zebulon P. Mason..	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		Wm. H. Prentice...	Sheboygan F's
James D. Condit....	Sparta.	Abrah'm H. VanWie	Cascade.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Hamilton H. Gray...	Darlington.	Elijah Easton.....	Walworth.
Charles Bracken...	Mineral Point.	Butler G. Noble....	Whitewater.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	John McKibbin.....	Geneva.
MANITOWOC.		James Baker.....	East Troy.
Henry C. Hamilton..	Two Rivers.	WASHINGTON.	
James B. Dunn.....	Manitowoc.	James Kenealy... ..	Toland's Pr.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		Paul A. Weil.	Richfield.
Burton Millard.....	Wausau.	Chas. W. Detmering	Newburg.
MARQUETTE.		WAUKESHA.	
Samuel W. Mather..	Markesan.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
Dominick Devany...	Montello.	Oliver P. Hulett ...	Menom. Falls
MILWAUKEE.		David Roberts.....	North Prairie
Dighton Corson	Milwaukee.	George McWhorter.	Waukesha.
Alex. Cotzhausen...	Milwaukee.	Charles S. Hawley..	Waukesha.
John Hayden.....	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Duncan E. Cameron.	Milwaukee.	Andrew J. Dufur... .	Iola.
Mitchell Steever....	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Fred. R. Berg.....	Milwaukee.	William C. Webb ..	Wautoma.
Orlando Ellsworth..	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
Joseph Carney.....	Wauwatosa.	Samuel M. Hay.....	Oshkosh.
Michael Hanrahan...	Good Hope.	William Duchman ..	Menasha.
OUTAGAMIE.		Wm. P. McAllister.	Omro.
Perry H. Smith.....	Appleton.		

Twelfth Session of the State Legislature, 1859,
 Convened January 12, 1859, and adjourned March 21, 1859.

SENATE.

President — ERASMUS D. CAMPBELL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk — HIRAM BOWEN.

Sergeant-at-Arms — ASA KINNEY.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Morg. L. Martin	Green Bay.	17	Z. P. Burdick ..	Janesville.
3	Lion Silverman.	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cic. Comstock..	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh..	Milwaukee.	21	G W. Washburn	Oshkosh.
7	Nich. D. Fratt..	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith.	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilmot.	23	E. D. Masters ..	Jefferson.
9	Henry W. Curtis	Delton.	24	John H. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis	Portage City.
11	Wm. R. Taylor.	Cottage Grove	26	Andrew Proudfit	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson..	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears...	Oscola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell..	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely...	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf	Orion.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — WM. P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk — L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms — EMANUEL MUNK.

Names.	Post Office.	Names	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
John Turner	Mauston.	John O. Jones.....	Cambria.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		DANE.	
DOUGLAS, LA		Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
POINTE, POLK AND		Adam Smith	Burke.
ST. CROIX.		John Keenan.....	Fitchburg.
Moses S. Gibson*	Hudson.	Chest. N. Waterbury	Roxbury.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Harlow S. Orton...	Madison.
FORD.		George B. Smith...	Madison.
Thomas W. Tower...	Towerville.	DODGE.	
BROWN.		Thomas Palmer	Mayville.
William Field, Jr....	DePere.	John C. Bishop	Le Roy.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Waldo Lyon	Hustisford.
AND TREMPLEAU.		Cyrus S. Kneeland .	Waupun.
Jesse Bennett.....	Fountain City.	Lorenzo Merrill ...	Burnett.
CALUMET.		John Lowth	Lowell.
Harrison C. Hobart	Chilton.	DOOR, OCONTO AND	
CHIPPewa, CLARK.		SHAWANO.	
DUNN AND PIERCE.		Matthias Simon....	Ahnapee.
Richard Dewhurst ..	Neillsville.	FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		Alvan E. Bovay	Ripon.
G. Van Steenwyk ...	Kilbourn City.	Warren Whiting ...	Ladoga.
Wm. M. Griswold ...	Columbus.	John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac
		O. Hugo Petterst ..	Murone.
		Silas C. Matteson ..	Waucousta.

* Seat successfully contested by M. W. McCracken, of Superior.

† Elected in place of S. K. Barnes, who died before taking his seat.

Twelfth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
George Broderick ...	Hazel Green.	Perry H. Smith.....	Appleton.
James W. Seaton....	Potosi.	OZAUCKEE.	
Jesse Waldorf	Platteville.	John R. Bohan ...	Ozaukee.
Hugh A. W. McNair...	Fennimore.	Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
Luther Basford.....	Glen Haven.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		William P. Lyon ...	Racine.
Albert H. Pierce ...	Monticello.	Leon. S. Van Vliet .	Caledonia C'r
Edmund A. West ..	Monroe.	William Ballach....	Yorkville.
IOWA.		Franklin E. Hoyt ..	Rochester.
Gardner C. Meigs...	Arena.	RICHLAND.	
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	William Dixon	Lone Rock.
JEFFERSON.		ROCK.	
Alex. J. Craig	Palmyra.	Elisha L. Carpenter.	Beloit.
George C. Smith	Oakland.	John P. Dickson ...	Janesville.
Luther A. Cole	Watertown.	Wm. E. Wheeler	Beloit.
Ferdinand Wagner...	Watertown.	Joseph K. P. Porter.	Cooksville.
Sylvester J. Conklin,	Waterloo.	Edward Vincent....	Milton.
KENOSHA.		SAUK.	
George Bennett	Kenosha.	Nelson Wheeler....	Humboldt.
James C. McKesson.	Wheatland.	Eli O. Rudd	Reedsburg.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Charles W. Marshall	La Crosse.	William N. Shafter.	Sheboygan.
LA FAYETTE.		James Little	Sheboy. Falls.
James S. Murphy .	Benton.	Steph. D. Littlefield	Sheboy. Falls.
Wm. Mc Granahan .	Fayette.	WALWORTH.	
David W. Kyle ...	Shullsburg.	Reuben Rockwell ..	Springfield.
MANITOWOC.		Edward P. Cornick.	Delavan.
William Aldrich....	Two Rivers.	Newton S. Murphy .	Whitewater
James B. Dunn.....	Manitowoc.	Daniel Hooper	Troy.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		WASHINGTON.	
James S. Young.....	Stevens Point.	Gustav Streckewald	Hartford.
MARQUETTE AND GREEN LAKE.		James Vollmar.....	West Bend.
Jesse Thomas-.....	Green Lake.	Philipp Zimmerman	Staatsville.
James B. Ormsby ...	Oxford.	WAUKESHA.	
MILWAUKEE.		Parker Sawyer	Summit.
Edwin Palmer.....	Milwaukee.	William P. King ...	Merton.
Charles J. Kern.....	Milwaukee.	Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
Thomas H. Eviston .	Milwaukee.	Charles T. Deissner.	Waukesha.
James A. Swain.....	Milwaukee.	Ira Blood.....	Mukwonago.
William S. Cross....	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Joseph Walter	Milwaukee.	Warner C. Carr.....	Crystal Lake.
Frederick Moscovitt	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Jacob Beck.....	Milwaukee.	Charles White.....	Coloma.
Edward Hasse.....	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
		Richard P. Eighme.	Oshkosh.
		John D. Rush	Winneconne.
		Geo. W. Beckwith ..	Omro.

Thirteenth Session of State Legislature, 1860,
 Convened January 11, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860.

SENATE.

President—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Z. P. Burdick...	Janesville.
3	Fred. Hilgen ...	Cedarburg.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cic. Comstock...	Milwaukee.	20	E. S. Phillips...	Fond du Lac
6	Michael J. Egan	Franklin.	21	G. W. Washburn.	Oshkosh.
7	Nich. D. Pratt...	Racine.	22	Benj. Ferguson.	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. D. Masters...	Jefferson.
9	Henry W. Curtis	Delton.	24	John W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage.
11	Wm. R. Taylor...	Cottage Grove.	26	John B. Sweat...	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Charles B. Cox...	River Falls.
14	Chas. R. Gill...	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely...	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf.	Orion.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Pra. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOSEPH GATES.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—contin'd.	
Albert Wood.....	Quincy.	Marcus Barden.....	Pardeeville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
Asaph Whittlesey ...	Bayfield.	Wm. W. Blackman .	Stoughton.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		Eleazer Grover, Jr..	Madison.
Wm. C. McMichael..	Viroqua.	John Beath.	Verona.
BROWN.		Francis Fischer....	Cross Plains
John C. Neville.....	Green Bay.	Leonard J. Farwell.	Madison.
LUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPLEALEAU.		Cassius Fairchild...	Madison.
Romanzo Bunn.....	Galesville.	DODGE.	
CALUMET.		Elva Simpson	Iron Ridge.
Asaph Green	Chilton.	Max Bachhuber.....	Farmersville
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		Jona. W. Nash.....	Oak Grove.
William P. Bartlett..	Eau Claire.	Stoddard Judd.....	Fox Lake.
COLUMBIA.		David S. Ordway...	Beaver Dam.
Henry B. Munn.....	Portage.	Harvey C. Griffin..	Oak Grove
William M. Griswold.	Columbus.	DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
		John Wiley.....	Shawano.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Alvan E. Bovay.....	Ripon.
		Benjamin H. Bettis.	Ladoga.
		John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac.
		John Boyd.....	Calumet.
		Wolcott T. Brooks..	Fond du Lac.

Thirteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
James K. Spottswood	Hazel Green.	Daniel C. Jennet ...	Appleton.
James W. Seaton....	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
John B. Moore	Muscoda.	Anthony Ahlhauser	Saukville.
Samuel F. Clise	Ellenboro.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
George Ballantine...	Patch Grove.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		William P. Lyon ...	Racine.
Walter S. Wescott...	Monroe.	Lewis L. Baldwin...	Racine.
Martin Mitchell	Brodhead.	Knud Langland ...	North Cape.
GREEN LAKE.		Frederick A. Weage	Waterford.
James W. Burt.....	Mackford.	RICHLAND.	
IOWA.		Jerem'h L. Jackson	Viola.
Gardner C. Meigs ...	Arena.	ROCK.	
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point.	William E. Wheeler	Beloit.
JEFFERSON.		Thomas C. Westby	Emerald Grove.
Norman Horton....	Cold Spring.	John P. Dickson...	Janesville.
Ch. G. Hammarquist	Ft. Atkinson.	Jeremiah Johnson..	Evansville.
Heber Smith.....	Watertown.	George Golden	Brodhead.
Hermann H. Winter.	Watertown.	SAUK.	
John Sutton.....	Milford.	Ephraim W. Young	Prairie du Sac.
KENOSHA.		Edward Sumner....	Baraboo.
Meredith Howland ..	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Salmon Upson	Kenosha.	James T. Kingsbury	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MON-		Erast. W. Stannard	Greenbush.
ROE.		Oran Rogers.....	Cascade.
John J. McKay.....	Sparta.	WALWORTH.	
LA FAYETTE.		Clarkson Miller	Geneva.
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	John DeWolf.....	Delavan.
Thos. C. L. Mackay.	Elk Grove.	Anderson Whiting.	Richland.
Elijah C. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	James Child.....	East Troy.
MANITOWOC.		WASHINGTON.	
Joseph Rankin.....	Mishicott.	George Keifer	Nenno.
Henry Mulholand ...	Meeme.	Mathias Altenhofen	Kewaskum.
MARATHON, PORTAGE		T. E. Vander Cook.	Newburg.
AND WOOD.		WAUKESHA.	
John Phillips	Stevens Point.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
MARQUETTE.		William R. Hesk...	Menom'e Falls.
Orrin W. Bow.....	Kingston.	Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
MILWAUKEE.		Benjamin Hunkins.	New Berlin.
Henry L. Palmer....	Milwaukee.	Rob't. C. Robertson	Vernon.
Louis A. Schmidtnr	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.	Melvin B. Patchin.	Fremont.
Edward D. Holton...	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Edward G. Hayden..	Milwaukee.	Jacob S. Bugh.....	Wautoma.
Mathias Humann ..	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
Patrick Dockry.....	Ten M. House.	Gabriel Bouck	Oshkosh.
John Ruan	Oak Creek.	George B. Goodwin.	Menasha.
Andrew Eble*.....		George S. Barnum...	Waukau.

*Died during the session, Theodore Hartung elected to fill the vacancy.

†Seat successfully contested by Milo Coles.

Fourteenth Session of State Legislature, 1861,

Convened January 9, and adjourned April 17, 1861. Re-convened May 15, and
adjourned May 27, 1861.

SENATE.

President—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. A. HADLEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Ezra A. Foot.	Footville.
3	Hugh Cuning.	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Benj. J. Sweet...	Chilton.
5	Charles Quentin	Milwaukee.	20	E. S. Phillips ..	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Milwaukee.	21	H. O. Crane	Neenah.
7	William L. Utley	Racine.	22	Benj. Ferguson.	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
9	John T. Kingston	Necedah.	24	John W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	G. W. Hazelton.	Columbus.
11	Samuel C. Bean.	Sun Prairie.	26	John B. Sweat...	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	28	Charles B. Cox.	River Falls.
14	Charles R. Gill.	Watertown.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
15	Lemu'W. Joiner	Wyoming.	30	B.E. Hutchinson	Pr. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AMASA COBB, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—CRAIG B. BEEBE.

Names.	Post Office.	NAMES.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Otis B. Lapham	Friendship.	Nathan Hazen	Poynette.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		James H. Bonney ..	Bellefontaine.
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE,		DANE.	
POLK AND ST. CROIX.		Sereno W. Graves ..	Rutland.
John Comstock	Hudson.	Willard H. Chandler	Windsor.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Edward W. Dwight.	Oregon.
FORD.		Fred. A. Pfaff.....	Cross Plains.
Daniel H. Johnson...	Pr. du Chien.	Dominick O'Malley.	Westport.
		David Atwood.....	Madison.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.	Peter Peters.....	Rubicon.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Jacob Bodden	Theresa.
AND TREMPLEAU.		David N. Minor	Rubicon.
Calvin R. Johnson ..	Bl'k Riv. Falls.	George W. Bly	Waupun.
		Frederick H. Kribs.	Beaver Dam.
CALUMET.		John J. Williams...	Lowell.
Le Roy Graves	Gravesville.	DOOR, KEWAUNEE, ETC	
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		Wm. S. Finley.....	Kewaunee.
DUNN AND PIERCE.		FOND DU LAC.	
Rodman Palmer.....	Chippewa Falls	Chas. F. Hammond.	Ripon.
		Benjamin H. Bettis.	Ladoga.
COLUMBIA.		Selim Newton.....	Fond du Lac.
Harvey W. Emery...	Portage City.	John W. Hall	Dotyville.
		Horace Stanton	Fond du Lac.

Fourteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Joseph Harris	Hazel Green.	Almeron B. Everts.	Appleton.
Henry L. Massey	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
Hammer Robbins	Platteville.	William H. Ramsey	Ozaukee.
John G. Clark	Lancaster.	William F. Opitz...	Mequon River
Jared Warner	Patch Grove.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		Gilbert Knapp	Racine.
James Campbell	Albany.	Orlando C. Munroe.	Racine.
Obadiah J. White ...	Monroe.	Simeon S. Bradford	Union Grove.
GREEN LAKE.		Samuel E. Chapman	Waterford.
Alvin L. Flint	Princeton.	RICHLAND.	
IOWA.		Elihu Bailey	Mill Creek.
Franklin Z. Hicks...	Avoca.	ROCK.	
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point.	Stiles S. Northrop..	Ogden.
JEFFERSON.		Benjamin F. Cary..	Johnstown.
Jost D. Petrie	Concord.	Alexander Graham.	Janesville.
Horace B. Willard...	Lake Mills.	Anson W. Pope	Janesville.
Theodore Prentiss ..	Watertown.	James Kirkpatrick.	Brodhead.
Samuel Hays	Neosho.	SAUK.	
Sterling M. Cone....	Waterloo.	John Bear	Plain.
KENOSHA.		Marsena Temple ...	Newport.
Michael Frank	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Marcus Linsley	Kenosha.	John Gee	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		John Bredemeyer ..	Edwards.
Isaac E. Messmore..	La Crosse.	Cad. W. Humphrey*	Cascade.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Thos. C. L. Mackay ..	Elk Grove.	Schuyler W. Benson	Bloomfield.
Lloyd T. Pullen	Argyle.	Chester D. Long....	Darien.
Elijah C. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	Francis Smith	Millard.
MANITOWOC.		Wyman Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
Jabez L. Fobes	Two Rivers.	WASHINGTON.	
Joseph Stephenson...	Meeme.	Nathan Parker	Hartford.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		Leander F. Frisby..	West Bend.
Orestes Garrison	Centralia.	Valentine Schuetzel	Menomonee F
MARQUETTE.		WAUKESHA.	
Erastus J. Buck	Westfield.	Daniel Cottrell	Oconomowoc.
MILWAUKEE.		William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
Robert Haney	Milwaukee.	Henry A. Youmans.	Mukwanago.
George Albert	Milwaukee.	Myron Gilbert	Prospect Hill.
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.	Isaac Lain	Waukesha.
Charles Caverno	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
John Ruger	Milwaukee.	Chester D. Combs..	North Royalton
Carl Winkler	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
William Davies	Greenfield.	Henry G. Webb	Wautoma.
John Hanrahan	Good Hope.	WINNEBAGO.	
James Riordan	Franklin.	Philetus Sawyer...	Oshkosh.
		Curtis Reed	Menasha.
		Armine Pickett	Weelaunee.

* Seat successfully contested by William F. Mitchell, of Gibbsville.

Fifteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1862,

Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862. Re-convened June 8, 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862,* and adjourned September 26, 1862.

SENATE.

President—EDWARD SALOMON, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—B. U. CASWELL.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks..	Green Bay.	19	Geo. A. Jenkins	Charlestown.
3	Hugh Cunning..	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. W. Mitchell	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp..	West Bend.	21	Samuel M. Hay.	Oshkosh.
5	Chas. Quentint.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh .	Milwaukee.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
7	Wm. L. Utley...	Racine.	24	Edmund A. West	Monroe.
8	Hermion S. Thorp	Cypress.	25	G. W. Hazelton.	Columbus.
9	John T. Kingston	Necedah.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt.	Waukesha.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	Samuel C. Bean	Sun Prairie.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	N. S. Cate.....	De Soto.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Edwin Flint....	La Crosse.
15	Lemuel W. Joiner	Wyoming.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	Ezra A. Foot...	Footville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES W. BEARDSLEY, of Pierce.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—A. A. HUNTINGTON.

[At the September session FRED. MOHR was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.]

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
George H. Hall....	Dell Prairie.	Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND	
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,		TREMPEALEAU.	
LA POINTE AND POLK		Orlando Brown.....	Gilmantown.
George R. Stuntz....	Superior City.	CALUMET.	
		William F. Watrous.	Charlestown.
BAD AX.		CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND	
Ole Johnson.....	Breckinridge.	Eau Claire.	
Jeremiah M. Rusk..	Viroqua.	Horace W. Barnes..	Eau Claire.

* Senator Gerry W. Hazelton, President pro tempore of the Senate.

† Died May 8, 1862, and Dr. Francis Huebschmann elected to fill the vacancy, and served at the extra session.

Fifteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
COLUMBIA.		JUNEAU.	
Jonathan Bowman ..	Newport.	D. R. W. Williams .	Werner.
William Dutcher	Columbus.	KENOSHA.	
Robert B. Sanderson ..	Cambria.	Reuben L. Bassett .	Wilmot.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		KEWAUNEE.	
Carl C. Pope	Bl. River Falls.	George W. Elliott ..	Ahnapee.
CRAWFORD.		LA CROSSE.	
Ormsby B. Thomas ..	Pr. Du Chien.	Thomas B. Stoddard	La Crosse.
DANE.		LA FAYETTE.	
Benj. F. Adams	Door Creek.	Charles B. Jennings	Benton.
Willard H. Chandler ..	Windsor.	James Wadsworth .	Darlington.
Alden S. Sanborn ..	Mazomanie.	MANITOWOC.	
Nicholas M. Matts ..	Verona.	Sam'l Rounseville ..	Meeme.
Edmund Jussen	Madison.	James Cahill	Franklin.
DODGE.		Elijah K. Rand.	Manitowoc.
Quartus H. Barron ..	Fox Lake.	MARATHON AND	
John F. McCollum ..	Trenton.	WOOD.	
Harvey C. Griffin	Oak Grove.	Carl Hoeflinger	Wausau.
Jacob G. Mayer	Le Roy.	MARQUETTE.	
David D. Hoppock ..	Rubicon.	Horatio S. Thomas .	Briggsville.
DOOR, OCONTO AND		MILWAUKEE.	
SHAWANO.		Henry L. Palmer ...	Milwaukee.
Ezra B. Stevens	Sturgeon Bay.	George Abert	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		George K. Gregory .	Milwaukee.
Charles F. Hammond	Ripon.	Jacob V. V. Platto .	Milwaukee.
William W. Hatcher ..	Waupun.	John M. Stowell ...	Milwaukee.
Campbell McLean ..	Fond du Lac.	Adam Finger	Milwaukee.
John Boyd	Calumet.	Henry Kirchhoff ..	Ten M. House
Henry C. Hamilton ..	Waucousta.	Perley J. Shumway	Wauwatosa.
GRANT.		L. Semmann	Oak Creek.
William Brandon ...	Smeltser's Gr.	MONROE.	
Allen Taylor	Dickeyville.	Simeon D. Powers †	Tomah.
Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.	OUTAGAMIE.	
William W. Field	Fennimore.	Milo Coles	Bovina.
Samuel Newick	Bectown.	OZAUKEE.	
GREEN.		John A. Schletz	Grafton
Calvin D. W. Leonard	Dayton.	PIERCE AND ST.	
Harvey T. Moore	Brodhead.	CROIX.	
GREEN LAKE.		James W. Beardsley	Prescott.
Archibald Nichols ..	Markesan.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		Alex. S. McDill	Plover.
Alexand'r Campbell*		RACINE.	
John H. Vivian†	Mineral Point.	Calvin H. Upham ..	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Thomas Butler	Mt. Pleasant.
Peter Regan	Watertown.	James Catton	Burlington.
Walter S. Greene	Milford.	RICHLAND.	
William W. Reed	Jefferson.	Leroy D. Gage	Richland Cent.
John B. Crosby	Palmyra.		

* Seat successfully contested by Robert Wilson, of Dodgeville.

† In place of Cyrus Woodman, who was elected and refused to qualify.

‡ Died, and Joseph M. Morrow, of Sparta, elected to supply the vacancy.

Fifteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ROCK.		WASHINGTON.	
Nathan B. Howard...	Magnolia.	Thomas Barry.....	Erin.
Ephraim Palmer....	Edgerton.	Michael Maloy.....	Richfield.
Samuel Miller.....	Shopiere.	Robert Salter.....	Newburg.
John Bannester.....	Beloit.		
Allen C. Bates.....	Janesville.	WAUKESHA.	
Orrin Guernsey.....	Janesville.	George W. Brown..	Brookfield C'r.
SAUK.		Samuel Thompson..	Hartland.
J. Stephens Tripp...	Sauk City.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
Argalus W. Starks...	Baraboo.	Wm. A. Vanderpool	Vernon.
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUPACA.	
Godfrey Stamm.....	Sheboygan.	Chester D. Combs..	N. Royalton.
John E. Thomas.....	Sheboygan Fls.	WAUSHARA.	
Samuel D. Hubbard.	Scott.	William C. Webb...	Wautoma.
Benj. Dockstader....	Plymouth.		
WALWORTH.		WINNEBAGO.	
Fayette P. Arnold...	South Grove.	William E. Hanson.	Oshkosh.
Sylvester Hanson...	La Grange.	Michael Hogan.....	Menasha.
Hilton W. Boyce.....	Geneva.	David R. Bean.....	Waukau.
Hollis Latham.....	Elkhorn.		

Sixteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1863,

Convened January 14, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863.

SENATE.

*President—WYMAN SPOONER, pro tempore.**Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. | Sergeant-at-Arms—LUTHER BASFORD.*

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'n Falls.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks.	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas Jr.	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. W. Mitchell	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	J. B. Hamilton.	Necnah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp.....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris....	Whitesville.	24	Edmund A. West	Monroe.
8	Hermos S. Thorp	Bristol.	25	Jona. Bowman..	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball..	Pine River.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. S. Purdy...	Viroqua.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Angus Cameron.	La Crosse.
15	Geo. L. Frost...	Mineral Point.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark..	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

Sixteenth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker—J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.**Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN.**Sergeant-at-Arms—A. M. THOMSON.*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAC—CON.	
Otis B. Lapham . . .	Friendship.	Edwin H. Galloway.	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Samuel O'Hara . . .	Fond du Lac.
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,		Egbert Foster . . .	Foster.
LA POINTE AND POLK		GRANT.	
Henry D. Barron . . .	St. Croix Falls.	John Harms* . . .	Platteville.
BROWN.		James F. Chapman.	Potosi.
Fred. S. Ellis . . .	Green Bay.	J. Allen Barber . . .	Lancaster.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND		William W. Field . .	Fennimore.
TREMPEALEAU.		Robert Glenn . . .	Wyalusing.
Alfred W. Newman .	Trempealeau.	GREEN.	
CALUMET.		Walter S. Wescott .	Farmers Grove.
James Robinson . . .	Chilton.	Ezra Wescott . . .	Skinner.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN		GREEN LAKE.	
AND EAU CLAIRE.		Samuel W. Smith . .	Markesan.
William H. Smith . .	Eau Galle.	IOWA.	
COLUMBIA.		David McFarland . .	Highland.
A. J. Turner . . .	Portage City.	John H. Vivian . . .	Mineral Point.
John Q. Adams . . .	Fall River.	JEFFERSON.	
Yates Ashley . . .	Pardeeville.	Emil Rothe . . .	Watertown.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Nathan S. Greene . .	Milford.
Carl C. Pope . . .	Bl. River Falls.	Lucien B. Caswell . .	Ft. Atkinson.
CRAWFORD.		James M. Bingham .	Palmyra.
James Fisher . . .	Eastman.	JUNEAU.	
DANE.		James B. Frazell . .	Wonewoc.
Charles R. Head . . .	Albion.	KENOSHA.	
William H. Miller . .	Door Creek.	Benjamin T. Hatch .	Kenosha.
Alden S. Sanborn . .	Mazomanie.	KEWAUNEE.	
George Wright . . .	Mt. Horeb.	Mathias Simon . . .	Ahnapee.
George Hyer . . .	Madison.	LA CROSSE.	
DODGE.		Enos M. Phillips . . .	Big Valley.
Oliver Ashley . . .	Fox Lake.	LA FAYETTE.	
John F. McCollum . .	Trenton.	Joseph White . . .	Cottage Inn.
Oscar F. Jones . . .	Juneau.	Lloyd T. Pullen . . .	Argyle.
Albert Burtch . . .	Mayville.	MANITOWOC.	
Ferdinand Wagner . .	Watertown.	Daniel Shanahan . .	Newtonboro.
DOOR, OCONTO AND		James Cahill . . .	Paquette.
SHAWANO.		Elijah K. Rand . . .	Manitowoc.
George C. Ginty . . .	Oconto.	MARATHON AND	
FOND DU LAC.		WOOD.	
William Starr . . .	Ripon.	Levi P. Powers . . .	Grand Rapids.
Freeman M. Wheeler .	Nanaupa.	MARQUETTE.	
		Horat'o S. Thomas .	Briggsville.

* Seat successfully contested by John H. Rountree, Platteville.

Sixteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
John R. Sharpstein .	Milwaukee.	Alonzo Wilcox	Spring Green.
George Abert	Milwaukee.	Argalus W. Starks .	Baraboo.
John W. Evison	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Martin Larkin, Jr. . .	Milwaukee.	Carl Zillier	Sheboygan.
Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	Charles Etling	How'rds Grove
Adam Poertner	Milwaukee.	Henry Hayes	Cascade.
John Hanrahan	Good Hope.	Benj. Dockstader . .	Plymouth.
Edward Collins	Root Creek.	VERNON.	
John Bentley	Milwaukee.	James H. Layne	Viroqua.
MONROE.		Daniel B. Priest	Viroqua.
William W. Jackson .	Tomah.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie.
Byron Douglas	Appleton.	Thomas W. Hill	Springfield.
OZAUKEE.		Chas. H. Sturtevant .	Delavan.
Robert Power	Ozaukee.	George H. Foster . . .	Whitewater.
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX		WASHINGTON.	
Charles B. Cox	River Falls.	Adam Schantz	Addison.
PORTAGE.		Henry Hildebrandt .	Station.
Enoch Webster	Amherst.	Martin Schottler . . .	Staatsville.
RACINE.		WAUKESHA.	
Horatio T. Taylor . . .	Racine.	Silas Richardson . . .	Waukesha.
Orlando C. Munroe . .	Racine.	Elisha W. Edgerton . .	Waterville.
Hiram L. Gilmore . . .	North Cape.	David G. Snover . . .	Eagle.
RICHLAND.		Nelson Burroughs . .	Waukesha.
John Walworth	Richland Cent.	WAUPACA.	
ROCK.		Albert K. Osborn . . .	Iola.
Jonathan Cory	Footville.	WAUSHARA.	
Joseph Spaulding . . .	Janesville.	William C. Webb . . .	Wantoma.
Jacob Fowle	Emerald Grove	WINNEBAGO.	
C. Mortimer Treat . . .	Ogden.	William E. Hanson . .	Oshkosh.
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.	Michael Hogan	Menasha.
Denison Alcott	Spring Valley.	Emery F. Davis	Oshkosh.

Seventeenth Session of the State Legislature, 1864,

Convened January 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864.

SENATE.

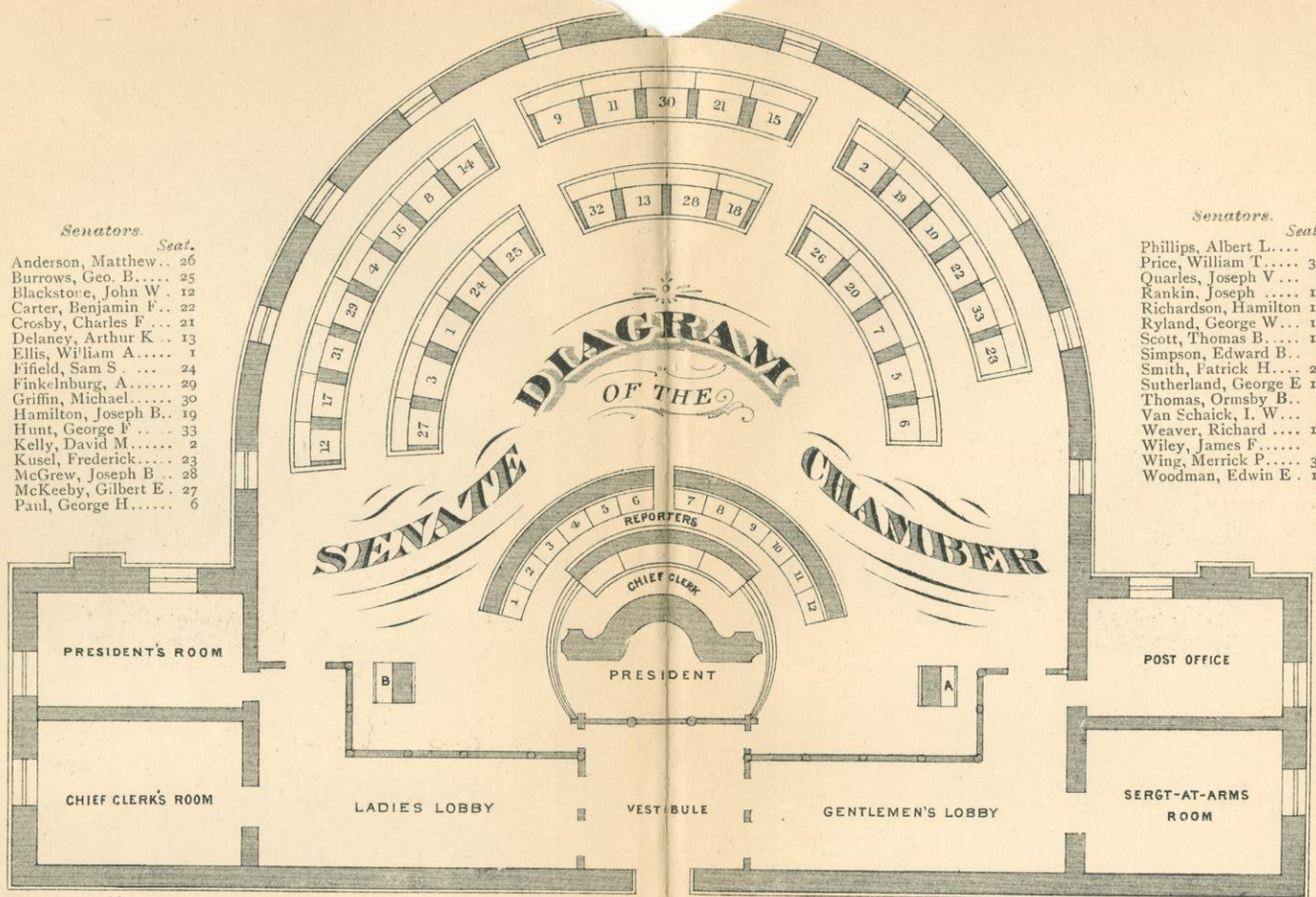
President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'gan Falls	18	Wm. E. Smith	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr.	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaupa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	J. B. Hamilton.	Necnah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris ..	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris....	Whitesville.	24	Walt. S. Wescott	Monroe.
8	Ant'y Van Wyck	Kenosha.	25	Jona. Bowman.	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball.	Pine River.	26	Thomas Hood ..	Madison.
10	Wm. Blair	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson	Prairie du Sac	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	George L. Frost	Mineral Point.	32	Carl C. Pope ...	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven..	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.*Chief Clerk* JOHN S. DEAN. |*Sergeant-at-Arms*—A. M. THOMSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Anson Rood.....	Kilbourn City.	Edwin W. McNitt ..	Otsego.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Yates Ashley.....	Pardeeville.
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,			
LA POINTE, AND		CLARK AND JACKSON.	
POLK.		Calvin R. Johnson .	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.		
BROWN.		CRAWFORD.	
Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	Horace Beach	Pr. du Chien.
BUFFALO, PEPIN			
AND TREMPLEAU.		DANE.	
Fayette Allen	Durand.	Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
		Wm. H. Miller	Door Creek.
CALUMET.		Alden S. Sanborn ..	Mazomanie.
Thos. McLean.....	Stockbridge.	George Wright	Mt. Horeb.
		George B. Smith...	Madison.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN			
AND EAU CLAIRE.		DODGE.	
Thaddeus C. Pound .	Chippewa Falls	George H. Adams..	Danville.
		William H. Green..	Lowell.
COLUMBIA.		Oscar F. Jones	Juneau.
A. J. Turner,.....	Portage City.	Max Bachhuber	Farmersville.
		John G. Daily	Hustisford.



OFFICERS.

President—JAMES M. BINGHAM, *Lieutenant Governor.*

President pro tem—THOMAS B. SCOTT.

Chief Clerk—CHARLES E. BROSS.

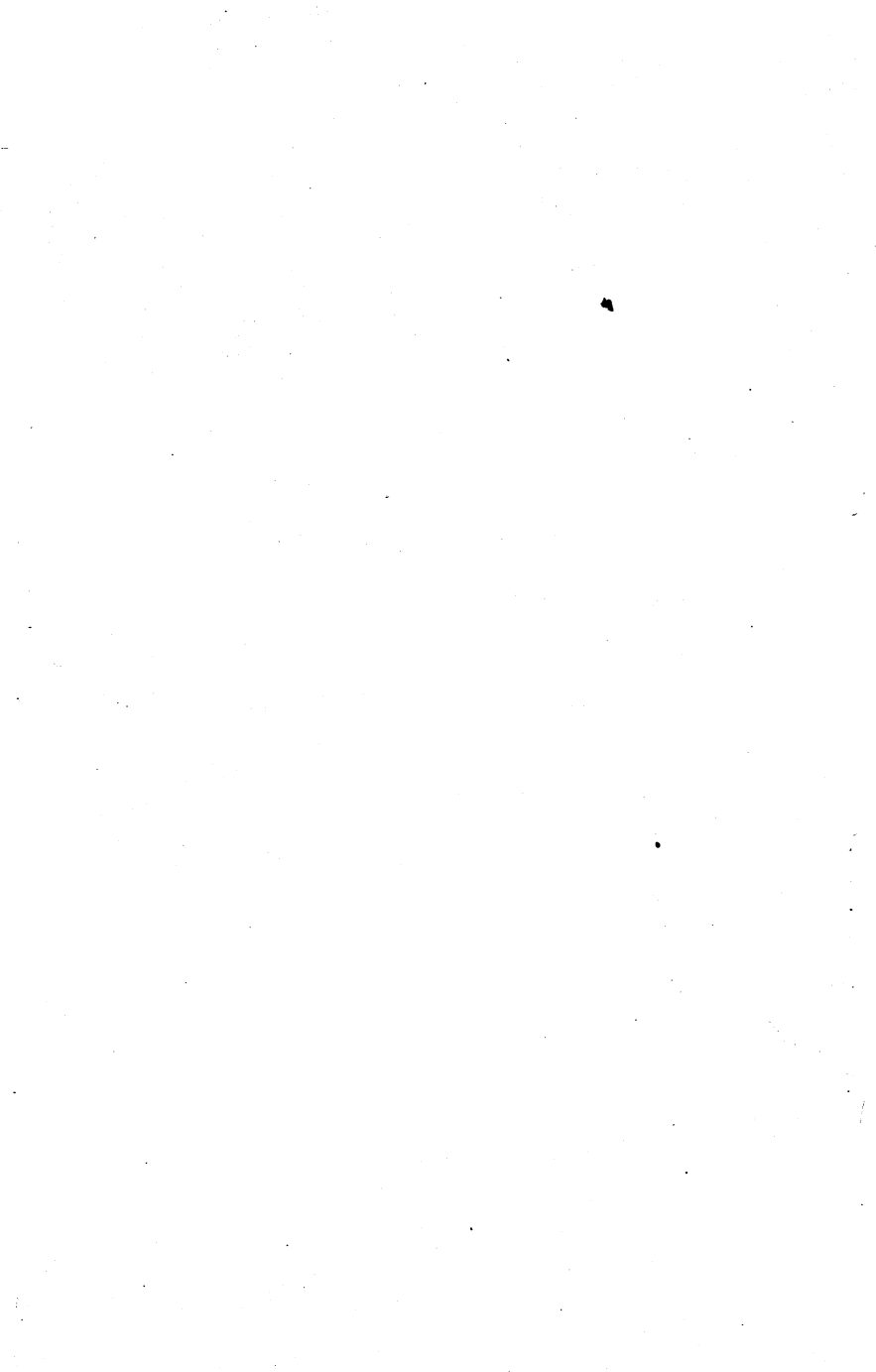
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. W. BAKER, seat A.

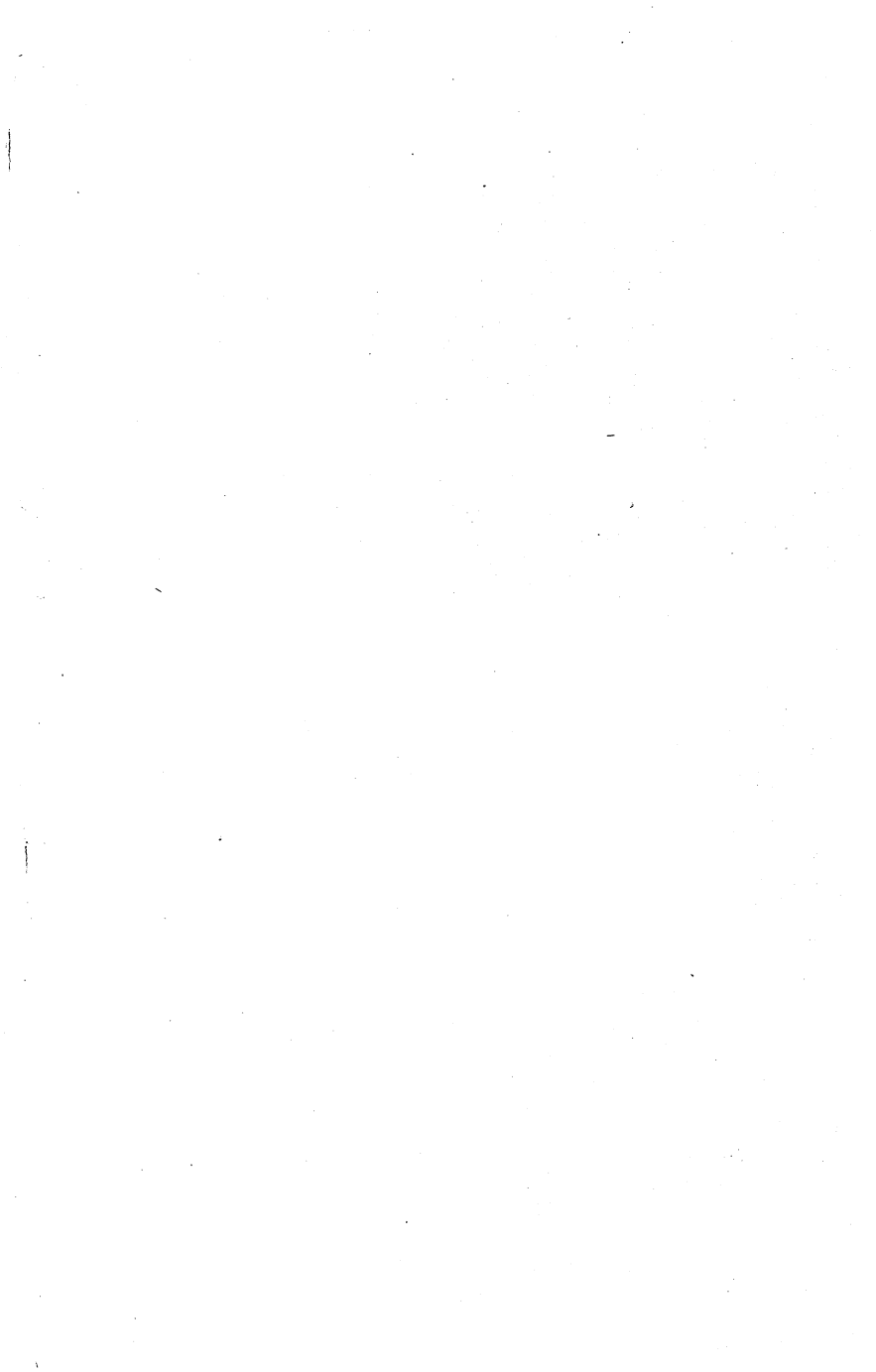
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—CHARLES A. LANGRIDGE, seat B.

REPORTERS.

1. M. ALMY ALDRICH, Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.
2. J. H. ALDRICH, Milwaukee Seabote.
3. CHARLES N. HERREID, La Crosse Republican and Leader.
4. B. F. SCHWARTZ, Oshkosh Northwestern.
5. C. E. BROSS, Chicago Tribune.
6. LEVI ALDEN, State Journal.

7. GEORGE RAYMER, Madison Democrat.
8. C. INGERSOLL, Beloit Free Press.
9. FRANK MARKLE, Minneapolis Tribune.
10. HENRY E. LEGLER, La Crosse News.
11. D. C. PAVEY, Green Bay Gazette.
12. FRANK A. FLOWER, Milwaukee Republican.





PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BLUE BOOK.

Sections 119 and 120 R. S., 1878.

SECTION 119. The secretary of state shall cause to be prepared and printed by the state printer, annually, for the use of the senate and assembly, a book to be denominated "The Blue Book of the State of Wisconsin," which shall contain "Jefferson's Manual," the rules and orders of the senate and assembly, joint rules of the senate and assembly, lists of senators and assemblymen, and employes of each house, diagrams of the senate and assembly chambers, statistical and other information of the same description with that heretofore published in the "Legislative Manual," with such other matter as may be deemed useful.

SECTION 120. The stereotype plates, heretofore procured for the purpose of publishing the "Legislative Manual," shall be kept and preserved by the secretary of state, and be used by the state printer, under his direction, in publishing such manual. The state printer shall receive no pay for composition of any matter embraced in such plates, and shall be answerable to the state for any loss or damage, not occurring by reasonable use, which shall happen to them while in his possession for such purpose.

Chapter 123, Laws 1889.

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter one hundred and forty-one of the laws of 1879, entitled an act to amend section one hundred and twenty-one of chapter two of the revised statutes of 1878, in relation to the distribution of blue books, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The secretary of state shall cause to be printed four thousand and five hundred copies of such blue book annually, to be distributed as follows: Twenty-five copies to each member of the senate and assembly, five copies each to the chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms of the two houses, one copy to each of the clerks and employees of the two houses, whose names appear in the blue book; fifty copies each to the governor, secretary of state, and superintendent of public instruction; twenty-five copies each to the lieutenant governor, state treasurer and attorney general; two copies each to the rest of the state officers in the capitol, and one to each of their assistants; one copy each to the state agricultural society, the state horticultural society, the state board of charities and reform, and to the academy of arts and science; one copy to each regent of the state university and normal schools, one copy to each of the college, academy, free high school, normal school and free public libraries of the state, and to the state charitable and penal institutions; one copy each to the county clerk and superintendents of schools of the several counties in this state, and to the clerk of the supreme court of the United States courts for Wisconsin; one copy each to the reporters in regular attendance on the legislature; one copy to each

PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BLUE BOOK.

justice of the supreme court, to each judge of the United States courts sitting within this state, circuit judge and county judge, and twenty-five copies to the state historical society. The remainder shall be kept by the secretary of state, who shall deliver to the superintendent of public property, at the commencement of each session of the legislature, one hundred and thirty-seven copies, to be by him distributed to the members of the legislature and to the chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms of each house at the opening of the session; the remainder to be kept for exchange. One copy of such blue book for each justice of the supreme court, state officer, and each member of the senate and assembly, and the chief clerks thereof, shall be bound in half morocco, and be lettered with the name of the person entitled to receive it. Each county clerk receiving such blue book shall preserve and deliver the same to his successor in office, and it shall be for the use of all persons desiring to use the same in the office of said clerk. The expense for preparing and publishing such blue book, other than as is covered by the contract with the state printer, shall be fixed by the secretary of state and paid out of the state treasury.

SECTION 2. The provisions of this act shall be construed to apply to the publication and distribution for the year 1890.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 6, 1890.

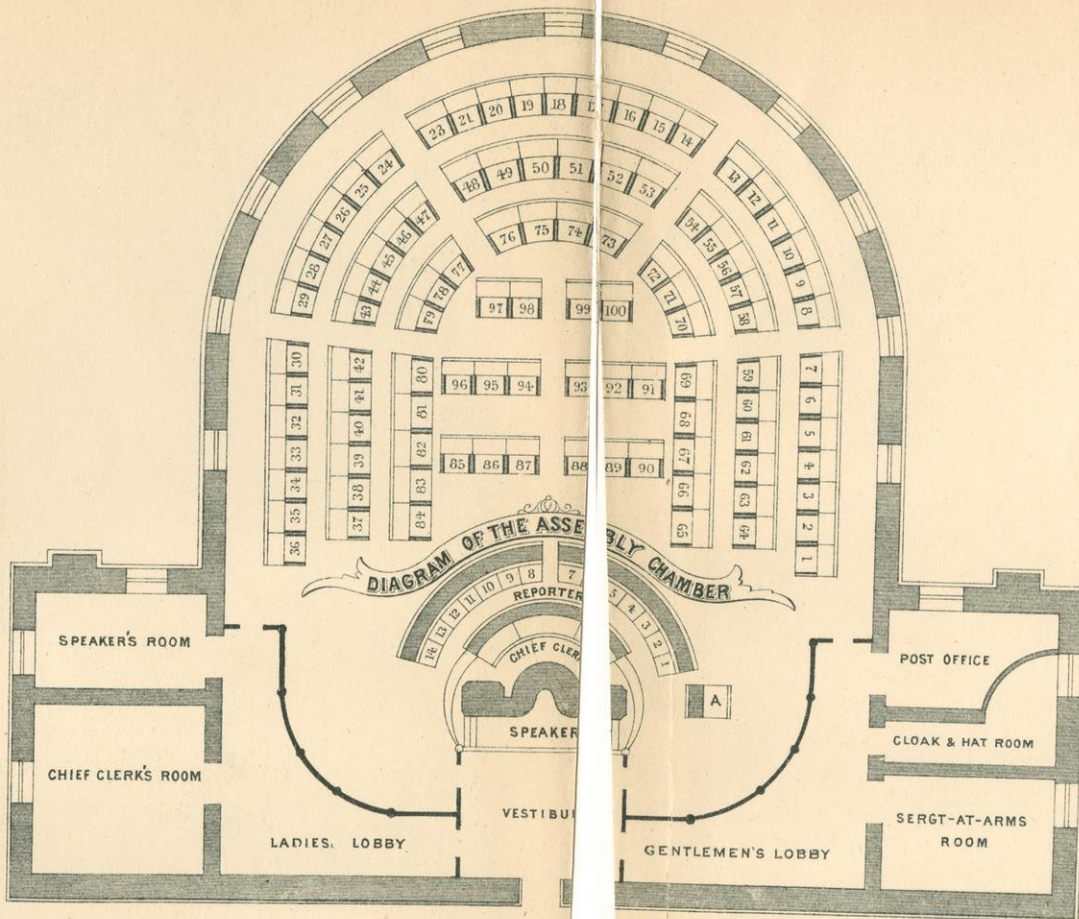
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RS.
OREL

Members of Assembly.

	Seat.
Austin, Wm. J.	86
Bainbridge, Thomas .	55
Barnes, Dwight B. .	50
Bettis, Benjamin H. .	87
Blakeslee, Ephraim .	42
Bowles, Thomas J. .	81
Bradley, John.	73
Brennan, Maurice B. .	5
Briggs, Melancthon J.	60
Bronson, Selden M. .	25
Buckstaff, George H. .	13
Bullock, John D.	79
Cabanis, James H. .	53
Case, John H.	37
Chamberlain, A. O. .	52
Chamberlin, G. H. .	16
Coldwell, Samuel J. .	64
Corbett, Thomas M. .	61
Craig, Samuel A.	61
Darbellay, Joseph E. .	7
Davis, Charles A.	27
Dunn, Thaddeus K. .	92
Ekern, Peder.	33
Estabrook, Charles E.	56
Field, Norton J.	75
Fontaine, Benjamin. .	95
Fuller, M. D. L.	78
Funke, Ernst.	94
Gee, James E.	59
Gillespie, Thomas .	96
Gilson, Franklin L. .	43
Gilson, Luther F.	19
Gleeson, Thomas.	63
Hartmann, T. O.	18
Herrick, Merton.	44
Heizer, Henry.	15
Holehouse, Joseph W.	58
Howe, Henry B.	29
Humphrey, H. E.	66
Jarvis, Birney M.	1
Jess, George.	84
Juve, T. O.	90
Keene, Henry S.	9
Keogh, Edward.	99
Kempler, Richard R. .	31
Kidd, E. I.	10
Kingston, John T.	100
Konz, Fred.	3
Laverrenz Otto.	51
Lawrence, F. S.	98



Speaker — IRA B. BRADFORD; Chief Clerk — JOHN J. REED.

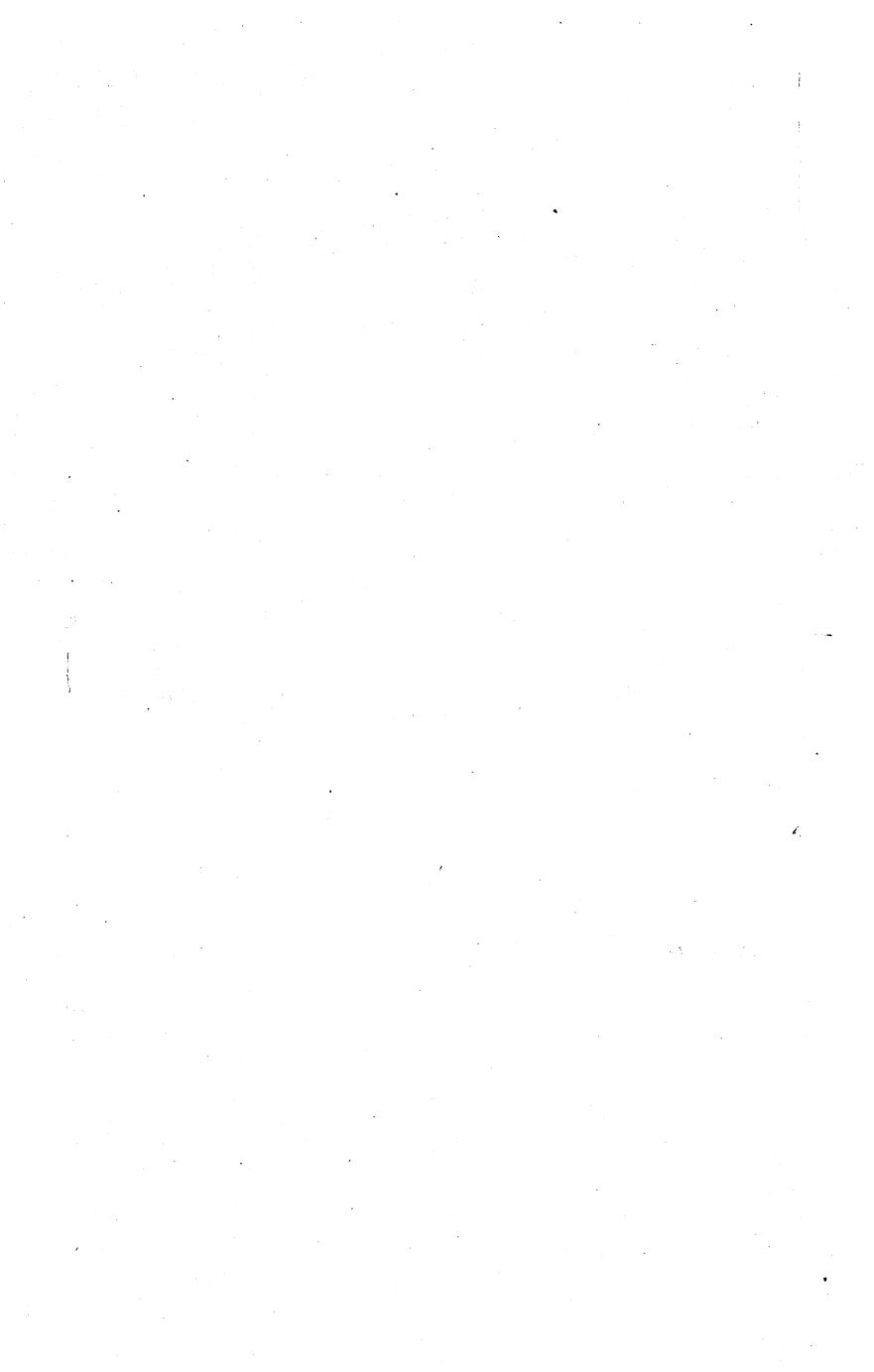
1. THEODORE SCHUELE, Milwaukee Journal.
2. DARWIN C. PAVEY, Fond du Lac Commonwealth.
3. B. F. SCHWARTZ, Oshkosh Northwestern.
4. EDWARD J. PAUL, Racine Journal.
5. FRANK A. FLOWER, Milwaukee Republican.
6. NICHOLAS SMITH, Janesville Gazette.
7. JUD. STONE, Madison Democrat.

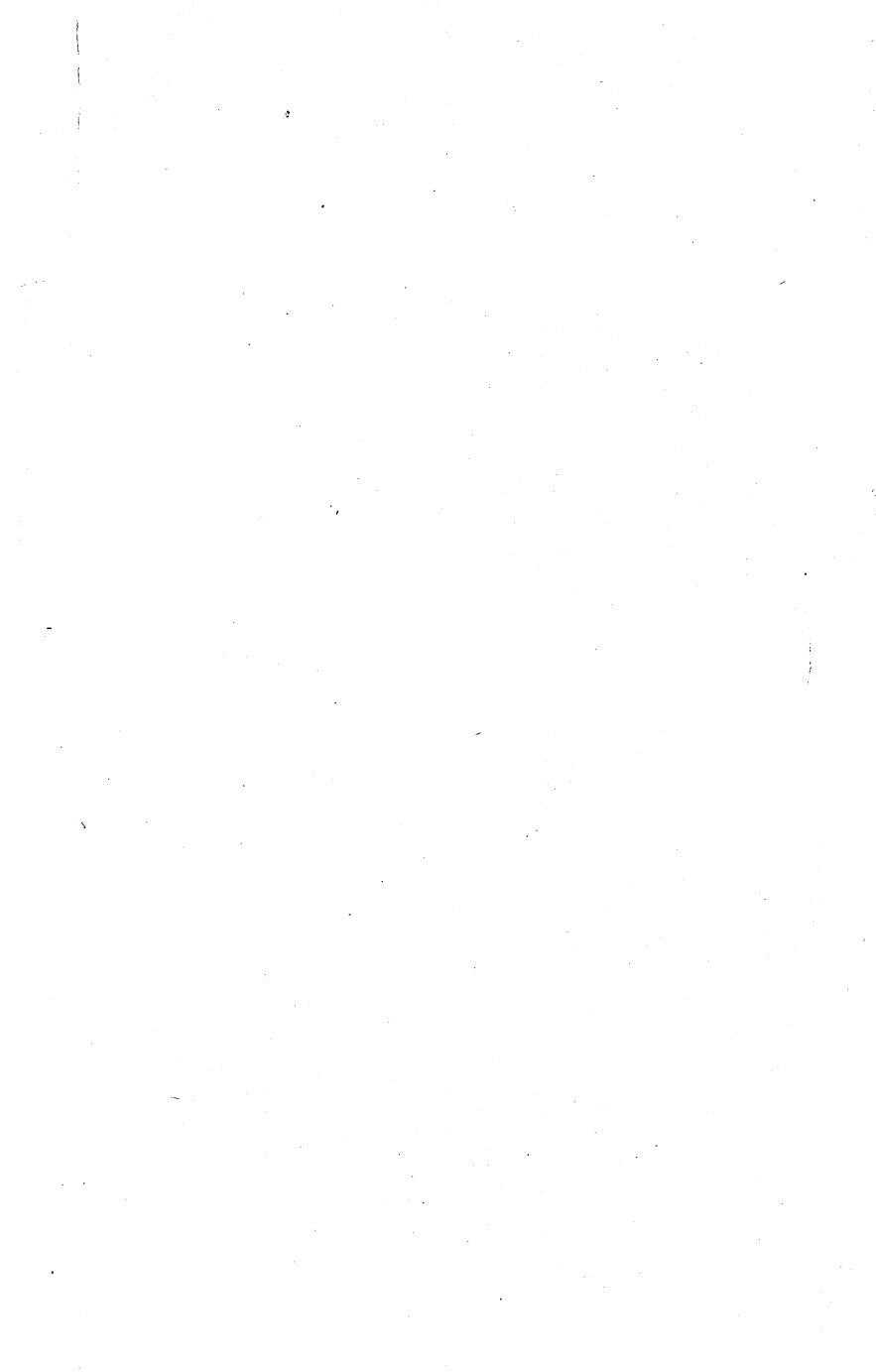
Members of Assembly.

	Seat.
Lins, John A.	82
Liscow, William.	2
Lloyd, Evan W.	38
Luse, Louis K.	28
Matthews, Eschines P.	49
Maxwell, Walter S. .	24
McDill, George D.	11
McDill, George D.	88
McMurdo, James.	77
McFetridge, E. C.	70
Meadows, William. .	40
Menzies, James.	97
Meyer, Charles G.	65
Minor, Edward S.	47
Moors, Charles W.	23
O'Brien, John.	93
Paddock, William. .	26
Parry, William T.	39
Petersen, C. H. M.	99
Peterson, Atley.	30
Phillips, Sewall A. .	83
Pierce, Solon W.	12
Pierron, William.	80
Pratt, Martin V.	35
Price, David J.	20
Rasmussen, J. J.	45
Rewey, J. W.	6
Ringle, John.	6
Rogers, James E.	21
Roskie, C. F.	32
Rusk, Allen.	85
Sage, Sidney A.	72
Schwalbach, J. F. Jr.	34
Seabold, John E.	34
Selsmeyer, August. .	39
Shepard, Ashbel K. .	76
Sloan, Henry C.	7
Smith, Ira P.	8
Smith, Lindsey J.	41
Sprague, Burr.	48
Stanley, William S. .	74
Steele, John.	62
Tarrant, George.	17
Taylor, James A.	57
Tripp, R. H.	36
Trow, Alvin S.	67
Troy, Cyrus.	46
Wall, William.	14
Ware, James F.	54

Speaker — IRA B. BRADFORD; Chief Clerk — JOHN J. REED; Sergeant-at-Arms — GEORGE W. CHURCH.

1. THEODORE SCHUELE, Milwaukee Journal.
2. DARWIN C. PAVEY, Fond du Lac Commonwealth.
3. B. F. SCHWARTZ, Oshkosh Northwestern.
4. EDWARD J. PAUL, Racine Journal.
5. FRANK A. FLOWER, Milwaukee Republican.
6. NICHOLAS SMITH, Janesville Gazette.
7. JUD. STONE, Madison Democrat.





Seventeenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		MILWAUKEE.	
Herman Naber.....	Shawano.	Levi Hubbell.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		David Knab.....	Milwaukee.
William Starr.....	Ripon.	John W. Eviston...	Milwaukee.
James McElroy.....	Waupun.	Napole'n B. Caswell	Milwaukee.
Edwin H. Galloway..	Fond du Lac.	J. C. U. Niedermann	Milwaukee.
Charles Geisse.....	Taycheedah.	Fred. T. Zetteler...	Milwaukee.
Edgar Wilcox.....	Byron.	James Watts.....	Granville.
GRANT.		Edward McGarry...	Milwaukee.
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.	Anton Frey.....	Franklin.
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.	MONROE.	
J. Allen Barber.....	Lancaster.	Carleton E. Rice...	Sparta.
William W. Field...	Fennimore.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Wood R. Beach.....	Bectown.	George Kreiss.....	Appleton.
GREEN.		OZAUKEE.	
Wm. W. McLaughlin	Oregon.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
Frederick B. Rolph..	Monroe.	PIERCE AND ST. CROIX.	
GREEN LAKE.		Joseph S. Elwell...	Hudson.
James Field.....	Berlin.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		John Phillips... ..	Stevens Point
Wyman L. Lincoln..	Avoca.	RACINE.	
Francis Little.....	Mineral Point.	George C. Northrop	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Henry Stevens.....	Caledonia C.
Robert Hass.....	Watertown.	Philo Belden.....	Rochester.
Aaron B. Smith.....	Lake Mills.	RICHLAND.	
Joseph Powers.....	Hebron.	John Walworth....	Richland Cen.
James M. Bingham..	Palmyra.	ROCK.	
JUNEAU.		Thomas Earle.....	Fulton.
Lyman Clark.....	Kildare.	Thos. H. Goodhue..	Whitewater.
KENOSIA.		Guy Wheeler.....	Janesville.
A. Constantine Barry	Sylvania.	Perry Bostwick....	Beloit.
KEWAUNEE.		Ham. Richardson..	Janesville.
Nelson Boutin.....	Kewaunee.	Jerome Burbank...	Brodhead.
LA CROSSE.		SAUK.	
Samuel S. Burton...	La Crosse.	Alonzo Wilcox.....	Spring Green
LA FAYETTE.		Argalus W. Starks..	Baraboo.
Tarleton Dunn... ..	Elk Grove.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Samuel Cole.....	Grant.	Carl Zeller.....	Sheboygan.
MANITOWOC.		Louis W.	Sheboygan F's
Peter P. Fuessenich.	Eaton.	Michael Winter.....	Adell.
Thomas Thornton...	Clark's Mills.	Mark Martin.....	Union River.
David Smoke.....	Two Rivers.	VERNON.	
MARATHON, AND WOOD.		William H. Officer..	Springville.
Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.	Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
MARQUETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Robert Cochran.....	Westfield.	John Jeffers.....	Darien.
		Daniel Smith.....	Richmond.
		Daniel C. Roundy..	Geneva.
		Lucius Allen.....	East Troy.

Seventeenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
WASHINGTON.		WAUPACA.	
Nicolaus Marx.....	Wayne.	Albert K. Osborn...	Iola.
Henry Hildebrandt...	Station.	WAUSHARA.	
Martin Schottler.....	Staatsville.	William C. Webb...	Wautoma.
WAUKESHA.		WINNEBAGO.	
William Costigan...	Marshall.	Richard C. Russell..	Oshkosh.
Joel R. Carpenter....	Oconomowoc.	Jeremiah Hunt.....	Menasha.
Norman Shultis.....	North Prairie.	George S. Barnum...	Waukau.
John Schmidt.....	Muskego Cen.		

Eighteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1865,

Convened January 11, 1865, and adjourned April 10, 1865.

SENATE.*President*—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Wm. E. Smith..	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	19	George Reed...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler.	Nanauapa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum.	Waukau.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris..	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong..	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Case.	Racine.	24	Walt. S. Wescott	Monroe.
8	Ant'y VanWyck	Kenosha.	25	Jona. Bowman..	Kilbourn City.
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Thomas Hood...	Madison.
10	William Blair...	Waukesha.	27	M. H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. DeW. Elwood	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	Wm. Ketcham...	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Jno. A. Chandler	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln...	Avoca.	32	Carl C. Pope...	Black R. Falls.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Iloricon.
17	W. A. Lawrence.	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.*Speaker*—WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN S. DEAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ALONZO WILCOX.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
Renel K. Fay.....	Roche-a-Cris.	William J. Abrams.	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK.		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.	
Amos S. Gray*.....	Oscola.	John Burgess.	Maxville.
		CALUMET.	
		Hector McLean....	Stockbridge.

*Seat successfully contested by A. C. Stuntz, of Bayfield.

Eighteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA, DUNK AND EAU CLAIRE.		JEFFERSON—cont'd.	
Francis R. Church... COLUMBIA.	Menomonie.	Gardner Spoor.....	Aztalan.
Levi W. Barden.....	Portage City.	Alanson Pike.....	Whitewater.
Jesse F. Hand.. ...	Rocky Run.	William P. Forsyth..	Golden Lake.
Wm. Owen	Cambria.	JUNEAU.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Eliphalet S. Miner..	Necedah.
Richard Dewhurst... CRAWFORD.	Neillsville.	KENOSHA.	
Ormsby B. Thomas... DANE.	Pra. du Chien.	Zalmon G. Simmons	Kenosha.
William M. Colladay.	Stoughton.	KEWAUNEE.	
Abram A. Boyce.....	Lodi.	Lyman Walker	Kewaunee.
David Ford	Leicester.	LA CROSSE.	
John S. Frary.....	Oregon.	Townsend N. Horton	West Salem.
James Ross.....	Madison.	LA FAYETTE.	
DODGE.		James Harker.....	New Diggings.
James M. McGuire*..	Danville.	Sylvester W. Osborn	Darlington.
Michael F. Lowth....	Beaver Dam.	MANITOWOC.	
Oscar F. Jones	Juneau.	Henry Mulholland..	Meeme.
Peter Peters	Rubicon.	Michael Murphy ...	Maple Grove.
Ferd. Gnewuch.....	Hustisford.	Charles B. Daggart..	Two Rivers.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		MARATHON AND WOOD.	
Dennis A. Reed.....	Sturgeon Bay.	H. W. Remington †.	Grand Rapids.
FOND DU LAC.		MARQUETTE.	
DeW. C. Van Ostrand	Ripon.	Spencer A. Pease... MILWAUKEE.	Montello.
John H. Brinkerhoff.	Waupun.	Jackson Hadley ...	Milwaukee.
James Sawyer.....	Fond du Lac.	David Knab.....	Milwaukee.
Thomas Boyd.....	Calumet.	James McGrath.....	Milwaukee.
Jonathan Large.....	Oakfield.	DeWitt Davis.....	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Jared Thompson, Jr.	Milwaukee.
William Brandon....	Smelser's Gr.	Jacob Obermann ...	Milwaukee.
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.	Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.
Henry Utt	Platteville.	John W. Weiler	Root Creek.
William W. Field....	Boscobel.	Richard White.....	Lamberton.
Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.	MONROE.	
GREEN.		Josiah M. Tarr.....	Tunnel City.
Wm. W. McLaughlin.	Brooklyn.	OUTAGAMIE.	
David Dunwiddie....	Brodhead.	Sam Ryan, Jr.....	Appleton.
GREEN LAKE.		OZAUKEE.	
Lorentus J. Brayton.	Marquette.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
IOWA.		PIERCE, AND ST. CROIX.	
Elihu B. Goodsell ...	Highland.	Marcus A. Fulton,..	Hudson.
Francis Little.....	Mineral Point.	PORTAGE.	
JEFFERSON.		Newton H. Emmons	Stevens Point.
Jonathan Piper... ..	Ixonia Center.		

* Died during session; Stoddard Judd, of Fox Lake, elected to supply vacancy.

† Seat successfully contested by M. J. McRaith, of Grand Rapids.

Eighteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
RACINE.		WALWORTH.	
John Vaughan.....	Racine.	Hezekiah C. Tilton.	Allen's Grove.
Elijah C. Salisbury..	Union Grove.	Thomas Davis.....	Millard.
Frederick A. Weage.	Waterford.	Benj. F. Groesbeck.	Tirade.
		Horatio S. Winsor..	Elkhorn.
RICHLAND.		WASHINGTON.	
Henry L. Eaton ...	Lone Rock.	George C. Williams	Hartford.
ROCK.		Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Daniel Johnson	Evansville.	Ernst Franckenberg	Newberg.
Solomon C. Carr	West Milton.		
Henry S. Wooster...	Clinton.	WAUKESHA.	
Edward P. King.....	Beloit.	Thomas Weaver....	Pewaukee.
John B. Cassoday ...	Janesville.	John N. Cadby.....	Merton.
Daniel Mowc	Orfordville.	John B. Monteith ..	Genessee.
		Myron Gilbert.....	Prospect Hill.
SAUK.		WAUPACA.	
William Palmer.....	Logansville.	Reuben Doud.....	Weyauwega.
Argalus W. Starks ..	Baraboo.		
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUSHARA.	
Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.	Oscar Babcock.....	Dacotah.
Cephas Whipple.....	Sheb. Falls.		
Charles Rogers.....	Hingham.	WINNEBAGO.	
Edw'n Slade	Glenbeulah.	William A. Knapp ..	Oshkosh.
VERNON.		Nathan Cobb.....	Neenah.
William H. Officer ..	Springville.	William Simmons..	Nekimi.
James Berry	Springville.		

Nineteenth Session of State Legislature, 1866,

Convened January 10, 1866, and adjourned April 12, 1866.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd ..	Fox Lake.
2	Matt J. Meade.	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanauapa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum	Waukau.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith..	Appleton.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong ..	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Case.	Racine.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes....	Kenosha.	25	Jona. Bowman..	Kilbourn City.
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Jas. K. Proudit	Madison.
10	Orson Reed	Summit.	27	M. H. Sessions.	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	Marcus A. Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. DeW. Elwood	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole ...	Gratiot.	30	Benjamin Bull ..	Pra. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks...	Baraboo.	31	Jno. A. Chandler	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln..	Avoca.	32	J. G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

Nineteenth Session of the State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—L. M. HAMMOND.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS. Thomas B. Marsden.	Friendship.	GRANT. Hanmer Robbins ..	Platteville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK		Wiley S. Scribner..	Fairplay.
Henry D. Barron....	St. Croix Falls.	Alanson P. Hammon	Montfort.
		Geo. H. Washburn.	Millville.
		Alvery A. Bennett..	Glen Haven.
BROWN. William J. Abrams..	Green Bay.	GREEN. Daniel Smiley.....	Albany.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.		Egbert E. Carr....	Monroe.
William H. Thomas.	Sumner.	GREEN LAKE. William A. Bugh...	Berlin.
CALUMET. George Baldwin.....	Chilton.	IOWA. Elihu B. Goodsell..	Highland.
CRIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.		James Spensley	Mineral Point.
Thaddeus C. Pound.	Chippewa F'ls.	JEFFERSON. Patrick Rogan	Watertown.
COLUMBIA. A. J. Turner.	Portage City.	John Mosher.....	Waterloo.
Robert B. Sanderson	Poynette.	William W. Reed....	Jefferson.
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	Henry Harnden	Rome.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		JUNEAU. Eliphalet S. Miner.	Necedah.
Lorenzo G. Merrill ..	Bl. River Falls.	KENOSHA. Franklin Newell ..	Kenosha.
CRAWFORD. Geo. E. Harrington .	Boscobel.	KEWAUNEE. Constant Martin ...	Dykesville.
DANE. William D. Potter...	Cambridge.	LA CROSSE. Angus Cameron....	La Crosse.
John M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.	LA FAYETTE. David J. Seely	Elk Grove.
Geo. H. Slaughter...	Mendota.	John Armstrong ...	Wiota.
William Charlton ...	Verona.	MANITOWOC. Nicholas Dittmar ..	Meeme.
Benj. F. Hopkins....	Madison.	William Eatough ...	Brant's Mills.
DODGE. Oliver Ashlv.....	Westford.	David Smoke.	Two Rivers.
Andrew Willard.....	Beaver Dam.	MARATHON AND WOOD. Bradbury G. Plummer	Wausau.
Hiram Sawyer	Barnett.	MARQUETTE. Spencer A. Pease ..	Montello.
Jacob Bodden	Theresa.	MILWAUKEE. Jackson Hadley....	Milwaukee.
William M. Morse...	Ashippun.	Wm. Pitt Lynde....	Milwaukee.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		James McGrath....	Milwaukee.
Isaac Stephenson...	Marinette.	Ammi R. R. Butler.	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC. Albert M. Skeels....	Ripon.	Charles H. Orton...	Milwaukee.
George F. Clark.....	Bugle.	Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.
James Coleman	Fond du Lac.	Edward Daley.....	Brown Deer.
Joseph Wagner	Moria.	Truman H. Curtis..	Wauwatosa.
Andrew Dieringer...	Auburn.	John H. Deuster ..	Milwaukee.

Nineteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MONROE.			
De Witt C. Wilson ..	Sparta.	SHEBOYGAN—CON.	
OUTAGAMIE.		Samuel Rounseville.	She'gan Fall.
W. H. P. Bogan*	Appleton.	John P. Carroll	Adell.
OZAUKEE.		Julius Wolff.....	Rhine.
James McCarthy	Pt. Washing'tn	VERNON.	
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX		Newton F. Carpenter.	De Soto.
William J. Copp.....	Pescott.	Alexander Woods ..	Hillsboro.
PORTAGE.		WALWORTH.	
James O. Raymond..	Plover.	William C. Allen...	Delavan.
RACINE.		Thomas Davis.....	Sugar Creek.
James O. Bartlett...	Pacine.	S. O. Raymond.....	Geneva.
George Q. Erskine ..	Racine.	Paris Pettit	East Troy.
Philo Belden	Rochester.	WASHINGTON.	
RICHLAND.		James Kenealy.....	Toland's Prairie
Henry J. Eaton	Lone Rock.	Mitchell L. Delany.	Barton.
ROCK.		Philip Schneider ..	Barton.
Anson W. Pope	Janesville.	WAUKESHA.	
Burrows Burdick ...	Edgerton.	Daniel Brown	Elm Grove.
Henry S. Wooster...	Clinton.	Samuel Thompson.	Hartland.
Edward P. King.	Beloit.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.	Jesse Smith.....	Dodge's Cor.
Alanson C. Douglass	Hanover.	WAUPACA.	
SAUK.		Albert K. Osborn. ..	Iola.
William Palmer	Logansville.	WAUSHARA.	
Rollin M. Strong	Reedsburg.	Oscar Babcock	Dacotah.
SHEBOYGAN.		WINNEBAGO.	
Bille Williams	Sheboygan.	William H. Doe.....	Oshkosh.
		John Procter.....	Neenah.
		William Simmons..	Oshkosh.

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature, 1867,

Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867.

SENATE.*President*—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—L. B. HILLS.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—ASA KINNEY

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Van Eps Young	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd.	Fox Lake.
2	Matt. J. Meade..	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ..	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler.	Nanauapa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	George Gary....	Oshkosh.
5	Jackson Hadley†	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith...	Appleton.
6	Chas. H. Larkin.	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn.	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens.	Caledonia Cen.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes....	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson.	Sparta.	26	Jas. K. Prouditt.	Madison.
10	Orson Reed.....	Summit.	27	E. L. Browne ..	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner...	Windsor.	28	Marcus A. Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Benjamin Bull..	Pr. du Chien
14	A. W. Starks..	Baraboo.	31	Joel W. Ranney.	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitmar...	Dodgeville.	32	J. G. Thorp.....	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Patteville.	33	Satterlee Clark	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.			

* Seat successfully contested by Henry Turner.

† Died during the session, and Henry L. Palmer elected to fill vacancy.

Twentieth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker—ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse.**Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.**Sergeant-at-Arms—DANIEL WEBSTER.*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAC.—CON.	
Wm. J. Kershaw....	Big Spring.	James Coleman....	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD.		Luther H. Cary....	Fond du Lac.
BURNETT, DALLAS.		Charles D. Gage....	New Fane.
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Joseph Wagner....	Moria.
Henry D. Barron....	St. Croix Falls.	GRANT.	
BROWN.		Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.
William J. Abrams.	Green Bay.	John Carthew.....	Rockville.
Randall Wilcox.....	DePere.	Joseph Allen.....	New California
BUFFALO.		Hugh A. W. McNair..	Fennimore.
Conrad Moser, Jr....	Alma.	Alvery A. Bennett..	Glen Haven.
CALUMET.		GREEN.	
Randolph J. Needham.	Stockbridge.	Lucius W. Wright..	Monticello.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		David Dunwiddie...	Brodhead.
Thaddeus C. Pound..	Chip'wa Falls.	GREEN LAKE.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Charles Kilbourn ..	Princeton.
J. A. Watrous.....	Black R. Falls.	IOWA.	
COLUMBIA.		Joseph Frost.	Avoca.
W. S. Schermerhorn.	Lodi.	John Green	Moscow.
Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.	JEFFERSON.	
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	Thomas Shinnick ..	Watertown.
CRAWFORD.		Gustavus H. Bryant	Lake Mills.
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Pra. du Chien.	William W. Reed....	Jefferson.
DANE.		Jost D. Petrie.....	Concord.
Isaac Adams.....	Door Creek.	JUNEAU.	
John M. Flint.....	San Prairie.	Ezra C. Sage.	New Lisbon.
Frank Gault.....	Mendota.	KENOSHA.	
Hugh Cathcart....	Madison.	Gideon Truesdell...	Kenosha.
Eleazer Wakeley....	Madison.	LA CROSSE.	
DODGE.		Angus Cameron ...	La Crosse.
Miles Burnham.....	Danville.	Duncan A. Kennedy	Stevenstown.
James B. Hays.....	Juneau.	LA FAYETTE.	
Warren Marston....	Lomira.	David J. Seely.....	Elik Grove.
John Weatherby....	Hustisford.	William Monroe ...	Fayette.
DOOR AND KEWAU-NEE.		MANITOWOC.	
David Youngs.....	Ahnapee.	Nicholas Dittmar ..	Meeme.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		Michael Murphy....	Maple Grove.
Fayette Allen.....	Durand.	Thomas Robinson ..	Manitowoc.
FOND DU LAC.		MARQUETTE.	
Albert M. Skeels....	Ripon.	Charles S. Kelsey ..	Montello.
A. Chapman Whiting.	Ladoga.	MARATHON AND WOOD.	
		George Hiles.....	Dexterville.

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
George W. Clason...	Milwaukee.	James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac
Harrison C. Hobart.	Milwaukee.	Stephen S. Barlow.	Delton.
James McGrath.....	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.	Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
Truman H. Judd....	Milwaukee.	R. B. Van Valkenburgh	Greenbush.
Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.	George S. Graves...	Sheboy. Falls.
William A. Prentiss.	Milwaukee.	ST. CROIX.	
Louis Hellberg.....	Milwaukee.	H. L. Wadsworth...	River Falls.
Valentin Knell.....	Harrisburg.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Henry Fowler.....	Milwaukee.	John Nichols.....	Trempealeau.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Stephen B. Johnson.	Tomah.	John W. Greenman.	Bergen.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
Daniel H. Pulcifer...	Shawano.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		William C. Allen...	Delavan.
W. H. P. Bogan.....	Appleton.	Frank A. Buckbee...	Springfield.
OZAUKEE.		Thomps'n D. Weeks	Whitewater.
Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.	WASHINGTON.	
PIERCE.		Charles H. Miller...	West Bend.
John D. Trumbull...	Maiden Rock.	Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
PORTAGE.		WAUPACA.	
Thomas H. McDill..	Plover.	Eli P. Perry.....	New London.
RACINE.		WAUSHARA.	
Charles E. Dyer.....	Racine.	Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
Hiram D. Morse.....	Waterford.	WAUKESHA.	
RICHLAND.		Jesse Smith.....	Dodge's Cor.
Ira S. Haseltine....	Rich'd Center.	Rufus Parks.....	Waterville.
ROCK.		James Murray.....	New Berlin.
Ezra A. Foot.....	Footville.	WINNEBAGO.	
John T. Dow.....	Cooksville.	Henry C. Jewell....	Oshkosh.
William H. Stark....	Tiffany.	John Proctor.....	Neenah.
Horatio J. Murray...	Beloit.	Milo C. Bushnell...	Omro.
Pliny Norcross.....	Janesville.		

Twenty-first Session of the State Legislature, 1868,

Convened January 8, 1868, and adjourned March 6, 1868.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—LEANDER B. HILLS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. H. HAMILTON.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	18	H. W. Lander ..	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg ...	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz ..	Addison.	21	Wm. G. Ritch ..	Oshkosh.
5	Henry L. Palmer	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens ..	Caledonia Cen	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello,
8	A. VanWyck ...	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson	Sparta.	26	Carl Habich ...	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann....	Oconomowoc.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner. .	Windsor.	28	Wm. J. Copp. .	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham .	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow....	Delton.	31	Joel W. Ranney	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman..	Dodgeville.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—ALEXANDER M. THOMSON, of Rock.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—C. L. HARRIS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	Alanson Holly	Kilbourn City.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD,		Ira H. Ford.	Columbus.
BURNETT, DALLAS,		David C. Davies....	Cambria.
DOUGLAS AND FOLK.		CRAWFORD.	
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	James Fisher	Eastman.
BROWN.		DANE.	
John B. Eugene.....	Green Bay.	Nelson Williams...	Stoughton.
D. Cooper Ayres	Ft. Howard.	Knute Nelson.....	Cambridge.
BUFFALO.		Frank Gault.....	Mendota.
Conrad Moser, Jr ...	Alma.	Gunnuf Tollefson..	Mt. Vernon.
CALUMET.		Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.
C. H. M. Petersen...	New Holstein.	DODGE.	
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		Laurence Connor. .	Fox Lake.
Samuel W. Hunt....	Menomonie.	Lewis M. Benson...	Lowell.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Charles E. Goodwin	Mayville.
James O'Neill.....	Neillsville.	George W. Colomy.	Alderly.
		DOOR AND KEWA'NEE.	
		Moses Kilgore.....	Bailey's Harb.

Twenty-first Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		MILWAUKEE—CON.	
Horace W. Barnes ..	Eau Claire.	James McGrath	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		James Reynolds.....	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Bottum ...	W. Rosendale.	John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.
Rollin C. Kelly.....	Brandon.	Daniel H. Richards..	Milwaukee.
David B. Conger	Fond du Lac.	Wm. A. Prentiss ...	Milwaukee.
Seth A. Chase.....	Fond du Lac.	Henry C. Runkel... ..	Milwaukee.
Nicholas Klotz.....	Eden.	Patrick Walsh	Hill's Corners.
Joseph Wagner	Moria.	John Sullivan.	Ten Mile House
GRANT.		MONROE.	
Hammer Robbins....	Platteville.	Charles A. Hunt ...	Melvina.
James H. Neavill ...	Potosi.	OCONTO AND SHAW- ANO.	
Jeremiah E. Dodge ..	Lancaster.	Isaac Stephenson ..	Marinette.
Matthew Birchard....	Fennimore.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Nathaniel W. Kendall	Wyalusing.	Thomas R. Hudd. ...	Appleton.
GREEN.		OZAUKEE.	
Albert H. Pierce	Monticello.	Fred. W. Horn ...	Cedarburg.
Jacob Mason.....	Monroe.	PIERCE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Eleazer Holt	Maiden Rock.
Ira Manley, Jr.....	Markesan.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		Benjamin Burr.....	Stevens Point.
Goodwin Lowrey....	Helena Station	RACINE.	
Jefferson W. Rewey..	Midlin.	Chas. E. Dyer.....	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Hiram L. Gilmore....	North Cape.
Henry S. Howell	Watertown.	RICHLAND.	
Chas. P. Goodrich ...	Christiana.	Warren C. S. Barron	Lloyd.
Jonas Folts	Black River.	ROCK.	
Franz G. L. Struve... .	Helenville.	Burr Sprague.....	Orfordville.
JUNEAU.		Wm. C. Whitford ..	Milton.
John O'Rourke.....	Kildare.	Almerin M. Carter..	Johnstown.
KENOSHA.		Chas. H. Parker... .	Beloit.
Jacob B. Shibley....	Bassett's Sta'n	Alex. M. Thomson ..	Janesville.
LA CROSSE.		SAUK.	
Theodore Rodolf ...	La Crosse.	James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac.
Nathan P. Waller....	West Salem.	John Gillespie.....	Dellona.
LA FAYETTE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Samuel Cole	Gratiot.	Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
Charles Pole	Shullsburg.	John A. Smith.....	Glenbeulah.
MANITOWOC.		George S. Graves....	Sheb. Falls.
Johan H. Bohne	Memee.	ST. CROIX.	
Richard Donovan ...	Manitowoc.	Marcus A. Fulton ..	Hudson.
David Smoke.....	Manitowoc.	TREMPEALEAU.	
MARQUETTE.		John Nichols	Trempealeau.
Francis Russell	Westfield.	VERNON.	
MARATHON AND WOOD		Henry Chase	Chaseburg.
Willis C. Silverthorn	Wausau.	Daniel B. Priest....	Viroqua.
MILWAUKEE.			
Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.		
George Abert	Milwaukee.		

Twenty-first Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
WALWORTH.		WAUSHARA.	
Joseph F. Lyon.....	Darien.	Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
John A. Smith.....	Geneva.	WAUKESHA.	
George A. Ray.....	La Grange.	Silas Barber.....	Waukesha.
WASHINGTON.		Wm. Thompson ...	Oconomowoc.
George H. Kessler...	West Bend.	Adam Muehl.....	St. Martin.
Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.	WINNEBAGO.	
WAUPACA.		Luther Buxton	Oshkosh.
Jarvis W. Carter	New London.	George W. Trask...	Winneconne.
		Milo C. Bushnell...	Omro.

Twenty-Second Session of the State Legislature, 1869,
 Convened January 13, and adjourned March 11, 1869.

SENATE.*President*—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—LEANDER B. HILLS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. H. HAMILTON

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor*...	Sheboygan.	18	H. W. Lander...	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	19	George Reed...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg...	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz...	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher...	Menasha.
5	Wm. P. Lynde...	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	W.W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens.	Racine.	24	Henry Adams	Monticello.
8	A. Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Carl Habich...	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann....	Oconomowoc.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	Wm. J. Copp...	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray†....	Darlington.	30	Wm. Ketcham...	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow....	Delton.	31	Cyrus M. Butt...	Viroqua.
15	Lemuel W. Joiner	Wyoming.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazleton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams...	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.*Speaker*—ALEXANDER M. THOMSON, of Rock.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. Young. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ROLLIN C. KELLY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
Otis B. Lapham.....	Friendship.	Joseph S. Curtis ...	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD.		Randall Wilcox.....	DePere.
BURNETT, DALLAS.		BUFFALO.	
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Robert Henry	Anchorage.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD.		CALUMET.	
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	C. H. M. Petersen..	New Holstein

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Otto Puhlmann.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by A. A. Townsend.

Twenty-Second Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		JEFFERSON—CON.	
Thaddeus C. Pound.	Chippewa Falls	Joseph Winslow ...	Fort Atkinson.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
John B. G. Baxter...	Black Riv. Falls	JUNEAU.	
COLUMBIA.		Jerome B. Potter...	Sentinel.
A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	KENOSHIA.	
Thornton Thompson	Rio.	Samuel E. Tarbell..	Woodworth.
Freeman M. Ross ...	Cambria.	LA CROSSE.	
CRAWFORD.		Cassius C. Palmer..	West Salem.
Benjamin F. Fay ...	Pra. du Chien.	Nathan P. Waller ..	West Salem.
DANE.		LA FAYETTE.	
John E. Johnson...	Utica.	N. B. Richardson...	Warren.
Knute Nelson.....	Cambridge.	Charles Polo.....	Shullsburg.
John Adams	Black Earth.	MANITOWOC.	
Andrew Henry	Madison.	Johan H. Bohne....	Meeme.
George B. Smith ...	Madison.	Richard Donovan ..	Manitowoc.
DODGE.		Jabez L. Fobes....	Two Rivers.
Cyrus Perry	Waterloo.	MARQUETTE.	
Rees Evans	Beaver Dam.	William Murphy ...	Briggsville.
Arthur K. Delaney ..	Horicon.	MARATHON AND WOOD	
Eugene O'Connor...	Watertown.	Henry Reed	Grand Rapids.
DOOR AND KEWAU-NEE.		MILWAUKEE.	
John R. McDonald ..	Ahnapee.	Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
Fayette Allen	Durand.	James Hoyer.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		Samuel C. West....	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Bottum....	W. Rosendale.	John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.
Benj. H. Bettis	Ladoga.	Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.
Irenus K. Hamilton.	Fond du Lac.	Daniel H. Johnson.	Milwaukee.
William S. Warner..	Lamartine.	Henry C. Runkel...	Milwaukee.
Andrew Dieringer...	Auburn.	Henry Rothe.....	Painesville.
Charles Geisse	Taycheedah.	John Scheffel.....	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		MONROE.	
Joseph Harris	Fairview.	Jesse Bennett.....	Sparta.
George H. Brock	Potosi.	OCONTO AND SHAW-ANO.	
Wm. Pitt Dewey	Lancaster.	Parlan Semple	Shawano.
Benj. M. Coates.....	Boscobel.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Alex. R. McCartney.	Cassville.	Chas. E. McIntosh.	Lime Rock.
GREEN.		OZAUKEE.	
Jeff. F. Wescott....	Farmers Grove.	Job Haskell.....	Saukville.
Thomas A. Jackson.	Brodhead.	PIERCE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Edward H. Ives. ...	Trimbelle.
Edwin L. Hoyt.....	Manchester.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		Frederick Huntley	Buena Vista.
Abner Powell.....	Mineral Point.	RACINE.	
William E. Rowe....	Arena.	Albert L. Phillips.	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Hiram L. Gilmore.	North Cape.
John Rutledge	Ixonia Center.		
Sylvester J. Conklin	Waterloo.		

Twenty-Second Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
RICHLAND.		VERNON.	
Joseph M. Thomas ..	Lone Rock,	John M. McLees...	Harmony.
ROCK.		Van S. Bennett.....	Webster.
Seth Fisher	Center.	WALWORTH.	
Darwin E. Maxson ..	Milton.	Alphonso G. Kellam	Delavan.
Adelmorn Sherman...	Janesville.	John A. Smith.....	Geneva,
Charles H. Parker...	Beloit.	Daniel Hooper	Troy.
Alex. M. Thomson...	Janesville.	WASHINGTON.	
SAUK.		John Kastler	Wayne.
Carl C. Kuntz.....	Black Hawk.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
John Gillespie	Dellona.	WAUPACA.	
SHEBOYGAN.		Milan H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
Thomas Blackstock.	Sheboygan.	WAUSAHA.	
Sylvester Calwell....	Cascade.	Joseph N. P. Bird..	Wautoma.
George S. Graves....	Sheb. Falls.	WAUKESHA.	
ST. CROIX.		Vernon Tichenor...	Waukesha.
Charles D. Parker...	Pleasant Vall'y	Edwin Hurlbut	Oconomowoc,
TREMPEALEAU.		James McDonald...	Sussex.
Douglas Arnold.....	Williamsburg.	WINNEBAGO.	
		Luther Buxton.....	Oshkosh.
		George W. Trask...	Winneconne.
		James H. Foster ...	Koro.

Twenty-third Session of the State Legislature, 1870,

Convened Jan. 12, and adjourned March. 17, 1870.

SENATE.*President*—THADDEUS C. POUND, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—LEANDER B. HILLS*Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. M. ROGERS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor ...	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard.	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker.	Ahnapee.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town.	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz ..	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher ..	Menasha.
5	Wm. Pitt Lynde	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Calumet.
6	Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Weedman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens .	Caledonia Cen	24	John C. Hall ...	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Rom'zo E. Davis	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice...	Merton.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives	Trimbelle.
12	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray	Darlington.	30	Geo. Krouskop.	Richland Cen.
14	Ben't U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Cyrus M. Butt...	Viroqua.
15	Lemuel W. Joiner	Wyoming.	32	Wm. T. Price ..	Black R. Falls
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams .	Janesville.			

Twenty-Third Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES M. BINGHAM, of Jefferson.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—OLE C. JOHNSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAC—CON.	
Solon W. Pierce*....	Friendship.	John Boyd	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BARRON,		Uriah D. Mihills....	Fond du Lac
DAYFIELD, BURNETT,		Daniel Cavanagh....	Osceola.
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Charles Geisse	Taycheedah.
Samuel B. Dresser ..	Osceola Mills.	GRANT.	
BROWN.		Joel C. Squires.....	Platteville.
Edward Hicks.....	Green Bay.	John Carthew.....	Rockville.
Michael Dockry. ..	Morrison.	Wm. Pitt Dewey....	Lancaster.
BUFFALO.		Hugh A. W. McNair.	Fennimore.
James L. Hallock ...	Burnside.	Luther Basford.....	Glen Haven.
CALUMET.		GREEN.	
James Robinson	Chilton.	C. D. W. Leonard... ..	Attica.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		Thomas A. Jackson	Brodhead.
Jedediah W. Granger	Menomonie.	GREEN LAKE.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Joseph C. Burdick.	Berlin.
John Morrill	Hixton.	IOWA.	
COLUMBIA.		Henry C. Barnard... ..	Avoca.
Jonas Narracong....	Lodi.	George W. Bliss....	Mineral Point.
Winslow Bullen.....	Poynette.	JEFFERSON.	
Carmi W. Beach.....	Pardeeville.	Daniel Hall	Watertown.
CRAWFORD.		Charles H. Phillips.	Lake Mills.
William Raymond ..	Bell Center.	Wilbur H. Tousley ..	Jefferson.
DANE.		James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
Carpus E. Loveland.	Rutland.	JUNEAU.	
Willard H. Chandler.	Sun Prairie.	Jerome B. Potter... ..	Sentinel.
John Adams	Black Earth.	KENOSHA.	
John R. Crocker.....	Belleville.	Alexander Bailey ..	Salem.
Alden S. Sanborn. .	Madison.	LA CROSSE.	
DODGE.		Theodore Rodolf... ..	La Crosse.
E. Adams Fowler ...	Columbus.	Powers G. Moulton.	Onalaska.
Francis Johnston ...	Waupun.	LA FAYETTE.	
Henry S. Burtch	Farmersville.	Thomas T. Duffy... ..	Benton.
Henry Bertram.....	Watertown.	Henry W. Barnes ..	Wiota.
DOOR AND KEWAUNEE		MANITOWOC.	
Charles L. Harris ...	Jacksonport.	John Barth.....	Kiel.
EAU CLAIRE AND		Michael Fitzgerald.	Maple Grove.
PEPIN.		Carl H. Schmidt ...	Manitowoc.
Charles R. Gleason..	Eau Claire.	MARQUETTE.	
FOND DU LAC.		Spencer A. Pease ..	Montello.
Jerry Dobbs, Jr.	Ripon.		
Ruelof Sleyster.....	Waupun.		

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Otis B. Lapham.

Twenty-Third Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MARATHON AND WOOD		ROCK—CON.	
Carl Hœflinger	Wausau.	Alexander Graham.	Janesville.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
Stephen A. Harrison	Milwaukee.	Carl C. Kuntz	Black Hawk.
George Abert	Milwaukee.	George G. Swain...	Kilbourn City
James McGrath	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Nathan Brick	Milwaukee.	Horatio G. H. Reed.	Sheboygan.
John Fellenz	Milwaukee.	J. Henry McNeel...	Greenbush.
Daniel H. Richards .	Milwaukee.	Jacob Blanshan....	Scott.
Daniel H. Johnson...	Milwaukee.	ST. CROIX.	
Henry C. Runkel....	Milwaukee.	Charles D. Parker..	Pleasant Valley
Enoch Chase	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Fred. A. Zautcke....	Milwaukee.	Isaac Clark	Galesville.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Charles A. Hunt	Melvina.	Reuben May	Springville.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		Van S. Bennett....	Rockton.
James M. Adams....	Oconto.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		Henry Hall	Walworth.
Chas. E. McIntosh..	Appleton.	Steph. R. Edgerton.	Spring Prairie
OZAUKEE.		William Burgit	East Troy.
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon River.	WASHINGTON.	
PIERCE.		Henry V. R. Wilmot	Newburg.
Oliver S. Powell	River Falls.	Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
PORTAGE.		WAUKESHA.	
Frederick Huntley...	Buena Vista.	Henry Totten	Waukesha.
RACINE.		John D. McDonald.	Summit.
Albert L. Phillips...	Racine.	Thomas McCarty...	Menomonce.
Ira A. Rice	Waterford.	WAUPACA.	
RICHLAND.		Albert V. Balch	Weyauwega.
James H. Miner.....	Richland Cen.	WAUSHARA.	
ROCK.		Theoph. F. Metcalf.	Spring Lake.
Isaac M. Bennett....	Evansville.	WINNEBAGO.	
Thos. H. Goodhue...	Whitewater.	James E. Kennedy.	Oshkosh.
Adelmorn Sherman.	Janesville.	William P. Rounds.	Menasha.
John Hammond.....	Clinton.	James H. Foster...	Kero.

Twenty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1871,
 Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 23, 1871.

SENATE.

President—THADDEUS C. POUND, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—O. R. SMITH

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. W. BAKER

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John H. Jones .	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard .	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker .	Ahnapee.	19	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan .	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town*	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz .	Addison.	21	James H. Foster	Koro.
5	F Huebschmann	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Chilton.
6	Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Johnson's C'k
7	Philo Belden . .	Rochester.	24	John C. Hall . .	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	E. S. Miner	Necedah.	26	R. E. Davist . . .	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice . .	Merton.	27	Myron Reed . . .	Waupaca.
11	Wm. M. Colladay	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives.	Trimbelle.
12	Samuel Pratt . .	Spring Prairie.	29	Waldo S. Flint .	Princeton.
13	Henry S. Magoon	Darlington. .	30	Geo. Krouskop.	Richland Cen.
14	Bennet U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse. .
15	Francis Little . .	Mineral Point.	32	Wm. T. Price . .	Black Riv. F'ls
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams .	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Dodge.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG

Sergeant-at-Arms—SAM. S. FIFIELD

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Anson Rood	Kilbourn City.	Stillman E. Dana . .	Portage City.
ASHLAND, BARRON,		Thomas Sanderson.	Leeds.
BAYFIELD, BURNETT,		George G. Marvin . .	Westford.
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CRAWFORD.	
Samuel S. Vaughn . .	Bayfield.	Darius W. Briggs . .	Mt. Sterling.
BROWN.		DANE.	
Joseph S. Curtis . . .	Green Bay.	Lem'l O. Humphrey	Albion.
D. Cooper Ayres . . .	Ft. Howard.	Knudt O. Heimdal .	Deerfield.
BUFFALO.		Matthew Anderson.	Cross Plains.
Ahaz F. Allen	Gilmantown.	Ole Torgerson	Perry.
CALUMET.		Harlow S. Orton . .	Madison.
William H. Dick . . .	Brothertown.	DODGE.	
CHIPPEWA AND		William E. Smith . .	Fox Lake.
DUNN.		Allen H. Atwater . .	Oak Grove.
James A. Bate	Chippewa F'ls.	William Rusch	Herman.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Marcus Trumer . . .	Rubicon.
George W. King . . .	Humbird.	DOOR AND KE-	
		WAUNEE.	
		Joseph McCormick.	Ahnapee.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Boyd.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by Levi B. Vilas.

Twenty-Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Name.	Post Office.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		MILWAUKEE.	
Henry Cousins	Eau Claire.	James S. White	Milwaukee
FOND DU LAC.		August Richter.....	Milwaukee
Jehdeiah Bowen.....	Ripon.	James Heye.....	Milwaukee
John A. Baker	Waupun.	Charles M. Hoyt....	Milwaukee.
Gerrit T. Thorn	Fond du Lac.	Charles F. Freeman.	Milwaukee.
Uriah D. Mihills	Fond du Lac.	Daniel H. Richards.	Milwaukee.
Michael Lonergan....	Eden.	Matthew Keenan...	Milwaukee.
Joseph Wagner.....	Calvary.	John L. Semmann ..	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Valentin Knell	Painesville.
Joseph Harris.....	Fairview.	James Watts	Granville.
Henry B. Coons	Potosi.	MONROE.	
John C. Holloway....	Lancaster.	David D. Cheney ...	Sparta.
William W. Field....	Boscobel.	OCONTO AND SHAW-ANO.	
Geo. H. Chambers ..	Bloomington.	Parlan Semple	Waukechon.
GREEN.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Orrin Bacon.....	Monticello.	Chas. E. McIntosh .	Appleton.
Marshal H. Pengra ..	Juda.	OZAUKEE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Charles G. Meyer....	Fredonia.
Archibald Nichols ..	Markesan.	PIERCE.	
IOWA.		Oliver S. Powell....	River Falls.
Henry C. Barnard ...	Avoca.	PORTAGE.	
John J. Davis	Midlin.	Thomas H. McDill..	Plover.
JEFFERSON.		RACINE.	
Daniel Hall.....	Watertown.	Lucius S. Blake	Racine.
William L. Hoskins ..	Lake Mills.	George Bremner....	Union Grove.
Nelson Fryer.....	Cold Spring.	RICHLAND.	
Hiram J. Ball	Palmyra.	Elihu Bailey.....	Mill Creek.
JUNEAU.		ROCK.	
Perry R. Briggs	Mauston.	Halvor H. Peterson.	Orfordville.
KENOSHA.		Robert T. Powell....	Indian Ford.
Jonas W. Rhodes....	Kenosha.	Adelmorn Sherman.	Janesville.
LA CROSSE.		John Hammond....	Clinton.
Gideon C. Hixon	La Crosse.	Willard Merrill.....	Janesville.
Powers G. Moulton....	Onalaska.	SAUK.	
LA FAYETTE.		Carl C. Kuntz	Black Hawk.
Patrick Galagan.....	Darlington.	George G. Swain ...	Kilbourn City
Henry W. Barnes.....	Wiot.	SHEBOYGAN.	
MANITOWOC.		Charles Otting.....	How'd's Grove
Svend Samuelson ...	Eaton.	Enos Eastman.....	Plymouth.
Michael Fitzgerald ..	Cato.	Hiram Smith.....	Sheboygan Falls
Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.	ST. CROIX.	
MARQUETTE.		Reuel K. Fay.....	Star Prairie.
Spencer A. Pease ...	Montello.	TREMPEALEAU.	
MARATHON AND WOOD.		Alex A. Arnold.....	Galesville.
Rufus P. Manson....	Wausau.		

Twenty-Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(contin'd.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
VERNON,		WAUKESHA—CON.	
Joseph W. Hoyt.....	Chaseburg.	John D. McDonald.	Summit.
Henry A. Chase.....	Viroqua.	William Ockler.....	MuskegoCent'r
WALWORTH.		WAUPACA.	
John Jeffers.....	Darien.	George E. More.	Royalton.
Amzy Merriam.....	Geneva.	WAUSHARA.	
Samuel A. White....	Whitewater.	Edwin Montgomery	
WASHINGTON.		WINNEBAGO.	
Baruch S. Weil.....	Schleis'g'ville.	Russell J. Judd	Oshkosh.
Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.	Wm. P. Rounds....	Menasha.
WAUKESHA.		Frederick A. Morgan	Oshkosh.
Leonard D. Hinkley.	Eagle.		

Twenty-Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1872,

Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 26, 1872.

SENATE.*President*—MILTON H. PETTIT, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—J. H. WAGGONER.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. D. HOARD.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John H. Jones ..	Sheboygan.	18	William H. Hiner	Fond du Lac.
2	M. P. Lindsley ..	Green Bay.	19	James H. Foster	Koro.
3	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	William Nelson	Viroqua.	21	Myron Reed	Waupaca.
5	Philo Belden ...	Rochester.	22	George Kreiss...	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Wm. M. Colladay	Stoughton.	24	Joseph E. Irish	New Richmo'd
8	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	25	Waldo S. Flint ..	Princeton.
9	Francis Little..	Mineral Point.	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	William Blair ..	Waukesha.	27	Wm M. Griswold	Columbus.
11	Henry S. Magoon	Darlington.	28	Henry L. Eaton	Lone Rock.
12	Orrin Bacon....	Monticello.	29	E. S. Miner.....	Necedah.
13	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.	30	Joseph G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.	32	Orlando Brown.	Medina.
16	Jno. C. Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.
17	C. G. Williams..	Janesville.			

Twenty-Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—DANIEL HALL, of Jefferson.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—SAM. S. FIFIELD.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		DUNN AND PEPIN.	
George A. Neeves...	Grand Rapids.	Elias P. Bailey	Menomonie.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURN- ETT, DOUGLAS AND FOLK.		EAU CLAIRE.	
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	Bradley Phillips....	Eau Claire.
BROWN*.		FOND DU LAC.	
Christian Waelz	Green Bay.	Andrew J. Yorty ...	Brandon.
D. Cooper Ayres	Fort Howard.	Elihu Colman.....	Fond du Lac.
Daniel Lee	DePere.	Aaron Walters	Foster.
BUFFALO.		GRANT.	
George Cowie	Glencoe.	George E. Cabanis ..	Big Patch.
CALUMET.		Allen R. Bushnell..	Lancaster.
C. H. M. Petersent..	New Holstein.	Samuel A. Ferrin...	Montfort.
CHIPPEWA.		Jerome B. Cory	Patch Grove.
John J. Jenkins. ...	Chippewa F'ls.	GREEN.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Marshal H. Pengra.	Juda.
Eustace L. Brockway	Black Riv. F'ls	GREEN LAKE.	
COLUMBIA.		Archibald Nichols .	Markesan.
William W. Corning.	Portage City.	IOWA.	
Henry C. Brace.....	Fall River.	William E. Rowe...	Arena.
Jacob Low	Lowville.	John Strachan	Mineral Point.
CRAWFORD.		JEFFERSON. §	
Oliver A. Caswell ...	Mount Sterling	Daniel Hall.....	Watertown.
DANE.		William L. Hoskins	Lake Mills.
Benjamin F. Adams.	Door Creek.	Lucien B. Caswell..	Fort Atkinson.
John D. Gurnee.....	Madison.	JUNEAU.	
John Adams	Black Earth.	Henry F. C. Nichols	New Lisbon.
Phineas Baldwin....	Oregon.	KENOSHA.	
DODGE. ‡		Frederick Robinson	Kenosha.
Michael Adams.....	Danville.	LA CROSSE.	
Calvin E. Lewis.....	Beaver Dam.	Gideon C. Hixon...	La Crosse.
Allen H. Atwater....	Oak Grove.	LA FAYETTE.	
Silas W. Lamoreaux..	Mayville.	Thomas Bainbridge.	Denton.
George Schott.....	Rubicon.	MANITOWOC.	
John Solon.....	Richwood.	Peter Reuther.....	Centreville.
DOOR. †		Martin McNamara..	Maple Grove.
Gideon W. Allen	Sturgeon Bay.	Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.

* And part of Kewaunee.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Merrill.

‡ Excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.

§ And part of Kewaunee.

§ And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Twenty-Fifth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MARATHON.		ROCK—continued.	
Bartholomew Ringle.	Wausau.	Eugene K. Felt....	Beloit.
MARQUETTE.		Alexander Graham.	Janesville.
Neil Dimond	Midland.	ST. CROIX.	
MILWAUKEE.		John C. Spooner...	Hudson.
John W. Cary	Milwaukee.	SAUK.	
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.	William W. Perry..	Prairie du Sac.
John Black.....	Milwaukee.	George G. Swain ...	Kilbourn City.
Fred. C. Winkler...	Milwaukee.	SHAWANO. †	
Charles H. Larkin...	Milwaukee.	Michael Gorman ...	North Port.
Emil Wallber	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Winfield Smith.....	Milwaukee.	George W. Weeden.	Sheboygan.
John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.	Patrick H. O'Rourke	Cascade.
Moritz N. Becker ...	Milwaukee.	Major Shaw	Hingham.
Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Adin P. Hobart	Oak Creek.	Noah D. Comstock.	Arcadia.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Eli O. Rudd	Rudd's Mills.	Reuben May.....	Springville.
John F. Richards. ...	Tomah.	Henry A. Chase	Viroqua.
OCONTO.		WALWORTH.	
Richard W. Hubbell.	Oconto.	Elijah M. Sharp ...	Delavan.
OUTAGAMIE.*		Amos W. Stafford..	Geneva.
William H. H. Wroe.	Medina.	Samuel A. White...	Whitewater.
OZAUKEE.		WASHINGTON.	
John R. Bohan.....	Ozaukee.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
Frederick W. Horn...	Cedarburg.	Baruch S. Weil...	Schleisingerv's
PIERCE.		WAUKESHA.	
Oliver S. Powell....	River Falls.	Eliphalet S. Stone.	Summit.
PORTAGE.		Charles Brown.....	Brookfield Cen.
Oliver H. Lamoreux.	Plover.	WAUPACA. ‡	
RACINE.		Archibald D. Smith.	Lind.
Richard B. Bates....	Racine.	WAUSHARA.	
William V. Moore...	Burlington.	Hobart S. Sacket...	Berlin.
RICHLAND.		WINNEBAGO.	
William Dixon	Ithaca.	Thos. D. Grimmer .	Oshkosh.
Geo. W. Putnam.....	Ash Ridge.	Azel W. Patten	Neenah.
ROCK.		N. F. Beckwith....	Omro.
Orlando F. Wallihan	Footville.	Alson Wood.....	Waukau.
Zebulon P. Burdick.	Janesville.		
Dustin G. Cheever ..	Clinton.		

* In part.

† And parts of Outagamie and Waupaca.

‡ In part.

§ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Russell J. Judd.

Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature, 1873,

Convened January 8, 1873, and adjourned March 20, 1873.

SENATE.

President—MILTON H. PETTIT, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—J. H. WAGGONER. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ALBERT EMONSON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	P. H. O'Rourke.	Cascade.	18	Wm. H. Hiner..	Fond du Lac.
2	M. P. Lindsley..	Green Bay.	19	Robert McCurdy	Oshkosh.
3	F. W. Cotzhausen	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	William Nelson.	Viroqua.	21	M. H. McCord..	Shawano.
5	Robert H. Baker	Racine.	22	George Kreiss..	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	Walt. S. Greene.	Milford.
7	John A. Johnson	Madison.	24	Joseph E. Irish.	Hudson.
8	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	25	R. L. D. Potter.	Wautoma.
9	Francis Little...	Mineral Point	26	R. E. Davis....	Middleton.
10	William Blair...	Waukesha.	27	Evan O. Jones..	Cambria.
11	F. Campbell....	Gratiot.	28	Henry L. Eaton.	Lone Rock.
12	Orrin Bacon....	Monticello.	29	Thos. B. Scott..	Gr'd Rapids.
13	S. D. Burchard.	Beaver Dam.	30	Joseph G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	Gideon C. Hixon	La Crosse.
15	C. H. Schmidt...	Manitowoc.	32	Orlando Brown.	Modena.
16	Jno. C. Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Adam Schantz..	St. Lawrence.
17	Horatio N. Davis	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—O. C. BISSELL.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		CHIPPEWA.	
Charles A. Cady....	Dell Prairie.	Albert E. Pound....	Chippewa Falls
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CLARK AND JACKSON.	
Henry D. Barron...	St. Croix Falls.	Edward E. Merritt..	Neillsville.
BROWN.*		COLUMBIA.	
Joseph S. Curtis....	Green Bay.	Samuel S. Brannan.	Portage.
William H. Bartran.	Flintville.	Henry C. Brace.....	Fall River.
Denis Dewane.....	Cooperstown.	John L. Porter.....	Pacific.
BUFFALO.		CRAWFORD.	
Robert Lees.....	Gilmantown.	Peter Doyle.....	Pr. du Chien.
CALUMET.		DANE.	
Thomas Lynch.....	Chilton.	Oliver W. Thornton	Marshall.
		Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.
		Otto Kerl.....	Cross Plains.
		Hiram H. Cornwell.	Verona.

*And part of Kewaunee.

Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature Assembly—con.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
*DODGE.		MANITOWOC.	
John W. Davis	Fox Lake.	Charles R. Zorn.	Kiel.
John Runkel	Lowell.	Orsamus S. Davis..	Cato.
Wilfred C. Fuller....	Waupun.	Joseph Rankin...	Manitowoc.
Dennis Short.....	Theresa.	MARATHON.	
Satterlee Clark.....	Horicon.	Daniel L. Plumer.	Wausau.
Ferdinand Gnewush.	Watertown.	MARQUETTE.	
†DOOR.		Charles S. Kelsey .	Montello.
De Wayne Stebbins.	Ahnapee.	MILWAUKEE.	
DUNN AND PEPIN.		Isaac W. Van Schaick	Milwaukee.
Horace E. Houghton.	Durand.	Jacob Sander.....	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE.		James McGrath....	Milwaukee.
William P. Bartlett..	Eau Claire.	§Gottlob E. Weiss..	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		John A. Becher	Milwaukee.
Alonzo A. Loper	Ripon.	Casper M. Sanger..	Milwaukee.
Rensselaer M. Lewis.	Fond du Lac.	Henry L. Palmer....	Milwaukee.
Truman M. Fay	Byron.	Galen B. Seaman..	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Moritz N. Becker...	Milwaukee.
Thomas G. Stephens.	Hazel Green.	Thomas Tobin	Five Mile House
William H. Clise.....	Lancaster.	John B. Stemper...	Oak Creek.
John Monteith.....	Fennimore.	MONROE.	
Christ'r Hutchinson.	Bectown.	James H. Allen....	Sparta.
GREEN.		Adelb't E. Bleckman	Tonaw.
John Luchsinger....	New Glarus.	OCONTO.	
GREEN LAKE.		Richard W. Hubbell.	Oconto.
Appollos D. Foote...	Berlin.	**OUTAGAMIE.	
IOWA.		John A. Remer....	Appleton.
William E. Rowe....	Arena.	OZAUKEE.	
William Robinson ..	Mineral Point.	Chas. E. Chamberlin	Ozaukee.
‡JEFFERSON.		Adol'h Zimmerma'n	Mequon River.
Patrick Devy.....	Watertown.	PIERCE.	
Casper H. Steinfort.	Lake Mills.	James H. Persons..	Plum C'ry.
James W. Ostrander.	Jefferson.	PORTAGE.	
JUNEAU.		David R. Clements.	Stevens Point.
Henry F. C. Nichols.	New Lisbon.	RACINE.	
KENOSHA.		John Elkins.....	Racine
Asahel Farr.....	Kenosha.	Richard Richards ..	Racine
LA CROSSE.		RICHLAND.	
Alexander McMillan.	La Crosse.	Norman L. James..	Richlar J'ge.
LA FAYETTE.		George W. Putnam.	Ash Ridge.
Wm. H. Armstrong..	Darlington.	ROCK.	
		John M. Evans.....	Evansville.

* Excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.

† And part of Kewaunee.

‡ And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

§ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Hiram R. Bond.

** In part.

Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—con.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ROCK — con.		WALWORTH.	
David F. Sayre.....	Fulton.	Carlos L. Douglass.	Walworth.
Dustin G. Cheever....	Clinton.	Frank Leland.....	Elkhorn.
Eugene K. Felt.....	Beloit.	Charles R. Gibbs ..	Whitewater.
Henry A. Patterson..	Janesville.		
ST. CROIX.		WASHINGTON.	
David C. Fulton.....	Hudson.	Hiram W. Sawyer..	Hartford.
		Baruch S. Weil	Schleising'vills
SAUK.		WAUKESHA.	
John Young.....	Black Hawk.	Francis G. Parks ..	Eagle.
John Kellogg.....	Reedsburg.	David Rhoda.....	Oconomowoc.
*SHAWANO.		†WAUPACA.	
Corydon L. Rich.....	Shiocton.	Columbus Caldwell.	Lind.
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUSHARA.	
Julius Bodenstab. ..	Howard's Gr'vc	Sherman Bardwell.	Plainfield.
Otto Puhlman.....	Plymouth.		
Peter Daane, Jr.....	Oostburg.		
TREMPEALEAU.		WINNEBAGO.	
Seth W. Button.....	Trempealeau.	Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
VERNON.		Thomas McCanell.	Winneconne.
Peter Jerman.....	Rising Sun.	Carlton Foster	Oshkosh.
J. Henry Tate.....	Viroqua.	Alson Wood.....	Waukau.

Twenty-Seventh Session of the State Legislature, 1874.

Convened January 14, 1874, and adjourned March 12, 1874.

SENATE.

President — CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk* — J. H. WAGGONER.*Sergeant-at-Arms* — O. U. AKIN.

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	P. H. O'Rourke..	Cascade.	18	Wm. H. Hiner	Fond du Lac.
2	John M. Read..	Kewaunee.	19	Robt. McCurdy..	Oshkosh.
3	F. W. Cotzhausen	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	A. E. Bleckman	Tomah.	21	M. H. McCord..	Shawano.
5	Charles Herrick	Racine.	22	R. Schlichting..	Chilton.
6	John Black.....	Milwaukee.	23	Walt. S. Greene.	Milford.
7	J. A. Johnson...	Madison.	24	Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls
8	T. D. Weeks....	Whitewater.	25	R. L. D. Potter.	Wautoma.
9	Francis Little..	Mineral Point.	26	R. E. Davis	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice....	Merton.	27	Evan O. Jones.	Cambria.
11	F. Campbell....	Gratiot.	28	Geo. Kronsokop.	Rich'd Center
12	Harvey T. Moore	Brodhead.	29	Thos. B. Scott .	Grand Rapids.
13	S. D. Burchard	Beaver Dam.	30	H. P. Graham ..	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	Gideon C. Hixon	La Crosse.
15	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.	32	R. C. Field.....	Osseo.
16	J. C. Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Adam Schantz	St. Lawrence.
17	Heratio N. Davis	Beloit.			

* And parts of Outagamie and Waupaca.

† In part.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—GABE BOUCK, of Winnebago.*Chief Clerk*—GEO. W. PECK. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOSEPH DEUSTER.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND WOOD		FOND DU LAC—CON.	
Charles A. Cady.....	Dell Prairie.	James Lafferty.....	Empire.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		GRANT.	
Sam. S. Fifield.....	Ashland.	Thomas Jenkins....	Platteville.
BROWN.		John B. Callis.....	Lancaster.
Morgan L. Martin...	Green Bay.	Gottlieb Wehrle....	Fennimore.
Wm. H. Bartran.	Ft. Howard.	Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.
Patrick Hobbins....	Morrison.	GREEN.	
BUFFALO.		C. R. Deniston.....	Cadiz.
Aug. Finkelnburg...	Fountain City	GREEN LAKE.	
CALUMET.		Seymour M. Knox...	Markesan.
Benjamin F. Carter.	Sherwood.	IOWA.	
CHIPPEWA.		Wm. E. Rowe.....	Arena.
James M. Bingham .	Chipp'wa Falls.	Wm. Robinson.....	Mineral Point.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		JEFFERSON.	
Mark Douglas.....	Mcrose.	Charles Beckman..	Watertown.
COLUMBIA.		Austin Kellogg....	Concord.
Jonathan Bowman...	Kilbourn City.	Lucien B. Caswell..	Ft. Atkinson.
Samuel Hasey.....	Columbus.	JUNEAU.	
Hiram W. Roblier ..	Wyocena.	John T. Kingston..	Necedah.
CRAWFORD.		KENOSHA.	
William H. Evans...	Yankeetown.	R. S. Houston.....	Pleasant Pra'e
DANE.		LA CROSSE.	
John Johnson.....	York.	D. A. McDonald....	La Crosse.
Philo Dunning.....	Madison.	LA FAYETTE.	
John B. Kehl.....	Black Earth.	John. F. Beard... ..	Warren, Ill.
Michael Johnson....	Mt. Vernon.	MANITOWOC.	
DODGE.		C. R. Zorn.....	Kiel.
E. J. Boomer.....	Beaver Dam.	B. S. Lorigan.....	Maple Grove.
David C. Gowdey....	Beaver Dam.	Joseph Rankin. ...	Manitowoc.
D. L. Bancroft.....	Waupun.	MARATHON.	
Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.	W. C. Silverthorn..	Wausau.
August H. Lehmann	Hustisford.	MARQUETTE.	
John Dunn, Jr.	Mapleton.	Wm. Murphy.....	Briggsville.
DOOR, ETC.		MILWAUKEE.	
D. A. Reed.....	Sturgeon Bay.	Alfred L. Cary.....	Milwaukee.
DUNN AND PEPIN.		Joseph Hamilton ..	Milwaukee.
S. L. Plummer.....	Arkansaw.	James McGrath....	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE.		A. Warren Phelps..	Milwaukee.
Thos. Carmichael...	Eau Claire.	Charles H. Larkin..	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		D. H. Richards.....	Milwaukee.
David Whitton.....	Brandon.	F. H. West.....	Milwaukee.
Thos. S. Weeks.....	Fond du Lac.	Frederick Vogel....	Milwaukee.
		John L. Semmann ..	Milwaukee.
		Peter Porth.....	Milwaukee.
		James McIver.....	Bay View.

Twenty-seventh Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Name.	Post-office.	Name.	Post-office.
MONROE.		SAUK.	
Eli Waste.....	Sparta.	Carl C Kuntz.....	Black Hawk.
Thomas McCaul	Tomah.	David E. Welch.....	Baraboo.
OCONTO.		SHAWANO.	
Henry M. Royce	Oconto.	Lorenzo E. Darling.	Schiocton.
OUTAGAMIE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Geo. N. Richmond....	Appleton.	Julius Bodenstab...	Howard's Gr'v
OZAUKEE.		Samuel D. Hubbard.	Onion River.
Edward R. Blake ...	Ozaukee.	Louis Wolf.....	Sheboygan F's
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon.	TREMPEALEAU.	
PIERCE.		Noah D. Comstock..	Arcadia.
James H. Persons....	Plum City.	VERNON.	
PORTAGE.		William Frazier	Enterprise.
David R. Clements ..	Stevens Point.	Edgar Eno.....	Valley.
RACINE.		WALWORTH.	
Charles F. Bliss	Racine.	Wilson R. Herron ..	Sharon.
Elias N. White	Burlington.	Francis A. Buckbee.	Springfield.
RICHLAND.		William Burtit.....	East Troy.
Joseph B. McGrew...	Richland.	WASHINGTON.	
Philip M. Smith . . .	Janneys.	Hiram W. Sawyer ..	Hartford.
ROCK.		Jeremiah Riordan ..	West Bend.
Marvin Osborne.....	Magnolia.	WAUKESHA.	
Solomon C. Carr.....	Milton June.	William H. Hardy ..	Genesee.
Andrew Barlass.....	Emer'd Grove.	Henry Clasen	Brookfield.
Asahel Henderson ...	Beloit.	WAUPACA.	
John Winans	Janesville.	Columbus Caldwell.	Lind.
ST. CROIX.		WAUSHARA.	
Harvey S. Clapp	New Richm'd.	Charles H. Stowers.	Tustin.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Gabe Bonck.....	Oshkosh.
		William P. Peckham	Neenah.
		Carlton Foster.....	Oshkosh.
		Frank Leach	Oshkosh.

Twenty-eighth Session of the State Legislature, 1875.

Convened January 13, 1875, and adjourned March 6, 1875.

SENATE.

President—CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRED. A. DENNETT.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—O. U. AKIN.

Dis	Names.	Post-office.	Dis	Names.	Post-office.
1	Enos Eastman..	Plymouth.	18	Wm. H. Hiner..	Fond du Lac.
2	John M. Read ..	Kewaunee.	19	Wm. P. Rounds.	Menasha.
3	Wm. H. Jacobs.	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	A. E. Bleckman.	Pomah.	21	W. C. Silverthorn.	Wausau.
5	Robert H. Baker	Racine.	22	R. Schlichting ..	Chilton.
6	John Black	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed ..	Jefferson.
7	Geo. E. Bryant ..	Madison.	24	Henry D. Barron	St Croix Falls
8	T. D. Weeks	Whitewater.	25	R. L. D. Potter ..	Wautoma.
9	D. McFarland...	Highland.	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice....	Merton.	27	L. W. Barden...	Portage.
11	F. Campbell....	Gratiot.	28	Geo. Krouskop...	Rich'd Cent'r
12	Harvey T. Moore	Brodhead.	29	Thos. B. Scott ..	Grand Rapids.
13	John A. Barney.	Mayville.	30	H. P. Graham...	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	S. L. Nevins	La Crosse.
15	John Schuette ..	Manitowoc.	32	R. C. Field.....	Ossco.
16	John C Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Gilead J. Wilmet	West Bend.
17	Horatio N. Davis	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FRED. W. HORN, of Ozaukee.*Chief Clerk*—R. M. STRONG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. W. BRACKET.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Geo. M. Marshall....	Big Springs.	John R. Rowland's..	Cambria.
ASHLAND, BARRON,		John B. Dwinchell...	Lodi.
BAYFIELD, BURNETT,			
DOUGLAS AND FOLK.		CRAWFORD.	
Sam. S. Fifield.....	Ashland.	Zenas Beach... ..	Eastman.
BROWN.		DANE.	
Thomas R. Hudd	Green Bay.	Isaac Adams... ..	Door Creek.
William J. Fisk.....	Ft. Howard.	Silas U. Pinney... ..	Madison.
Patrick Hobbins....	Morrison.	David Ford	Waunakee.
BUFFALO.		Michael Johnson...	Mt. Vernon.
Edward Lees.....	Fountain City.	DODGE.	
CALUMET.		Owen R. Jones	Beaver Dam
John Harsh.....	Stockbridge.	David M. Coleman..	Lowell.
CHIPPEWA.		John Lloyd	Clyman.
Thomas L. Halbert...	Chip'wa Falls.	Max Bachhuber....	Farmersville
CLARK AND JACKSON.		William M. Morse ...	Rubicon.
Richard Dewhurst...	Nellsville.	Harman Grube.....	Watertown.
COLUMBIA.		DOOR.	
Marcus Barden	Pardeeville.	Charles Scofield	Red River.
		DUNN AND PEPIN.	
		Rockwell J. Flint...	Menomonie.

Twenty-eighth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
EAU CLAIRE.		MILWAUKEE — con.	
Jonathan G. Callahan	Eau Claire.	Bernard Schlichting	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		Fred. T. Zetteler....	Milwaukee.
William Plocker.....	Fairwater.	Fred. Moscovitt....	Milwaukee.
George Hunter.....	Fond du Lac.	Thomas O'Neill.....	Milwaukee.
Michael Serwe.....	Ashford.	MONROE.	
GRANT.		Eli Waste.....	Sparta.
James Jeffery.....	Georgetown.	Wm. W. Jackson ...	Tomah.
La Fayette Caskey ..	Potosi.	OCONTO.	
Benjamin M. Coates.	Boscobel.	John Leigh.....	Oconto.
Delos Abrams.....	Bloomington.	OUTAGAMIE.	
GREEN.		Geo. N. Richmond..	Appleton.
Charles R. Deniston	Cadiz.	OZAUKEE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Gustav Gætzke.....	Ozaukee.
William H. Dakin. ..	Dartford.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
IOWA.		PIERCE.	
Owen King.....	Helena.	Thomas L. Nelson.	Prescott
Kearton Coates.....	Linden.	PORTAGE.	
JEFFERSON.		Geo. H. Guernsey...	Almond.
Christian Mayer. ...	Watertown.	RACINE.	
Austin Kellogg.....	Concord.	Charles F. Bliss	Racine.
James W. Ostrander.	Jefferson.	Elias N. White.....	Burlington.
JUNEAU.		RICHLAND.	
Job N. Grant.	Union Center.	Norman L. James ..	Rich'd Center.
KENOSHA.		Benj. F. Washburn .	Excelsior.
Rouse Simmons.....	Kenosha.	ROCK.	
LA CROSSE.		Marvin Osborne	Magnolia.
John Bradley.....	Bangor.	Zebulon P. Burdick.	Janesville.
LA FAYETTE.		Andrew Barlass....	Emer'ld Grove.
John Anderson.....	Ap'le Riv'r, Ill	George H. Crosby....	Beloit.
MANITOWOC.		Hiram Merrill.....	Janesville.
Frederick Schmitz ..	Manitowoc.	ST. CROIX.	
Bryan S. Lorigan....	Maple Grove.	Philo Q. Boyden	Hudson.
Reuben D. Smart....	Manitowoc.	SAUK.	
MARATHON.		Thomas Baker.....	Prairie du Sac.
Bartholomew Ringle.	Wausau.	David E. Welch.....	Baraboo.
MARQUETTE.		SHAWANO.	
Robert Mitchell.....	Dougl's Cent'r.	Herman Naber	Shawano.
MILWAUKEE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
I. W. Van Schaick ..	Milwaukee.	Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
Peter Fagg.....	Milwaukee.	Patrick Geraghty ...	Elkhart Lake.
William J. Kershaw.	Milwaukee.	N. C. Farnsworth....	Sheb'gan Falls.
Stephen A. Harrison.	Milwaukee.	TREMPEAULEAU.	
Charles H. Larkin...	Milwaukee.	Noah D. Comstock .	Arcadia.
Daniel H. Richards..	Milwaukee.		
Samuel Ellsworth....	Milwaukee.		

Twenty-eighth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
YERNON.		WAUKESHA — con.	
Ole Anderson.	Esofea.	Manville S. Hodgson	Waukesha.
James E. Newell. . .	Viroqua.	*WAUPACA.	
WALWORTH.		George H. Calkins.	Waupaca.
Elijah M. Sharp.	Delavan.	WAUSHARA.	
Charles Dunlap.	Elkhorn.	John H. Thomas....	Berlin City.
Nathan'l M. Bunker.	Troy Center.	WINNEBAGO.	
WASHINGTON.		Asa Rogers.	Oshkosh.
Andrew Martin.	Reesville.	Nath. S. Robinson..	Necnah.
Philip Schneider.	Barton.	Leroy S. Chase.	Oshkosh.
WAUKESHA.		Frank Leach.	Oshkosh.
Silas Barber.	Waukesha.		

Twenty-ninth Session of the State Legislature, 1876.

Convened January 12, 1876, and adjourned March 14, 1876.

SENATE.

President — CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk* — A. J. TURNER.*Sergeant-at-Arms*, E. T. GARDNER.

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	Enos Eastman.	Plymouth.	18	Wm. H. Miner.	Fond du Lac.
2	Thos. R. Hudd.	Green Bay.	19	Wm. P. Rounds.	Menasha.
3	Wm. H. Jacobs.	Milwaukee.	20	Dan'l Cavanagh.	Osceola.
4	J. Henry Tate.	Viroqua.	21	W. C. Silverthorn.	Wausau.
5	Robert H. Baker.	Racine.	22	James Ryan.	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell.	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed. . .	Jefferson.
7	Geo. E. Bryant.	Madison.	24	Henry D. Barron.	St. Croix Falls.
8	Asahel Farr.	Kenosha.	25	R. L. D. Potter.	Wautoma.
9	D. McFarland. . .	Highland.	26	R. E. Davis.	Middleton.
10	William Blair. . .	Waukesha.	27	Levi W. Barden.	Portage City.
11	F. Campbell.	Gratiot.	28	Dan'l L. Downs.	Rich'd Cent'r
12	Joseph B. Treat.	Monroe.	29	Thos. B. Scott. . .	Grand Rapids.
13	John A. Barney.	Mayville.	30	Rock. J. Flint. . .	Menomonie.
14	David E. Welch.	Baraboo.	31	S. L. Nevins.	La Crosse.
15	John Schuette. . .	Manitowoc.	32	Mark Douglas. . .	Melrose.
16	O. C. Hathaway.	Bectown.	33	Gilead J. Wilmot.	West Bend.
17	Horatio N. Davis.	Beloit.			

* In part.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — SAM. S. FIFIELD, of Ashland.*Chief Clerk* — R. M. STRONG.*Sergeant-at-Arms* — ELISHA STARR.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		FOND DU LAC.	
Geo. M. Marshall	Big Springs.	James K. Scribner.	Eldorado Mills
ASHLAND, BARRON.		Edson A. Putnam...	Oakfield.
BAYFIELD, BURNETT.		Lambert Brost.....	Hinesburg.
DOUGLASS AND POLK.		GRANT.	
Sam. S. Fifield.....	Ashland.	William D. Jones.	Hazel Green.
BROWN.		Joseph Bock.....	Lancaster.
Michel Resch.....	Green Bay.	George Brown.....	Woodman.
William J. Fisk.....	Fort Howard.	William J. McCoy...	Beetown.
Denis Dewane.....	Coopertown.	GREEN.	
BUFFALO.		John Luchsinger ..	New Glarus.
Edward Lees.....	Fountain City.	GREEN LAKE.	
CALUMET.		Waldo S. Flint.....	Princeton.
Henry Horst.....	Hayton.	IOWA.	
CHIPPEWA AND TAY-		Ansley Gray *.....	Avoca.
LOR.		Kearton Coates	Linden.
Cadwallader J. Wiltse	Chippewa F ^{ls}	JEFFERSON.†	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Thomas Shinnick..	Watertown.
Hugh B. Mills	Millston.	Charles H. Phillips.	Lake Mills.
COLUMBIA.		David W. Curtis ...	Fort Atkinson
Michael Griffin.....	Kilbourn City.	JUNEAU.	
John Gardner Griffin	Randolph.	Charles Erwin Booth	Elroy.
Augustus O. Dole....	Poynette.	KENOSHA.	
CRAWFORD.		Frederick Robinson	Kenosha.
Fergus Mills	Seneca.	LA CROSSE.	
DANE.		John Bradley	Bargor.
William Seamonson.	Stoughton.	LA FAYETTE.	
William Charleton...	Madison.	Danverse Neff.....	Calamine.
Peter Zander	Cross Plains.	MANITOWOC.	
Michael Johnson	Mt. Vernon.	Charles R. Zorn	Keil.
DODGE.		Thomas Mohr.....	Manitowoc.
Patrick Griffin	Waterloo.	William Tisch.....	Mishicott.
Columbus Germain.	Beaver Dam.	MARATHON AND LIN-	
George H. Lawrence	Burnett Stat'n	COLN.	
Charles E. Kite.....	Mayville.	Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.
George Schott	Hartford.	MARQUETTE.	
James Higgins.....	Hubbleton.	B. Frank Goodell...	Montello.
DOOR.		MILWAUKEE.	
Leroy M. Washburn..	Sturgeon Bay.	Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.
DUNN AND PEPIN.		Peter Fagg	Milwaukee.
Menzus R. Bump...	Rock Falls.	Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE.		Bernard F. Cooke...	Milwaukee.
Hobart M. Stocking..	Eau Claire.	David Vance.....	Milwaukee.
		Charles Kraatz.....	Milwaukee.
		Lemuel Ellsworth ..	Milwaukee.
		Henry Fink.....	Milwaukee.
		George H. Walther ..	Milwaukee.

* Seat successfully contested by Joseph Bennett, of Dodgeville.

† And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, in Dodge county.

Twenty-ninth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
MILWAUKEE — con.		SAUK — con.	
Frederick A. Zautcke	Milwaukee.	Silas J. Seymour....	Reedsburg.
Hubert Lavies	Root Creek.	SHAWANO.†	
MONROE.		John J. Knowlton.	Seymour.
Albert T. Colburn ...	Cataract.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Charles D. Wells	Tomah.	Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
OCONTO.		William Noll	Cascade.
Louis P. Pahl.....	Oconto.	Louis Wolf	Sheboygan Fla
OUTAGAMIE.*		TREMPEALEAU.	
David Hammel	Appleton.	Noah D. Comstock .	Arcadia.
OZAUKEE.		VERNON.	
Gustav Getze	Ozaukee.	John Stevenson.....	Enterprise.
William Carbys.....	Mequon River	Timothy S. Jordan.	West Lima.
PIERCE.		WALWORTH	
Christopher L. Taylor	Maiden Rock.	Charles S. Teeple ..	Darien.
PORTAGE.		Benoni O. Reynolds	Geneva.
Thomas W. Anderson	Stevens Point	D. Manfield Stearns.	Elkhorn.
RACINE.		WASHINGTON.	
Norton J. Field.. ..	Racine.	Andrew Martin	Riceville.
Elias N. White	Burlington.	Philip Schneider....	Barton.
RICHLAND.		WAUKESHA.	
J. L. R. McCollum...	Sextonville.	William H. Hardy...	Genesee.
Henry Harrison Hoyt	West Branch.	James S. Dent	Menom. Falls.
ROCK.		WAUPACA.*	
Lloyd T. Pullen.....	Evansville.	Henry C. Mumbroe .	Waupaca.
George Gleason.	Whitewater.	WAUSHARA.	
Andrew Barlass	Emerald Gr'Ve	Jabez K. Walker....	East Oasis.
Sereno T. Merrill	Beloit.	WINNEBAGO.	
Jere A. Blount.....	Janesville.	Thomas Wall	Oshkosh.
ST. CROIX		Eric McArthur.....	Winneconne.
Philo Q. Boyden.	Hudson.	Leroy S. Chase	Oshkosh.
SAUK.		Sidney A. Shufelt ..	Omro.
David B. Hulburt....	Loganville.		

* In part. † And parts of Outagamie and Waupacca.

Thirtieth Session of the State Legislature, 1877.

Convened January 10, 1877, and adjourned March 8, 1877.

SENATE.

President — CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk* — A. J. TURNER.*Sergeant-at-Arms* — C. E. BULLARD.

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	Geo. Grimmer..	Kewaunee.	13	Wm. H. Hiner..	Fond du Lac
2	Thos. R. Hudd.	Green Bay	19	R. D. Torrey ...	Oshkosh.
3	Thos. A. Bones.	Racine.	20	Dan'l Cavanagh	Oscoda.
4	J. Henry Tate..	Viroqua.	21	H. C. Mumbruc.	Waupaca.
5	I. W. Van Schaek	Milwaukee.	22	James Ryan...	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed ..	Jefferson.
7	George A. Abert	Milwaukee.	24	Sam. S. Fifield.	Ashland.
8	Asahel Farr	Kenosha.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	Hobart S. Sacket	Berlin.	26	R. E. Davis	Middleton.
10	William Blair ..	Waukesha.	27	Levi W. Barden	Portage City.
11	Thos. B. Scott..	Grand Rapids.	28	Dan'l L. Downs	Rich'd Center
12	Joseph B. Treat.	Monroe.	29	Alex. A. Arnold	Galesville.
13	C. H. Williams.	Fox Lake.	30	Rock. J. Flint ..	Menomonie.
14	David E. Welch	Baraboo.	31	Merrick P. Wing	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin.	Manitowoc.	32	Mark Douglas...	Melrose.
16	O. C. Hathaway	Beetown.	33	Philip Schneider	Barton.
17	H. Richardson..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — JOHN B. CASSODAY, of Rock.*Chief Clerk* — W. A. NOWELL.*Sergeant-at-Arms* — THOS. B. REID

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS.		CLARK, LINCOLN, TAY- LOR AND WOOD.	
Solon W. Pierce.....	Friendship.	Freeman D. Lindsay	Neillsville.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS AND FOLK.		COLUMBIA.	
Woodbury S. Grover.	Prairie Farm.	David Owen.....	Portage.
		Harmon J. Fisk....	Fall River.
BROWN.		CRAWFORD.	
David M. Kelly... ..	Green Bay.	S. L. Wannemaker..	Boscobel.
William J. Fisk.	Fort Howard.	DANE.	
Michael J. Touhey ..	Morrison.	Michael Johnson....	Mt. Vernon.
* BUFFALO.		Phineas Baldwin...	Oregon.
John J. Senn.....	Fountain City	George Weeks.....	Columbus.
CALUMET.		*DODGE.	
Benjamin F. Carter .	Sherwood.	William Zeiman ...	Horicon.
CHIPPEWA.		F. A. Neuhauser	Leroy.
Louis Vincent.	Chipp'wa F'lls	Leander H. Shepard.	Burnett.
		Patrick Roche.....	Danville.

* In part.

Thirtieth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
DOOR.		MANITOWOC.	
Jarvis T. Wright	Sturgeon Bay	Thomas Thornton...	Clark's Mills.
DUNN.		Thomas Mohr.....	Manitowoc
Samuel Black	Menomonie.	Peter Johnston.....	Manitowoc.
EAU CLAIRE.		MARATHON.	
Thomas Carmichael.	Eau Claire.	Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.
FOND DU LAC.		MARQUETTE.	
William T. Innis....	W. Rosendale	Samuel Crockett	Westfield.
Wolcott T. Brooks ..	Waupun.	MILWAUKEE.	
Thomas W. Spence ..	Fond du Lac.	James G. Flanders..	Milwaukee.
Lambert Brost	Hinesburg.	Joseph Hamilton....	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.
William E. Carter...	Platteville.	Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.
Joseph Bock	Lancaster.	David Vance	Milwaukee.
Daniel R. Sylvester.	Castle Rock.	Florian J. Ries.....	Milwaukee.
GREEN.		David P. Hull.	Milwaukee.
John Luchsinger....	New Glarus.	† Peter Salentine....	Milwaukee.
Franklin Mitchell...	Juda.	Christian Sarnow ...	Milwaukee.
GREEN LAKE.		Richard F. Stapleton	Milwaukee.
Homer Nelson.....	Markesan.	Aloysius Arnold	New Coeln.
IOWA.		MONROE.	
Robert H. Kinzie...	Avoca.	Chauncey Blakeslee.	Sparta.
John Gray.....	Mineral Point.	Harry Duxtader ...	Tomah.
JACKSON.		OCONTO AND SHAW- ANO.	
Carl C. Pope	Black R. Falls	John David Kast....	Shawano
*JEFFERSON.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Hezekiah Flinn.....	Watertown.	David Hammel.....	Appleton
Charles H. Phillips ..	Lake Mills.	John J. Knowlton...	Seymour.
Adolf Scheuber	Erfurt.	OZAUKEE.	
JUNEAU.		Gustav Götze	Ozaukee.
David Truell	Lyndon Stat'n	† PEPIN.	
Wm. H. H. Cash	New Lisbon.	Vivus W. Dorwin ...	Durand.
KENOSHA.		PIERCE.	
Walter S. Maxwell ..	Kenosha.	Ellsworth Burnett ..	River Falls.
KEWAUNEE.		PORTAGE.	
Charles Tisch	Nero.	William L. Arnot ...	Plover.
LA CROSSE.		RACINE.	
William Van Waters	West Salem..	Norton J. Field	Racine.
LA FAYETTE.		John T. Rice	Waterford.
Andrew J. Anderson	Argyle.	RICHLAND.	
James H. Earnest...	Shullsburg.	J. L. R. McCollum..	Sextonville.
		Elihu Bailey.	Mill Creek.

* And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

† Seat successfully contested by Henry Fink.

‡ And part of Buffalo county.

Thirtieth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
BOCK.		WALWORTH.	
Sereno T. Merrill....	Beloit.	Alfred H. Abell.....	Geneva.
John B. Cassoday....	Janesville.	Wilson R. Herron....	Sharon.
Gideon E. Newman.	Cooksville.	William Greening...	Little Prairie.
ST. CROIX.		WASHINGTON.	
Guy W. Dailey	Hudson.	Frank Fitzgerald....	Hartford.
		Nicolaus Marx	Kohlsville.
SAUK.		WAUKESHA.	
David B. Hulburt. .	Loganville.	Hercules F. Dousman	Waterville.
Silas J. Seymour. .	Reedsburg.	Thomas McCarthy....	Menom'ce Falls
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUPACA.	
Joseph Wedig.	Sheboygan.	Asa L. Baldwin	Baldwin's Mills
Samuel D. Hubbard.	Onion River.	Mannibal S. Dixon..	New London.
Ambrose D. De Land.	Sheb'gn Falls.	WAUWATOSA.	
TREMPEALEAU.		Jabez K. Walker....	East Oasis.
James L. Linderman	Ossco.	WINNEBAGO.	
VERNON.		Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
Peter J. Dale.....	Coon Prairie.	Henry P. Leavens...	Neenah.
Henry H. Wyatt ...	Star.	Levi E. Knapp.....	Oshkosh.
		Sidney A. Shafelt...	Omro.

Thirty-first Session of the State Legislature, 1878.

Convened January 9, 1878, and adjourned March 21, 1878.

Met in extra session June 4, 1878, for the purpose of completing the revision of the statutes, and adjourned June 7, 1878. Officers same as at regular session.

SENATE.

President — JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk — A. J. TURNER.*

Sergeant-at-Arms — L. J. BRAYTON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Geo. Grimmer...	Kewaunee.	18	A. A. Loper.....	Ripon.
2	Thos. R. Hudd...	Green Bay.	19	R. D. Torrey.....	Oshkosh.
3	Thos. A. Bones...	Racine.	20	Louis Wolf	Sheboygn F's
4	Geo. W. Swain...	Chaseburg.	21	H. C. Mambrie...	Waupaca.
5	I. W. Van Schick...	Milwaukee.	22	G. N. Richmond.	Appleton.
6	Geo. H. Paul....	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed ...	Jefferson.
7	Geo. A. Albert...	Milwaukee.	24	Dana R. Bailey...	Baldwin.
8	B. O. Reynolds...	Geneva.	25	Geo. B. Burrows.	Madison.
9	H. S. Sackett...	Berlin.	26	Matt. Anderson..	Cross Plains.
10	John A. Rice ...	Merton.	27	Levi W. Barden.	Portage City.
11	Thos. B. Scott...	Grand Rapids.	28	Arch. Campbell.	Middleburg.
12	Jos. B. Treat ...	Monroe.	29	Alex. A. Arnold.	Galesville.
13	C. H. Williams...	Fox Lake.	30	A. D. Andrews..	River Falls.
14	David E. Welch...	Baraboo.	31	M. P. Wing.....	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin...	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price....	Black Riv. F's
16	O. C. Hathaway.	Beetown.	33	Philip Schneider	Barton.
17	H. Richardson...	Janesville.			

* Resigned February 7, 1878, and CHAS. E. BROSS, of Madison, elected to fill vacancy; also elected Chief Clerk for extra session in June

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AUGUSTUS R. BARROWS, of Chippewa.*Chief Clerk*—JABEZ. R. HUNTER. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*, ANTON KLAUS.

Name.	Post Office.	Name.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAC—CON.	
Solon W. Pierce....	Friendship.	Michael Wirtz.....	Summit.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS and POLK.		Uriah Wood.....	Brandon.
Canute Anderson....	Grantsburg.	GRANT.	
BROWN.		Wm. E. Carter.....	Platteville.
David M. Kelly.....	Green Bay.	Thomas J. Graham..	Muscoda.
David M. Burns.....	Fort Howard.	William J. McCoy..	Beetown.
Wm. Rice.....	Morrison.	GREEN.	
* BUFFALO.		John Luchsinger....	New Glarus.
John J. Senn.....	Fountain City.	Franklin Mitchell..	Juda.
CALUMET.		GREEN LAKE.	
J. Hayward Haight	Bre'ertown.	Orrin W. Bow.....	Kingston.
CHIPPEWA.		IOWA.	
Aug. R. Barrows	Chippewa F'ls.	John Gray.....	Mineral P'nt.
CLARK, LINCOLN, TAY- LOR and WOOD.		Owen King.....	Helena.
Solomon L. Nason ..	Nasonville.	JACKSON.	
COLUMBIA.		Carl C. Pope.....	Black R. F'ls.
Josiah Arnold.....	Portage City.	† JEFFERSON.	
Lester Woodard. . .	Pardeeville.	Hiram J. Ball.....	Palmyra.
CRAWFORD.		John D. Mullock	Johnson's Ck.
James H. Jewell	Ferryville.	Hezekiah Flinn	Watertown.
DANE.		JUNEAU.	
Edwin E. Bryant....	Madison.	James Mullooney...	Kildare.
John Lyle.....	Paoli.	E. D. Rogers.....	Necedah.
John Ollis.....	DeForest.	KENOSHA.	
* DODGE.		Walter L. Dexter ...	Kenosha.
Carl Dowe.....	Horicon.	KEWAUNEE.	
Eli Hawks.....	Juneau.	Charles Tisch.....	Nero.
Peter Langenfeld....	Theresa.	LA CROSSE.	
E. C. McFetridge....	Beaver Dam.	Suel Briggs.....	N. Amsterd'm.
DOOR.		LA FAYETTE.	
Edward S. Minor ...	Fish Creek.	Lars E. Johnson ...	Wiota.
DUNN.		Bernard McGinty ...	Calamine.
Frederic G. Barlow ..	Rock Falls.	MANITOWOC.	
EAU CLAIRE.		William F. Nash....	Two Rivers.
Julius G. Ingram ...	Eau Claire.	Thomas Thornton .	Clark's Mills
FOND DU LAC.		Henry Vits.....	Manitowoc.
James Fitzgerald ...	Fond du Lac.	MARATHON.	
Almon A. Swan.....	Oak Center.	F. W. Kickbusch....	Wausau.
* In part.		MARQUETTE.	
		William H. Peters...	Montello.
		MILWAUKEE.	
		John Bentley.....	Milwaukee.

† Fifth and Sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Thirty-first Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — (con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE — CON.		ST. CROIX.	
Chas. T. Burnham...	Milwaukee.	James Hill.....	Warren.
John C. Dick	Milwaukee.	SAUK.	
Chas. H. Hamilton...	Milwaukee.	Alex. P. Ellinwood..	Reedsburg.
Chas. Holzhauer....	Milwaukee.	David B. Hulburt....	Loganville.
Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.	J. L. Shepard.....	Sheboy. Falls.
Wm. Lawler.	New Cocin.	James White.....	Random Lake.
Fred Moscowitt	Good Hope.	Gust. A. Willard	Sheboygan.
Henry Smith	Milwaukee.		
Edward C. Wall.....	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
MONROE.		James M. Barrett ...	Trempealeau.
Wm. Y. Baker.....	Tomah.	VERNON.	
James D. Condit	Sparta.	Christen Ellefson...	Liberty Pole.
OCONTO AND SHAW- ANO.		Allen Rusk.....	Liberty.
Ernst Funke.....	Oconto.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		Alma M. Aldrich....	Burlington.
Francis Steffen.....	Hortonville.	Edwin Delos Coe....	Whitewater.
Wm. S. Warner.....	Appleton.	John Pemberton....	Delavan.
OZAUKEE.		WASHINGTON	
Wm. H. Fitzgerald .	Cedarburg.	Cornelius Coughlin..	West Bend.
* PEPIN.		Wm. Scollard	Hartford.
Vivus W. Dorwin ...	Durand.	WAUKESHA.	
PIERCE.		Alvarus E. Gilbert ..	Prospect Hill.
Chas. A. Hawn.	Rock Elm Cen.	Richard Weaver.....	Sussex.
PORTAGE.		WAUPACA.	
James Meehan	Meehan.	Francis M. Guernsey.	Clintonville.
RACINE.		Lorenzo L. Post.....	Weyauwega.
Patrick G. Cheves...	North Cape.	WAUSHARA.	
Chas. Jonas.....	Racine.	Samuel R. Clark	Brushville.
RICHLAND.		WINNEBAGO.	
Philip M. Smith.....	Richland Cent.	Milan Ford	Oshkosh.
Jos. M. Thomas.....	Lone Rock.	James V. Jones.....	Oshkosh.
ROCK.		Levi E. Knapp.....	Oshkosh.
Fenner Kimball.....	Janesville.	John Potter, Jr.	Menasha.
Chas. H. Parker.....	Beloit.		
Wm. H. Stark.....	Tiffany.		

* Part of Buffalo county.

Thirty-Second Session of the State Legislature, 1879.

Convened January 8, 1879, and adjourned March 5, 1879.

SENATE.

President—JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—CHAS. E. BROSS. | *Serg't-at-Arms*—CHALMERS INGERSOLL.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Geo. Grimmer...	Kewaunee.	18	Alonzo A. Loper	Ripon.
2	Thos. R. Hudd...	Green Bay.	19	Andrew Haben.	Oshkosh.
3	Wm. E. Chipman	Burlington.	20	Louis Wolf. ...	Sheboyg'n F's
4	Geo. W. Swain...	Chaseburg.	21	J. A. Kellogg...	Wausau.
5	I. W. Van Schaick	Milwaukee.	22	G. N. Richmond	Appleton.
6	Geo. H. Paul	Milwaukee.	23	*C. H. Phillips	Lake Mills.
7	Edwin Hyde	Milwaukee.	24	Dana R. Bailey	Baldwin.
8	B. O. Reynolds...	Geneva.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	Hobart S. Sacket	Berlin.	26	Matt. Anderson	Cross Plains.
10	John A. Rice ...	Merton.	27	Chas. L. Dering	Columbus.
11	Thos. B. Scott...	Grand Rapids.	28	Arch. Campbell	Middlebury.
12	Joseph B. Treat.	Monroe.	29	H. E. Houghton	Durand.
13	E. C. McFetridge	Beaver Dam.	30	A. D. Andrews.	River Falls.
14	David E. Welch.	Baraboo.	31	G. Van Steen'yk	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin...	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price...	Black R. Falls
16	O. C. Hathaway.	Bectown.	33	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.
17	H. Richardson.	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—DAVID M. KELLY, of Brown.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN E. ELDRED. | *Serg't-at-Arms*—MILETUS KNIGHT.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		CLARK, LINCOLN, TAY- LOR and WOOD.	
Charles A. Cady . . .	Kilbourn City.	N. H. Withee	Neillsville.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS and POLK.		COLUMBIA.	
William J. Vincent ..	St. Croix Falls	Charles R. Gallett ..	Portage.
		John Sanderson	Cambria.
BROWN.		CRAWFORD.	
David M. Kelly.....	Green Bay.	Atley Peterson.....	Soldiers' Gr'Ve
Albert L. Gray.....	Fort Howard.	DANE.	
John O'Flaherty ...	Morrison.	Matthias Therssen....	Roxbury.
†BUFFALO.		Buel E. Hutchinson.	Madison.
John W. DeGroat....	Alma.	Charles G. Lewis ...	Sun Prairie.
CALUMET.		DODGE.	
Joseph B. Reynolds .	Chilton.	William Fleming ...	Watertown.
CHIPPEWA.		Henry Spiering.....	Mayville.
Hector C. McRae ...	Chippewa Falls	James Davison.....	Waupun.
		William Geise	Waterloo.

* Died January 1, 1879, and Joseph B. Bennett, of Watertown, elected January 21, 1879, to fill vacancy. † In part.

Thirty-Second Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — (con).

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
DOOR.		KEWAUNEE.	
Charles A. Masze	Sturgeon Bay.	John Carel.....	Kewaunee.
DUNN.		LA CROSSE.	
Henry Ausman	Elk Mound.	John Bradley	Bangor.
EAU CLAIRE.		LA FAYETTE.	
Julius G. Ingram	Eau Claire.	Nelson La Due.....	Spafford.
FOND DU LAC.		John W. Blackstone.	Shullsburg.
Henry C. Bettum ..	W. Rosendale.	MANITOWOC.	
Philip Greening	Fond du Lac.	John Carey	Osman.
Thomas W. Spence..	Fond du Lac.	William Zander.....	Larrabee.
Michael Thelen	Ashford.	W.H.Hemschemeyer	Manitowoc.
GRANT.		MARATHON.	
William E. Carter ...	Platteville.	John Ringle	Wausau.
Joseph T. Mills.....	Lancaster.	MARQUETTE.	
John Brindley	Boscobel.	James W. Murphy..	Briggsville.
GREEN.		MILWAUKEE.	
Fordyce R. Melvin...	Brooklyn.	Edward C. Wall	Milwaukee.
Franklin Mitchell ...	Juda.	Christian Widule ...	Milwaukee.
GREEN LAKE.		Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.
Samuel Barter	Markesan.	Edward B. Simpson.	Milwaukee.
IOWA.		John Bentley	Milwaukee.
George L. Frost*.....	Dodgeville.	Christop. S. Raesser	Milwaukee.
George G. Cox.....	Mineral Point.	Anson C. Allen	Milwaukee.
JACKSON.		Henry P. Fischer ...	Milwaukee.
Frederick T. Condit ..	Merrillan.	Christian Sarnow...	Milwaukee.
JEFFERSON.†		Judson G. Hart...	Wauwatosa.
Hezekiah Flinn ..	Watertown.	William W. Johnson	Greenfield.
John D. Bullock. ...	Johns'n's Crk	MONROE.	
James W. Ostrander.	Jefferson.	James D. Condit ..	Sparta.
JUNEAU.		George R. Vincent..	Tomah.
James Mullooney ...	Kildare.	OCONTO & SHAWANO.	
Henry F. C. Nichols.	New Lisbon.	Daniel H. Pulcifer..	Shawano.
KENOSHA.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Joseph V. Quarles...	Kenosha.	John C. Petersen ...	Appleton.
		Francis Steffen	Hortonville.
		OZAUKEE.	
		Wm. H. Fitzgerald .	Cedarburg.

*Died during the session. †Fifth and Sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Thirty-Second Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — (con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
PEPIN.*		TREMPEALEAU.	
James Barry	Pepin.	George H. Markham.	Independence.
PIERCE.		VERNON.	
Nils P. Haugen	River Falls.	Jacob Eckhardt, Jr.	De Soto
		Roger Williams	Hillsborough.
PORTAGE.		WALWORTH.	
Thomas H. McDill...	McDill.	Ely B. Dewing	Elkhorn.
RACINE.		Albert L. Mason	Elt n.
Norton J. Field	Racine.	Edwin Delos Coe	Whitewater.
Knud Adland †	North Cape.	WASHINGTON.	
RICHLAND.		J. H. Muckerheide	Kewaskum.
Joseph M. Thomas..	Lone Rock.	John G. Frank	Jackson.
Elihu Bailey	Mill Creek.	WAUKESHA.	
ROCK.		Alvarus E. Gilbert..	Prospect Hill.
Richard J. Burdge...	Beloit.	Wm. H. Washburn..	Pewaukee.
Allen P. Lovejoy	Janesville.	WAUPACA.	
William Gardiner...	Emer'd Grove.	Lorenzo L. Post. ...	Weyauwega.
ST. CROIX.		John Scanlon	Symco.
James Hill	Warren.	WAUSHARA.	
SAUK.		Samuel R. Clark ..	Brushville.
Ulrich Hemmi	Black Hawk.	WINNEBAGO.	
Alex. P. Ellinwood ..	Reedsburg.	William Wall	Oshkosh.
SHEBOYGAN.		John Potter, Jr † ..	Menasha.
Wilbur M. Root	Sheboygan.	Hiram W. Webster..	Omaro.
La Fayette Eastman.	Plymouth.	Milan Ford	Oshkosh.
James Allan, Jr.	Adell.		

* And part of Buffalo county. † Prevented by sickness from taking his seat.

‡ Died during the session.

Thirty-Third Session of the State Legislature, 1880.

Convened January 14, 1880, and adjourned March 17, 1880.

SENATE.

President — JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk* — CHAS. E. BROSS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms* — CHALMERS INGERSOLL.

Dist.	Names.	Post Office.	Dist.	Names.	Post Office.
1	George Grinnier.	Kewaunee.	18	G. E. Sutherland	Fond du Lac.
2	David M. Kelly..	Green Bay.	19	Andrew Haben.	Oshkosh.
3	W. M. Chipman.	Burlington.	20	P. H. Smith....	Plymouth.
4	O. B. Thomas...	Pr'rie du Ch'n	21	John A. Kellogg	Wausau.
5	I. W. Van Schaick	Milwaukee.	22	Benj. F. Carter.	Sherwood.
6	George H. Paul..	Milwaukee.	23	Jos. B. Bennett.	Watertown.
7	Edwin Hyde....	Milwaukee.	24	Sam S. Fifield..	Ashland.
8	Jos. V. Quarles..	Kenosha.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	H. S. Sacket....	Berlin.	26	Matt. Anderson.	Cross Plains.
10	Richard Weaver.	Sussex.	27	Chas. L. Der ng	Columbus.
11	Thomas B. Scott.	Grand Rapids.	28	Jos. B. McGrew	Rich'd Cent'r.
12	J. W. Blackstone	Shullsburg.	29	H. E. Houghton	Durand.
13	E. C. McFetridge	Beaver Dam.	30	Michael Griffin.	Eau Claire.
14	E. E. Woodman..	Baraboo.	31	G. VanSteenwyk	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin..	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price...	Bl'k Riv. Falls
16	Geo. W. Ryland.	Lancaster.	33	Lyman Morgan.	Pt. Wash'ton.
17	H. Richardson..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — ALEXANDER A. ARNOLD, of Trempealeau.*Chief Clerk* — JOHN E. ELDBRED. | *Serg't-at-Arms*, Daniel H. Pulcifer.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		CHIPPEWA & PRICE.	
Solon W. Pierce.....	Friendship.	Hector C. McRae....	Chip'wa Falls.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS and POLK.		CLARK, LINCOLN, TAY- LOR and WOOD.	
Lars L. Gunderson...	Cumberland.	Niram H. Withee....	Neillsville.
BROWN.		COLUMBIA.	
Benjamin Fontaine..	Green Bay.	Addison Eaton.....	Lodi.
David E. Sedwick..	Wrightstown.	Mathew Lowth.....	Columbus.
Chester G. Wilcox..	Depere.	CRAWFORD.	
BUFFALO.*		Atley Peterson.....	Soldiers'Gr'Ve
Franklin Gilman....	Gilmantown.	DANE.	
CALUMET.		John H. Tiernay.....	Waunakee.
J. W. Parkinson.....	Brothertown.	Thomas Beattie.....	Stoughton.
		Chas. G. Crosse.....	Sun Prairie.

* In part.

Thirty-Ninth Session of the State Legislature—continued.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.
DODGE.		KENOSHA.	
William Fleming ...	Emmet.	Cornelius Williams	Bristol.
Joseph Heimerl, Jr.	Farmersville.	KEWAUNEE.	
DeWitt C. Williams	Fox Lake.	Joseph E. Darbellay	Kewaunee.
Benjamin F. Sherman	Beaver Dam.	LA CROSSE.	
DOOR.		John Bradley ...	Bangor.
Edward S. Minor	Fish Creek.	LA FAYETTE.	
DUNN.		Thomas H. Sheldon.	Darlington.
John McGilton.....	Cedar Falls.	Bernard McGinty ...	Calamine.
EAU CLAIRE.		MANITOWOC.	
Ira B. Bradford	Augusta.	John Carey	Osman.
FOND DU LAC.		Frederick Pfunder..	Nero.
Wm. A. Adamson ...	Eldorado Mills	W.H. Hemschmeyer	Manitowoc.
Daniel D. Treleven ..	Byron.	MARATHON.	
James F. Ware	Fond du Lac.	John Ring'e	Wausau.
Ignatius Klotz	Campbellsport	MARQUETTE.	
GREEN.		Charles S. Kelsey...	Montello.
Cyrus Troy	Monticello.	MILWAUKEE.	
Burr Sprague	Broddhead.	Charles C. Paine...	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Otto Laverrenz	Milwaukee.
Charles Watson.....	Washburn.	Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.
John A. Klindt	Cassville.	Edward B. Simpson..	Milwaukee.
John Brindley.....	Boscobel.	John Bentley	Milwaukee.
GREEN LAKE.		Christ. S. Raesser...	Milwaukee.
Richard Pritchard....	Manchester.	Charles L. Colby ...	Milwaukee.
IOWA.		Charles F. Freeman..	Milwaukee.
Richard Kennedy....	Highland.	Luther F. Gilson ...	Milwaukee.
George G. Cox	Mineral Point	Washington Boorse.	Milwaukee.
JACKSON.		Patrick Merry	Hale's Corners
JEFFERSON.*		MONROE.	
Jesse Stone	Watertown.	Eli Waste	Sparta.
John D. Bullock.....	Johnson's Crk	Robert Campbell ..	Glendale.
Samuel A. Craig	Ft. Atkinson.	MARINETTE, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
JUNEAU.		Herman Naber.....	Shawano.
George P. Kenyon . .	Wonewoc.	OUTAGAMIE.	
John T. Kingston	Necedah.	John C. Petersen ...	Appleton.
		James H. McMurdo..	Hortonville.

* Fifth and sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Thirty-Ninth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post Office.	Name.	Post Office.
OZAUKEE.		TREMPEALEAU.	
Wm. H. Fitzgerald...	Cedarburg.	Alex. A. Arnold	Galesville.
PEPIN. ‡		VERNON.	
William Allison	Durand.	Jacob Eckhardt, Jr.	De Soto.
PIERCE.		David C. Yakey....	Bloomingtondale.
Nils P. Haugen.....	River Falls.	WALWORTH.	
PORTAGE.		George R. Allen	Genoa Junc.
Thomas H. McDill..	McDill.	Dwight B. Barnes...	Delavan.
RACINE.		C. S. Blanchard.....	East Troy.
Wm. P. Packard. ..	Racine.	WASHINGTON.	
John Bosustow.....	Yorkville.	Jacob C. Place.....	Hartford.
RICHLAND.		Baruch S. Weil.....	West Bend.
William H. Joslin ...	Rich'd Cent'r	WAUKESHA.	
John H. Case.....	Eagle Corn'rs.	John Schmidt	Tess Corners.
ROCK.		William Small.....	Sussex.
Richard J. Burdge ..	Beloit.	WAUPACA.	
Franklin S. Lawrence	Janesville.	Sewall A. Phillips ..	Royalton.
Simon L. Lord.....	Edgerton.	Nels Anderson.....	Scandinavia.
ST. CROIX.		WAUSHARA.	
James Hill.....	Warren.	Chas. W. Moors.....	Hancock.
SAUK.		WINNEBAGO.	
Ephraim Bakeslee ..	Ironton.	William Wall	Oshkosh.
Thomas Gillespie ..	Kilbourn City.	A. H. F. Krueger....	Neenah.
SHEBOYGAN.		Hiram W. Webster..	Omro.
Wilbur M. Root.....	Sheboygan.	David R. Bean.....	Waukau.
Eugene McIntyre ...	Waldo.		
John Ruch.....	Boltonville.		

‡ And part of Buffalo county.

LENGTH OF SESSIONS AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

Territorial Organization.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No. Reps.
1836	October 25th	December 9th	46 days	39
1837	November 6th	January 20, 1838	76 days	39
1838	June 11th	June 25th	15 days	38
1838	November 26th	December 22d	27 days	37
1839	January 21st	March 11th	50 days	39
1839	December 2d	January 13, 1840	43 days	39
1840	August 3d	August 14th	12 days	39
1840	December 7th	February 19, 1841	75 days	39
1841	December 6th	February 19, 1842	76 days	39
1843	March 6th	March 25, 1843	20 days	39
1843	March 27th	April 17, 1843	23 days	39
1843	December 4th	January 31, 1844	59 days	39
1845	January 6th	February 24th	50 days	39
1846	January 5th	February 3d	30 days	39
1847	January 4th	February 11th	39 days	39
1847	October 18th	October 27th	10 days	39
1848	February 7th	March 13th	36 days	39

State Organization.

1848	June 5th	August 21st	78 days	85
1849	January 10th	April 2d	83 days	85
1850	January 9th	February 11th	34 days	85
1851	January 8th	March 17th	69 days	85
1852	January 14th	April 19th	97 days	85
1853	January 12th	April 4th	121 days	107
1853	June 6th	July 13th		
1854	January 11th	April 3d	83 days	107
1855	January 10th	April 2d	83 days	107
1856	January 9th	March 31st	125 days	107
1856	September 3d	October 14th		
1857	January 14th	March 9th	55 days	107
1858	January 13th	May 17th	125 days	127
1859	January 12th	March 21st	69 days	127
1860	January 11th	April 2d	83 days	127
1861	January 9th	April 17th	112 days	127
1861	May 15th	May 27th		
1862	January 8th	April 7th	122 days	133
1862	June 3d	June 17th		
1862	September 10th	September 26th	79 days	133
1863	January 14th	April 2d		
1864	January 13th	April 4th	83 days	133
1865	January 11th	April 10th	90 days	133
1866	January 10th	April 12th	93 days	133
1867	January 9th	April 11th	93 days	133
1868	January 8th	March 6th	59 days	133
1869	January 13th	March 11th	58 days	133
1870	January 12th	March 17th	65 days	133
1871	January 11th	March 25th	74 days	133
1872	January 10th	March 26th	77 days	133
1873	January 8th	March 20th	72 days	133
1874	January 14th	March 12th	58 days	133
1875	January 13th	March 6th	53 days	134
1876	January 12th	March 14th	63 days	133
1877	January 10th	March 8th	58 days	133
1878	January 9th	March 21st	76 days	133
1878	June 4th	June 7th		
1879	January 8th	March 5th	57 days	133
1880	January 14th	March 17th	64 days	133

Table showing the length of Legislative Sessions, etc.—(continued.)

Constitutional Conventions.

FIRST CONVENTION.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No. Reps.
1846	October 5th.....	December 16th.....	73 days	124

SECOND CONVENTION.

1847	December 15th.....	February 1st.....	48 days	65
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Territorial and State Officers,

TOGETHER WITH

Senators and Representatives in Congress and Presidential Electors.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN.

GOVERNORS.

Henry Dodge,	- - -	from July 4, 1836, to Oct. 5, 1841
James Duane Doty,	- - -	from Oct. 5, 1841, to Sept. 16, 1844
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,	- - -	from Sept. 16, 1844, to May 13, 1845
Henry Dodge,	- - -	from May 13, 1845, to June 7, 1848

SECRETARIES.

John S. Horner,	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	May 6, 1836
William B. Slaughter,	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	Feb. 16, 1837
Francis J. Dunn,	-	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	-	Jan. 25, 1841
A. P. Field,	- -	appointed by John Tyler,	- -	Apr. 23, 1841
George R. C. Floyd,	-	appointed by James K. Polk,	- -	Oct. 30, 1843
John Catlin,	- -	appointed by James K. Polk,	-	Feb. 24, 1846

SUPREME COURT.

Charles Dunn, C. J.,	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	Aug., 1836
William C. Frazer, A. J.,	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	July, 1836
David Irvin, A. J., -	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	Sept., 1836
Andrew G. Miller, A. J.,	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	-	Nov., 1833

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

Henry S. Baird,	-	appointed by Gov. Dodge,	- -	Dec. 7, 1836
Horatio N. Wells,	-	appointed by Gov. Dodge,	- -	March 20, 1839
Mortimer M. Jackson,	-	appointed by Gov. Dodge,	- -	Jan. 26, 1842
William Pitt Lynde,	-	appointed by Gov. Tallmadge,	-	Feb. 22, 1845
A. Hyatt Smith,	-	appointed by Gov. Dodge,	- -	Aug. 4, 1845

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

John Catlin,	- - -	appointed at December Term,	- - -	1833
Simeon Mills,	- - -	appointed at July Term,	- - -	1839
La Fayette Kellogg,	-	appointed at July Term,	- - -	1840

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

William W. Chapman,	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	- - -	1836
Moses M. Strong,	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	- - -	1838
Thomas W. Sutherland,	appointed by John Tyler,	- - -	1841
William Pitt Lynde,	appointed by James K. Polk,	- - -	1845

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1830.

NOTE.—The regular terms of all elective state officers commence the first Monday in January of the even numbered years.

GOVERNORS.

Nelson Dewey, -	Lancaster, -	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 5, 1853
Leonard J. Farwell, -	Madison, -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
Wm. A. Barstow, -	Waukesha, -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Mar. 21, 1856
Arthur McArthur, -	Milwaukee, -	from March 21, 1856, to Mar. 25, 1856
Coles Bashford, -	Oshkosh, -	from March 25, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
Alex. W. Randall, -	Waukesha, -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 6, 1863
Louis P. Harvey, -	Shopiere, -	from Jan. 6, 1862, to April 19, 1863
Edward Salomon, -	Milwaukee, -	from April 19, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864
James T. Lewis, -	Columbus, -	from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866
Lucius Fairchild, -	Madison, -	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1872
Cad. C. Washburn, -	La Crosse, -	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 5, 1874
Wm. R. Taylor, -	Cottage Grove, -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876
Harrison Ludington, -	Milwaukee, -	from Jan. 3, 1876, to Jan. 7, 1878
Wm. E. Smith, -	Milwaukee, -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

John E. Holmes, -	Jefferson, -	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850
Samuel W. Beal, -	Taycheedah, -	from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852
Timothy Burns, -	La Crosse, -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
James T. Lewis, -	Columbus, -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
Arthur McArthur, -	Milwaukee, -	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
E. D. Campbell, -	La Crosse, -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
Butler G. Noble, -	Whitewater, -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
Edward Salomon, -	Milwaukee, -	from Jan. 6, 1862, to April 19, 1863
Gerry W. Hazelton,* -	Columbus, -	from Sept. 10, 1863, to Sept. 26, 1863
Wyman Spooner, -	Elkhorn, -	from Jan. 14, 1863, to Jan. 3, 1870
Thaddeus C. Pound, -	Chippewa Falls, -	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1872
Milton H. Pettit, -	Kenosha, -	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Mar. 23, 1873
Charles D. Parker, -	Pleasant Valley, -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
James M. Bingham, -	Chippewa Falls, -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thos. McHugh, -	Delavan, -	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850
Wm. A. Barstow, -	Waukesha, -	from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852
C. D. Robinson, -	Green Bay, -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
Alex. T. Gray, -	Janesville, -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
David W. Jones, -	Belmont, -	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 2, 1860
Louis P. Harvey, -	Shopiere, -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
James T. Lewis, -	Columbus, -	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864
Lucius Fairchild, -	Madison, -	from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866
Thos. S. Allen, -	Mineral Point, -	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870
Llywelyn Breese, -	Portage City, -	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1874
Peter Doyle, -	Prairie du Chien, -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
Hans B. Warner, -	Ellsworth, -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to

*Ex-officio, as President of the Senate.

STATE TREASURERS.

Jairus C. Fairchild, -	Madison, -	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 5, 1852
Edward H. Janssen, -	Cedarburg, -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 7, 1856
Charles Kuehn, -	Manitowoc, -	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
Samuel D. Hastings, -	Trempealeau, -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1866
William E. Smith, -	Fox Lake, -	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870
Henry Bätz, -	Manitowoc, -	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1874
Ferdinand Kuehn, -	Milwaukee, -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
Richard Guenther, -	Oshkosh, -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

James S. Brown, -	Milwaukee, -	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850
S. Park Coon, -	Milwaukee, -	from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852
Experience Estabrook, -	Geneva, -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
George B. Smith, -	Madison, -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
William R. Smith, -	Mineral Point, -	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
Gabriel Bouck, -	Oshkosh, -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
James H. Howe, -	Green Bay, -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Oct. 7, 1862
Winfield Smith, -	Milwaukee, -	from Oct. 7, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1866
Charles R. Gill, -	Watertown, -	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870
Stephen S. Barlow, -	Dellona, -	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1874
A. Scott Sloan, -	Beaver Dam, -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
Alexander Wilson, -	Mineral Point, -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

(Office created August 16, 1843.)

Eleazer Root, -	Waukesha, -	from Jan. 1, 1849, to Jan. 5, 1852
Azel P. Ladd, -	Shullsburg, -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
Hiram A. Wright, -	Prairie du Chien, -	from Jan. 5, 1854, to May 29, 1855
A. Constantine Barry, -	Racine, -	from June 23, 1855, to Jan. 4, 1858
Lyman C. Draper, -	Madison, -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
Josiah L. Pickard, -	Platteville, -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Sep. 30, 1864
John G. McMynn, -	Racine, -	from Oct. 1, 1864, to Jan. 6, 1868
Alexander J. Craig, -	Madison, -	from Jan. 6, 1868, to July 3, 1870
Samuel Fallows, -	Milwaukee, -	from July 6, 1870, to Jan. 4, 1874
Edward Searing, -	Milton, -	from Jan. 4, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
William C. Whitford, -	Milton, -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to

BANK COMPTROLLERS.

(Office created Chap. 479, Laws 1852—Abolished, January 3, 1870, Chap. 23, Laws of 1863.)

James S. Baker, -	Green Bay, -	from Nov. 20, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
William M. Dennis, -	Watertown, -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 4, 1856
Joel C. Squires, -	Mineral Point, -	from Jan. 4, 1856, to Jan. 2, 1860
Gysbert Van Steenwyk, -	Kilbourn City, -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
William H. Ramsey, -	Ozaukee, -	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1863
Jeremiah M. Rusk, -	Viroqua, -	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

(Office created by Chap. 24, Laws of 1833—Abolished January 4, 1874, by Chap. 193, Laws of 1873.)

John Taylor, -	Waupun, -	from M'ch 23, 1853, to Apr. 2, 1853
Henry Brown, -	Fond du Lac, -	from Apr. 2, 1853, to Jan. 2, 1854
Argalus W. Starks, -	Baraboo, -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
Edward McGarry, -	Milwaukee, -	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
Edward M. McGraw, -	Sheboygan, -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
Hans C. Heg, -	Racine, -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
Alexander P. Hodges, -	Oshkosh, -	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864
Henry Cordier, -	Waupun, -	from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 3, 1870
George F. Wheeler, -	Springvale, -	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 4, 1874

STATE COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION.

(Office created by Chap. 153, Laws of 1871—Abolished January 3, 1876, by Chap. 233, Laws of 1874.)

Ole C. Johnson, - - Beloit, - - from April 3, 1871, to Jan. 5, 1874
 Martin J. Argard, - - Eau Claire, - - from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

(Office created by Section 8 of Chapter 273, Laws of 1874, amended by Chapter 57, Laws of 1876.)

John W. Hoyt, - - - - - from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
 Geo. H. Paul, - - - - - from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
 Joseph H. Osborn, - - - - - from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
 Dana C. Lamb, - - - - - from March 10, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1878
 A. J. Turner, - - - - - from Feb. 1, 1878, to

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

(By Chapter 56, Section 32, General Laws of 1897, the Secretary of State was Commissioner of Insurance *ex-officio* until the passage of Chapter 214, Laws of 1878, creating the office of Insurance Commissioner.)

Philip L. Spooner, Jr., - - - from April 1, 1878, to

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

[Supreme Court was not separately organized until 1853, previous to which the Judges of the Circuit Courts were *ex-officio* Justices of the Supreme Court.]

Name.	Circuit.	Date oath of office.	Exp'n of term.
Alex. W. Stow, C. J., - - -	4th	August 23, 1848, to Jan. 1, 1851	
Edward V. Whiton, A. J., -	1st	August 23, 1848, to June 1, 1853	
Levi Hubbell, A. J., * - -	2d	August 23, 1848, to June 1, 1853	
Charles H. Larrabee, A. J., -	3rd	August 23, 1848, to June 1, 1853	
Mortimer M. Jackson, A. J., -	5th	August 23, 1848, to June 1, 1853	
Tim. O. Howe, A. J., - - -	4th	January 1, 1851, to June 1, 1853	
Wiram Knowlton, A. J., - - -	6th	August 6, 1850, to June 1, 1853	

Name.	Title.	Date.
Edward V. Whiton, - - -	C. J.	June 1, 1853, to April 13, 1859.
Luther S. Dixon, - - -	C. J.	April 20, 1859, to June 17, 1874.
Edward G. Ryan, - - -	C. J.	June 17, 1874, to Oct. 19, 1880.
Orsamus Cole, - - -	C. J.	Nov. 11, 1880, to April - 1881.
Samuel Crawford, - - -	A. J.	June 1, 1853, to June 19, 1855.
Abram D. Smith, - - -	A. J.	June 1, 1853, to June 21, 1859.
Orsamus Cole, - - -	A. J.	June 19, 1855, to Nov. 11, 1881.
Byron Paine, - - -	A. J.	June 21, 1859, to Nov. 15, 1864.
Jason Downer, - - -	A. J.	Nov. 15, 1864, to Sept. 11, 1867.
Byron Paine, - - -	A. J.	Sept. 11, 1867, to Jan. 13, 1871.
William P. Lyon, - - -	A. J.	Jan. 23, 1871, to 1st M. Jan. 1881.
Harlow S.orton, - - -	A. J.	April 18, 1878, to 1st M. Jan. 1888.
David Taylor, - - -	A. J.	April 18, 1878, to 1st M. Jan. 1886.
John B. Cassoday, - - -	A. J.	Nov. 11, 1880, to April - 1881.

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

J. R. Brigham, - - -	Appointed Jan. Term,	- - - - - 1849
Samuel W. Beall, - - -	Appointed Dec. 12,	- - - - - 1849
La Fayette Kellogg,	Appointed June 1,	- - - - - 1853
Clarence Kellogg,	Appointed June 11,	- - - - - 1878

* Elected Chief Justice June 18, 1851.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS,

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836
James D. Doty.....	Sep. 10, 1838
James D. Doty.....	Aug. 5, 1840
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 27, 1841

Names.	When elected.
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 25, 1843
Morgan L. Martin	Sep. 22, 1845
John H. Tweedy	Sep. 6, 1847

UNITED STATES SENATORS,

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker	June 8, 1848
Henry Dodge	June 8, 1848
Isaac P. Walker... ..	Jan. 17, 1849
Henry Dodge	Jan. 10, 1851
Charles Durkee	Feb. 1, 1855
James R. Doolittle ...	Jan. 23, 1857
Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 23, 1861

Names.	When elected.
James R. Doolittle....	Jan. 22, 1863
Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 24, 1867
Matthew H. Carpenter.	Jan. 26, 1869
Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 21, 1873
Angus Cameron.....	Feb. 3, 1875
Matthew H. Carpenter.	Jan. 22, 1879

REPRESENTATIVES.

(By Congresses.)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

XXXth Congress, 1847-49.

1st Dist.—	William Pitt Lynde.*
2d " "	Mason C. Darling.*

XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.

1st Dist.—	Charles Durkee.
2d " "	Orsamus Cole.
3d " "	James Duane Doty.

XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.

1st Dist.—	Charles Durkee.
2d " "	Ben C. Eastman.
3d " "	John B. Macy.

XXXIIIId Congress, 1853-55.

1st Dist.—	Daniel Wells, Jr.
2d " "	Ben C. Eastman.
3d " "	John B. Macy.

XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.

1st Dist.—	Daniel Wells, Jr.
2d " "	Cadwallader C. Washburn.
3d " "	Charles Billingshurst.

XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.

1st Dist.—	John F. Potter.
2d " "	Cadwallader C. Washburn.
3d " "	Charles Billingshurst.

XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.

1st Dist.—	John F. Potter.
2d " "	Cadwallader C. Washburn
3d " "	Charles H. Larrabee.

XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.

1st Dist.—	John F. Potter.
2d " "	Luther Hanchett.†
	Walter D. McIndoe.
3d " "	A. Scott Sloan.

* Elected May 8th, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.

† Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D. McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy, December 30, 1862.

*Representatives by Congresses—(continued.)***XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863-65.**

1st Dist.	—James S. Brown.
2d "	Ithamar C. Sloan.
3d "	Amasa Cobb.
4th "	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th "	Ezra Wheeler.
6th "	Walter D. McIndoe.

XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.

1st Dist.	—Halbert E. Paine.
2d "	Ithamar C. Sloan.
3d "	Amasa Cobb.
4th "	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th "	Philetus Sawyer.
6th "	Walter D. McIndoe.

XLth Congress, 1867-69.

1st Dist.	—Halbert E. Paine.
2d "	Benjamin F. Hopkins.
3d "	Amasa Cobb.
4th "	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th "	Philetus Sawyer.
6th "	Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XL1st Congress, 1869-71.

1st Dist.	—Halbert E. Paine.
2d "	Benjamin F. Hopkins.*
3d "	David Atwood.
2d "	Amasa Cobb.
4th "	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th "	Philetus Sawyer.
6th "	Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLVIth Congress, 1879-81.

1st Dist.	—Charles G. Williams.
2d "	Lucien B. Caswell.
3d "	George C. Hazelton.
4th "	Peter V. Deuster.
5th "	Edward S. Bragg.
6th "	Gabriel Bouck.
7th "	Herman L. Humphrey.
8th "	Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLIIId Congress, 1871-73.

1st Dist.	—Alexander Mitchell.
2d "	Gerry W. Hazelton.
3d "	J. Allen Barber.
4th "	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th "	Philetus Sawyer.
6th "	Jeremiah M. Rusk.

XLIIIId Congress, 1873-75.

1st Dist.	—Charles G. Williams.
2d "	Gerry W. Hazelton.
3d "	J. Allen Barber.
4th "	Alexander Mitchell.
5th "	Charles A. Eldredge.
6th "	Philetus Sawyer.
7th "	Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8th "	Alexander S. McDill.

XLIVth Congress, 1875-77.

1st Dist.	—Charles G. Williams.
2d "	Lucien B. Caswell.
3d "	Henry S. Magoon.
4th "	William Pitt Lynde.
5th "	Samuel D. Burchard.
6th "	Alanson M. Kimball.
7th "	Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8th "	George W. Cate.

XLVth Congress, 1877-79.

1st Dist.	—Charles G. Williams.
2d "	Lucien B. Caswell.
3d "	George C. Hazelton.
4th "	William Pitt Lynde.
5th "	Edward S. Bragg.
6th "	Gabe Bouck.
7th "	Herman L. Humphrey.
8th "	Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIIth Congress, 1881-83.

1st Dist.	—Charles G. Williams.
2d "	Lucien B. Caswell.
3d "	George C. Hazelton.
4th "	Peter V. Deuster.
5th "	Edward S. Bragg.
6th "	Richard Guenther.
7th "	Herman L. Humphrey.
8th "	Thaddeus C. Pound.

* Died Jan. 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected to fill vacancy, Feb. 15, 1870.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1848. Elected November 7.

At large—Francis Huebschmann.
 —Wm. Dunwiddie.
1st Dist.—David P. Mapes.
2d " Samuel F. Nichols.

1852. Elected November 2.

At large—Montgomery M. Cothren.
 —Satterlee Clark.
1st Dist.—Philo White.
2d " Beriah Brown.
3d " Charles Billinghamurst.

1856. Elected November 4.

At large—Edward D. Holton.
 —James H. Knowlton.
1st Dist.—Gregor Menzel.
2d " Walter D. McIndoe.
3d " Bille Williams.

1860. Elected November 6.

At large—Walter D. McIndoe.
 —Bradford Rixford.
1st Dist.—William W. Vaughan.
2d " J. Allen Barber.
3d " Herman Lindeman.

1876. Elected November 7.

At large—William H. Hiner.
 Francis Campbell.
1st Dist.—T. D. Weeks.
2d " T. D. Lang.
3d " Daniel L. Downs.

1880. Elected November 2.

At Large—George End.
 Kaud Langland.
1st Dist.—Lucius S. Blake.
2d " John Kellogg.
3d " George E. Weatherby.

1864. Elected November 8.

At large—William W. Field.
 —Henry L. Blood.
1st Dist.—George C. Northrop.
2d " Jonathan Bowman.
3d " Allen Warden.
4th " Henry J. Turner.
5th " Henry F. Belitz.
6th " Alexander S. McDill.

1868. Elected November 3.

At large—Stephen S. Barlow.
 —Henry D. Barron.
1st Dist.—Elihu Enos.
2d " Charles G. Williams.
3d " Allen Warden.
4th " Leander F. Frisby.
5th " William G. Ritch.
6th " William T. Price.

1872. Elected November 5.

At large—William E. Cramer.
 —Frederick Fleischer.
1st Dist.—Jerome S. Nickles.
2d " George G. Swain.
3d " Ormsby B. Thomas.
4th " Frederick Hilgen.
5th " Edward C. McFetridge.
6th " George E. Hoskinson.
7th " Romanzo Bunn.
8th " Henry D. Barron.

4th Dist.—Casper M. Sanger.
5th " Charles Luling.
6th " James H. Foster.
7th " Charles B. Solberg.
8th " John H. Knapp.

4th Dist.—William P. McLaren.
5th " C. T. Lovell.
6th " E. L. Browne.
7th " F. H. Kribbs.
8th " John T. Kingston.

Election Statistics.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

Popular Vote for President, from 1856 to 1880.

[BY STATES.]

STATES.	1880.				1876.	
	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Weaver. G. B.	Scatter- ing.	Tilden. Dem.	Hayes. Rep.
Alabama.....	59,240	91,675	4,640	.....	102,002	68,230
Arkansas.....	41,661	60,489	4,079	.....	53,071	35,669
California.....	80,348	80,443	3,381	.....	76,464	79,269
Colorado.....	27,450	24,647	1,435	.....	13,316	14,154
Connecticut.....	67,071	64,415	868	.....	61,931	59,034
Delaware.....	14,140	15,175	120	.....	13,381	10,752
Florida.....	23,632	27,922	.....	.....	*21,285	24,327
Georgia.....	54,085	102,000	.....	.....	130,088	50,446
Illinois.....	318,716	277,321	26,358	596	258,601	278,232
Indiana.....	232,164	225,523	12,986	.....	213,526	207,971
Iowa.....	183,904	105,845	32,827	.....	112,121	171,326
Kansas.....	121,525	59,788	19,710	35	37,902	78,322
Kentucky.....	104,159	149,068	11,499	238	159,690	97,155
Louisiana.....	33,633	65,077	443	.....	470,503	75,135
Maine.....	74,039	65,171	4,408	135	49,823	66,300
Maryland.....	78,513	93,633	825	.....	91,779	71,980
Massachusetts.....	165,205	111,960	4,518	799	108,777	150,063
Michigan.....	155,195	121,301	34,895	1,262	141,595	166,901
Minnesota.....	93,903	53,315	3,267	.....	48,799	72,962
Mississippi.....	34,854	75,759	5,797	677	112,173	52,605
Missouri.....	153,587	208,609	35,015	.....	203,077	145,029
Nebraska.....	54,967	23,502	3,810	.....	17,554	31,916
Nevada.....	7,835	8,636	.....	.....	9,308	10,383
N'w H'mpshire.....	41,852	40,794	528	180	38,509	41,539
New Jersey.....	120,543	122,546	2,620	176	115,962	103,517
New York.....	555,544	534,511	12,373	1,592	521,949	489,207
North Carolina.....	115,616	121,204	1,134	.....	125,427	108,419
Ohio.....	375,443	340,831	6,456	2,616	323,182	330,698
Oregon.....	20,619	19,955	245	.....	14,149	15,206
Pennsylvania.....	444,704	497,423	29,638	1,633	365,158	354,122
Rhode Island.....	18,195	19,779	231	25	10,712	15,787
South Carolina.....	57,947	112,033	517	.....	50,595	91,756
Tennessee.....	93,760	130,381	5,465	.....	133,165	89,566
Texas.....	53,228	145,486	26,241	.....	104,803	44,803
Vermont.....	45,567	18,316	1,215	105	20,254	44,092
Virginia.....	84,021	128,586	139	.....	129,670	95,558
West Virginia.....	50,223	57,391	9,079	.....	59,455	42,693
Wisconsin.....	144,298	114,644	7,885	159	123,927	130,068
Totals.....	4,441,184	4,435,121	302,854	10,606	4,299,893	4,048,228
Total vote.....	9,189,665				8,442,049	

* The vote in Florida, as officially announced by the returning board, is given in the table. The democrats claimed a majority for the Tilden electors in that state on the face of the returns.

† The vote in Louisiana is given as announced by the Wells returning board, and as it was accepted by the electoral commission. The McNery returning board, after a canvass of the returns from all the counties in the state, gave Tilden 83,723; Hayes, 77,174.

Popular Vote for President—continued.

STATES.	1872.		1868.		1864.	
	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib. Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Lincoln, Rep.	Mc- Clellan, Dem.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	76,366	72,086	.....	.....
Arkansas	41,073	37,927	22,152	19,078	.....	.....
California	54,020	40,718	54,592	54,078	62,134	43,841
Connecticut ..	50,638	45,872	50,996	47,951	44,691	42,285
Delaware	11,115	10,205	7,063	10,980	8,155	8,767
Florida	17,765	15,428	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	62,715	76,287	57,134	102,822	.....	.....
Illinois	241,248	184,770	250,293	199,143	189,996	153,730
Indiana	186,144	163,637	176,552	166,980	150,422	130,233
Iowa	131,233	71,134	150,399	74,040	89,075	49,596
Kansas	67,048	32,970	31,047	14,019	16,441	3,691
Kentucky	89,816	100,212	39,569	115,859	27,786	64,301
Louisiana	59,975	66,466	33,363	80,225	.....	.....
Maine	61,422	29,087	70,426	42,396	68,114	46,992
Maryland	66,760	67,685	30,438	62,357	40,153	32,739
Massachus'ts ..	133,472	59,260	136,447	59,408	126,742	49,745
Michigan	136,202	77,027	128,550	97,069	91,521	74,604
Minnesota	55,709	35,211	43,542	28,072	21,060	17,375
Mississippi ..	81,016	47,191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	119,196	151,433	85,671	59,783	72,750	31,678
Nebraska	18,245	7,705	9,729	5,439	.....	.....
Nevada	8,413	6,236	6,480	5,218	9,826	6,594
N.Hampshire ..	37,168	31,425	38,191	31,224	36,400	32,571
New Jersey ..	91,611	76,801	80,121	83,001	60,723	68,024
New York	440,759	387,279	419,883	429,833	368,735	361,986
N. Carolina ..	94,304	69,474	96,226	84,090	.....	.....
Ohio	281,852	244,321	280,128	238,700	265,154	205,568
Oregon	11,820	7,746	10,961	11,125	9,888	8,457
Pennsylvania ..	349,689	211,961	342,280	313,382	296,391	276,316
Rhode Island ..	13,665	5,329	12,903	6,548	14,349	8,718
S. Carolina ..	72,290	21,903	62,301	45,237	.....	.....
Tennessee	83,665	94,391	56,757	26,311	.....	.....
Texas	47,405	66,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	41,487	10,947	44,167	12,045	42,419	13,321
Virginia	93,415	91,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Virginia ..	32,283	29,537	29,025	20,906	23,152	10,438
Wisconsin	104,992	86,477	108,857	84,710	82,458	65,884
Total	3,579,793	2,842,425	3,013,188	2,703,600	2,223,035	811,754
Majority	737,368	309,588	1,411,281
Whole vote ..	6,457,318	5,716,783	4,034,789

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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Popular Vote for President -- continued.

STATES.	1860.				1856.		
	Lincol'n. Rep.	Br'kin- ridge. Dem.	Bell. Union.	Douglas Dem.	Fremont Rep.	Fill- more. Amer.	Buchan- an, Dem.
Alabama		48,831	27,875	13,651		28,552	46,739
Arkansas		28,732	20,093	5,227		10,787	21,910
California	39,173	34,344	6,817	38,516	20,691	36,165	53,365
Connecticut	43,792	14,641	3,291	15,522	42,715	2,615	34,995
Delaware	3,815	7,337	3,894	1,023	308	6,175	8,004
Florida		8,543	5,437	367		4,833	6,353
Georgia		51,889	42,886	11,590		42,228	56,598
Illinois	172,161	2,404	4,913	160,215	96,189	37,444	105,348
Indiana	131,033	12,295	5,306	115,509	91,375	22,386	118,670
Iowa	70,409	1,048	1,763	55,111	43,954	9,180	36,107
Kansas							
Kentucky	1,361	53,143	66,053	25,651	314	67,416	74,642
Louisiana		22,681	20,204	7,625		20,709	22,164
Maine	62,811	6,368	2,046	26,693	67,379	3,325	39,080
Maryland	2,294	42,482	41,760	5,966	281	47,460	39,115
Massachusetts	106,533	5,939	22,331	34,372	108,190	19,620	39,240
Michigan	88,483	805	405	65,057	71,762	1,660	52,136
Minnesota	22,069	748	62	11,920			
Mississippi		40,797	25,040	3,243		24,195	35,446
Missouri	17,023	31,317	58,372	58,081		48,524	58,164
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire	37,519	2,112	441	22,811	38,345	422	32,769
New Jersey	58,324			62,500	28,338	24,115	46,943
New York	362,646			312,731	276,007	124,604	195,878
North Carolina		48,539	41,990			26,886	48,246
Ohio	231,610	11,403	12,194	18,822	187,497	28,126	170,874
Oregon	5,270	5,006	183	3,951			
Pennsylvania	268,030	178,871	12,776	16,765	147,510	82,175	230,710
Rhode Island	12,244			7,707	11,467	1,675	6,680
South Carolina†							
Tennessee		64,700	69,274	11,350		66,178	73,638
Texas		47,548	15,438			15,639	31,169
Vermont	33,803	218	1,969	6,849	39,561	545	10,569
Virginia	1,923	74,323	74,631	16,250	231	60,310	89,706
West Virginia							
Wisconsin	66,110	883	161	65,021	66,030	579	52,843
Totals	1,866,452	847,953	590,631	1,375,157	1,341,264	374,531	1,838,183
Whole vote		4,680,193				4,033,657	

†Electors chosen by legislature.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE FROM 1860.

STATES.	1880.		1876.		1872.		1868.		1864.		1860.			
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Grant.	Greeley.†	Grant.	Seymour.	Lincoln.	McClell'n.	Lincoln.	Breck.	Bell.	Douglas.
Alabama	10	10	10	10	10	8	5	*	*	9	4	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	*	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	3	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Florida	4	*4	4	4	4	3	3	*	*	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	11	11	11	11	11	9	9	*	*	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	21	21	21	21	21	16	16	16	16	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	15	15	15	15	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	11	11	11	11	11	8	8	8	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	8	*8	8	8	8	7	7	*	*	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Maine	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Massachu'et's	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	13	13	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	11	11	11	11	11	8	8	8	8	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	8	8	8	8	8	*	*	*	*	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	15	15	15	15	15	11	11	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Nebraska	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Hampsh'ire	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	9	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	4	4	.....	.....	.....
New York	35	35	35	35	35	33	33	33	33	35	35	.....	.....	.....
N. Carolina	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	*	*	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	22	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	21	22	22	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	29	29	29	29	29	26	26	26	26	27	27	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolina	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	*	*	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	*	*	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Texas	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	*	*	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	*	*	15	15	.....	.....	.....
W. Virginia	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Total	217	152	185	184	300	66	214	80	213	21	180	72	39	12

* States marked with a star did not vote for president in 1861 and 1863.

† The states in this column chose electors to vote for Horace Greeley, but he having died in the interval between the election and the meeting of the electoral college, the electors scattered their votes as follows: Horace Greeley, 3; B. Gratz Brown, 13; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1.

‡ The election in Arkansas and Louisiana was contested in 1872, but the vote was counted for Grant.

** The election in Louisiana and Florida, was contested in 1876, but the vote was counted for Hayes by the Electoral Commission.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN WISCONSIN

From 1848 to 1880.

NOTE.—Names indented denote unsuccessful candidates. Figures in left hand column denote the number of the election from the first presidential election in 1789 to the twenty-fourth in 1880.

No.	Year.	CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT.	VOTE FOR CANDI- DATES.				TOTAL VOTE.			
			Popular.	Per cent. Popular.	Majority.	Electoral.	Popular.	Increase Popular.	Per cent. Increase.	Electoral.
16	1848	Zachary Taylor.....	13,747	35.1	..	..	39,166	.....	.....	4
		Lewis Cass.....	15,001	38.3	*1,254	4	.....	.....	.....	..
		Martin Van Buren.....	10,418	26.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
17	1852	Franklin Pierce.....	33,658	52.0	2,604	5	61,712	25,546	65.2	5
		Winfield Scott.....	22,240	34.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
		John P. Hale.....	8,814	13.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
18	1856	James Buchanan.....	57,843	44.2	.....	..	119,512	54,500	84.7	5
		John C. Fremont.....	66,090	55.3	12,663	5	.....	.....	.....	..
		Millard Fillmore.....	579	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
19	1860	Abraham Lincoln.....	83,111	56.6	23,040	5	152,180	32,668	27.3	5
		John C. Breckinridge...	838	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
		John Bell.....	161	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
		S. A. Douglas.....	65,021	42.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
20	1864	Abraham Lincoln.....	81,458	55.9	17,574	8	149,342	+2,833	+1.8	8
		Geo. B. McClellan.....	65,834	44.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
21	1868	Ulysses S. Grant.....	108,857	56.2	24,15	8	193,554	41,222	29.6	8
		Horatio Seymour.....	84,767	43.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
22	1872	Ulysses S. Grant.....	101,997	51.6	17,686	10	192,308	+1,356	+1.7	10
		Horace Greeley.....	86,477	45.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
		Charles O'Connor.....	834	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
23	1876	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	130,668	51.0	5,205	0	253,131	63,823	33.2	10
		Samuel J. Tilden.....	123,927	48.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
		Peter Cooper.....	1,509	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
		G. C. Smith.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
24	1880	James A. Garfield.....	141,398	51.1	21,709	10	267,162	11,051	4.3	10
		Winfield S. Hancock.....	114,644	42.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
		J. B. Weaver.....	7,986	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
		Neal Dow.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
		J. B. Phelps.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..

* Plurality.

† Decrease.

POPULAR VOTE AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Note.—No returns of the popular vote for President are preserved with any reliable data previous to 1824.

ELEC- TION. Date	CANDIDATES ELECTED.	OPPOSING CANDIDATES.	States Voting.	Total Vote.	INCREASE.	
					Vote.	Per Cent.
1824	John Q. Adams ...	Jackson, Crawford, Clay	24	352,072	.....	.....
1828	Andrew Jackson...	John Q. Adams...	24	1,156,338	*304,236	*238.4
1832	Andrew Jackson...	Clay, Floyd, Wirt...	24	1,250,799	94,471	8.2
1836	Martin Van Buren	W. H. Harrison, etc	25	1,438,205	247,406	19.8
1840	Wm. H. Harrison	Van Buren, Birney	26	2,410,778	912,573	63.9
1844	James K. Polk....	Clay and Birney...	26	2,698,611	287,133	11.9
1848	Zachary Taylor....	Cass & Van Buren	30	2,871,913	173,297	6.4
1852	Franklin Pierce...	Scott and Hale....	31	3,144,201	272,293	9.5
1856	James Buchanan...	Fremont, Fillmore	31	4,053,907	909,766	28.9
1860	Abraham Lincoln.	Breckinridge, Bell, Douglas	33	4,676,853	622,886	15.4
1864	Abraham Lincoln.	Geo. B. McClellan.	25	4,024,792	.....	.....
1868	Ulysses S. Grant...	Horatio Seymour...	34	5,724,681	.....	.....
1872	Ulysses S. Grant...	Horace Greeley, etc	37	6,466,165	†1,789,312	†38.3
1876	R. B. Hayes.	S. J. Tilden, etc...	38	8,412,733	1,946,568	30.1
1880	J. A. Garfield.....	W. S. Hancock, etc	38	9,189,665	776,932	9.2

* The electors of six States for 1824 were chosen by the Legislature; in 1828 they were all chosen by the people, except in South Carolina. This will explain the great increase of the popular vote at the election of 1828.

† Increase from 1860 to 1872.

SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES

For President and Vice-President of the United States, 1789-1880.

Year of Election.	No. of States. Total Elec. Vote.	Political Party.	† Presidents.			† Vice-Presidents.	
			CANDIDATES.	VOTE.		CANDIDATES.	Elect. Vote.
				States.	Popu- lar.		
1789	10	72	George Washington.....		69	.....	34
			John Adams.....			.....	9
			John Jay.....			.....	6
			R. H. Harrison.....			.....	6
			John Rutledge.....			.....	4
			John Hancock.....			.....	3
			George Clinton.....			.....	2
			Samuel Huntington.....			.....	2
			John Milton.....			.....	1
			James Armstrong.....			.....	1
			Benjamin Lincoln.....			.....	1
			Edward Telfair.....			.....	1
			Vacancies.....			.....	4
			George Washington.....		132	.....	77
1792	15	135	Fed. John Adams.....			.....	50
			Rep. George Clinton.....			.....	4
			Thomas Jefferson.....			.....	1
			Aaron Burr.....			.....	3
			Vacancies.....			.....	3
			Fed. John Adams.....		71	.....	68
			Rep. Thomas Jefferson.....			.....	59
			Fed. Thomas Pinckney.....			.....	30
			Rep. Aaron Burr.....			.....	15
			Samuel Adams.....			.....	11
1796	16	133	Oliver Ellsworth.....			.....	7
			George Clinton.....			.....	5
			John Jay.....			.....	3
			James Iredell.....			.....	2
			George Washington.....			.....	2
			John Henry.....			.....	2
			S. Johnson.....			.....	1
			Charles C. Pinckney.....			.....	73
			Rep. Thomas Jefferson.....			.....	65
			Rep. Aaron Burr.....			.....	64
			Fed. John Adams.....			.....	1
			Fed. Charles C. Pinckney.....			.....
1800	16	133	John Jay.....			.....
						

† Previous to the election of 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President; the one receiving the highest number of votes, if a majority, was declared elected President; and the next highest, Vice-President.

† Three states out of thirteen did not vote, viz.: New York, which had not passed an electoral law, and North Carolina and Rhode Island, which had not adopted the constitution.

† There having been a tie vote, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice was made upon the 36th ballot, which was as follows: Jefferson—Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia—10 states; Burr—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island—4 states; Blank—Delaware and South Carolina—2 states.

Summary of Popular and Electoral votes — continued.

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Elect. Vote.	Political Party.	Presidents.			Vice-Presidents.	
				CANDIDATES.	VOTE.		CANDIDATES.	Elect. Vote.
					States.	Popu- lar.		
1804	17	176	Rep..	Thomas Jefferson ..	15	162	George Clinton...	163
			Fed..	Charles C. Pinckney ..	2	14	Rufus King.....	14
1808	17	176	Rep..	James Madison.....	12	122	George Clinton...	113
			Fed..	Charles C. Pinckney ..	5	47	Rufus King.....	47
				George Clinton.....		6	John Langdon.....	9
							James Madison....	3
							James Monroe.....	3
				Vacancy.....		1		1
1812	18	213	Rep..	James Madison.....	11	125	Elbridge Gerry....	131
			Fed..	De Witt Clinton....	7	89	Jared Ingersoll...	83
				Vacancy.....		1		1
1816	19	221	Rep..	James Monroe.....	16	183	D. D. Tompkins....	183
			Fed..	Rufus King.....	3	34	John E. Howard....	23
							James Ross.....	5
							John Marshall....	4
							Robert G. Harper ..	3
				Vacancies.....		4		4
1820	24	235	Rep..	James Monroe.....	24	231	D. D. Tompkins....	218
			Opp..	John Q. Adams.....		1	Rich. Stockton....	8
							Daniel Rodney....	4
							Robert G. Harper ..	1
							Richard Rush.....	1
				Vacancies.....		3		3
1824	24	261	Rep..	Andrew Jackson....	10	155,872	John C. Calhoun....	182
			Coal..	John Q. Adams.....	8	105,321	Nathan Sanford....	30
			Rep..	Wm. H. Crawford....	3	44,282	Nathaniel Macon....	24
			Rep..	Henry Clay.....	3	46,587	Andrew Jackson....	13
							M. Van Buren.....	9
							Henry Clay.....	2
				Vacancy.....				1
1828	24	261	Dem.	Andrew Jackson....	15	647,231	John C. Calhoun....	171
			N. R.	John Q. Adams.....	9	509,097	Richard Rush.....	83
							William Smith....	7
1832	24	288	Dem.	Andrew Jackson....	15	687,502	M. Van Buren.....	189
			N. R.	Henry Clay.....	7	530,189	John Sergeant.....	49
				John Floyd.....	1	33,108	Henry Lee.....	11
			AntM	William Wirt.....	1	7	Amos Ellmaker....	7
							William Wilkins....	30
				Vacancies.....		2		2
1836	26	294	Dem.	Martin Van Buren....	15	761,549	R. M. Johnson†....	147
			Whig	Wm. H. Harrison....	7	73	Francis Granger....	77
			Whig	Hugh L. White.....	2	26	John Tyler.....	47
			Whig	Daniel Webster....	1	736,656	Wm. Smith.....	23
			Whig	W. P. Mangum....	1	11		

† No choice having been made by the Electoral College, the choice devolved up on the House of Representatives. A choice was made on the first ballot, which was as follows: Adams—Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and Vermont—13 states; Jackson—Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Tennessee—7 states; Crawford—Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia—4 states.

‡ No candidate having received a majority of the votes of the Electoral College, the Senate elected R. M. Johnson Vice President, who received 33 votes; Francis Granger received 16.

Summary of Popular and Electoral Votes — continued.

Year of election.	No. of states.	Total elec. vote.	Political party.	Presidents.				Vice-Presidents.		
				CANDIDATES.	VOTE.			CANDIDATES.	Elec. vote.	
					States.	Popular.	Electoral			
1840	26	294	Whig.	Wm. H. Harrison.	10	1,275,017	234	John Tyler...	234	
			Dem..	Martin Van Buren	7	1,128,702	60	R. M. Johnson	48	
			Lib'ty	James G. Birney	..	7,059	..	..	..	..
				.....	..	..	..	L. W. Tazewell	11	
1844	26	275	Dem..	James K. Polk...	15	1,337,243	170	James K. Polk...	1	
			Whig.	Henry Clay.....	11	1,299,068	105	Geo. M. Dallas...	170	
			Lib'ty	James G. Birney	..	62,300	..	T. Frelinghuysen	105	
1848	29	393	Whig.	Zachary Taylor...	15	1,360,101	163	Millard Fillmore	163	
			Dem..	Lewis Cass.....	15	1,220,544	127	Wm. O. Butler...	127	
			Free S.	Martin Van Buren	..	291,263	..	Chas. F. Adams...	..	
1852	31	326	Dem..	Franklin Pierce...	27	1,601,474	254	Wm. R. King...	254	
			Whig.	Winfield Scott...	4	1,386,578	42	Wm. A. Graham...	42	
			Fr. Dem.	John P. Hale.....	..	156,149	..	Geo. W. Julian...	..	
1856	31	396	Dem..	James Buchanan.	19	1,838,169	174	J. C. Breckinridge	174	
			Rep.	John C. Fremont.	11	1,341,264	114	Wm. L. Dayton...	114	
			Amer.	Millard Fillmore.	1	874,534	8	A. J. Donelson...	8	
1860	33	393	Rep..	Abraham Lincoln.	17	1,866,352	180	Hannibal Hamlin.	180	
			Dem.	J. C. Breckinridge	11	845,763	72	Joseph Lane...	72	
			C. Un.	John Bell.....	3	559,581	39	Edward Everett...	39	
			I. Dem.	S. A. Douglas.....	2	1,375,157	12	H. V. Johnson...	12	
1864	26	314	Rep..	Abraham Lincoln.	22	2,216,067	212	Andrew Johnson.	212	
			Dem..	Geo. B. McClellan	3	1,808,725	21	G. H. Pendleton.	21	
			Dem..	Vacancies.....	11	..	81	..	81	
1868	27	317	Rep..	Ulysses S. Grant.	23	3,015,071	214	Schuyler Colfax.	214	
			Dem..	Horatio Seymour.	8	2,709,513	80	F. P. Blair, Jr...	80	
				Vacancies.....	3	..	23	..	23	
1872	37	366	Rep..	Ulysses S. Grant.	31	3,597,070	286	Henry Wilson...	286	
			D. & L.	Horace Greeley...	6	2,834,079	..	B. Gratz Brown...	47	
			Dem..	Charles O'Connor	..	29,408	..	Geo. W. Julian...	5	
			Temp.	James Black.....	..	5,608	..	A. H. Colquitt...	5	
				T. A. Hendricks..	..	..	42	John M. Palmer...	3	
				B. Gratz Brown...	..	..	18	T. E. Bramlette...	3	
				Charles J. Jenkins	..	..	2	W. S. Groesbeck.	1	
				David Davis.....	..	..	1	Willis B. Machen	1	
				.....	..	..	..	N. P. Banks.....	1	
				[Not counted]	..	..	17	..	14	
1876	38	369	Rep..	R. B. Hayes.....	21	4,048,228	185	Wm. A. Wheeler...	185	
			Dem..	Samuel J. Tilden.	17	4,299,893	184	T. A. Hendricks...	181	
			G. B.	Peter Cooper.....	..	8,740	..	..	..
			Prohi.	Green Clay Smith	..	9,552	..	..	..
				Scattering.....	..	2,029	..	..	..
1880	28	296	Rep..	James A. Garfield	20	4,441,181	217	Chester A. Arthur	217	
			Dem..	W. S. Hancock...	18	4,435,121	152	Wm. H. English...	152	
			G. B.	J. B. Weaver.....	..	392,754	..	..	..
			Prohi.	Neal Dow.....	..	9,861	..	..	..
				Scattering.....	..	1,145	..	..	..

† Eleven states did not vote, viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

‡ Three states did not vote, viz.: Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

§ Three electoral votes of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley, and the votes of Arkansas, 6, and Louisiana, 8, cast for U. S. Grant, were rejected. If all had been included in the count, the electoral vote would have been 390 for U. S. Grant, and 69 for opposing candidates.

PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL VOTE CAST

Received by Candidates for President at each Election from 1804 to 1880.

[From the Statistician, San Francisco.]

CANDIDATES.	Pop.	Elec.	CANDIDATES.	Pop.	Elec.	CANDIDATES.	Pop.	Elec.
1804			John Floyd...		3.85	1860		
Th. Jefferson... ..	92.05		Wm. Wirt... }	2.65	2.45	Abr'm Lincoln...	39.91	59.41
C. C. Pinckney... ..	7.95		1836			J. Breckinridge...	18.08	23.76
1808			M. Van Buren...	50.83	57.82	John Bell... ..	2.61	2.87
James Madison... ..	69.71		W. H. Harrison }	49.17	24.83	S. A. Douglas...	29.40	3.96
C. C. Pinckney... ..	26.86		H. L. White... }		8.85	1854		
Geo. Clinton... ..	3.43		Dan Webster... }		4.76	Abr'm Lincoln...	55.06	90.99
1812			W. P. Mangum }		3.74	G. B. McClellan...	44.94	9.01
James Madison... ..	58.99		1840			18 8		
DeWitt Clinton... ..	41.01		W. H. Harrison...	52.89	72.59	U. S. Grant... ..	52.67	72.79
1816			M. Van Buren...	45.82	20.41	Hor. Seymour...	47.33	27.21
James Monroe... ..	84.23		Jas. G. Birney... }	29		1872		
Rufus King... ..	15.67		1844			U. S. Grant... ..	55.63	81.97
1820			James K. Polk...	49.55	61.82	Hor'e Greeley... }	43.83	18.43
James Monroe... ..	69.57		Henry Clay... ..	48.14	38.18	has. O'Connor... }	.45	
John Q. Adams... ..	.43		Jas. G. Birney... }	2.31		J. R. Black... ..	.19	
1824			1848			1876		
John Q. Adams... ..	23.92	32.18	Zachary Taylor...	47.36	56.21	R. B. Hayes... ..	47.95	50.14
And. Jackson... ..	44.27	57.93	Lewis Cass... ..	42.50	43.19	S. J. Tilden... ..	50.4	49.86
W. H. Crawford... ..	12.58	15.70	M. Van Buren... }	10.14		Peter Cooper... ..	.97	
Henry Clay... ..	13.23	14.18	1852			G. C. Smith... ..	.11	
1828			Franklin Pierce...	50.93	85.81	Scattering... ..	.03	
And. Jackson... ..	55.97	68.20	Winfield Scott...	44.10	14.19	1880		
John Q. Adams... ..	44.03	31.80	John P. Hale... }	4.97		J. A. Garfield...	48.33	59.08
1832			1856			W. S. Hancock...	48.26	40.70
And. Jackson... ..	54.96	76.57	Jas. Buchanan... }	45.34	8.79	J. B. Weaver... ..	2.0	
Henry Clay... ..	42.39	17.13	J. C. Fremont...	33.09	38.51	Neal Dow... ..	.47	
			Mill'd Fillmore...	21.57	2.70	Scattering... ..	.03	

Ratio of Representation in the House of Representatives.

From 1783 to 1793, according to Constitution,	-	-	-	-	30,000
1792 to 1801, based on 1st census, 1791,	-	-	-	-	33,000
1803 to 1812, " 2d " 1800,	-	-	-	-	33,000
1812 to 1823, " 3d " 1810,	-	-	-	-	35,000
1823 to 1832, " 4th " 1820,	-	-	-	-	40,000
1832 to 1843, " 5th " 1830,	-	-	-	-	47,700
1843 to 1852, " 6th " 1840,	-	-	-	-	50,000
1852 to 1863, " 7th " 1850,	-	-	-	-	93,423
1863 to 1872, " 8th " 1860,	-	-	-	-	127,381
1872 to, " 9th " 1870,	-	-	-	-	131,425

ELECTION STATISTICS.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1880.

Compared with the Gubernatorial vote of 1879.

[BY COUNTIES, TOWNS, AND ELECTION DISTRICTS.]

[The difference between the vote of Garfield and Hancock is given as the majority without reference to the vote of the others.]

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Gar- field.	Han- cock.	Wea- ver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Smith.	Jen- kins.	May.
ADAMS.								
Adams	68	23	1	46	...	71	19	1
Big Flats	42	5	...	37	...	26	8	...
Dell Prairie	84	37	4	47	...	49	21	18
Easton	74	24	2	50	...	65	16	2
Jackson	76	10	...	66	...	35	8	1
Leola	25	...	8	25	...	16	1	2
Lincoln	67	20	7	47	...	47	3	16
Monroe	73	21	...	51	...	60	10	1
New Chester	49	22	...	27	...	33	10	...
New Haven	100	61	5	39	...	62	33	6
Preston	14	16	...	...	2	18	6	...
Quincy	53	28	...	25	...	30	17	...
Richfield	34	17	...	17	...	17	1	10
Rome	29	5	13	24	...	27	14	3
Springville	65	12	...	53	...	52	11	1
Strong's Prairie	142	37	...	105	...	75	23	2
Total	994	343	40	651	...	688	241	67
ASHLAND.								
Ashland	135	120	...	15	...	100	64	...
Butternut, 1st Dis.	49	46	...	3	...	54	16	...
2d Dis.	10	25	...	...	15	19	5	...
3d Dis.	8	32	...	...	24	4	23	...
Total	202	223	...	...	21	177	113	...
BARRON.								
Barron	45	35	...	9	...	30	31	...
Cedar Lake	45	12	...	33	...	43	13	...
Chetek	237	28	6	199	...	155	13	...
Clinton	23	8	...	15	...	15	8	...
Cumberland	114	54	...	69	...	...	...	...
Dallas	102	59	2	73	...	72	22	...
Maple Grove	68	21	...	47	...	41	13	2
Prairie Farm	143	27	...	116	...	117	12	...
Rice Lake	49	19	...	20	...	35	19	...
Stanford	77	106	1	...	29	65	85	...
Sumner	82	19	...	64	...	68	19	...
Turtle Lake	41	25	...	16	...	...	...	...
Lakeland .....	...	...	...	...	...	68	46	...
Total	1,027	394	9	633	...	709	280	2

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
BAYFIELD.								
Bayfield	78	86	.....	.....	8	83	31	.....
BROWN.								
Allouez	17	35	.....	.....	20	20	29	.....
Ashwaubenon	60	19	.....	41	.....	48	11	.....
Bellevue	20	106	.....	.....	85	13	60	.....
De Pere, town	36	101	.....	.....	65	23	74	.....
De Pere	197	207	7	.....	10	140	174	6
West De Pere	184	183	.....	1	.....	112	151	.....
Eaton	30	79	.....	.....	49	23	44	.....
Port Howard city,								
1st ward	43	53	6	.....	.....	37	44	.....
2d ward	33	39	6	.....	.....	28	31	9
3d ward	33	45	12	.....	.....	34	23	23
4th ward	33	17	2	.....	.....	33	7	7
5th ward	90	25	.....	.....	.....	65	17	2
6th ward	45	22	.....	.....	.....	31	21	1
.....	287	200	26	87	.....	229	142	42
Glenmore	77	91	2	.....	14	60	74	.....
Green Bay, town,								
city, 1st ward	117	44	.....	73	.....	95	33	.....
2d ward	130	83	2	.....	.....	92	63	.....
3d ward	271	208	4	.....	.....	223	124	.....
.....	261	179	3	.....	.....	119	114	6
Holland, East	662	470	9	192	.....	514	301	6
West	6	153	3	.....	147	2	155	7
.....	3	120	.....	.....	117	4	110	.....
Howard	81	114	2	.....	33	32	107	1
Humboldt	111	78	.....	33	.....	84	38	.....
Lawrence	100	42	12	58	.....	75	16	13
Morrison	83	163	6	.....	80	64	125	4
New Denmark	129	81	.....	45	.....	102	43	.....
Pittsfield	59	47	5	12	.....	53	23	7
Preble	81	125	.....	.....	41	59	97	.....
Rockland	23	126	.....	.....	100	29	97	.....
Scott	71	141	.....	.....	70	67	102	.....
Suamico	91	81	.....	13	.....	67	60	2
Wrightsto'n, East								
West	23	60	.....	.....	37	16	57	.....
.....	126	159	39	.....	33	99	127	29
Total.	2,633	3,034	111	.....	351	2,034	2,250	117
BUFFALO.								
Alma, town,	69	37	.....	32	.....	30	57	.....
village	158	64	.....	92	.....	141	62	.....
Belvidere	78	11	.....	67	.....	57	32	.....
Buffalo, town	29	54	.....	.....	25	14	54	.....
city	28	9	.....	19	.....	38	14	.....
Canton	59	45	.....	14	.....	35	42	.....
Cross	46	56	.....	.....	10	37	58	.....
Dover	115	6	.....	109	.....	104	7	.....
Fountain City, vil								
.....	110	103	.....	7	.....	92	107	.....
Gilmantown	71	17	.....	54	.....	107	17	1
Glencoe	45	89	.....	.....	35	32	72	.....

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes.—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Gar field.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
BUFFALO — CON.								
Lincoln	43	41	2	28	29	45	16	15
Maxville	50	22	1	28	39	21	15	14
Milton	19	32	112	13	160	40	53	60
Modena	127	14	197	103	220	152	28	50
Montana	48	54	6	6	38	40	53	60
Naples	269	63	197	103	220	152	28	50
Nelson	165	62	103	2	152	60	10	11
Waumandee	68	65	2	2	28	50	10	11
Total	1,582	837	1	751	1,324	815	11	11
BURNETT.								
Bashaw, 1st Dist. ..	14	11	3	6	10	8	4	4
2d Dist.	179	10	169	188	31	36	4	4
Grantsburg	23	9	14	31	31	36	4	4
Marshland	98	5	93	90	90	36	4	4
Trade Lake	39	22	39	6	36	36	4	4
Wood Lake No. 1 ..	16	22	6	6	36	36	4	4
No. 2.	16	22	6	6	36	36	4	4
Total	369	57	312	387	22	22	22	22
CALUMET.								
Brillion	118	153	13	35	61	109	70	34
Brothertown	70	241	24	171	23	145	145	34
Charlestown	135	152	7	17	107	130	4	4
Chilton, town	75	214	13	139	51	149	48	32
city	67	157	19	90	41	145	32	4
Harrison	85	294	1	203	50	2	4	4
New Holstein	179	190	11	11	160	136	9	14
Rantoul	167	145	2	22	102	152	9	14
Stockbridge	234	208	25	26	165	180	14	14
Woodville	21	237	216	9	164	164	14	14
Total	1,157	1,991	107	843	777	1,519	215	215
CHIPPEWA.								
Anson	87	56	10	3	29	15	15	15
Auburn	195	55	35	20	93	14	13	13
B g Bend	27	35	1	1	4	6	6	6
Bloomer	161	129	57	32	123	93	35	35
Chippewa Falls—								
1st ward	63	170	41	41	104	6	6	6
2d ward	127	173	2	71	93	4	4	4
3d ward	101	69	2	63	48	4	4	4
4th ward	72	93	6	52	48	9	9	9
— 373 —	373	505	10	13	227	293	23	23
Eagle Point	162	277	52	115	56	142	48	48
Edson	61	128	67	32	79	79	48	48

Presidential and Gubernatorial Vote — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Gar- field.	Han- cock.	Wea- ver.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Smith.	Jen- kins.	May.
CHIPPEWA — CON.								
Flambeau	38	18	..	20	..	29	2	..
La Fayette	176	143	16	33	..	100	77	19
Sigel	95	80	..	15	..	61	25	2
Wheaton	161	86	16	75	..	63	35	12
Total	1,485	1,512	97	..	27	86	785	172
CLARK.								
Beaver	37	12	..	25	..	25	7	..
Colby	120	56	2	64	..	79	14	4
Eaton	71	31	..	40	..	28	15	13
Freemont	43	6	6	37	..	19	4	5
Grant	104	55	3	49	..	66	41	23
Hewitt	21	13	..	8	..	15	1	10
Hixon	41	26	..	15	..	35	25	2
Lewis	38	12	..	26	..	24	8	8
Loyal	94	26	..	68	..	97	2	..
Lynn	36	22	1	14	..	10	21	7
Mayville	133	47	..	86	..	74	16	2
Mentor	94	58	4	36	..	37	30	12
Pine Valley	272	145	9	127	..	214	89	45
Sherman	54	18	..	36	..	32	9	..
Sherwood Forest	21	9	..	15	..	15	1	3
Thorp	27	10	..	17	..	33	..	1
Unity	69	30	12	29	..	25	8	5
Washburn	21	14	..	13	..	16	6	1
Warner	67	23	..	34	..	37	27	1
Weston, 1st d'st	56	13	..	43	..	44	7	1
2d dist	17	25	..	..	8	16	22	3
York	96	10	1	86	..	64	1	5
Total	1,512	671	38	871	..	1,005	347	151
COLUMBIA.								
Arlington	9	61	7	30	..	68	21	14
Caledonia	142	108	..	34	..	127	54	37
Columbus, town	101	88	..	13	..	89	73	..
city, 1st ward	115	41	..	..	..	98	33	..
2d ward	68	56	..	..	..	43	46	..
3d ward	89	78	..	..	..	80	53	..
Courtland	272	175	..	97	..	22	132	..
Dekorra	243	51	..	19	..	140	25	..
Fort Winnebago	164	105	9	59	..	148	73	20
Fountain Prairie	46	96	..	..	50	41	67	..
Hampden	188	114	..	74	..	150	67	..
Lecds	103	111	..	..	8	70	101	..
Lewiston	115	105	..	10	..	86	88	1
Lodi	101	80	..	21	..	80	60	..
Lowville	263	77	2	186	..	240	53	..
Marcellon	80	50	..	..	10	65	70	1
Newport	112	73	..	31	..	92	51	..
Otsego	205	95	11	110	..	149	79	12
..	249	77	..	172	..	195	67	1

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
COLUMBIA — con.								
Pacific	42	21	1	18		31	14	4
Portage —								
1st ward.....	23	112				17	91	...
2d ward.....	92	65	1			79	42	5
3d ward.....	119	64	2			73	48	2
4th ward.....	100	93				79	65	5
5th ward.....	61	133				40	94	2
	404	467	3		63	288	340	12
Randolph	137	68		69		102	6	...
Scott	105	40		64		62	24	...
Springvale	102	38		64		85	28	...
West Point	10	74	3	33		96	71	...
Wocena	189	88		101		135	52	24
W. w'd Randolph	11	3		8		11	1	...
Total	3,572	2,311	33	1,201		2,762	1,673	156
CRAWFORD.								
Bridgeport.....	34	43			9	23	22	...
Clayton	221	215	2	6		125	105	10
Eastman	69	183	17		113	66	74	41
Freeman	186	62	7	124		85	30	23
Haney	49	37	27	12		44	24	6
Marietta.....	96	75	26	21		43	29	30
Prai. du Chien, t'n city, 1st ward	16	9			83	10	49	16
2d ward	59	65	1			53	26	9
3d ward	75	118	4			54	86	18
4th ward	67	99	9			47	46	22
	220	229	16		9	181	186	53
Scott	91	134	60		43	83	44	16
Seneca	130	96	8	31		55	73	60
Utica	196	70	5	126		125	29	47
Wauzeka.....	107	117	4		10	88	90	6
Total	1,415	1,459	172		41	938	755	310
DANE.								
Albion.....	298	77	1	221		213	52	7
Berry.....	36	187			151	31	143	...
Black Earth.....	127	63		64		111	41	8
Bloomington.....	86	128	6		4	66	90	4
Blue Mounds.....	122	87		35		71	47	6
Bristol	113	146			33	91	101	...
Burke	110	128	1		18	106	58	10
Christiana.....	253	166	17	8		145	91	28
Cottage Grove.....	131	157	4		26	99	84	20
Cross Plains.....	54	213			159	47	195	8
Dane	122	142			20	93	113	...
Deerfield.....	120	97		23		87	78	...
Dunkirk	182	126	8	59		120	83	19
Dunn	162	95	6	67		110	59	9
Fitchburg.....	60	195	13		135	42	109	26
Madison, town.....	101	96	1	4		78	81	5

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Gar- field.	Han- cock.	Wea- ver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem Maj.	Smith.	Jen- kins.	May.
DANE — con.								
Madison city —								
1st ward	219	286	1			204	221	1
2d ward	230	212				219	173	5
3d ward	227	373	2			194	29	3
4th ward	182	211				159	137	16
5th ward	64	182				169	137	2
	1,022	1,264	3		242	945	927	27
Mazomanie	256	120	5	135		210	84	8
Medina	176	159	4	17		126	130	19
Middleton	109	243	1		134	78	214	11
Montrose	137	105	31	32		111	56	72
Oregon	238	120	27	118		171	57	45
Perry	126	27	11	99		87	12	19
Primrose	132	34	16	98		110	21	18
Pleasant Springs	218	39	3	179		123	33	18
Roxbury	43	185			142	35	130	
Rutland	210	36	18	204		160	14	21
Springdale	64	126	5		62	27	70	51
Springfield	50	243			193	29	206	
Stoughton, vil.	206	108	1	98		188	75	1
Sun Prairie, town	140	88		52		96	70	2
Sun Prairie, vil.	88	52		36		73	49	2
Vermont	111	105		6		87	87	1
Verona	65	163	5		98	33	113	10
Vienna	129	70		59		92	35	1
Westport	89	242			153	96	171	
Windsor	182	59		125		129	38	
York	121	109	12	12		93	66	27
Total	6,018	5,800	199	215		4,623	4,072	501
DODGE.								
Ashippun	144	187			43	91	116	31
Beaver Dam, t'n.	99	173			74	85	123	
city, 1st ward	18	115				14	109	
2d ward	63	117	1			45	101	
3d ward	155	58				111	51	
4th ward	94	121	1			89	99	
	335	411	2		76	259	360	
Burnett	142	97	11	45		121	69	4
Calamus	135	97		38		86	80	
Chester	104	64	7	40		94	83	7
Clymer	64	225	4		161	72	172	7
Elba	125	137			2	70	103	17
Emmett	48	225	9		177	10	178	24
Fox Lake	242	157	1	86		274	98	1
Herman	87	266			129	46	150	
Hubbard	163	42	23		299	107	253	50
Hustisford	90	278	9		188	78	228	8
Lebanon	33	264	9		231	20	157	6
Le Roy	165	138	1	27		103	150	
Lomira	185	161		24		66	183	1
Lowell	208	296			88	146	204	68
Oak Grove	205	266	14		61	123	216	12
Portland	112	156			44	84	69	
Randolph, E. w'd	70	15		55		84	8	

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Gar- field.	Han- cock.	Wea- ver.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Smith.	Jen- kins.	May.
DODGE — con.								
Rubicon	111	226	5	.....	115	70	128	2
Shields	15	26	2	.....	191	5	107	1
Theresa	77	335	.....	.....	236	72	219	.....
Trenton	267	139	15	68	.....	169	74	17
Watertown, city —								
5th ward	25	138	1	.....	.....	23	89	3
6th ward	51	22	9	.....	.....	37	138	17
Waupun, city —	76	320	10	.....	251	59	237	20
south ward	171	31	34	137	.....	142	31	33
Westford	3	147	2	.....	168	28	57	.....
Williamstown	161	288	.....	.....	127	101	256	.....
Total	3,624	5,798	168	.....	2,684	2,670	4,139	309
DOOR.								
Bailey's Harbor	52	24	34	2	.....	21	6	59
Brussels	101	25	2	76	.....	21	.....	17
Clay Banks	90	33	14	57	.....	41	1	25
Egg Harbor	55	64	16	.....	9	36	15	34
Foresville	96	96	4	.....	.....	39	37	2
Gardner	67	22	2	45	.....	26	.....	12
Gibraltar	115	26	1	89	.....	79	8	13
Jacksonport	44	12	26	32	.....	26	4	28
Liberty Grove	184	23	11	161	.....	112	.....	11
Nasewaupce	67	46	11	21	.....	31	4	20
Sevastopol	71	91	5	.....	20	22	5	27
Sturg. B'y, 1st Dist	195	15	23	37	.....	116	14	65
2d Dist	95	5	3	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	77	.....	9	77	.....	22	.....	.....
Washington	48	10	.....	38	.....	18	.....	2
Total	1,357	635	166	722	.....	613	94	315
DOUGLAS.								
Superior	41	76	.....	.....	35	39	24	.....
DUNN.								
Colfax	83	13	.....	70	.....	57	7	.....
Dunn	193	95	.....	98	.....	118	55	.....
Eau Galle	99	146	.....	.....	47	86	111	.....
Elk Mound	87	15	.....	72	.....	5	1	.....
Grant	62	16	.....	46	.....	42	2	.....
Hay River	41	4	12	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucas	77	23	2	54	.....	33	7	.....
Menomonie	612	255	2	317	.....	342	221	.....
New Haven	45	12	.....	33	.....	30	5	1
Otter Creek	35	8	.....	27	.....	24	3	.....
Peru	45	16	.....	29	.....	32	5	.....
Red Cedar	83	87	.....	.....	4	38	52	.....
Rock Creek	128	20	.....	108	.....	64	5	.....
Sand Creek	103	14	2	92	.....	59	7	.....
Sheridan	91	12	.....	79	.....	25	1	.....

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
DUNN — con.								
Sherman	77	7	...	70	...	36	11	...
Spring Brook	158	50	1	108	...	86	21	...
Stanton	15	43	...	137	...	85	25	...
Tainter	106	45	...	61	...	53	44	...
Tiffany	65	12	9	53	...	36	11	2
Weston	43	54	4	...	11	51	27	...
Total	2,421	992	32	1,429	...	1,253	621	3
EAU CLAIRE.								
Bridge Creek	238	197	51	181	...	272	82	15
Springwick	122	66	4	56	...	89	59	...
Drammen	64	8	1	56	...	44	4	...
Eau Claire —								
1st ward	131	155	2	...	...	66	95	3
2d ward	135	138	1	...	...	70	87	...
3d ward	189	55	1	...	...	129	32	...
4th ward	102	72	...	...	...	51	53	...
5th ward	154	112	6	...	...	107	60	...
6th ward	141	113	4	...	...	84	84	1
7th ward	165	76	1	...	...	93	57	...
8th ward	183	148	1	...	...	107	111	...
	—1,191	869	16	322	...	712	579	4
Fairchild	122	60	7	62	...	73	54	...
Lincoln	47	192	16	...	145	33	133	19
Ludington	38	6	40	32	...	...	...	...
Otter Creek	122	45	12	77	...	97	32	1
Pleasant Valley	159	52	...	98	...	66	15	...
Seymour	9	20	2	...	11	6	19	...
Union	49	61	2	...	12	25	36	...
Washington	134	34	2	100	...	71	18	...
Total	2,333	1,520	153	816	...	1,488	1,031	39
FOND DU LAC.								
Alto	21	53	3	158	...	159	29	2
Ashford	143	255	8	...	112	76	200	11
Auburn	165	153	1	12	...	105	112	...
Byron	122	133	35	...	11	113	86	52
Calumet	32	277	...	...	245	6	233	...
Eden	72	215	38	...	143	37	143	76
Eldorado	220	154	7	66	...	160	150	11
Empire	121	117	13	4	...	87	103	10
Fond du Lac, town	151	146	16	5	...	123	122	15
city, 1st ward	201	184	22	...	...	168	137	21
2d ward	230	236	8	...	...	182	200	12
3d ward	235	173	19	...	...	208	116	21
4th ward	146	266	5	...	...	124	235	8
5th ward	169	63	10	...	...	97	68	8
6th ward	77	90	45	...	...	47	70	44
7th ward	105	95	12	...	...	86	77	21
8th ward	134	113	25	...	...	104	101	22
	—1,967	—1,924	—146	43	...	—1,016	—974	—157

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
FOND DU LAC—CON.								
Forest.....	63	192	12		123	40	150	17
Friendship.....	83	120	4		37	69	117	
Lamartine.....	148	130	41	18		155	94	51
Marshfield.....	23	382	3		359	16	309	14
Metomen.....	277	141	2	136		210	89	
Oakfield.....	219	52	36	167		197	41	17
Oscoda.....	86	145	18		59	63	114	34
Ripon, town.....	167	86	2			99	70	10
city, 1st ward.....	211	130	9			167	129	11
2d ward.....	192	141	3			118	131	8
Rosendale.....	303	271	12	132		315	260	19
Springvale.....	183	69	7	120		116	30	12
Taychedah.....	161	125	4	36		147	111	5
Waupun, town.....	44	256			212	43	215	
city, north ward.....	193	64	25	129		129	28	32
	123	91	38	32		103	54	38
Total.....	4,683	4,851	471		168	3,584	3,834	583
GRANT.								
Beetown.....	168	139	23	20		83	76	60
Bloomington.....	212	63	20	149		151	39	52
Boscobel.....	250	126	5	124		181	44	35
Cassville.....	131	108	1	23		103	85	7
Castle Rock.....	35	103			68	13	49	2
Clifton.....	152	56		96		91	27	2
Ellenboro.....	114	41	6	73		79	8	24
Fennimore.....	160	59	5	101		127	50	22
Glen Haven.....	108	51	1	54		71	28	26
Harrison.....	159	98		52		95	61	1
Hazel Green.....	200	190	4	19		149	140	12
Hickory Grove.....	111	43		68		70	12	6
Jamestown.....	83	143			60	68	92	2
Lancaster.....	433	172	4	231		300	87	39
Liberty.....	70	76	3		6	31	23	4
Lima.....	149	58		91		97	32	4
Little Grant.....	93	23	34	63		42	1	55
Marion.....	75	43	4	32		40	6	9
Millville.....	38	8	1	29		32	1	
Mount Hope.....	121	31	2	50		76	21	15
Mount Ida.....	129	68	8	62		61	19	20
Muscoda.....	92	167			71	78	137	2
Paris.....	81	67	11	17		52	18	30
Patch Grove.....	110	6	12	55		8	24	49
Platteville.....	58	287	1	231		423	230	1
Potosi.....	170	303			133	132	225	1
Smelser.....	194	95	10	69		113	37	58
Waterloo.....	89	76	4	13		47	30	21
Watterstown.....	61	59		11		43	13	21
Wingville.....	133	119		14		57	49	23
Woodman.....	56	62			6	52	35	1
Wyalusing.....	104	43	8	61		61	23	16
Total.....	4,634	3,638	179	1,616		3,111	1,703	625

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Wheeler.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
GREEN.								
Adams	80	84	11		4	51	51	19
Albany	176	36	59	140		112	15	93
Brooklyn	148	43	64	105		90	11	91
Cadiz	140	111	30	29		96	52	19
Clarno	117	152	17		35	72	89	15
Decatur	321	122	16	199		265	128	17
Exeter	106	67	23	39		89	45	38
Jefferson	198	116	7	82		133	77	8
Jordan	122	88		34		77	50	2
Monroe	531	345	10	186		430	227	15
Mt. Pleasant	186	50	7	136		137	56	12
New Glarus	77	94			17	61	72	
Spring Grove	160	69	24	91		115	32	20
Sylvester	149	50	1	99		93	43	5
Washington	52	91	9		39	39	47	6
York	177	8	7	169		140	9	1
Total	2,749	1,526	284	1,214		2,000	1,104	361
GREEN LAKE.								
Berlin, town	124	36	3	88		77	19	4
city, 1st ward	179	134	12			127	83	8
2d ward	101	54	5			58	32	7
3d ward	154	77	11			117	37	11
Brooklyn	437	265	28	172		302	152	26
Green Lake	231	83	2	148		136	54	9
Kingston	169	132	3	37		108	77	16
Mackford	79	81	27		2	52	59	56
Manchester	201	104	16	97		113	45	67
Marquette	129	117	4	12		93	20	91
Princeton	97	60	11	37		45	32	46
St. Marie	203	197	4	6		124	142	15
Seneca	50	75	2		25	22	19	2
Seneca	44	20	5	24		16	18	
Total	1,764	1,170	105	594		1,092	637	332
IOWA.								
Arena	190	172	5	18		134	107	24
Clyde	32	116	1		84	22	73	10
Dodgeville	514	269	11	245		373	180	84
Eden	79	142			63	41	84	15
Highland	108	379	19		271	43	310	39
Linden	310	105		205		164	43	5
Mifflin	230	73		157		130	55	2
Mineral Point, t'n	176	138		38		108	41	2
city, 1st ward	190	149				164	125	
2d ward	127	163				92	132	
Moscow	317	312		5		256	257	2
Pulaski	152	54		98		87	38	8
Pulaski	113	177	3		64	94	135	7

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Gar- field.	Han- cock.	Wea- ver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Smith.	Jen- kins.	May.
IOWA — con.								
Ridgeway	88	221	13	67		186	77	46
Waldwick	81	10			14	73	26	4
Wyoming	78	51	27	27		64	13	57
Total	2,674	2,310	79	361		1,775	1,447	205
JACKSON.								
Albion	336	250		86		457	121	10
Alma	297	107	6	190		228	69	63
Franklin	74		6	74		70		5
Garden Valley	85	80	8	5		67	60	24
Hixton	243	50	1	193		227	37	11
Irving	97	73	7	24		100	43	12
Manchester	63	12	13	51		65		14
Melrose	193	44	11	149		180	20	24
Millston	74	19	1	55		59	11	
Northfield	184	1	8	183		203	1	9
Springfield	132	22		110		111	11	8
Sullivan, 1st dist.	37	14		23		65	14	7
2d dist.	26	1		25				
Total	1,841	673	61	1,168		1,836	387	192
JEFFERSON.								
Aztalan	113	165	3		52	120	113	3
Cold Spring	92	50		42		53	28	
Concord	128	156	3		23	71	78	44
Farmington	149	285	6		136	103	210	12
Hebron	129	123	1	16		116	80	2
Ixonia	150	165	5		15	109	107	10
Jefferson, 1st dist.	207	555	6			139	414	
2d dist.	34	75				23	63	
Koshkonong	211	639	6		389	162	477	
Lake Mills	436	392	1	44		340	283	38
Milford	279	83	18	196		253	60	2
Milford	122	180			58	86	103	3
Oakland	155	84		71		111	48	1
Palmyra	259	72	7	14		169	54	14
Sullivan	123	159	3	21		117	124	
Sumner	68	45	1	23		68	37	
Waterloo town	65	145			80	33	116	
village	71	167			36	56	69	6
Watertown town	89	303			214	58	180	13
city 1st ward	151	210	3			122	138	6
2d ward	74	233	3			43	189	1
3d ward	35	151	12			26	120	28
4th ward	30	83	9			20	77	19
7th ward	31	92	1			25	69	8
	324	779	28		455	246	593	62
Total	3,060	3,923	82		863	2,30	2,760	210

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Waver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
JUNEAU.								
Armenia	36	17	28			22	7	...
Clearfield	31	34			3	13	25	...
Fountain	13	57	36			37	2	...
Germantown	47	81	7		3	31	68	2
Kildare	53	90			37	37	89	5
Kingston	11	13	3		2	10	11	1
Lemonweir	151	70	20	81		18	28	25
Lindina	167	64		103		92	25	9
Lisbon	8	28	2	61		63	10	1
Lyndon	37	65	2		28	25	13	5
Maion	21	48			19	1	47	...
Mauston	164	87		77		137	65	5
Necedah	222	189		33		134	112	...
New Lisbon	140	81	1	59		122	71	...
Orange	70	37		33		52	16	...
Plymouth	193	115	1	78		160	48	26
Seven Mile Creek	27	14	7		114	8	100	9
Summit	10	82	7		2	42	34	41
Wonewoc	151	162	53	19		126	89	87
Total	1,821	1,452	12	269		1,247	926	216
KENOSHA.								
Brighton	76	153			77	59	102	...
Bristol	201	89		112		148	59	4
Kenosha city								
1st Ward	179	191				168	140	2
2d Ward	53	183				47	134	...
3d Ward	17	89				123	65	1
4th Ward	124	93				104	63	...
	508	556			48	442	407	3
Paris	116	113		3		63	83	...
Pleasant Prairie	183	134		47		109	88	2
Randall	8	52		3		51	25	...
Salem	215	97		118		135	75	...
Somers	218	110		108		142	26	6
Wheatland	72	105			33	28	61	...
Total	1,676	1,411		255		1,180	866	15
KEWAUNEE.								
Ahnapee town	70	126			66	16	52	2
city	82	123			41	12	99	...
Carlton	58	181			123	20	86	...
Casco	103	14			43	8	87	...
Franklin	16	10			164	9	78	...
Kewaunee	62	213			151	39	163	1
Krok						3	62	...
Lincoln	79	78		1		5	59	...
Montpelier	91	106			15	23	89	...
Pierce	68	189			121	29	92	...
Red River	12	32		97		40	21	...
West Kewaunee	37	13			146			...
Total	795	1,567			772	254	888	3

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Manchester.	Wheeler.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
LACROSSE.								
Bangor.....	196	88	...	108	...	201	24	16
Barre.....	...	42	...	18	...	58	19	27
Burns.....	132	34	24	98	...	120	17	36
Campbell.....	52	83	7	...	31	54	34	40
Farmington.....	237	88	17	139	...	197	66	18
Greenfield.....	59	71	...	...	21	68	46	12
Hamilton.....	281	59	4	234	...	292	33	21
Holland.....	161	25	...	136	...	124	25	1
La Crosse city—								
1st ward.....	240	309	15	...	...	160	140	144
2d ward.....	116	198	1	...	...	85	74	38
3d ward.....	419	43	21	...	...	293	154	156
4th ward.....	154	118	3	...	...	150	79	17
5th ward.....	278	196	37	...	...	165	42	176
Onalaska.....	1,207	1,244	77	...	37	856	489	531
Shelby.....	252	109	2	143	...	166	94	29
Washington.....	58	57	...	1	...	54	20	11
".....	52	104	...	...	52	44	43	57
Total.....	2,731	1,995	131	736	...	2,234	910	799
LA FAYETTE.								
Argyle.....	200	77	...	123	...	149	59	11
Belmont.....	157	116	...	41	...	100	88	...
Benton.....	182	179	3	3	...	106	145	4
Blanchard.....	72	61	1	11	...	44	51	1
Darlington.....	313	234	4	29	...	235	237	8
Elk Grove.....	102	101	...	1	...	39	50	...
Fayette.....	131	84	44	47	...	101	34	54
Gratiot.....	212	168	5	44	...	138	106	...
Kendall.....	48	139	...	...	91	27	120	1
Monticello.....	53	28	5	25	...	29	18	6
New Diggings.....	202	147	1	55	...	136	100	4
Seymour.....	69	145	...	...	76	12	102	3
Shullsburg.....	231	265	1	...	31	210	242	2
Wayne.....	151	45	16	169	...	87	39	18
White Oak Spring.....	77	49	...	27	...	39	19	...
Willow Springs.....	78	187	1	...	109	48	101	...
Wiotia.....	267	116	...	151	...	173	103	3
Total.....	2,541	2,131	81	876	...	1,673	1,619	115
LINCOLN.								
Ackley.....	22	13	18	9	...	2	8	9
Corning.....	11	5	6	9	...	14	2	...
Jenny, 1st dist.....	224	175	29	47	...	132	3	31
2d dist.....	27	1	3	26	...	...	...	...
Pine River, 1st dist.....	48	17	10	31	...	15	4	5
2d dist.....	17	42	1	...	25	...	...	...
Rock Falls.....	20	9	4	11	...	9	8	4
Total.....	370	262	71	108	...	172	49	49

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
MANITOWOC.								
Cato	192	191		1		153	166	2
Centreville	176	86		90		133	64	
Cooperstown	90	212			122	58	137	
Eaton	104	210			106	69	154	
Franklin	108	171	1		63	30	176	
Gibson	151	133		18		68	105	
Kossuth	141	232			91	9	106	
Liberty	167	94		73		12	63	
Manitowoc, town	158	78		89		88	65	
city, 1st ward	183	142			145	113		
2d ward	109	57			70	47		
3d ward	212	188			140	145		
4th ward	183	86			147	56		
	692	473		219		502	361	
Manitow. Rapids	185	156		32		89	123	
Maple Grove	71	189			118	37	141	
Meeme	101	194			93	51	156	
Mishicott	42	278			136	29	284	
Newton	190	165		25		113	90	
Rockland	96	91		5		53	48	
Schleswig	141	161			20	80	118	3
Two Creeks	14	78			64	16	18	
Two Rivers, town	60	131			121	34	109	
city, 1st ward	33	102				14	57	
2d ward	41	140				41	99	
3d ward	32	61				30	43	
	106	303			17	85	19	
Total	2,984	3,676	1		688	1,898	2,728	5
MARATHON.								
Bergen, 1st dist.	1	11			10	5	14	
2d dist.	12	34	6		22	8	14	9
3d dist.	11	5		6		7	3	
Berlin	42	142	3		100	11	111	17
Brighton, 1st dist.	57	36		21		75	40	
2d dist.	1	26			25			1
Easton	11	22	7		11	11	6	1
Hamburg	23	67	5		44	10	52	13
Holton	65	18		47		34	5	
Hull	95	69	12	26		67	13	19
Knowlton	30	27	30	3		23	19	
Maine	40	86	8		40	11	88	3
Manville						24	3	8
Marathon	12	161	3		141	12	126	
Mosinee, 1st dist.	60	84	7		24	50	71	
2d dist.		34			34			
Rib Falls	10	97	1		87	6	96	
Rietbrock	2	67			65			
Spencer, 1st dist.	10	76		31		84	41	
2d dist.	35	25		10				
Stettin	20	120	2		120	9	126	3
Texas	11	46	41		35	9	52	21
Wausau, town	40	132	16		92	18	85	12

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Gar- field.	Han- cock.	Wea- ver.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Smith.	Jen- kins.	May.
MARATHON—con.								
Wausau, city—								
1st ward	56	97	37			20	66	24
2d ward	43	122	37			13	69	41
3d ward	65	70	40			33	59	34
4th ward	49	108	27			15	81	29
5th ward	70	50	31			40	26	33
	253	417	172		164	121	301	161
Wien	2	65			45	19	26	
Weston	37	80	27		43	37	39	19
Total	1,025	1,977	313		952	661	1,334	289
MARINETTE.								
Marinette, 1st dis	612	344		268		414	188	
2d dis	83	71		12				
Peshigo	637	164		473		564	60	
Total	1,332	579		753		978	248	
MARQUETTE.								
Buffalo	91	81	4	7		70	62	3
Crystal Lake	62	54		8		10	41	
Douglas	52	92	7		40	37	62	12
Harris	53	62			9	32	57	
Mecan	70	78			48	5	72	
Montello	53	178	1		125	58	164	3
Moundville	60	27		33		41	31	1
Neshkoro	35	72			37	28	33	
Newton	40	76			36	28	18	2
Oxford	103	21		82		74	14	7
Packwaukee	86	68	7	18		66	74	11
Shields	63	71			8	39	62	2
Springfield	55	31		21		31	29	
Westfield	122	67		55		95	37	
Total	905	684	19		79	644	747	41
MILWAUKEE.								
Bay View						297	62	7
Franklin	133	22			268	8	26	
Granville	176	22			86	119	16	
Greenfield	21	2			47	166	221	3
Lake	637	278	20	29		12	205	
Milwaukee, town	339	247		144		232	141	
city, 1st ward	1045	1020	2	16		694	576	5
2d ward	1180	952	1	538		924	513	2
3d ward	415	1028	12		613	329	570	17
4th ward	1530	1026	7	594		1051	594	5
5th ward	971	691	4	365		618	398	4
6th ward	1035	531	5	474		657	360	12
7th ward	979	490	7	489		662	343	3
8th ward	821	481	7	340		470	253	19
9th ward	824	739	3	85		441	343	4

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
MILWAUKEE—CON.								
Milwaukee city—								
10th ward	915	423	2	492	463	208	2	...
11th ward	716	784	...	...	68	252	416	4
12th ward	495	525	4	...	30	251	297	...
13th ward	493	140	...	353	210	141	...	...
—11, 729	—8, 775	—54	2, 954	...	7, 132	—5, 002	—77	...
Oak Creek	209	223	...	...	14	173	195	1
Wauwatosa	589	596	2	...	...	416	261	1
Total	14,088	10,997	76	3,091	...	8,682	6,440	89
MONROE.								
Adrian	70	62	4	8	...	52	35	4
Angelo	86	20	4	66	...	57	18	3
Byron	47	31	4	16	...	40	12	10
Clifton	66	130	...	...	64	59	69	3
Glendale	197	103	3	89	...	172	46	2
Greenfield	51	69	14	...	18	33	41	25
Jefferson	60	189	2	...	129	26	82	4
La Fayette	49	39	9	1	...	35	19	4
La Grange	135	32	22	103	...	109	5	20
Leon	135	41	1	94	...	100	24	10
Lincoln	132	33	3	144	...	126	5	7
Little Falls	64	65	26	...	1	72	27	28
New Lyme	31	8	1	23	...	22	8	3
Oakdale	37	74	23	...	37	30	43	43
Portland	151	54	...	97	...	97	32	4
Ridgeville	93	165	14	...	72	91	103	14
Sheldon	101	47	10	54	...	67	16	11
Sparta	476	223	61	253	...	308	165	82
Tomah	214	217	37	...	3	190	126	37
Wellington	72	56	54	16	...	47	5	58
Wells	60	84	2	...	24	18	4	4
Wilton	59	161	4	...	102	50	60	19
Total	2,427	1,913	298	514	...	1,862	992	395
OCOONTO.								
Darling	5	13	...	...	8	...	...	...
Gillett	77	35	...	42	...	53	32	...
How	19	18	...	1	...	5	15	...
Little Riv., 1st D. ..	62	11	...	51	...	65	36	...
2d D.	24	31	...	...	7	...	...	...
Little Suamico	102	29	...	73	...	76	29	...
Maple Valley	61	28	...	33	...	69	22	...
Oconto, town	71	94	...	...	2	54	92	...
city, east ward	123	116	...	...	...	86	105	1
west ward	56	120	...	...	...	63	80	...
north w'd	55	88	...	...	...	56	86	...
south w'd	43	145	...	...	...	8	106	...
—377	—469	...	...	...	...	320	577	1

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
OCONTO — CON.								
Pensaukee —								
1st district	115	27	8	88		45	15	
2d district	65	29		36		118	16	
3d district	39	4	8	35		35	6	
Stiles	19	34			15	36	33	
Total	1,633	822	8	214		867	673	1
OUTAGAMIE.								
Appleton —								
1st ward	200	93	8			113	56	10
2d ward	285	286	6			164	223	7
3d ward	102	230	8			29	159	4
4th ward	58	101	17			12	67	18
5th ward	54	94	1			20	57	8
6th ward	61	76	8			30	36	5
	760	880	48		120	368	598	52
Black Creek		82	135	27	53	51	126	
Bovina	89	37	9	52		80	32	40
Buchanan	21	179	1		158	8	115	
Center	40	249			209	21	215	2
Cicero	55	59			4	22	26	30
Dale	65	150	45		85	31	133	59
Deer Creek	65	27	14	38		40	11	34
Ellington	103	144	27		41	73	114	52
Freedom	93	200	2		107	72	137	3
Grand Chute	92	195	16		103	60	186	15
Greenville	105	172	14		67	70	141	27
Hortonia	110	137	11		27	89	132	16
Kaukauna, 1st D.	106	215	23		109	66	147	16
2d D.	9	143			134	6	129	
Liberty	31	31	11			25	18	3
Maine	41	35	4	6		24	41	3
Maple Creek	27	49	41		22	16	29	41
New London —								
3d ward	8	38	4		30	4	29	2
Osborn	46	46				38	24	4
Seymour, town	87	49	1	35		74	78	2
city	80	88	2	1		57	39	6
Total	2,124	3,458	30		1,124	1,398	2,500	405
OZAWAKEE.								
Belgium	6	311	29		305	1	160	56
Cedarburg	161	349	9		165	113	274	37
Fredonia	102	200	4		158	60	185	14
Grafton	103	191			88	73	167	1
Mequon	230	238			49	167	197	1
Port Washington	102	357	27		285	62	272	82
Saukville	93	299	8		209	43	230	29
Total	806	2,065	77		1,250	519	1,485	220

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
PEPIN.								
Albany	42	7		35		19	6	
Durand	153	61	5	95		139	48	
Frankfort	112	12		100		52	7	
Lima	39	69			30	21	23	
Pepin	254	33		221		172	20	
Stockholm	147	4		143		82	3	
Waterville	150	95		55		120	51	
Waubeek	39	15		24		24	6	
Total	939	296	5	643		629	177	
PIERCE.								
Clifton	168	35		73		69	16	1
Diamond Bluff ..	65	14	3	51		41	5	9
Ellsworth	205	54	42	152		135	6	91
El Paso	46	67	2		21	33	30	12
Gilman	126	13	1	113		87		4
Hartland	202	49		153		100	21	19
Isabelle	43			43		19	1	8
Maiden Rock	220	42		178		135	23	5
Martel	183	17		166		141	15	9
Oak Grove	54	71	21		17	50	14	26
Prescott—								
1st ward	48	21				27	15	2
2d ward	26	50				21	31	
3d ward	52	19				35	11	
	126	90		36		84	57	2
River Falls	368	157	5	211		283	67	28
Rock Elm	109	55	21	54		87	27	4
Salem	48	21	2	27		23	14	9
Spring Lake	6	32	3	64		54	11	14
Trenton	137	48	13	89		30	3	38
Trimbelle	94	26	23	68		79	1	27
Union	89	49	6	40		56	25	12
Total	2,320	840	142	1,480		1,514	335	318
POLK.								
Alden, 1st dist ..	145	29		116		152	31	
2d dist	67	13		54				
Apple River	39	15		24		27	6	
Balsam Lake	33	20		13		32	10	
Black Brook	125	10		115		91	4	
Clear Lake	129	51		78		103	26	
Clam Falls	59	41		18		2	4	
Clayton	17	7		10		57	23	
Eureka	66	20		46		66	11	
Farmington	87	81		6		86	65	
Georgetown	9	3		6		4	5	
Laketown	76	16		60		59	6	
Lincoln	80	22		58		73	15	
Lorraine	16	3	1	13		16	2	
Luck	47	6		41		46	6	
Milltown	31	19		12		21	14	

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Gar- field.	Han- cock.	Wea- ver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Smith.	Jen- kins.	May.
POLK — con.								
Osceola, 1st dist.	13	51	...	109	.....	133	50	..
2d dist.	67	7	...	59	.....	47	5	..
St. Croix Falls.	19	24	...	72	.....	84	16	..
Sterling.	51	15	...	39	.....	52	5	..
West Sweden.	31	...	...	37	.....	18	...	..
Total.	1,431	453	1	986	.....	1,196	303	.....
PORTAGE.								
Alban.	43	28	...	17	.....	39	17	..
Almond.	13	31	8	108	.....	106	36	3
Amherst.	255	50	7	205	.....	178	31	10
Belmont.	89	20	10	69	.....	77	14	15
Buena Vista.	132	57	13	75	.....	88	37	9
Carson.	48	50	8	...	2	34	60	4
Eau Claire.	56	59	...	...	3	21	33	2
Grant.	30	21	...	9	...	17	33	1
Hull.	40	117	...	...	77	25	103	...
Lanark.	90	49	2	41	...	64	15	3
Linwood.	41	48	9	...	7	25	32	13
New Hope.	149	11	...	137	...	128	9	...
Pine Grove.	58	...	...	56	...	52	1	7
Plover.	215	6	6	150	...	174	50	22
Sharon.	18	27	...	...	251	9	234	...
Stevens Pt., town	32	63	...	...	33	18	40	...
city, 1st ward.	147	88	...	...	...	97	72	...
2d ward.	120	136	5	...	...	83	103	4
3d ward.	113	74	...	...	...	79	59	...
4th ward.	39	135	1	...	...	30	100	1
Stockton.	419	43	6	...	14	289	334	5
Total.	1,952	1,53	69	418	...	1,420	1,218	93
PRICE.								
Brannan, 1st dist.	12	21	...	...	9	13	7	...
2d dist.	59	24	...	16	...	...	...	...
Field.	3	51	...	...	21	...	...	...
Worcester.	5	88	...	...	28	25	74	...
Total.	142	194	...	...	52	29	81	...
RACINE.								
Burlington.	251	334	6	...	115	167	264	17
Caledonia.	195	362	1	...	167	135	193	...
Dover.	122	102	...	20	...	90	70	...
Mt. Pleasant.	247	168	4	179	...	201	62	30
Norway.	148	71	...	78	...	83	32	...
Racine, 1st ward.	179	181	8	...	...	111	93	11
2d ward.	291	102	2	...	...	213	75	6
3d ward.	111	223	7	...	...	257	136	5
4th ward.	324	463	5	...	...	179	275	10

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	<i>President, 1880.</i>					<i>Governor, 1879.</i>		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
RACINE—CON.								
Racine, 5th ward	527 ...	283 ...	3 ..	.....	.....	294 ...	160 ...	2 ..
6th ward	298 ...	185 ...	16 ..	.....	.....	193 ...	136 ...	15 ..
	—2,030	—1,446	— 41	584	.....	—1,237	— 875	— 49
Raymond	279 ...	79 ..	1 ..	200	.....	189 ...	56 ..	2 ..
Rochester	106 ...	63 ..	6 ..	43	.....	84 ...	41 ..	23 ..
Waterford	210 ...	146 ..	1 ..	64	.....	146 ...	133 ..	10 ..
Yorkville	266 ...	66 ..	12 ..	200	.....	214 ...	40 ..	33 ..
Total	3,955	2,867	72	1,038	.....	2,547	1,766	164
RICHLAND.								
Akan	89 ...	94 ..	5 ..	.....	5 ..	59 ...	23 ..	25 ..
Bloom	140 ...	132 ..	9 ..	8 ..	.....	94 ...	42 ..	31 ..
Buena Vista	128 ...	85 ..	40 ..	43	.....	88 ...	35 ..	67 ..
Dayton	91 ...	159 ..	6 ..	.....	68 ..	63 ...	50 ..	42 ..
Eagle	163 ...	116 ..	1 ..	47	.....	129 ...	49 ..	13 ..
Forest	158 ...	60 ..	5 ..	98	.....	119 ...	28 ..	4 ..
Henrietta	93 ...	103 ..	9 ..	.....	10 ..	73 ...	42 ..	35 ..
Ithaca	155 ...	113 ..	20 ..	42	.....	121 ...	49 ..	30 ..
Marshall	156 ...	68 ..	8 ..	88	.....	113 ...	25 ..	5 ..
Orion	101 ...	59 ..	.....	42	.....	84 ...	17 ..	7 ..
Richland	351 ...	135 ..	7 ..	216	.....	318 ...	70 ..	17 ..
Richwood	196 ...	149 ..	6 ..	67	.....	103 ...	16 ..	21 ..
Rockbridge	134 ...	99 ..	11 ..	31	.....	105 ...	13 ..	35 ..
Sylvan	99 ...	90 ..	16 ..	9 ..	.....	86 ...	23 ..	25 ..
Westford	89 ...	125 ..	4 ..	.....	44 ..	72 ...	84 ..	9 ..
Willow	129 ...	68 ..	3 ..	61	.....	86 ...	14 ..	52 ..
Total	2,260	1,635	151	625	.....	1,713	580	428
ROCK.								
Avon	127 ...	24 ..	10 ..	63	.....	113 ...	8 ..	13 ..
Beloit, town.	108 ...	41 ..	1 ..	67	.....	33 ...	15 ..	3 ..
city, 1st ward.	203 ...	68 ..	.....	.....	.....	131 ...	36 ..	3 ..
2d ward.	176 ...	46 ..	.....	.....	.....	127 ...	29 ..	3 ..
3d ward.	144 ...	115 ..	8 ..	.....	.....	88 ...	73 ..	12 ..
4th ward.	171 ...	90 ..	9 ..	.....	.....	111 ...	51 ..	9 ..
	— 694	— 319	— 17	375	.....	— 457	— 189	— 27
Bradford	141 ...	69 ..	1 ..	72	.....	84 ...	34 ..	..
Center	160 ...	67 ..	6 ..	93	.....	80 ...	21 ..	14 ..
Clinton	332 ...	106 ..	21 ..	226	.....	295 ...	39 ..	25 ..
Fulton	313 ...	236 ..	.....	77	.....	287 ...	141 ..	..
Harmony	159 ...	69 ..	.....	90	.....	106 ...	26 ..	..
Janesville, town.	118 ...	79 ..	.....	39	.....	98 ...	39 ..	..
city, 1st ward.	313 ...	138 ..	.....	.....	.....	253 ...	125 ..	..
2d ward.	234 ...	142 ..	1 ..	.....	.....	191 ...	109 ..	..
3d ward.	192 ...	81 ..	.....	.....	.....	174 ...	62 ..	3 ..
4th ward.	268 ...	177 ..	.....	.....	.....	212 ...	128 ..	2 ..
5th ward.	75 ...	123 ..	.....	.....	.....	62 ...	63 ..	..
	—1,032	— 661	— 1	421	.....	— 892	— 487	— 5
Johnstown	152 ...	120 ..	.....	33	.....	119 ...	82 ..	..
La Prairie	13 ...	67 ..	.....	65	.....	81 ...	14 ..	..

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Gar- field.	Han- cock.	W.a- ver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Sm th.	Jen- kins.	May.
ROCK — COIL.								
Lima	219	59	2	190	.....	175	24	1
Magnolia	134	0	10	64	.....	110	52	13
Milton	252	11	1	250	.....	285	90	1
Newark	172	3	4	13	.....	93	18	19
Plymouth	102	34	.....	51	.....	105	79	.....
Port r	211	11	9	97	.....	124	90	5
Rock	12	100	.....	2	.....	77	40	.....
Spring Valley	214	41	.....	203	.....	164	28	.....
Turtle	112	59	15	136	.....	127	4	3
Union	55	72	65	287	.....	268	4	89
Total	5,741	2,646	103	3,495	.....	4,469	1,600	218
ST. CROIX.								
Ialdwin	202	59	.....	13	.....	186	39	.....
Cady	73	28	.....	4	.....	46	13	.....
Cylon	117	40	.....	77	.....	90	40	1
Eau Galle	116	16	.....	130	.....	81	19	.....
Emerald	76	59	.....	17	.....	26	58	.....
Erin Prairie	8	262	2	.....	254	19	210	.....
Hammond	198	159	.....	48	.....	182	114	1
Hudson, town	85	7	.....	11	.....	59	69	.....
city, 1st ward	59	53	.....	.....	.....	56	55	.....
city, 2d ward	169	98	.....	.....	.....	122	81	.....
city, 3d ward	10	87	.....	.....	.....	64	48	1
.....	328	238	.....	90	.....	242	184	1
Kinnickinnic	86	43	11	43	.....	65	30	5
Pleasant Valley	54	27	12	27	.....	62	17	2
Richmond	216	155	1	61	.....	193	136	1
Rush River	72	48	.....	21	.....	65	34	.....
St. Joseph	41	48	.....	.....	1	27	56	.....
Somerset	62	11	.....	.....	9	63	66	.....
Springfield	189	104	.....	85	.....	90	58	.....
Stanton	67	105	.....	.....	38	38	86	.....
Star Prairie	190	37	.....	153	.....	136	50	.....
Troy	12	65	.....	62	.....	81	45	.....
Warren	88	82	1	6	.....	92	59	1
Total	2,396	1,718	27	678	.....	1,846	1,383	12
SAUK.								
Baraboo	702	292	17	410	.....	491	126	26
Bear Creek	75	120	.....	.....	45	49	74	5
Dellona	57	73	9	.....	21	36	26	111
Delton	146	41	2	105	.....	113	12	3
Excelsior	175	81	1	91	.....	108	36	1
Fairfield	10	30	8	100	.....	81	12	70
Franklin	75	169	.....	.....	34	41	14	30
Freedom	203	66	1	137	.....	152	29	3
Greenfield	98	47	3	51	.....	53	5	11
Honey Creek	112	64	.....	48	.....	50	33	5
Ironto	156	106	2	50	.....	132	30	16
Lavalle	178	76	18	102	.....	114	39	12

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
SAUK — CON.								
Merrimack	106	63	...	43	...	69	41	2
Prairie du Sac	239	154	...	85	...	167	100	3
Reedsburg	271	259	48	12	...	171	134	131
Spring Green	135	87	...	48	...	101	39	9
Sumpter	149	15	...	134	...	95	...	6
Troy	160	26	...	134	...	68	11	21
Washington	144	51	46	93	...	101	3	60
Westfield	82	165	2	...	83	56	87	1
Winfield	83	81	3	2	...	50	32	5
Woodland	162	69	8	93	...	89	31	14
Total	3,638	2,080	169	1,558	.....	2,387	917	384
SHAWANO.								
Almon	6	35	...	...	30	17	1	...
Angela	52	7	...	45	...	22	7	1
Belle Plain	51	87	...	...	36	41	63	...
Fairbanks	41	41	...	...	...	20	31	...
Green Valley	78	2	...	76	...	31	5	...
Grant	28	109	...	...	72	3	64	...
Hartland	60	128	...	...	68	36	80	...
Herman	24	65	...	...	41	5	44	...
Hutchinson	29	13	2	16	...	11	23	...
Langlade, 1st dis.	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	...
2d dist. ....	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	10
3d dist. ....	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...
Lessor	87	7	14	8	...	53	6	...
Maple Grove	61	29	11	32	...	30	17	...
Milktown	29	69	...	...	31	...	...	...
Naverino	39	15	...	15	...	29	10	2
Pella	7	81	7	...	74	11	53	...
Richmond	112	35	7	77	...	31	35	...
Seneca	20	23	3	...	3	...	31	...
Shawano city—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st ward ...	21	48	...	...	...	25	39	...
2d ward ...	76	43	2	...	...	50	27	...
Washington	97	96	2	1	...	75	66	...
Waukechon	58	77	...	...	19	41	74	...
Waukechon	62	66	...	...	4	28	56	...
Total	932	968	40	...	36	515	699	13
SHEBOYGAN.								
Greenbush	197	140	89	57	...	153	106	105
Herman	168	231	...	...	63	116	128	1
Holland, 1st dist.	261	99	43	163	...	202	42	106
2d dist.	131	10	33	121	...	...	...	...
Lima	213	117	95	96	...	134	82	107
Lyndon	254	65	77	189	...	218	57	83
Mitchell	70	98	63	...	28	35	57	77
Mosel	104	72	...	32	...	51	58	...
Plymouth, town	219	121	...	93	...	193	99	13

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Gar- field.	Han- cock.	Wea- ver.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Smith.	Jen- kins.	May.
SHEBOYGAN—CON.								
Plymouth								
city, 1st ward	43	61	2			38	61	4
2d ward	43	93	5			45	32	6
	89	151	7		62	83	143	10
Rhine	96	201	6		105	49	112	23
Russell	15	73	3		58	12	58	12
Scott	201	86	14	115		153	53	14
Sheboygan, town	71	196	7		135	33	138	
c.ty, 1st ward	136	118	4			82	103	4
2d ward	203	235	8			120	173	2
2d ward	105	38	2			44	24	12
4th ward	139	278	1			77	192	4
5th ward	84	78	1			37	55	2
	637	737	16		70	360	549	24
Sheboygan Falls	141	182	33		41	86	130	26
village	105	92	85	13		92	65	76
Sherman	124	200	5		77	72	185	19
Wilson	127	88	10	39		67	64	14
Total	3,252	2,659	577	293		2,113	2,130	714
TAYLOR.								
Chelsea	30	40			10	30	22	
Deer Creek	31	22		9				
Little Black	76	49		27		98	70	
Medford	127	95		32		142	77	1
Westboro	36	68			32	26	87	
Total	300	274		26		296	256	1
TREMPEALEAU.								
Albion	95	24	9	71		60	1	2
Arcadia	351	236	5	115		278	53	26
Burnside	213	68	24	175		179	10	50
Caledonia	53	15	9	40		32	12	2
Dodge	6	71			65	5	52	
Ettrick	232	51	5	178		183	38	
Gale	229	61	94	159		159	62	17
Hale, 1st dist	56	1	29			98		99
2d dist	52	5	51					
	148	6	83	142				
Lincoln	131	29	25	105		147	20	15
Preston	235	2	28	233		156	3	89
Pigeon	121	1	31	120		89	1	46
Sumner	137	18	3	119		83	2	7
Trempealeau	234	77	6	157		166	46	1
Unity	91	13	18	78		62	1	17
Total	2,302	675	340	1,627		1,697	301	371

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
VERNON.								
Bergen	90	31	7	59		83	6	7
Christiana	235	3	3	232		167		12
Clinton	114	38	25	76		75	5	33
Coon	173	12	2	161		112	6	5
Forest	119	34	20	81		73	17	16
Franklin	133	83	27	59		81	22	63
Genoa	90	63	5	27		64	39	17
Greenwood	78	81	3		3	55	26	7
Hamburg	123	45	10	81		148	4	12
Harmony	171	5	26	166		133	2	42
Hillsborough	162	91	8	71		91	60	16
Jefferson	126	30	91	96		90	21	108
Kickapoo	126	114	9	12		85	70	13
Liberty	52	37	8	15		29	6	27
Stark	91	19	93	72		83	1	74
Sterling	167	44	22	123		128	8	50
Union	49	60	22		11	36	21	2
Viroqua	328	106	48	222		272	23	95
Webster	86	38	63	45		81	9	50
Wheatland	137	43	13	94		107	28	27
Whitestown	121	33	20	88		93	3	31
Total	2,774	1,014	525	1,760		2,092	377	707
WALWORTH.								
Bloomfield	218	59		159		176	23	
Darien	218	102		116		207	62	
Delavan	431	179		252		386	158	
East Troy	223	130		93		165	66	
Elkhorn	169	96		73		154	44	1
Geneva	473	162	2	311		230	71	
Lafayette	158	87		71		114	52	
La Grange	193	45	2	148		121	9	2
Linn	137	49		83		85	24	
Lyons	188	140	1	48		122	85	
Richmond	130	110		20		112	96	
Sharon	401	94		307		319	63	
Spring Prairie	173	78		95		110	36	
Sugar Creek	156	65	8	91		213	21	12
Troy	140	105	3	35		77	77	6
Walworth	257	89		168		201	35	
Whitewater	696	296	23	400		514	173	34
Total	4,361	1,886	39	2,475		3,256	1,095	55
WASHINGTON.								
Addison	83	295			212	45	209	
Barton	95	193			98	45	153	
Erin	59	200	16		141	39	116	31
Farmington	153	191			38	123	154	
Germantown	158	196			38	83	116	
Hartford	328	312	2	16		272	266	4
Jackson	172	13	8	38		97	122	3

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
WASHINGTON—con.								
Kewaskum	172	141	4	31	.....	133	124	14
Polk	167	190	.....	.....	23	115	10	.....
Richfield	82	253	.....	.....	173	5	168	13
Schleisingsville	35	44	.....	.....	9	26	39	.....
Trenton	72	262	24	.....	190	48	215	21
Wayne	192	134	.....	18	.....	117	111	.....
West Bend, town	63	113	2	.....	50	3	100	.....
village	74	181	.....	.....	107	44	177	.....
Total	1,905	2,841	56	.....	936	1,277	2,150	86
WAUKESHA.								
Brookfield	177	280	3	.....	103	142	228	5
Delafield	224	107	4	117	.....	150	79	13
Eagle	142	158	4	.....	16	109	131	6
Genesee	224	170	.....	54	.....	136	135	4
Lisbon	185	151	2	34	.....	165	165	6
Menomonee	192	320	.....	.....	128	156	230	.....
Merton	202	143	12	59	.....	164	114	37
Mukwonago	165	97	1	68	.....	152	68	3
Muskego	123	173	.....	.....	50	102	144	5
New Berlin	154	230	1	.....	76	85	186	4
Ottawa	114	87	.....	27	.....	86	60	.....
Oconomowoc	148	125	15	23	.....	110	99	20
city	221	175	23	46	.....	174	147	50
Pewaukee	229	236	1	.....	7	185	191	.....
Summit	135	111	9	.....	.....	97	49	10
Vernon	148	89	20	59	.....	120	63	21
Waukesha	538	338	6	200	.....	436	329	6
Total	3,321	2,990	101	331	.....	2,574	2,468	190
WAUPACA.								
Bear Creek	58	115	8	.....	57	29	53	6
Caledonia	17	133	24	.....	106	9	98	2
Dayton	135	24	26	111	.....	91	8	48
DuPont	132	22	.....	100	.....	58	22	1
Farmington	148	11	19	137	.....	92	6	35
Freemont	63	44	44	19	.....	41	51	17
Helvetia	4	12	3	29	.....	53	6	1
Iola	181	25	.....	156	.....	113	21	1
Larrabee	19	119	.....	72	.....	143	67	.....
Lebanon	28	125	1	.....	97	11	86	6
Lind	142	54	19	94	.....	82	33	39
Little Wolf	137	101	24	33	.....	96	87	21
Matteson	7	31	2	48	.....	44	27	4
Mukwa	164	91	9	13	.....	84	64	10
New London, 1st w.	23	73	10	.....	.....	17	43	5
2d ward	42	35	9	.....	.....	40	23	2
4th ward	41	29	12	.....	.....	37	26	7
5th ward	30	19	14	.....	.....	18	23	10
Royalton	133	156	45	.....	18	112	120	24
Total	135	91	3	42	.....	84	31	6

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
WAUPACA — CON.								
St. Lawrence.....	147	21	1	126	.....	126	13	13
Scandinavia.....	186	9	.....	177	.....	153	6	.....
Union.....	71	27	34	44	.....	48	20	37
Waupaca town.....	130	24	11	106	.....	83	16	16
city.....	244	56	9	188	.....	210	45	12
Weyauwega.....	133	143	.....	.....	10	93	118	.....
Total.....	2,617	1,440	233	1,207	.....	1,830	1,053	293
WAUSHARA.								
Aurora.....	203	37	8	166	.....	129	1	23
Bloomfield.....	175	62	.....	110	.....	111	23	.....
Coloma.....	73	23	.....	50	.....	33	11	.....
Dakota.....	74	15	.....	59	.....	40	1	.....
Deerfield.....	55	8	6	48	.....	31	.....	.....
Hancock.....	94	33	7	61	.....	74	31	4
Leon.....	164	18	6	146	.....	126	1	12
Marion.....	97	22	9	75	.....	68	1	17
Mt. Morris.....	131	9	1	122	.....	104	.....	.....
Oasis.....	125	16	14	109	.....	78	.....	12
Plainfield.....	219	55	4	164	.....	161	25	4
Poysippi.....	153	45	.....	103	.....	96	3	2
Richford.....	64	39	.....	25	.....	43	17	1
Rose.....	91	6	7	83	.....	59	2	9
Saxville.....	139	26	9	113	.....	99	2	8
Springwater.....	109	11	2	89	.....	76	.....	9
Warren.....	81	40	8	41	.....	56	25	3
Wautoma.....	133	44	.....	89	.....	99	29	3
Total.....	2,112	509	81	1,663	.....	1,487	163	112
WINNEBAGO.								
Algoma.....	125	35	24	93	.....	88	20	21
Black Wolf.....	90	81	5	9	.....	51	51	4
Clayton.....	140	122	9	18	.....	87	93	8
Menasha, town.....	54	80	6	.....	26	39	45	7
city, 1st ward.....	106	102	3	.....	.....	79	102	3
2d ward.....	59	144	3	.....	.....	40	123	2
3d ward.....	57	55	2	.....	.....	50	37	1
4th ward.....	69	94	1	.....	.....	33	72	.....
— 232 — 335 — 9 — 113 — 203 — 334 — 6	232	335	9	113	203	334	6	.....
Neenah, town.....	72	54	4	18	.....	40	43	5
city, 1st ward.....	183	107	26	.....	118	83	17	.....
2d ward.....	170	115	24	.....	149	96	26	.....
3d ward.....	124	93	15	.....	80	81	21	.....
4th ward.....	45	25	15	.....	33	23	9	.....
— 522 — 340 — 80 — 182 — 340 — 282 — 73	522	340	80	182	340	282	73	.....
Nekimi.....	107	126	4	.....	19	56	75	15
Nepeuskun.....	138	51	23	87	.....	111	24	55
Omro.....	394	137	69	257	.....	287	93	127
Oshkosh, town.....	126	84	2	42	.....	80	44	3

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1880.					Governor, 1879.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Smith.	Jenkins.	May.
WINNEBAGO-CON.								
Oshkosh City —								
1st ward.....	430	217	13			264	116	12
2d ward.....	211	337	4			123	237	5
3d ward.....	219	355	12			100	27	24
4th ward.....	320	408	19			215	223	47
5th ward.....	236	95	15			138	41	34
6th ward.....	162	226	23			71	113	42
	1,597	1,638	91		41	911	937	164
Porgan.....	41	107	68		63	28	70	97
Rushford.....	282	85	98	197		231	42	177
Utica.....	165	49	18	116		125	23	27
Vinland.....	152	91	3	61		90	55	2
Winchester.....	172	59		113		135	41	
Winneconne.....	269	151	9	109		169	83	23
Wolf River.....	40	113	4		73	16	84	3
Total.....	4,762	3,798	526	964		3,036	2,439	827
WOOD.								
Auburndale.....	157	57	2	100		56	27	3
Centralia —								
1st ward.....	22	11	23			22	5	3
2d ward.....	25	16	35			10	13	25
3d ward.....	6	15	41			4	9	41
	53	42	129	11		36	27	89
Dexter.....	19	17	11	2		7	14	9
Grand Rapids, the city, 1st ward..	48	61	20		13	22	67	17
2d ward.....	21	51	12			13	21	11
3d ward.....	45	41	25			48	15	18
	46	52	11			22	11	22
	115	144	48		29	83	47	51
Lincoln.....	37	43	13		6	23	6	12
Marshfield.....	105	176	16		71	41	72	6
Port Edwards.....	40	27	25	13		21	23	13
Remington.....	19	31	4		12	20	33	5
Rock.....	27	12	27	15		25	1	12
Rudolph.....	85	56	35	29		46	19	69
Saratoga.....	31	22	23	9		17		37
Seneca.....	57	12	48	45		51	1	24
Sigel.....	61	34	39	27		39	21	18
Wood.....	58	19	23	39		32	4	23
Total.....	912	753	433	59		519	375	403

SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

1848.		1865.	
Dewey, democrat.....	19,538	Fairchild, republican.....	58,332
Tweedy, whig.....	14,449	Hobart, democrat.....	48,330
Dewey's majority.....	<u>5,089</u>	Fairchild's majority....	<u>10,002</u>
1849.		1867.	
Dewey, democrat.....	16,649	Fairchild, republican.....	73,637
Collins, whig....	11,317	Tailmadge, democrat.....	68,873
Dewey's majority.....	<u>5,332</u>	Fairchild's majority....	<u>4,764</u>
1851.		1869.	
Farwell, whig ..	22,319	Fairchild, republican.....	69,502
Upham, democrat.....	21,812	Robinson, democrat.....	61,239
Farwell's majority.....	<u>507</u>	Fairchild's majority....	<u>8,263</u>
1853.		1871.	
Barstow, democrat.....	30,405	Washburn, republican.....	78,301
Holton, republican.....	21,836	Doolittle, democrat.....	68,910
Baird, whig.....	3,304	Washburn's majority....	<u>9,391</u>
Barstow's plurality.....	<u>8,519</u>	1873.	
1855.		Taylor, democrat..	81,599
Barstow, democrat.....	36,355	Washburn, republican.....	66,324
Bashford, republican.....	36,198	Taylor's majority.....	<u>15,375</u>
Barstow's majority. ...	<u>*157</u>	1875.	
1857.		Ludington, republican.....	85,155
Randall, republican.....	44,693	Taylor, democrat... ..	84,314
Cross, democrat.....	44,239	Ludington's majority....	<u>841</u>
Randall's majority.....	<u>454</u>	1877.	
1859.		Smith, republican.....	78,759
Randall, republican.....	59,999	Mallory, democrat.....	70,486
Hobart, democrat.....	52,539	Allis, greenback.....	26,216
Randall's majority.....	<u>7,460</u>	Smith's plurality.....	<u>8,273</u>
1861.		1879.	
Harvey, republican.....	53,777	Smith, republican.....	102,533
Ferguson, democrat.....	45,455	Jenkins, democrat.	75,030
Harvey's majority.....	<u>8,321</u>	May, greenback.....	12,906
1863.		Smith's maj. over both.	<u>12,509</u>
Lewis, republican.....	72,777		
Palmer, democrat.....	49,053		
Lewis' majority.....	<u>23,664</u>		

* This certificate was set aside by the Supreme Court.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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Presidential (1876-80) and Gubernatorial (1879) Votes Compared.

COUNTIES.	President, 1880.		President, 1876.		Governor, 1879.	
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Smith.	Jenkins
Adams	991	343	981	442	688	201
Ashland	202	223	109	189	177	113
Barron	1,027	374	614	257	709	280
Bayfield	78	86	86	74	83	30
Brown	2,683	3,634	2,705	3,647	2,030	2,250
Buffalo	1,788	837	1,186	1,162	1,324	815
Burnett	490	57	285	28	387	22
Calumet	1,351	1,901	1,012	2,145	777	1,519
Chippewa	1,455	1,512	1,596	1,774	816	735
Clark	1,512	671	1,255	660	1,005	347
Columbia	3,572	2,311	3,532	2,493	2,762	1,673
Crawford	1,415	1,419	1,355	1,604	938	755
Dane	6,088	5,801	5,435	5,726	4,623	4,072
Dodge	3,624	5,708	3,207	6,361	2,670	4,139
Dor	1,357	635	1,035	596	613	94
Douglas	41	76	42	67	39	24
Dunn	2,421	992	2,033	894	1,355	621
Eau Claire	2,335	1,520	2,266	1,755	1,488	1,031
Fond du Lac	4,683	4,551	4,815	5,680	3,584	3,834
Grant	4,654	3,038	4,723	3,198	3,111	1,703
Green	2,740	1,526	2,601	1,735	2,000	1,104
Green Lake	1,764	1,170	1,739	1,514	1,092	637
Iowa	2,674	2,310	2,651	2,348	1,775	1,447
Jackson	1,841	613	1,517	718	1,826	387
Jefferson	3,060	3,923	2,874	4,134	2,301	2,760
Juneau	1,821	1,452	1,714	1,458	1,227	926
Kerosha	1,676	1,411	1,612	1,431	2,120	966
Kewaunee	795	1,567	551	1,651	254	888
La Crosse	2,731	1,995	2,644	2,481	2,234	910
La Fayette	2,511	2,182	2,424	2,299	1,673	1,619
Lincoln	370	262	72	174	172	49
Manitowoc	2,988	3,676	2,703	3,908	1,898	2,728
Marathon	1,025	1,977	668	1,796	661	1,334
Marquette	1,332	579	.....	.....	918	248
Marquette	105	984	695	1,112	614	747
Milwaukee	14,033	10,997	10,000	12,026	8,682	6,410
Monroe	2,427	1,913	2,553	2,039	1,862	992
Oconto	1,036	822	1,813	1,174	867	673
Outagamie	2,124	3,258	1,859	3,608	1,298	2,500
Ozaukee	706	2,065	583	2,480	519	1,485
Pepin	939	296	833	394	629	177
Pierce	2,321	840	2,135	985	1,514	335
Polk	1,439	453	1,019	362	1,196	303
Portage	1,952	1,534	1,855	1,794	1,410	1,218
Price	142	194	.....	.....	30	81
Racine	3,955	2,867	3,560	2,880	2,547	1,766
Richland	2,220	1,635	2,038	1,531	1,713	580
Rock	5,741	2,646	5,707	2,814	4,169	1,600
St. Croix	2,346	1,718	1,775	1,736	1,846	1,383
Sauk	3,618	2,080	3,395	2,201	2,387	917
Shawano	932	968	582	873	515	699
Sheboygan	3,252	2,959	3,224	3,643	2,113	2,130
Taylor	800	274	240	246	296	256
Trempealeau	2,302	675	2,260	790	1,697	301
Vernon	2,774	1,014	2,764	1,117	2,092	377
Walworth	4,361	1,886	4,212	1,970	3,285	1,095
Washington	1,405	2,811	1,321	3,047	1,277	2,190
Waukesha	3,321	2,990	3,129	3,335	2,574	2,468
Waupaca	2,647	1,440	2,637	1,592	1,830	1,053
Waushara	2,172	509	2,080	518	1,487	169
Winnebago	4,762	3,798	5,092	4,426	3,086	2,439
Wood	912	753	658	745	519	875
Total	144,398	114,614	130,067	128,927	100,535	75,030

The Vote for State Officers, 1879.

COUNTIES.	Governor.		Lieut. Governor.		Sec'y of State.	
	Smith.	Jenkins.	Bingham.	King.	Warner.	Ryan.
Adams	688	201	690	199	692	197
Ashland	177	113	179	113	180	112
Barron	709	280	705	284	711	281
Bayfield	83	31	85	23	94	20
Brown	2,030	2,250	2,026	2,249	1,963	2,328
Buffalo	1,324	815	1,333	803	1,355	766
Burnett	357	22	387	22	386	22
Calumet	777	1,519	782	1,503	768	1,525
Chippewa	816	785	1,038	582	826	771
Clark	1,005	347	1,015	333	977	371
Columbia	2,762	1,673	2,760	1,674	2,757	1,683
Crawford	938	755	941	755	910	755
Dane	4,623	4,072	4,621	4,056	4,747	3,939
Dodge	2,670	4,139	2,631	4,189	2,610	4,202
Door	613	94	616	93	610	99
Douglas	39	24	33	24	39	24
Dunn	1,356	621	1,359	620	1,315	614
Eau Claire	1,488	1,031	1,498	1,042	1,479	1,060
Fond du Lac	3,584	3,824	3,577	3,843	3,562	3,856
Grant	3,111	1,703	3,123	1,693	3,124	1,700
Green	2,000	1,104	1,977	1,121	2,007	1,037
Green Lake	1,092	637	1,090	642	1,091	642
Iowa	1,775	1,417	1,779	1,438	1,775	1,440
Jackson	1,836	387	1,836	387	1,836	386
Jefferson	2,301	2,760	2,299	2,759	2,293	2,769
Juneau	1,227	925	1,229	929	1,233	921
Kenosha	1,180	966	1,179	972	1,182	973
Kewaunee	254	883	252	898	252	898
La Crosse	2,234	910	2,232	903	2,238	899
La Fayette	1,673	1,619	1,675	1,618	1,684	1,610
Lincoln	172	49	171	49	169	51
Manitowoc	1,898	2,723	1,909	2,718	1,905	2,718
Marathon	661	1,334	664	1,334	669	1,334
Marquette	978	243	980	244	960	269
Marquette	614	747	615	752	615	753
Milwaukee	8,682	6,410	8,951	6,145	8,950	6,144
Monroe	1,862	992	1,860	992	1,874	979
Oconto	867	673	868	672	822	697
Outagamie	1,298	2,500	1,301	2,491	1,189	2,594
Ozaukee	519	1,485	511	1,494	565	1,441
Pepin	621	177	628	178	631	177
Pierce	1,514	335	1,515	341	1,630	293
Polk	1,196	303	1,199	300	1,200	298
Portage	1,420	1,218	1,420	1,221	1,418	1,222
Price	39	81	45	47	40	82
Racine	2,547	1,766	2,563	1,732	2,573	1,748
Richland	1,713	580	1,709	570	1,700	571
Rock	4,169	1,600	4,181	1,580	4,180	1,586
St. Croix	1,816	1,383	1,842	1,332	1,874	1,360
Sauk	2,327	917	2,388	907	2,382	916
Shawano	515	699	517	686	461	756
Sheboygan	2,113	2,130	2,141	2,081	2,134	2,100
Taylor	296	256	293	252	300	253
Trempealeau	1,697	301	1,680	337	1,746	279
Vernon	2,092	377	2,104	382	2,108	370
Walworth	3,386	1,095	3,299	1,086	3,247	1,087
Washington	1,277	2,190	1,270	2,214	1,270	2,203
Waukesha	2,574	2,468	2,562	2,447	2,551	2,492
Waupaca	1,830	1,033	1,835	1,048	1,816	1,061
Waushara	1,487	169	1,494	163	1,493	163
Winnebago	3,086	2,431	3,101	2,402	3,058	2,455
Wood	514	375	519	373	538	365
Total	101,539	75,030	101,097	74,437	100,908	74,813

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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Vote for State Officers, 1879 — continued.

COUNTIES.	State Treasurer.		Attorney Gen'l.		State Sup't.	
	Guenther.	Haben.	Wilson.	Smith.	Whitford.	Searing.
Adams	692	197	692	197	687	204
Ashland	178	115	179	113	175	115
Barron	704	285	706	285	696	294
Bayfield	86	26	85	28	85	28
Brown	2,109	2,172	2,032	2,244	2,057	2,232
Buffalo	1,357	783	1,329	791	1,325	810
Burnett	388	21	388	21	383	24
Calumet	777	1,515	778	1,512	768	1,518
Chippewa	131	766	833	768	827	772
Clark	1,013	334	1,016	332	935	415
Columbia	2,759	1,677	2,760	1,678	2,656	1,781
Crawford	939	755	833	759	894	758
Dane	4,693	3,997	4,603	4,061	4,457	4,167
Dodge	2,891	4,003	2,680	4,192	2,548	4,251
Dor	59	94	615	93	613	96
Douglas	58	25	37	25	37	25
Dunn	1,335	615	1,363	617	1,320	658
Eau Claire	1,399	1,041	1,499	1,043	1,409	1,107
Fond du Lac	3,532	3,835	3,574	3,847	3,538	3,879
Grant	3,125	1,698	3,093	1,720	3,092	1,733
Green	2,015	1,084	2,007	1,094	1,977	1,112
Green Lake	1,129	691	1,092	640	1,046	687
Iowa	1,773	1,437	1,594	1,617	1,758	1,459
Jackson	1,792	435	1,836	386	1,833	449
Jefferson	2,439	2,622	2,306	2,755	2,237	2,821
Jenau	1,232	925	1,229	929	1,191	966
Kenosha	1,182	973	1,182	973	1,205	966
Kewaunee	253	896	253	897	250	900
La Crosse	2,245	890	2,233	900	2,238	903
La Fayette	1,674	1,619	1,664	1,632	1,661	1,634
Lincoln	170	50	170	50	170	51
Manitowoc	1,915	2,713	1,909	2,714	1,783	2,842
Marathon	691	1,320	661	1,303	652	1,345
Marquette	979	248	957	248	978	252
Marquette	617	751	616	752	612	758
Milwaukee	8,967	6,119	8,950	6,143	8,820	6,265
Monroe	1,866	989	1,858	974	1,851	988
Oconto	867	673	867	673	858	679
Outagamie	1,309	2,476	1,293	2,501	1,241	2,573
Ozaukee	517	1,489	514	1,492	533	1,467
Popin	633	173	630	178	628	178
Pierce	1,515	339	1,514	340	1,510	342
Polk	1,198	303	1,200	299	1,194	305
Portage	1,422	1,216	1,418	1,222	1,374	1,272
Price	46	76	41	81	41	80
Racine	2,573	1,746	2,573	1,749	2,569	1,760
Richland	1,711	570	1,709	570	1,635	593
Rock	4,156	1,592	4,178	1,592	3,657	2,116
St. Croix	1,839	1,386	1,840	1,392	1,823	1,393
Sauk	2,390	909	2,351	880	2,348	894
Shawano	582	632	519	693	339	876
Sheboygan	2,149	2,077	2,141	2,084	2,157	2,095
Taylor	296	256	298	252	299	253
Trempealeau	1,683	243	1,673	317	1,687	310
Vernon	2,109	380	2,109	380	2,098	398
Walworth	3,296	1,088	3,297	1,085	3,283	1,151
Washington	1,271	2,199	1,269	2,204	1,286	2,222
Waukesha	2,560	2,481	2,550	2,480	2,539	2,496
Waupaca	1,841	1,041	1,837	1,048	1,740	1,189
Waushara	1,492	163	1,494	163	1,491	163
Winnebago	3,335	2,177	3,091	2,408	3,082	2,434
Wood	553	355	535	402	529	374
Total	101,745	73,665	100,592	74,821	98,760	76,895

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN,

In the Several Districts — Compared with the vote of 1878 — Total Vote of Each District and of the State.

The first column in each year contains the vote for the Republican candidate, the second that for the Democratic, and the third, where there is one, that for the Greenbacker.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1880.			1878.	
	Williams.	Babbitt.	Craig.	Williams	Parker.
Kenosha	1,683	1,401	...	1,232	1,244
Racine	3,966	2,856	57	3,206	2,177
Rock	5,729	2,635	158	4,216	2,470
Walworth	4,317	1,907	40	3,221	1,489
Waukesha	3,319	2,983	100	2,694	2,569
Total	19,014	11,782	355	14,629	9,949

Total vote of the district	31,167
Williams' majority	6,861
Total vote in 1878	24,578
Republican majority	5,728
Total vote in 1879	22,693
Republican majority	5,419

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1880.			1878.		
	Caswell.	Gregory.	Main.	Caswell.	Davis.	Tenney.
Columbia	3,511	2,390	18	2,500	1,834	192
Dane	5,840	5,993	189	4,554	4,207	940
Jefferson	3,119	3,857	73	2,959	2,481	296
Sauk	3,571	2,150	164	2,594	980	948
Total	16,041	14,399	435	12,607	9,502	2,376

Total vote of district	30,875
Caswell's majority	1,207
Total vote in 1878	24,485
Republican majority	729
Total vote in 1879	22,716
Republican majority	1,430

*Official Vote for Congressmen—1830-1878—continued.***THIRD DISTRICT.**

COUNTIES.	1830.		1878.	
	Hazelton.	Cothren.	Hazelton.	King.
Crawford	1,493	1,538	1,023	1,301
Grant	4,558	3,248	3,245	2,660
Green	2,734	1,778	2, 27	1,890
Iowa	2,601	2,445	1,861	2,272
La Fayette	2,566	2,214	1,885	2,080
Richland	2,285	1,728	1,654	1,400
Total	16,236	12,941	11,695	11,603

Total vote of the district	20,226
Hazelton's majority	3,246
Total vote in 1878	23,298
Republican majority	92
Total vote in 1879	20,562
Republican majority	1,953

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1830.		1878.		
	Sanger.	Duster.	Frisby.	Deuster.	Judd.
Milwaukee	12,412	12,518	8,577	7,252	979
Ozaukee	756	2,141	778	1,681	146
Washington	1,850	2,915	1,667	2,224	226
Total	15,018	17,574	11,022	11,157	1,351

Total vote of the district	32,737
Deuster's majority	2,411
Total vote in 1878	23,530
Deuster's plurality	135
Total vote in 1879	20,958
Democratic and Greenback over Republican	2

*Official Vote for Congressmen — 1880-1878 — continued.***FIFTH DISTRICT.**

COUNTIES.	1880.			1878.		
	Colman.	Bragg.	Thomas.	Smith.	Bragg.	Giddings.
Dodge	3,746	5,589	162	2,622	4,109	1,216
Fond du Lac. . . .	4,703	4,813	442	3,183	3,395	1,687
Manitowoc	3,012	3,618	2	1,787	2,852	29
Sheboygan	3,287	2,914	582	2,638	2,086	1,225
Total	14,753	16,984	1,183	10,285	12,392	4,157

Total vote of the district	32,926
Bragg's majority	1,042
Total vote in 1878	26,834
Democratic plurality	2,107
Total vote in 1879	24,707
Democratic plurality	955

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1880.			1878.		
	Guenther.	Bouck.	Stewart.	Jones.	Bouck.	Steele.
Brown	2,940	2,775	93	2,008	2,422	674
Calumet	1,232	1,912	98	665	1,390	511
Door	1,429	574	118	676	252	513
Green Lake	1,779	1,166	92	1,089	1,108	252
Kewaunee	1,073	1,287	.....	431	1,713	41
Outagamie	2,262	3,114	263	931	2,756	1,033
Waupaca	2,641	1,507	220	1,523	1,106	660
Waushara	2,180	536	70	1,641	479	262
Winnebago	4,633	3,966	418	2,776	3,123	1,198
Total	20,168	16,807	1,437	11,748	14,349	5,144

Total vote of the district	38,475
Guenther's majority	1,901
Guenther's plurality	3,361
Total vote in 1878	31,241
Democratic plurality	2,601
Total vote in 1879	26,631
Democratic and Greenback over Republican	1,697

Official Vote for Congressmen—1830-1878—continued.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

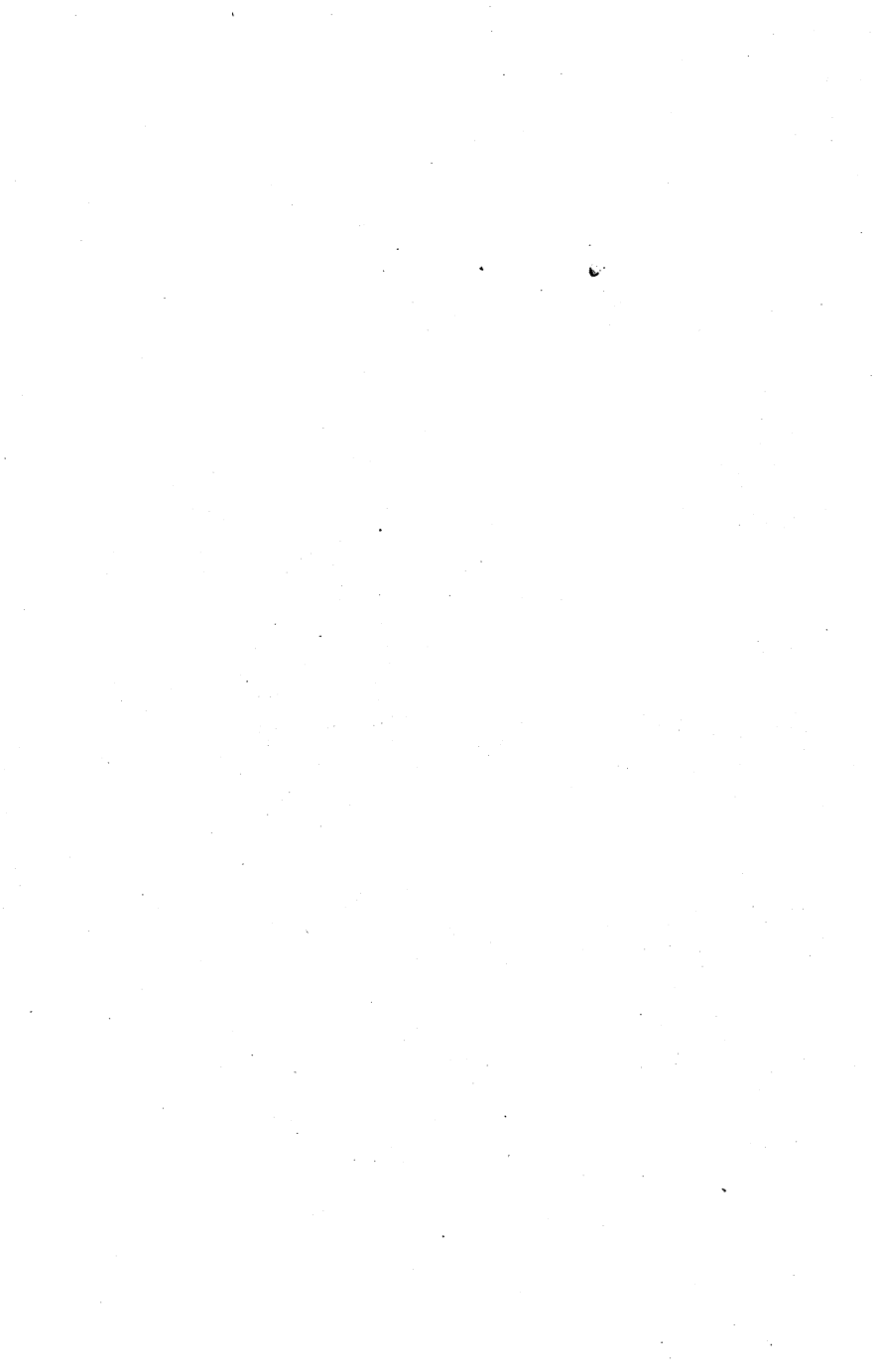
COUNTIES.	1880.			1878.	
	Humphrey.	Frc. man.	Foster.	Humphrey.	Parker.
Buffalo.....	1,584	833	1	1,152	544
Clark.....	1,553	685	8	882	827
Eau Claire.....	2,343	1,515	147	1,597	1,303
Jackson.....	1,830	687	39	804	839
La Crosse.....	2,734	1,988	137	1,787	1,489
Monroe.....	2,319	823	298	1,462	2,222
Pepin.....	949	296	5	653	323
Pierce.....	2,325	816	144	1,544	1,066
St. Croix.....	2,434	1,672	27	1,765	1,553
Trempealeau.....	2,303	672	335	1,947	993
Vernon.....	2,770	1,038	532	1,718	1,718
Total.....	23,179	10,994	1,674	15,236	12,880
Total vote in the district.....	35,865	Republican majority..... 2,376			
Humphrey's majority.....	12,533	Total vote in 1879..... 23,549			
Total vote in 1878.....	23,136	Republican majority..... 6,455			

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1880.		1878.	
	Pound.	Silverthorn	Pound.	Barrows.
Adams.....	1,015	353	846	380
Ashland.....	236	188	245	33
Barron.....	1,050	372	532	161
Bayfield.....	93	71	145	17
Burnett.....	370	55	158	2
Chippewa.....	1,661	1,450	1,205	1,458
Douglas.....	53	64	52	49
Dunn.....	2,431	1,001	1,369	835
Juneau.....	1,836	1,547	1,345	1,541
Lincoln.....	418	281	271	116
Marathon.....	1,069	2,118	930	1,592
Marinette.....	1,317	595	.....	.....
Marquette.....	913	977	723	1,020
Oconto.....	1,032	829	1,131	965
Polk.....	1,450	440	725	235
Portage.....	1,937	1,541	1,311	1,410
Price.....	147	190	.....	.....
Shawano.....	973	975	811	623
Taylor.....	287	287	274	77
Wood.....	918	1,171	719	906
Totals.....	19,256	14,590	12,795	11,421
Total vote of the district.....	33,896	Republican majority..... 1,376		
Pound's majority.....	4,616	Total vote in 1879..... 23,191		
Total vote in 1878.....	24,216	Republican majority..... 2,417		



State Finances.



THE STATE FINANCES.

For fiscal year ending September 30, 1880.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The debt of the State amounts to and is classified as follows:

To School Fund.....	\$1,562,700 00	.....
To Normal School Fund.....	515,700 00	.....
To University Fund.....	111,000 00	.....
To Agricultural College Fund.....	60,600 00	.....
Total.....		\$2,250,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1886.....	\$1,000 00	.....
Bonds maturing in 1888.....	1,000 00	.....
		2,000 00
Currency certificates.....		57 00
Total indebtedness.....		\$2,252,057 00

INVESTMENTS.

The following is a statement of the investments made from the Trust Funds during the fiscal year:

School Fund.....	\$195,732 00
Normal School Fund.....	57,100 00
Agricultural College Fund.....	33,000 00
Total.....	\$286,832 00

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Total receipts for fiscal year ending September 30, 1880.....	\$2,333,543 69
Total disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1880.....	1,872,144 93

GENERAL FUND.

This account embraces all the revenues of the State applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government. The receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From counties to char. institutions ..	\$101,131 31	.....
From counties, state tax.....	455,881 89	.....
From counties, suit tax.....	6,075 32	.....
	\$563,088 52	.....
Railroad companies, taxes.....	418,148 76	.....
Plankroad companies, taxes.....	133 33	.....
Telegraph companies, taxes.....	2,679 00	.....
Fire insurance companies.....	\$30,556 71	.....
Life insurance companies.....	10,783 44	.....
	41,345 15	.....
Hawkers and peddlers.....	8,087 43	.....
Miscellaneous.....	15,919 49	.....
	\$1,049,406 73	.....
Balance September 30, 1879.....	273,281 49	.....
	\$1,322,688 23	.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and permanent appropriations	\$346,781 55	.....
Legislative expenses	91,517 75	.....
Penal and charitable institutions	419,014 53	.....
Clerk hire	36,495 00	.....
Special appropriations	83,524 63	.....
Sundry purposes	197,481 37	.....
	<u>\$1,179,815 52</u>	
Balance September 30, 1880	142,872 70	
	<u>\$1,322,688 22</u>	

SCHOOL FUND.

The school fund is composed of:

1. Proceeds of all lands granted by the United States for support of schools.
2. All lands accruing to the State by forfeiture or escheat.
3. All penalties for trespass on school lands.
4. All fines collected in the several counties for breaches of penal laws.
5. All moneys paid as an exemption from military duty.
6. Five *per centum* of the net proceeds of the sale of United States public lands.

The number of acres of unsold land, the proceeds of which are applicable to this fund, is 2,9,335. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year	\$192,993 83
Balance September 30, 1879	34,435 45
Total	<u>\$227,429 28</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year	\$193,847 53
Balance September 30, 1880	31,581 70
Total	<u>\$227,429 24</u>

The amounts of the productive School Fund on the 30th day of September, 1879 and 1880, were as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Total at interest	\$2,679,557 10	\$2,716,261 92
Cash on hand	34,435 45	31,581 70
Total	<u>\$2,713,992 55</u>	<u>\$2,747,843 62</u>

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The interest received on School Fund investments and on the principal due for the sales of school lands, constitutes the School Fund income. The amount of this Fund, in the treasury on the first day of June, is annually certified by the Secretary of State to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by him apportioned among the several counties of the State, according to section 554, R. S. 1878. The apportionment is made according to the number of children in each town, village and city over the age of four and under the age of twenty years, as shown by the report of the State Superintendent during the year preceding. The rate for the present year, was forty cents *per capita*. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

THE STATE FINANCES.

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Receipts for the fiscal year	\$193,155 90
Balance for September 30, 1879.....	19,229 61
Total.....	<u>\$222,385 51</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$192,696 40
Balance September 30, 1880.....	19,691 11
Total.....	<u>\$212,385 51</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The proceeds of sales of land granted by the United States to Wisconsin for the support of the State University by Acts of Congress, approved June 12, 1833, August 6, 1844, and December 12, 1852, form the University Fund. The principal or capital, excepting the small cash balance in the State Treasury is productive, drawing interest mainly at the rate of seven per cent.

The number of acres of unsold land is 4 210.

The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$13,272 73
Balance September 30, 1879.....	5,812 60
Total.....	<u>\$19,085 38</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$30,000 00
Balance September 30, 1880.....	19,853 38
Total.....	<u>\$49,053 38</u>

The amounts of the productive University Fund on the 30th day of September, 1879 and 1880, were as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Total at interest.....	\$219,079 01	\$207,375 40
Cash on hand.....	5,812 60	19,085 38
Total.....	<u>\$224,891 61</u>	<u>\$226,460 78</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

This income is derived chiefly from the annual tax levy authorized by section 390, R. S. 1848, and from the interest on University land certificates and loans, and, by section 389, R. S. 1878, is perpetually applied to the support of the University. By provision of said section, this entire income is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents by transfer to the Treasurer of said Board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept by said Treasurer distinct and independent of the accounts of the State.

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$64,799 03
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	64,799 03

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

The proceeds of sales of 240,000 acres of land granted by the United States to the State by act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and mechanic arts, form the Agricultural College Fund. The number of acres of unsold land is 24,359. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$19,615 71
Balance September 30, 1879.....	36,248 22

Total	\$55,863 93
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Disbursements for the fiscal year.....	\$33,052 59
Balance September 30, 1880	22,811 34

Total	\$55,863 93
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The amounts of the productive Agricultural College Fund on the 30th day of September, 1879 and 1880, were as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Total at interest.....	\$23,471 02	\$241,519 52
Cash on hand.....	35,248 22	22,811 34
Grand total.....	<u>\$244,719 24</u>	<u>\$267,330 86</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.*

This income is derived from the interest on Agricultural College land certificates and loans, and is applied to the support of the University. It is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents by transfer to the Treasurer of the Board in the same manner as the University Fund Income. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for the fiscal year.....	\$15,472 08
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	<u>15,472 93</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This Fund consists of one-half the proceeds of the sales of all swamp and overflowed lands received by the State from the United States, under act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850. The number of acres of unsold land is 575,937. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$64,992 48
Balance October 1, 1879	23,948 25
Total.....	<u>\$38,940 73</u>

Disbursements for the fiscal year.....	\$57,809 22
Balance September 30, 1880	31,131 51
Total	<u>\$38,940 73</u>

The amounts of productive Normal School Fund, on the 30th day of September, 1879 and 1880, were as follows;

	1879.	1880.
Total at interest.....	\$1,029,929 52	\$1,039,542 60
Cash on hand.....	21,948 25	31,131 51
	<u>\$1,053,877 77</u>	<u>\$1,070,674 11</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

This Income is derived from the interest on swamp land certificates and loans, and is applied to establishing and maintaining Normal Schools. By the provisions of section 294, Revised Statutes, this entire Income is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by transfer to

the Treasurer of said Board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept separate and distinct from the accounts of the State. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year	\$31,976 63
Disbursements for fiscal year	81,956 65

DRAINAGE FUND.

This Fund consists of one-half the proceeds of sales of all swamp and overflowed lands received by the State from the United States, and is distributed on the first Monday of July, under the provisions of section 254, Revised Statutes, among the several counties wherein such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in the respective counties. The moneys so paid are then apportioned by the county clerks to the several towns in their respective counties, and are expended under the direction of the town board in draining and reclaiming the swamp lands in such town, and in constructing roads and bridges over such swamp lands. The number of acres of unsold land is 616,672. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year	\$20,929 81
Balance October 1, 1879	5,049 07
Total	\$25,979 76
Disbursements for fiscal year	\$20,698 23
Balance September 30, 1880	5,280 84
Total	\$25,979 07

The amounts of the productive Drainage Fund on the 30th day of September, 1879 and 1880, were as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Total	\$14,879 98	\$14,206 06

TRUST FUNDS.

The amounts at interest and in the Treasury, belonging to each of the Trust Funds, on the 30th day of September, 1880, were respectively as follows:

AT INTEREST.

School Fund	\$2,716,261 92	.....
University Fund	207,375 40	.....
Agricultural College Fund	244,519 51	.....
Normal School Fund	1,037,542 60	.....
Drainage Fund	8,925 22	.....
Total at interest		\$4,216,624 66

CASH ON HAND.

School Fund	\$31,581 70	.....
University Fund	19,085 88	.....
Agricultural College Fund	33,052 59	.....
Normal School Fund	31,141 51	.....
Drainage Fund	5,280 84	.....
Total cash		120,132 02
Grand total		\$1,336,756 68

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

This Fund consists of the taxes collected on State lands by the State Treasurer, in accordance with section 146, R. S. 1878, and is credited quarterly to the different counties in which the lands are situated. The amounts which have been so received and disbursed are as follows:

Taxes on State lands for fiscal year	\$17,818 51
Balance October 1, 1879	1,943 52
Total	<u>\$19,762 03</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year	\$17,635 48
Balance September 30, 1880	2,126 55
Total	<u>\$19,762 03</u>

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD TRESPASS FUND.

This Fund consists of moneys received into the State Treasury in trust, under the provision of chapter 43 of the General Laws of 1839, and acts amendatory thereof. The disbursements therefrom have been for the purpose of protecting the St. Croix and Lake Superior railroad lands, in accordance with the terms of said acts.

Receipts for fiscal year	\$7,757 02
Balance October 1, 1879	172,774 71
Total	<u>\$180,531 73</u>
Disbursements	\$3,246 44
Balance September 30, 1880	174,283 29
Total	<u>\$180,531 73</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

December 31, 1879.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.					All other indebtedness.	Total indebtedness.
	Railroad aid.	Roads and bridges.	Interest unpaid.	Other purposes.	Total bonded indebtedness.		
Ashland	\$200,000 00		\$21,000 00		\$221,000 00		\$221,000 00
Barron	20,000 00				20,000 00		20,000 00
Brown	252,000 00		30,720 00	\$1,000 00	283,720 00		283,720 00
Burnett	20,000 00		1,400 00		21,400 00		21,400 00
Chippewa		\$56,000 00	6,125 00		62,125 00	\$105,663 98	167,778 98
Clark				11,050 00	11,050 00	1,350 00	12,400 00
Dane				16,000 00	16,000 00		16,000 00
Dodge				15,000 00	15,000 00		15,000 00
Door				12,000 00	12,000 00		12,000 00
Douglas	25,000 00				25,000 00	6,015 68	31,015 68
Eau Claire				43,000 00	43,000 00		43,000 00
Iowa	195,000 00				195,000 00		195,000 00
Jackson	42,400 00			20,000 00	62,400 00		62,400 00
Juneau				7,500 00	7,500 00		7,500 00
Lincoln	55,000 00				55,000 00		55,000 00
Manitowoc	216,000 00				216,000 00		216,000 00
Marathon						6,735 25	6,735 25
Milwaukee				320,000 00	320,000 00		320,000 00
Oconto						52,066 45	52,066 45
Polk			175 61	3,08 75	3,264 36	6,748 12	10,032 48
Portage	200,000 00				200,000 00		200,000 00
Racine				10,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00
Shawano				15,000 00	15,000 00		15,000 00
Sheboygan	129,240 00				129,240 00		129,240 00
Taylor			450 00	6,000 00	6,450 00	33,505 71	39,955 71
Wood	127,000 00				127,000 00		127,000 00
Total	\$1,481,640 00	\$56,000 00	\$59,870 61	\$42,658 75	\$2,060,169 36	\$212,085 19	\$2,292,254 55

VALUATION AND STATE TAX FOR 1880.

[By State Board.]

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

COUNTIES.	Valuation by State Board, 1880	STATE TAX.	SPECIAL TAXES.						Total taxes.
		1.4858 per ct. on valuation.	State Hos- pital for Insane.	Northern Hospital for Insane	Milwau- kee Co. Insane Asylum	Industrial School for Boys.	Due on loans to School Districts.	Special loans.	
Adams	\$1,537,196	\$2,281 01	\$423 08			\$31 29	\$579 02		\$3,372 40
Ashland	1,235,629	1,825 93							1,835 93
Barron	1,210,451	1,798 52	216 40				303 48	\$1,400 00	3,718 40
Bayfield	458,492	681 24					200 00		881 24
Brown	6,288,069	9,332 93		\$2,801 42		1,009 15	2,003 35	4,676 70	20,734 40
Buffalo	3,250,872	4,830 23	746 11			25 00	795 25		6,396 59
Burnett	478,427	710 86	401 59					2,640 00	3,752 45
Calumet	5,777,902	8,584 96		1,013 02		329 50	233 40		10,160 88
Chippewa	5,514,248	8,193 21	923 12				396 30		9,512 63
Clark	3,484,362	5,177 16		536 19			2,192 00	6,034 00	13,939 35
Columbia	10,647,905	15,820 93	1,836 92			358 00	1,210 00		19,225 85
Crawford	3,196,282	4,749 12	1,229 10			317 00	1,883 88		8,179 10
Dane	22,801,667	33,883 75	6,514 45			465 00	759 21		41,625 41
Dodge	20,521,855	30,491 90		3,519 40		149 00	1,494 00	1,210 00	36,855 30
Door	1,306,065	1,941 49		659 64	\$10 93	52 00	443 06		3,098 12
Douglas	553,684	822 69	117 68						940 37
Dunn	3,879,755	5,764 64	1,941 45			151 00	1,228 12		9,085 21
Eau Claire	5,019,086	7,457 49	2,083 37			322 00	1,358 62		11,231 48
Fond du Lac	18,719,830	27,814 40		4,016 78		1,415 50			33,246 68
Grant	10,731,700	15,949 89	4,511 96			316 00	1,610 80		22,888 65
Green	9,682,722	14,336 84	2,367 61			388 00	1-1 00		17,663 45
Green Lake	5,016,143	7,497 69		953 40		272 00		3,445 00	12,168 09
Iowa	6,664,555	9,922 38	3,589 92			204 00	936 75	36,900 00	51,533 05
Jackson	2,568,653	3,816 59	1,278 85			204 50	341 62	1,400 00	7,044 46
Jefferson	12,303,444	18,250 77	1,533 37	878 48		367 00	280 00	815 00	24,154 62
Juneau	2,775,899	4,020 50	1,159 27			52 00	1,449 01	2,787 00	9,467 78
Kenosha	6,922,266	10,205 29		1,144 95	69 88	110 00			11,610 12

12	Kewaunee.....	2,444,173	3,631 62	.....	853 84	.....	416 50	1,516 16	6,418 12
	La Crosse.....	7,493,588	11,141 61	3,483 19	.....	425 00	14 00	6,200 00	21,863 80
	La Fayette.....	9,331,754	13,865 37	1,760 92	.....	36 50	740 85	700 00	17,103 64
	Lincoln.....	1,502,020	2,365 49	.....	96 18	.....	592 40	8,559 20	11,523 27
	Manitowoc.....	11,364,173	16,835 19	.....	2,969 98	57 46	155 00	4,452 40	26,125 35
	Marathon.....	3,539,551	5,348 32	.....	597 67	.....	62 00	1,695 27	9,003 26
	Marinette.....	2,986,575	4,437 55	.....	251 55	.....	.....	.....	4,689 50
	Marquette.....	1,773,331	2,634 88	.....	655 91	.....	.....	121 50	3,415 29
	Milwaukee.....	60,775,024	90,301 07	182 51	5,417 54	.....	992 79	.....	96,953 91
	Monroe.....	4,226,566	6,279 95	1,396 72	.....	230 50	633 98	.....	8,546 15
	Oconto.....	2,950,689	4,334 23	.....	1,151 91	.....	291 18	29 56	5,839 78
	Outagamie.....	7,350,516	10,936 46	.....	2,149 52	600 60	2,174 08	.....	15,860 06
	Ozaukee.....	5,274,272	7,836 65	.....	1,070 89	39 00	.....	.....	8,946 55
	Pepin.....	1,180,273	1,753 69	517 16	.....	.....	719 00	.....	3 019 85
	Pierce.....	4,010,661	5,959 15	1,534 84	.....	52 00	452 33	.....	8,998 32
	Polk.....	1,835,660	2,727 48	753 37	.....	52 00	1,482 86	1,047 50	5,066 21
	Portage.....	2,741,102	4,072 95	29 81	1,140 87	208 00	1,989 22	.....	7,790 85
	Price.....	1,246 312	1,851 81	.....	.....	.....	484 00	.....	2,335 81
	Racine.....	14,011,371	20,818 45	.....	2,303 58	514 00	.....	5,350 00	28,986 03
	Richland.....	3,801,583	5,648 50	1,161 77	.....	41 00	776 20	.....	7,627 57
	Rock.....	20,265,375	31,110 82	3,254 07	.....	491 50	2,017 32	1,630 00	37,503 71
	St. Croix.....	5,381,191	7,995 53	975 04	.....	122 00	1,835 76	.....	10,923 33
	Sauk.....	7,429,354	11,038 73	1,942 28	.....	105 70	744 09	560 00	14,290 89
	Shawano.....	3,333,233	4,917 75	.....	364 41	.....	235 10	1,050 00	6,587 26
	Sheboygan.....	14,075,354	20,913 53	.....	2,532 21	52 00	.....	.....	23,517 74
Taylor.....	1,502,474	2,232 42	109 13	.....	.....	831 52	320 83	3,403 95	
Trempealeau.....	4,300,901	6,390 47	1,251 78	.....	.....	1,940 00	1,954 16	11,536 41	
Vernon.....	4,567,745	6,786 89	2,138 40	.....	52 00	1,753 70	3,834 00	14,564 69	
Walworth.....	13,953,353	20,675 79	1,628 37	.....	370 00	107 00	.....	22,781 16	
Washington.....	9,512,453	14,178 43	.....	1,859 93	7 07	730 00	.....	16,795 48	
Waukesha.....	15,399,152	22,880 47	102 04	1,824 91	60 80	59 00	114 00	25,041 31	
Waupaca.....	4,199,215	6,239 32	.....	1,377 96	.....	260 00	697 66	10,138 90	
Waushara.....	2,711,130	4,028 27	.....	677 05	.....	52 00	340 35	5,097 67	
Winnebago.....	14,749,848	21,915 70	.....	3,273 88	.....	585 75	4 74	3,730 85	
Wood.....	1,701,819	2,528 62	.....	557 37	.....	60 00	2,836 40	18,815 00	
City N'w London.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840 00	840 00	
Total.....	\$145,582,720	\$62,053 63	\$53,024 52	\$46,836 57	\$206 23	\$12,293 76	\$51,571 75	\$122,504 63	\$948,576 15

TOTAL VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
In the Several Counties, as Assessed by Local Assessors in 1880.

COUNTIES.	LAND.			Value of city and village lots.	Total value of all real estate.	Total value of all property.
	No. of acres.	Value.	Av. val.			
Adams.....	299,617	\$665,056	\$2 22	\$20,688	\$685,744	\$914,640
Ashland.....	368,601	591,783	1 61	62,331	655,014	697,680
Barron.....	289,280	631,184	2 35	41,023	722,212	996,682
Bayfield.....	164,276	48,677	2 97	48,686	537,363	500,487
Brown.....	299,614	2,669,938	8 91	2,319,200	4,989,138	6,038,842
Buffalo.....	363,230	1,690,940	4 65	275,566	1,966,506	2,732,737
Burnett.....	217,441	590,291	2 31	4,920	514,211	594,631
Calumet.....	290,887	4,771,029	23 75	310,181	5,081,710	5,901,643
Chippewa.....	1,412,471	2,375,738	2 39	510,659	3,425,397	4,431,703
Clark.....	651,915	2,242,400	3 41	183,328	2,425,728	2,801,890
Columbia.....	490,200	6,511,402	13 36	1,548,349	8,097,751	10,183,968
Crawford.....	347,104	1,255,248	3 47	321,038	1,576,286	2,050,942
Dane.....	753,304	11,003,910	14 61	3,877,270	14,881,180	19,714,413
Dodge.....	543,156	13,339,565	24 56	1,677,962	15,017,527	17,751,923
Door.....	274,405	1,120,698	4 03	19,594	1,230,262	1,576,546
Douglas.....	178,924	265,600	1 44	103,679	369,279	380,596
Dunn.....	388,262	2,068,408	5 33	35,810	2,374,218	3,671,829
Eau Claire.....	273,251	2,672,444	9 78	2,339,713	5,032,157	6,711,034
Fond du Lac.....	450,289	11,580,784	25 72	3,929,533	15,520,267	18,891,582
Grant.....	732,052	6,684,432	7 77	1,102,178	6,786,610	8,693,165
Green.....	366,855	5,316,364	14 49	1,138,465	6,454,819	9,604,460
Green Lake.....	119,530	1,963,750	13 50	685,191	3,618,941	4,563,164
Iowa.....	476,566	4,772,583	10 01	790,385	5,562,968	6,925,384
Jackson.....	420,673	1,481,262	3 52	291,729	1,772,991	2,538,245
Jefferson.....	343,520	7,265,677	21 15	2,089,290	9,354,967	11,435,373
Juneau.....	364,233	1,158,652	3 18	441,525	1,650,177	2,392,021
Kenosha.....	171,842	3,855,536	22 61	851,853	4,737,389	6,053,176
Kewaunee.....	210,744	2,444,538	11 60	311,215	2,755,753	3,477,225
La Crosse.....	293,579	1,950,719	6 68	2,488,780	4,448,499	5,852,754

La Fayette.....	398,303	5,156,372	13 05	505,836	5,702,108	7,068,599
Lincoln.....	698,603	1,000,525	1 43	21,113	1,025,738	1,074,991
Manitowoc.....	371,275	8,193,055	22 07	1,511,589	9,738,041	11,007,159
Marathon.....	838,473	2,380,988	2 74	661,779	3,045,777	3,831,352
Marinette.....	661,023	1,077,764	1 63	186,075	1,263,849	1,795,360
Marquette.....	271,672	1,143,781	4 23	155,540	1,364,366	1,644,850
Milwaukee.....	140,484	7,837,398	55 59	42,955,425	50,772,733	65,915,623
Monroe.....	463,018	2,370,787	5 12	650,315	3,021,131	3,641,913
Oconto.....	621,622	105,229	1 46	419,581	1,324,812	1,797,257
Ouagamie.....	354,623	4,265,540	12 02	1,888,153	6,153,413	7,326,182
Ozaukee.....	151,557	5,442,748	16 01	151,324	6,016,012	6,871,969
Pepin.....	128,548	589,203	4 51	108,549	707,743	971,913
Pierce.....	361,583	2,187,572	8 18	581,891	3,167,463	4,575,918
Polk.....	386,536	1,268,011	3 23	111,090	1,379,101	1,815,728
Portage.....	460,493	1,247,836	2 70	598,618	1,756,444	2,375,980
Price.....	596,176	1,454,311	2 44	36,951	1,491,262	1,537,350
Racine.....	209,833	5,946,387	28 53	6,374,645	12,361,036	15,532,255
Richland.....	265,645	1,940,458	5 29	246,449	2,166,917	2,887,437
Rock.....	440,969	10,110,834	22 42	3,906,230	14,017,064	18,781,023
St. Croix.....	439,172	3,418,837	7 90	741,430	4,310,267	5,384,935
Sauk.....	516,579	3,742,974	7 25	969,686	4,712,660	6,133,703
Shawano.....	1,094,856	2,532,821	2 31	116,492	2,649,513	2,662,466
Sheboygan.....	320,851	9,222,674	28 74	1,892,675	11,115,349	13,746,133
Taylor.....	463,121	885,161	1 91	43,282	928,543	1,022,167
Trempealeau.....	431,766	2,267,104	5 25	278,889	2,547,493	3,324,189
Vernon.....	497,127	2,247,138	4 51	166,509	2,413,647	3,371,819
Walworth.....	350,156	8,251,380	23 56	1,934,629	10,186,408	13,451,405
Washington.....	271,791	7,893,903	29 04	682,153	8,576,061	9,459,357
Waukesha.....	318,192	10,313,269	29 62	2,001,921	12,315,110	15,509,515
Waupaca.....	452,213	2,011,416	4 45	825,693	2,837,169	3,615,581
Wausara.....	377,147	1,765,973	4 68	118,056	1,884,039	2,350,484
Winnebago.....	269,845	6,018,337	22 39	4,670,914	10,689,251	14,032,375
Wood.....	421,811	186,167	2 39	238,917	1,255,184	1,515,172
Total.....	25,779,321	\$231,441,861	\$8 98	\$101,490,711	\$335,932,572	\$425,660,143

STATE FINANCES.

TAXES LEVIED IN EACH COUNTY,

For all purposes, in 1879.

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COUNTIES.	State tax.	County tax.	County school tax.	TOWN, CITY AND VILLAGE TAXES.				School district taxes.	Road district taxes.	Total taxes.
				Support of poor.	Current expenses.	Other purposes	Total town, city and village taxes.			
Adams	\$2,116 11	\$6,493 88	\$984 58	.....	\$1,933 62	\$368 57	\$2,202 19	\$7,357 71	\$5,690 76	\$25,242 39
Ashland	1,479 00	14,291 23	18,000 00	\$300 00	3,700 00	100 00	4,400 00	3,700 00	2,900 00	30,404 00
Barron	1,097 68	17,227 42	615 22	695 00	4,300 00	3,717 42	8,712 42	12,190 58	6,524 59	42,780 59
Bayfield	735 88	8,427 70	116 00	600 00	1,625 00	.....	2,225 00	2,325 00	4,157 74	16,009 61
Brown	6,483 78	43,200 11	5,801 62	585 53	27,863 50	35,508 15	63,957 18	41,130 11	15,627 78	223,629 15
Buffalo	3,233 07	12,747 54	4,000 00	420 00	8,043 37	3,480 41	11,943 78	18,158 02	17,716 45	66,633 18
Burnett	529 81	6,670 25	873 96	471 76	1,379 12	.....	1,851 81	2,641 69	3,785 37	20,749 48
Calumet	5,984 57	12,278 63	2,380 70	1,075 00	2,480 00	9,736 40	13,291 40	14,883 56	17,941 92	68,136 92
Chippewa	5,664 20	101,503 69	2,165 00	.....	16,975 00	8,484 02	25,459 02	29,913 98	14,564 82	141,693 14
Clark	3,295 02	23,721 78	2,230 22	1,200 00	10,561 75	11,575 08	22,336 83	26,995 90	15,922 33	105,860 51
Columbia	11,486 10	26,200 00	4,287 16	.....	18,059 77	15,976 61	34,036 38	39,919 97	23,293 62	144,453 73
Crawford	3,012 01	20,000 00	4,412 64	1,561 00	5,679 75	3,317 56	10,518 31	13,850 85	14,737 24	69,014 59
Dane	23,229 96	40,000 00	8,520 00	25 01	39,561 68	36,303 86	75,865 54	72,072 31	53,037 33	282,989 55
Dodge	20,981 77	52,000 00	7,101 44	3,684 22	22,832 73	16,422 25	42,939 23	43,513 08	48,518 51	209,219 39
Door	1,373 12	22,564 94	1,320 00	1,450 00	5,262 06	804 52	7,516 58	17,088 62	10,751 51	50,160 57
Douglas	665 03	5,215 64	150 00	600 00	1,000 00	.....	1,600 00	1,530 01	1,360 01	10,957 28
Dunn	4,064 15	17,224 31	2,277 84	860 03	5,364 27	10,935 40	17,161 07	21,325 92	21,190 99	101,440 66
Eau Claire	5,258 42	25,242 03	2,415 00	250 00	35,221 51	6,845 14	42,316 68	35,327 07	11,918 48	121,322 06
Fond du Lac	18,919 59	77,000 00	7,356 60	2,175 00	93,691 55	9,940 85	105,877 40	54,918 52	38,933 19	283,515 93
Grant	12,124 33	25,589 47	5,912 04	4,284 01	8,889 28	25,988 72	39,162 00	46,776 93	38,650 58	177,101 14
Green	10,077 94	23,551 26	3,146 02	.....	5,331 46	5,661 32	10,992 78	31,087 07	19,937 97	102,091 86
Green Lake	5,537 45	12,160 57	2,052 74	3,248 00	6,514 71	9,960 65	19,723 36	18,151 19	16,522 87	74,651 80
Iowa	7,140 84	53,824 16	4,617 48	.....	6,910 21	13,287 74	20,197 95	28,792 20	22,911 15	138,292 82
Jackson	2,508 14	17,894 98	1,930 00	575 00	2,042 14	7,163 64	9,785 78	17,140 23	11,564 58	63,262 41
Jefferson	12,577 61	34,796 59	5,019 42	.....	15,523 34	27,055 68	42,579 02	33,743 91	27,746 45	170,970 71
Juneau	3,093 26	11,912 23	2,156 12	4,436 65	5,918 64	4,644 64	14,999 92	18,421 01	11,700 07	61,324 62
Kenosha	7,149 24	11,650 00	3,750 00	1,604 00	21,618 65	822 67	27,085 32	20,409 96	17,777 23	95,571 21

STATE FINANCES.

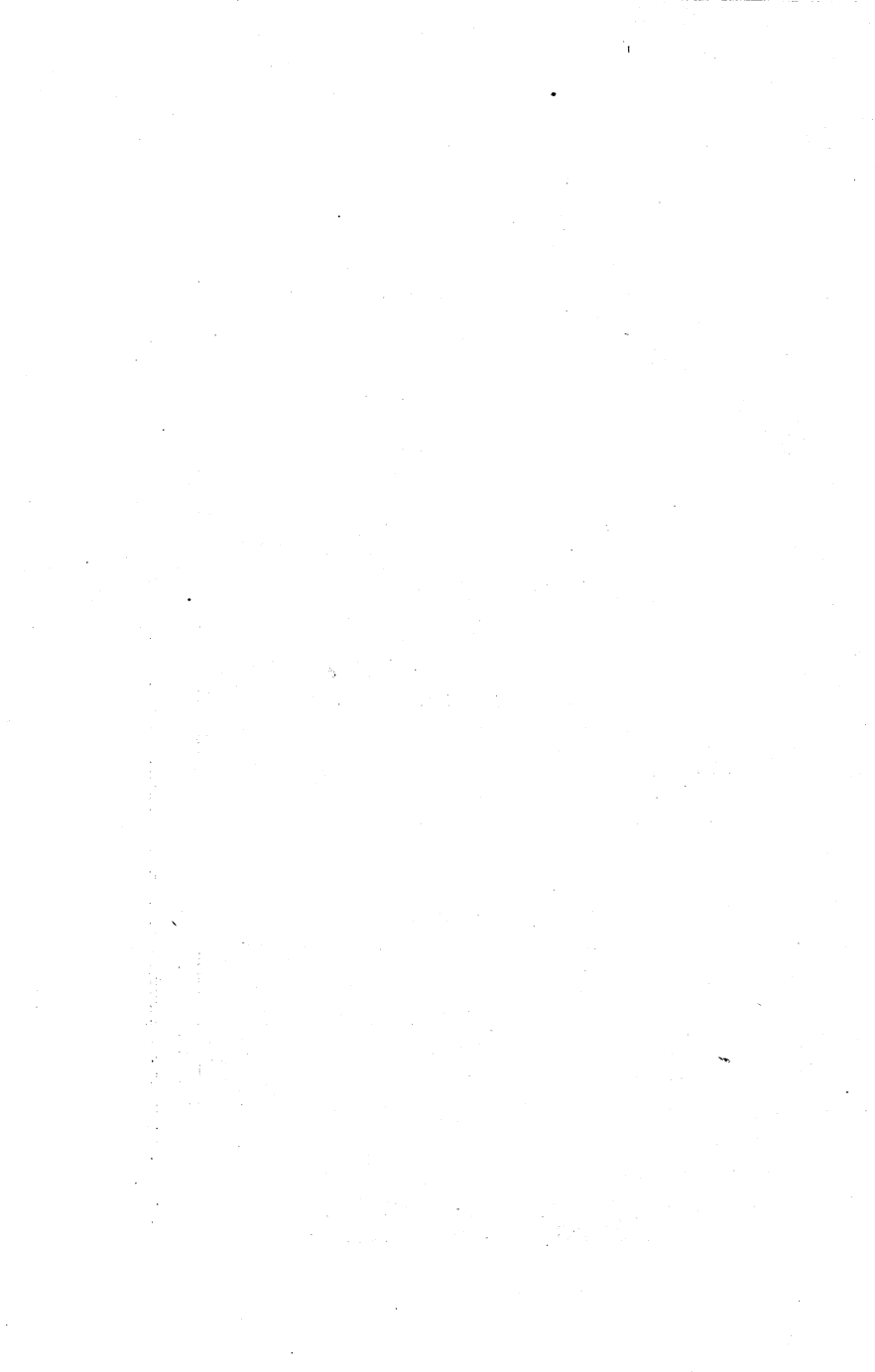
Kewanee	2,527 62	9,211 87	2,593 46	861 50	3,707 02	5,014 52	9,583 04	10,991 48	14,144 93	70,778 90
La Crosse	7,522 84	21,950 00	3,312 46	10,275 00	48,615 74	5,470 26	64,391 00	39,992 07	12,474 19	155,512 47
La Fayette	9,771 79	18,952 42	3,321 10	2,994 51	7,527 25	5,603 22	16,124 98	30,130 71	25,728 53	105,637 42
Lincoln	1,665 06	20,938 55	1,559 06	.....	2,887 10	2,291 82	5,181 92	9,730 75	8,411 79	52,865 94
Manitowoc	11,612 64	42,518 22	12,591 00	2,074 25	21,993 63	9,467 50	33,465 38	26,547 96	37,133 78	178,322 13
Marathon	3,413 07	13,059 8	1,593 71	3,187 41	21,325 70	2,740 77	27,291 88	16,628 86	19,671 01	94,845 41
Marquette	3,345 48	7,035 95	716 30	.....	3,200 00	225 00	3,025 00	12,899 5	4,184 76	45,800 37
Milwaukee	1,875 91	5,000 00	2,341 51	745 00	2,339 5	2,385 00	5,469 51	6,906 1	8,777 53	25,008 9
Monroe	55,811 33	310,000 00	59,521 14	.....	785,475 02	70 03	785,545 05	145,930 47	32,684 32	1,274,246 06
Oconto	4,903 59	28,000 00	3,093 18	.....	9,678 33	9,670 00	19,318 33	24,807 31	22,631 70	101,642 78
Ontonagon	4,487 03	31,107 44	1,555 61	1,297 11	6,893 3	18,075 69	26,266 16	11,738 05	2,781 17	70,724 34
Outagamie	8,109 66	24,000 00	4,770 00	2,465 60	39,678 19	14,362 73	53,566 42	32,305 4	17,212 36	140,342 03
Ozaukee	5,319 09	10,500 00	2,645 1	1,370 77	3,729 62	8,515 68	13,616 07	14,020 53	19,538 21	66,743 59
Pepin	1,249 92	4,661 14	892 62	250 00	3,301 6	.....	3,551 68	8,136 71	7,590 24	26,510 40
Pierce	4,176 25	16,507 76	2,333 38	.....	6,355 52	10,011 47	16,396 99	28,338 72	25,076 19	90,063 57
Polk	1,878 65	16,385 48	2,368 09	.....	5,372 58	5,751 45	11,124 03	18,181 63	17,100 04	63,156 92
Portage	4,030 55	20,581 56	2,698 04	3,142 29	14,494 62	1,203 29	18,846 20	18,271 70	9,040 04	77,260 89
Price	1,380 00	.....	455 49	.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	2,587 00	8,000 00	34,586 36
Racine	13,743 69	32,414 07	4,500 00	2,570 23	28,634 35	35,910 19	68,114 78	39,652 69	21,593 93	184,615 65
Richland	3,861 49	16,803 58	3,705 00	50 00	4,871 1	7,737 18	12,674 28	18,967 42	23,086 47	80,131 33
Rock	21,033 37	48,027 06	11,250 00	.....	15,315 34	47,786 76	63,112 10	65,473 76	27,811 68	234,761 41
St. Croix	5,481 72	13,000 00	2,217 30	.....	14,581 48	9,368 73	23,950 21	38,420 63	12,095 08	103,903 35
Sauk	7,854 66	16,498 69	4,015 0	.....	7,366 14	17,405 83	34,771 97	36,559 61	28,350 18	130,097 27
Shawano	2,540 40	13,396 71	2,463 61	250 00	5,050 65	4,571 08	9,871 73	12,702 99	15,433 00	60,485 90
Sheboygan	14,998 27	55,002 0	5,410 4	2,575 0	36,653 47	9,129 51	48,357 98	30,116 76	36,944 57	191,904 81
Taylor	1,051 09	19,811 38	745 41	40 00	3,550 0	7,257 68	11,207 68	7,144 78	2,179 60	44,625 36
Trempealeau	4,487 55	12,345 71	2,360 56	2,151 00	5,115 29	13,840 57	21,085 86	20,849 73	22,578 56	88 511 18
Vernon	4,594 01	15,210 85	3,429 09	2,600 00	10,927 87	10,020 94	23,548 8	21,703 89	23,452 06	90,829 67
Walworth	14,832 49	20,920 08	3,408 60	.....	18,982 47	3,555 58	22,548 05	38,193 28	26,399 9	127,990 89
Washington	9,965 11	18,610 00	6,080 00	125 00	8,043 09	8,197 35	16,370 44	18,390 80	32,103 69	96,612 26
Waukesha	15,496 07	23,409 64	4,050 00	1,177 76	8,139 66	7,624 44	16,941 86	39,370 37	39,454 57	140,181 53
Waupaca	4,232 63	18,400 00	2,933 22	.....	11,713 98	9,940 3	21,054 30	21,156 85	12,917 35	87,981 56
Waushara	2,816 05	11,874 63	2,814 57	1,401 00	4,263 27	4,266 8	10,491 15	13,059 03	16,730 13	51,111 00
Winnebago	15,889 37	41,700 00	18,530 18	8,637 69	68,318 19	17,823 16	94,689 74	40,795 48	16,118 05	234,594 25
Wood	1,621 91	10,000 00	831 82	500 00	12,176 05	2,512 87	15,188 9	24,831 62	4,585 96	64,881 57
Total	457,452 61	1,715,300 12	273,957 44	8,930 08	1,635,601 65	1,073,377 83	2,314,909 56	1,550,226 67	1,159,132 30	7,571,767 27

INDEBTEDNESS OF TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.

In the Several Counties of the State of Wisconsin for the year 1879-80.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.					All other indebtedn's.	Indebtedn's of school districts.	Total indebtedn'ss.
	Railroad aid.	Bridges.	Other purposes.	Interest unpaid.	Total bonded indebtedness.			
Adams							\$225 00	\$225 00
Ashland								
Barron			\$130 00		\$430 00	\$2,877 65	893 40	21,201 05
Bayfield							400 00	400 00
Brown	\$137,515 00	\$13,950 00	5,190 64	\$3,005 00	189,560 64	7,658 00	18,531 00	215,749 64
Buffalo						485 00	1,506 73	2,391 73
Burnett								
Calumet	75,000 00				75,000 00		1,475 00	76,475 00
Chippewa	25 000 00	12,100 00	1,000 00	9,531 67	47,631 67	8,574 40	2,974 62	59,180 69
Clark	10,000 00	1,984 00			11,984 00	5,200 00	5,903 22	23,087 22
Columbia	23,500 00	802 00	1,500 00	1,106 12	26,908 12		3,520 00	40,428 62
Crawford							7,405 12	7,405 12
Dane	100,000 00	575 00	53,500 00		154,075 00		3,451 39	157,526 39
Dodge	39,217 08	3,676 25	640 03	52,960 68	96,493 04	502 83	9,800 00	106,795 87
Door							3,333 31	3,333 31
Douglas								
Dunn						150 00	4,283 69	4,533 69
Eau Claire		8,000 00	95,000 00		103,000 00	1,442 00	5,906 66	110,348 66
Fond du Lac	165,000 00				165,000 00		165,000 00	165,000 00
Grant	113,000 00			1,368 25	114,368 25		7,398 59	121,766 84
Green		194 40	442 00		636 40	257 42	2,833 34	3,727 16
Green Lake	56,252 48	4,000 00	230 00		60,482 48		1,210 98	61,743 46
Iowa	59,500 00			11,100 00	70,600 00	270 00	9,075 00	78,945 00
Jackson	25,000 00				25,000 00		2,411 01	27,541 00
Jefferson	317,462 92			264,554 02	682,026 94	2,331 17	9,335 09	693,783 20
Juneau	13,903 50		475 00		14,438 50		6,207 07	20,745 57
Keosauqua	330,000 00		20,200 00	700,008 17	1,050,208 17			1,050,208 17

Kewaunee.....							1,550 00	1,550 00
La Crosse.....	95,000 00		40,000 00		135,000 00		1,109 00	136,100 00
La Fayette.....							1,910 00	1,910 00
Lincoln.....							1,200 00	1,200 00
Manitowoc.....	114,000 00		1,500 00	5,250 00	120,750 00		9,063 20	129,813 30
Marathon.....	8,650 00				8,650 00	2,122 31	15,971 24	26,743 58
Marinette.....				420 00	12,420 00		50 00	12,920 00
Marquette.....	12,000 00				2,149,389 25			2,149,389 25
Milwaukee.....		1,100 00	2,148,289 25				2,562 34	2,562 34
Monroe.....							101 60	30,945 25
Oconto.....		540 00	23,450 00		23,930 00	6,853 65	10,400 61	153,840 64
Outagamie.....	103,700 00		25,000 00	9,230 00	140,930 00	2,500 00		
Ozaukee.....								
Pepin.....							2,900 00	2,900 00
Pierce.....			7,500 00	525 00	8,025 00	319 95	4,317 00	12,642 04
Polk.....						2,500 00	2,206 50	4,706 50
Portage.....	42,500 00	4,600 00	16,000 00	10,860 00	73,930 00	2,674 48	5,112 50	81,746 98
Price.....							2,000 00	2,000 00
Racine.....	175,000 00	12,000 00	40,186 03		227,186 03		227,186 03	227,186 03
Richland.....	7,600 00			512 00	8,112 00		2,661 81	10,773 81
Rock.....	150,400 00		34,000 00	8,096 00	193,096 00		34,999 28	228,095 28
St. Croix.....			8,300 00	176 44	8,476 44	850 00	14,811 86	23,638 30
Sauk.....	89,000 00			2,745 46	91,745 46		12,876 68	101,622 14
Shawano.....			128 81		128 81	346 00	476 25	951 06
Sheboygan.....	261,810 00		503 23	1,260 00	263,573 23			263,573 23
Taylor.....						11,513 71	2,955 90	14,469 61
Trempealeau.....	75,000 00	4,000 00		2,400 00	81,400 00		12,000 50	93,400 50
Vernon.....	42,050 65			660 00	42,719 65	337 00	5,465 23	48,521 93
Walworth.....	97,500 00			7,330 00	104,830 00		300 00	105,130 00
Washington.....							1,500 00	1,500 00
Waukesha.....							1,400 00	1,400 00
Waupaca.....	130,190 99	150 00	4,375 00	19,824 00	154,548 99	283 23	2,689 18	157,521 45
Waushara.....	22,500 00	1,500 00			24,000 00		1,001 10	35,001 19
Winnebago.....	82,000 00	10,700 00	12,000 00	2,600 00	107,300 00	53,948 02	37 19	161,235 21
Wood.....						8,485 16	13,000 00	21,545 16
Total.....	\$3,019,330 62	\$109,872 15	\$2,542,789 99	\$1,216,141 81	\$5,888,134 57	\$442,112 06	\$276,506 58	\$7,306,813 00



WISCONSIN
AND HER
State Institutions.



HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WISCONSIN.

THE state of Wisconsin is situated between latitude 42 degrees 30 minutes and 47 degrees 30 minutes north, and between longitude 87 degrees 30 minutes and 92 degrees 30 minutes west of Greenwich, near London, England. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by the Mississippi river, and the states of Iowa and Minnesota. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles, or 35,840,000 acres. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes, rivers, etc., there remain 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres of land.

The territory, of which Wisconsin forms a part, was originally connected with the Canadas, and was under the French and British dominion. It became a part of the territory of the Northwest at the close of the revolutionary war, by the treaty of 1783, confirmed by the treaty of 1795; but the United States did not take formal possession of the territory now comprising this state until 1816. In the meantime, Virginia and other states ceded to the government all their claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio river, and congress, by the "ordinance of 1787," provided for its government as the "Northwest Territory," and it was enacted that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory," and that there should be formed from such territory, as the population should justify, "not less than three nor more than five states." Wisconsin was the fifth state thus organized from the territory—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan having been previously admitted into the Union.

Wisconsin was afterwards included in the Indiana territory, which was organized in 1800, then in the Illinois territory, organized in 1809, and in 1818, when Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state, it was attached to the territory of Michigan. In 1823, Wisconsin was made part of a separate judicial circuit, and in 1833, was organized as a territory, with Henry Dodge as governor. The first legislature met at Belmont, now in La Fayette county, October 25, 1836, and the next session was convened at Burlington, now in the state of Iowa, November 6, 1837. In 1838, the seat of government was permanently located at Madison, where the legislature met for the first time November 26, 1838.

In April, 1846, the people voted in favor of a state government. On the 16th of December, a constitution was adopted in convention, which was rejected by a vote of the people. February 1, 1848, a second constitution was adopted in convention, which was ratified by the people on the 13th of March, in that year, and on the 29th day of May, Wisconsin became a state

in the Union, being the seventeenth admitted, and the thirtieth in the list of states.

In order to supplement the statistics contained in this volume, relating to the history and government of Wisconsin, a chronology of the exploration and early settlement of the territory, collected from the most authentic sources, is here inserted:

1634. The country was explored by Jean Nicolet, from Lake Michigan for a considerable distance up the Fox river.
1658. Two fur traders penetrated to Lake Superior and wintered there, probably on Wisconsin soil.
1665. Claude Allouez, an eminent pioneer missionary, established a mission at La Pointe, on Lake Superior.
1669. Father Allouez established a mission on the shores of Green Bay, locating it at De Pere in 1671.
1670. Father Allouez made a voyage up the Fox river to the present limits of Green Lake county.
1671. In this year the French took formal possession of the whole northwest, confirmed in 1689.
1673. Louis Joliet, accompanied by Father James Marquette, discovered the upper Mississippi river.
1674. Father Marquette coasted Lake Michigan, from Green Bay, by Milwaukee, to the site of the present city of Chicago.
1679. "The Griffin," a schooner built by La Salle, and the first to make a voyage of the lakes above Niagara, arrived at the mouth of Green Bay.
1679. Capt. Du Luth held a council, and concluded a peace with the natives of Lake Superior.
1781. Marquette's journal and map of his travels and explorations in the northwest were published in France.
1683. La Sueur made a voyage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi.
1683. Parrot established a trading station on the west side of Lake Pepin.
1692. A military post was established at La Pointe.
1695. Le Sueur built a fort on an island in the Mississippi, below the St. Croix.
1716. Le Louvigny's battle with the Fox Indians at Butte des Morts.
1719. Francis Renalt explored the upper Mississippi with two hundred miners.
1721. Previous to this date a French fort had been established at Green Bay, on the present site of Fort Howard.
1727. A trading post, called Fort Beauharnois, was established on the north side of Lake Pepin.
1737. The French established a fort on Lake Pepin, with Sieur de Lapperriere commandant.
1723. There was a great flood in the Mississippi, and Fort Beauharnois was submerged.
1728. A French expedition, under De Lignery, from Mackinaw, punished the Foxes and Sauks.
1734. A battle took place between the French, and the Sacs and Foxes.
1745. First permanent settlement of the country, at Green Bay, by Sieur Augustin De Langlade, at the head of a small colony.
1745. Sieur Marin, in command at Green Bay, made a peace with the Indians.

1761. Capt. Balfour and Lieut. Gorrell, with English troops, took possession of Green Bay.
1763. The English, under Lieut. Gorrell, abandoned Green Bay in consequence of the Indian war under Pontiac.
1763. Treaty of Paris, by which all the territory of New France, including Wisconsin, was surrendered to the English.
1763. About this date the Canadian-French trading establishment at Green Bay ripened into a permanent settlement, the first upon any portion of the territory now forming the State of Wisconsin.
1774. A civil government was established over Canada and the Northwest, by the celebrated "Quebec Act."
1777. Indians from Wisconsin join the British against the Americans.
1781. Lieut. Gov. Patrick St. Clair, of Canada, purchased Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, etc., from the Indians, which purchase was not confirmed.
1783. The settlement of Prairie du Chien was commenced by Bazil Giard, Pierre Autaya, Pierre La Pointe, Julian DuBuque, and others.
1786. Julian DuBuque explored the lead region of the Upper Mississippi.
1788. There was an Indian council at Green Bay. Permission to work the lead mines was given to DuBuque.
1793. Lawrence Barsh built a cabin at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and engaged in the carrying trade.
1795. French settlement commenced at Milwaukee.
1796. The western posts were surrendered by the English to the United States, and the ordinance of 1737 extended over the whole Northwest.
1800. Indiana territory organized, including Wisconsin.
1804. Indian treaty at St. Louis; Southern Wisconsin purchased.
1805. Michigan territory organized.
1809. Thomas Nuttall, the botanist, explored Wisconsin.
1809. Illinois territory was organized, including nearly all the present State of Wisconsin.
1812. Indians assembled at Green Bay to join the English.
1814. Gov. Clark took possession of Prairie du Chien.
1814. Prairie du Chien surrendered to the British.
1815. United States trading post established at Green Bay.
1816. Indian treaty confirming that of 1804.
1816. United States troops took possession of Prairie du Chien, and commenced the erection of Fort Crawford.
1816. Col. Miller commenced the erection of Fort Howard, at Green Bay.
1818. State of Illinois was admitted into the Union; Wisconsin attached to Michigan.
1818. Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac counties were organized in the territory of Michigan, which embraced in their boundaries, besides other territory, the whole of the present State of Wisconsin.
1820. United States Commissioners adjusted land claims at Green Bay.
1822. The New York Indians purchase lands east of Lake Winnebago.
1822. James Johnson obtained from the Indians the right to dig for lead by Negro slaves from Kentucky.
1823. January. Counties of Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac made a separate judicial district by Congress.
1822. First steamboat on the Upper Mississippi, with Major Taliafero and Count Beltrami.

1823. Lient. Bayfield, of the British navy, made a survey of Lake Superior.
1823. An Episcopal mission established near Green Bay.
1824. October 4. First term of United States Circuit Court held at Green Bay; Jas. D. Doty, Judge.
1826. First steamboat on Lake Michigan.
1827. A rush of speculators to the lead mines, and leases by government to miners.
1827. Difficulties with the Winnebago Indians. Troops sent to settle them.
1827. August 11. Treaty with the Menomonee Indians at Butte des Morts.
1828. Fort Winnebago built at "the portage."
1828. Indian treaty at Green Bay; the lead region purchased.
1828. Lead ore discovered at Mineral Point and Dodgeville.
1829. A Methodist mission established at Green Bay.
1830. May. The Sioux killed seventeen Sacs and Foxes near Prairie du Chien.
1832. Public lands in the lead region surveyed by Lucius Lyons and others.
1832. Black Hawk war. June 16. Battle with the Sac Indians on the Peca-tonica. July 21. Battle of Wisconsin Heights on the Wisconsin river. August. Battle at mouth of Bad Axe; Black Hawk defeated.
1832. First arrival of steamboat at Chicago.
1832. Schoolcraft discovered the true source of the Mississippi.
1833. September 26. Indian treaty at Chicago; lands south and west of Milwaukee ceded to the government.
1833. American settlement began at Milwaukee in the fall of this year.
1833. December 11. First newspaper, "Green Bay Intelligencer," published.
1834. Land offices established at Mineral Point and Green Bay.
1834. Population by census taken, 4,795.
1835. Public lands at Milwaukee surveyed by William A. Burt.
1836. January 9. The legislative council of so much of Michigan territory as was not to be included in the new state of Michigan, met at Green Bay.
1836. April 30. Henry Dodge appointed Governor by President Andrew Jackson.
1836. July 4. Territory of Wisconsin organized.
1836. July 14. "Milwaukee Advertiser" published at 371 Third street.
1836. First school opened in Milwaukee, at No. 371 Third street.
1836. United States land office opened at Milwaukee.
1837. September 29. Sioux treaty; lands east of the Mississippi ceded.
1839. Indian (Sioux and Chippewa) battle; two hundred killed.
1846. April. A vote of the people in favor of a state government.
1846. August. Act of congress authorizing a state government.
1848. May 29. Wisconsin admitted as a state.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Wisconsin, though one of the youngest states in the Union, already ranks among the foremost in its public institutions. For its educational advantages, it is largely indebted to the munificence of Congress in donating lands for the support of public schools, a state university, normal schools and an agricultural college. As will be seen by statistics elsewhere presented, the State has heretofore contributed but little by direct appropriation toward the upbuilding of its higher institutions of learning, while its management of the funds held in trust for their benefit has not been characterized by that prudence and economy which a proper regard for their interests should have dictated. Had these liberal grants of land been disposed of on more favorable terms, and had the proceeds been judiciously invested, the people of Wisconsin need never have been called upon to contribute to the support of public schools. There are now in successful operation in this State, a University, comprising several colleges, and four normal Schools, toward the endowment and maintenance of which the legislature has appropriated comparatively an insignificant sum. Their funds, their grounds, their buildings, the pay of their teachers, have all been the gift of the general government. The same might be said of the common school fund. The children of this State are largely indebted to the liberality of congress for the educational advantages that are vouchsafed to them.

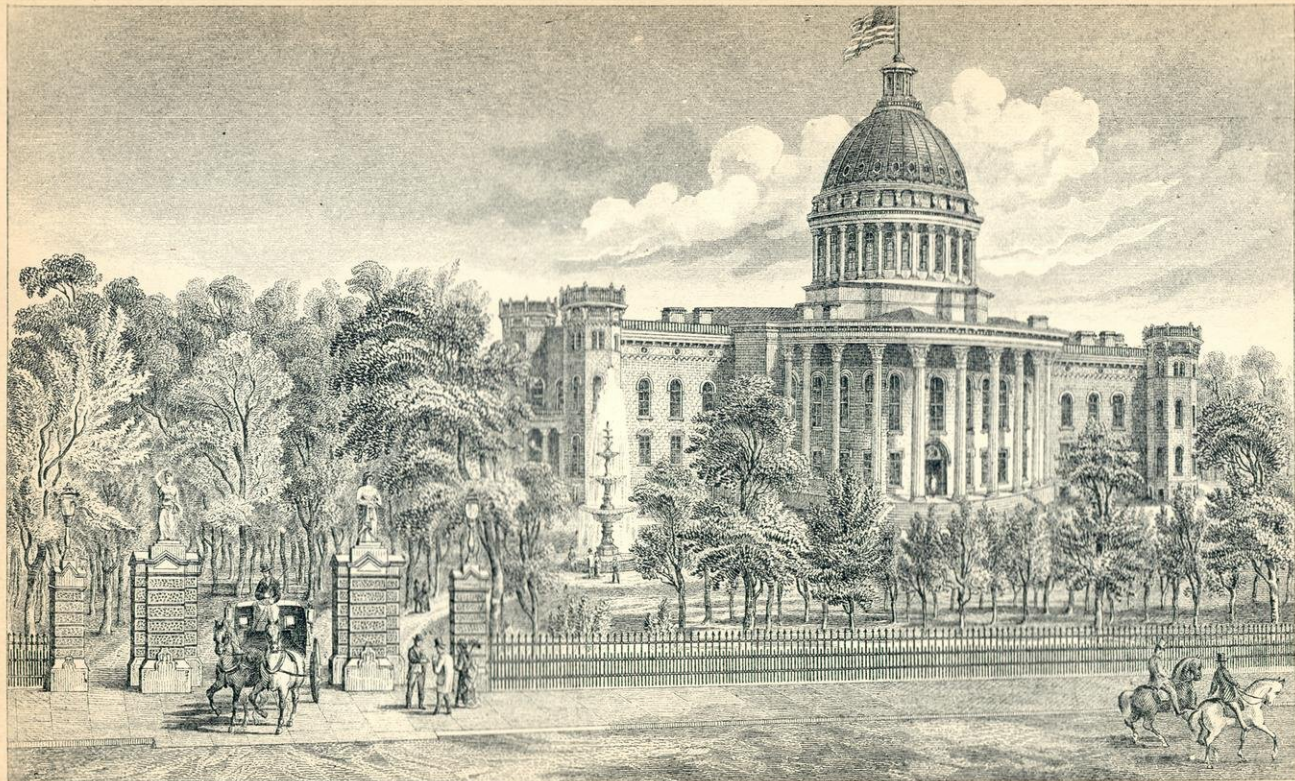
Toward its unfortunate and criminal classes, the State has pursued a more liberal policy. By direct appropriations from the treasury, the people of Wisconsin have contributed for the upbuilding and support of penal and charitable institutions, the following sums: For the State Prison, \$1,036,653.44; for the Industrial School for Boys, \$336,035.92; for the Industrial School for Girls, \$30,600; for the Institute for the Blind, \$722,146.07; for the Deaf and Dumb, \$757,548.18; for the State Hospital for the Insane, \$2,950,124.83; for the Northern Hospital, \$1,426,839.49; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, \$366,981.87 — making a total of \$7,226,625.81. Whether these appropriations were wise, or whether they have been judiciously applied, are not proper subjects for inquiry and discussion in a work which aims only to furnish statistics. These expenditures for charitable and correctional purposes may not be too large, but they present a striking contrast to the amount expended by the State on its higher institutions of learning, and suggest a comparison between the number who have been directly benefited by these two classes of appropriations. The one is for a noble charity from which the State can expect but little return; the other is a prudent investment for which society receives a full equivalent in a more intelligent, virtuous and useful citizenship.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

The site of the present State Capitol was selected by the Hon. JAMES D. DORT, October 27, 1836, and in December of the same year the territorial legislature, in session at Belmont, passed an act to establish the Capital at Madison. Messrs. JAMES D. DORT, A. A. BIRD and JOHN F. O'NEILL were appointed by the general government commissioners for constructing the capitol, and work was commenced on the building in the month of June following, under the direction of Mr. BIRD. On the 4th of July, 1837, the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The legislature met for the first time in Madison, November 26, 1838. The capitol building was not then in a suitable condition for the sessions of that body, so it assembled in the basement of the old American House, where Gov. DODGE delivered his annual message. Here the Legislature met and adjourned from day to day, until temporary arrangements could be made for the reception of members in the Assembly Hall. During 1836 and 1837, the national government appropriated \$40,000 for the capitol building; Dane county, \$4,000; and the territorial legislature about \$16,000; making the complete cost of the old capitol \$60,000. The building, when finished, was a substantial structure, which, in architectural design and convenience of arrangement, compared favorably with the capitols of adjacent and older states.

The warranty deed of the capitol square was given to the Territory, in consideration of \$1.00 received, and the benefits and advantages to be derived from the location, by STEVENS T. MASON, JULIA G. MASON and KINTZING PRICHERT, of Detroit, and through their attorney, MOSES M. STRONG. It is dated, Mineral Point, 16th January, 1833; and the square is described as sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in township 7, range 9 east. This interesting document is now on file in the office of the State Treasurer.

On the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state, in 1848, the constitutional convention then permanently located the capital at Madison. The capitol building proving inadequate to the growing wants of the State, the legislature of 1857 provided for its enlargement. By this act, the commissioners of school and university lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by congress "for the completion of public buildings," and apply the proceeds toward enlarging and improving the state capitol. The state also appropriated \$30,000 for the same object, and \$50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The Governor and Secretary of State were made commissioners for conducting the work, which was begun in the fall of 1857, and continued from year to year until 1869, when the dome was completed. The total appropriations for the enlargement of the capitol and for the im-



The Milwaukee Litho. & Engr. Co.

WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL.

provement of the park to the present time are \$629,992.54. This does not include the sum of \$6,500 appropriated, in 1875, for macadamizing to the center of the streets around the park.

The capitol park is nine hundred and fourteen feet square, cornering north, south, east and west, contains fourteen and four-tenths acres, and is situated on an elevation commanding a view of the Third and Fourth lakes and the surrounding country. In the center of the square stands the capitol, one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the United States. The height of the building from the basement to the top of the flag staff is 235½ feet, while the total length of its north and south wings, exclusive of steps and porticoes, is 228 feet, and of the east and west wings, 236 feet. The completeness of the arrangements on the inside fully correspond with the fine external appearance of the capitol. On the first floor are the state departments. In the east wing, on opposite sides of the hall, are the Executive office and the office of the Secretary of State. The north wing is arranged in a similar manner, and contains the offices of the State Treasurer and Commissioners of Public Lands. In the south wing, on one side of the hall, are the offices of the Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Property, and on the other, that of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The rooms of the State Agricultural Society occupy one-half of the west wing, while opposite them are the offices of Railroad Commissioner, Adjutant General, State Treasury Agent, State Board of Charities and Reform, and Commissioner of Insurance. On the second floor, the Senate Chamber occupies the east wing and the Assembly Chamber the west, while in the north wing are the State Library and Supreme Court room, and in the south, the rooms of the State Historical Society. In the basement of the capitol are carpenter shops, boiler rooms, water closets, store rooms and committee rooms. The third floor is also divided up into committee rooms, which are occupied only during the session of the legislature. Iron stairways lead from story to story from the basement to the tholus, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is afforded. No one who visits the State Capitol of Wisconsin can fail to be impressed with the beauty of its location, and the durability, completeness and magnificence of its structure.

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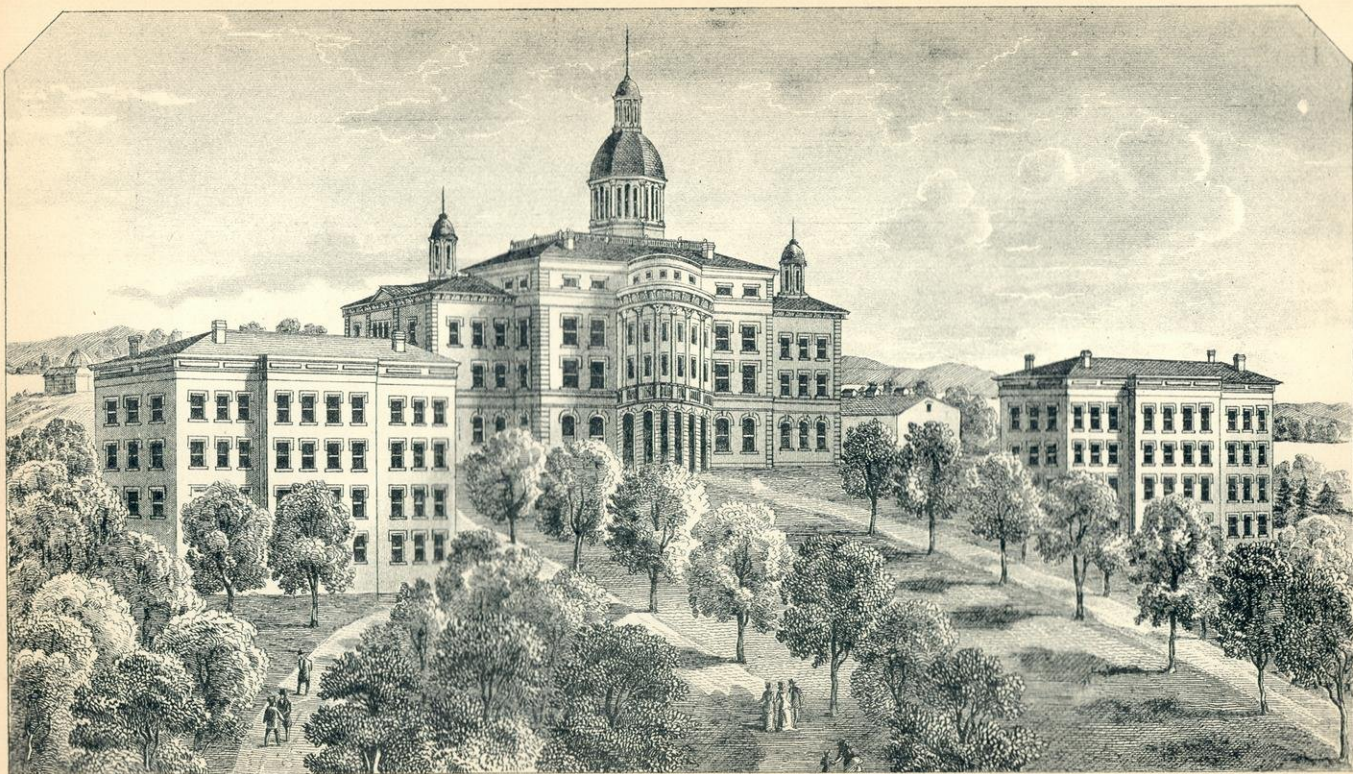
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HON. I. C. SLOAN,
EQUITY AND REAL ESTATE.

HON. S. U. PINNEY,
CORPORATIONS AND REAL ESTATE.

HON. ROMANZO BUNN,
FEDERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

HON. P. L. SPOONER,
MORTGAGES, TAX TITLES, ETC.

HON. J. B. CASSODAY,
WILLS, PATENT RIGHTS, ETC.

CLARK GAPEN, M. D.
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Instructors.

MRS. D. E. CARSON, *Preceptress*,
MATHEMATICS.

Miss ELLEN CHYNOWETH, A. B.,
GERMAN.

JOHN MURDOCH, A. M.,
ZOOLOGY.

LUCIUS HERITAGE, A. M.,
LATIN.

ave of absence in Europe.

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U. S. A.,
MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

WILLIAM HOLME WILLIAMS, A. B.,
GREEK.

JOSEPH CHARLES ARTHUR, M. S.,
BOTANY.

STORM BULL, MECH. E.,
ENGINEERING.

CHARLES ISAAC KING, *Superintendent of Machine Shop*,
PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

ALICE JESSIE CRAIG, B. L.,
ELOCUTION.

CHARLES RICHARD VANHISE, B. M. E., B. S.,
METALLURGY AND ASSAYING.

GERHARD HUBERT BALG,
GERMAN.

FLORA ELIZABETH DODGE, A. B.,
FRENCH.

MAGNUS SWENSON, B. M. E.,
CHEMISTRY.

Other Officers.

GEORGE CARY COMSTOCK, PH. B.,
ASSISTANT IN THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

MRS. ELLEN M. DEAN,
MATRON, LADIES' HALL.

LAURA H. FEULING, A. M.,
LIBRARY ATTENDANT.

DAVID MASON, A. B.,
IN CHARGE OF THE MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY.

E. G. HAYDEN,
UNIVERSITY FARMER.

Janitors.

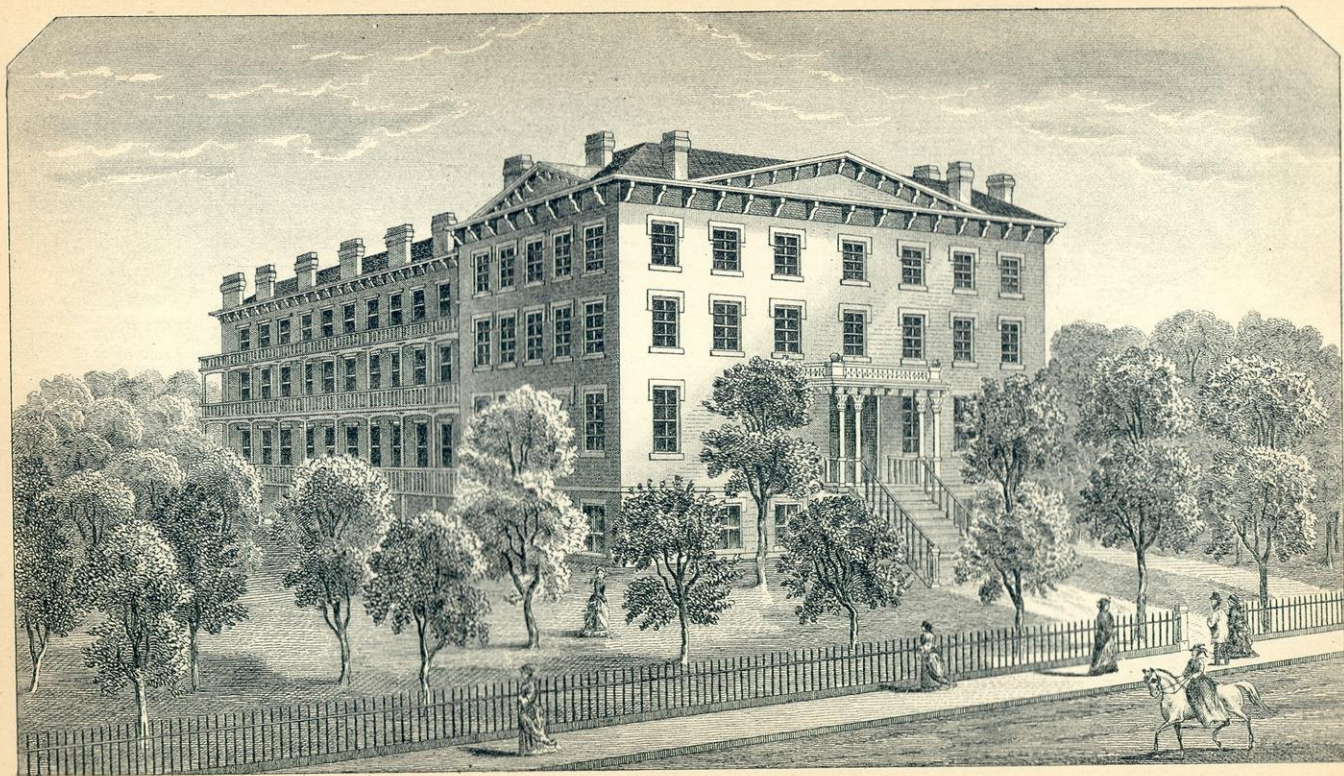
PATRICK K. WELCH,
JAMES M. ASHBY,

JAMES H. RIDER,
TIMOTHY PURCELL.

HISTORY.

The State University was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by Congress to the territory of Wisconsin, chapter 110, United States laws 1838. That act required the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any public lands within the territory of Wisconsin, "a quantity of land, not exceeding two entire townships, for the support of a university within the said territory and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; to be located in tracts of land not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

The Territorial Legislature, at its session in 1838, passed a law incorporating the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin," locating the same at or near Madison. At the same session a board of visitors was appointed, consisting of the following persons: The Governor and Secretary of the Territory, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the University, *ex officio*, and B. B. CARY, MARSHALL M. STRONG, BYRON KILBOURN, WM. A.



STATE UNIVERSITY, LADIES HALL.

GARDNER, CHARLES R. BRUSH, C. C. ARNDT, JOHN CATLIN, GEORGE H. SLAUGHTER, DAVID BRIGHAM, JOHN F. SCHERMERHORN, WM. W. CORYELL, GEO. BEATTY, HENRY L. DODGE and AUGUSTUS A. BIRD. Nothing, however, was done by this board, although they legally remained in office until the organization of the State government in 1848. In 1841, NATHANIEL F. HYDE, was appointed commissioner to select the lands donated to the State for the maintenance of the University, who performed the duty assigned to him in a most acceptable manner.

Section 6 of article X of the State Constitution provides that "provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University at or near the seat of government. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State, for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the 'University Fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University."

Immediately upon the organization of the State government an act was passed incorporating the State University, and a board of regents appointed, who at once organized the University by the election of JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., as Chancellor, and JOHN W. STERLING, A. M., as Professor. The first Board of Regents consisted of the following gentlemen: A. L. COLLINS, E. V. WHITON, J. H. ROUNTREE, J. T. CLARK, ELEAZER ROOT, A. HYATT SMITH, SIMEON MILLS, HENRY BRYAN, RUFUS KING, THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND, CYRUS WOODMAN, HIRAM BARBER and JOHN BANNISTER.

The University was formally opened by the public inauguration of Chancellor LATHROP, January 16, 1850. The preparatory department of the University was opened under the charge of Chancellor LATHROP and Prof. J. W. STERLING, in part of what was known as the Madison High School Building, February 5, 1849, with twenty pupils.

In 1849, the Regents purchased nearly two hundred acres of land, comprising what is known as the "University Addition to the City of Madison," and the old "University Grounds." In 1851, the north dormitory was completed, and the first college classes formed. In 1854, the south dormitory was erected.

Owing to the fact that the lands comprising the original grant had produced a fund wholly inadequate to the support of the University, in 1851, a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the State for that purpose.

In 1866, the University was completely reorganized, so as to meet the requirements of a law of Congress passed in 1862, providing for the endowment of agricultural colleges. That act granted to the several states a quantity of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, by the apportionment under the census of 1860. The objects of that grant are fully set forth in sections four and five of said act.

The lands received by Wisconsin under said act of Congress, and conferred upon the State University, for the support of an agricultural college, amounted to 240,000 acres, making a total of 322,160 acres of land donated to this State by the general government for the endowment and support of this institution.

Up to the time of its reorganization, the University had not received one dollar from the State or from any municipal corporation. In pursuance of a

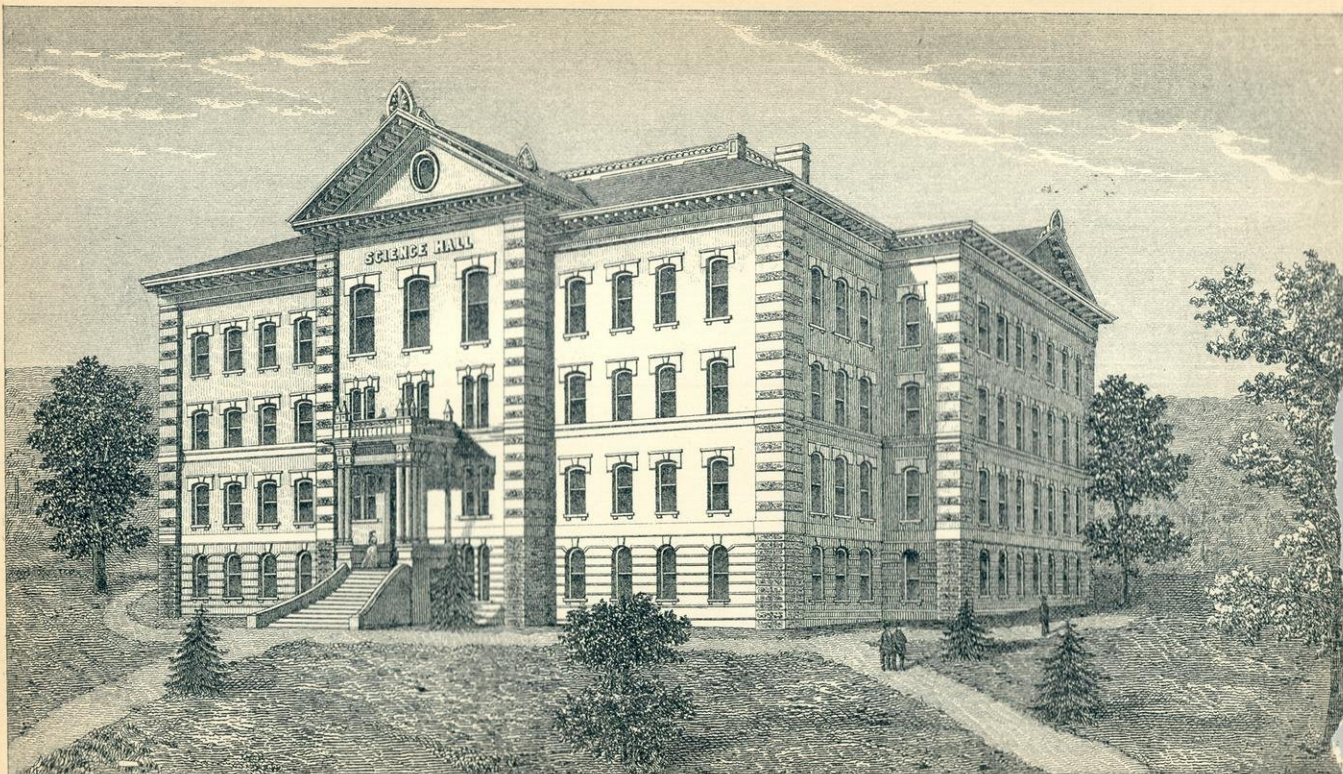
Now passed in 1866, Dane county issued bonds to the amount of \$40,000 for the purchase of about two hundred acres of land contiguous to the University grounds for an experimental farm, and for the erection of suitable buildings thereon. The next winter the Legislature rendered the University partial justice by passing a law (Ch. 82, G. L. 1867) which appropriated annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund, \$7,301.76, that being the interest upon the sum illegally taken from the Fund by the law of 1832 to pay for the erection of buildings.

This appropriation dates the inauguration of a more liberal policy toward the University, which was enabled to increase its instructional force and adapt its course more nearly to the educational wants of a progressive people. In 1870, the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a Female College, which is the first contribution made outright to the upbuilding of any institution of learning in this State. In order to comply with the law granting lands for the support of agricultural colleges, the University was compelled to make large outlays in fitting up laboratories and purchasing the apparatus necessary for instruction and practical advancement in the arts immediately connected with the industrial interests of the State—a burden which the Legislature very generously shared by making a further annual appropriation in 1872 of \$10,000 to the income of the University Fund. Under these more favorable auspices, the Institution has rapidly grown in public favor. Its course of study has met the popular demand for higher culture, and its successful management has inspired confidence and given promise of greater usefulness. The increased facilities offered by improvements in the old and by the erection of a new college building proved wholly inadequate to meet the growing wants of the Institution. In its report for 1874, the board of visitors, made up of intelligent and practical men from all parts of the state said: "A Hall of Natural Sciences is just now the one desideratum of the University." "It can never do the work it ought to do, the work the State expects it to do, without some speedily increased facilities." The Legislature promptly responded to this demand, and at its next session appropriated \$30,000 for the erection of a building for scientific purposes.

In order to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund Income, and to establish the Institution upon a firm and enduring foundation, the Legislature of 1876 enacted, "That there shall be levied and collected for the year 1876, and annually thereafter, a state tax of one-tenth of one mill for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of this State, and the amount so levied and collected is hereby appropriated to the University Fund Income, to be used as a part thereof." This is in lieu of all other appropriations for the benefit of this fund, and all tuition fees for students in the regular classes are abolished by this act. The bill, published as chapter 117, laws of 1876, was passed with only three dissenting votes in both Senate and Assembly, a most gratifying evidence of the good will and deep and abiding interest now felt toward the University by the people of the whole State.

The productive fund of the University and its income for the last year were as follows:

The University Fund, September 30, 1880.....	\$307,375 40
The Agricultural College Fund, September 30, 1880.....	244,519 52
Income of University Fund from all sources.....	61,764 40
Income of Agricultural College Fund.....	14,321 84





From the above statement it appears that the income of the University for the last year was \$79,103.24, which includes the appropriation from the general fund, under section 390 of the revised statutes, which appropriation for the last fiscal year amounted to \$13,807.18.

ORGANIZATION.

The University of Wisconsin, as now organized, comprises the College of Letters, the College of Arts and the College of Law.

COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT CLASSICS.—This course embraces the Ancient Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, English Literature, and Philosophy, and is intended to be fully equivalent to the regular course in the best classical colleges in the country.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN CLASSICS.—In this course, German and French take the place of Greek. The studies are arranged to give the students a good knowledge of those languages and their literature, and to fit them to engage in the duties of instruction, or to prosecute to advantage professional studies.

COLLEGE OF ARTS.

This college is organized under section 2 of chapter 91 of the general laws of 1836. It is designed to provide, not only a general scientific education, but also for such a range of studies in the *application of science* as to meet the wants of those who desire to fit themselves for agricultural, mechanical, commercial, or strictly scientific pursuits. The courses of study are such as to ensure a sound education in the elements of science, and at the same time to give great freedom in the selection of studies according to the choice of the individual student. As higher demands are made, they will be met by adding to the list of elective studies, and by the enlargement of the faculty of Arts, so as to form distinct colleges, as provided for in the act of reorganization.

This college embraces the department of General Science, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, and Military Science.

THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SCIENCE embraces what is usually included in the scientific course of other colleges.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—It is the design of the University to give in this department a thorough and extensive course of scientific instruction, in which the leading studies shall be those that relate to agriculture. The instruction in this course will be given with constant reference to its practical applications, and the wants of the farmer.

The University Farm is used to aid this department in conducting experiments in agriculture and horticulture.

Students can enter this, as all other departments of the University, at any time, upon examination; can pursue such studies as they choose, and receive a certificate of attendance.

The analytical laboratories are connected with this department.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The object of this department is to give students such instruction in the theory and practice of engineering

as to fit them, after a moderate amount of work in the field, to fill the most responsible positions in the profession of the civil engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—The instruction in this department is comprised under three heads: first, lectures and recitations in the lecture room; second, exercises in the drawing room; third, workshop practice. The machine shop is now open for the admission of students, and it is, for instructional purposes, second to none in the country.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.—The object of this department is to furnish instruction in those branches of science, a thorough knowledge of which is essential to the intelligent mining engineer or metallurgist. It is designed to give the student the option of making either mining, engineering or metallurgy the most important part of his course, and to this end parallel courses have been laid out.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE.—The object of this department is to fit its graduates to perform the duties of subaltern officers in the regular army. The Board of Regents, at its annual session, will forward to the Governor of the State the names of five students who have completed the course, standing first on the list according to merit in their studies and military deportment, who shall be recommended to the war department as proper persons to receive the appointment of second lieutenants in the regular army.

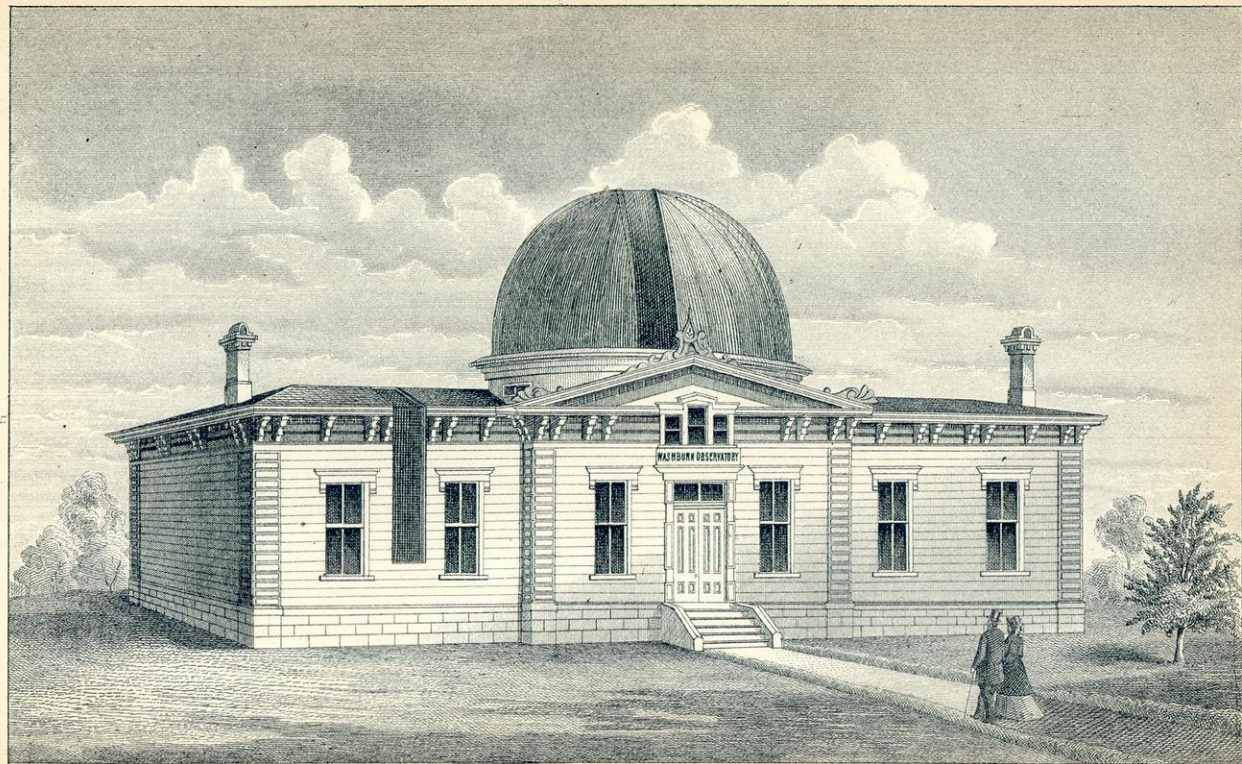
COLLEGE OF LAW.

This college was organized in 1863, and at once went into successful operation, the annual attendance since that time exceeding that of many of the older law schools in the east. The city of Madison furnishes advantages for a law school superior to any other city in the west. The Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the Circuit Court for Dane county, and Supreme Court of the State are held at Madison. The Law Library of the State, the largest and most complete collection of the kind in the northwest, is at all times accessible to the students. Moot courts are held each week throughout the course, under the personal supervision of the Dean of the Faculty. The special work assigned students in the drafting of instruments is examined and criticised before the class. The method of instruction is by lectures, and examinations upon portions of text books assigned as lessons. Doubtful questions of law are given as special topics to be carefully worked up by the student and presented to the class. A large portion of the students are connected with some of the various law offices in the city, where they receive personal instruction and aid.

The course in law consists of two years, and a certificate of graduation from this department entitles the student to admission to practice in all the courts of the State.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

The object of this course is to secure a higher grade of scholarship in literature and science than it seems possible to attain within the limits necessarily prescribed to a four years' course. Bachelors of Art, Science and Philosophy are admitted as candidates for appropriate degrees. They must devote two years to study under the direction of the President and Faculty, and pass a satisfactory examination before the board of examiners appoint-



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WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.

ed by the Regents. The studies are optional, but they must be selected from at least two sections, and the studies in some one section must be continued during the whole course.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The fourth section of the act of 1876, to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund income, is as follows:

"From and out of the receipts of said tax, the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) annually, shall be set apart for astronomical work and for instruction in astronomy, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, so soon as a complete and well equipped observatory shall be given the University, on its own grounds without cost to the state: *provided*, that such observatory shall be completed within three years from the passage of this act."

The astronomical observatory whose construction was provided for by this act, has now been erected by the wise liberality of ex-Governor WASHBURN. It is a beautiful stone building designed by Mr. D. R. JONES. It is finely situated and well fitted for its work. Its length is eighty feet, its breadth forty-two feet, and its height forty-eight feet. A spacious ante-room opens on the right into a computing room; on the left into a transit room; and in front, into the base of the tower. Over the door to the rotunda is a marble tablet bearing this inscription:

"Erected and furnished, A. D. 1878, by the munificence of CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN, and by him presented to the University of Wisconsin—a tribute to general science. In recognition of this gift, this tablet is inserted by the Regents of the University."

Stairs ascend from the ante-room below to the ante-room above, which opens into the dome. This contains the great telescope. Especial pains have been taken with the pier which supports the instrument and with the machinery by which the dome is revolved. Observatories in America have been defective in the revolution of their domes; the movement often being very slow, and the labor very considerable.

The telescope has a sixteen inch object-glass. This size is a most desirable one for the great mass of astronomical work. It was constructed by the CLARKS, at Cambridge.

The Observatory was placed in charge of Prof. JAMES C. WATSON, who had won a world-wide reputation at the Michigan Observatory. Under his direction the department of astronomy took at once a prominent position, and the University was fast taking its proper position as one of the leading institutions of learning, and among those which are contributing to the general progress of science. The death of Prof. WATSON, in November last, for a time retarded progress in this department, but it is to be hoped that it is only for a brief period.

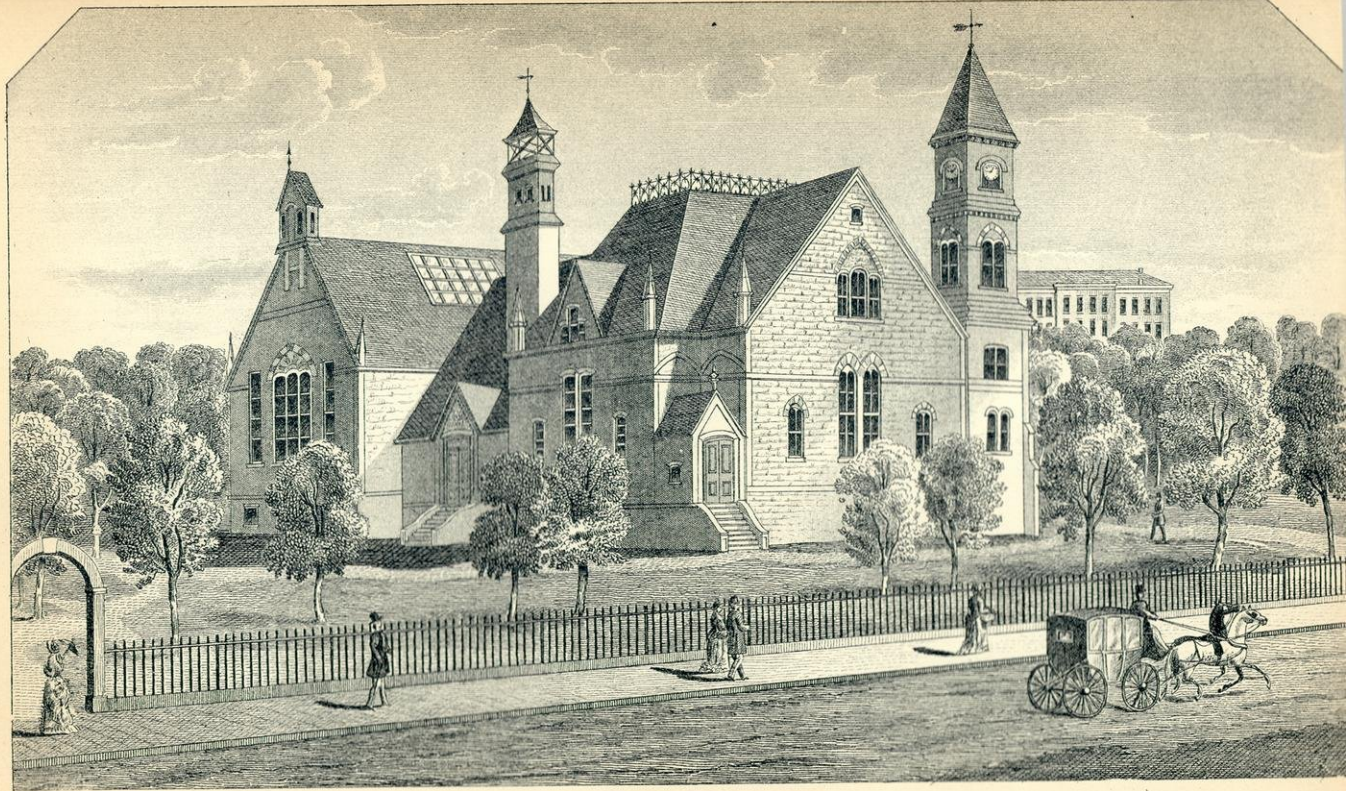
MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY.

The Magnetic Observatory originated in a request by Prof. DAVIES to the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, for the loan of instruments of precision wherewith to determine accurately the Magnetic Elements (dip, declination and intensity) at Madison. A knowledge of the de-

clination (commonly called the variation of the magnetic needle) at any definite time is of great value to surveyors, as it is subject to periodical changes, some of which go on for centuries, and which, unless allowed for, cause great discrepancies in the results of different surveys, and consequent want of confidence in any. A knowledge of the intensity of the Magnetic force at Madison is absolutely essential for the actual measurement and comparison of the strength of electric currents used in various ways in the Physical Laboratory of the University. To get the total force, a knowledge of the dip is required.

The Superintendent replied by not only loaning the instruments required, whereby a fine Magnetometer, Dip Circle and Astronomical Theodolite are for several years added to the Univ. E. Cabinet of apparatus, but also offered to set up and maintain, at the expense of the Survey, a complete set of self-recording instruments, which should indicate, by a continuous photographic record, all the changes to which the above elements are subject, as they occur, provided the University would furnish a building where the same could be mounted and kept at a uniform temperature throughout the year, this latter condition being one difficult of fulfillment in the climate of Wisconsin. Through the active interest taken in the matter by N. B. VAN SLYKE, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of Board of Regents, and the constant personal supervision given to it by him, an underground room having double walls and an enclosed air space of about two feet thick, was successfully completed, and the instruments mounted upon solid stone piers. They consist of a Unifilar Magnetometer of great delicacy, mounted in the Magnetic meridian, and Bifilar and Vertical-Force Magnetometers, also of great delicacy, mounted at right angles to the Magnetic meridian. This position is that of maximum sensitiveness for these latter instruments. Each magnetometer has attached to it a concave mirror, in one of the conjugate foci of which is placed a fine slit of light from a covered lamp, and in the other a revolving cylinder covered with photographic paper, moved at a regular rate by clockwork. The reflected slit of light is converged by a cylindrical lens to a mere point of light just before it falls upon the photographic cylinder. At the end of twenty-four hours the paper is taken off and carried in a covered box to a dark room, where it is developed and fixed by the usual photographic processes. The point of light will be found to have left a small dark trace upon the otherwise white paper, and a study of this trace shows the variations to which its magnet has been subject for the entire day. As heat causes all magnets to lose their magnetism, in a certain ratio for any degree of rise of temperature, it is necessary that this should be continued in case any change does occur. This is effected by a compensating bar of zinc and glass, in the case of the Bifilar Magnetometer, and a small mercury column, in the case of the Vertical-Force Magnetometer. The expansion of the mercury column compensates the tendency of the Vertical Magnetometer to rise to a horizontal position, which it would do if its magnetism were entirely lost by heat or any other cause; and the expansion of the compound zinc and glass bar causes a change in the *moment of inertia* of the Bifilar, which compensates any loss of magnetism in it.

The magnets are wonderfully disturbed at times of Aurora Borealis, here or elsewhere; and besides this, have also periods depending upon the sun



STATE UNIVERSITY, ASSEMBLY HALL.

and moon. The most violent thunder storms have no effect upon them. *Why* the sun and moon should affect the earth's magnetism is still a mystery; but the *fact* that they do is shown by these self-registering magnets. To ascertain the *laws* of this action is the object of keeping up these records. The expense of the observatory, together with the pay of a student observer, is sustained by the Coast Survey of the United States, the organization which of all others is most interested in knowing all that can be known of the earth's magnetism, its variations in different latitudes, and the changes to which it is subject in the course of time.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS

In attendance at the opening of the Fall Term, 1890.

RESIDENT GRADUATE	1	SOPHOMORE CLASS — con.	
SENIOR CLASS —		Civil Engineering Course..	6 ...
Ancient Classical Course..	13 ..	Metallurgical Course..	1 ..
Modern Classical Course..	15 ..	Mech'l Engineering Course	2 ...
General Science Course ...	8 ..		— 55
Civil Engineering Course ..	2 ..	FRESHMAN CLASS —	
Mech'l Engineering Course..	1 ..	Ancient Classical Course ..	24 ...
Metallurgical Course.....	1 ..	Modern Classical Course ...	16 ..
	— 4)	General Science Course.....	33 ...
JUNIOR CLASS —			— 78
Ancient Classical Course... 12 ..		SPECIAL STUDENTS.....	111
Modern Classical Course ... 17 ..			
General Science Course ... 20 ..		Total in college studies	339
Civil Engineering Course .. 3 ..		LAW STUDENTS	64
Metallurgical Course	3 ..	SUB-FRESHMEN CLASS —	
	— 55	Greek Class	10 ...
SOPHOMORE CLASS —		Modern Classical Course... 23 ..	— 33
Ancient Classical Course... 11 ..			
Modern Classical Course... 23 ..		Total	435
General Science Course 12 ..			

CALENDAR.

1890-1891.

Fall term begins Wednesday, September 3, and closes Wednesday, December 22—15 weeks.

Winter term closes Wednesday, January 5, and closes Wednesday, March 29—12 weeks.

Spring term begins Wednesday, April 5, and closes Wednesday, June 21—11 weeks.

Commencement, Wednesday A. M., June 21.

1891-1892.

Fall term begins Wednesday, September 7, and closes Wednesday, December 21—15 weeks.

Winter term begins Wednesday, January 4, and closes Wednesday, March 18—12 weeks.

Spring term begins Wednesday, April 4, and closes Wednesday, June 20—11 weeks.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Board of Regents.

EX-OFFICIO.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR.
THE HONORABLE, THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

APPOINTED.

*Term expires first Monday in February, 1881.*A. O. WRIGHT, Fox Lake; C. DIERFLINGER, Milwaukee;
J. H. EVANS, Platteville.*Term expires first Monday in February, 1882.*S. M. HAY, Oshkosh; J. MACALISTER, Milwaukee;
J. PHILLIPS, Stevens Point.*Term expires first Monday in February, 1883.*W. H. CHANDLER, Sun Prairie; A. D. ANDREWS, River Falls;
T. D. WEEKS, Whitewater.*Officers of the Board.**President*—J. H. EVANS.*Vice President*—J. MACALISTER.*Secretary*—W. H. CHANDLER.*Treasurer*—STATE TREASURER, *ex-officio*.*Committees.**Executive*—J. H. EVANS, W. H. CHANDLER, T. D. WEEKS.*Finance*—S. M. HAY, J. PHILLIPS, C. DIERFLINGER.*Teachers*—W. H. CHANDLER, W. C. WHITFORD, J. MACALISTER.*Institutes*—W. C. WHITFORD, W. H. CHANDLER, W. E. SMITH.*Examination of Graduating Classes*—J. MACALISTER, W. H. CHANDLER,
W. C. WHITFORD.*Courses of Study and Text-Books*—A. O. WRIGHT, C. DIERFLINGER, W. E.
SMITH.*Inspection of Schools and Buildings*—A. D. ANDREWS, S. M. HAY, A. O.
WRIGHT, J. H. EVANS.*Board of Visitors to Normal Schools, 1880-81.*

PLATTEVILLE.

D. B. FRANKENBERGER Madison.
W. H. RICHARDSON Milwaukee.
DAVID D. PARSONS Richland Center.

WHITEWATER.

LEWIS A. PROCTOR Milwaukee.
GEORGE BECK Platteville.
C. A. KENASTON Ripon.

OSHKOSH.

ARTHUR A. MILLER Waukesha.
BETSEY M. CLAPP New Richmond.
LINUS B. SALE Green Bay.

RIVER FALLS.

R. W. BURTON Janesville.
ROBERT GRAHAM Oshkosh.
J. C. RATHBUN Alma.

HISTORY.

The Constitution of the State, adopted in 1848, provides, "that the revenue of the School Fund shall be exclusively applied to the following objects:

"1st. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor.

"2d. That the residue of the income of the School Fund shall be appropriated to the support of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor."

No effort was made to take advantage of this provision of the Constitution for the endowment of normal schools until 1857, when an act was passed providing "that the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands should be appropriated to normal institutes and academies, under the supervision and direction of a 'Board of Regents of Normal Schools,'" who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act. Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed satisfactory examinations, conducted by an agent of the Board.

In 1865, the Legislature divided the swamp lands and Swamp Land Fund into two equal parts, one for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School Fund. The income of the latter was to be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining normal schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, with a proviso that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the Common School Fund, until the annual income of that Fund should reach \$200,000. During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a normal school, and propositions were received from various places.

In 1866, the Board of Regents was incorporated by the Legislature. In February, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about \$600,000, with a net income of over \$30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold, the Board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in different parts of the State.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May, in the same year, the Board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, where a building was subsequently erected; and on the 16th permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building having been donated for that purpose.

The school at Platteville was opened October 9, 1866, under Prof. CHARLES H. ALLEN, previously agent of the board, and professor in charge of the normal department of the State University. Prof. ALLEN resigned at the close of four years' service, and the school was placed in charge of E. A. CHARLTON, from Lockport, N. Y. After a service of more than eight years, President CHARLTON also resigned, his resignation taking effect at the close of 1878, and D. McGREGOR, long connected with the school as a professor, takes his place.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the 21st of April, 1863, under

OLIVER AREY, A. M., formerly connected with the normal schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y., and the building was on the same day dedicated to its uses, with appropriate ceremonies. On the resignation of President AREY, in 1877, WM. F. PHELPS, A. M., an educator of large experience, and of wide reputation, was chosen by the Board to take charge of the school. He was succeeded, at the end of two years, by J. W. STEARNS, A. M., who is now in charge. President STEARNS had been at the head of the Normal School in the Argentine Republic for a few years previous.

A building was completed during the year 1870 for a third Normal School, at Oshkosh, but owing to a lack of funds, it was not opened for the admission of pupils during that year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place September 19, 1871. The president of the school is GEO. S. ALBEE, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools in Racine.

A fourth Normal School was opened in September, 1875, at River Falls, Pierce county, under the charge of WARREN D. PARKER, A. M., formerly superintendent and principal of public schools in Janesville. It supplies a want long felt in the northwest part of the State.

It is understood to be the policy of the Board of Regents to establish eventually, when the means at their disposal shall permit, not less than six normal schools, but several years must elapse before so many can go into operation.

The law under which these schools are organized provides that "The exclusive purpose of each normal school shall be the instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education, and in all subjects needful to qualify for teaching in the public schools; also to give instruction in the fundamental laws of the United States and of this State, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens."

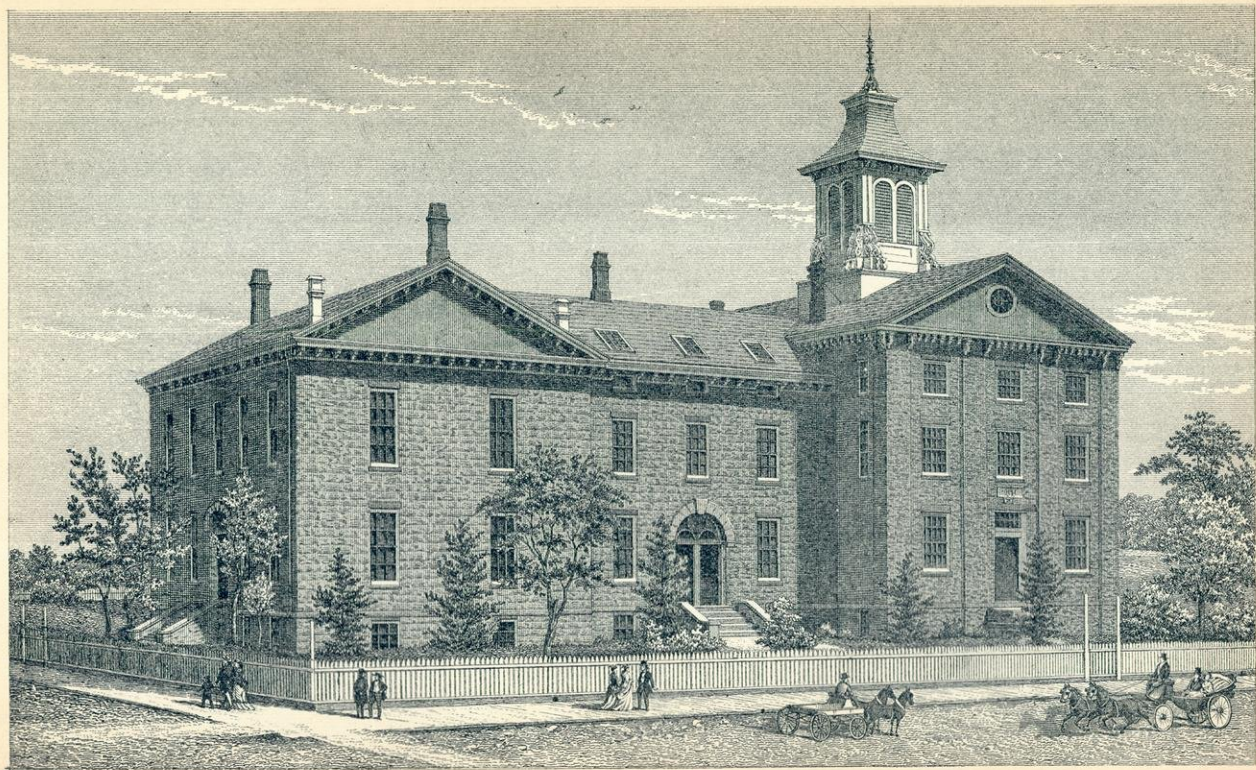
REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Tuition is free to all students who are admitted to these normal schools under the following regulations of the Board of Regents:

1. Each assembly district in the State shall be entitled to eight representative in the normal schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any assembly district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the president and secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the superintendent of the county (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent), in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent to the secretary of the board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the president of a normal school, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of said president in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history, theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the normal school in respect to learning, he may be admitted after furnishing such



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.

evidence as the president may require of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing to the following declaration:

I, ———, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering this State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of the State.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; a certificate of attendance may be granted by the president of a normal school to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment, such certificate is deserved.

As an addition to the work of the normal schools, the Board of Regents are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$5,000 annually, to sustain teachers' institutes, and may employ an agent for that purpose. Institutes are regarded as important auxiliaries and feeders to the normal schools. At present one professor from each normal school is employed in conducting institutes every spring and fall.

The Normal School Fund now amounts to over one million dollars, and yields an annual income of about eighty-five thousand dollars. It will be increased by the further sale of swamp lands, and will prove ample for the objects for which it is set apart.

PLATTEVILLE SCHOOL.

Normal Department.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR,
PRESIDENT.

A. J. HUTTON,
TEACHER AND INSTITUTE CONDUCTOR.

GEO. BECK,
TEACHER.

D. E. GARDNER,
TEACHER.

A. J. VOLLAND,
TEACHER AND LIBRARIAN.

Miss E. M. B. FELT,
TEACHER.

Miss E. CURTIS,
TEACHER.

Mrs. S. E. BUCK,
TEACHER.

Model Department.

CHAS. H. NYE,
DIRECTOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PRACTICE TEACHING.

Miss E. C. ASPINWALL,
PRINCIPAL GRAMMAR GRADE.

Miss J. S. COOKE,
ASSISTANT, GRAMMAR GRADE.

Miss ANNA POTTER,
PRINCIPAL INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

Miss MARY BRAYMAN,
PRINCIPAL PRIMARY GRADE.

CHAS. STEPHENS,
JANITOR.

LOCATION.

Platteville is a village of between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the rolling ground between the Platte and Sinsinawa Mounds, in the midst of a fine agricultural region. The location is eminently healthful, the community is an enterprising and moral one, and is deeply interested in the success and prosperity of the school. Students will find but few temptations to idleness or dissipation, but on the other hand will meet with every encouragement to faithful work and upright conduct.

Platteville is at the terminus of the Platteville branch of the Mineral Point R. R., connecting with the Illinois Central R. R. at Warren.

It is also connected, by a system of narrow gauge railroads, with the Illinois Central R. R., at Galena, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., at Woodman.

There are two lines of stages connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.; one daily from Boscobel *via* Lancaster, connecting at that point with the Chicago, & Tomah Narrow Gauge R. R., and one tri-weekly from Muscoda *via* Wingville, leaving Muscoda on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and reaching Platteville the same evenings. There is also a daily stage to and from Dunleith.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The building is a spacious stone edifice, pleasantly located, and well adapted to the purposes of the school. The study and recitation rooms are large, well lighted, and well ventilated.

The grounds are beautified with shade and ornamental trees, and all the arrangements of the school premises are planned with a view to the comfort and convenience of the students.

CALENDAR.

1880-1881.

Fall Term, 1880. — From Wednesday, September 8, to Friday, December 24.

Winter Term, 1881. — From Tuesday, January 11, to Friday, April 1.

Spring Term, 1881. — From Tuesday, April 12, to Thursday, June 3.

Examinations for admission to Normal department and for classification in grammar grade will be held September 8, 1880, January 10 and April 11, 1881.

The fifteenth anniversary exercises will be held on the last Thursday of June.

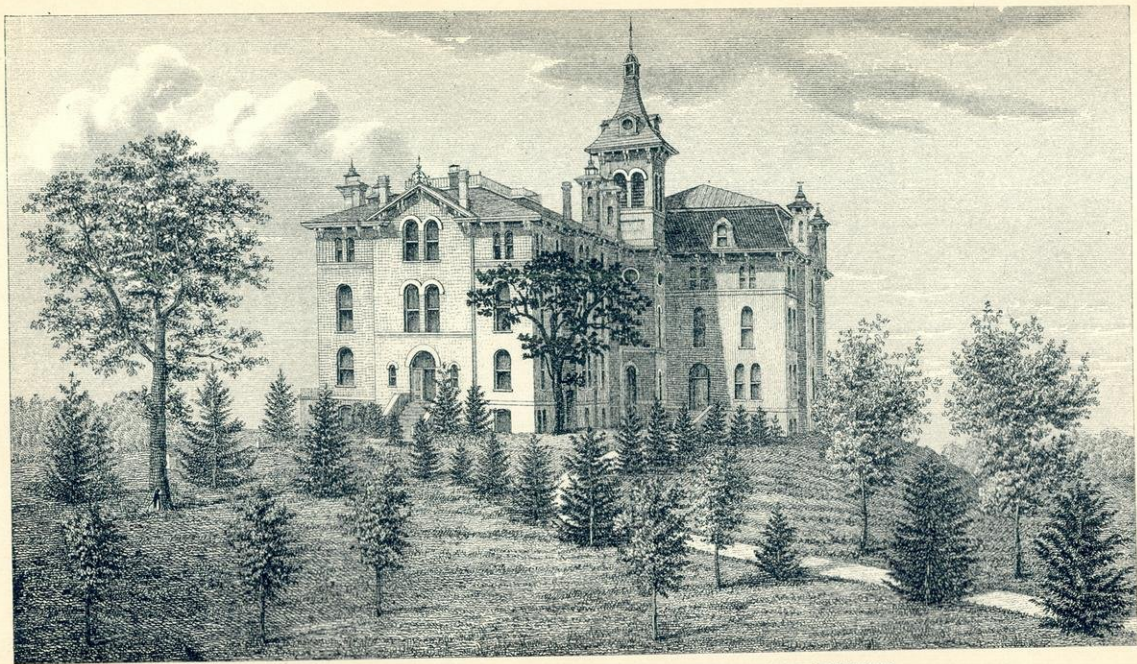
SUMMARY.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen.	89	
Ladies.	120	
Total.	—	209

Classified as follows:

Fourth year class.	1	
Third year class.	13	
Second year class.	61	
First year class.	144	
Total.	—	219



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

353

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.	
Grammar grade.....	160
Intermediate grade	43
Primary grade	48
	<hr/>
	470
Deduct twice counted	23
	<hr/>
Total enrollment for the year ..	447
	<hr/>

WHITEWATER SCHOOL.

Normal Department.

J. W. STEARNS,
PRESIDENT.

A. SALISBURY,
TEACHER AND INSTITUTE CONDUCTOR.

TEACHER.

W. S. JOHNSON,
TEACHER.

L. C. WOOSTER,
TEACHER.

Miss M. DELANY,
TEACHER.

Miss MARY L. AVERY,
TEACHER.

Mrs. E. M. KNAPP,
TEACHER.

Model Department.

Miss M. E. CONKLIN,
DIRECTOR AND SUPERINTENDENT PRACTICE TEACHING.

Miss ELLEN L. CLOTHIER,
PRINCIPAL ACADEMIC GRADE.

Miss CORNELIA ROGERS,
TEACHER GRAMMAR GRADE.

Mrs. ADA R. COOKE,
PRINCIPAL INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

Miss ELLEN J. COUCH,
PRINCIPAL PRIMARY GRADE.

Miss L. TOWNSEND,
LIBRARIAN.

GEORGE BEACH,
JANITOR.

LOCATION.

This Institution is located at Whitewater, on the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, fifty miles southwest of Milwaukee and forty-five southeast of Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin. Whitewater is but thirteen miles from the junction of the Chicago & Northwestern with the Prairie du Chien division. It is easy of access, and is one of the most pleasant and healthful towns in the Northwest.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The school edifice is of cream-colored brick, and is in the modern style of architecture. The main building is 103 by 67 feet, with an extension, or wing, 86 by 46 feet. The entire structure is three stories high above the basement, and is heated by eleven hot air furnaces, with liberal provisions for ventilation.

The grounds embrace an area of ten acres in an elevated position, overlooking the surrounding country for many miles. They have been handsomely laid out with walks and lawns, and are ornamented with trees, shrubbery, evergreens and flowers, affording a fine example of rural taste for the study of those who are to become teachers.

CALENDAR.

1880-1881.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 1. Fall Term ends Friday, January 23, 1881.

Examination for admission, Monday, January 31, 1881.

Spring Term begins Tuesday, February 1.

Commencement, Thursday, June 23, 1881.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

Fall Term begins Monday, August 30, 1880.

Spring Term begins Monday, January 31, 1881.

First Term of 1881-82.

Examinations for admission, Tuesday, August 30.

First Term begins Wednesday, August 31.

SUMMARY.

1879-1880.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.	
Senior Class.....	5	Girls.....	21
Junior Class.....	26	Boys.....	27
Second year.....	79		
First year.....	144	Total.....	48
Preparatory.....	26		==
Total.....	280		
	==	PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.	
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.		Girls.....	9
Ladies.....	41	Boys.....	17
Gentlemen.....	55		
Total.....	96	Total.....	26
	==		==
		Total in all departments....	449
			==





STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH.

OSHKOSH SCHOOL.

Normal Department.

GEORGE S. ALBEE,
PRESIDENT.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
TEACHER.

WALDO E. DENNIS,
TEACHER.

L. W. BRIGGS.
TEACHER.

Miss ANNA W. MOODY,
TEACHER.

Miss MARY H. LADD,
TEACHER.

Miss HELEN E. BATEMAN,
TEACHER.

Miss ROSE C. SWART,
TEACHER.

Miss EMILY F. WEBSTER,
TEACHER.

Miss AMELIA E. BANNING,
TEACHER.

Mrs. NANCY M. DAVIS,
TEACHER.

Mrs. L. L. COCHRAN,
TEACHER PREPARATORY GRADE.

Model Department.

L. W. BRIGGS,
DIRECTOR AND SUPERINTENDENT PRACTICE TEACHING.

MISS MARIA S. HILL,
TEACHER GRAMMAR GRADE,

Miss FRANCES E. ALBEE,
TEACHER INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

Miss NELLIE F. WHEATON,
TEACHER PRIMARY GRADE.

Miss NELLIE E. TALMAGE,
KINDERGARTEN DIRECTOR.

Miss CARRIE E. McNUTT,
TEACHER.

HISTORY.

This school, established as third in the State system of Normal Instruction, was formally dedicated to its work, and classes organized, in September, 1871.

The school building, spacious and tasteful in its proportions, is built with careful regard for comfort and convenience. Whatever could be done to gratify and cultivate taste has been observed in the decorations of the rooms, and the adornment of the spacious grounds.

LOCATION.

Oshkosh is one of the most conveniently accessible points in the State, since many of the leading lines of railroad and river steamers intersect at or near the city. The counties containing three-fourths of the population of the State are within six hours' ride.

The healthy and invigorating climate enables the student to endure severe study with comparative ease.

The thoroughly organized school system of the city, together with the extensive and varied manufactures, affords ample opportunity for the practical observation which the student so much needs and rarely obtains.

SUMMARY.

1879-80.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Regular Course	332
Preparatory	71

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

Grammar Grade.....	103
Intermediate	39
Primary	38
Kindergarten.....	25
Total	614

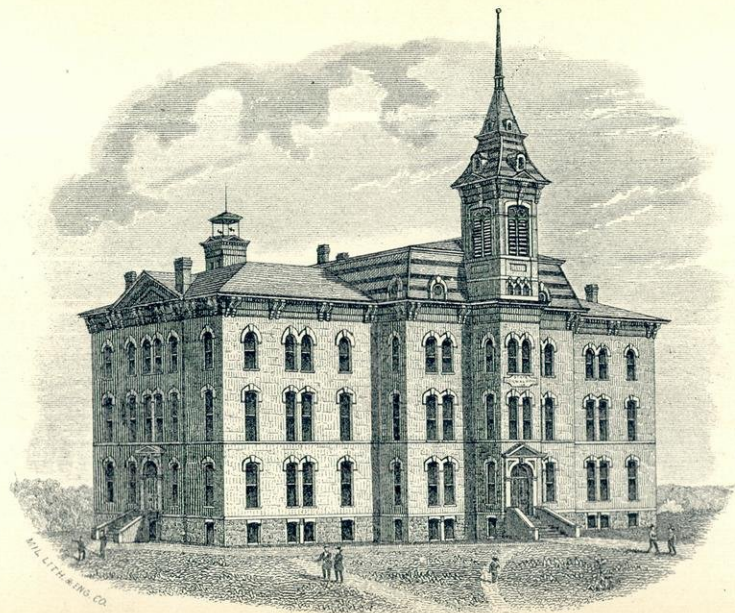
CALENDAR.

1881.

Winter Term opens Monday, November 8; closes March 31.

Spring Term opens Wednesday, April 12; closes June 22.

Fall Term opens August 31, 1881.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RIVER FALLS.

RIVER FALLS SCHOOL.

Normal Department.

W. D. PARKER,
PRESIDENT.

J. B. THAYER,
TEACHER AND INSTITUTE CONDUCTOR.

F. H. KING,
TEACHER.

Miss L. E. FOOTE,
TEACHER.

Mrs. M. E. JENNESS,
TEACHER.

Miss N. L. HATCH,
TEACHER.

Miss C. CALDWELL,
TEACHER.

Miss J. E. BLAKESLEE,
TEACHER.

Model Department.

Miss NETTIE BURTON,
SUPERVISOR OF PRACTICE.

Miss E. C. JONES,
PRINCIPAL, GRAMMAR GRADE.

Miss H. SALISBURY,
TEACHER, GRAMMAR GRADE.

Miss M. A. KELLY,
TEACHER, INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

Mrs. LOUISE PARKER,
TEACHER, PRIMARY GRADE.

C. A. KRIEDEL,
LIBRARIAN.

T. MARTIN,
SANITOR.

SUMMARY.

Normal.....	128
Preparatory.....	55
Grammar.....	71
Intermediate.....	57
Primary	60—371

CALENDAR,

1881.

Second Term opens January 3; closes April 1.

Third Term opens April 11; closes June 17.

Fall Term opens August 23, 1881.

STATE EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

(For the fiscal year ending August 31, 1880.)

DESCRIPTION.	Counties.	Cities.	Total.
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age.....	286,252	96,941	483,193
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age who have attended school	251,224	46,901	297,425
Total number of the different pupils who have attended the public schools during the year.....	252,931	46,267	299,253
Number of days school has been taught by qualified teachers.....	199,154	5,181	904,335
Number of children who have attended private schools only.....	9,659	16,279	25,938
Number of schools with two departments.....	165	36	201
Number of schools with three or more departments	129	121	250
Number of teachers required to teach the schools	6,133	828	6,961
Number of different persons employed as teachers during the year	9,301	809	10,110
Number of public school-houses..	5,497	170	5,667
Number of pupils the school-houses will accommodate.....	315,723	45,403	361,133
Number of school-houses built of brick or stone.....	745	107	852
Number of schools which have adopted text-books.....	3,234	187	3,421
AGGREGATE OF VALUES.			
Total valuation of school-houses..	\$1,592,134 62	\$1,441,000 00	\$1,433,734 62
Total valuation of sites.....	298,795 04	403,675 00	702,420 04
Total valuation of apparatus	141,348 58	20,175 09	161,523 58
Totals	\$1,432,278 24	\$1,865,400 00	\$5,297,678 24
AGGREGATE OF RECEIPTS.			
Money on hand August 31, 1879....	\$159,395 27	\$105,884 11	\$165,279 33
From taxes levied for building and repairing	130,850 23	11,444 84	142,295 07
From taxes levied for teachers wages	889,918 33	24,310 00	914,228 38
From taxes levied for apparatus and library.....	10,184 01	350 00	10,534 01
From taxes levied at the annual meeting	84,168 61	331,535 97	415,704 58
From taxes levied by the county supervisors.....	164,714 11	84,647 67	249,371 78
From income of State school fund..	146,674 75	37,600 71	184,275 46
From all other sources.....	289,112 27	25,213 16	314,325 43
Total am'ts received during year	\$2,075,017 63	\$721,593 46	\$2,697,014 09

State Educational Statistics — continued.

DESCRIPTION.	Counties.	Cities.	Total.
AGGREGATE OF EXPENDITURES.			
Amount expended for building and repairing	\$140,457 26	\$18,027 96	\$197,485 22
Amount expended for apparatus and libraries	11,825 20	1,729 52	13,584 72
Amount expended for teachers' wages	1,181,895 74	385,974 58	1,567,870 33
Amount expended for old indebtedness	58,686 31	10,868 96	69,555 27
Amount expended for furniture, registers and records	28,007 41	6,147 12	34,154 53
Amount expended for all other purposes	195,371 94	81,439 99	276,811 93
Total amount expended.	\$1,625,243 86	\$531,218 13	\$2,159,461 99

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Board of Trustees.

DAVID ATWOOD.....	Madison.....	Term expires April, 1881
JOHN A. JOHNSON.....	Madison.....	Term expires April, 1882
HORATIO N. DAVIS ..	Beloit.....	Term expires April, 1883
KNUD HOEGH.....	La Crosse.....	Term expires April, 1884
ANDREW PROUDFIT.....	Madison.....	Term expires April, 1885

Officers of the Board.

DAVID ATWOOD, <i>President.</i>	H. N. DAVIS, <i>Vice President.</i>
ANDREW PROUDFIT, <i>Treasurer.</i>	LEVI ALDEN, <i>Secretary.</i>

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DAVID ATWOOD, ANDREW PROUDFIT.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

ANDREW PROUDFIT, JOHN A. JOHNSON.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

H. N. DAVIS, ANDREW PROUDFIT, KNUD HOEGH.

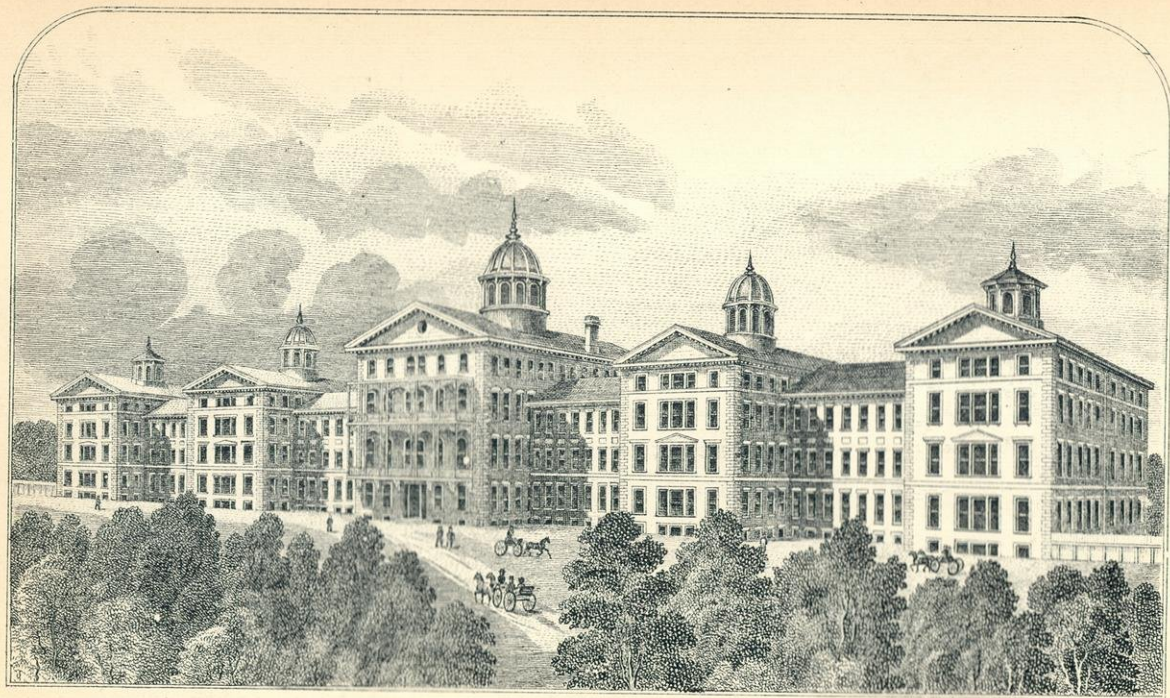
COMMITTEE ON FARM AND FARMING.

J. A. JOHNSON, H. N. DAVIS.

Resident Officers.

D. F. BOUGHTON, M. D., *Superintendent.*
 J. W. FISHER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
 JOSEPH HAVEN, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
 MRS. M. C. HALLIDAY, *Matron.*
 GEORGE E. McDILL, *Steward.*

The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, located near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. Two years later, one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the west side were completed, since which time other additions have been made. The entire length of the hospital building is 593 feet, the center building being 65x120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87 feet long. This elegant and commodious building is surrounded by ornamental grounds, woods and farming lands, to the extent of 393 acres, and with the extensions and improvements recently added, forms a complete Institution, creditable to the enterprise and philanthropy of the people of Wisconsin, and well adapted for the care of the unfortunates needing its protection. In 1879, additional room for 180 patients was added, by converting the old chapel into wards, and by the addition of cross wings in front of the old building. The Hospital will now accommodate comfortably 553 patients.



MILWAUKEE LITH. & ENG. CO.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
NEAR MADISON.

The Legislature of 1871 made some important changes in the law governing the hospital. The number of trustees was reduced from fifteen to five, and required to meet quarterly instead of semi-annually, as formerly. And again, in 1872, this law was changed, to embrace the government of the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

All insane persons living within the limits of the following named counties will be received at the Wisconsin State Hospital as far as accommodations can be furnished:

Adams, Barron, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, La Crosse, La Fayette, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon and Walworth.

J. EDWARDS LEE, M. D., was the first medical superintendent, having been elected by the first board of trustees on the 22d of June, 1859, and the furniture and furnishing of the center building and first wing, and arrangements for the reception of patients, were conducted under his supervision.

The second board of trustees organized April 10, 1860, and on the 22d of May following appointed JOHN P. CLEMENT, M. D., to supersede Dr. LEE as Superintendent; and in June, 1860, Mrs. MARY C. HALLIDAY was appointed matron. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860, and on the first day of October, 1872, there were 373 patients in the hospital.

Dr. CLEMENT resigned January 1, 1864, and from that time until April 20, the hospital was in charge of JOHN W. SAWYER, M. D., assistant physician, when A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, M. D., was elected superintendent.

Dr. VAN NORSTRAND resigned June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by A. S. McDILL, M. D.

Dr. McDILL resigned in October, 1872, and on the 29th of April, 1873, MARK RANNEY, M. D., was appointed superintendent, and entered upon his duties July 23.

Dr. RANNEY resigned and was succeeded by A. S. McDILL, M. D., in April, 1875. Dr. McDILL was removed by death November 12, 1875.

D. F. BOUGHTON, M. D., who had served a number of years as assistant physician in the hospital, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by Dr. McDILL's death, and his successful administration of the Institution for the past five years has fully met the expectations of the public, and proved the wisdom of the board in selecting him for this responsible position.

There has been paid from the State treasury for buildings and current expenses of this Hospital, the sum of \$2,650,124 83. The appropriations for 1880, including the amounts paid by counties was \$193,263 38.

Counties from which patients have been received.

RESIDENCE.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining Sep. 30, '80.	RESIDENCE.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining Sep. 30, '80.
Adams	15	4	Marathon	3	.....
Barron	4	2	Marquette	12	.....
Brown	25	.....	Milwaukee	233	2
Buffalo	24	5	Monroe	33	15
Burnett	7	4	Oconto	14	.....
Calumet	12	.....	Outagamie	20	.....
Chippewa	29	1	Ozaukee	22	.....
Clark	7	.....	Pepin	11	5
Columbia	135	22	Pierce	35	15
Crawford	47	12	Polk	28	10
Dane	223	71	Portage	17	1
Dodge	75	.....	Racine	69	.....
Door	4	.....	Richland	47	12
Douglas	1	1	Rock	190	45
Dunn	53	22	St. Croix	36	10
Eau Claire	55	13	Sauk	102	19
Fond du Lac	84	.....	Shawano	3	.....
Grant	163	51	Sheboygan	35	.....
Green	99	25	Trempealeau	40	13
Green Lake	19	.....	Vernon	46	19
Iowa	122	33	Walworth	110	17
Jackson	27	14	Washington	32	.....
Jefferson	98	24	Waukesha	98	1
Juneau	47	14	Waupaca	19	.....
Kenosha	37	.....	Waushara	8	.....
Kewaunee	3	.....	Winnebago	47	.....
La Crosse	99	41	Wood	4	.....
La Fayette	76	17	State at large	34	.....
Manitowoc	36	.....	Minnesota (State)	1	1
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	3,070	586

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1879	\$11,362 70
Received from the state treasurer	161,184 03
Received from hospital steward	6,918 80
Total	\$179,465 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

As per Secretary's orders from 1 to 347 inclusive	173,327 54
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1880	\$1,135 99

General Statistics of the Hospital from its opening, July 14, 1860.

STATISTICS.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Whole number admitted	1,635	1,465	3,070
Whole number discharged recovered.....	427	403	830
Whole number discharged improved ...	363	281	647
Whole number discharged unimproved.....	309	297	616
Whole number died.....	217	180	397
Whole number not insane.....	1	1	2
Patients in hospital September 30, 1879.....	252	256	508
Admitted during the last year.....	125	90	215
Whole number treated during the last year.....	377	346	723
Total number discharged during year, recovered ..	23	19	42
Total number discharged during year, improved.....	32	15	47
Total number discharged during year, unimproved..	10	3	13
Total number died during year.....	19	16	45
Total number discharged during year.....	84	53	137
Total number remaining September 30, 1880... ..	293	293	586
Daily average under treatment during year.....	273.30	276.5	.....

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Board of Trustees.

PETER RUPP	Fond du Lac.....	Term expires April 1, 1881
WILLIAM P. ROUNDS	Menasha.....	Term expires April 1, 1882
N. A. GRAY	Milwaukee	Term expires April 1, 1883
THOMAS D. GRIMMER ...	Oshkosh.....	Term expires April 1, 1884
CHARLES LULING.....	Manitowoc	Term expires April 1, 1885

Officers of the Board.

W. P. ROUNDS, <i>President.</i>	N. A. GRAY, <i>Secretary.</i>
T. D. GRIMMER, <i>Treasurer.</i>	

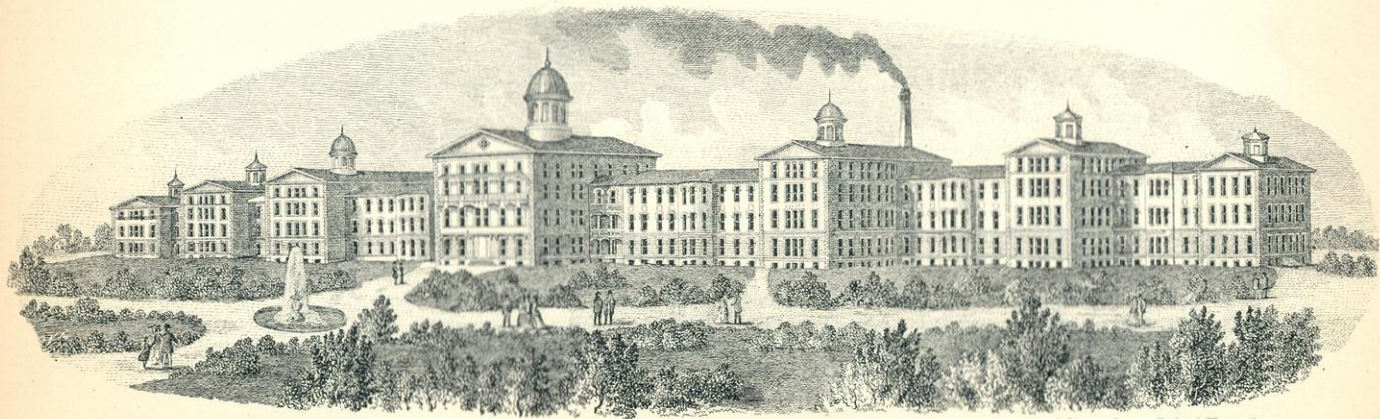
Resident Officers.

WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D.,	<i>Medical Superintendent.</i>
WILLIAM H. HANCKER, M. D.,	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
JOHN R. THOMPSON, M. D.,	<i>Second Assistant Physician.</i>
ALEXANDER TRAUTMAN, M. D.,	<i>Third Assistant Physician.</i>
JOSEPH BUTLER, <i>Steward.</i>	
MRS. L. A. BUTLER, <i>Matron.</i>	

In 1870, a law was passed authorizing an additional hospital for the insane. After an examination of several sites in different parts of the State by a commission appointed for that purpose, choice was made of the location offered by the citizens of Oshkosh, consisting of 337 acres of land, about four miles north of the city on the west shore of Lake Winnebago. The necessary appropriations were made, and the north wing and central building were completed and opened for the admission of patients, in April, 1873. Further appropriations were made from time to time for additional wings, and in 1875, the hospital was completed in accordance with the original design, at a total cost to the State of six hundred and twenty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. The building has been constructed on the most approved plan, and is suited to accommodate five hundred and fifty patients. In December, 1873, Dr. WALTER KEMPSTER, of Utica, New York, was elected Superintendent, and has since discharged the duties of that responsible position with great acceptance to the board of trustees and to the public at large.

The law governing the admission of patients to this Hospital is the same as in the Wisconsin State Hospital.

On the completion of this Institution its district was enlarged, and henceforth all insane persons residing within the limits of the following named counties will be received at the Northern Hospital, at Oshkosh, so far as accommodations can be furnished: Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Calumet, Clark, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marquette, Outagamie, Oconto, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago and Wood.



NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
NEAR OSHKOSH, WIS.

Milwaukee Lith. & Eng. Co.

There has been paid from the State treasury for buildings and current expenses for this Hospital the sum of \$1,426,830.39.

The appropriations for 1890, including the amount paid by counties, was \$122,677.28.

The following statistics are taken from the annual report of the Superintendent for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889:

General Statistics of Hospital for the year ending September 30.

	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1879.....	271	275	546
Admitted during the year.....	92	81	173
Total under treatment	363	356	719
Average under treatment daily .....	.....	.....	529.3
Discharged recovered	22	20	42
Discharged improved	28	43	71
Discharged unimproved.....	39	38	77
Discharged not insane .....	.....	2	2
Died.....	23	15	38
Total discharged	112	118	230
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1880	251	238	489

General Statistics of the Hospital from its opening, May 11, 1873, to September 30, 1880.

	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Total number admitted.....	764	742	1,506
Total number discharged recovered.....	135	135	270
Total number discharged, improved	121	152	273
Total number discharged unimproved.....	138	95	233
Total number discharged sober	5	1	6
Total number discharged not insane ..	2	5	7
Total number died	112	116	228
Total number discharged	513	504	1,017

Number of Patients in the Hospital from each County, and the Number to which each is entitled.

COUNTIES.	No. to which entitled.	Remaining September 30, 1880.
Ashland.....	2	..
Bayfield.....	2	..
Brown.....	33	30
Clark.....	7	6
Calumet.....	13	9
Dodge.....	47	43
Door.....	8	9
Fond du Lac.....	48	38
Green Lake.....	12	11
Grant.....	..	2
Jefferson.....	..	1
Kenosha.....	14	15
Kewaunee.....	11	10
Lincoln.....	2	1
Manitowoc.....	37	36
Marathon.....	8	7
Marquette.....	8	9
Milwaukee.....	..	11
Marinette.....	..	3
Outagamie.....	26	27
Ozaukee.....	13	13
Oconto.....	14	12
Portage.....	15	12
Racine.....	30	31
Shawano.....	5	4
Sheboygan.....	33	23
Taylor.....	1	1
Washington.....	23	22
Waukesha.....	28	21
Waupaca.....	17	16
Wausara.....	11	7
Winnebago.....	42	33
Wood.....	6	6
State at large.....	..	17
Total.....	..	489

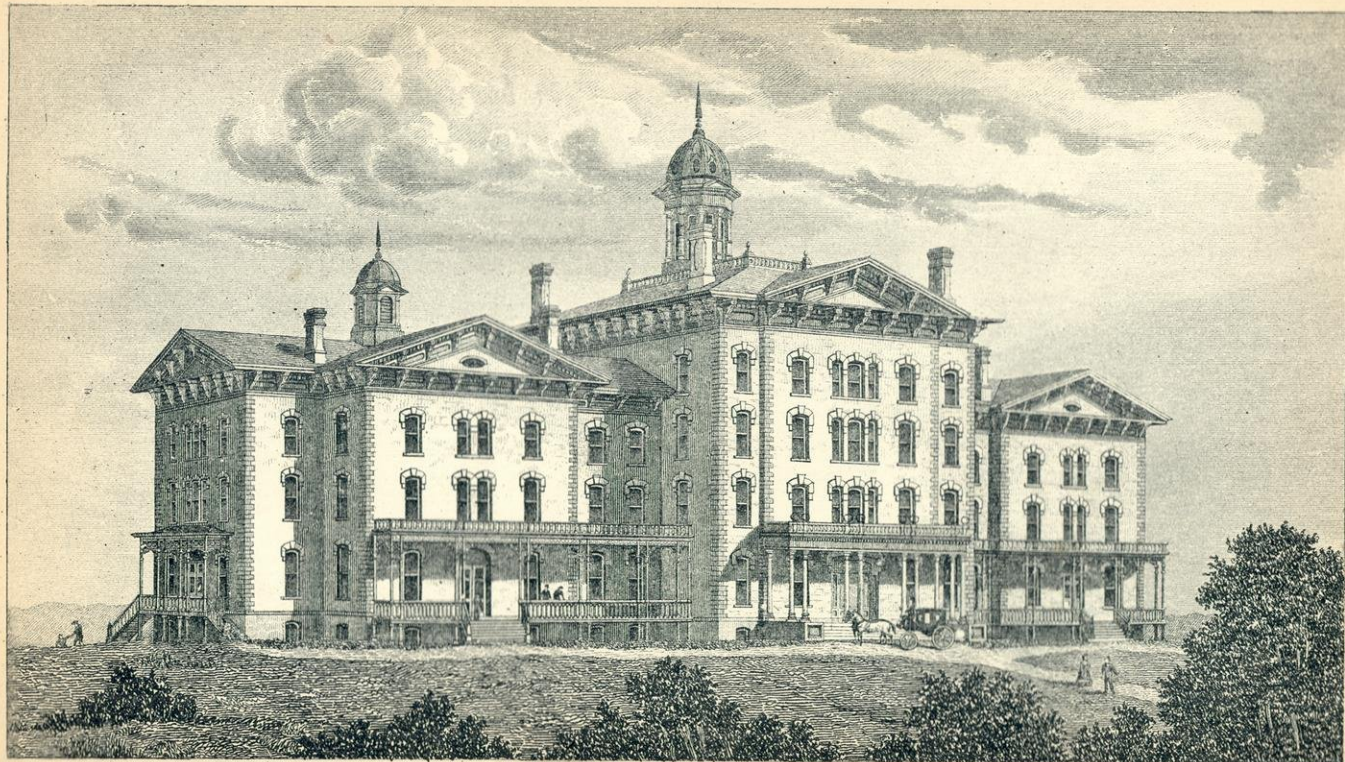
FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1879.....	\$33,847 23
Received from State Treasurer.....	114 846 13
Received from Hospital Steward.....	3,891 33
Total.....	\$147,584 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

As per Secretary's orders from No. 1 to 62 inclusive.....	\$138,910 45
Balance on hand September 30, 1880.....	\$3,674 29



MILWAUKEE, LITH & ENG. CO.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Board of Trustees.

HERMAN S. HOGOBOOM	... Janesville	..... Term expires April, 1881
W. T. VANKIRK	..... Janesville	..... Term expires April, 1881
EPHRAIM BOWEN	..... Brodacad.	..... Term expires April, 1882
CYRUS MINER	..... Janesville	..... Term expires April, 1882
JOHN W. DAVIS	..... Fox Lake	..... Term expires April, 1883

Officers of the Board.

E. BOWEN, *President.* H. S. HOGOBOOM, *Secretary.*

W. T. VANKIRK, *Treasurer.*

Officers of the Institution.

SUPERINTENDENT,

Mrs. SARAH F. C. LITTLE, M. A.

TEACHERS,

Miss A. I. HOBART, Miss HELEN F. BLINN, Miss GRACE DRAPER.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC,

EDGAR G. SWEET, Mrs. JOANNA H. JONES.

TEACHERS OF HANDICRAFT,

Miss A. B. McKIBBEN, Mrs. ELLEN HANSON.

MATRON,

Miss LIZZIE J. CURTIS.

This is the first charitable institution established by the State. A school for the blind had been opened at Janesville in the latter part of 1849, which received its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. At the next session of the Legislature it was adopted by the State, by act approved February 9, 1850, and has since been maintained from the public treasury. On October 7, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils under the direction of the board of trustees appointed by the Governor. It occupied rented rooms until June 1, 1852, when it was removed to a building erected for its use at a cost of about \$3,000. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners, and now forms a part of the grounds belonging to the institution. This building was so arranged as to admit of becoming the wing of a larger one, which was commenced in 1854 and fully completed in 1859. In 1864-5, a brick building was erected for a shop and for other purposes. The foundation of the wing first built proved to be defective, and in 1867 that portion of the building had to be taken down. The next year, work was begun on an extension which should replace the demolished portion and afford room for the growth of the school. That was completed in 1870, and the value of the buildings, grounds and personal property belonging to the institution was estimated at \$182,000. On the 13th of April, 1874, the building was destroyed by fire, and at the ensuing session of the Legislature an appropriation of

\$56,000 was made for the erection of a wing for a new building on the old site, but on a somewhat different plan; and in 1876 a further appropriation of \$90,000 was made for rebuilding the main structure.

The school was not allowed to close on account of the fire. Suitable accommodations were procured for the pupils by the board of trustees in the city of Janesville, where, at some disadvantage, the work of the Institution was carried on until January 1, 1876, when the wing of the new building was ready for occupancy. The main structure has since been completed. It is designed to accommodate one hundred pupils, the same number as the building destroyed in 1874. The new building covers more ground than the old, but the wings are one story less in height. The exterior is also plainer than in the former structure, but a considerable sum has been expended in fire-proofing and in laying solid foundations under the main building. It is now believed to be practically fire-proof. Though the present structure has cost somewhat less than the one that was destroyed, it is more conveniently arranged and better adapted to the purpose for which it was designed.

The object of the Institution as declared by law is, "to qualify, as far as may be," the blind "for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." The Institution is therefore neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school, into which blind persons residing in Wisconsin, "of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction," are admitted for education. For the purposes of the Institution, those persons are regarded as blind who are shut out from the benefits of the common schools by deficiency of sight. Pupils are regularly received who are between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. In occasional instances others have been admitted. Tuition and board during the school year are furnished by the state without charge, but parents and guardians are expected to provide clothing, traveling expenses, and a home during the summer vacation. The school year commences on the second Wednesday in September, and closes on the next to the last Wednesday in the June following.

The operations of the school fall naturally into three departments. In one, instruction is given in the subjects usually taught in the common schools. Some use is made of books printed in raised letters; but instruction is mostly given orally. In another department, musical training, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, is imparted to an extent sufficient to furnish to most an important source of enjoyment, and to some the means of support. These two departments were opened at the commencement of the school, and have been ever since maintained. A little later, the third department was opened, in which broom making and weaving of rag carpets is taught to the boys; sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work to the girls, and seating cane-bottomed chairs to both boys and girls.

The census of 1870 showed that there were four hundred and nine blind persons in the state, one hundred of whom were under twenty. In 1875, the number had increased to four hundred and ninety-three, and while those of school age were not given separately, they probably exceeded one hundred and twenty-five. The attendance at the Institution during that year was eighty-two, and the average annual attendance for the ten years preceding was sixty-eight, showing that many of these unfortunate children still fail to avail themselves of the advantages of the school.

The total appropriations paid by the State for buildings and support of this institution amount to \$722,146.07. The amount appropriated for 1880, including sum paid by counties, was \$19,723.42.

Table showing the number of pupils in attendance during each year of the existence of the Institution.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.	From —	To —
Eight.....	Oct. 1, 1850	Jan. 11, 1851
Nine.....	Jan. 11, 1851	Dec. 18, 1851
Nine.....	Dec. 18, 1851	Dec. 30, 1851
Thirteen.....	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853
Sixteen.....	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854
Fourteen.....	Dec. 31, 1851	Dec. 31, 1855
Nineteen.....	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 31, 1856
Twenty.....	Dec. 31, 1856	Oct. 1, 1857
Twenty-five.....	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858
Twenty-seven.....	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1859
Thirty-four.....	Oct. 6, 1859	Oct. 1, 1860
Forty-two.....	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1861
Fifty.....	Oct. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1862
Fifty-four.....	Oct. 1, 1862	Oct. 1, 1863
Fifty-nine.....	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1864
Fifty-eight.....	Oct. 1, 1864	Oct. 1, 1865
Fifty-four.....	Oct. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866
Fifty-four.....	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1867
Sixty.....	Oct. 1, 1867	Oct. 8, 1868
Sixty-nine.....	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 12, 1869
Sixty-four.....	Oct. 12, 1869	Oct. 12, 1870
Sixty-eight.....	Oct. 12, 1870	Oct. 1, 1871
Seventy-six.....	Oct. 1, 1871	Oct. 1, 1872
Seventy-seven.....	Oct. 1, 1872	Oct. 1, 1873
Seventy-five.....	Oct. 1, 1873	Oct. 1, 1874
Eighty-two.....	Oct. 1, 1874	Oct. 1, 1875
Eighty-six.....	Oct. 1, 1875	Oct. 1, 1876
Ninety-one.....	Oct. 1, 1876	Oct. 1, 1877
Ninety.....	Oct. 1, 1877	Oct. 1, 1878
Ninety.....	Oct. 1, 1878	Oct. 1, 1879
Eighty-nine.....	Oct. 1, 1879	Oct. 1, 1880

Counties from which pupils were in attendance last year.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Brown.....	2	Jefferson.....	4	Racine.....	1
Buffalo.....	1	Juneau.....	3	Richland.....	2
Calumet.....	2	Kewaunee.....	1	Rock.....	13
Clark.....	1	La Crosse.....	2	Walworth.....	3
Columbia.....	3	La Fayette.....	1	Washington.....	1
Crawford.....	3	Manitowoc.....	1	Waukesha.....	1
Dane.....	6	Marathon.....	1	Waupaca.....	1
Dodge.....	4	Milwaukee.....	3	Winnebago.....	1
Fond du Lac.....	3	Monroe.....	1	Wood.....	1
Grant.....	5	Outagamie.....	4		
Green.....	4	Pepin.....	1	Total.....	89
Iowa.....	1	Pierce.....	3		==

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Board of Trustees.

EDWARD D. HOLTON.....	Milwaukee.....	Term expires April, 1881
DUSTIN G. CHÆVER.....	Clinton.....	Term expires April, 1881
S. R. LA BAR.....	Delavan.....	Term expires April, 1882
A. L. SALISBURY.....	Whitewater....	Term expires April, 1882
HOLLIS LATHAM.....	Elkhorn.....	Term expires April, 1883

Officers.

EDWARD D. HOLTON,	S. R. LA BAR,	HOLLIS LATHAM.
<i>President.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>

Corps of Instruction.

JOHN W. SWILER, M. A., *Superintendent.*

TEACHERS.

GEO. F. SCHILLING, M. A.	MARY E. SMITH.
W. A. COCHRANE, M. A.	ELEANOR MCCOY,
W. J. FULLER, B. S.	MARY H. HUNTER,
Z. G. MCCOY, B. S.	KATE D. GATES.

TEACHERS OF ARTICULATION.

EMILY EDDY, ROSETTA RITSHER.

The Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is located in Delavan, Walworth county, on the Southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, sixty miles from Milwaukee. The land first occupied by this institution comprising 1146-100 acres, was donated by Hon. F. K. PHOENIX, one of the first trustees, but the original boundaries have since been enlarged by the purchase of twenty-two acres. The main building was burned to the ground on the 16th of September, 1879; but during the past year four new buildings have been erected, and with the increased facilities provided, 250 children may be well cared for.

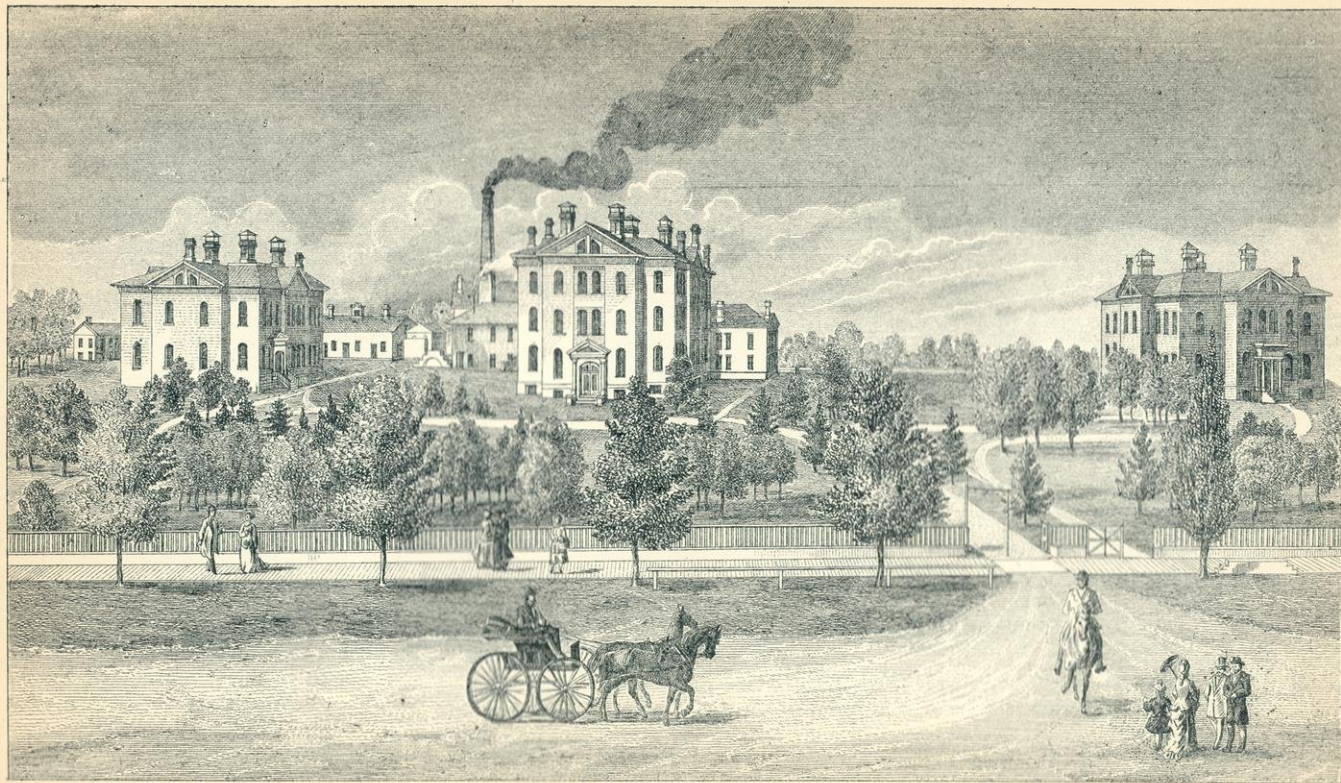
The new buildings are a school house, boys' dormitory, dining room and chapel, with a main or administration building. These buildings are plain, neat, substantial structures, well fitted for the uses intended. They are already partially occupied, and will be fully finished by the 1st of March.

The school is divided into primary, intermediate and academic departments, in addition to which a department of articulation is in successful operation under the management of two experienced teachers.

The institution was originally a private school for the deaf, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 19, 1852. Since that time it has increased in size and usefulness until at present there are 173 pupils in the school.

This institution designs to educate that portion of the children and youth of the State who, on account of deafness, cannot be educated in the public schools. Instruction is given by signs, by written language, and by articulation. In the primary department few books are used, slates, pencils, crayons, pictures, blocks and other illustrative apparatus being the means employed. In the intermediate department the books used are prepared especially for the deaf and dumb; more advanced pupils study text-books used in our common schools.

This school gives pupils a course in mathematics, instruction in the different branches of natural science, and a continuous seven years drill in language and composition. The instruction is direct, personal and practical.



DORMITORY BUILDING.

MAIN BUILDING

SCHOOL BUILDING.

INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB, DELAVAN.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. 371

Three trades are taught—cabinet making, shoemaking and printing. The cabinet shop was opened March, 1860; the shoeshop commenced business in 1867, and the printing office was established in 1878. A weekly paper, *The Modern Times*, is now printed by the pupils. While the pecuniary profit derived from them ought not to be a test of their worth, which consists chiefly in fitting boys and girls for earning an independent livelihood, yet these shops are nearly self sustaining.

The law provides that all deaf and dumb residents of the State of the age of ten years and under twenty-five years, of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught free of charge for board and tuition, but parents and guardians are expected to furnish clothing and pay traveling expenses.

The school term commences the 1st Wednesday of September, and continues forty weeks. The whole number of deaf and dumb in the State by the census of 1875, is seven hundred and twenty, about one-third of whom are of proper age to receive the benefits of the school. The average attendance last year was 135. Total enrollment, 195.

The total amount paid from the State treasury for buildings and current expenses of this Institution is \$757,848.18.

The appropriations for 1880, including amount received from counties, was \$114,000.00.

Pupils enrolled and admitted during the past year are from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	Enrolled.	Admitted.	COUNTIES.	Enrolled.	Admitted.
Adams	4	1	Milwaukee	10	2
Brown	10	1	Monroe	4	...
Buffalo	2	1	Outagamie	6	3
Calumet	2	1	Pepin	2	...
Chippewa	1	...	Pierce	3	...
Clark	8	1	Portage	6	2
Columbia	6	1	Richland	3	...
Crawford	1	1	Rock	7	1
Dane	8	2	Racine	4	1
Dodge	5	3	St. Croix	3	1
Dunn	1	...	Sauk	5	1
Eau Claire	3	1	Shawano	2	...
Fond du Lac	7	...	Sheboygan	7	...
Grant	14	9	Taylor	2	...
Green	3	...	Trempealeau	3	...
Iowa	1	...	Vernon	1	...
Jefferson	11	5	Walworth	6	...
Juneau	1	...	Washington	3	...
Kenosha	2	...	Waushara	2	...
La Crosse	2	1	Waupaca	1	...
La Fayette	1	1	Waukesha	4	1
Lincoln	1	...	Winnebago	5	...
Manitowoc	6	...	Wood	3	...
Marathon	1	1			
Marquette	2	...	Total	195	42

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Managers.

ANDREW E. ELMORE ..	Fort Howard.....	Term expires April, 1881.
JOHN MATHER	La Crosse.....	Term expires April, 1881.
EDWARD O'NEILL	Milwaukee.....	Term expires March, 1882.
RICHARD STREET	Waukesha	Term expires March, 1882.
JAMES H. MINER.....	Richland Center...	Term expires March, 1883.

Officers of the Board.

JOHN MATHER,	R. STREET,	A. E. ELMORE,	JOHN LEGLER,
<i>President.</i>	<i>Vice-President.</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>	<i>Secretary</i>

Officers of the School.

WILLIAM H. SLEEP, <i>Superintendent.</i>
A. D. HENDRICKSON, <i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>
MRS. W. H. SLEEP, <i>Matron.</i>

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county.

It was organized as a House of Refuge, and opened in 1860. The name was afterwards changed to "State Reform School," and again to "Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys," its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive front to the traveling public, and furnishing the best evidence of the parental care of the State authorities for the juvenile wards within our borders.

The buildings include a main central building, three stories high, used for the residence of the Superintendent's family, office, chapel, school-rooms, reading-room and library, officers' kitchen, dining and lodging rooms, furnace room and cellar.

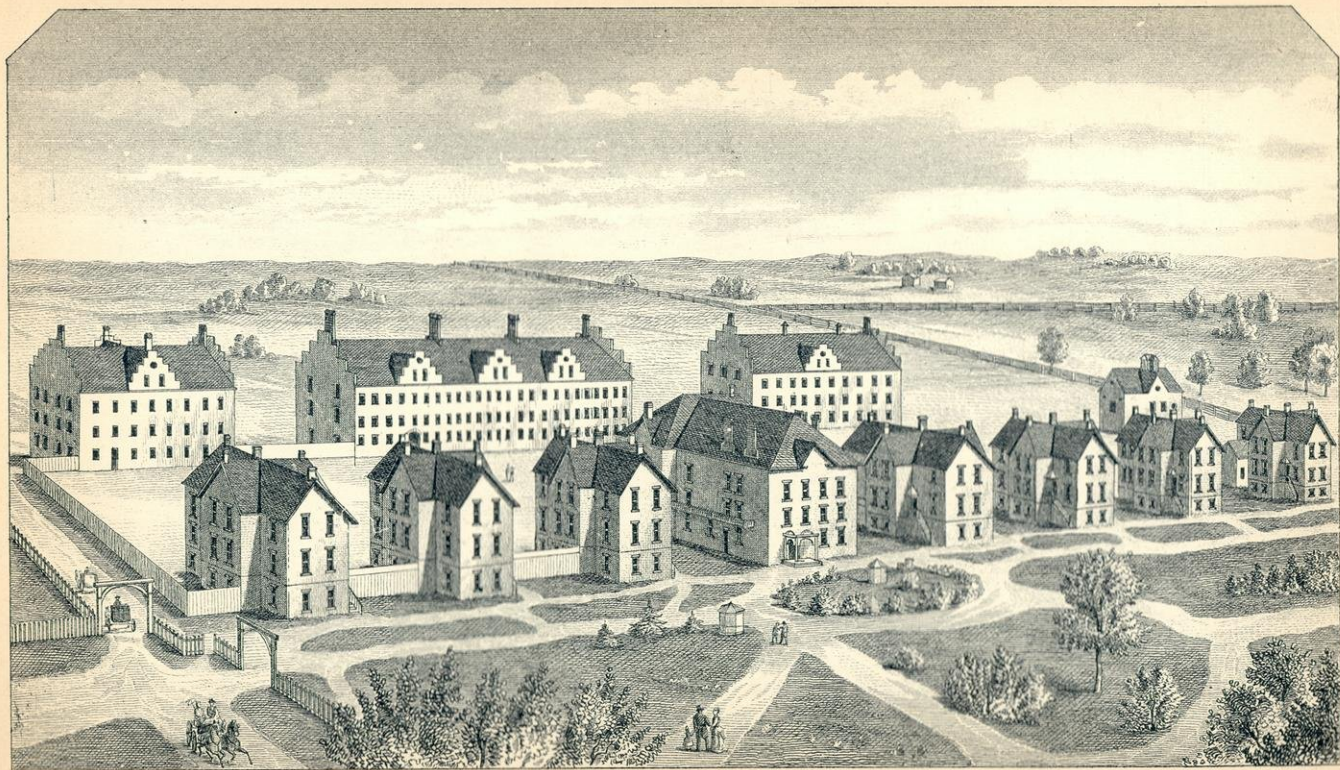
On the east of the main central building are three family buildings, three stories high, each with dining hall, play-room, bath-room, dressing-room, hospital room, officers' rooms, dormitory and store-room.

On the west of the main central building are four family buildings like those on the east in all respects, with the exception of the building at the west end of this line, which is a wooden building with stone basement.

The main central and family buildings here spoken of, (with the one exception) are built of stone, with slate roofs, and are intended to be substantially fire-proof.

The family buildings were designed to accommodate 30 to 36 boys each.

In the rear of this line of buildings is the shop building, 33x190 feet, three stories high, which embrace boot factory, sock and knitting factory, tailor shop, carpenter shop, engine room, laundry, and steam drying room, tank-room, bath rooms, store, store rooms and cellar. The correction house, 44x80 feet (intended for the most refractory boys), and will accommodate 40.



WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAUKESHA.

A double family building, 33x117 feet, for the accommodation of two families of boys of 50 each.

These buildings, although unlike the other family buildings in their plan, are conveniently arranged and contain all that the other family buildings are provided with. A wooden building with stone basement, formerly used for shop, now used for bakery and boys kitchen, and for a family of boys in the two upper stories.

Commodious water closets (the dry earth system being in use) are provided for each of the several families.

The Institution is lighted with gas, and each building receives its supply of water, conducted through pipes leading from the large tanks provided for this purpose.

There is on the farm, which consists of 233 acres of land, a comfortable house, a stone carriage and horse barn, two stories high, built in the most substantial manner, a convenient wooden barn, with sheds for cattle, and cellar for roots; a first class piggery, with stone basement, and storage above for corn, sheds for wagons and farming implements, etc.

The income of the Institution is drawn from the products of its own workshops and farm, from annual appropriations, and from charges against counties for maintaining a certain class of inmates. The total amount paid from the State Treasury for building purposes and current expenses, since the organization of the school, is \$333,035.92. The amount of appropriations for 1880, including the sums paid by the counties, was \$32,786.75.

Counties from which inmates were committed during past and previous years.

COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previous years.	COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previous years.	COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previous years.
Adams	1	1	Green Lake ...	1	12	Portage .....	...	5
Ashland .....	..	1	Iowa .....	...	6	Racine	4	20
Buffalo	1	..	Jackson	3	7	Richland .....	...	4
Brown	5	43	Jefferson	6	13	Rock	6	24
Calumet .....	..	10	Juneau	1	7	St. Croix	2	..
Chippewa	1	1	Kenosha	3	8	Sauk	1	8
Columbia	3	14	La Crosse	6	8	Sheboygan	3	7
Crawford	2	13	Manitowoc .....	...	7	Taylor .....	...	2
Dane	5	15	Marathon	2	2	Vernon .....	...	4
Dodge	6	8	Milwaukee	25	74	Walworth	2	14
Dorr .....	...	1	Monroe	1	11	Waukesha	1	20
Dunn	2	2	Oconto	3	10	Waupaca .....	...	23
Eau Claire	1	11	Outagamie	1	31	Waushara .....	...	4
Fond du Lac ..	9	38	Ozaukee	1	6	Winnebago	1	19
Grant	1	17	Pierce .....	...	1	Wood .....	...	6
Green .....	...	11	Polk .....	...	1			

Total number of pupils, 1880	549
Average number of pupils, 1880	427 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yearly cost per pupil, 1880	<u>\$120 00</u>

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

PRESIDENT.
MRS. WILLIAM PITT LYNDE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
MRS. A. J. AIKENS, MRS. C. J. RUSSELL.

SECRETARY.
MRS. D. H. JOHNSON.

TREASURER.
MRS. C. D. ADSIT.

AUDITORS.
HON. A. C. MAY, HON. J. P. C. COTTRILL.

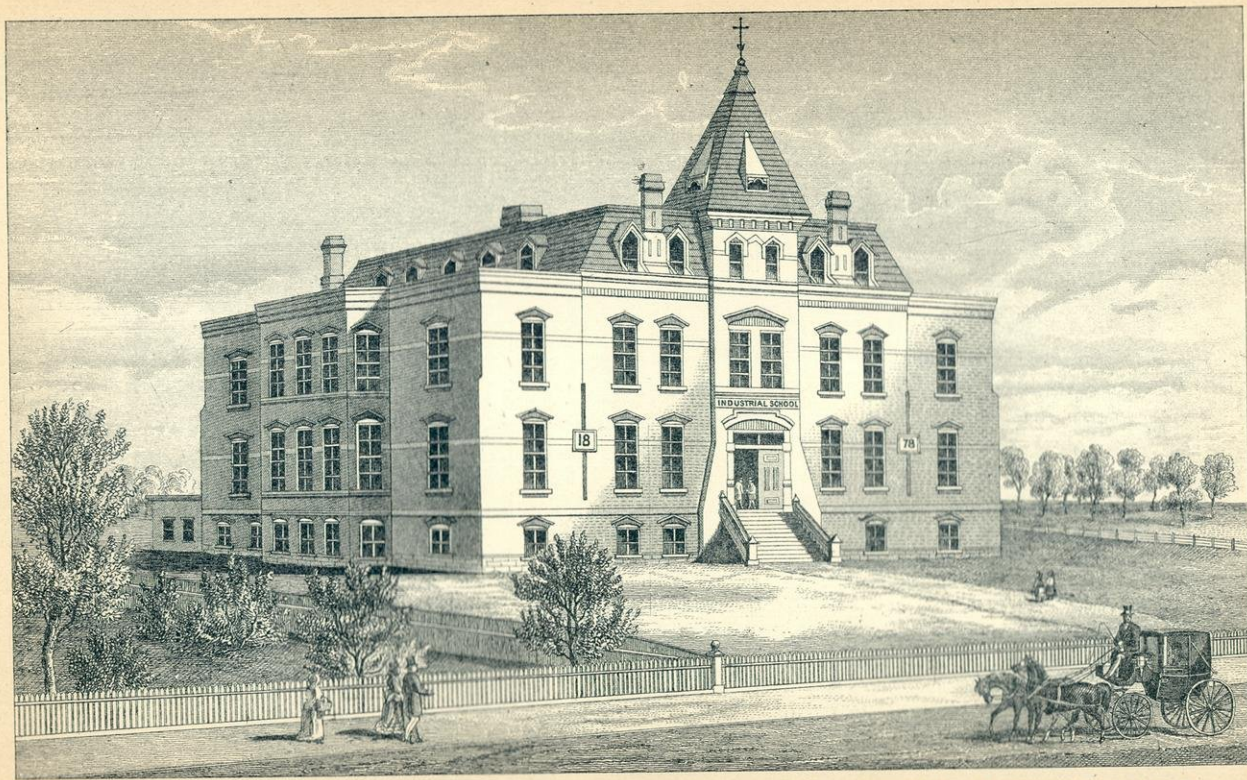
RESIDENT OFFICERS.
MRS. MARY E. ROCKWELL, *Superintendent*.
DEWEY A. COBB, *Steward*.
MISS SARAH E. PIERCE, *Matron*.
MISS AMELIA KNEELAND, *Matron*.
MISS ADDIE HARRIS, *Assistant Matron*.
MRS. VIRGINIA WILDE, *Assistant Matron*.
MRS. ELLA P. BROWN, *Assistant Matron*.
MISS LAURA E. CHAPMAN, *Teacher*.
MISS ABBIE A. STRONG, *Assistant Teacher*.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls is the only secular reformatory institution in the State where delinquent and neglected girls can find a home.

In the winter of 1873, an act was passed providing for the establishment of industrial schools throughout the State, and authorizing the commitment of criminal, vagrant, and deserted children to such schools, by courts and magistrates. The managers of the Milwaukee Industrial School at once organized under this act.

The Legislature of 1873, deeming the school worthy of the aid and confidence of the State, appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of a school building, upon the reasonable condition that the city of Milwaukee should furnish an eligible site. The city, not to be outdone in generosity, immediately conveyed to the State, for the use of the school, a tract of eight acres, worth at least ten thousand dollars, situated on North Point, and commanding a full view of the beautiful Bay of Milwaukee. The building is completed, and occupied by teachers, officers and pupils. The form of the building is a parallelogram, sixty by eighty-two feet, exclusive of an extension at each end, in octagonal form, four by twenty-two feet, and a one story addition in the rear for laundry and cellar purposes, eighteen by forty-eight feet. It is three stories high above the basement. The building will afford ample accommodation for one hundred pupils, and the teachers, resident officers and assistants. Every part of the house is well ventilated, and provision is made for warming it evenly and thoroughly. It is substantially built of Milwaukee brick, upon a limestone foundation. The cost of the structure were kept within the appropriation.

The legislature of 1880, in view of the rapid growth and the satisfactory working of the school, appropriated the additional sum of \$15,000 for im-



The Milwaukee Litho. & Engr. Co.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MILWAUKEE.

provements and new buildings. This amount has been expended in the erection of a laundry and children's home, a barn and outbuildings, fences, grading, paving, etc. The new buildings have so enlarged the capacity of the school that 150 pupils can now be accommodated.

The school was first organized by the name of the Milwaukee Industrial School, but as it receives inmates from every part of the State, and is practically a state charity, the name has been changed to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls. Boys under the age of ten years, only, are admitted. The cost of maintenance of the pupils is paid by the various counties, *pro rata*, according to commitments.

The facilities now commanded by the school will enable the managers to provide the inmates not only with a fair English education, and a full knowledge of housekeeping, but with such industrial training as will enable them to earn honest livings in respectable and useful callings.

The total amount appropriated by the State to this institution is \$30,000.

Appended is a statement of the number of pupils in the school the year past:

Number of pupils November 1, 1879	70
Received during year	77
Whole number under care	147
Dismissed during year	33
Remaining November 1, 1880	109

Statement of current expenses:

Receipts during year	\$8,944 32
Disbursements	8,300 32
Cash on hand	\$644 00

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

Board of Directors.

GEO. W. BURCHARD.....	Fort Atkinson.....	Term expires Jan., 1882.
HOWARD M. KUTCHIN.....	Fond du Lac.....	Term expires Jan., 1884.
NELSON DEWEY	Cassville	Term expires Jan., 1886.

Officers of the Institution.

GEO. W. CARTER, <i>Warden.</i>	H. L. BUTTERFIELD, }	<i>Physicians.</i>
ALEX. WHITE, <i>Deputy Warden.</i>	D. W. MOORE,	
JACOB FUSS, <i>Clerk.</i>		

REV. V. KUTCHIN, *Chaplain, Protestant.*
 REV. JOSEPH SMITH, *Chaplain, Catholic.*

The State Prison was located at Waupun in July, 1851, by Messrs. JOHN BULLEN, JOHN TAYLOR, and A. W. WORTH, who were appointed commissioners to determine such location under a law enacted that year. A contract was at once entered into for the construction of a temporary prison; in 1853 the contract was let for the mason work upon the south wing of the prison, and additions have been made from time to time since that date.

In 1873 the legislature passed a law changing the management of the prison, which law went into effect on the first Monday in January, 1874.

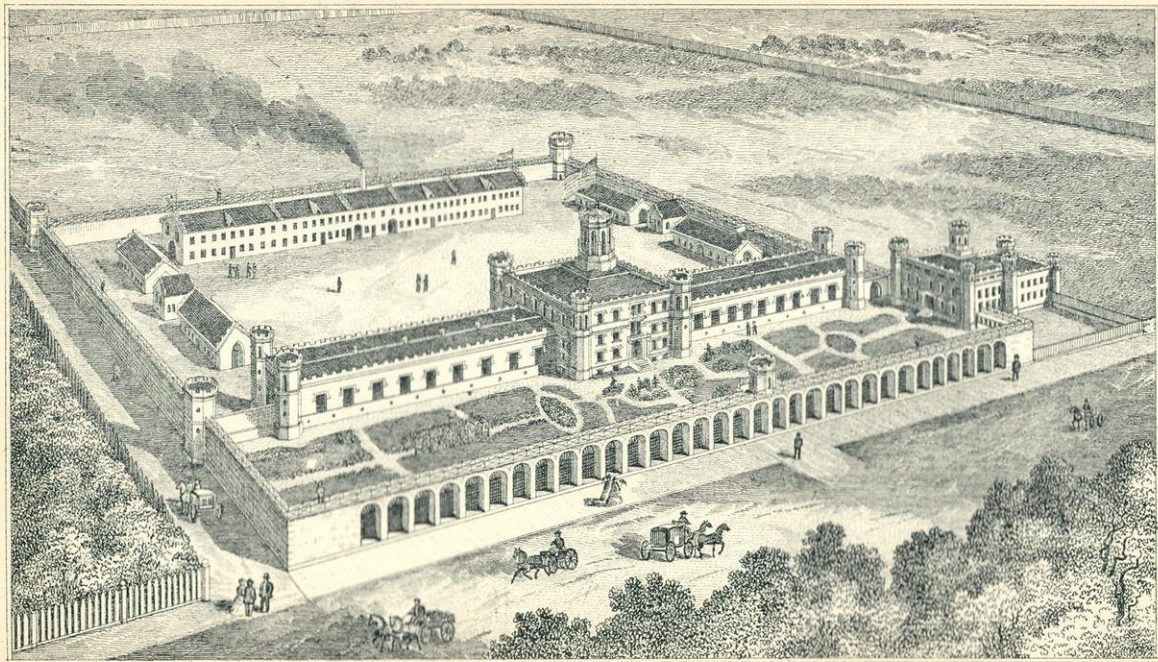
Three directors were appointed, with the advice and consent of the senate, to hold their offices: one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, and thereafter all appointments to be made for six years. In place of the commissioner heretofore elected by the people at the general election, the directors appoint a Warden, who has charge and custody of the Prison; also appoint the Clerk, both to hold their offices for three years. The Warden appoints all other officers subject to the approval of the directors.

The convict labor was leased to M. D. WELLS & Co., of Chicago, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, for five years from Jan. 1, 1873. Manufacture on the part of the State was therefore discontinued after that time.

The total amount paid from the State treasury for construction and maintenance of prison, is \$1,036,655.48. No appropriation has been asked for since the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1877; the surplus material on hand at the time the contract system was adopted, having been disposed of from year to year, supplied the deficiency.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on hand September 30, 1880	\$5,635 94
Due from United States.....	79 86
Bills receivable — notes.....	5,017 61
Accounts.....	3,841 88
	<hr/> \$14,544 29
Liabilities — convicts deposits.....	166 53
Net assets as per ledger.....	<hr/> \$14,377 77 <hr/>



Milwaukee Lith. & Eng. Co.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

377

RECEIPTS.

Received of M. D. Wells & Co., at 40 cents per day from January 1 to September 30, 1880.....	\$31,527 42
Received for the whole year	27,873 40
Average earnings for total population, per day.....	26
Per cent. of convicts employed in shops to number confined ..	62.56
Cost of subsistence for convicts for nine months, from January 1 to September 30, 1880.....	8,823 43
Cost of subsistence for each man.....	29 13
Cost of subsistence for each man per week.....	74¼
Cost of subsistence for each man per day.....	10½

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Whole number of convicts received since 1851.....	2,852
Number remaining September 30, 1879.....	309
Received during the year.....	121
Discharged to September 30, 1880.....	152
Died during the year, including one suicide.....	4
Whole number remaining September 30, 1880.....	277
<hr/>	
Total number confined October 1, 1879.....	309
Total number confined October 1, 1878.....	346
Total number confined October 1, 1877.....	290
Total number confined October 1, 1876.....	266
Total number confined October 1, 1875.....	248
<hr/>	
Average number for year ending September 30, 1880.....	314
Average number for year ending September 30, 1879.....	328
Average number for year ending September 30, 1878.....	337
Average number for year ending September 30, 1877.....	290
Average number for year ending September 30, 1876.....	261
Average number for year ending September 30, 1875.....	240

LIFE MEMBERS.

Number confined October 1, 1879.....	48
Received during the year	5
Total.....	53
Removed to Insane Hospital.....	2
Discharged on order of courts.....	2
Pardoned.....	2
<hr/>	
Remaining in Prison.....	47

Total number of life members received since organization of Prison, 102.

Of this number there have been discharged:

On Governor's pardon	33
Writ of habeas corpus	2
Order of Supreme Court.....	8
Order of Secretary of War.....	1
Removed to insane hospital	5
Died	5
Suicide	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	55

Of those pardoned, the longest term served was seventeen years; the shortest, two years and nine months; average time, seven years and seven and one-half months.

The oldest life member now in prison is aged ninety years; oldest as to time served, twenty-three years.

STATE LIBRARY.

Trustees, Ex-Officio.

ORSAMUS COLE.....	Chief Justice.....	Supreme Court
WILLIAM P. LYON.....	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court
HARLOW S. ORTON.....	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court
DAVID TAYLOR.....	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court
JOHN B. CASSODAY.....	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court
ALEXANDER WILSON.....		Attorney General

Librarian.

JOHN R. BERRYMAN.

HISTORY.

The State Library had its origin in the generous appropriation of \$5,000 out of the general treasury, by Congress, contained in the seventeenth section of the organic act creating the Territory of Wisconsin. At the first session of the Territorial Legislature, held at Belmont in 1836, a joint resolution was adopted appointing the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware (through whose instrumentality the clause in the organic act making the appropriation was inserted), Hon. LEWIS F. LINN, of Missouri, Hon. G. W. JONES, then delegate in Congress from this Territory (which at that time included what now constitutes the State of Iowa, as well as Wisconsin) and Hon. PETER HILL ENGLE, the speaker of the first Territorial House of Representatives, a committee to select and purchase a library for the use of the Territory. JAMES CLARKE, publisher of the Belmont *Gazette*, and the first Territorial printer, was the first Librarian.

The first appropriation, by the State, to replenish the library, was made in 1851. The sum of \$2,500 was then appropriated for the purchase of law books. In 1854, the sum of \$3,000 was appropriated for law and miscellaneous works; and in 1857, the additional appropriation of \$1,000 was made for the same purpose, together with a standing appropriation of \$250 for such additions to the law and miscellaneous departments of the library as might from time to time be deemed desirable.

In 1864, the annual appropriation was increased to \$500, and in 1866 the additional sum of \$600 per annum was placed at the disposal of the Governor for the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the law department of the library. These appropriations were continued until 1877, when the annual appropriation was increased to \$1,500. In 1876, the Legislature appropriated the sum of \$2,000, nearly all of which was needed to pay indebtedness incurred for English law books in the year preceding.

The purchase of miscellaneous works for the library was virtually discontinued in 1866. In 1875, the Legislature directed the transfer of the miscellaneous books in the State Library to the State Historical Society.

Strenuous efforts have been made to complete the various series of reports of judicial decisions, and with good success. The English, Irish, Scotch and American reports are complete, and the Library is rich in miscellaneous law books of various countries.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President,

HON. C. C. WASHEURN, LL. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, LYMAN C. DRAPER, LL. D.

RECORDING SECRETARY, - Col. F. H. FIRMIN.

TREASURER, - - - Hon. A. H. MAIN.

LIBRARIAN, - - - DANIEL S. DURRIE.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS, - ISABEL DURRIE & I. S. BRADLEY.

CURATORS EX-OFFICIO—His Excellency, the Governor; the Honorable, the Secretary of State, the Honorable, the State Treasurer; Hon. ALEX. MITCHELL, Life Director.

CURATORS FOR ONE YEAR—Gen. DAVID ATWOOD, Prof. O. M. CONOVER, LL. D., Hon. J. H. CARPENTER, Col. W. F. VILAS, B. J. STEVENS, Prof. W. F. ALLEN, Hon. H. A. TENNEY, Hon. A. B. BRALEY, Col. THOMAS REYNOLDS and Prof. R. B. ANDERSON.

CURATORS FOR TWO YEARS—JAMES D. BUTLER, LL. D., Hon. B. E. HUTCHINSON, Hon. J. D. GURNEE, N. B. VAN SLYKE, C. P. CHAPMAN, Hon. H. H. GILES, ISAAC LYON, Prof. J. B. PARKINSON, Hon. G. B. BURROWS and Hon. J. A. JOHNSON.

CURATORS FOR THREE YEARS—Hon. J. C. GREGORY, Hon. S. U. PINNEY, Gen. G. P. DELAPLAINE, Hon. ANDREW PROUDFIT, Dr. JOSEPH HOBBS, Hon. E. W. KEYES, Hon. S. D. HASTINGS, GEORGE RAYMER, Hon. E. E. BRYANT and R. M. BASHFORD.

In October, 1846, was organized the Wisconsin, State Historical Society, with A. HYATT SMITH, President; JAMES D. DOTY and THOMAS R. BENNETT, Vice Presidents; THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND, Secretary; and E. M. WILLIAMSON, Treasurer. January, 1847, the first annual meeting was held, at which MORGAN L. MARTIN was chosen President, and the other officers re-elected. At the second annual meeting, Gen. W. R. SMITH was made President. In January, 1849, a reorganization of the society was wrought by the election of Governor NELSON DEWEY, President *ex-officio*; I. A. LAPHAM, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. CHARLES LORD, Recording Secretary; and the choice of one Vice President from each of twenty-five counties. A second reorganization of the Society was effected in 1854, under a charter approved March, 1853, and the following officers were elected: President, Gen. W. R. SMITH; Librarian, Dr. J. W. HUNT; Treasurer, Prof. O. M. CONOVER; Recording Secretary, Rev. CHARLES LORD; Corresponding Secretary, LYMAN C. DRAPER. DANIEL S. DURRIE became identified with the society in 1855, as librarian, assuming active duties in 1853, and remaining constantly in service since that time.

When the Historical Society's library was removed to the second floor of the south wing of the capitol, its aggregate collections numbered 21,000 volumes and documents. The total additions since have been 69,000 volumes, documents, pamphlets and newspapers—the latter amounting to about 3,000 bound volumes, perhaps the largest collection of newspapers in the country. From time to time, the society has issued several volumes of historical collections and addresses, and also four volumes of its library catalogue.

The society is the trustee of the State, and receives an annual appropriation of \$5,000, on condition that this sum shall be expended for the purposes of the society, and that the society shall hold all its present and future collections and property for the State, and shall not sell, mortgage, dispose of, or remove from the capitol its collections, without authority from the Legislature; provided, that duplicates may be sold or exchanged for the benefit of the society.

The State, in addition, pays the salaries of its officers, as follows: Secretary, \$1,200; Librarian, \$1,600; Assistant Librarian, \$720. The necessary printing, binding and postage bills are also paid by the State. The total amount paid from the State Treasury for the Historical Society, for the year ending September 30, 1880, was \$10,873.38.

WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Officers of the Society for the year 1881

NICHOLAS D. FRATT.....	Racine.....	President.
GEORGE E. BRYANT.....	Madison.....	Secretary.
CYRUS MINER.....	Janesville.....	Treasurer.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st Cong Dist.....	DR. C. L. MARTIN.....	Janesville.
2d " ".....	ASA BOYCE.....	Lodi.
3d " ".....	J. H. WARREN.....	Albany.
4th " ".....	D. T. PILGRIM.....	Granville.
5th " ".....	SATTERLEE CLARK.....	Horicon.
6th " ".....	ELI STILSON.....	Oshkosh.
7th " ".....	JOHN S. DORE.....	Neillsville.
8th " ".....	JOHN T. KINGSTON.....	Necedah.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

CLINTON BABBITT.....	Beloit.	WM. H. FOX.....	Oregon.
W. W. FIELD.....	Madison.	A. A. ARNOLD.....	Galesville.
W. H. MORRISON.....	Elkhorn.	CHESTER HAZEN.....	Lodoga.
WM. KEIZER.....	Syene.		

ORGANIZATION.

Pursuant to public notice, the members of the Legislature and other citizens of the State of Wisconsin met at the Assembly Hall, March 8th, 1851, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society. Hon. WM. F. TOMPKINS, was called to the chair, and A. C. INGHAM, Secretary. The permanent organization was effected March 13th, by the election of the first President, ERASTUS W. DRURY, of Fond du Lac.

The first State Fair was held at Janesville, October 1st and 2d, 1851, with an address by JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, who said: "It is the glory of modern civilization to exalt every social valley; to demolish every wall or partition between the liberal and useful arts; to shed the light of science on the industrial processes, and to bring all the honest avocations of men into harmonious action. It proposes to make the share each may vindicate to himself to depend—not on the birth, rank, or calling of the individual, but on his personal character and personal merit."

Abraham Lincoln, in his address to the Society in 1850, said: "No human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture."

The Society holds an annual convention at the Capitol, in February of each year, for the discussion of questions that interest the farmers of the State. These conventions are largely attended by representative farmers of the State. Eighteen volumes of transactions have been published, and are eagerly sought after by the agriculturists, not only of the State, but very many are called for by individuals from sister States.

An appropriation of \$2,000 per year has been made to this Society by the State for a number of years, in addition to which the necessary stationery and postage is also paid by the State. The amount paid from the State Treasury for the year ending September 30, 1880, to the Society, was \$3,536.95.

Officers.

J. M. SMITH	GREEN BAY.....	<i>President.</i>
J. C. PLUMB.....	MILTON.....	<i>Vice President.</i>
F. W. CASE	MADISON.....	<i>Recording Secretary.</i>
A. L. HATCH	ITHACA.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary.</i>
M. ANDERSON	CROSS PLAINS	<i>Treasurer.</i>

EXECUTIVE.

Ex-Officio.

J. M. SMITH, President, Green Bay.
F. W. CASE, Secretary, Madison.
M. ANDERSON, Treasurer, Cross Plains.

1st. F. S. LAWRENCE, Jancsville.
2d. J. W. WOOD, Baraboo.
3d. S. J. FREEBORN, Ithaca.
4th. J. S. STICKNEY, Wauwatosa.

5th. GEO. C. HILL, Fond du Lac
6th. D. HUNTLEY, Appleton.
7th. A. A. ARNOLD, Galesville.
8th. AUGUSTUS COLE, Oconto.

COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

J. C. PLUMB, Milton. D. T. PILGRIM, West Granville.
G. J. KELLOGG, Janesville.

COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION.

1st. D. T. PILGRIM, West Granville.
2d. J. C. PLUMB, Milton.
3d. GEO. HILL, Fond du Lac.
4th. A. L. HATCH, Ithaca.
5th. E. W. DANIELS, Aurorahville.
6th. C. W. POTTER, Mauston.

7th. D. HUNTLEY, Appleton.
8th. A. B. BALCH, Fremont.
9th. A. J. PHILIPS, West Salem
10th. G. W. PERRY, Superior.
11th. J. LANDRETH, Manitowoc.
12th. J. M. SMITH, Green Bay.

The State encourages the society by an appropriation annually, besides paying for the necessary printing for the association. The Legislature of 1880 appropriated \$300 to the society. The total amount paid from the State treasury for the Horticultural Society for the year ending September 30, 1880, was \$1619.63.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Officers, 1880.

PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN FAVILL, DELAVAN, WALWORTH CO.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

CHESTER HAZEN, LADOGA, FOND DU LAC CO.,

President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association from 1872-4.

HIRAM SMITH, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN CO.,

President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association from 1875-6.

A. D. DELAND, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN CO.,

President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1877.

H. F. DOUSMAN, WATERVILLE, WAUKESHA CO.,

President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1873.

Z. G. SIMMONS, KENOSHA, KENOSHA CO.,

President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1879.

SECRETARY,

D. W. CURTIS, FORT ATKINSON, JEFFERSON CO.

TREASURER,

O. P. CLINTON, WAUKESHA, WAUKESHA CO.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association originated in a resolution offered by W. D. HOARD, of Fort Atkinson, in the Jefferson County Dairymen's Association, January 26, 1872. By the adoption of this resolution, Mr. HOARD was authorized to issue a call for a meeting of Wisconsin dairymen, to be held at Watertown, February 15, 1872. The call was signed by various members of the Jefferson and Fond du Lac Dairy Associations, and in accordance with its purpose, a few gentlemen met and organized the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association. The aim of the organization has been to secure improved methods of making butter and cheese, and the best markets for shipment and sale.

The association holds its annual meeting in January of each year, for the discussion of the dairy interests. Dairy fairs are held at each meeting.

There is printed annually by the State Printer, two thousand copies of 10 pages each of the transactions of the association.

The legislature receive six hundred copies, the State Historical Society, Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, State Agricultural Society and Northern Wisconsin Agricultural Association, receive forty copies each; the remainder are distributed to the members of the association, and generally over the State to all who make application for them. Twice the number could be distributed profitably to the dairymen of the State.

The reports are being much sought after by dairymen from all parts of the northwest.

The association receives its support from members who join each year, paying the sum of one dollar, and by appropriations from the State, the legislature of 1880 appropriating \$300.

Wisconsin won first premium on butter, in competition with the world, the second premium on Cheddar cheese (the first going to Canada), and the second on fancy shaped cheese, at the International Dairy Fair held in New York city in December, 1877. To the Dairymen's Association belongs the credit of raising the reputation of Wisconsin cheese and butter from the lowest to the highest rank.

WISCONSIN FISH COMMISSION.

Commissioners.

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, *ex officio*, Madison.

MARK DOUGLAS	Melrose	Term expires April 1, 1881
C. L. VALENTINE	Janesville.	Term expires April 1, 1881
JOHN F. ANTISDEL	Milwaukee.	Term expires April 1, 1885
PHILO DUNNING	Madison	Term expires April 1, 1885
JAMES V. JONES	Oshkosh	Term expires April 1, 1886
C. HUTCHINSON	Beetown.	Term expires April 1, 1886

President — PHILO DUNNING, Madison.

Secretary and Treasurer — C. L. VALENTINE, Janesville.

Superintendent — H. W. WELSHER, Madison.

ARTIFICIAL FISH CULTURE.

The first account we have of artificial impregnation of fish eggs was late in the 14th century, and is said to have been discovered by Don Pinchon, a French monk. The art seems to have been forgotten, if it had ever existed, till 1758, when it was revived by Jacobi, and an account of it was published in German by Count Goldstein. The first practical use of the art was made in Hanover. In 1837, a Mr. Shaw, in Scotland, resorted to artificial impregnation for the purpose of restocking salmon streams; in 1841, Boccius, a civil engineer of Hammersmith, England, practiced the art with the trout; in 1842, Joseph Reney, a poor fisherman in the Vosges, without any knowledge in respect to previous experiments, discovered the art and re-stocked the Moselle and other streams, gaining thereby his livelihood. Prof. Caste, of the College of France, gave to the enterprise his sanction, and this gave rise to the modern industry of fish culture. This business is carried on extensively and profitably throughout Central Europe, and is patronized by the governments of the Great Powers. One establishment at Huningen, Germany, with its buildings and ponds, cover eighty acres.

About twelve years ago, the attention of the New England States and New York was called to this subject, owing to the alarming depletion of their streams in producing fish food. Scientific and practical labors were vigorously entered upon, and availing themselves of the experiments made by European governments, a system of State fish commissions was set on foot, and by the aid of public money those depleted waters have been brought back to their maximum supply of fish. Notwithstanding the increased consumption of fish, owing to the increased population, the annual hatch of brook trout, salmon, shad, salmon trout, herring, and other varieties of food fish, will keep the market supplied, and at a reasonable cost, so as to bring this universal article of diet within the reach of all. Gradually State Fish commissions have increased until now, we believe, twenty-eight States and Territories are provided with commissions. The Dominion of Canada, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the head-waters of the lakes, manifests a lively interest in artificial fish propagation, and has several large artificial hatcheries, one of which is located at Windsor, opposite Detroit, where from 15,000,000

to 20,000,000 of white fish are annually hatched and planted in Detroit river. In the work of fish propagation, Congress last year appropriated to the United States Fishery Commission \$75,000. This is mainly expended in scientific researches respecting the fish, its habits and causes of depletion, and in aiding the States provided with Fish Commissions, by donating to them the impregnated ova of the better varieties.

Wisconsin is one of the most favored States, all things considered, for fish culture, in the Union, Michigan and Minnesota being her only rivals. The Wisconsin Commission has just entered upon its fifth year of practical and efficient work, and is hatching more fish with less money than any State in the Union, excepting therefrom the shad, which is hatched in untold millions on the Atlantic slope, the ova of which can be taken and impregnated in immense quantities, hatched in five or six days and turned loose.

As an advance step in fish propagation, the Commissioners suggest the propriety of extending public aid and encouragement to the people, and so to introduce general private fish-breeding. It is claimed that this can be done at a very trifling expense, and so that every farmer who has the necessary water upon his farm, can, if he chooses, raise his own fish. With a series of three ponds, connected by race-ways, he can have them stocked with the hatch of three consecutive years, and from thenceforward, supply himself by procuring his own eggs and hatching and raising his fry. If this industry can successfully be introduced among the people, and we see no reason why it can not be, a great and substantial good will be accomplished.

The present year has proved a successful one to the commission, and the work of stocking inland lakes and ponds has progressed satisfactorily. The private fish hatchery of Hon. N. K. FAIRBANK, at Geneva Lake, is being used at present, but arrangements are about completed with the projectors of the Exposition, in Milwaukee, whereby the commission may use the basement of their building when finished, without charge to the State for rent, water or fuel.

The work of fish propagation has been encouraged annually by appropriations, the legislature of 1880 appropriating \$2,000. The printing of its annual report and other necessary printing is also paid for by the State.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Managers.

EX-OFFICIO.

His Excellency, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
The Honorable, THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
The Honorable, THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Managers Elected by Congress.

Maj. Gen. WM. B. FRANKLIN, President	Hartford, Conn.
Col. LEONARD A. HARRIS, 1st Vice-President,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Gen. RICHARD COULTER, 2d Vice-President..	Greensburg, Pa.
Gen. MARTIN T. McMAHON, Sec., 93 Nassau st.	New York City.
Col. JOHN A. MARTIN	Atchinson, Kansas.
Maj. DAVID C. FULTON	Hudson, Wis.
Gen. JOHN LOVE	Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. JOHN M. PALMER	Springfield, Ill.
Gen. CHARLES W. ROBERTS.....	Bangor, Maine.

Northwestern Branch.

GEN. JACOB SHARPE, Deputy Governor and Treasurer.
MAJOR R. E. FLEMING, Secretary.
DR. A. J. HARE, Surgeon.

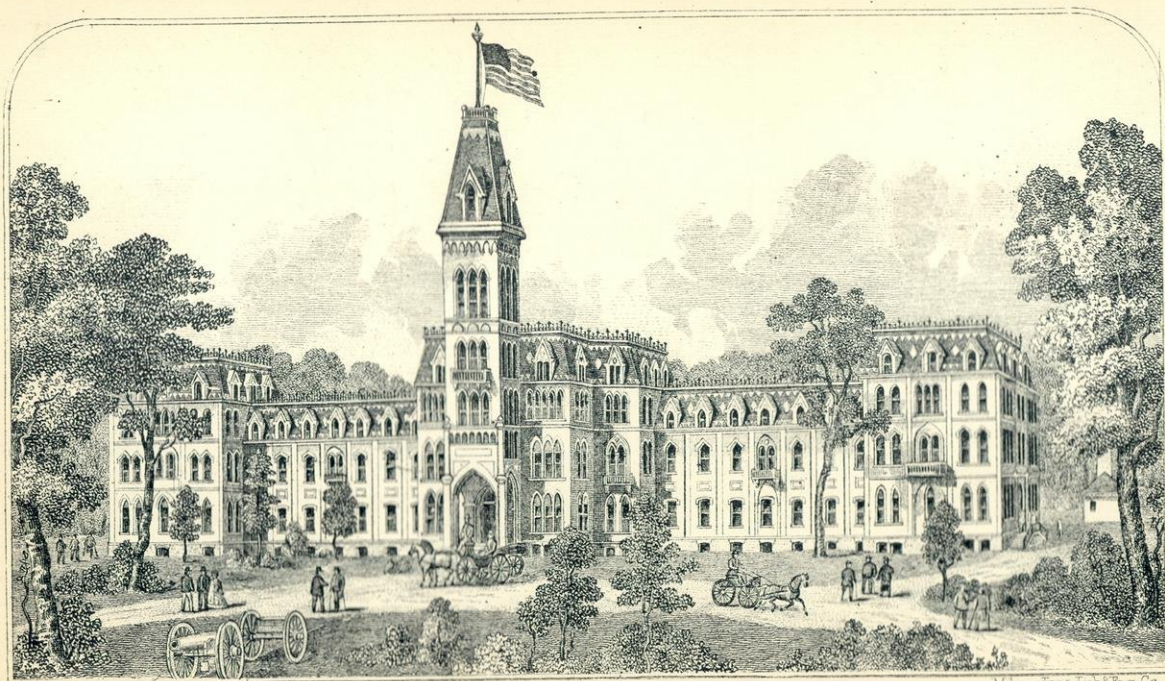
The building of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located near Milwaukee, December 7, 1896, is called the Northwestern branch of that national institution. The Central Home is located at Dayton, Ohio. Other branches are located at Augusta, Maine, and Hampton, Virginia. The whole are under the same board of managers.

THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH

is beautifully situated, three miles from the city of Milwaukee. It is a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 1,000 inmates. In addition to this building which contains the main halls, eating apartment, offices, dormitory and engine room, are shops, granaries, stables and other out-buildings. The Home farm contains 410 acres, of which over one-half is cultivated. The remainder is a wooded park traversed by shaded walks and drives, beautifully undulating. The main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad runs through the farm, and one track of the northern division passes beside it.

WHO ARE ADMITTED AND HOW.

Soldiers who were disabled in the service of the United States in the war of the rebellion, the Mexican war, or the war of 1812, and have been honorably discharged, are entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home.



**NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NEAR MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

Milwaukee Engraving Co.

Admission is procured on a certificate, of which blank forms are furnished to every applicant, setting forth his enlistment, with date, rank, place of muster, and the company, regiment or other organization to which he belonged, and the date and cause of discharge; and that he is receiving a pension. His identity is set forth in the same certificate, and a surgeon's statement of his disability and its nature.

These certificates in blank, with full directions for filling them out, may be procured by applying therefor either in person or by mail, to Gen. JACOB SHARPE, Milwaukee, the commandant of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers.

Disabled soldiers, or their friends, county, city and town authorities, police officers, guardians of the poor and almshouses, trustees of benevolent institutions and public or private hospitals throughout the state and country, having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address the commandant of the Home, by whom the necessary blanks and instructions will be sent by return mail. On the application and certificate thus made out, an order for the admission of the disabled soldier is indorsed, and an order for free transportation by railroad to the Home is furnished.

LABOR, INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.

Such inmates as are able to do so, have the opportunity to practice various mechanical trades, or to work on the Home farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from \$3 to \$15 a month, averaging, all around, about 40 cents per day. Skilled laborers earn more than these wages. The trades practiced are, boot and shoe making, carpenter and joiner work, tin-smithing, plastering and stone masonry, gas-fitting, printing, book-binding and harness-making. Farming is largely carried on, and some of the finest products exhibited at the State fairs have been from the fields and gardens cultivated by the soldiers. All the labor of the institution, including care of the buildings, repairs which are found necessary, and farming operations, is done by the inmates.

The institution has an excellent library of 2,500 volumes, contributed by friends of the soldiers in various parts of the country. The reading room contains newspapers and magazines, all of which are in constant use and requisition by the inmates.

This institution is not a public charity, and the disabled soldiers of the country should understand it. The money that supports it has been forfeited by bad soldiers, and has been made, by the law of congress, the absolute property of the disabled soldiers of the country. They do not place themselves in the list of paupers by becoming inmates of the Home.

Miscellaneous.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

1840-1870.

[BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total of United States	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453
Total of States	38,115,641	31,183,744	23,067,262	17,019,641
Alabama	956,592	964,201	771,623	590,750
Arkansas	481,471	435,450	269,897	97,574
California	560,247	379,994	92,597	.....
Connecticut	537,454	460,147	370,729	309,978
Delaware	125,015	112,216	91,532	78,085
Florida	187,748	140,424	87,445	54,477
Georgia	1,184,109	1,057,236	906,185	691,392
Illinois	2,539,891	1,711,951	851,470	476,183
Indiana	1,680,637	1,350,428	988,416	685,866
Iowa	1,194,020	674,913	192,214	43,112
Kansas	364,399	107,206	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,321,911	1,155,684	982,405	779,928
Louisiana	726,915	703,002	517,762	352,411
Maine	626,915	628,279	583,169	501,793
Maryland	780,894	687,049	583,034	470,019
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,231,066	994,514	737,699
Michigan	1,184,059	749,113	397,654	212,267
Minnesota	439,706	172,023	6,077	.....
Mississippi	827,922	791,305	606,526	375,651
Missouri	1,721,295	1,182,012	682,044	383,702
Nebraska	122,993	23,841	.....	.....
Nevada	42,491	6,857	.....	.....
New Hampshire	318,307	326,073	317,976	284,574
New Jersey	906,096	672,035	489,555	373,300
New York	4,382,759	3,880,735	3,097,394	2,428,921
North Carolina	1,071,331	992,632	869,039	753,419
Ohio	2,665,160	2,339,511	1,930,329	1,519,467
Oregon	91,923	52,465	13,294	.....
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	2,906,215	2,311,786	1,724,033
Rhode Island	217,353	174,620	147,545	108,830
South Carolina	705,606	703,703	668,507	594,398
Tennessee	1,253,520	1,109,801	1,002,717	829,210
Texas	818,579	604,215	212,592	.....
Vermont	330,551	315,098	214,120	291,948
Virginia	1,225,163	1,596,318	1,421,661	1,239,797
West Virginia	442,014	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,054,670	775,881	305,391	80,945
Total of Territories	442,730	259,577	124,614	43,712
Arizona	9,653	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	39,864	34,327	.....	.....
Dakota	14,181	4,837	.....	.....
District of Columbia	131,700	75,080	51,637	43,712
Idaho	14,999	.....	.....	.....
Montana	20,595	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	91,874	93,516	61,547	.....
Utah	86,786	40,273	11,350	.....
Washington	23,955	91,594	.....	.....
Wyoming	9,118	.....	.....	.....

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN.

1850-1875.

[State and Federal Census by Counties.]

COUNTIES.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Adams	187	6,863	6,492	5,698	6,601	6,502
Ashland			515	256	221	750
Barron			13		538	3,737
Bayfield			353	269	344	1,032
Brown	6,215	6,699	11,795	15,282	25,168	35,373
Buffalo		832	3,864	6,776	11,123	14,219
Burnett			12	171	706	1,456
Calumet	1,743	3,631	7,895	8,638	12,335	15,065
Chippewa	615	838	1,895	3,278	8,311	13,495
Clark		232	789	1,011	3,450	7,282
Columbia	9,585	17,965	24,411	26,112	28,802	28,803
Crawford	2,498	3,323	8,068	11,011	13,075	15,035
Dane	16,639	37,714	43,922	50,192	53,096	52,798
Dodge	19,138	31,510	42,818	46,841	47,035	48,394
Door		739	2,918	3,198	4,919	8,020
Douglas		385	812	532	1,122	741
Dunn		1,786	2,704	5,170	9,488	13,427
Eau Claire			3,162	5,281	10,769	15,941
Fond du Lac	14,510	24,781	34,154	42,029	46,273	50,241
Grant	16,193	23,170	31,189	33,618	37,979	29,086
Green	8,566	14,827	19,008	20,616	23,611	22,027
Green Lake			12,663	12,566	13,195	15,274
Iowa	9,522	15,205	18,967	20,657	24,544	24,133
Jackson		1,098	4,170	5,631	7,687	11,339
Jefferson	15,317	26,869	30,438	30,517	34,050	34,908
Juneau			8,770	10,013	12,396	15,301
Kenosha	10,134	12,337	13,909	12,676	13,177	13,907
Kewaunee		1,109	5,530	7,039	10,281	14,405
La Crosse		3,904	12,186	14,834	20,295	23,945
La Fayette	11,531	16,064	18,134	20,338	22,667	22,169
Lincoln						895
Manitowoc	3,702	13,018	22,416	26,762	33,369	38,456
Marathon	489	447	2,892	3,678	5,885	10,111
Marquette	518	1,427	8,233	7,327	8,057	8,597
Milwaukee	31,077	46,265	62,518	72,320	89,936	122,927
Monroe		2,407	8,410	11,652	16,552	21,026
Oconto		1,501	3,592	4,858	8,322	13,812
Outagamie		4,914	9,587	11,852	18,440	25,558
Ozaukee		12,973	15,612	14,882	15,579	16,545
Pepin			2,392	3,002	4,659	5,816
Pierce		1,720	4,672	6,324	10,003	15,101
Polk		517	1,400	1,677	3,422	6,776
Portage	1,250	5,151	7,507	8,145	10,640	14,856
Racine	14,973	22,673	21,360	22,884	26,742	28,702
Richland	963	5,584	9,732	12,186	15,736	17,333
Rock	20,750	31,364	33,680	36,033	39,030	39,439
St. Croix	624	2,040	5,392	7,255	11,639	14,956
Sauk	4,371	13,614	18,933	20,154	23,868	26,932
Shawano		254	829	1,369	3,165	6,635
Sheboygan	8,310	20,391	26,875	27,671	31,773	34,011
Taylor						849
Trempealeau		493	2,559	5,199	10,728	14,993
Vernon		4,813	11,007	13,644	18,673	21,521
Walworth	17,802	22,662	26,496	25,773	25,992	26,259
Washington	19,485	18,897	23,622	24,019	23,945	23,832
Waushara	19,253	21,012	26,831	27,029	28,153	11,523
Waupaca		4,437	8,851	11,208	15,533	19,646
Waukesha		5,541	8,770	9,002	11,379	29,425
Winnebago	10,167	17,439	23,770	21,767	37,325	45,033
Wood			2,425	2,905	3,911	6,048
Total	305,391	552,103	775,881	868,325	1,054,670	1,236,729

RATES OF POSTAGE

ON DOMESTIC MAIL-MATTER.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

On letters, sealed packages, mail-matter wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscript and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and except local or drop letters, or United States postal cards; all printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; all matter otherwise chargeable with letter postage, but which is so wrapped or secured that it cannot be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope; all packages containing matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is inclosed or concealed any letter, memorandum, or other thing chargeable with letter postage, or upon which is any writing or memorandum; all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned; and manuscript for publication in newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

On local or drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is not established, one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where free delivery by carriers is established, two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Mailable matter of this class embraces all newspapers, magazines and periodicals, exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, without addition by writing, mark, or signature and addressed to regular subscribers.

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued at stated periods, two cents a pound or fraction thereof.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON THIRD CLASS MATTER.

Weight of package not to exceed four pounds.

One cent for two ounces. Mail matter of the third class embraces books (printed and blank), transient newspapers and periodicals, circulars and other matter wholly in print, proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same, prices current with prices filled out in writing, printed commercial papers filled out in writing, such as papers of legal procedure, unexecuted deeds of all kinds, way-bills, invoices, unexecuted insurance policies, hand bills, posters, chromo-lithographs, engravings, envelopes with printing thereon, photographic and stereoscopic views, heliotypes, lithographs, printed blanks, printed cards.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON FOURTH CLASS MATTER.

One cent for each ounce. Mail matter of the fourth class embraces blank cards, card-board and other flexible material, letter envelopes and letter paper without printing thereon, merchandise, models, samples of ores,

minerals, metals, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, drawings, plans, designs, paintings in oil or water colors, and all matter not included in the first, second, or third classes.

POSTAL CARDS.

U. S. postal cards one cent each.

Communications on postal cards may be written or printed, or both written and printed.

A postal card, with printed slips pasted thereon, is not mailable as a postal card, but may be transmitted by mail as first-class matter, prepaid by stamps affixed.

Postmasters have the right to read communications on postal cards, and to exclude them from the mails when they contain indecent, lewd, obscene or lascivious delineations, epithets, etc.

A communication on a postal card containing a notice of indebtedness, and proposed suit in the event of nonpayment, is not obnoxious to the laws and regulations governing their transmission in the mails.

RATES OF COMMISSION CHARGED FOR MONEY-ORDERS.

DOMESTIC RATES.

By act of Congress the fees or commissions to be charged for the issue of Domestic Money-Orders will be as follows, namely:

On orders not exceeding \$15	- - - - -	10 cents.
Over \$15 and not exceeding \$30	- - - - -	15 cents.
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40	- - - - -	20 cents.
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50	- - - - -	25 cents.

BRITISH, SWISS, AND ITALIAN RATES.

On orders not exceeding \$10	- - - - -	25 cents.
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20	- - - - -	50 cents.
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30	- - - - -	75 cents.
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40	- - - - -	\$1.00
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50	- - - - -	1.25

CANADIAN RATES.

On orders not exceeding \$10	- - - - -	20 cents.
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20	- - - - -	40 cents.
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30	- - - - -	60 cents.
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40	- - - - -	80 cents.
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50	- - - - -	\$1.00

GERMAN RATES.

On orders not exceeding \$5	- - - - -	15 cents.
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10	- - - - -	25 cents.
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20	- - - - -	50 cents.
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30	- - - - -	75 cents.
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40	- - - - -	\$1.00
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50	- - - - -	1.25

LIST OF POST OFFICES

Of the First, Second and Third Class in Wisconsin.

Note.—The Postmasters at these offices are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other Postmasters rank as fourth class, and are appointed by the Postmaster General.

Office.	County.	Class	Salary	Postmaster.
Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	2	\$3,400	G. M. Miller.
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.....	3	1,100	W. H. Waterbury.
Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	3	1,900	D. K. Noyes.
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	2	2,000	R. V. Bogert.
Beloit.....	Rock.....	2	2,400	H. P. Strong.
Berlin.....	Green Lake.....	3	1,900	G. J. Thomas.
Black River Falls...	Jackson.....	3	1,700	John Parsons.
Boscobel.....	Grant.....	3	1,300	Mrs. C. H. Dickerson.
Broddhead.....	Green.....	3	1,100	B. W. Beebe.
Burlington.....	Racine.....	3	1,100	C. W. Wood.
Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	3	1,900	I. B. Taft.
Clinton.....	Rock.....	3	1,300	James Irish.
Columbus.....	Columbia.....	3	1,400	John Swarthout.
Darlington.....	La Fayette.....	3	1,300	S. W. Osborne.
Delavan.....	Walworth.....	3	1,600	M. Mulville.
De Pere.....	Brown.....	3	1,300	T. Stewart.
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	2	2,000	J. M. Brackett.
Evansville.....	Rock.....	3	1,300	J. R. West.
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	2	2,500	J. H. Hauser.
Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	3	1,700	M. H. Ganong.
Fort Howard.....	Brown.....	3	1,100	G. Richardson.
Geneva.....	Walworth.....	3	1,500	C. A. Noyes.
Green Bay.....	Brown.....	2	2,300	A. W. Kimball.
Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	3	1,600	F. D. Harding.
Janesville.....	Rock.....	2	2,400	H. A. Patterson.
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	3	1,400	W. P. Forsyth.
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	2	2,100	Chas. Frantz.
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	2	2,100	Charles Seymour.
Madison.....	Dane.....	2	2,500	E. W. Keyes.
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	3	1,900	C. Esslinger.
Marinette.....	Oconto.....	3	1,600	C. J. Ellis.
Mauston.....	Juneau.....	3	1,200	M. W. Briggs.
Menasha.....	Winnebago.....	3	1,600	W. W. Freeman.
Menominee.....	Dunn.....	3	1,600	D. McKahan.
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1	3,300	Henry C. Payne.
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	3	1,700	Philip Allen, Jr.
Monroe.....	Green.....	3	1,800	D. W. Ball.
Neenah.....	Winnebago.....	3	1,900	Willard Jones.
Neillsville.....	Clark.....	3	1,500	J. W. Ferguson.
New London.....	Waupaca.....	3	1,200	C. R. Libbey.
Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.....	3	1,500	W. Parks.
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	3	1,700	Joseph Hall.
Omro.....	Winnebago.....	3	1,100	E. D. Henry.
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	2	2,500	H. B. Harshaw.
Platteville.....	Grant.....	3	1,700	B. F. Wyne.
Portage.....	Columbia.....	2	2,000	C. C. Dale.
Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	3	1,400	Edw. Whaley.
Racine.....	Racine.....	2	2,500	H. W. Wright.
Reedsburg.....	Sauk.....	3	1,100	A. L. Harris.
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	3	1,900	H. S. Town.
River Falls.....	Pierce.....	3	1,500	J. E. Flint.
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	2	2,000	J. L. Marsh.
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	3	1,900	L. S. Fisher.
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	3	1,600	H. Grant.
Tomah.....	Monroe.....	3	1,400	H. S. Beardley.
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	2	2,200	J. T. Moak.
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	2	2,000	Elihu Enos.
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	3	1,200	E. B. Thompson.
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.....	3	1,600	J. H. Brinkerhoff.
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	3	1,600	R. H. Johnson.
Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	2	2,000	H. H. McGraw.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

EXPLANATIONS. — Names of offices in *italics* denote County Seats. Offices marked a, are U. S. Money Order offices; b, British International Money Order offices; c, Canadian International Money Order offices; i, Italian International Money Order offices; s, Swiss International Money Order offices; g, German International Money Order offices; x, Express offices.

A.

Abbotsford Clark
Ab'eman Sauk
Ackerville Washington, x
Ada Sheboygan
Adams Walworth
Adams Center Adams
Adamsville Iowa
Addison Washington
Adell Sheboygan
Afton Rock, x
Ahnapee Kewaunee, a
Ai Grant
Alabama Polk
Alaska Kewaunee
Alban Portage
Albanville Monroe
Albany Green, a
Albion Dane, a
Alden Polk
Alderly Dodge
Alexandria Chippewa
Allen's Grove Walworth, a, x
All a Columbia
Alma Buffalo, a, b, g, x
Alma Center Jackson, s, x
Almond Portage
Alverno Manitowoc
Amherst Portage, a, x
Amherst Junction Portage
Anchorage Buffalo
Anderson Burnett
Angelica Shawano
Annaton Grant
Antigo Langlade
Apple River Polk
Appleton Outagamie, a, b, c, g, x
Arcadia Trempealeau, a, x
Arenia Iowa, a, x
Argyle La Fayette
Arkansaw Pepin
Arkdale Adams
Arlington Columbia, x
Armenia Juneau
Armstrong's Corners Fond du Lac
Ashford Fond du Lac
Ashippun Dodge
Ashland Ashland, a, x
Ashridge Richland
Ashton Dane
Attica Green
Atwater Dodge
Auburndale Wood, x

Augusta Eau Claire, a, x
Aurora Washington
Aurorahville Waushara
Avalanche Vernon
Avoca Iowa, a, x
Avon Center Rock
Aztalan Jefferson

B.

Badger Portage
Badger Mills Chippewa
Bailey's Harbor Door
Baldwin St. Croix, a, x
Baldwin's Mills Waupaca
Balsam Lake Polk
Banerft Portage
Bangor La Crosse, a, c, g, s, x
Banner Fond du Lac
Baraboo Sauk, a, b, x
Barber Iowa
Barnum Adams
Barre Mills La Crosse
Barron Barron
Barton Washington, x
Bashaw Burnett
Bassett's Station Kenosha, x
Bass Wood Richland
Bay City Pierce
Bayfield Bayfield, a
Bay Settlement Brown
Bay View Milwaukee, a, b
Bean's Eddy Marathon
Bear Richland
Bear Creek Waupaca
Bear's Marsh Wood
Bear Valley Richland
Beaver Creek Jackson
Beaver Dam Dodge, a, b, c, g, x
Beaver Mill Juneau
Becker Outagamie
Beechwood Sheboygan
Beetown Grant
Beldenville Pierce
Belgium Ozaukee, x
Bell Center Crawford
Bellefontain Columbia
Belle Plaine Shawano
Belleville Dane
Belmont La Fayette, a, x
Beloit Rock, a, b, c, g, x
Bem Green
Benson Dunn
Benton La Fayette, x

Bergen.....Vernon
 Berlin.....Green Lake, a, x
 Big Bend.....Waukesha
 Big Flats.....Adams
 Big Patch.....Grant
 Big River.....Pierce
 Big Spring.....Adams
 Binghampton.....Outagamie
 Black Brook.....Polk
 Black Creek.....Outagamie, x
 Black Earth.....Dane, a, x
 Black Hawk.....Sauk
 Black River Falls, Jackson, a, b, c, g, x
 Blaine.....Portage
 Blair.....Trempealeau, x
 Blanchardville.....La Fayette
 Bloomer.....Chippewa
 Bloomingdale.....Vernon
 Bloomington.....Grant, a
 Blue Mound.....Dane
 Blue River.....Grant
 Boardman.....St. Croix
 Boaz.....Richland
 Bob Creek.....Chippewa
 Boyceville.....Dunn
 Bohemia.....La Crosse
 Boitonsville.....Washington
 Bonduel.....Shawano
 Boscobel.....Grant, a, x
 Bowen's Mills.....Richland
 Bradville.....Grant
 Brady's.....Richland
 Branch.....Manitowoc, x
 Brandon.....Fond du Lac, a, x
 Brant.....Calumet
 Bridgeport.....Crawford, x
 Briggsville.....Marquette
 Brighton.....Kenosha
 Brillion.....Calumet, x
 Bristol.....Kenosha, x
 British Hollow.....Grant
 Brodhead.....Green, a, x
 Brookfield Center.....Waukesha, x
 Brooklyn.....Green, x
 Brookside.....Oconto
 Brookside Station.....Oconto
 Brookville.....St. Croix
 Brothertown.....Calumet
 Brownsville.....Dodge
 Brushville.....Waushara
 Brussels.....Door
 Buena Vista.....Portage
 Buffalo.....Buffalo
 Buncombe.....La Fayette
 Bunyan.....Polk
 Burkhardt.....St. Croix
 Burlington.....Racine, a, g, x
 Burnett.....Dodge
 Burnett Station.....Dodge, x
 Burnside.....Buffalo
 Burr.....Vernon
 Burr Oak.....La Crosse, x
 Burton.....Grant
 Busseyville.....Jefferson
 Butler.....Milwaukee
 Butte des Morts.....Winnebago

Butternut.....Ashland, x
 Byron.....Fond du Lac

C.

Cadiz.....Green
 Cadott.....Chippewa
 Cainville.....Rock
 Calamine.....La Fayette, x
 Caldwell Prairie.....Racine
 Caledonia.....Racine
 Calumet Harbor.....Fond du Lac
 Calvary.....Fond du Lac, x
 Cambria.....Columbia, a, b, x
 Cambridge.....Dane
 Cameron.....Dunn
 Campbellsport.....Fond du Lac
 Camp Douglas.....Juneau
 Carey.....Wood
 Carlton.....Kewaunee
 Caroline.....Shawano
 Cartwright's Mills.....Chippewa
 Cascade.....Sheboygan
 Casco.....Kewaunee
 Cashton.....Monroe
 Cassel Prairie.....Sauk
 Cassville.....Grant, a
 Castle Rock.....Grant
 Cataract.....Monroe
 Cato.....Manitowoc
 Cazenovia.....Richland
 Cedarburg.....Ozaukee, a, x
 Cedar Creek.....Washington, x
 Cedar Falls.....Dunn
 Cedar Grove.....Sheboygan, x
 Cedar Lake.....Waushara
 Center.....Rock
 Centralia.....Wood, &
 Centreville.....Trempealeau, x
 Champagne.....Lincoln
 Chandler.....Burnett
 Charlesburgh.....Calumet
 Chaseburg.....Vernon
 Chelsea.....Taylor, x
 Chester Station.....Dodge
 Chilton.....Calumet, a, x
 Chimney Rock.....Trempealeau
 Chippewa City.....Chippewa
 Chippewa Crossing.....Ashland
 Chippewa Falls.....Chippewa
 a, c, g, x
 Christiana.....Dane
 Christie.....Clark
 Cicero.....Outagamie
 City Point.....Jackson
 Clam Falls.....Polk
 Clark's Mills.....Manitowoc
 Clay Banks.....Door
 Clayton.....Polk, x
 Clear Lake.....Polk, x
 Clemansville.....Winnebago
 Clifton.....Monroe
 Clifton Mills.....Pierce
 Clinton.....Rock, a, x
 Clintonville.....Waupaca, x

Clontarf.....Dane
 Clyde.....Iowa
 Clyman.....Dodge, x
 Cobb.....Iowa
 Colburn.....Columbia
 Coiby.....Marathon, x
 Cold Spring.....Jefferson
 Colebrook.....Waushara
 Colfax.....Dunn
 Coloma.....Waushara, x
 Coloma Station.....Waushara
 Columbus.....Columbia, a, x
 Commonwealth.....Marinette
 Concord.....Jefferson
 Connersville.....Dunn
 Cook's Valley.....Chippewa
 Cookville.....Rock
 Coon Valley.....Vernon
 Cooperstown.....Manitowoc
 Corning.....Lincoln
 Cottage Grove.....Dane
 Crete.....Winnebago
 Cross.....Buffalo
 Cross Plains.....Dane, a, x
 Crystal Lake.....Waupaca
 Cuba City.....Grant, x
 Cumberland.....Barron
 Cushing.....Polk
 Custer.....Portage
 Cylon.....St. Croix
 Cypress.....Kenosha

D.

Dacada.....Sheboygan
 Dakota.....Waushara
 Dale.....Outagamie, x
 Dallas.....Barron
 Dane Station.....Dane, x
 Danville.....Dodge
 Darboy.....Calumet
 Darien.....Walworth, x
Darlington.....La Fayette, a, b, x
Dartford.....Green Lake, a, x
 Davis.....Dunn
 Davis Corners.....Adams
 Dayton.....Green
 Deansville.....Dane, x
 Debello.....Vernon
 Decora Prairie.....Trempealeau
 Deerfield.....Dane
 Deer Park.....St. Croix, x
 De Forest.....Dane, x
 Dekorra.....Columbia
 Delafield.....Waukesha
 Delavan.....Walworth, a, x
 Dell.....Vernon
 Dellona.....Sauk
 Dell Prairie.....Adams
 Delton.....Sauk
 Denmark.....Brown
 De Pere.....Brown, a, g, x
 De Soto.....Vernon, a
 Dexterville.....Wood, x
 Diamond Bluff.....Pierce
 Dillman.....Milwaukee

Dixon.....Richland
 Dobbston.....Oconto
 Dodge.....Trempealeau, x
 Dodge's Corners.....Waukesha
Dodgeville.....Iowa, a, b
 Door Creek.....Dane
 Dorchester.....Clark, x
 Dotyville.....Fond du Lac
 Doudville.....Wood
 Douglas Centre.....Marquette
 Dousman.....Waukesha
 Dover Station.....Racine
 Downsville.....Dunn
 Doylestown.....Columbia, x
 Dry Bone.....Iowa
 Drywood.....Chippewa
 Dudley.....Lincoln
 Dundas.....Calumet
 Dundee.....Fond du Lac
 Dunnaville.....Dunn
 Duplainville.....Waukesha
 Dupont.....Waupaca
Durand.....Pepin, a
 Durham Hill.....Waukesha
 Dyckesville.....Kewaunee

E.

Eagle.....Waukesha, a, x
 Eagle Corners.....Richland
 Eagleton.....Chippewa
 East Bristol.....Dane
 East Delavan.....Walworth
 East Farmington.....Polk
 East Gibson.....Manitowoc
 East Lincoln.....Polk
 Eastman.....Crawford
 East Middleton.....Dane
 Easton.....Adams
 East Pepin.....Pepin
 East Troy.....Walworth, a
 East Wrightstown.....Brown
 Eaton.....Manitowoc
Eau Claire.....Eau Claire, a, b, c, g, x
 Eau Galle.....Dunn
 Eden.....Fond du Lac, x
 Edgerton.....Rock, a, x
 Edson.....Chippewa
 Edwards.....Sheboygan
 Egg Harbor.....Door
 El Dorado.....Fond du Lac, x
 El Dorado Mills.....Fond du Lac
 Elk Creek.....Trempealeau
 Elk Grove.....La Fayette
 Elkhart.....Sheboygan, x
Elkhorn.....Walworth, a, b, x
 Elk Mound.....Dunn, x
 Ella.....Pepin
 Ellenborough.....Grant
 Ellis.....Portage
 Ellison Bay.....Door
 Ellisville.....Kewaunee
Ellsworth.....Pierce
 Elm Grove.....Waukesha, x
 Elm Lake.....Wood
 Elmo.....Grant, x

Elmore Fond du Lac
 Elo Winnebago
 El Paso Pierce
 Elroy Juneau, a, x
 El Salem Polk
 Elton Walworth
 Elvers Dane
 Embarrass Waupaca
 Emerald St. Croix
 Emerald Grove Rock
 Emet Chippewa
 Empire Fond du Lac
 Enterprise Vernon
 Ephraim Door
 Erfurt Jefferson
 Erin St. Croix
 Esdaille Pierce
 Esofa Vernon
 Etna La Fayette
 Ettrick Trempealeau
 Eureka Winnebago, a
 Euren Kewaunee
 Evansville Rock, a, x
 Evanswood Waupaca
 Excelsior Richland

F.

Fairchild Eau Claire, x
 Fairfield Rock
 Fair Play Grant
 Fairview Grant
 Fair Water Fond du Lac
 Fall City Dunn
 Fall Creek Eau Claire, x
 Fall River Columbia, x
 Fancy Creek Richland
 Farmers Grove Green
 Farmersville Dodge
 Farmington Jefferson
 Farr's Corners Columbia
 Fayette La Fayette, x
 Fayetteville Walworth
 Fennimore Grant
 Ferryville Crawford
 Fifeield Chippewa, x
 Fillmore Washington
 Fish's Creek Door
 Fish's Corners Winnebago
 Five Corners Outagamie
 Flambeau Chippewa
 Flintville Brown
 Florence Marinette
 Fond du Lac Fond du Lac, a, b, c,
 g, s, l, x
 Fontenoy Brown
 Footville Rock, x
 Forest Junction Calumet, x
 Forestville Door
 Fort Atkinson Jefferson, a, x
 Fort Howard Brown, a, g, x
 Forward Dane
 Foster Barron
 Foscoro Kewaunee
 Fountain City Buffalo, a, c, g, s

Fox Lake Dodge, a, b, x
 Fox River Kenosha, x
 Francis Creek Manitowoc
 Franklin Sheboygan
 Franksville Racine
 Fredonia Station Ozaukee
 Fredonia Ozaukee, x
 Freeman Crawford
 Freistadt Ozaukee
 Fremont Waupaca
 Frenchville Trempealeau
 Friendship Adams
 Frydenland Langlade
 Fulton Rock
 Fussville Waukesha

G.

Galesville Trempealeau, a
 Genesee Waukesha
 Genesee Depot Waukesha, x
 Geneva Walworth, a, x
 Genoa Vernon, x
 Genoa Junction Walworth, a
 Georgetown Grant
 Germania Marquette, a
 Germantown Juneau, x
 Gibbsville Sheboygan
 Gillett Oconto
 Gillingham Richland
 Gilman Pierce
 Gilmantown Buffalo
 Glasgow Trempealeau
 Glen Sauk
 Glenbeulah Sheboygan, x
 Glencoe Buffalo
 Glendale Monroe, x
 Glen Haven Grant
 Glenmore Brown
 Golden Lake Waukesha
 Good Hope Milwaukee
 Goodland Langlade
 Goole Vernon
 Grafton Ozaukee, x
 Grand Marsh Adams
 Grand Prairie Green Lake
 Grand Rapids Wood, a, b, c, g, x
 Granger Dunn
 Grantsburg Burnett
 Granville Milwaukee, x
 Granville Centre Milwaukee
 Gratiot La Fayette, x
 Gravesville Calumet
 Green Bay Brown, a, b, c, g, x
 Greenbush Sheboygan
 Greenfield Milwaukee, x
 Green Grove Clark
 Green Lake Green Lake
 Greenleaf Brown, x
 Greenstreet Manitowoc
 Greenville Outagamie
 Greenwood Clark, a
 Griffin Burnett
 Grimm's Manitowoc, x
 Gunderson Bayfield

H.

Hadleyville	Eau Claire
Hale	Trempealeau
Hale's Corners	Milwaukee
Half Way Creek	La Crosse
Hamilton's Mill	Waushara
Hamlin	Trempealeau
Hammond	St. Croix, x
Hampden	Columbia
Hancock	Waushara, x
Hanerville	Dane
Hanover	Rock, x
Harrisville	Marquette
Hartford	Washington, a
Hartland	Waukesha, a, x
Hartman	Columbia
Hart's Mills	Monroe
Hartsville	Marathon
Harvey	Jefferson
Hatfield	Jackson, x
Hayes	Oconto
Hayton	Calumet, x
Hazel Green	Grant, a
Hazelton	Grant
Heart Prairie	Walworth
Heath	Clark
Hebron	Jefferson
Hegg	Trempealeau
Helena Station	Iowa, x
Helenville	Jefferson
Hemlock	Wood
Henrietta	Richland
Henry	Barron
Henryville	Brown
Herman	Dodge
Hersey	St. Croix, x
Herseyville	Monroe
Hewettsville	Clark
Hickory	Oconto
High Banks	Chippewa
Highland	Iowa, a
Hika	Manitowoc
Hilbert	Calumet, x
Hillsborough	Vernon, a
Hinesberg	Fond du Lac
Hingham	Sheboygan
Hixton	Jackson, x
Holland	Brown
Holland Station	Brown
Holmen	La Crosse
Holy Cross	Ozaukee
Home	Trempealeau
Homer	Grant
Homewood	Monroe
Honey Creek	Walworth
Horicon	Dodge, a, b, g, x
Horn's Corners	Ozaukee
Horn's Pier	Door
Hortonville	Outagamie, x
Howard's Grove	Sheboygan
Howard's Prairie	Milwaukee
Houlton	St. Croix
Hubbleton	Jefferson, x
Hudson	St. Croix, a, b, g, x
Hullsburg	Dodge

Humbird	Clark, x
Humboldt	Milwaukee
Hunting	Shawano
Hurlbut's Corners	Crawford
Hurricane Grove	Grant
Hustisford	Dodge
Hutchins	Shawano
Hutchinson	Marathon
Hyde's Mills	Iowa
Hyer's Corners	Dane

I.

Ida	Pepin
Independence	Trempealeau, x
Indian Ford	Rock
Inlet	St. Croix
Iola	Waupaca
Iron Mountain	Dodge
Iron Ridge	Dodge, x
Ironton	Sauk, a
Ironwood	Barron
Irving	Jackson
Ithaca	Richland
Ives' Grove	Racine
Ixonia Center	Jefferson, x

J.

Jackson	Washington, x
Jacksonport	Door
Jamestown	Grant
Janesville	Rock, a, b, c, g, s, i, x
Jeddo	Marquette
Jefferson	Jefferson, a, b, c, g, x
Jennieton	Iowa
Jenny	Lincoln, a
Jewett Mills	St. Croix
Johnson's Creek	Jefferson, a, x
Johnstown	Rock
Johnstown Center	Rock
Johnsonville	Sheboygan
Jordan	Green
Juda	Green, a, g, x
Junction	Portage, x
Juneau	Dodge, a, x

K.

Kansasville	Racine, x
Kasson	Manitowoc
Kaukauna	Outagamie, x
Kcene	Portage
Kekoskee	Dodge
Kelley Brook	Oconto
Kellnersville	Manitowoc
Kendall	Monroe, x
Kenosha	Kenosha, a, b, c, g, x
Keshena	Shawano
Kewaskum	Washington, a, x
Kewaunee	Kewaunee, a
Keyeser	Columbia
Keyesville	Richland

Kickapoo.....Vernon
Kiel.....Manitowoc, x
Kilbourn City.....Columbia, a, x
Kildare.....Juneau
King's Bridge.....Manitowoc
Kingston.....Green Lake, a
Kinnickinnick.....St. Croix
Kirchhayn.....Washington
Knapp.....Dunn, x
Knapp's Creek.....Crawford
Knowles.....Dodge
Knowlton.....Marathon
Kohlsville.....Washington
Koro.....Winnebago
Koshkonong.....Rock, x
Kroghville.....Jefferson

L.

La Crosse. La Crosse, a, b, c, g, s, x
Ladoga.....Fond du Lac
La Farge.....Vernon
La Grange.....Walworth
Lake Five.....Washington
Lakeland.....Barron
Lake Maria.....Green Lake
Lake Mills.....Jefferson, a
Lake View.....Dane
Lakeville.....Chippewa
Lamartine.....Fond du Lac
Lamberton.....Racine
Lancaster. Grant, a, g
Laney.....Shawano
Langlade.....Langlade
La Pointe.....Ashland
Larrabee.....Manitowoc
Lavalle.....Sauk, x
Lawrence.....Marquette
Lebanon.....Dodge
Leccia.....Door
Ledgewille.....Brown
Leeds.....Columbia
Leeds Center.....Columbia
Lena.....Oconto
Leon.....Monroe
Leopolis.....Shawano
Leroy.....Dodge, x
Lewiston.....Columbia
Leyden.....Rock
Liberty.....Vernon
Liberty Bluff.....Marquette
Liberty Pole.....Vernon
Liberty Ridge.....Grant
Lily Bay.....Door
Lima Center.....Rock, x
Lime Ridge.....Sauk
Lincoln.....Kewaunee
Lincoln Centre.....Polk
Lind.....Waupaca
Linden.....Iowa
Little Chute.....Outagamie, x
Little Falls.....Polk
Little Grant.....Grant
Little Lake.....Adams
Little Prairie.....Walworth
Little Rapids.....Brown

Little Sturgeon.....Door
Little Suamico.....Oconto, x
Little Wolf.....Waupaca
Livingston.....Grant
Lochiel.....Dunn
Lodi.....Columbia, a, x
Loganville.....Sauk
Lomira.....Dodge
Lone Pine.....Portage
Lone Rock.....Richland, a, x
Long Bridge.....Chippewa
Longwood.....Clark
Lost Creek.....Pierce
Louis Corners.....Manitowoc
Louisville.....Dunn
Lovass.....Vernon
Lowell.....Dodge, x
Lower Lynxville.....Crawford
Lowrie.....Monroe
Lowville.....Columbia
Loyal.....Clark
Loyd.....Richland
Lucas.....Dunn
Luck.....Polk
Luxembourg.....Kewaunee
Lynn.....Clark
Lyons.....Walworth, x

M.

McDill.....Portage
MacFarland.....Dane, x
Mackville.....Outagamie
Madely.....Portage
Madison. Dane, a, b, c, g, s, i, x
Magnolia.....Rock, x
Maiden Rock.....Pierce, a
Maine.....Marathon
Malakoff.....Door
Malone.....Fond du Lac
Manawa.....Waupaca, x
Manchester.....Green Lake
Manitowoc. Manitowoc, a, b, c, g, x
Manitowoc Rapids.....Manitowoc
Mannville.....Marathon, x
Maple Grove.....Manitowoc
Maple Springs.....Dunn
Mapleton.....Waukesha
Maple Valley.....Oconto
Maplewood.....Door
Maple Works.....Clark
Marathon City.....Marathon
Marble.....Waupaca
Marcellon.....Columbia
Marcy.....Waukesha
Marengo.....Jackson
Marinette. Marinette, a, c, x
Marion.....Waupaca
Markesan.....Green Lake, a
Marquette.....Green Lake
Marshall.....Dane, a, x
Marshfield.....Wood, x
Marshland.....Buffalo, x
Martell.....Pierce
Martin.....Green
Martinville.....Grant

Marytown	Fond du Lac	Mooney's Mills	Barron
Mather's	Juneau, x	Moose Ear	Barron
Mauston	Juneau, a, x	Morrison	Brown, x
May	Outagamie	Morrisonville	Dane
Mayfield	Washington	Moscow	Iowa
Mayhew	Walworth, x	Mosel	Sheboygan
Mayville	Dodge, a, x	Mosinee	Marathon, x
Mazomanie	Dane, a, x	Moundville	Marquette
Meadow Valley	Juneau	Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac
Meadford	Taylor, a, x	Mount Hope	Grant
Medina	Outagamie, a, x	Mount Horeb	Dane
Meehan	Portage	Mount Ida	Grant
Meeker	Washington	Mount Morris	Waushara
Mecker's Grove	La Fayette	Mount Sterling	Crawford
Meeme	Manitowoc	Mount Tabor	Vernon
Melanchthon	Rich and	Mount Vernon	Dane
Melrose	Jackson	Mukwonago	Waukesha
Melvina	Monroe	Muller's Lake	Langlade
Menasha	Winnebago, a, g, x	Musceda	Grant, a, x
Mendota	Dane, x	Muskego Centre	Waukesha
Menekaunee	Marquette	Myra	Washington
Menomonee	Dunn, a, b, x		
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha		
Mequon River	Ozaukee		
Meridean	Dunn		
Merrillan	Jackson, a, x		
Merrimack	Sauk, x		
Merritts Landing	Marquette		
Merton	Waukesha		
Metomen	Fond du Lac		
Middlebury	Iowa		
Middle Ridge	La Crosse		
Middleton	Dane, x		
Midland	Columbia, x		
Midway	La Crosse, x		
Miffin	Iowa		
Milford	Jefferson		
Milladore	Wood		
Millard	Walworth		
Mill Creek	Rich and		
Millett	Crawford		
Millhome	Manitowoc		
Mills Center	Brown		
Millston	Jackson, x		
Milville	Grant		
Milton	Rock, a, x		
Milton Junction	Rock, a, x		
Milwaukee			
	Milwaukee, a, b, c, g, s, i, x		
Mindora	La Crosse		
Miner	Wood		
Mineral Point	Iowa, a, b, c, g, s, x		
Minnesota Junction	Dodge, x		
Misha Mokwa	Buffalo		
Mishicot	Manitowoc		
Modena	Buffalo		
Monches	Waukesha		
Mondovi	Buffalo, a		
Monroe	Green, a, s, x		
Monroe Center	Adams		
Montana	Buffalo		
Montello	Marquette, a		
Monterey	Waukesha		
Montfort	Grant		
Monticello	Green		
Montpelier	Kewaunee		
Montrose	Dane		

N.	
Namur	Door
Nashota Mission	Waukesha
Nasoville	Wood
National Home	Milwaukee, a, x
Naugat	Marathon
Navarino	Shawano
Needah	Juneau, a, x
Neenah	Winnebago, a, x
Neillsville	Clark, a
Nekimi	Winnebago
Nelson	Buffalo
Nelsonville	Portage
Nenno	Washington
Neosho	Dodge
Nepesunkun	Winnebago
Nero	Manitowoc
Neshkoro	Marquette
Neshonoc	La Crosse
Nevins	Clark
New	Langlade
New Amsterdam	La Crosse
Newburg's Corners	La Crosse
New Berlin	Waukesha
Newburgh	Washington
New Cassel	Fond du Lac, a, x
New Centreville	St. Croix
New Chester	Adams
New Coeln	Milwaukee
New Diggings	La Fayette
Newfane	Fond du Lac
New Franken	Brown
New Glarus	Green
New Haven	Adams
New Holstein	Calumet, x
New Hope	Portage
New Lisbon	Juneau, a, b, x
New London	Waupaca, a, b, g, x
New Munster	Kenosha
New Richmond	St. Croix, a, x
New Rome	Adams
Newry	Vernon
Newton	Vernon

Newtonburgh.....Manitowoc
 Newville.....Vernon
 Nicholson.....Waupaca
 Niles.....Manitowoc
 Nora.....Dane
 Norman.....Kewaunee
 Norrie.....Marathon
 North Andover.....Grant
 North Bend.....Jackson
 North Branch.....Jackson
 North Bristol.....Dane
 North Cape.....Racine
 North Clayton.....Crawford
 Norheim.....Manitowoc
 North-rn Junction.....Milwaukee
 Northfield.....Jackson
 North Fork.....Clark
 North Freedom.....Sauk, x
 North Hudson.....St. Croix
 North La Crosse.....La Crosse
 North Lake.....Waukesha
 North Leeds.....Columbia
 Northport.....Waupaca
 North Prairie Station.....Waukesha, x
 North Star.....Crawford
 North Valley.....Polk
 North Wisconsin Junction.....St. Croix
 Norwalk.....Monroe, a, x
 Norway Grove.....Dane
 Norway Ridge.....Monroe, x
 Norwood.....Shawano

O.

Oak Centre.....Fond du Lac, x
 Oak Creek.....Milwaukee, x
 Oakdale.....Monroe, x
 Oakfield.....Fond du Lac, x
 Oak Grove.....Dodge
 Oak Hill.....Jefferson
 Oakland.....Jefferson
 Oakley.....Green
 Oaks.....Sauk
 Oakwood.....Milwaukee, x
 Oasis.....Waushara
 Oconomowoc.....Waukesha, a, b, x
 Oconto.....Oconto, a, b, c, g, x
 Oconto Falls.....Oconto
 Odanah.....Ashland
 Ogdensburg.....Waupaca, x
 Ogema.....Price, x
 Oil City.....Monroe
 Okce.....Columbia
 Olin.....Adams
 Olivet.....Pierce
 Omro.....Winnebago, a, x
 Onalaska.....La Crosse, x
 Oneida.....Brown
 Ono.....Pierce
 Ontario.....Vernon
 Oostburgh.....Sheboygan, x
 Orange.....Juneau
 Oregon.....Dane, a, x
 Orfordville.....Rock
 Orihuia.....Winnebago

Orion.....Richland
 Osceola.....Fond du Lac
Osceola Mills.....Poik, a
Oshkosh.....Winnebago, a, b, c, g, x
 Oslo.....Manitowoc
 Osman.....Manitowoc
 Ossgo.....Trempealeau, a
 Otsco.....Columbia
 Ottawa.....Waukesha
 Otter Creek.....Eau Claire
 Otter Vale.....Vernon
 Owego.....Shawano
 Oxford.....Marquette

P.

Pacific.....Columbia
 Packwaukee.....Marquette, x
 Palmyra.....Jefferson, a, x
 Paoli.....Dane
 Pardecville.....Columbia, x
 Paris.....Kenosha
 Patch Grove.....Grant
 Paynesville.....Milwaukee
 Pedee.....Green
 Peebles.....Fond du Lac
 Pella.....Shawano
 Pensaukee.....Oconto, x
 Pepin.....Pepin, a
 Perley.....Barron
 Perry.....Dane
 Peshtigo.....Oconto, a, x
 Pewaukee.....Waukesha, a, x
 Pheasant Branch.....Dane
Phillips.....Price, x
 Pickett's Station.....Winnebago
 Pigeon Falls.....Trempealeau
 Pilot Knob.....Adams
 Pine Bluff.....Dane
 Pine Hill.....Jackson
 Pine Knob.....Iowa
 Pine River.....Waushara
 Pineville.....Polk
 Pipersville.....Jefferson
 Pittsville.....Wood
 Plain.....Sauk
 Plainfield.....Waushara, a, x
 Plainville.....Adams
 Platteville.....Grant, a, b, g, x
 Pleasant Hill.....Crawford
 Pleasant Prairie.....Kenosha
 Pleasant Ridge.....Clark
 Pleasant Valley.....St. Croix
 Plier.....Shawano
 Plover.....Portage, a, x
 Plum City.....Pierce
 Plymouth.....Sheboygan, a, x
 Point Bluff.....Adams
 Polonia.....Portage
 Popple.....Clark
 Porcupine.....Pepin
Portage.....Columbia, a, b, c, g, x
 Port Andrew.....Richland
 Port Edwards.....Wood, x
 Porter's Mills.....Eau Claire

Port Hope	Columbia
Portland Centre	Monroe
Port Washington	Ozaukee, a, b, g
Potosi	Grant
Potter's Mills	Calumet
Poynette	Columbia, a, x
Poy Sippi	Wauasha
Prairie du Chien	Crawford a, b, c, g, x
Prairie du Sac	Sauk
Prairie Farm	Barron
Pray	Jackson
Prescott	Pierce
Preston	Grant
Primrose	Dane
Princeton	Green Lake, a, x
Prospect Hill	Waukesha
Pulcifer	Shawano
Purdy	Vernon

Q.

Quincy	Adams
Quinney.....	Calumet

R.

<i>Racine</i>	Racine, a, b, c, g, s, i, x
Randolph	Dodge, a, x
Randolph Centre.....	Columbia
Random Lake.....	Sheboygan, x
Rathbun	Sheboygan
Raymond	Racine
Readfield	Waupa a
Readstown	Vernon
Ped Mound.....	Vernon
Ked River	Kewaunee
Reedsburg	Sauk, a, x
Reedsville	Manitowoc, x
Reeseville	Dodge
Remington	Wood, x
Rest	Vernon
Retreat	Vernon
Rhine	Sheboygan
Rib Falls	Marathon
Rice Lake	Barron
Riceville	Washington
Riche's Corne s	Sauk
Richfield	Washington, a, x
Richford	Wauhsara
<i>Richland Centre</i>	Richland, a, b
Richland City.....	Richland
Richmond	Walworth
Richwood	Dodge, x
Ridgeway	Iowa
Ringo	Winnebago
Rio	Columbia, a, x
Ripon	Fond du Lac, a, b, x
Rising Sun	Crawford
River	Dane
River Falls	Pierce, a, b, x
Roaring Creek	Jackson
Robinson	Brown

Roche-a-Cri	Adams
Rochester	Racine, a
Rockbridge	Richland
Rock Elm Centre	Pierce
Rock Falls	Dunn
Rockfield	Washington, s
Rockland	La Crosse
Rock Prairie	Rock
Rockton	Vernon
Rockville	Grant
Rocky Run	Columbia
Rode s Corners	Pierce
Rolling Prairic	Dodge, a, x
Romance	Vernon
Rome	Jefferson
Romeo	Marathon
Root Creek	Milwaukee
Rosecrans	Manitowoc
Rosendale	Fond du Lac, a, x
Rosiere	Kewaunee
Rowley's Bay	Door
Roxbury	Dane
Royalton	Waupaca, x
Ruzelville	Marathon
Rubicon	Dodge, x
Rudd's Mills	Monroe, x
Rudolph	Wood
Runkel's Mills	Portage
Rural	Waupaca
Rusk	Dunn, x
Rutland	Dane
Ryan	Kewaunee

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Sagole	Outagamie
Saint Anna	Calumet
Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac, x
Saint Croix Falls	Folk, a
Saint Francis Station	Milwaukee, x
Saint George	Sheboygan
Saint John	Calumet
Saint Joseph	La Crosse
Saint Kilian	Fond du Lac
Saint Lawrence	Washington
Saint Martin's	Milwaukee
Saint Mary's	Monroe
Saint Michael's	Washington
Saint Nathan's	Oconto
Saint Nazianz	Manitowoc
Saint Philip	Crawford
Saint Rose	Grant
Saint Wendel	Manitowoc
Salem	Kenosha, x
Salemville	Green Lake
Sand Creek	Dunn
Sandusky	Sauk
Sandy Bay	Kewaunee
Saratoga	Wood
Sauk City	Sauk, a, c, g, s
Saukville	Ozaukee, x
Sawyer	Door
Saxeville	Waushara
Scandinavia	Waupaca, x
Schiller	Brown

Schleisingsville..... Washington, x
 Schofield's Mills..... Marathon, x
 Scotia..... Trempealeau
 Scott..... Sheboygan
 Scranton..... Wood, x
 Sechlersville..... Jackson
 Seneca..... Crawford
 Sentinel..... Juneau
 Sevastopol..... Door
 Sextonville..... Richland
 Seymour..... Outagamie, x
 Sharon..... Walworth, a, x
 Shawano..... Shawano, a
 Sheboygan..... Sheboygan, a, b, c, g, x
 Sheboygan Falls..... Sheboygan, x
 Shelby..... La Crosse
 Shell Lake..... Burnett
 Sheridan..... Waupaca, x
 Sherman..... Portage, x
 Sherwood..... Calumet, x
 Shetek..... Barron
 Shiloh..... Polk
 Shiocton..... Outagamie, x
 Shopiere..... Rock, x
 Shortville..... Clark
 Shuey's Mills..... Green
 Shullsburgh..... La Fayette, a
 Sigel..... La Crosse
 Silver Creek..... Sheboygan
 Silver Spring..... Milwaukee
 Sinsinawa Mound..... Grant
 Sioux Creek..... Barron
 Sister Bay..... Door
 Skinner..... Green
 Sladesburgh..... Crawford
 Slade's Corners..... Kenosha
 Slovan..... Kewaunee
 Smith's Mill..... Juneau, x
 Snell's Station..... Winnebago
 Snow..... Clark
 Soldiers' Grove..... Crawford
 Somers..... Kenosha, x
 Somerset..... St. Croix
 South Byron..... Fond du Lac
 South Farmington..... Polk
 South Germantown..... Washington
 South Osborn..... Outagamie
 Spafford..... La Fayette
 Sparta..... Monroe, a, x
 Spaulding..... Jackson
 Spencer..... Marathon, x
 Spirit..... Price
 Spring Bluff..... Adams
 Spring Creek..... Adams, x
 Spring Dale..... Dane
 Springfield..... Walworth, x
 Springfield Corners..... Dane
 Spring Green..... Sauk, a, x
 Spring Lake..... Waushara
 Spring Prairie..... Walworth
 Spring Valley..... Pierce
 Springville..... Vernon
 Spring Water..... Waushara
 Standart Grove..... Iowa
 Staniole..... Barron
 Stanton..... St. Croix
 Star..... Vernon

Stark..... Brown
 Star Prairie..... St. Croix
 Stebbinsville..... Rock
 Steinthal..... Manitowoc
 Stephensville..... Outagamie
 Stetsonville..... Taylor
 Stettin..... Marathon
 Stevens Point..... Portage, a, x
 Stevenstown..... La Crosse
 Stewart..... Green
 Stiles..... Oconto
 Stinson..... Outagamie
 Stitzer..... Grant
 Stockbridge..... Calumet, a, g
 Stockholm..... Pepin
 Stockton..... Portage
 Stoddard..... Vernon
 Stone Bank..... Waukesha
 Stoner's Prairie..... Dane
 Stoneville..... Shawano
 Stoughton..... Dane, a, x
 Strong's Prairie..... Adams
 Sturgeon Bay..... Door, a, g
 Suamico..... Brown, x
 Sugar Grove..... Vernon
 Sullivan..... Jefferson
 Summit Centre..... Waukesha
 Summit Station..... Fond du Lac
 Sumner..... Barron
 Sun Prairie..... Dane, a, x
 Superior..... Douglas, a
 Surrey..... Portage
 Sussex..... Waukesha
 Syene..... Dane
 Sylvan..... Richland
 Sylvania..... Racine
 Sylvester..... Green
 Symco..... Waupaca

T.

Tabor..... Racine
 Taycheedah..... Fond du Lac
 Taylor Station..... Jackson, x
 Ten Mile House..... Milwaukee
 Terrill's Corners..... Waushara
 Tess Corners..... Waukesha
 Theresa..... Dodge
 Thiry Daems..... Kewaunee
 Thompson..... Washington
 Thompsonville..... Racine
 Tiffany..... Rock
 Tigerton..... Shawano
 Tisch Mills..... Manitowoc
 Token Creek..... Dane
 Toland's Prairie..... Washington
 Tomah..... Monroe, a, b, x
 Tornado..... Door
 Tousley..... Jefferson
 Towerville..... Crawford
 Trade Lake..... Burnett
 Trade River..... Burnett
 Trappe..... Marathon
 Trempealeau..... Trempealeau, a, x
 Trenton..... Pierce

Trimbelle.....Pierce
 Trippville.....Vernon
 Trout Brook.....Barnett
 Troy.....Walworth
 Troy Centre.....Walworth, x
 Truesdell.....Kenosha, x
 Tuckerville.....Sauk
 Tunnel City.....Monroe, a
 Turtle Lake.....Barron
 Tustin.....Waukhara
 Twin Grove.....Green
 Twin Lakes.....Shawano
 Two Rivers.....Manitowoc, x

U.

Union.....Rock
 Union Centre.....Juneau, x
 Union Church.....Racine
 Union Grove.....Racine, a, x
 Union Mills.....Iowa
 Unity.....Marathon, a, x
 Upham.....Shawano
 Urne's Corners.....Buffalo
 Utica.....Dane

V.

Vale.....Chippewa
 Valley.....Vernon
 Valley Junction.....Monroe, x
 Valton.....Sauk
 Vanceburgh.....Dunn
 Van Dyne.....Fond du Lac
 Velp.....Brown
 Vernon.....Waukesha
 Verona.....Dane
 Vesper.....Wood
 Victory.....Vernon
 Vienna.....Walworth
 Vinland.....Winnebago
 Viola.....Richland
 Viroqua.....Vernon, a, x
 Viroqua Junction.....Monroe

W.

Waldo.....Sheboygan, x
 Walhara.....Kewaunee
 Walworth.....Walworth
 Wanaka.....Dunn
 Warren.....St. Croix
 Warren Mills.....Monroe, x
 Washburn.....Grant
 Washington Harbor.....Door
 Waterford.....Racine, a
 Waterloo.....Jefferson, a, x
 Watertown.....Jefferson, a, b, c, g, s, x
 Waterville.....Waukesha
 Waubeek.....Pepin
 Waucousta.....Fond du Lac

Waukau.....Winnebago, x
 Waukechon.....Shawano
 Waukesha.....Waukesha, a, b, c, x
 Waumandee.....Buffalo
 Waunakee.....Dane, x
 Waupaca.....Waupaca, a, x
 Waupun.....Fond du Lac, a, x
 Wausau.....Marathon, a, c, g, x
 Wausemon.....Green
 Wautoma.....Waukhara, a
 Wauwatosa.....Milwaukee, x
 Wauzeka.....Crawford, x
 Waverly.....Pierce
 Wayne.....Washington
 Wayside.....Brown
 Wein.....Marathon
 Wequiock.....Brown
 Werley.....Grant
 Werner.....Juneau
 West Bend.....Washington, a, g, x
 West Bloomfield.....Waukhara
 West Blue Mounds.....Iowa
 Westboro.....Taylor, x
 West Branch.....Richland
 Westby.....Vernon
 West Denmark.....Polk
 West De Pere.....Brown, a
 Western Union.....Racine, x
 Westfield.....Marquette, a, x
 Westford.....Richland
 West Granville.....Milwaukee
 West Green Lake.....Green Lake
 West Lima.....Richland
 West Magnolia.....Rock
 West Middleton.....Dane
 Weston.....Dunn, x
 West Pensaukee.....Oconto
 West Point.....Columbia
 West Prairie.....Vernon
 West Rosendale.....Fond du Lac
 West Salem.....La Crosse, a, x
 West Sweden.....Polk
 Weyauwega.....Waupaca, a, b, x
 Wheatville.....Crawford
 White Creek.....Adams
 Whitehall.....Trempealeau, a, x
 White Mound.....Sauk
 White Oak Springs.....La Fayette
 White Water.....Walworth, a, b, x
 Wild Rose.....Waukhara
 Willet.....Green
 Wilmot.....Kenosha
 Wilson.....St. Croix, x
 Winton.....Monroe, x
 Winchester.....Winnebago
 Windsor.....Dane, x
 Winfield.....Jefferson
 Winnebago.....Winnebago, x
 Winneconne.....Winnebago, a, x
 Winnieka.....Clark
 Winoski.....Sheboygan
 Wiota.....La Fayette
 Withee.....Clark
 Wittenberg.....Shawano
 Wolf Creek.....Polk
 Wonewoc.....Juneau, a, x
 Woodhull.....Fond du Lac

Wood Lake Burnett
 Woodland Dodge, x
 Woodman Grant, x
 Woodside St. Croix
 Woodstock Richland
 Woodville St. Croix
 Woodworth Kenosha, x
 Wrightstown Brown, a, x
 Wrightsville Jackson, x
 Wyalusing Grant
 Wyocena Columbia, x
 Wyoming Iowa

Y.

Yankeetown Crawford
 Yellow Stone La Fayette
 Yorkville Racine
 Young America Washington
 Yuba Richland

Z.

Zoar Winnebago

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

NOTE.—R., Republican. D., Democrat. G., Greenback. Rel., Religious. Lit., Literary. Hu., Humorous. I., Independent. T., Temperance. E., Educational. M., Musical. D., Daily. S., Semi-weekly. W., Weekly. S. M., Semi-monthly. M., Monthly. Q., Quarterly. (G.), German. (N.), Norwegian.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
ADAMS.				
Friendship	Press	Solon W. Pierce	R.	W.
ASHLAND.				
Ashland	Press	Sam S. Fifield	R.	W.
BARRON.				
Barron	Shield	Walter Speed & Co.	R.	W.
Rice Lake	Chronotype	C. F. Bone	R.	W.
BAYFIELD.				
Bayfield	Press	D. L. Stinchfield	R.	W.
BROWN.				
Green Bay	Advocate	Robinson & Clark	D.	W.
Green Bay	State Gazette	Hoskinson & Follett	R.	D&W
Green Bay	Globe	M. D. Kimball	R.	W.
Fort Howard	Review	James Kerr	R.	W.
De Pere	Facts	D. E. Hickey	D.	W.
De Pere	News	P. R. Proctor	R.	W.
BUFFALO.				
Alma	Journal	John W. DeGroff	R.	W.
Fountain City	Republikaner (G.)	Joseph Leicht	D.	W.
Mondovi	Herald	George E. Gilkey	R.	W.
BURNETT.				
Grantsburg	Sentinel	W. E. Talboys	R.	W.
CALUMET.				
Chilton	Times	J. P. Hume	D.	W.
Chilton	Volksbote (G.)	George Schleyer	D.	W.
Chilton	Demokrat (G.)	Henry Arnold	I.	W.
Chilton	News	H. D. & E. W. Wing	R.	W.
CHIPPEWA.				
Bloomer	Workman	Mrs. Jennie Jones	G.	W.
Chippewa Falls	Herald	George C. Ginty	R.	W.
Chippewa Falls	Times	Hoffm'n & Cunningham	D.	W.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
CLARK.				
Colby	Phonograph	S. J. & J. J. Shafer...	I.	W.
Neillsville	Republican and Press	H. J. Hoffman	I.	W.
Neillsville	True Republican.....	L. B. Ring	R.	W.
Neillsville	Courier.....	M. W. Parker & Co...	R.	W.
COLUMBIA.				
Columbus	Republican	J. R. Decker	R.	W.
Columbus	Democrat	Schlosser & Ingersoll	D.	W.
Kilbourn City	Dells Reporter	A. C. Tuttle	I.	W.
Lodi	Valley News	Peter Richards	R.	W.
Portage	State Register	Clark & Goodell.....	R.	W.
Portage	Democrat	Irving Bath	D.	W.
Portage	Wecker (G).....	G. A. Selbach	D.	W.
CRAWFORD.				
Prairie du Chien..	Union	Berryman & Lacy	R.	W.
Prairie du Chien..	Courier.....	W. D. Merrill.....	D.	W.
DANE.				
Black Earth	Advertiser.....	Burnett & Son	I.	W.
Black Earth	Watchman	E. Prouty	Rel.	M.
Madison	State Journal	David Atwood	R.	D&W
Madison	Democrat	Democrat Co.	D.	D&W
Madison	Staats-Zeitung (G)...	Kleinpell & Schmidt.	I.	W.
Madison	Botschafter (G).....	R. Porsch	D.	W.
Madison	Journal of Education	Whitford & Pradt	E.	M.
Madison	University Press.....	University Press Co..	E.	S. M.
Mazomanie	Sickle	D. W. Bronson & Son	R.	W.
Oregon	Observer	Smith & Urie	R.	W.
Stoughton	Courier.....	Charles E. Parish	R.	W.
San Prairie.....	Countryman.....	Charles G. Crosse ..	R.	W.
DODGE.				
Beaver Dam	Argus	Sherman & Gowdey..	D.	W.
Beaver Dam	Citizen.....	Thomas Hughes	R.	W.
Fox Lake	Representative.....	John Hotchkiss	R.	W.
Juneau	Telephone.....	C. A. Pettibone.....	D.	W.
Mayville	Pionier (G.)	R. B. Bogisch	D.	W.
Waupun	Times	Eli Hooker.....	R.	W.
DOOR.				
Sturgeon Bay	Advocate....	Frank Long	R.	W.
Sturgeon Bay	Expositor	Charles I. Martin	G.	W.
DOUGLAS.				
Superior City.....	Times	James Bardon	I.	W.
DUNN.				
Menomonie.....	News.....	Flint & Weber	R.	W.
Menomonie.	Times	Times Pub. Co	D.	W.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Cred.	Issue.
EAU CLAIRE.				
Augusta	Eagle	G. O. Jones	R.	W.
Eau Claire	Free Press	Free Press Co.	R.	D&W
Eau Claire	News	News Printing Co.	D.	W.
Eau Claire	Argus	Argus Printing Co.	D.	W.
Eau Claire	Anzeiger (G.)	Theo. Friedlander	D.	W.
FOND DU LAC.				
Brandon	Times	Martin C. Short	R.	W.
Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	H. M. Kutchin	R.	D&W
Fond du Lac	Journal	Edward Beeson	D.	W.
Fond du Lac	Saturday Reporter	J. L. Thwing	R.	W.
Fond du Lac	Democrat	Peter Rupp	D.	W.
Fond du Lac	Nordw. Courier (G.)	William F. Weber	D.	W.
Ripon	Commonwealth	E. L. Scofield	R.	W.
Ripon	Free Press	Stone & Lyon	R.	W.
Waupun	Leader	Oliver Brothers	R.	W.
GRANT.				
Boscobel	Dial	H. D. Farquharson	R.	W.
Bloomington	Record	Chas. J. Glasier	R.	W.
Lancaster	Herald	Farquharson & Cover	R.	W.
Muscoda	News	C. H. Darlington	R.	W.
Patteville	Witness	M. P. Rindlaub	R.	W.
Platteville	Correspondent (G.)	Reinschagen & Co.	I.	W.
GREEN.				
Albany	Journal	J. E. Bartlett	R.	W.
Brodhead	Independent	E. A. Charlton	R.	W.
Juda	Latest News	H. C. Witmer	R.	W.
Monroe	Sentinel	C. A. Booth	R.	W.
Monroe	Herold (G.)	R. Læwenbach	D.	W.
GREEN LAKE.				
Berlin	Courant	D. Junor	R.	W.
Berlin	Journal	C. G. Starks	R.	W.
Princeton	Republic	J. C. & A. E. Thompson	R.	W.
Princeton	Democrat	S. D. Goodell	D.	W.
IOWA.				
Arena	Star	Star Co.	I.	W.
Dodgeville	Chronicle	A. S. Hearn	R.	W.
Mineral Point	Tribune	W. H. & B. J. Bennett	R.	W.
Mineral Point	Democrat	Crawford & Bro.	D.	W.
Mineral Point	Wis. Temp. Journal	Allen & Teasdale	T.	S. M.
Mineral Point	Our Messenger	Rev. W. Jacke	Rel.	M.
JACKSON.				
Black River Falls	Badger State Banner	Frank Cooper	R.	W.
Black River Falls	Wis. Independent	B. J. Castle	R.	W.
Black River Falls	Democrat	T. F. Hollister	D.	W.
Merrillan	Wis. Leader	R. H. Gile	R.	W.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Cred.	Issue.
JEFFERSON.				
Fort Atkinson....	Union	W. D. Hoard	R.	W.
Jefferson	Independent	John W. Odell	I.	W.
Jefferson	Banner	I. T. Carr.	D.	W.
Lake Mills	Spike	A. G. Bernard	I.	W.
Palmyra	Enterprise	O. P. Dow	R.	W.
Watertown	Journal	Currie G. Bell	R.	W.
Watertown	Republican	J. H. Keyes	R.	W.
Watertown	Democrat	Thos. C. Jones	D.	W.
Watertown	Weitburger (G.) ..	D. Blumenfeld	D.	W.
Watertown	Gazette.....	Moran & Co	D.	W.
JUNEAU.				
Elroy	Plain Talker.....	E. C. Kibbe	R.	W.
Mauston	Star	J. F. Sprague & Son .	R.	W.
New Lisbon	Argus	M. F. Carney.	D.	W.
Wonewoc	Reporter	T. K. Dunn.....	I.	W.
Wonewoc	Mocking Bird.....	H. H. Dunn	Lit.	W.
KENOSHA.				
Kenosha	Telegraph	J. A. Killeen	R.	W.
Kenosha	Union	J. A. Killeen	D.	W.
Kenosha	Courier	B. A. Cole & Co	R.	W.
KEWAUNEE.				
Ahnapee.....	Record	C. J. Barndt.....	I.	W.
Kewaunee	Enterprise	John M. Read	D.	W.
LA CROSSE.				
La Crosse.....	Republican & Leader.	R. & L. Pub. Co.....	R.	D&W
La Crosse.....	Chronicle	Ellis B. Usher	D.	D&W
La Crosse.....	News	J. J. Stuart	R.	D.
La Crosse.....	N rd Stern (G.)	John Ulrich	R.	W.
La Crosse.....	Faderl. & Emigr. (N.)	F. A. Husher.....	R.	W.
LA FAYETTE.				
Darlington	Republican	James Bintliff & Son.	R.	W.
Darlington	Democrat	J. G. Knight	D.	W.
LANGLADE.				
Antigo	Republican.....	Geo. D. Ratcliffe	R.	W.
LINCOLN.				
Jenny	Advocate	M. H. McCord.....	R.	W.
Jenny	N. Wis. News	R. F. Vaughn	D.	W.
MANITOWOC.				
Manitowoc	Pilot	Nagle & Borchardt. .	D.	W.
Manitowoc	Tribune	Henry Sandford.....	R.	W.
Manitowoc	Journal	W. J. Christie.....	R.	W.
Manitowoc	Nord Westen (G.) ..	C. H. Schmidt	D.	W.
Two Rivers	Chronicle.....	W. F. Nash.....	I.	W.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Cred.	Issuc.
MARATHON.				
Wausau.....	Central Wisconsin...	R. H. Johnson.....	R.	W.
Wausau.....	Wisconsin River Pilot	V. Ringle.....	D.	W.
Wausau.....	Torch of Liberty.....	M. A. Barnum.....	G.	W.
Wausau.....	Wochenblatt (G.)....	V. Ringle.....	D.	W.
MARINETTE.				
Marinette.....	Eagle.....	L. B. & F. E. Noyes.	R.	W.
Marinette.....	North Star.....	Russell & Murphy....	D.	W.
MARQUETTE.				
Montello.....	Express.....	Bissell & Cogan.....	D.	W.
Westfield.....	Central Union.....	S. D. Forbes.....	R.	W.
MILWAUKEE.				
Milwaukee.....	Sentinel.....	Sentinel Co.....	R.	D&W
Milwaukee.....	Republican and News	Rep. and News Co...	R.	D&W
Milwaukee.....	Evening Wisconsin..	Cramer, Aikens & Cr.	R.	D&W
Milwaukee.....	Herold (G.).....	Herold Co.....	I.	D&W
Milwaukee.....	Freie Presse (G.)....	L. Siegel.....	R.	D&W
Milwaukee.....	Seebote (G.).....	P. V. Deuster & Co...	D.	D&W
Milwaukee.....	Germania (G.).....	Germania Pub. Co....	I.	W.
Milwaukee.....	Columbia (G.).....	Cath. Press Co.....	Rel	W.
Milwaukee.....	Christian Statesman.	I. L. Hauser & Co...	Rel	W.
Milwaukee.....	Western Church.....	E. R. Ward.....	Rel	W.
Milwaukee.....	Catholic Citizen.....	Willard & Bray.....	Rel	W.
Milwaukee.....	Catholic Vindicator..	D. W. Nolan.....	Rel	W.
Milwaukee.....	Young Churchman.....	.....	Rel	M.
Milwaukee.....	Gemeinde Blatt (G.)..	Germania Pub. Co....	Rel	S. M.
Milwaukee.....	Wis. Legal News.....	C. D. Kendrick & Co.	I.	D.
Milwaukee.....	U. S. Mil. & Man. Jour	.....	I.	W.
Milwaukee.....	Peck's Sun.....	George W. Peck.....	Hu	W.
Milwaukee.....	An. (G.).....	Gfornier & Co.....	Hu	W.
Milwaukee.....	Freidenker (G.).....	Doerflinger Pub. Co	Lit.	W.
Milwaukee.....	Kindergarten Mes....	W. W. Hailman.....	E.	W.
Milwaukee.....	Novellen Schatz.....	F. Sensch.....	Lit.	S. M.
Milwaukee.....	Die Erziehungs Blaet-	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	er (G.).....	C. Klemm.....	E.	M.
Milwaukee.....	Schulzeitung (G.)....	Germania Pub. Co....	E.	M.
Milwaukee.....	Hermann's Sohn (G.)..	Lowenstein.....	Lit.	M.
Milwaukee.....	Sunday Telegraph.....	Calkins & Watrous..	I.	W.
Milwaukee.....	Katholische ZeitungG	P. V. Deuster & Co..	Rel	W.
Milwaukee.....	Ansiedler (G.).....	Brucker & Ludoff....	I.	S. M.
Milwaukee.....	Volks Magazin (G.)...	German Print. Co....	Lit.	W.
Milwaukee.....	Familien Kreis (G.)..	German Print. Co....	Lit.	W.
Milwaukee.....	Wegweiser (G.).....	German Print. Co....	Lit.	W.
Milwaukee.....	Progress of the Age...	German Print. Co....	Lit.	S. M.
Milwaukee.....	Acker & Gartenbau	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	Zeitung (G.).....	German Print. Co....	Lit.	M.
Milwaukee.....	Journal of Commerce	Wis. Pub. Co.....	I.	W.
MONROE.				
Sparta.....	Herald.....	D. McBride & Son....	R.	W.
Sparta.....	Democrat.....	F. A. Brown.....	D.	W.
Tomah.....	Journal.....	James A. Wells.....	R.	W.
Tomah.....	Star.....	Fred Kibbs.....	D.	W.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

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COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
OCONTO.				
Oconto	Reporter	C. S. Hart.	I.	W.
Oconto	Lumberman	J. W. Hall.	I.	W.
Oconto	Republican	P. H. Swift.	R.	W.
OUTAGAMIE.				
Appleton	Post	J. A. Ried	R.	D&W
Appleton	Crescent	Ryan & Bro.	D.	W.
Appleton	Volksfreund (G) ...	H. W. Meyer.	D.	W.
Appleton	Collegian & Neoterian	Students' Society...	E.	M.
Kaukauna	Times	Hopkins & Cates...	I.	W.
OZAUKEE.				
Cedarburg	Enterprise	Hilgen & Meyer.	R.	W.
Port Washington.	Zeitung (G.)	Adolph Heidkamp ...	D.	W.
Port Washington.	Advertiser	John R. Bohan.	D.	W.
Port Washington.	Star	E. B. Bolens.	D.	W.
PEPIN.				
Durand	Courier	W. H. Huntington ...	R.	W.
PIERCE.				
Ellsworth	Herald	Case & Doolittle	R.	W.
River Falls	Journal	Morse & Moody.	R.	W.
River Falls	Press	Merrick & Fowler...	R.	W.
Prescott	Plainedealer	E. H. Ives.	D.	W.
POLK.				
Osceola Mills. ...	Press	Chas. E. Mears.	R.	W.
Clear Lake	North Wis. News ...	E. O. Johnson	R.	W.
PORTAGE.				
Plover	Times	H. G. Ingersoll.	R.	W.
Stevens Point ...	Journal	McGlachlin & Simons	R.	W.
Stevens Point ...	Pinery	C. Swayze	D.	W.
Stevens Point ...	Gazette	Glennon & Cooper ...	R.	W.
Stevens Point ...	Real Estate Journal..	G. W. Hungerford ...	I.	W.
Stevens Point ...	Democrat	H. N. Lee	D.	W.
PRICE.				
Phillips	Times	W. H. Wilson	D.	W.
RACINE.				
Burlington	Standard	H. L. Devereux.	R.	W.
Burlington	Democrat	Levi K. Alden	R.	W.
Racine	Journal	F. W. Starbuck.	R.	D&W
Racine	News	Treat & Read.	R.	D&W
Racine	Banner (G)	— Rathe	I.	W&W
Racine	Advocate	A. C. Sand ord	R.	W.
Racine	Slavie (Bohemian) ..	Charles Jonas	D.	W.
Racine	Folkets Avis (Danish)	Folkets Avis Pub. Co.	R.	W.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
RACINE — CON.				
Racine.....	College Mercury.....	Mercury Co.....	Lit	M.
Racine.....	Agriculturist.....	Fish Bro. & Co.....	Ag.	M.
Racine.....	Bulletin.....	C. A. Zell.....	Rel	W.
Union Grove.....	Enterprise.....	A. P. Colby.....	R.	W.
Waterford.....	Post.....	Edward Malone.....	I.	W.
RICHLAND.				
Richland Center..	Republican.....	Fogo & Munson.....	R.	W.
Richland Center..	Observer.....	Waggoner & Burtch..	R.	W.
Richland Center..	Democrat.....	Otis H. Brand.....	D.	W.
ROCK.				
Beloit.....	Free Press.....	H. F. Hobart.....	R.	D&W
Beloit.....	Outlook.....	J. A. Truesdell.....	R.	W.
Beloit.....	Round Table.....	Round Table Co.....	Lit.	S. M.
Clinton.....	Herald.....	S. Bowers.....	R.	W.
Edgerton.....	Wis. Tobacco Rep'ter	W. F. Tonsley.....	I.	W.
Evansville.....	Review.....	Hoxie & Bird.....	R.	W.
Janesville.....	Gazette.....	Gazette Printing Co..	R.	D&W
Janesville.....	City Times.....	Wilson & Tonsley.....	D.	W.
Janesville.....	Recorder.....	Veeder & Leonard.....	R.	D&W
Milton.....	College Journal.....	Journal Company.....	Lit.	S. M.
Milton.....	Express.....	W. C. Brown.....	.....	W.
ST. CROIX.				
Baldwin.....	Independent.....	W. D. Acherman.....	I.	W.
Hudson.....	True Republican.....	Cline & Cogswell.....	D.	W.
Hudson.....	Star and Times.....	Taylor & Price.....	R.	W.
New Richmond..	Republican.....	A. C. Van Meter.....	R.	W.
New Richmond..	Democrat.....	M. P. Stephens.....	D.	W.
SAUK				
Baraboo.....	Republic.....	Woodman & Powers..	R.	W.
Baraboo.....	Democrat.....	J. G. Ford.....	D.	W.
Baraboo.....	Bulletin.....	Hansbrough & Briscoe	R.	W.
Prairie du Sac ..	News.....	S. W. Corwith.....	R.	W.
Reedsburg.....	Free Press.....	John Blake.....	R.	W.
Reedsburg.....	Herold (G.).....	Wm. Raetzmann.....	D.	W.
Sauk City.....	Pioneer Am. Wis. (G.)	Crusius & Muelberg..	R.	W.
SHAWANO.				
Shawano.....	Journal.....	Wm. N. Rogers.....	I.	W.
SHEBOYGAN.				
Sheboygan.....	Herald.....	J. L. & Geo. Marsh..	R.	W.
Sheboygan.....	Times.....	H. N. Ross.....	R.	W.
Sheboygan.....	National Dem. (G.)..	Carl Zullier.....	D.	W.
Sheboygan.....	Tribun (G.).....	A. Marchner & Son..	D.	W.
Sheboygan.....	Zeitung (G.).....	A. W. Pott.....	R.	W.
Plymouth.....	Reporter.....	A. F. Warden.....	D.	W.
Plymouth.....	Sun.....	L. K. Howe.....	R.	W.
Sheboygan Falls..	News.....	J. E. Thomas.....	G.	W.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
TAYLOR.				
Medford	Star & News	E. T. Wheelock	I.	W.
Medford	News	News Publishing Co..	D.	W.
TREMPEALEAU.				
Arcadia	Republican & Leader.	Charles A. Leith	R.	W.
Galesville	Independent	S. S. Luce	I.	W.
Independence	News	J. R. Faulds	R.	W.
Whitehall	Times & Messenger..	F. E. Beach	R.	W.
VERNON.				
Viroqua	Censor	Henry Casson, Jr....	R.	W.
Viroqua	Herald	I. W. Gill	G.	W.
WALWORTH.				
Delavan	Republican	Geo. B. Tallman	R.	W.
Delavan	Enterprise	E. W. Conable	R.	W.
Delavan	Modern Times	D. & D. Institute....	Lt	W.
East Troy	Gazette	H. B. Metcalf	R.	W.
Elkhorn	Independent	M. T. Park	R.	W.
Geneva	Herald	J. E. Heg	R.	W.
Geneva	News	J. S. Badger	R.	W.
Sharon	Reporter	Phelps & Ziegus ..	I.	W.
Whitewater	Register	E. D. Coe	R.	W.
Whitewater	Chronicle	P. Cravath	I.	W.
WASHINGTON.				
Hartford	Republican	Wm. George	R.	W.
West Bend	Democrat	Michael Bohn	D.	W.
West Bend	Times	Porter & Powers	D.	W.
WAUKESHA.				
Oconomowoc	Local	F. W. Coon	R.	W.
Oconomowoc	Wisconsin Free Press.	E. Hurlbut	D.	W.
Waukesha	Freeman	H. M. Youmans	R.	W.
Waukesha	Democrat	F. A. Eastman	D.	W.
WAUPACA.				
New London	Times	M. G. Patchin	G.	W.
Waupaca	Republican	A. T. Glaze	R.	W.
Waupaca	Post	E. E. Gordon	R.	W.
Weyauwega	Chronicle	J. C. Keeney	I.	W.
WAUSHARA.				
Plainfield	Times	J. T. Ellarson	R.	W.
Wautoma	Argus	J. T. Ellarson	R.	W.
WINNEBAGO.				
Menasha	Press	Geo. B. Pratt	R.	W.
Menasha	Beobachter (G.)	John-Klinker	D.	W.
Neenah	Gazette	H. L. Webster	R.	W.
Neenah	City Times	J. N. Stone	D.	W.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
WINNEBAGO — con.				
Omro	Stalwart	Carter & Hilton	R.	W.
Omro	Journal	P. Wright	I.	W.
Oshkosh	Northwestern	Allen & Hicks	R.	D&W
Oshkosh	Times	Fernandez & Bright..	D.	W.
Oshkosh	Telegraph (G.)	Kohlmann & Bro.	D.	W.
Oshkosh	Standard	Standard Pub. Co.	G.B	W.
WOOD.				
Grand Rapids	Reporter	Fontaine Bros.	R.	W.
Grand Rapids	Tribune	J. N. Brundage	D.	W.
Centralia	Enterprise	Rossier & Baker	G.	W.
Marshfield	Times and Herald	C. H. Clark	I.	W.

Total 296

FOREIGN CONSULS LOCATED IN WISCONSIN.

NAME.	RANK.	GOVERNMENT.	LOCATION.
Ernest VonBaumbach	Consul	Austria-Hungary....	Milwaukee.
I. J. B. Bryce	Consul	Belgium.....	Green Bay.
Waldemar T. Hansen	Vice Consul....	Denmark.....	Milwaukee.
H. Steensland.....	Vice Consul....	Sw-den and Norway.	Madison.
L. VonBaumbach...	Consul	Germany	Milwaukee.
M. VonBaumbach...	Vice Consul ..	Germany	Milwaukee.

LAND GRANTS TO WISCONSIN RAILROADS,

By acts of Congress from 1850 to 1870.

Date of Acts.	Name of Road.	Est'd acrs in grant.	No. acrs certifi'd
June 3, '56 } May 5, '64 } March 3, '73 }	Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis.....	999,983	799,896
June 3, '56 } May 5, '64 }	St. Croix & Lake Superior, and branch to Bayfield.....	524,714 318,737 351,000	524,538 318,951
June 3, '56 } Apr. 25, '62 } March 3, '55 } March 3, '69 } May 5, '64 }	Chicago & Northwestern.....	600,000	545,576
June 21, '66 } June 3, '56 }	Wisconsin Central.....	750,000	546,447
July 27, '68 }	Wisconsin R. R. Farm Mortgage Land Co	.....	40,019

Population of Indian Tribes in Green Bay Agency.

		<i>Land. Acres in reserve.</i>
The Menomonees	1,450	231,680
The Oneidas	1,425	65,540
The Stockbridges	122	11,520

Population of Indian Tribes in La Pointe Agency.

Red Cliff.....	726
Bad River	734
Lac Courte d'Orielle	1,769
Lac de Flambeau.....	665
Grand Portage.....	267
Total.....	4,101

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES FOR 1881.

COUNTIES.	County Seats.	County Clerks.	Salary.	County Treasurers.	Salary.	Registers of Deeds.
Adams	Friendship	A. O. Holm	\$600	B. H. Powers	\$6 0	J. W. Gunning.
Ashland	Ashland	M. J. Hart	1,000	W. R. Sutherland	1,000	E. H. Wilson.
Barron	Barron	Fred Telke	900	N. M. Rockman	900	Walter Speed.
Bayfield	Bayfield	L. J. Bachanno	900	Nelson Boutin	900	J. D. Crattenden.
Brown	Green Bay	Patrick Ryan	1,200	Frank Lenz	1,2 0	B. M. Berendsen.
Buffalo	Alma	John Burgess	900	Eric Aime	900	J. M. Leonhardy.
Burnett	Grantsburg	Andrew Ahlstrom	600	Charles Stevenson	500	O. C. Branstad.
Calumet	Chilton	William Mulcahy	700	Jacob Stephany	700	Edward Mooney.
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	James Comerford	1,800	E. P. Hastings	1 8 0	Edward Eminson.
Clark	Neillsville	J. F. Canon	1,2 0	N. H. Withee	1,200	Herman Schuster.
Columbia	Portage	L. S. Rolleston	1,200	C. A. Colonius	1,2 0	Z. J. D. Swift.
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Barnaby Dunne	800	Henry Otto	800	C. H. Speck.
Dane	Madison	Thomas P. Coyne	1,700	Charles Kayser	1,000	Ole S. Holm.
Dodge	Juneau	A. M. Grant	1,400	George Schott	1,400	F. M. Brower.
Door	Sturgeon Bay	George Nelson	800	Chris. Leonhardt	600	James Keogh, Jr.
Douglas	Superior	Geo. F. Holcomb	700	Thompson Ritchie	500	D. George Morrison.
Dunn	McMonie	W. H. Landon	1,000	Carroll Lucas	1,200	Sewall A. Peterson.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	L. P. Hotchkiss	1,0 0	S. H. Wilcox	1,0 0	L. E. Strum.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	A. C. Jelleff	1,100	Louis Manderscheid	1,000	Frank B. Hoskins.
Grant	Lancaster	C. W. Hill	1,2 0	L. P. Lesler	1,000	W. P. Durley.
Green	Monroe	Herman L. Gløge	800	L. Hare	8 0	C. E. Tanberg.
Green Lake	Dartford	Henry S. Hunt	600	W. I. Sherwood	500	Henry B. Lowe.
Iowa	Dodgeville	Thomas M. Goldsworthy	8 0	James Cleminson	1,000	Daniel G. Jones.
Jackson	Black River Falls	W. S. Darron	1,600	L. D. Blake	1,0 0	E. O. Gullford.
Jefferson	Jefferson	F. E. Hling	1,000	W. L. Hoskins	800	Albert Winslow.
Juneau	Mauston	Charles F. Cutler	1,000	D. C. Remington	1,000	Charles A. Barney.
Kerosha	Kenosha	Ernst G. Timme	1,0 0	R. E. Sutherland	600	D. B. Benedict.
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Louis Bruemmer	950	John Janda	8 0	Henry Tisch.
La Crosse	La Crosse	J. L. Pettingill	1,400	John Lienlockken	1,000	E. Legler.
La Fayette	Darlington	J. M. Dain	900	James Trestrail	1,000	T. C. L. Mackay.
Lincoln	Jenny	Herman Rusch	1,000	W. H. Swinchart	1,300	Van. R. Willard.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Henry C. Buhse	1,300	Gottlieb Damler	1 3	Anton Braasch.
Marathon	Wausau	Henry Miller	1,200	J. R. Bruneau	1,200	A. W. Schmidt.

Marinette.....	Marinette.....	J. A. Van Cleave.....	600	C. R. Johnson.....	800	J. K. Wright.
Marquette.....	Montello.....	M. G. Ellison.....	550	Christoph Taratz.....	550	C. H. Pierce.
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Geo. P. Traeumer.....	3,500	Lemuel Ellsworth.....	4,500	Emil Weiskirch.
Monroe.....	Sparta.....	C. O. Berg.....	1,000	W. F. Lee.....	1,000	James R. Lyons.
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	Robert Ellis.....	1,200	George Beyer.....	2,000	Huff Jones.
Outagamie.....	Appleton.....	B. C. Wolter.....	1,000	Matthias Werner.....	1,000	Julius Zuehlke.
Ozaukee.....	Port Washington.	John C. Schroeling.....	600	Wm. Ahlhauser.....	800	Walter Zastrow.
Pepin.....	Durand.....	J. J. Morgan.....	550	D. W. Phelps.....	500	John Newcomb.
Pierce.....	Ellsworth.....	J. B. Jenson.....	700	F. B. White.....	700	K. W. Lewis.
Polk.....	Osceola Mills.....	J. Michaelson.....	1,000	Robert Downend.....	800	Asahel Kimball.
Portage.....	Stevens Point.....	John R. McDonald.....	800	S. H. Sawyer.....	900	John A. Murat.
Price.....	Phillip.....	F. W. Sackett.....	900	David O'Brien.....	900	Wm. D. Gummer.
Racine.....	Racine.....	Erastus C. Peck.....	1,000	John R. Jones.....	1,000	George A. West.
Richland.....	Richland Center..	Geo. W. Putnam.....	800	Irvn Gribble.....	800	W. H. Renick.
Rock.....	Janesville.....	Sylvester Morgan.....	1,200	Willis Miles.....	1,000	C. L. Valentine.
St. Croix.....	Hudson.....	Robert Dinsmore.....	1,100	William Whewell.....	1,000	Theodore Young.
Sauk.....	Baraboo.....	J. P. Witwen.....	1,000	A. L. Slye.....	1,000	F. N. Peck.
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	D. E. Wescott.....	1,000	August Koerppen.....	1,000	Edward Sommers.
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Fred Hoppe.....	1,000	G. W. Bradford.....	1,200	Valentine Detling.
Taylor.....	Medford.....	Peter Doyle.....	600	S. B. Hubbell.....	600	L. Biscornet.
Trempealeau.....	Whitehall.....	Charles E. Perkins.....	1,000	David Kribb.....	1,000	John O. Melby.
Vernon.....	Viroqua.....	John R. Casson.....	800	Ole Johnson.....	800	John W. Curry.
Walworth.....	Elkhorn.....	Dyar L. Cowdery.....	800	Fred W. Blomiley.....	750	Wm. H. Morrison.
Washington.....	West Bend.....	Joseph Ott.....	700	Frederick Kuegar.....	900	Hugo Koenen.
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	J. D. Roberts.....	800	Wm. A. Nickert.....	1,000	Andrew McKee.
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	S. T. Ritchie.....	900	W. J. Chamberlain.....	900	J. H. Woodworth.
Waushara.....	Wautoma.....	John Clark.....	600	A. D. McIntyre.....	600	J. J. Hawley.
Winnebago.....	Oshkosh.....	O. F. Chase.....	1,200	J. W. Ladd.....	1,200	T. E. Loope.
Wood.....	Grand Rapids.....	F. J. Wood.....	800	I. L. Mosher.....	900	P. N. Christensen.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES FOR 1881 — continued.

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

COUNTIES.	County Judges.	Salary.	Sheriffs.	Clerks of Court.	Salary.	District Attorneys.	Salary.
Adams	J. B. Harrison	\$300	H. S. Willard	L. S. Perkins .....	.....	Solon W. Pierce	\$250
Ashland	Edwin Ellis	250	John Maertz	John H. Elsner	\$300	J. J. Mills	400
Barron	H. J. Sill	450	A. J. Barton	W. L. Morrison .....	.....	Chas. S. Taylor	800
Bayfield	John McCloud	100	John Garbo	Wm. J. Herbert .....	.....	B. B. Wade .....	.....
Brown	M. L. Martin	1,500	E. R. Smith	E. P. Boland .....	.....	C. E. Vroman	500
Buffalo	C. Moser, Jr.	600	M. W. McDonnell ..	J. W. De Groff .....	.....	John W. McKay	400
Burnett	I. Grettum	40	Wm. G. Butterick ..	J. O. Newgard .....	.....	W. R. Maxwell .....	.....
Calumet	William Paulsen ..	500	Anton Miesen	Wm. J. Mallmann ..	300	Thomas Lynch	400
Chippewa	R. D. Marshall	800	Frank Colburn	John Weinberger ..	700	William R. Hoyt	1,000
Clark	L. A. Doolittle	400	T. B. Philpoth	James A. Parkhurst ..	4.0	J. R. Sturdevant	600
Columbia	J. J. Guppey	1,500	J. H. Jergurson	S. S. Lockhart .....	.....	H. H. Curtis	700
Crawford	Ira B. Brunson	500	John B. Davis	J. E. Campbell	100	Wm. H. Evans	500
Dane	A. S. Sanborn	2,000	George Weeks	H. Z. Moulton .....	.....	Robt. M. La Follette ..	800
Dodge	S. W. Lamereux	2,100	John Becker	James E. Malone	800	J. B. Hays	1,000
Door	F. J. Hamilton	400	Arnold Wagner	H. C. Graham	100	G. W. Allen	500
Douglas	Geo. W. Perry	400	James Newton	Charles Lord	300	James S. Ritchie	150
Dunn	Robert Macauley ..	600	Sever Severson	W. J. Cowan	* 600	C. E. Freeman	600
Eau Claire	Geo. C. Teall	800	A. W. Manger	M. B. Hubbard .....	.....	L. M. Vilas	800
Fond du Lac	George Perkins	2,200	Neil C. Bell	S. G. Leland .....	.....	F. F. Duffy	1,000
Grant	Wm McGonigal	1,000	John F. Lane	H. Buchner .....	.....	R. C. Orr	600
Green	Brooks Dunwiddie ..	950	F. K. Studley	Edmund Bartlett ..	.....	P. J. Clawson	500
Green Lake	J. B. Millard	600	J. J. Ellis, Sr	B. A. Dunlap	300	Henry S. Comstock ..	400
Iowa	John T. Jones	800	Thomas Kennedy	John M. Dale	* 400	John W. Taylor	600
Jackson	Mark Bump	600	J. H. Allen	G. M. Perry .....	.....	F. C. Weed	500
Jefferson	Henry Colonius	800	J. R. Messerschmidt ..	C. F. Krebs .....	.....	R. B. Kirkland	800
Juneau	Charles H. Grote	700	S. C. Plummer	John H. Allison	* 400	Hiram W. Barney	500
Kenosha	Volney French	1,700	H. G. Blackman	John A. Gallagher ..	.....	James Cavanaugh	500
Kewaunee	W. Stransky	450	M. Shilbauer	Patrick J. Rooney	250	L. V. Gates	250
La Crosse	C. S. Benton	1,200	M. M. Buttles	Charles Smith .....	.....	B. F. Bryant	800
La Fayette	J. S. Waddington ..	900	Christopher Vickers ..	Geo. F. West .....	.....	James G. Monahan	500
Lincoln	A. C. Norway	200	William Dereg	S. J. Robinson	200	W. H. Cannon	400
Manitowoc	M. Kirwin	1,200	M. H. Murphy	Hubert Falge .....	.....	W. A. Walker	800
Marathon	B. Ringle	400	R. P. Hanson	Hugo Peters	* 400	C. P. Eldred	400

Marinette.....	F. J. Bartels.....	350	J. O'Leary.....	John Holgate.....	100	H. O. Fairchild.....	600
Marquette.....	H. S. Thomas.....	500	F. A. Hotchkiss.....	J. J. Wall.....	.....	James Duff.....	275
Milwaukee.....	J. E. Mann.....	5,000	John Rugee.....	Julius Wechselberg.....	6,000	W. C. Williams.....	3,500
Monroe.....	C. M. Masters.....	500	Ernest Bartels.....	J. E. Perry.....	400	J. M. Morrow.....	800
Oconto.....	Albert Reinhart.....	500	Thomas McGoff.....	Charles Hall.....	*100	H. M. Woodmouse.....	500
Outagamie.....	J. E. Harriman.....	1,000	Pat Lennon.....	Geo. T. Moeskes.....	200	William Kennedy.....	800
Ozaukee.....	L. Eghart.....	1,000	John P. Weyker.....	M. G. Ruppert.....	*300	James Hedding.....	600
Pepin.....	S. L. Plummer.....	250	A. F. Peterson.....	A. G. Coilin.....	100	John Fraser.....	250
Pierce.....	H. F. Ames.....	600	A. H. Lord.....	J. S. Rounce.....	*200	F. A. Ross.....	400
Polk.....	Ole Larson.....	250	T. F. Monty.....	A. C. Granum.....	275	Frank M. Nync.....	500
Portage.....	J. R. Kingsbury.....	600	M. A. Rousseau.....	A. F. Wyatt.....	250	William H. Packard.....	500
Price.....	Willis Hand.....	400	George Bremner.....	Fred. W. Bruce.....	.....	H. A. Cooper.....	800
Racine.....	Elbert O. Hand.....	1,100	Harry Busby.....	Geo. E. Bennett.....	.....	K. W. Eastland.....	300
Richland.....	D. L. Downs.....	400	H. L. Skavlem.....	A. Webster Baldwin.....	.....	John W. Sale.....	1,000
Rock.....	A. P. Prichard.....	1,500	Joseph Kelley.....	S. J. Bradford.....	200	H. F. Woodard.....	800
St. Croix.....	S. C. Simonds.....	500	O. H. Perry.....	D. E. Morgan.....	.....	Philip Cheek, Jr.....	500
Sauk.....	Giles Stevens.....	1,000	John M. Schweers.....	Charles A. Raisler.....	250	K. M. Phillips.....	500
Shawano.....	Henry Klosterman.....	200	Wm. Pfeil.....	Felix Benfey.....	200	J. Q. Adams.....	800
Sheboygan.....	B. Williams.....	1,200	E. L. Urquhart.....	Peter McCourt.....	.....	John K. Parish.....	300
Taylor.....	G. S. Phelps.....	300	Nels L. Tolvstad.....	R. A. Odell.....	.....	S. S. Miller.....	600
Trempealeau.....	Ceth Mills.....	400	F. A. Wallar.....	P. J. Layne.....	300	H. P. Proctor.....	300
Vernon.....	C. W. Butt.....	500	Geo. W. Wylie.....	Levi E. Allen.....	.....	J. B. Wheeler.....	700
Walworth.....	Peter Golder.....	1,100	Peter Boden.....	M. P. Rix.....	400	Patrick O'Meara.....	600
Washington.....	John Shelly.....	1,000	John Stephens.....	M. L. Snyder.....	.....	William H. Thomas.....	600
Waukesha.....	John C. Snover.....	1,500	H. P. Briggs.....	Charles Churchill.....	200	John F. Dufut.....	400
Waupaca.....	C. S. Ogden.....	400	Ira P. Coon.....	A. McMillan.....	100	R. L. D. Potter.....	250
Waushara.....	D. L. Bunn.....	300	W. D. Harshaw.....	T. D. Grimmer.....	.....	George W. Burnell.....	700
Winnebago.....	George Gary.....	2,000	Edward Wheelan.....	R. B. Bronson.....	400	G. L. Williams.....	500
Wood.....	Geo. R. Gardner.....	500					

* And fees.

† Attached to Taylor County for judicial purposes.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES FOR 1881 — continued.

COUNTIES.	Coroner.	Surveyors.	County Superintendents of Schools.	Salary.	Post Office Addresses.
Adams	A. J. Hill	M. Lathrop	J. M. Higbee	\$500	Plainville.
Ashland	Ire Elbe	George Parker	E. C. Smith	100	Ashland.
Barron	G. C. Hodgkin	A. O. Connor	H. J. White	500	Sumner.
Bayfield	E. Pike	T. J. L. Tyler	O. Flanders	1-0	Bayfield.
Brown	M. Vandenburg	J. V. Suydam	innie H. Kelleher	900	De Pere.
Buffalo	N. McVey	A. Finkelnburg	John C. Rathbun	800	Alma.
Burnett	Ole H. Bang	H. W. Sundler	J. G. Fleming	†	Grantsburg.
Calumet	John P. Kraus	Jacob Severin	Wm. B. Minaghan	800	Chilton.
Chippewa	V. E. Smith	S. A. Carpenter	C. D. Tillinghast	1,100	Bloomer.
Clark	D. L. Safford	D. S. Bullock	John. S. Dore	800	Neillsville.
Columbia	George W. Marsh	E. Corning	Henry Neill	1,000	Portage.
Crawford	John Tate	J. W. Miller	J. H. McDonald	800	Wauzeka.
Dane	George Baxter	Sereno W. Graves	{ 1st dis., C. F. Harding	8-0	Mazomanie.
Dodge	J. F. Murphy	G. M. Morse	{ 2d dis., E. E. Fitzgibbons	800	Pheasant Branch.
Door	William Brabison	A. G. Warren	John T. Flavin	1,200	Watertown.
Douglas	Leonard F. Wheelock	Richard Bardon	Chris. Daniels	500	Sturgeon Bay.
Dunn	N. Crosby	D. W. Wait	I. W. Gates	50	Superior.
Eau Claire	W. H. Willard	Howell Drake	Florence Tickner	8-0	Menomonie.
Fond du Lac	F. F. Parsons	Jacob Haessly	Agnes Hosford	8-0	Eau Claire.
Grant	F. Lyster	J. C. Scott	Edward McLaughlin	1,100	Eldorado Mills.
Green	J. Wood	J. C. Scott	Charles Harper	1,000	Hazel Green.
Green Lake	R. P. Rawson	A. C. Stuntz	D. H. Morgan	80	Albany.
Iowa	Wm. P. Ruggles	Albin Clark	A. W. Millard	800	Manchester.
Jackson	L. L. Dimock	Robert L. Joiner	William A. Jones	8-0	Mineral Point.
Jefferson	James Rogan	G. M. Adams	T. P. Marsh	100	Schellsburg.
Juneau	W. H. H. Cush	J. D. Waterbury	C. L. Hubbs	100	Lake Mills.
Kenosha	James Head	Eugene E. Darrow	W. G. Spence	800	Mauston.
Kewaunee	Oliver H. Martin	Jason Lathrop	D. A. Mahoney	6-0	Salem.
La Crosse	A. J. Phillips	Henry G. Borgman	Wm. H. Timlin	800	Kewaunee.
La Fayette	Knute Gregory	S. Middlebrook	C. S. Stockwell	800	Onalaska.
Lincoln	Julius Post	William Foss	C. G. Thomas	900	Darlington.
Manitowoc	Franz Simon	G. R. Sturdevant	J. W. Wescott	200	Jenny.
		John O'Hara	C. F. Viehban	1,200	Manitowoc.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Marathon	Fred New	Wm. N. Allen.....	Thomas Greene	800	Wausau.
Marinette	F. Armstrong		L. W. Winslow	500	Peshtigo.
Marquette.....	Francis Russell	Michael Finnegan.....	R. G. O'Connor	650	Montello.
Milwaukee	W. W. Hickman.....	R. C. Reinertsen	1st Dist. James A. Ruan	5 0	Oak creek.
			2d Dist. G. W. Fowler...	500	Wauwatosa.
Monroe	C. W. McMillan	Webb Kenyon.....	A. F. Brandt	800	Sparta.
Oconto	Charles Bentz	R. L. Hall	H. Allan	500	Oconto.
Outagamie	G. H. Marston	E. Spencer	J. A. Leith	1,000	Wackville.
Ozaukee	John Neuns	L. Towles	Wm. F. Scott	800	Cedarburg.
Pepin	W. W. Holden	Nat. Pummer	William E. Barker	500	Pepin.
Pierce	C. L. Burroughs	J. J. Schulthess	J. F. McCleary	800	River Falls.
Polk	Samuel Emery	W. Prentice	Henry B. Dike	500	Oscoda Mills.
Portage	Henry Curran	Newman Hoag	A. P. Een	800	Amherst Junct.
Price	Reuben Slattery		A. P. Morner	250	
Racine	D. Worrall	David M. Montgomery ..	Charles A. Morse	800	Racine.
Richland	D. O. Chandler	James Appleby	D. D. Parsons	800	Richland.
		R. K. Lee	1st Dist. John W. West ..	800	Evansville.
Rock	O. Allen		2d Dist. William Jones..	8 0	Clinton.
		J. F. Combacker	Betsey M. Clapp	800	New Richmond.
St. Croix		R. G. Evenden	James T. Lunn	1,000	Ironton.
Sauk	O. L. Glazier	J. H. Grimmer	Wm. Sommers	500	Shawano.
Shawano	Truman Billiker	Louis Bode	Bernard R. Grogan	1,000	Elkhart.
Sheboygan	Julius Breitzman	A. S. Russell	John B. Anderson	200	Chelsea.
Taylor	I. S. Haskins	A. G. Cox	Stephen Richmond	800	Arcadia.
Trempealeau.....	C. C. Crane	W. H. Knowler	Wm. Loughton	800	Viroqua.
Vernon	C. E. Morley	James Child	William R. Taylor	800	Whitewater.
Walworth	Wm. H. Bell	John Brosius	James Finnegan	800	Kewaskum.
Washington	O. Boesewelter	John B. Loomis	John Howitt	850	Waukesha.
Waukesha	Samuel Dedd	A. W. Johnson	L. L. Wright	1,000	Waupaca.
Waupaca	W. T. Ward	Edgar Sears	J. H. Tobin	800	Anroraunville.
Waushara	C. B. Barnes	C. Palmer	W. W. Kimball	900	Eureka.
Winnebago	C. R. Hamlin	William Scott	Thomas E. Nash	500	Remington.
Wood	H. Osterman				

† \$4.00 per day.

INCORPORATED CITIES IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CITY.	COUNTY.	Chapter, year and date of approval of acts of incorporation.
Ahnapee.....	Kewaunee....	Chap. 120, Laws of 1879...Feb. 23
Appleton.....	Outagamie....	Chap. 132, P. & L. L. 1857...March 2
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	Chap. 143, P. & L. L. 1853...March 18
Beloit.....	Rock.....	Chap. 432, P. & L. L. 1853...March 31
Berlin.....	Green Lake..	Chap. 390, P. & L. L. 1857...March 6
Boscobel.....	Grant.....	Chap. 148, Laws of 1873...March 12
Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	Chap. 197, P. & L. L. 1859...March 18
Centralia.....	Wood.....	Chap. 275, Laws of 1874...March 12
Chilton.....	Calumet.....	Chap. 89, Laws of 1877...March 1
Chippewa Falls...	Chippewa....	Chap. 440, P. & L. L. 1869...March 11
Columbus.....	Columbia....	Chap. 57, Laws of 1874...Feb. 26
Darlington.....	La Fayette....	Chap. 30, Laws of 1877...Feb. 23
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire....	Chap. 16, P. & L. L. 1872...March 2
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac..	Chap. 132, P. & L. L. 1852...April 1
Fort Atkinson...	Jefferson....	Chap. 247, Laws of 1878...March 17
Fort Howard.....	Brown.....	Chap. 164, Laws of 1873...March 14
Grand Rapids...	Wood.....	Chap. 247, P. & L. L. 1869...March 6
Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Chap. 80, P. & L. L. 1854...Feb. 27
Hudson.....	St. Croix....	Chap. 519, P. & L. L. 1855...Oct. 13
Janesville.....	Rock.....	Chap. 93, P. & L. L. 1853...March 19
Jefferson.....	Jefferson....	Chap. 263, Laws of 1878...March 19
Kenosha.....	Kenosha....	Chap. 123, P. & L. L. 1850...Feb. 8
La Crosse.....	La Crosse....	Chap. 134, P. & L. L. 1856...March 14
Lancaster.....	Grant.....	Chap. 218, Laws of 1878...March 6
Madison.....	Dane.....	Chap. 75, P. & L. L. 1856...March 4
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc....	Chap. 275, P. & L. L. 1850...March 12
Menasha.....	Winnebago....	Chap. 127, Laws of 1874...March 5
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee....	Chap. 164, P. & L. L. 1846...June 31
Mineral Point...	Iowa.....	Chap. 131, P. & L. L. 1857...March 2
Neenah.....	Winnebago....	Chap. 151, Laws of 1873...March 9
New London.....	Waupaca....	Chap. 162, Laws of 1877...March 7
Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha....	Chap. 59, Laws of 1875...Feb. 25
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	Chap. 443, P. & L. L. 1869...March 11
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago....	Chap. 118, P. & L. L. 1853...March 25
Platteville.....	Grant.....	Chap. 81, Laws of 1850...March 6
Plymouth.....	Sheboygan....	Chap. 193, Laws of 1877...March 7
Portage.....	Columbia....	Chap. 125, P. & L. L. 1854...March 10
Prairie du Chien	Crawford....	Chap. 21, P. & L. L. 1872...March 6
Prescott.....	Pierce.....	Chap. 404, P. & L. L. 1857...March 9
Racine.....	Racine.....	Page *80, P. & L. L. 1848...Aug. 8
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac..	Chap. 72, P. & L. L. 1858...March 20
Seymour.....	Outagamie....	Chap. 241, Laws of 1879...March 5
Shawano.....	Shawano....	Chap. 278, Laws of 1874...March 12
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan....	Chap. 94, P. & L. L. 1851...March 19
Stevens Point...	Portage.....	Chap. 257, P. & L. L. 1853...May 17
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc....	Chap. 158, Laws of 1878...March 12
Watertown.....	Dodge.....	Chap. 45, P. & L. L. 1853...March 3
Waupaca.....	Jefferson....	Chap. 153, Laws of 1875...March 5
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac..	Chap. 115, Laws of 1878...March 15
Wausau.....	Dodge.....	Chap. 232, Laws of 1873...March 18
	Marathon....	

* Laws passed by the first State Legislature.

PRIVATE BANKS AND BANKERS IN WISCONSIN.

From Statements of their Condition.

NAME OF BANK OR BANKER.	LOCATION.	Capital.	Total resources.
Trempealeau County Bank.....	Arcadia	\$5,000 00	\$17,775 60
L. C. Wilmarth.....	Ashland.....	5,000 00	21,448 72
Bradford & Hackett.....	Augusta.....	8,000 00	16,365 08
Northrup & Co.....	Platteville.....	9,200 00	24,901 06
C. A. Mather & Co.....	Berlin.....	20,000 00	81,707 59
Sacket, Fitch & Co.....	Be lin.....	35,000 00	90,176 94
Humphrey & Clark.....	Bloomington.....	3,500 00	23,320 93
Bowen & Co.....	Brodhead.....	30,000 00	75,354 95
German Exchange Bank.....	Chilton.....	7,600 00	89,169 27
Seymour's Bank.....	Chippewa.....	20,000 00	139,030 73
Bank of Clinton.....	Clinton.....	3,000 00	41,811 73
Union Bank.....	Columbus.....	12,000 00	64,322 12
Judge, King & Co.....	Darlington.....	18,572 82	100,712 31
La Fayette County Bank.....	Darlington.....	18,000 00	106,186 11
Herbert R. Jones.....	De Pere.....	5,000 00	36,644 47
Rufus B. Kellogg.....	De Pere.....	5,000 00	78,632 10
Sam. W. Reese.....	Dodgeville.....	3,000 00	36,776 20
Clark & Ingram.....	Eau Claire.....	60,000 00	161,306 55
Chippewa Valley Bank.....	Eau Claire.....	21,000 00	77,223 90
Savings Bank of Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	10,000 00	125,421 33
R. A. Baker.....	Fond du Lac.....	.....	219,238 97
Wm. H. Walls.....	Fond du Lac.....	162,715 02	198,531 21
Bank of Geneva.....	Geneva.....	10,000 00	61,479 61
Dan. Head & Co.....	Kenosha.....	45,230 00	190,333 43
John Carel.....	Kewaunee.....	10,200 00	31,032 27
Geo. W. Ryland.....	Lancaster.....	10,000 00	42,800 00
German Bank.....	Madison.....	10,000 00	45,187 48
T. C. Shove.....	Manitowoc.....	20,215 87	125,530 55
Bank of Mauston.....	Mauston.....	2,000 00	21,836 33
T. B. French.....	Menomonie.....	25,000 00	34,630 00
Schutte & Quilling.....	Menomonie.....	8,000 00	26,256 41
Belcher & Co.....	Milwaukee.....	6,500 00	37,219 00
Cramer & Co.....	Milwaukee.....	5,369 89	34,616 22
Houghton Bros. & Co.....	Milwaukee.....	50,000 00	785,354 20
Marshall & Ilsey.....	Milwaukee.....	100,000 00	1,568,871 46
City Bank.....	Mineral Point.....	3,000 00	14,067 69
Wm. T. Henry.....	Mineral Point.....	10,000 00	92,492 34
A. J. McCann & Co.....	Muscoda.....	3,000 00	24,292 20
H. K. Edgerton.....	Oconomowoc.....	2,700 00	30,265 31
Farnsworth & Smith.....	Oconto.....	.....	.....
Commercial Bank.....	Oshkosh.....	25,000 00	155,429 23
J. Hodges & Co.....	Platteville.....	10,000 00	151,768 88
Bank of Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	5,000 00	65,946 79
German Exchange Bank.....	Portage.....	15,000 00	78,443 53
Ozaukee County Bank.....	Port Washington.....	.....	87,249 65
Exchange Bank.....	Prairie du Chien.....	.....	.....
H. S. Miller.....	Prescott.....	10,000 00	59,381 17
Yahr, Thompson & Co.....	Princeton.....	24,000 00	32,928 33
Exchange Bank.....	Reedsburg.....	.....	3,345 47
Reedsburg Bank.....	Reedsburg.....	.....	91,839 32
Bank of River Falls.....	River Falls.....	20,000 00	85,976 51
Bank of Sharon.....	Sharon.....	15,073 29	41,205 13
Geo. W. Douglass.....	Shullsburg.....	3,000 00	24,692 74
M. A. Thayer & Co.....	Sparta.....	.....	60,924 60
H. D. McCulloch.....	Stevens Point.....	20,000 00	74,237 54
Stoughton State Bank.....	Stoughton.....	10,475 00	76,087 40

PRIVATE BANKS AND BANKERS IN WISCONSIN—con.

From Statements of their Condition.

NAME OF BANK OR BANKER.	LOCATION.	Capital.	Total resources.
Bank of Tomah.....	Tomah		21,631 03
Exchange and Savings Bank....	Waupaca		49,200 00
Waupaca Bank.....	Waupaca		
Geo. Jess & Co.	Waupun.....	56,000 00	128,092 89
Silverthorn & Plumer.....	Wausau	83 273 14	159,130 21
Bank of West Bend	West Bend	19,021 22	39,004 84
Weed, Gumeir & Co.	Weyauwega		
Whitewater Savings Institution	Whitewater		33,950 19
A. J. Pipkin.	Boscobel	8,000 00	45,418 68
Bank of Viroqua	Viroqua	6,000 00	56,303 60
E. Latimer & Co.....	Delavan		60,831 69
J. L. Gates & Co.....	Neillsville.....	1,200 00	17,823 00

STATE BANKS IN WISCONSIN.

From Statements of their Condition on the 1st Monday of January 1880.

NAME.	Location.	President.	Capital.	Total Resources.	Surplus.
Batavian Bank	La Crosse	G. Van Steenwyck ..	\$50,000 00	\$449,610 71	\$10,000 00
Bank of Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Edgerton	20,000 01	128,585 47	2,971 07
Bank of Edgerton	Edgerton	Silas Hurd	25,000 90	.....	.....
Bank of Evansville	Evansville	D. M. Rowley	25,000 00	61,822 85	351 30
Bank of Menomonie	Menomonie	F. J. McLean	30,000 00	38,167 95	3,294 76
Bank of New London	New London	J. W. Bingham	30,000 00	54,667 41	2,933 87
Bank of New Richmond	New Richmond ..	F. W. Bartlett	25,000 00	59,926 64	.....
Bank of Sheboygan	Sheboygan	F. R. Townsend	50,000 00	222,381 89	2,565 19
Bank of Sparta	Sparta	J. T. Hemphill	50,000 00	216,991 87	8,497 60
Bank of Watertown	Watertown	L. R. Cady	50,000 00	183,020 60	5,914 82
Clark County Bank	Neilsville	Levi Archer	25,000 00	31,773 43	.....
City Bank of Portage	Portage	L. Breese	25,000 00	116,309 96	4,152 59
Citizens Bank	Delavan	George Cotton	25,000 00	108,510 55	1,511 82
Commercial Bank of Oshkosh	Oshkosh .....	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Farmers & Merchant's Bank	Jefferson	J. W. Ostrander	60,000 00	131,288 13	1,300 00
German Bank	Sheboygan	James H. Mead	50,000 00	751,469 64	2,781 67
German American Savings Bank	Frank du Lac	Rudolph Ebert	25,000 00	200,084 26	.....
Hudson Savings Bank	Hudson .....	.....	25,000 00	239,582 44	33,479 78
Jackson County Bank	Black River Falls.	William T. Price	26,000 00	82,637 94	6,165 51
Jefferson County Bank	Jefferson	C. Stoppenbach	40,000 00	147,721 11	13,728 08
Manufacturers' Bank	Milwaukee	Albert Conro	48,231 33	330,469 68	.....
Merchants Exchange Bank	Milwaukee	Edward O'Neill	100,000 00	1,250,008 44	109,533 69
Marathon County Bank	Wausau	C. P. Haseltine	25,000 00	93,601 62	.....
Merchants & Mechanics Savings Bank	Janesville	Henry Palmer	100,000 00	226,118 63	4,356 36
Park Savings Bank	Madison	J. B. Bowen	40,000 00	119,487 08	.....
State Bank	Madison .....	.....	50,000 00	324,563 53	.....
Second Ward Savings Bank	Milwaukee	Valentine Blatz	20,000 00	1,737,037 40	.....
South Side Savings Bank	Milwaukee	G. C. Trumpff	25,000 00	277,916 19	.....
Stephenson Banking Co	Marinette	I. Stephenson	25,000 00	98,404 87	336 08
Strong's Bank	Green Bay	Henry Strong	50,000 00	233,424 61	10,000 00
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank	Milwaukee	Alexander Mitchell ..	100,000 00	5,453,637 17

STATE BANKS IN WISCONSIN.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

STATES.	Sessions, annual or biennial.	Senators.	Term of Senators	Representatives.	Term of Representatives.	Next Legislature Meets.	Limit of session in days.	Salary, per diem, and mileage of members.
1 Alabama	B.	33	4	100	2	Tuesday after 1st Mon., Nov. 1882..	50	\$4 per diem and 10 cents per m.
2 Arkansas	B.	31	4	93	2	2d Monday, January, 1881	60	\$6 per diem.
3 California	B.	40	4	80	2	1st Monday December, 1881	120	\$10 per diem, and \$3 for 2d m.
4 Colorado	B.	26	4	49	2	1st Wednesday, January, 1881	40	\$4 per diem.
5 Connecticut	B.	21	2	246	1	1st Wed. after 1st Monday, Jan. 1881 .....	.....	\$300 and mileage.
6 Delaware	B.	9	4	21	2	1st Tuesday, January, 1881 .....	.....	\$3 per diem and mileage.
7 Florida	B.	24	4	53	2	1st Wednesday, January, 1881	60	\$6 per diem.
8 Georgia	B.	44	4	168	2	1st Wednesday, Nov., 1882	40	\$4 per diem and mileage.
9 Illinois	B.	51	4	153	2	2d Wednesday, January, 1881 .....	..	\$5 per diem, 10 cts. m. and \$50.
10 Indiana	B.	50	4	100	2	2d Thursday, January, 1-81	60	\$5 per diem.
11 Iowa	B.	50	4	100	2	2d Monday, January, 1882 .....	.....	\$550.
12 Kansas	B.	40	4	125	2	2d Tuesday, January, 1881	50	\$3 per diem.
13 Kentucky	B.	38	4	110	2	Last Monday, November, 1882	60	\$5 per diem and 15 cts. m.
14 Louisiana	B.	36	4	120	2	2d Monday, May, 1882	60	\$5 per diem and mileage.
15 Maine	A.	31	1	151	1	1st Wednesday, January, 1881 .....	.....	\$150.
16 Maryland	B.	26	4	84	2	1st Wednesday, January, 1882	90	\$5 per diem and mileage.
17 Massachusetts	A.	40	1	240	1	1st Wednesday, January, 1881 .....	.....	\$410.
18 Michigan	B.	32	2	100	2	1st Wednesday, January, 1881 .....	.....	\$3 per diem and 10 cts. mileage.
19 Minnesota	B.	22	2	47	1	1st Tuesday, January, 1881	60	\$5 per diem and 15 cts. mileage.
20 Mississippi	B.	33	4	107	2	Tues. after 1st Mon., Jan., 1882 .....	.....	\$700.
21 Missouri	B.	31	4	143	2	Tuesday after 1st Mon., Nov., 1882	70	\$5 per diem, mileage and \$30.
22 Nebraska	B.	30	2	84	2	1st Tuesday, January, 1881	40	\$3 per diem.
23 Nevada	B.	25	4	50	2	1st Monday, January, 1881	60	\$3 per day and 40 cts. mileage.
24 New Hampshire	B.	24	2	293	2	1st Wednesday, June, 1881 .....	.....	\$4 per diem and mileage.
25 New Jersey	A.	21	3	60	1	2d Tuesday, January, 1881 .....	.....	\$50.
26 New York	A.	32	2	123	1	1st Tuesday, January, 1881 .....	.....	\$1,500.
27 North Carolina	B.	50	2	120	2	2d Wednesday, January, 1881	60	\$4 per diem and 10 cts. mileage.

28	Ohio.....	A.	27	2	111	2	1st Monday, January, 1881.....	40	\$5 per diem and \$3 for 25 miles.
29	Oregon.....	B.	30	4	60	2	2d Monday, September, 1882.....	40	\$3 per diem and \$3 for 20 miles.
30	Pennsylvania.....	B.	50	4	201	2	1st Tuesday, January, 1881.....	40	\$1 0.00.
31	Rhode Island.....	†A.	36	1	72	1	adjourned session, January 18, 1881.....	40	\$1 per diem and 8 cents mile.
32	South Carolina.....	A.	33	4	124	2	1st Tues. after 4th Mon., Nov., 1881.....	40	\$5 per diem and 10 cents mile.
33	Tennessee.....	B.	23	2	75	2	1st Monday, January, 1881.....	75	\$1 per diem and 16 cents mile.
34	Texas.....	B.	31	4	93	2	2d Tuesday, January, 1881.....	60	\$5 per diem.
35	Vermont.....	B.	39	2	212	2	1st Wednesday, October, 1882.....	40	\$3 per diem.
36	Virginia.....	B.	43	4	132	2	1st Wednesday, December, 1881.....	90	\$54.
37	West Virginia.....	B.	24	4	65	2	2d Wednesday, January, 1881.....	45	\$4 per diem and mileage.
38	Wisconsin.....	A.	33	2	100	1	2d Wednesday, January, 1881.....	40	\$350 and 10 cents mile.

TERRITORIES.

			<i>Council.</i>	<i>House.</i>					
1	Arizona.....	B.	13	2	26	2	1st Monday, January, 1881.....	40	\$6 per diem and mileage.
2	Dakota.....	B.	13	2	26	2	2d Tuesday, January, 1881.....	40	\$6 per diem and mileage.
3	Idaho.....	B.	13	2	26	2	2d Monday, January, 1882.....	40	\$3 per diem and mileage.
4	Montana.....	B.	13	2	26	2	2d Tuesday, January, 1881.....	40	\$3 per diem and mileage.
5	New Mexico.....	B.	13	2	26	2	1st Monday, January, 1882.....	40	\$ per diem and mileage.
6	Utah.....	B.	13	2	26	2	2d Monday, January, 1882.....	40	\$6 per diem and mileage.
7	Washington.....	B.	13	2	26	2	1st Monday, October, 1881.....	40	\$3 per diem and mileage.
8	Wyoming.....	B.	13	2	26	2	1st Tuesday, November, 1882.....	40	\$6 per diem and mileage.

† The Rhode Island General Assembly meets annually on the last Tuesday in May, in Newport, with an adjournment annually to Providence.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

STATES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	Salaries.	Length of term in years.	Expiration of term.	Republicans in Legislature.	Democrats in Legislature.	Greenbackers in Legislature.	Independents in Legislature.	No. members in Congress.	Time of holding elections.
Alabama	Montgomery	<i>Rufus W. Cobb</i> ..	\$3,000	2	Nov. 28, '82	1	126	3	3	8	1st Mon. in Aug. Sept. 6, 1882.
Arkansas	Little Rock	<i>Thos. J. Churchill</i> ..	3,000	2	Jan. '83	11	109	4	4	4	Tu. af. 1st Mon. Nov.
California	Sacramento	George C. Perkins ..	7,000	4	Jan. '84	...	...	...	...	1	Tu. af. 1 M. N. '82.
Colorado	Denver	Frederick W. Pitkin ..	3,000	2	Jan. '83	...	...	...	...	1	Tu. af. 1 M. Nov.
Connecticut	Hartford	Hobart B. Bigelow ..	2,000	2	Jan. '83	18	85	1	1	4	Tu. af. 1 M. N. '82.
Delaware	Dover	<i>John W. Hall</i>	2,000	4	Jan. '83	8	22	...	...	2	Tu. af. 1 M. N. '82.
Florida	Tallahassee	<i>George F. Drew</i>	3,500	4	Jan. '85	...	...	...	...	2	Tu. af. 1 M. N. '82.
Georgia	Atlanta	<i>Alfred H. Colquitt</i> ..	3,000	4	Nov. 1, '84	12	207	...	...	9	1st Wed. in Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	Shelby M. Culom	6,000	4	Jan. 1, '85	115	83	...	1	19	Tu. af. 1 M. N. '84.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Albert G. Porter	5,000	4	Jan. 1, '85	81	66	3	...	13	2d Tu. in Oct. '82.
Iowa	Des Moines	John H. Gear	3,000	2	Jan. 1, '82	...	...	...	...	9	2d Tu. in Oct.
Kansas	Topeka	John P. St. John	3,000	2	Jan. 1, '81	149	11	5	...	3	Tu. af. 1st M. Nov.
Kentucky	Frankfort	<i>L. P. Blackburn</i>	5,000	4	Sept. 1, '83	17	121	...	...	10	4th Mon. Nov. '82.
Louisiana	New Orleans	<i>Louis A. Witz</i>	4,000	4	Jan. 1, '85	20	112	1	1	6	Tu. af. 3 M. Ap. '84
Maine	Augusta .....	...	2,000	1	Jan. 1, '82	106	66	...	...	5	2d Mon. in Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	<i>Wm. T. Hamilton</i>	4,500	4	Jan. 1, '84	25	85	...	...	6	Tu. af. 1 M. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	John D. Long	4,000	1	Jan. 1, '82	227	52	1	...	11	Tu. af. 1 M. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	David M. Jerome	1,000	2	Jan. 1, '83	117	14	1	...	9	Tu. af. 1 M. Nov.
Minnesota	St. Paul	J. S. Pillsbury	3,800	2	Jan. 1, '82	115	27	4	1	3	Tu. af. 1 M. Nov.
Mississippi	Jackson	<i>John M. Stone</i>	4,000	4	Jan. 1, '82	7	134	16	...	6	Tu. af. 1 M. Nov.
Missouri	Jefferson City .....	...	5,000	4	Jan. 1, '85	...	...	...	...	13	Tu. af. 1 M. N. '82.
Nebraska	Lincoln	Albino Nance	2,500	2	Jan. 1, '83	101	13	...	...	1	Tu. af. 1 M. Nov.
Nevada	Carson City	John H. Kinkhead	6,000	4	Jan. 1, '83	...	...	...	...	1	1st Tues. in Nov.
N. Hampshire	Concord	Charles H. ell	1,000	2	June 1, '83	195	122	...	...	3	Tu. af. 1 M. N. '82.
New Jersey	Trenton	<i>George C. Ludlow</i>	5,000	3	Jan. 1, '84	49	31	...	1	7	Tu. af. 1 M. Nov.
New York	Albany	Alonzo B. Cornell	10,000	3	Jan. 1, '82	106	54	...	...	33	Tu. af. 1 M. Nov.
North Carolina	Raleigh	<i>Thomas J. Jarvis</i>	3,000	4	Jan. 1, '85	59	83	...	...	8	Tu. af. 1 M. Nov.

Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Charles Foster.....	4,000	2	Jan. 1, '82	91	60	...	...	20	2d Tues. in Oct.
Oregon.....	Salem.....	W. W. Taayer.....	1,500	4	Sept. 1, '82	57	33	...	...	1	1st Mon. in June.
Pennsylvania..	Harrisburg...	Henry M. Hoyt.....	10,000	4	Jan. 1, '83	152	94	3	1	27	Tu af 1st M in Nov
Rhode Island..	Newport & Prov..	Alfred H. Littlefield	1,000	2	May 23, '81	88	21	...	...	2	1st Wed. in April.
South Carolina	Columbia.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Tu. af. 1st M. Nov.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	.....	.....	2	Jan. 15, '83	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Tu. af. 1st M. Nov.
Texas.....	Austin.....	.....	.....	2	Jan. '83	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	Tu. af. 1st M. Nov.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Roswell Farnham...	1,000	2	1stw. Oct. '82	248	18	1	1	3	1st Tues. in Sept.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	<i>L. W. Holliday</i>	5,000	4	Jan. 1, '82	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Tu. af. 1st M. Nov.
West Virginia..	Wheeling.....	<i>J. B. Jackson</i>	2,700	4	Mar. 1, '85	20	66	3	.....	3	2d Tues. Oct. 1-'84.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	William E. Smith...	5,000	2	Jan. 1, '82	163	30	.....	.....	8	Tu. af. 1st M. Nov.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.†

Alaska.....	Not organized...	John C. Fremont.....	\$2,600	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Tu. af. 1st M. N. '82
Arizona.....	Prescott.....	N. P. Ordway.....	2,400	†	Ap. 12, '82	28	8	.....	.....	1	Tu. af. 1st M. Nov.
Dakota.....	Yankton.....	Mason Brayman.....	2,600	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Idaho.....	Boise City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territ'y	Not organized...	Benjamin F. Potts ..	2,600	†	July, '82	8	28	.....	.....	1	Tu. af. 1st M. N. '82
Montana.....	Helena.....	Lewis Wallace.....	2,500	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Tu. af. 1st M. N. '81
New Mexico...	Santa Fe.....	Eli H. Murray.....	2,600	†	Dec. '83	.....	26	.....	.....	1	1st Mon. Aug. '82
Utah.....	Salt Lake City...	Wm. A. Newell.....	2,600	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Tu. af. 1st M. N. '82
Washington...	Olympia.....	John W. Hoyt.....	2,000	.....	April, '82	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Tu. af. 1st M. Nov.
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† At pleasure of the president of the U. S. The dates given are those of commissions. † Delegates entitled to seats in the House of Representatives, but have no vote. † Will have to be settled by the legislature.

STATISTICS OF WISCONSIN RAILROADS.
(From the Railroad Commissioner's Report for 1880.)

NAME OF COMPANY.	LENGTH OF OPER- ATED ROAD.		LENGTH OF SIDINGS.		TOTAL MILEAGE, INCLUDING SIDINGS.	
	Whole line.	Wiscon- sin.	Whole line.	Wiscon- sin.	Whole line.	Wiscon- sin.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	3,000.26	874.95	425.00	150.00	3,425.26	1,024.95
Chicago & Northwestern*.....	1,690.89	507.82	333.78	104.82	2,024.67	612.64
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	293.40	269.70	†	†	293.40	269.70
Chippewa Falls & Western.....	10.35	10.35	.65	.65	11.00	11.00
Green Bay & Minnesota.....	218.80	218.80	15.00	15.00	233.80	233.80
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western.....	214.80	214.80	13.50	13.50	228.30	228.30
Milwaukee & Northern.....	119.70	119.70	†	†	119.70	119.70
Mineral Point.....	51.00	40.00	6.50	6.50	57.50	55.50
Northwestern Union.....	62.63	62.63	7.32	7.32	69.95	69.95
Prairie du Chien & McGregor.....	2.00	1.75	...	...	2.00	1.75
Sheboygan & Western.....	78.40	78.40	6.00	6.00	84.40	84.40
Wisconsin Valley.....	108.00	108.00	12.00	12.00	120.00	120.00
Wisconsin Central.....	332.42	332.42	5.46	5.46	327.83	327.88
Chicago & Tomah.....	52.00	52.00	2.00	2.00	54.00	54.00
Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria.....	30.00	30.00	1.50	1.50	31.50	31.50
Galena & Wisconsin.....	40.00	30.00	1.50	1.00	41.50	31.00
Totals.....	6,294.65	2,950.32	830.21	325.75	7,124.86	3,276.07

* Proprietary roads not included.

† Not reported.

STATISTICS OF WISCONSIN RAILROADS—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL STOCK.	DEBT.		TOTAL OF STOCK AND DEBT.		
		Bonded indebtedness.	Unfunded indebtedness.	Whole line.	Proportion for Wisconsin.	Average per mile.
STANDARD GAUGE.						
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul...	\$27,683,744 00	\$47,575,500 00	.....	\$75,259,244 00	\$21,947,456 00	\$25,684 00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	26,812,520 33	36,391,000 00	\$3,508,290 83	76,711,791 41	30,581,869 49	60,319 27
Chi., St. P., Minneapolis & Omaha	6,321,500 00	7,456,000 00	1,098,716 93	14,876,216 93	14,876,216 93	55,158 39
Chippewa Falls & Western.....	143,200 00	132,000 00	10,000 00	285,200 00	285,200 00	27,161 90
Green Bay & Minnesota.....	7,995,900 00	3,979,860 00	1,682,666 92	13,658,426 92	13,658,426 92	62,474 50
Milw., Lake Shore & Western....	6,000,000 00	1,492,000 00	447,762 32	7,939,762 32	7,939,762 32	26,962 00
Mineral Point.....	1,200,000 00	320,000 00	79,622 22	1,599,622 22	1,427,878 80	48,473 39
Northwestern Union.....	3,500,000 00	3,500,000 00	.....	7,000,000 00	7,000,000 00	111,767 52
Prairie du Chien & McGregor....	100,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00	87,500 00	50,000 00
Sheboygan & Western.....	1,500,000 00	801,000 00	.....	2,300,000 00	2,300,000 00	29,336 73
Wisconsin Central.....	11,435,500 00	9,900,000 00	110,468 77	21,145,968 77	21,415,968 77	65,300 10
Wisconsin Valley.....	2,029,581 65	1,155,656 25	.....	3,185,237 90	3,185,237 90	29,492 94
Milwaukee & Northern.....	2,155,000 00	2,155,000 00	.....	4,310,000 00	4,310,000 00	34,646 00
Total of standard gauge roads	\$106,876,925 18	\$114,857,016 25	\$6,937,528 04	\$228,671,470 47	\$128,845,517 53	\$40,454 21
NARROW GAUGE.						
Chicago & Tomah.....	\$338,500 00	.....	.....	\$338,500 00	\$338,500 00	\$6,509 62
Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria	125,000 00	\$120,000 00	\$700 00	245,700 00	245,700 00	7,856 05
Galena & Wisconsin.....	210,385 00	.....	.....	210,385 00	157,788 75	5,259 62
Pine River Valley & Stevens Point	32,475 00	34,500 00	.....	66,975 00	66,975 00	4,185 93
Total of narrow gauge roads..	\$706,360 00	\$154,500 00	\$700 00	\$861,560 00	\$508,963 75	\$6,243 20
Total of all roads.....	\$107,583,286 18	\$115,011,516 25	\$6,938,228 04	\$229,533,030 47	\$129,654,481 28	\$39,638 90

STATISTICS OF WISCONSIN RAILROADS—continued.

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

NAME OF COMPANY.	TOTAL INCOME.		OPERATING EXPENSES.		EXCESS OF EARNINGS OVER OPERATING EXPENSES.		Per cent. of operating expenses to earnings.	Per cent. of op. exp's and taxes to earnings.
	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.		
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	\$11,415,125 03	\$6,229,564 52	\$6,044,926 83	\$3,122,515 00	\$5,370,198 20	\$3,167,019 52	51.00	57.00
Chicago & Northwestern ..	16,155,122 75	3,391,877 61	6,749,743 21	2,092,534 07	9,465,391 51	1,300,353 57	41.7	44.05
Chi. St. P., M. & Omaha*	115,214 46	102,938 42	85,063 44	75,999 03	30,151 42	26,938 29	73.83	77.9
Chicago, St. P. & Minneap.†	1,171,100 73	1,033,262 1	594,862 73	521,847 39	576,238 0	508,414 76	50.79	51.56
Chippewa Falls & Western..	33,605 37	13,615 37	14,055 28	14,055 28	19,550 09	19,550 09	42.00	43.0
Green Bay & Minnesota.....	401,082 25	401,082 25	248,768 06	248,768 06	152,314 19	152,314 19	66.90	67.24
Hudson & River Fallst.	20,071 48	20,071 48	11,351 75	11,351 75	8,642 40	8,642 40	56.56	56.94
Milw., Lake Shore & West'n	38,506 74	368,506 74	217,447 63	217,447 63	150,609 06	150,609 06	19.40	59.93
Mineral Point	106,167 77	102,104 82	72,531 65	69,686 33	33,637 12	32,317 99	71.03	72.01
Northwestern Union	236,399 83	336,399 83	229,383 84	229,383 84	107,015 99	107,015 99	63.19	73.38
North Wisconsin†	115,851 18	115,851 18	47,706 49	47,706 49	68,141 59	68,141 59	41.18	41.6
Prairie du Chien & McG	53,055 50	46,948 56	24,327 99	21,226 99	29,327 51	25,661 57	45.00	47.00
Sheboygan & Fond du Lac†...	71,256 96	71,256 96	83,418 98	83,418 98	\$12,192 02	\$12,192 02	117.40	117.6
Sheboygan & Western|| .....	11,214 51	11,204 51	15,750 36	15,750 36	\$1,545 85	\$1,545 85	140.57	140.57
Wisconsin Central	993,218 05	993,218 05	563,095 14	593,095 14	425,122 91	425,122 91	57.00	57.70
Wisconsin Valley.....	292,072 59	292,072 59	173,217 84	173,217 84	118,854 75	118,854 75	60.00	62.60
Chicago & Tomah†	27,112 70	27,112 70	13,392 79	13,392 79	\$3,719 91	\$3,719 91	49.50	49.97
Chicago & Tomah|| .....	4,605 41	4,605 41	7,886 35	7,886 35	\$3,280 94	\$3,280 94	171.2	171.24
Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peo.	39,690 88	39,690 88	19,996 05	19,996 05	19,694 83	19,694 83	50.37	50.78
Galena & Wisconsin†	16,621 30	12,463 9	12,860 61	9,515 46	3,760 69	2,820 52	77.37	77.37
Galena & Wisconsin|| .....	3,464 36	2,632 9	8,932 38	4,449 29	\$2,488 02	\$1,816 38	171.24	171.24
Pine Riv. Valley & St. v. Pt.	18,205 90	18,205 90	11,638 40	11,638 40	6,567 50	6,567 50	63.00	64.00
Total of all roads	\$31,779,355 65	\$13,655,578 65	\$15,252,766 88	\$7,583,493 47	\$16,526,588 77	\$6,072,084 55	48.00	.....

* 1 month, † 11 months. ‡ 10 months. § 12 months. ¶ Deficit.

United States Government.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT.			SALARY.
Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio			\$50,000
VICE PRESIDENT.			
William A. Wheeler, of New York			8,000
THE CABINET.			
NAME.	WHERE FROM.	OFFICE.	
William M. Evarts	New York ..	Secretary of State....	8,000
John Sherman	Ohio	Secretary of Treasury	8,000
Alexander Ramsey	Minnesota....	Secretary of War....	8,000
Nathan Goff	West Virginia	Secretary of Navy....	8,000
Carl Schurz	Missouri	Secretary of Interior.	8,000
Charles Devens	Massachusetts	Attorney General ...	8,000
Horace Maynard	Tennessee ...	Postmaster General..	8,000

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

John Hay	Assistant Secretary of State.....	3,500
Jacob K. Upton.....	Assistant Secretary of Treasury.....	4,500
Henry F. French	Assistant Secretary of Treasury.....	4,500
O. H. Irish	Chief Bureau, Engraving and Print'g	4,500
James G. Hill	Supervising Architect	4,500
Joseph Nimmo, Jr.	Chief Bureau of Statistics.....	2,400
Wm. Lawrence	1st Comptroller.....	5,000
Wm. W. Upton	2d Comptroller.....	5,000
Henry C. Johnson	Commissioner of Customs	4,000
Robt. M. Reynolds	1st Auditor	3,600
Orange Feriss	2d Auditor	3,600
James Gilfillan	Treasurer	6,000
Glenn W. Scofield.....	Register	4,000
Green B. Raum	Commissioner of Internal Revenue...	6,000
Horatio C. Burchard	Director of Mint.....	4,500
Edgar M. Marble	Commissioner of Patents.....	4,500
John A. Bentley	Commissioner of Pensions.....	4,000
R. E. Trowbridge	Commissioner of Indian Affairs....	3,500
John Eaton	Commissioner of Bureau of Education	3,000
William G. Le Duc	Commissioner of Agriculture	3,500
Francis A. Walker	Superintendent of Census	5,000
John D. Defrees	Public Printer	3,000

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	TITLE.	SALARY.
WILLIAM A. WHEELER	New York.....	President.....	\$3,000
REV. J. J. BULLOCK.....	Virginia	Chaplain	900
JOHN C. BURCH.....	Tennessee.....	Secretary.....	6,096
RICHARD J. BRIGHT...	Indiana.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.	4,320
WM. P. McMICHAEL.....	New Jersey.....	Postmaster.....	2,100

HOUSE.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	TITLE.	SALARY.
SAMUEL J. RANDALL..	Pennsylvania.....	Speaker	\$3,000
REV. WM. P. HARRISON	Dist. Columbia...	Chaplain.....	900
GEORGE M. ADAMS....	Kentucky.....	Clerk.....	4,500
J. G. THOMPSON.....	Ohio.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.	4,000
JAMES M. STEUART...	Virginia	Postmaster.....	2,500
CHARLES W. FIELD...	Kentucky.....	Doorkeeper.....	2,500

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

President—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

Republicans (in Roman), 33. Democrats (in *italics*), 43. Total, 76.

ALABAMA.	T'm exp.	MISSISSIPPI.	T'm exp.
<i>John T. Morgan</i>	1881	Blanche K. Bruce.....	1881
<i>James L. Pugh</i>	1885	<i>Lucius Q. C. Lamar</i>	1883
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
<i>Augustus H. Garland</i>	1883	<i>Francis M. Cockrell</i>	1881
<i>James D. Walker</i>	1885	<i>George G. Vest</i>	1885
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
Newton Booth.....	1881	A. S. Paddock.....	1881
<i>James T. Farley</i>	1885	Alvin Saunders.....	1883
COLORADO.		NEVADA.	
Henry M. Teller.....	1883	William Sharon.....	1881
Nathaniel P. Hill.....	1885	John P. Jones.....	1885
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
William W. Eaton.....	1881	Edward H. Rollins.....	1883
Orville H. Platt.....	1885	Henry W. Blair.....	1885
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Thomas F. Bayard</i>	1881	<i>Theo. F. Randolph</i>	1881
<i>Eli Sautsbury</i>	1883	<i>J. R. McPherson</i>	1883
FLORIDA.		NEW YORK.	
<i>Charles W. Jones</i>	1881	<i>Francis Kernan</i>	1881
<i>Wilkinson Call</i>	1885	Roscoe Conkling.....	1885
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
<i>Benj. H. Hill</i>	1883	<i>Math. W. Ransom</i>	1883
<i>Joseph E. Brown</i>	1885	<i>Z. B. Vance</i>	1885
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
<i>David Davis</i>	1883	<i>Allen G. Thurman</i>	1881
John A. Logan.....	1885	<i>George H. Pendleton</i>	1885
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
<i>Jos. E. McDonald</i>	1881	<i>Lafayette Grover</i>	1883
<i>Daniel W. Voorhees</i>	1885	<i>James H. Slater</i>	1885
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	1883	<i>Wm. A. Wallace</i>	1881
Wm. B. Allison.....	1885	J. Donald Cameron.....	1885
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Preston B. Plumb.....	1883	Ambrose E. Burnside.....	1881
John J. Ingalls.....	1885	Henry B. Anthony.....	1883
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
<i>James B. Beck</i>	1883	<i>Matthew C. Butler</i>	1883
<i>John S. Williams</i>	1885	<i>Wade Hampton</i>	1885
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
Wm. Pitt Kellogg.....	1883	<i>James E. Bailey</i>	1881
<i>Benj. F. Jonas</i>	1885	<i>Isham G. Harris</i>	1883
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin.....	1881	<i>S. B. Maxey</i>	1881
James G. Blaine.....	1883	<i>Richard Coke</i>	1883
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
<i>Wm. P. White</i>	1881	George F. Edmunds.....	1881
<i>James B. Groome</i>	1885	Justin S. Morrill.....	1885
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
Henry L. Dawes.....	1881	<i>Robert F. Withers</i>	1881
George F. Hoar.....	1883	<i>John W. Johnston</i>	1883
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Henry P. Baldwin.....	1881	<i>Frank Hereford</i>	1881
Thomas W. Ferry.....	1883	<i>Henry G. Davis</i>	1883
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
S. J. R. McMillan.....	1881	Angus Cameron.....	1881
William Windom.....	1883	Matthew H. Carpenter.....	1885

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats (in *italics*), 159; Republicans (in roman) 129; Nationa's (in small caps), 14; Total, 293.

ALABAMA.

- 1 *Thos. H. Herndon.*
- 2 *Hilary A. Herbert.*
- 3 *Wm. J. Samford.*
- 4 *Chas. M. Shelley.*
- 5 *Thos. Williams.*
- 6 *N. H. Cements.*
- 7 *Wm. H. Forney.*
- 8 *Wm. M. Lowe.*

ARKANSAS.

- 1 *Poindexter Dunn.*
- 2 *W. F. Stemons.*
- 3 *Jordan E. Cravens.*
- 4 *Thos. M. Gunter.*

CALIFORNIA.

- 1 Horace Davis.
- 2 H. E. Page.
- 3 *C. P. Berry.*
- 4 Romualdo Pacheco.

COLORADO.

James B. Belford.

CONNECTICUT.

- 1 Joseph R. Hawley.
- 2 *James Phelps.*
- 3 John T. Wait.
- 4 Frederick Miles.

DELAWARE.

Edward L. Martin.

FLORIDA.

- 1 *R. H. M. Davidson.*
- 2 Noble A. Hull.

GEORGIA.

- 1 *John C. Nicholls.*
- 2 *Wm. E. Smith.*
- 3 *Phillip Cook.*
- 4 *Henry Persons.*
- 5 *Nel J. Hammond.*
- 6 *Jas. H. Blount.*
- 7 *Wm. H. Felton.*
- 8 *Alex. H. Stephens.*
- 9 *Emory Speer.*

ILLINOIS.

- 1 Wm. Aldrich.
- 2 Geo. R. Davis.
- 3 Hiram Barber, Jr.
- 4 John C. Sherwin.
- 5 R. M. A. Hawk.
- 6 Thos. J. Henderson.
- 7 Phillip C. Hayes.
- 8 Greenbury L. Port.
- 9 Thos. A. Boyd.
- 10 Benj. F. Marsh.
- 11 *J. W. Singleton.*
- 12 *W. M. Springer.*
- 13 *A. E. Stevenson.*
- 14 Joseph G. Cannon.
- 15 A. P. Forsythe.
- 16 *W. A. J. Sparks.*
- 17 *W. R. Morrison.*

ILLINOIS—CON.

- 18 J. R. Thomas.
- 19 *R. W. Townshend.*

INDIANA.

- 1 Wm. Heilman.
- 2 *T. R. Cobb.*
- 3 *Geo. A. Bicknell.*
- 4 *Jeptha D. New.*
- 5 Thomas M. Browne.
- 6 *Wm. R. Myers.*
- 7 GILBT DE LA MATYR.
- 8 *A. J. Hostetter.*
- 9 Godlove S. Orth.
- 10 Wm. H. Calkins.
- 11 Calvin Cowgill.
- 12 *W. G. Colerick.*
- 13 John H. Baker.

IOWA.

- 1 Moses A. McCoil.
- 2 Hiram Price.
- 3 Thomas Updegraff.
- 4 Nathaniel C. Derin.
- 5 Wm. G. Thompson.
- 6 J. B. Weaver.
- 7 EDW. GILLETTE.
- 8 Wm. F. Sapp.
- 9 C. C. Carpenter.

KANSAS.

- 1 John A. Anderson.
- 2 Dudley C. Haskell.
- 3 Thos. Ryan.

KENTUCKY.

- 1 *Oscar Turner.*
- 2 *Jas. A. McKenzie.*
- 3 *J. W. Caldwell.*
- 4 *J. Proctor Knott.*
- 5 *Albert S. Willis.*
- 6 *J. G. Carlisle.*
- 7 *J. C. S. Blackburn.*
- 8 *P. B. Thompson, Jr.*
- 9 *Thomas Turner.*
- 10 *E. C. Phister.*

LOUISIANA.

- 1 *Randall L. Gibson.*
- 2 *E. John Ellis.*
- 3 *J. H. Acklen.*
- 4 *J. B. Elam.*
- 5 *J. F. King.*
- 6 *E. W. Roberts on.*

MAINE.

- 1 Thos. B. Reed.
- 2 Wm. P. Frye.
- 3 Stephen D. Lindsey.
- 4 GEORGE W. LADD.
- 5 THOMPSON H. MURCH.

MARYLAND.

- 1 *D. M. Henry.*
- 2 *J. F. C. Talbott.*
- 3 *Wm. Kimmell.*

MARYLAND—CON.

- 4 *Robert M. McLane.*
- 6 *Eli J. Henkle.*
- 6 Milton G. Urner.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 Wm. M. Crapo.
- 2 Benjamin W. Harris.
- 3 Walbridge A. Field.
- 4 *Leopold Morse.*
- 5 S. Z. Bowman.
- 6 George B. Loring.
- 7 Wm. A. Russell.
- 8 Wm. Claflin.
- 9 Wm. W. Rice.
- 10 Amasa Norcross.
- 11 Geo. D. Robinson.

MICHIGAN.

- 1 John S. Newberry.
- 2 Edwin Willits.
- 3 J. H. McGowan.
- 4 Julius C. Burrows.
- 5 John W. Stone.
- 6 Mark S. Brewer.
- 7 Omar D. Conger.
- 8 Roswell G. Horr.
- 9 J. A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.

- 1 Mark H. Dunnell.
- 2 *Henry Poehler.*
- 3 W. D. Washburn.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1 *Henry L. Muldrow.*
- 2 *Van H. Manning.*
- 3 *H. De Soto Money.*
- 4 *Otho R. Singleton.*
- 5 *Chas. E. Hooker.*
- 6 *Jas. R. Chalmers.*

MISSOURI.

- 1 *Martin L. Clardy.*
- 2 *Erastus Wells.*
- 3 *R. Graham Frost.*
- 4 *Lowndes H. Davis.*
- 5 *Richard P. Bland.*
- 6 *Jas. R. Waddill.*
- 7 *John F. Philips.*
- 8 *S. L. Sawyer.*
- 9 NICHOLAS FORD.
- 10 *Gideon F. Rothwell.*
- 11 *John B. Clark, Jr.*
- 12 *Wm. H. Hatch.*
- 13 *Aylett H. Buckner.*

NEBRASKA.

E. K. Valentine.

NEVADA.

R. M. Daggett.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 Joshua G. Hall.
- 2 Jas. F. Briggs.
- 3 Evarts W. Farr.*

* Died November 33, 1890.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 Geo. M. Robeson.
- 2 *Hesekiah B. Smith.*
- 3 *Miles Ross.*
- 4 *Alvah A. Clark.*
- 5 Charles H. Voorhis.
- 6 John L. Blake.
- 7 Lewis A. Brigham.

NEW YORK.

- 1 *James W. Covert.*
- 2 *Daniel O'Reilly.*
- 3 Sim. B. Chittenden.
- 4 *Archibald M. Bliss.*
- 5 *Nicholas Muller.*
- 6 *S. S. Cox.*
- 7 Edwin Einstein.
- 8 Anson G. McCook.
- 9 *Fernando Wood.*
- 10 *James O'Brien.*
- 11 L. P. Morton.
- 12 *Waldo Hutchins.*
- 13 John H. Ketcham.
- 14 John W. Ferdon.
- 15 *W. Lounsbe y.*
- 16 John M. Bailey.
- 17 Walter A. Wood.
- 18 John Hammond.
- 19 Amaziah B. James.
- 20 John H. Starin.
- 21 David Wilber.
- 22 Warner Miller.
- 23 Cyrus D. Prescott.
- 24 Joseph Mason.
- 25 Frank Hiscock.
- 26 John H. Camp.
- 27 Elbridge G. Lapham.
- 28 Jeremiah W. Dwight.
- 29 D. P. Richardson.
- 30 John Van Voorhis.
- 31 Richard Crowley.
- 32 *Jonathan Scoville.*
- 33 H. Van Aerman.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Joseph J. Martin.
- 2 *W. H. Kutchin.*
- 3 DANIEL L. RUSSELL.
- 4 *Joseph J. Davis.*
- 5 *Alf M. Scates.*
- 6 *Walter L. Steele.*
- 7 *E. F. Armfield.*
- 8 *Robert B. Vance*

OHIO.

- 1 Benj. Butterworth.
- 2 Thomas L. Young.
- 3 *John A. McMahon.*

OHIO—CON.

- 4 Jos. Warren Keifer.
- 5 *Benjamin Le Fecre.*
- 6 *William D. Hill.*
- 7 *Frank H. Hurd.*
- 8 *Ebenezer B. Finley.*
- 9 *Geo. L. Converse.*
- 10 *Thomas Ewing.*
- 11 *Henry L. Dickey.*
- 12 Henry S. Neal.
- 13 *Adoniram J. Warner.*
- 14 *Gibson Atherton.*
- 15 *George W. Geddes.*
- 16 Wm. McKinley, Jr.
- 17 James Monroe.
- 18 J. T. Updegraff.
- 19 Ezra B. Taylor.
- 20 Amos Townsend.

OREGON.

John Whiteaker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 H. H. Bingham.
- 2 Charles O'Neill.
- 3 *Samuel J. Randall.*
- 4 WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
- 5 Alfred C. Harmer.
- 6 William Ward.
- 7 William Godshalk.
- 8 *Hester Clymer.*
- 9 A. Herr Smith.
- 10 *Reuben K. Bachman.*
- 11 *Robert Klotz.*
- 12 HENDRICK B. WRIGHT
- 13 *John W. Ryon.*
- 14 John W. Killinger.
- 15 E. Overton, Jr.
- 16 John I. Mitchell.
- 17 *Alva. H. Coffroth.*
- 18 H. G. Fisher.
- 19 *F. E. Belzhoover.*
- 20 SETH H. YOCUM.
- 21 *Morgan R. Wise.*
- 22 Russell Errett.
- 23 Thomas M. Bayne.
- 24 W. S. Shallenberger.
- 25 Harry White.
- 26 Samuel B. Dick.
- 27 J. H. Osmer.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 Nelson W. Aldrich.
- 2 Latimer W. Ballou.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 *J. S. Richardson.*

SOUTH CAROLINA—CON.

- 2 *M. P. O'Connor.*
- 3 *D. W. Aiken.*
- 4 *J. H. Evins.*
- 5 *George D. Tilman.*

TENNESSEE.

- 1 *Robert L. Taylor.*
- 2 L. C. Houk.
- 3 *George G. Dibrell.*
- 4 *Benton McMillin.*
- 5 *John M. Bright.*
- 6 *John F. House.*
- 7 *W. C. Whithorne.*
- 8 *J. D. C. Atkins.*
- 9 *C. B. Simonton.*
- 10 *Casey Young.*

TEXAS.

- 1 *John H. Reagan.*
- 2 *David B. Culberson.*
- 3 *Olín Wellborn.*
- 4 *Roger Q. Mills.*
- 5 G. W. JONES.
- 6 *Columbus Upson.*

VERMONT.

- 1 Charles H. Joyce.
- 2 James M. Tyler.
- 3 BRADLEY BARLOW.

VIRGINIA.

- 1 *R. L. T. Beale.*
- 2 *John Goode, Jr.*
- 3 *Joseph E. Johnston.*
- 4 Joseph Jorgensen.
- 5 *George C. Cabell.*
- 6 *J. R. Tucker.*
- 7 *John T. Harris.*
- 8 *Eppa Hunton.*
- 9 *J. B. Richmond.*

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1 *Benjamin Wilson.*
- 2 *Benjamin F. Martin.*
- 3 *John E. Kenna.*

WISCONSIN.

- 1 Charles G. Williams.
- 2 Lucien B. Caswell.
- 3 George C. Hazelton.
- 4 *P. V. Deuster.*
- 5 *Edward S. Bragg.*
- 6 *Gabriel Bouck.*
- 7 Herm. L. Humphrey.
- 8 Thad. C. Pound.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—John G. Campbell.
 Dakota—Grantville G. Bennett.
 Idaho—*George Ainslie.*
 Montana—*Martin G. Maginnis.*

New Mexico—Mariano S. Otero.
 Utah—George Q. Cannon.
 Washington—T. H. Brents.
 Wyoming—S. W. Downey.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Republicans (in roman), 37; Democrats (in *italics*), 33; Readjuster Democrat, 1; total, 76.

ALABAMA.	T. exp.	MISSISSIPPI.	T. exp.
<i>John T. Morgan</i>	1883	<i>L. Q. C. Lamar</i>	1883
<i>James L. Pugh</i>	1885	<i>John Z. George</i>	1887
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
<i>A. H. Garland</i>	1883	<i>George G. Vest</i>	1875
<i>James D. Walker</i>	1885	<i>Francis M. Cockrell</i>	1887
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
<i>James T. Farley</i>	1885	Alvin Saunders.....	1883
<i>J. F. Miller</i>	1887	C. H. Van Wyck.....	1887
COLORADO.		NEVADA.	
Henry M. Teller.....	1883	John P. Jones.....	1885
N. P. Hill.....	1885	<i>J. G. Fair</i>	1887
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Orville H. Platt.....	1885	Edward H. Rollins.....	1883
Joseph Hawley.....	1887	Henry W. Blair.....	1885
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Eli S. Salisbury</i>	1833	<i>John R. McPherson</i>	1883
<i>Thos. F. Bayard</i>	1857	— Sewell.....	1887
FLORIDA.		NEW YORK.	
<i>Wilkinson Call</i>	1885	Roscoe Conkling.....	1885
<i>Charles W. Jones</i>	1887	Thomas C. Platt.....	1837
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
<i>Benj. H. Hill</i>	1883	<i>Matt. W. Ransom</i>	1883
<i>Joseph E. Brown</i>	1885	<i>Zebulon B. Vance</i>	1885
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
<i>David Davis</i>	1883	<i>George H. Pendleton</i>	1885
John A. Logan.....	1885	John Sherman.....	1887
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
<i>Daniel W. Voorhees</i>	1885	<i>Lafayette Grover</i>	1883
Benj. Harrison.....	1887	<i>James H. Slater</i>	1885
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	1883	J. Donald Cameron.....	1885
William B. Allison.....	1885	A Republican.....	1887
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Preston B. Plumb.....	1883	Henry B. Anthony.....	1873
John J. Ingalls.....	1885	Ambrose E. Burnside.....	1887
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
<i>James B. Beck</i>	1883	<i>Matthew C. Butler</i>	1883
<i>John S. Williams</i>	1885	<i>Wade Hampton</i>	1875
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
William P. Kellogg.....	1883	<i>Isham G. Harris</i>	1883
<i>Benj. F. Jonas</i>	1885	<i>Howell E. Jackson</i>	1887
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
James G. Blaine.....	1883	<i>Richard Coke</i>	1883
Eugene Hale.....	1887	<i>A Democrat</i>	1887
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
<i>James B. Groome</i>	1885	Justin S. Morrill.....	1875
<i>Arthur P. Gorman</i>	1887	George F. Edmunds.....	1887
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
George F. Hoar.....	1883	<i>John W. Johnston</i>	1833
Henry L. Dawes.....	1887	<i>William Mahone (Re. D.)</i>	1887
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Thomas W. Ferry.....	1883	<i>Henry G. Davis</i>	1883
O. D. Conger.....	1887	— Camden.....	1887
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
William Windom.....	1883	Matthew H. Carpenter.....	1883
S. J. R. McMillan.....	1887	Philetus Sawyer.....	1887

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans (in Roman), 147; regular Democrats (in *italics*), 135; Readjuster Democrats, 2; Greenbackers (in SMALL CAPS), 8; vacancy, 1. Total, 293; majority, 147.

ALABAMA.

1. *Thos. H. Herndon.*
2. *Hilary A. Herbert.*
3. *William C. Oates.*
4. *Charles M. Shelley.*
5. *Thomas Williams.*
6. *G. W. Hewitt.*
7. *William H. Forney.*
8. *Joseph Wheeler.*

ARKANSAS.

1. *Polindexter Dunn.*
2. *James K. Jones.*
3. *Jordan E. Cravens.*
4. *Thomas M. Gunter.*

CALIFORNIA.

1. *Wm. S. Roscerans.*
2. *Horace F. Page.*
3. *Charles P. Berry.*
4. *R. Pacheco.*

COLORADO.

James B. Belford.

CONNECTICUT.

1. *John R. Buck.*
2. *James Phelps.*
3. *John T. Walt.*
4. *Frederick Miles.*

DELAWARE.

Edward L. Martin.

FLORIDA.

1. *R. H. M. Davidson.*
2. *Jesse J. Finley.*

GEORGIA.

1. *George R. Black.*
2. *Henry G. Turner.*
3. *Philip Cook.*
4. *Hugh M. Buchanan.*
5. *N. J. Hammond.*
6. *James H. Blount.*
7. *J. C. Clements.*
8. *Alex. H. Stephens.*
9. *Emory Speer.*

ILLINOIS.

1. *William Aldrich.*
2. *George R. Davis.*
3. *Charles B. Farwell.*
4. *John C. Sherwin.*
5. *Robt. M. A. Hawk.*
6. *T. J. Henderson.*
7. *William Cullen.*
8. *Lewis E. Payson.*
9. *John H. Lewis.*
10. *Benjamin F. Marsh.*
11. *James W. Singleton.*
12. *Wm. M. Springer.*
13. *Deitrich C. Smith.*
14. *Joseph G. Cannon.*
15. *Sam'l W. Moulton.*
16. *W. A. J. Sparks.*
17. *Wm. R. Morrison.*

ILLINOIS—CON.

18. *John R. Thomas.*
19. *R. W. Townshend.*

INDIANA.

1. *William Heilman.*
2. *Thomas R. Cobb.*
3. *S. M. Stockstager.*
4. *William S. Holman.*
5. *Courtney C. Malson.*
6. *Thomas M. Browne.*
7. *Stanton J. Peelle.*
8. *R. B. P. Pierce.*
9. *Godlove S. Orth.*
10. *Mark L. De Motte.*
11. *George W. Steele.*
12. *Walpole G. Colerick.*
13. *William H. Calkins.*

IOWA.

1. *Moses A. McCoid.*
2. *S. S. Farwell.*
3. *Thomas Updegraff.*
4. *N. C. Deering.*
5. *Wm. G. Thompson.*
6. *Madison E. Cutts.*
7. *John A. Kasson.*
8. *Wm. P. Hepburn.*
9. *Cyrus C. Carpenter.*

KANSAS.

1. *J. A. Anderson.*
2. *Dudley C. Haskell.*
3. *Thomas Ryan.*

KENTUCKY.

1. *Oscar Turner.*
2. *James A. McKenzie.*
3. *John W. Caldwell.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Albert S. Willis.*
6. *John G. Carlisle.*
7. *J. C. S. Blackburn.*
8. *P. B. Thompson, Jr.*
9. *John D. White.*
10. *Elijah C. Phister.*

LOUISIANA.

1. *Randall L. Gibson.*
2. *E. John Ellis.*
3. *Chester B. Durrell.*
4. *N. C. Blanchard.*
5. *J. Floyd King.*
6. *E. W. Robertson.*

MAINE.

1. *Thomas B. Reed.*
2. *William P. Frye.*
3. *Stephen D. Lindsay.*
4. *GEORGE W. LADD.*
5. *T. R. MURCH.*

MARYLAND.

1. *Geo. W. Covington.*
2. *J. Fred C. Talbott.*
3. *Fetter S. Hoblitzell.*

MARYLAND—CON.

4. *Robert M. McLane.*
5. *A. G. Chapman.*
6. *Milton G. Urner.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *William W. Crapo.*
2. *Benj. H. Harris.*
3. *A. A. Ranney.*
4. *Leopold Morse.*
5. *Selwyn Z. Bowman.*
6. *Eben F. Stone.*
7. *William A. Russell.*
8. *John W. Cander.*
9. *William W. Rice.*
10. *Amasa Norcross.*
11. *Geo. D. Robinson.*

MICHIGAN.

1. *Henry W. Lord.*
2. *Edwin Willits.*
3. *Edward S. Lacey.*
4. *Julius C. Burrows.*
5. *George W. Weber.*
6. *O. L. Spaulding.*
7. *Omar D. Conger.*
8. *Roswell G. Horr.*
9. *Jay A. Hubbell.*

MINNESOTA.

1. *Mark H. Dunnell.*
2. *Horace B. Strait.*
3. *Wm. D. Washburn.*

MISSISSIPPI.

1. *H. L. Muldrow.*
2. *Van H. Manning.*
3. *H. D. Money.*
4. *Otho R. Singleton.*
5. *Charles E. Hooker.*
6. *James R. Chalmers.*

MISSOURI.

1. *Martin L. Clardy.*
2. *Thomas Allen.*
3. *R. Graham Frost.*
4. *Loundes H. Davis.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.*
6. *IRA S. HAZELTINE.*
7. *THOMAS M. RICE.*
8. *Robt. T. Van Horn.*
9. *NICHOLAS FORD.*
10. *J. H. BURROWS.*
11. *John B. Clark, Jr.*
12. *William H. Hatch.*
13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*

NEBRASKA.

Edward K. Valentine

NEVADA.

George W. Cassidy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. *Joshua G. Hall.*
2. *James F. Briggs.*
3. *Vacant.*

NEW JERSEY.

1. George M. Robeson.
2. John H. Brewer.
3. Miles Ross.
4. Henry S. Harris.
5. John Hill.
6. Phineas Jones.
7. A. A. Hardenburgh.

NEW YORK.

1. Perry Belmont.
2. Wm. E. Robinson.
3. J. Hyatt Smith.
4. Archibald M. Bliss.
5. Benjamin Wood.
6. Samuel S. Cox.
7. Philip H. Dugro.
8. Anson G. McCook.
9. Fernando Wood.
10. Abram S. Hewitt.
11. Levi P. Morton.
12. Waldo Hutchins.
13. John H. Ketcham.
14. Lewis Beach.
15. Thomas Cornell.
16. Michael N. Nolan.
17. Water A. Wood.
18. John Hammond.
19. Abraham X. Parker.
20. George West.
21. Ferris Jacobs, Jr.
22. Warner Miller.
23. Cyrus D. Prescott.
24. Joseph Mason.
25. Frank Hiscock.
26. John H. Camp.
27. E. G. Lapham.
28. J. W. Dwight.
29. D. P. Richardson.
30. John Van Voorhis.
31. Richard Crowley.
32. Jonathan Scoville.
33. Henry Van Aernam.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Louis C. Latham.
2. Orlando Hubbs.
3. J. W. Schackelford.
4. Walter R. Cox.
5. Alfred M. Scates.
6. Clement Dowd.
7. Robert M. Armfield.
8. William M. Love.

OHIO.

1. Ben. Butterworth.
2. Thomas L. Young.
3. Henry L. Morey.

OHIO — CON.

1. Emanuel Schultz.
2. Benj. Le Fevre.
3. James M. Ritchie.
4. John P. Leedom.
5. J. Warren Keifer.
6. J. S. Robinson.
7. John B. Rice.
8. Henry S. Neal.
9. G. L. Converse.
10. Gibson Atherton.
11. George W. Geddes.
12. Rufus R. Dawes.
13. J. T. Updegraff.
14. Wm. McKinley, Jr.
15. A. S. McClure.
16. Ezra B. Taylor.
17. Amos Townsend.

OREGON.

M. C. George.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Henry D. Bingham.
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. Samuel J. Randall.
4. William D. Kelley.
5. Alfred C. Harmer.
6. William Ward.
7. William Godshalk.
8. Daniel Ermentrout.
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. William Mutchler.
11. Robert Klotz.
12. J. A. Scranton.
13. C. N. Brumm.
14. Samuel F. Barr.
15. C. C. Jadwin.
16. R. J. C. Walker.
17. J. M. Campbell.
18. Horatio G. Fisher.
19. F. E. Beltzhoover.
20. Andrew G. Curtin.
21. Morgan R. Wise.
22. Russell Errett.
23. Thomas M. Bayne.
24. W. S. Schallenberger.
25. James Mosgrove.
26. Samuel H. Miller.
27. Lewis F. Watson.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Nelson W. Aldrich.
2. Jonathan Chace.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. John S. Richardson.
2. M. P. O'Connor.

SOUTH CAROLINA — CON.

3. D. Wyatt Aiken.
4. John H. Evins.
5. George D. Tillman.

TENNESSEE.

1. A. H. Pettibone.
2. Leonidas C. Houck.
3. George G. Dibrell.
4. Benton McMillen.
5. Richard Warner.
6. John F. House.
7. W. C. Whitthorne.
8. John D. C. Atkins.
9. C. B. Simonton.
10. William R. Moore.

TEXAS.

1. John H. Reagan.
2. D. B. Culberson.
3. Olin Wellborn.
4. Roger Q. Mills.
5. GEORGE W. JONES.
6. Columbus Upson.

VERMONT.

1. Charles H. Joyce.
2. James M. Tyler.
3. William W. Grout.

VIRGINIA.

1. George T. Garrison.
2. John F. Dezendorf.
3. George D. Wise.
4. Joseph Jorgensen.
5. George C. Cabell.
6. John R. Tucker.
7. John Paul, Re. D.
8. John S. Barbour.
9. A. Fulkerson, Re. D.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Benjamin Wilson.
2. John B. Hoge.
3. John E. Kenna.

WISCONSIN.

1. Chas. G. Williams.
2. Lucien B. Caswell.
3. George C. Hazleton.
4. Peter V. Deuster.
5. Edward S. Bragg.
6. Richard Guenther.
7. H. L. Humphrey.
8. Thaddeus C. Pound.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	OFFICE.	BORN IN.	APPOINTED FROM.	SALARY
William T. Sherman	General .	Ohio.....	Mil. Ac...	\$13,500
Phillip H. Sheridan	Lt. Gen...	Ohio.....	Mil. Ac...	11,000
Winfield S. Hancock	Maj. Gen.	Penn.....	Mil. Ac...	7,500
John M. Schofield.....	Maj. Gen.	New York	Mil. Ac...	7,500
Irvin McDowell	Maj. Gen.	Ohio.....	Mil. Ac...	7,500
John Pope.....	Brig. Gen.	Kentucky.	Mil. Ac...	5,500
Oliver O. Howard.....	Brig. Gen.	Maine.....	Mil. Ac...	5,500
Alfred H. Terry.....	Brig. Gen.	Conn.....	Conn.....	5,500
Edward O. C. Ord.....	Brig. Gen.	Maryland.	Mil. Ac...	5,500
Christopher C. Augur	Brig. Gen.	New York	Mil. Ac...	5,500
George Crook.....	Brig. Gen.	Ohio.....	Mil. Ac...	5,500
Bvt. Maj. Richard C. Drum	Adj. Gen.	Penn.....	Mil. Ac...	*.....
Bvt. Maj. Delos B. Sacket.....	Insp. Gen.	New York	Mil. Ac...	*.....
Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. Meigs	Q. M. Gen.	Georgia...	Mil. Ac...	*.....
Brig. Gen. Robert Macfeely	Com. Gen.	Penn.....	Mil. Ac...	*.....
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jos. K. Baines	Surg. Gen.	Penn.....	Penn.....	*.....
Brig. Gen. Nathan W. Brown	P. M. Gen.	New York	Mil. Ac...	*.....
Brig. Gen. Stephen V. Benet.....	Ch. of Or.	Florida...	Mil. Ac...	*.....
Bvt. Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright.....	Ch. Engrs.	Conn.....	Mil. Ac...	*.....
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Wm. B. Hazen.....	Ch. Sig. Of	Vermont .	New York	*.....

* Pay of rank in the army.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	OFFICE.	WHENCE APPOINTED.	SALARY
David D. Porter	Admiral	Pennsylvania	\$13,500
Stephen C. Rowan	Vice Admiral.....	Ohio.....	9,000
John Rodgers	Rear Admiral	Dist. Columbia...	6,000
John L. Worden.....	Rear Admiral	New York.....	6,000
Andrew Bryson	Rear Admiral	New York.....	6,000
John B. Clitz.....	Rear Admiral	New York.....	6,000
C. R. P. Rodgers.....	Rear Admiral	Connecticut.....	6,000
Thos. H. Stevens.....	Rear Admiral	New York.....	6,000
Thos. H. Patterson	Rear Admiral	Dist. Columbia ..	6,000
John C. Howell.....	Rear Admiral	New Jersey	6,000
Edward T. Nichols.....	Rear Admiral	Georgia	6,000
Robert H. Wyman.....	Rear Admiral	New Hampshire ..	6,000
George B. Balch.....	Rear Admiral	Alabama	6,000

DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

COUNTRY.	TITLE.	WHERE EMPLOYED.	SALARY
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.			
Thos. O. Osborn....	Minister Resident....	Buenos Ayres....	\$7,500
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
John A. Kasson.....	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	Vienna	12,000
BELGIUM.			
James O. Putnam.....	Minister Resident....	Brussels.....	7,500
BOLIVIA.			
Charles Adams.....	Min. Res. and C. Gen.	La Paz.....	5,000
BRAZIL.			
Henry W. Hilliard.....	Env. Ex. and M. Pien	Rio de Janeiro....	12,000
CENTRAL AMER. STATES.			
Cornelius B. Logan.....	Minister Resident....	Guatemala.....	10,000
CHILI.			
Thos. A. Osborn.....	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	Santiago.....	10,000
CHINA.			
James B. Angell	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	Pekin.....	12,000
COLOMBIA, U. S. OF.			
Ernest Dichman.....	Minister Resident....	Bogota.....	7,500
DENMARK.			
M. J. Cramer.....	Charge-d'Affaires....	Copenhagen.....	5,000
FRANCE.			
Edward F. Noyes	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	Paris	17,500
GERMANY.			
Andrew D. White.....	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	Berlin	17,500
GREAT BRITAIN.			
James Russell Lowell...	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	London.....	17,500
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.			
J. M. Comly.....	Minister Resident....	Honolulu.....	7,500
HAYTI.			
John M. Longston.....	M. Res. and Con. Gen.	Port au Prince....	7,500
ITALY.			
George P. Marsh.....	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	Rome.....	12,000

Diplomatic Officers of the United States — continued.

COUNTRY.	TITLE.	WHERE EMPLOYED.	SALARY
JAPAN.			
John A. Bingham	Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.	Yeddo	\$12,000
LIBERIA.			
John H. Smyth	M. Res. and Con. Gen.	Monrovia	4,000
MEXICO.			
Philip H. Morgan	Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.	Mexico	12,000
NETHERLANDS.			
James Birney	Minister Resident....	The Hague	7,500
PARAGUAY & URUGUAY.			
John C. Caldwell	Charge-de'Affaires....	Montevideo	5,000
PERU.			
Isaac P. Christiancy ...	Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.	Lima	10,000
PORTUGAL.			
Benjamin Moran	Charge-de'Affairs....	Lisbon	5,000
RUSSIA.			
John W. Foster	Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.	St. Petersburg ...	17,500
SPAIN.			
Lucius Fairchild	Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.	Madrid ..	12,000
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.			
John L. Stevens	Minister Resident....	Stockholm	7,500
SWITZERLAND.			
Nicholas Fish	Charge-de'Affairs....	Berne	5,000
TURKEY.			
James Longstreet	Minister Resident....	Constantinople...	7,500
VENEZUELA.			
Jehu Baker	Minister Resident....	Caracas	7,500

CITIZENS OF WISCONSIN HOLDING POSITIONS UNDER
THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

(Corrected to March 21, 1890.)

(p. m., signifies per month; p. d., per day; p. h., per hour.)

Names.	Office.	Compensation.
Abbott, John S.	Master United States Navy	\$2 000
Adams, Chas. A.	Lieutenant United States Navy	2,600
Adamson, Lt. Alfred.	Engineer United States Navy	2,300
Alban, S. H.	Register U. S. Land Office, Wausau	*500
Allen, Ethan W.	Blacksmith La Pointe Indian Agency	600
Allen, E. H.	Clerk Pension Office	1,400
Allen, Ira S.	Clerk Quartermaster General's Office	1,830
Allen, James M.	Acting Asst. Surg. Mar. Hos., Milwaukee	600
Anderson, C.	Light-house Keeper, Manitowoc	540
Anderson, Geo. L.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment Artillery	1,510
Anderson, Martin A.	Cadet Engineer Naval Academy	500
Armbruster, John.	Light-house Keeper, Outer Island	390
Arnold, J. P.	Gauger Internal Revenue, Manitowoc	Fees
Atwell, Wm. P.	Captain Retired List United States Army	1,485
Ayres, James C.	1st Lieutenant Ordnance Department	1,800
Bailhache, W. H.	Clerk Pension Office	1,200
Baird, Samuel.	United States Commissioner, Appleton	Fees
Baker, J. M.	Deputy Collector Internal Rev., Oshkosh	700
Ball, Frank O.	Clerk, General Land Office	1,400
Barber, Joel A.	Master United States Navy	2,000
Barber, W. S.	Cadet Military Academy	540
Barker, W. W.	Storekeeper Internal Revenue, Racine	p. d. 4
Barnes, A. H.	Associate Justice Sup. Ct. Dakota Terr.	2,600
Barnes, B. F.	Folder Government Printing Office.	Piece w'k
Barnett, Geo.	Cadet Midshipman	500
Barney, Samuel S.	United States Commissioner, West Bend.	Fees
Barrere, Felix.	Clerk Internal Revenue Office	1,800
Bartlett, Edmund.	United States Commissioner, Monroe.	Fees
Bartlett, Phenix.	Clerk Pension Office	1,400
Bass, Edgar W.	Professor Mathematics Military Academy	4,500
Baxter, J. B. G.	Clerk Pension Office	1,800
Bayless, V. W.	Receiver U. S. Land Office, Eau Claire.	*50
Bean, Irving M.	Collector Internal Revenue, Milwaukee	4,500
Bennett, Thos.	Agent Quartermaster Dept., St. Louis, Mo.	1,680
Bentley, J. A.	Commissioner of Pensions	3,600
Bertie, D. S.	Deputy Collector Int. Rev., Beaver Dam	1,100
Bertie, D. S.	Gauger Internal Revenue, Beaver Dam	Fees
Betts, Emily J.	Light-house Keeper, Pottawatomie	400
Betts, William C.	Light-house Keeper, Pottawatomie	560
Billings, Geo. M.	Insp. and Dep. Col. Cust's, Milwaukee	p. d. 3
Bird, Geo. W.	United States Commissioner, Jefferson	Fees
Birdsall, Samuel.	Clerk Supervising Architect's Office	1,200
Bishop, Hoel S.	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment Cavalry	1,800
Blatchford, Henry.	Interpreter La Pointe Indian Agency	300
Blodgett, William H.	Second Assistant Examiner, Patent Office	1,600
Bloodgood, Francis.	U. S. Register in Bankruptcy, Milwaukee.	Fees
Bloodgood, Francis.	United States Commissioner, Milwaukee.	Fees
Boebel, Hans.	Deputy Collector Int. Rev., Milwaukee.	1,200
Bones, Thos. A.	Clerk Treasury Dept. (temporarily)	1,200
Bostwick, Frank M.	Cadet Midshipman	500

* And fees, total not to exceed \$3,000 per annum.

Citizens of Wisconsin holding U. S. Government Positions — con.

Names.	Office.	Compensation.
Botkin, A. C.	Marshal, Montana Territory.	†\$1 200
Botkin, S. W.	Register in Bankruptcy, Madison.	Fees
Boyden, C. E.	Deputy Collector Internal Rev., Sparta..	800
Braley, A. B.	U. S. Commissioner, Madison.	Fees
Brayman, M.	Governor, Idaho Territory.	2,600
Bridgman, Alfred T.	Clerk, Green Bay Indian Agency.	900
Briggs, Chas. W.	U. S. Commissioner, Grand Rapids.	Fees
Bromley, Van Buren.	U. S. Commissioner, Green Bay.	Fees
Brooks, Ogden.	Blacksmith Green Bay Indian Agency.	600
Brown, Ed. O.	Cadet Military Academy.	540
Brown, Mrs. M. L.	Clerk, Comptroller's office.	900
Bryant, L. J.	Clerk Ordnance Department.	1,200
Buck, A. M.	Clerk Surgeon General's office.	1,400
Buckley, Wm.	Deputy Collector Inter'l Rev., Milwaukee	1,400
Bunn, Romanzo §.	U. S. Dist. Judge, W. Dist. 7th Cir., Wis.	3,500
Burchard, Geo. W.	U. S. Commissioner, Fort Atkinson.	Fees
Burdick, E. A.	Clerk Pension Office.	1,200
Burke, Edmund.	2d Lt. "Oliver Walcott" Rev. Mar. Serv.	1,500
Burke, John.	Janitor, Customs, Milwaukee.	600
Burke, Wm.	Principal Examiner Patent Office.	2 400
Burnet, Geo. B.	Deputy Collector Customs, Manitowoc.	300
Burnton, Samuel S.	Register in Bankruptcy, La Crosse.	Fees.
Bushnell, Allen R.	U. S. Commissioner, Lancaster.	Fees.
Buxton, Luther.	Deputy Collector Internal Rev., Oshkosh.	1,100
Callahan, J. G.	Register U. S. Land Office, Eau Claire.	1 500
Campbell, Francis.	Deputy Collector Inter. Rev., Watertown.	1 400
Carter, Wm. E.	U. S. Commissioner, Platteville.	Fees
Chapin, Emons E.	U. S. Commissioner, Columbus.	Fees
Chase, E. S.	Marshal Idaho Territory, Boise City.	1 200
Chase, Geo. N.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment Infantry.	1,540
Cheney, Colvin.	Deputy Collector Inter'l Rev., Watertown	1,100
Chingeray, Francis.	Black's'h (apprentice) La Pointe, Ind. Ag.	p. m 5
Clarke, E. C.	Clerk 5th Auditor's Office.	1,680
Clarke, J. D.	Deputy Collector Internal Rev., Madison.	1,400
Clements, Frank M.	Gauger Internal Revenue, Milwaukee.	Fees
Clum, Andrew H. W.	Laborer 6th Auditor's Office.	660
Cogswell, James K.	Lieutenant U. S. Navy.	2,600
Cole, Nathan.	Deputy Collector Inter'l Rev., Sheboygan	1,100
Colton, E. R.	U. S. Commissioner, Oshkosh.	Fees
Comoyer, Vincent.	Teacher, La Pointe Indian Agency.	450
Cook, Alex.	U. S. Commissioner, Waukesha.	Fees
Coobaugh, Wm. P.	U. S. Commissioner, Oshkosh.	Fees
Coon, Byron C.	Clerk Assistant Attorney General's Office	1,400
Cooper, Geo. H.	Clerk 6th Auditor's Office.	1,600
Cooper, Mrs. M. A.	Clerk Internal Revenue Office.	900
Cornell, James N.	Light-house Keeper, Poverty Island.	400
Cotton, Chas. S.	Commander U. S. Navy.	3,500
Cover, John.	Clerk 6th Auditor's Office.	1,200
Craig, E. H.	Clerk Pension Office.	1,600
Cranch, Levi.	U. S. Commissioner, Baraboo.	Fees
Culbertson, Howard.	Capt. Retired List U. S. Army.	1,755
Davidson, Alex.	Light-house Keeper, Outer Island.	420
Davidson, Christine.	Light-house Keeper, Port Du Mort.	400
Davidson, Emanuel.	Light-house Keeper Port Du Mort.	600
Davis, Geo. Leonard.	Pay Inspector U. S. Navy.	3,500
Dawes, Wm. J.	Captain Retired List U. S. Army.	1,485

† \$1,200 as superintendent of U. S. Penitentiary and fees. § Address, Madison.
 † And fees, total not to exceed \$3,000 per annum. ‡ And fees.

Citizens of Wisconsin holding U. S. Government Positions—con.

Names.	Office.	Compensation.
Decker, Wm. H.	Clerk 3d Auditor's Office	\$1,200
De Delmer, Lewis N. .	Light-house Keeper, Kenosha	600
De Delmer, Mary E. .	Light-house Keeper, Kenosha	40
De Quimbee, Catherine	Seamstress Green Bay Indian Agency...	150
Delaney, Jere J.	Gauger Internal Revenue, Milwaukee...	Fees
Dewar, W. C.	Apprentice Gov't Printing Office	p. b. 16½c
Dichman, Ernest	Minister Resident, Columbia	7,500
Donnell, John.	Clerk Pension Office	1,200
Donnelly, M. J.	Cadet Midshipman	500
Doty, Webster	Lieutenant United States Navy	2,600
Dow, Joel B.	United States Commissioner, Beloit	Fees
Dresser, Wm. K.	United States Com'r, Sturgeon Bay	Fees
Dreutzer, Olof E.	United States Com'r, Sturgeon Bay	Fees
Drew, Samuel P.	Light-house Keeper, Green Island	600
Dunbar, Rev. Geo. W.	Post Chaplain United States Army	1,500
Dyer, Chas. E*	U. S. Dist. Judge, East. Dist., 7th Cir..	3,500
Eastman, Frank M.	Stenographer Treasury Department	1,650
Eaton, Joseph S. J. ...	Consular Clerk, Paris	1,600
Ehle, John N.	Clerk Surgeon General's Office	1,200
Ellsworth, N. T.	Paper-Wetter Gov't Printing Office	p. h. 33½c
Esperson, Henry	Surveyor General Dakota Territory	2,000
Evans, Wm. P.	2d Lieut. 19th Regiment Artillery	1,540
Fairchild, Lucius. ...	Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. to Spain.	12,000
Fay, Geo. W.	Register U. S. Land Office, Menasha	† 500
Ferguson, Edward	United States Pension Agt., Milwaukee.	4,000
Field, Michael	Reg. U. S. Land Office, Falls of St. Croix	† 500
Fink, Henry	United States Marshal, Milwaukee	† 200
Firmin, Orange S. ...	Clerk 2d Auditor's Office.	1,600
Fish, Chas. G.	Clerk Gros Ventre Indian Agency	900
Fish, John M.	United States Commissioner, Princeton.	Fees
Fisk, H. C.	Clerk Surgeon General's Office	1,000
Fitzgerald, Wm.	Inspector of Hulls, Milwaukee	2,000
Fusky, Wm. S.	United States Commissioner, Kenosha	Fees
Foley, Wm.	Assistant Engineer Customs, Milwaukee	480
Follett, D. I.	Deputy Col. Customs, Green Bay	\$ p. m. 40
Ford, Seth W.	Teacher, Green Bay Agency	400
Foss, Miss Virginia. ..	Government Printing Office	p. d. 1.25
Foster, Geo. W.	U. S. Commissioner, Port Washington ..	Fees
Frank, Michael	Clerk 5th Auditor's Office	1,200
Fregman, Geo. G. ...	United States Com'r, Trempealeau	Fees
Gasmann, Hans J.	2d Lieut. 16th Regiment Cavalry	1,540
Gates, Irvine W.	United States Commissioner, Superior ..	Fees
Gauthier, Joseph	Interpreter Green Bay Indian Agency ..	300
Gibson, Moses S.	Clerk 6th Auditor's Office	1,200
Ginty, James	Light-house Keeper, Racine	600
Glascott, Wm. H.	Clerk Comptroller's Office	1,600
Gordon, James C.	Deputy Collector Int. Revenue, Madison	1,400
Graham, Carson	United States Commissioner, Viroqua ..	Fees
Graham, George	United States Commissioner, Toman ..	Fees
Grant, Albert W.	Midshipman United States Navy	1,000
Grant, Mrs. Lizzie A.	Clerk Treasurer's Office	900
Gray, Alex. T.	Clerk Department of Justice	1,800
Gray, R. A.	Hoister Gov't Printing Office	p. h. 28c
Green, D. K.	Light-house Keeper, Milwaukee	560
Green, J. O.	Cadet Military Academy	540
Grignon, Jerome	Teamster Green Bay Indian Agency	360

* Address, Racine. † And fees, total not to exceed \$3,000 per annum.

‡ And fees.

§ During navigation.

Citizens of Wisconsin holding U. S. Government Positions—con.

Names.	Office.	Compensation.
Griswold, Alex. S.....	Clerk 1st Auditor's Office	\$1,603
Griswold, Harry	Deputy Collector Customs, Racine	p. m. †35
Groh, Oiey	Life-saving Station Keeper, Sheboygan ..	40
Guertin, Frank	Master, United States Navy	1,803
Gurnoe, Joseph D ..	Interpreter, La Pointe Indian Agency ...	500
Hall, A. W	Special Dep. Col. Customs, Milwaukee ..	1,800
Hallett, Miss E. C.	Clerk Internal Revenue Office	903
Hallett, Mrs. Marg't L.	Clerk Treasury Department	900
Hamilton, William R.	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Artillery ..	1,540
Hamilton, Walter S.	Insp. Q. M. Gen's Dept. at large, Chicago	1,500
Hammond, R. B.	Storekeeper Int. Rev., Waukesha	p. d. 4
Hanks, Alex. P. R.	3d Lieut. "Louis McLane," Rev. Marine.	1,203
Hanus, Gustavus C.	Master United States Navy	2,000
Harnden, Henry	Collector Internal Revenue, Madison	2,703
Harnden, Miss Laura ..	Copyist Pension Office	900
Harris, Joseph, Jr.	Lt-house Keeper, Bailey's Harbor Ranges	540
Hauser, James H.	United States Commissioner, Fond du Lac	Fees.
Haven, J. D.	Clerk Pay Master's Department	p. m. 100
Hayes, Hiram	United States Commissioner, Superior ..	Fees.
Hayward, George W.	Commander United States Navy	3,500
Hazelton, Gerry W.	United States Dist. Attorney, Milwaukee.	‡200
Heath, Chauncey G.	Clerk 3d Auditor's Office	1,400
Henry, Wm. T.	U. S. Commissioner, Mineral Point	Fees.
Higbee, Henry M.	Watchman Treasury Department	661
Hill, Charles H.	Cadet Midshipman	501
Hobart, James	Storekeeper Int. Rev., Milwaukee	p. d. 4
Holley, Edward M.	Insp. & Dep. Col. Customs, Milwaukee ..	p. d. 3
Holman, B. W.	Clerk 6th Auditor's Office	1,200
Hooker, Samuel J.	Clerk and Dep. Col. Customs, Milwaukee	1,500
Hopson, Miss V. S.	Government Printing Office	p. d. 1
Hoskinson, George E.	Consul to Kingston, Jamaica	2,000
Howard, Warren	Gauger Internal Revenue, Milwaukee	Fees.
Hoyt, George S.	1st Lieutenant 18th Regiment, Infantry ..	1,950
Hoyt, John W.	Governor Wyoming Territory	2,600
Hubbard, Harvey E.	United States Commissioner, La Crosse.	Fees.
Huegin, Peter	Storekeeper Int. Rev., Milwaukee	p. d. 4
Humes, Thomas L.	Asst. Inspector of Boilers, Oshkosh	1,200
Hunt, Lewis C.	Lieut. Col. 20th Regiment, Infantry	4,000
Huntington, Chas. P.	Gauger Internal Revenue, Milwaukee	Fees.
Hurley, Henry	Storekeeper Int. Rev., Milwaukee	p. d. 4
Husher, F. A.	Register U. S. Land Office, La Crosse ...	\$500
Hyde, Nathan B.	United States Commissioner, Kenosha ...	Fees.
Hyer, Joseph K.	Capt. United States Army, retired list ..	1,485
Ingles, Robert	Storekeeper La Pointe Indian Agency ...	400
Jackson, Alfred A.	United States Commissioner, Janesville.	Fees.
Jackson, Chester E.	Consul to Antigua	‡ Fees.
Jackson, Mortimer M.	Consul to Halifax	2,000
Jacobs, Charles P.	Copyist Pension Office	900
James, Benjamin W.	United States Commissioner, Wausau	Fees.
James, Garth W.	Dep. Col. Int. Rev., Milwaukee	1,400
Jameson, John	Asst. Gen. Supt. R. R. Mail Service	1,600
James, D. G.	Dep. Col. Int. Rev., Milwaukee	1,500
Jennings, Miss Hattie.	Clerk 5th Auditor's Office	1,000
Johnson, Charles A.	1st Lieutenant 14th Regiment, Infantry ..	1,800
Johnson, John	Clerk Register's Office, Treasury Dept. ...	1,400
Johnson, Samuel C.	Deputy Collector Customs, Kenosha	150
Jones, D. Lloyd	U. S. Commissioner, Stevens Point	Fees.

† During navigation.
per annum.

‡ And fees.

§ And fees, total not to exceed \$3,000
‡ At liberty to transact business.

Citizens of Wisconsin holding U. S. Government Positions—con.

Names.	Office.	Compensation.
Jones, Evan R.	Consul to Newcastle.	\$1,500
Judson, Sheldon E.	Clerk 2d Auditor's Office.	1,200
Jurgen, Charles W.	Cadet, Midshipman.	500
Katz, Edward M.	Ensign United States Navy.	1,200
Kanouse, Abraham M.	Clerk 1st Auditor's Office.	1,200
Kavanaugh, Miss Kate	Copyist Register's Office Treas. Dep.	900
Kearney, Annie.	Sewer Government Printing Office.	p. h. 23
Kekoshka, Jerome.	Blacksmith Green Bay Indian Agency.	300
Kelley, Hiram E.	Collector Internal Revenue, Sparta.	2,500
Kellogg, John A.	United States Commissioner, Berlin.	Fees
Kilbourne, Lt. Henry S.	Assistant Surgeon United States Army.	1,500
Kennedy, Charles W.	Lieutenant Commander U. S. Navy.	3,000
Kimball, Ira.	Deputy Collector Int. Rev., Milwaukee.	500
Kimball, Martin L.	United States Commissioner, Berlin.	Fees
Kinyon, Wilson B.	Storekeeper Internal Revenue, Hartford.	p. d. \$4
Knight, John H.	Register U. S. Land Office, Bayfield.	* 500
Kretschmar, H. R.	Computer Supervising Architect's Office.	p. d. \$6
Kuchli, Henry.	Light-house Keeper, Outer Island.	600
Kurtz, Edward.	Clerk U. S. Circuit and Dist. Courts, Mil.	Fees
Kurtz, Edward.	United States Commissioner, Milwaukee.	Fees
Kutchin, Howard M.	Collector Internal Revenue, Fond du Lac.	2,875
Kynaston, Emma.	Light-house Keeper, Milwaukee.	400
Kynaston, William.	Light-house Keeper, Milwaukee.	600
Laing, Alex.	Storekeeper and Gauger Int. Rev., Sheb.	p. d. \$4
Lamotte, Louis.	Miller Green Bay Indian Agency.	480
Larke, Alured.	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment Infantry.	1,950
Larson, A. M.	Keeper Life Saving Stat'n, Raspberry Isl.	400
Larson, L.	Keeper Life Saving Stat'n, Raspberry Isl.	600
Larson, George.	Keeper Life Saving Stat'n, Poverty Isl.	600
Laschi, Julius.	Deputy Collector Int. Rev., Milwaukee.	1,400
Lee, Chas. H.	United States Commissioner, Racine.	Fees
Lee, Henry M.	Keeper Life Saving Station, Milwaukee.	400
Leissring, Otto.	Clerk Pension Office.	1,000
Leland, Frank.	Consul to Hamilton, Canada.	2,000
Lewis, Chas. H.	Keeper Life Sav. Stat'n, Port Washington.	540
Lewis, Henry M.	U. S. Dist. Att'y, West. Dist., 7th C., Mad.	† 200
Lewis, Hugh.	Messenger House of Representatives.	1,200
Lincoln, W. L.	Agent Gros Ventre Indian Agency.	1,000
Little, J. J.	Computer Supervising Architect's Office.	p. d. \$6
Livingston, Miss M. H.	Messenger Post Office Department.	720
Lockwood, Henry A.	Deputy Commissioner of Customs.	2,250
Longley, A. T.	Clerk Agricultural Department.	1,600
Lord, Cyrus K.	United States Commissioner, La Crosse.	Fees
Lull, Edward P.	Commander United States Navy.	3,500
Lyman, Mrs. Alice H.	Copyist Pension Office.	900
Lynde, Frederick M.	1st Lieutenant 1st Regiment Infantry.	1,950
Maas, John C.	Storekeeper Internal Rev., Milwaukee.	p. d. \$4
MacArthur, Arthur, Jr.	Captain 13th Regiment 1st Infantry.	2,340
MacArthur, Frank.	2d Assistant Examiner Patent Office.	1,600
MacBride, Robert J.	United States Commissioner, Neillsville.	Fees
Mackenzie, Alex.	Captain Corps of Engineers.	2,340
Magoon, Henry S.	United States Commissioner, Darlington.	Fees
Mallory, Eugene P.	Clerk Assistant Att'y General.	900
Mallory, James L.	Deputy Collector Customs, Sheboygan.	§ p. m. 25
Mallory, L. S.	Capitol Police, D. C.	900

* And fees, total not to exceed \$3,000 per annum.

† And fees.

§ During navigation.

Citizens of Wisconsin holding U. S. Government Positions — con.

Names.	Office.	Compensation.
Mangan, Michael.....	2d. Lieut. Retired List. U. S. Navy	\$1,155
Marchart, Wm. F.	Storekeeper Int. Rev., Milwaukee	p. d. 4
Marsh, H. S.	Clerk Dep. Col. Internal Rev., Oshkosh.	1,100
Marshall, S. J.	Physician Green Bay Indian Agency	1,200
Marsilliot, M. G.	1st As't Eng. "Oliver Wolcott," Mar. Ser.	1,500
Martin, Leonard.....	Clerk Pension Office.....	1,200
Mathews, Louis E.	Storekeeper Int. Rev., Milwaukee	p. d. 4
Maxon, Mason M.	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment Cavalry	1,950
Mayratte, Joe	Blacksmith (appr.) La Pointe Ind. Ag.	p. m. 5
McConnell, R. J.	Gauger Internal Revenue, Madison.....	Fees
McCrea, Edward P.	Commander United States Navy.....	3,500
McDonald, A. R.	Internal Rev. Storekeeper, Madison.....	p. d. 4
McFarland, John H.	Janitor, Madison.....	600
McGrath, Hugh J.	Cadet U. S. Military Academy	540
McPyncheon, Wm.	Clerk Interior Department.....	1,800
Medberry, Hiram.....	Internal Rev. Agt., Pittsburg, Pa.....	p. d. 7
Merrill, Wm. E.	Major Corps of Engineers.....	3,500
Mertz, Albert	Master United States Navy.....	1,800
Miltimore, Capt. A. E.	Assistant Quartermaster General.....	2,340
Mills, Roger H.	United States Commissioner, Beloit.....	Fees
Miner, James H.	United States Com'r, Richland Center	Fees
Mitchell, David B.	Light-house Keeper, Tail Point	600
Moffat, Josiah S.	Clerk 6th Auditor's Office	1,600
Moore, Chas. N.	Clerk Commissary General's Office.....	1,400
Moore, J. F.	Deputy Collector Int. Rev., Eau Claire.....	1,000
Morris, Wm. A. P.	United States Commissioner, Madison.....	Fees
Morse, Sam'l B.	Clerk 6th Auditor's Office.....	1,600
Moulton, Isaac H.	Surveyor Customs, La Crosse	1,200
Nason, Joel F.	Rec. U. S. Land Office, Falls of St. Croix.....	†500
Nazro, John.....	Collector Customs, Milwaukee.....	†1,000
Norris, Wm. H., Jr.	United States Commissioner, Green Bay.....	Fees
Norris, Wm. L.	Gauger Internal Revenue, Watertown.	Fees
Oakley, Franklin W.	U. S. Marshal W. Dist., 7th Cir., Madison.....	†200
Oberly, P. C.	Compositor Gov. Printing Office.....	Piecew'k
Ohlkerking, Charles	Laborer, Gros Ventre Indian Agency.....	600
Olson, Byron.....	Light-house Keeper, Port du Mort.....	390
Ottillie, Chas.....	Acting Asst. Surg. Mar. Hos., La Crosse.....	360
Paine, Albert W.	Clerk Treasurer's Office	1,400
Paine, Halbert E.	Commissioner of Patents	4,500
Palmer, Geo.	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment Infantry.....	1,540
Pape, Eva.....	Light-house Keeper, Sheboygan.....	540
Parker, J. E.	Deputy Collector Int. Rev., La Crosse	900
Parker, Maurice S.	Mineral Clerk, Yankton, D. T.	p. d. 5
Parkinson, James L.	Architect Life Saving Service, N. Y.	2,000
Parks, Marshall H.	Clerk Pension Office.....	1,200
Parsons, Miss A. S.	Clerk 1st Comptroller's Office.....	900
Paul, Miss Inez I.	Clerk Treasurer's Office.....	901
Pearce, John T.	Cl'k Substist. Dep. at large, St. Paul.	p. m. 125
Peck, Harvey J.	Clerk Dist. and Cir. Courts, La Crosse	Fees
Peck, Harvey J.	United States Commissioner, La Crosse.....	Fees
Peters, Alex.	Blacksmith (appr.) Green Bay Ind. Ag'cy.....	200
Petingale, Thomas.....	Clerk Treasurer's Office	1,800
Pew, Robert.....	Teacher La Pointe Indian Agency	480
Philleo, H. B.	Dep. Collector Int. Rev. Grand Rapids	1,000
Platt, Sherman.....	Clerk Treasurer's Office.....	1,800
Plunkett, Wm. H.	Clerk Treasurer's Office	1,800

† And fees, in all not to exceed \$3,500. † And fees.

Citizens of Wisconsin holding U. S. Government Positions — con.

Names.	Office.	Compensation.
Poole, DeWitt C	Captain 22d Regiment Infantry	\$2,310
Pope, Carl C	U. S. Commissioner, Black River Falls...	Fees
Prengel, Theo. F	Storekeeper Internal Revenue, Milwaukee	p. d. \$1
Purman, David G	3d Assistant Examiner, Patent Office. ...	1,400
Quaw, D. L.	Receiver U. S. Land Office, Wausau	† 530
Ravenburg, R	Clerk Surgeon General's office	1,400
Ray, P. Henry	1st Lieutenant 8th Regiment Infantry	1,950
Redway, Roscoe E	Clerk Pension Office	1,400
Reed, Duncan C	Inspector of Boilers, Milwaukee	2,000
Reed, Myron	United States Commissioner, Waupaca	Fees
Reese, Sam'l W	U. S. Commissioner, Dodgeville	Fees
Reid, Thos. B	Consul to Funchal, Portugal	1,500
Reynolds, Elmer E	Clerk Pension Office	1,200
Richardson, A. J	Clerk, Dep. Col. Int. Rev., Milwaukee	1,400
Ritch, Wm. G	Secretary New Mexico Territory	1,800
Rixford, B	Clerk Pension Office	1,800
Roberts, John H	Light-house Keeper, Sheboygan	590
Robinson, Mrs. R. V	Clerk Treasury Department	900
Robinson, Wm. W	Consul to Tamatave, Madagascar	2,000
Roeser, Carl	Clerk General Land Office	1,600
Roeser, Carl	Clerk 3d Auditor's Office	1,200
Roy, Frank	Blacksmith (appren.) La Pointe Ind. Ag'y	p. m. \$5
Rumwell, Matilda	Light-house Keeper, Michigan Island	400
Rumwell, Pliny F. ..	Light-house Keeper, Michigan Island	560
Sanburg, John.	Keeper Life-saving Station, Racine	400
Sanders, Everett B	Clerk Treasury Office	1,400
Sanderson, Sarah A	Light-house Keeper, Cana Island	400
Sanderson, Wm. A	Light-house Keeper, Cana Island	630
Sarnow, Christian	Gauger Internal Revenue, Milwaukee	Fees
Schlichting, Bernard ..	Gauger Internal Revenue, Milwaukee	Fees
Schoenfelt, Laura	Cook, Green Bay Indian Agency	100
Schröder, Henry A	Cadet United States Military Academy	510
Schulties, H. J., Jr	Clerk Pension Office (temporarily)	720
Scidmore, Mrs. Eliza C ..	Matron Treasury Department	900
Scidmore, Geo. H.	Consular Clerk, Paris	1,000
Score, John J	Carpenter, Fort Peck Indian Agency	720
Scott, Miss Jessie	Engraving and Printing Office	piece rate
Scove, Hans M	Keeper Life-saving Station, Two Rivers ..	400
Sheriffs, Henry	Gauger Internal Revenue, Milwaukee	Fees
Shove, Don A	U. S. Commissioner, Manitowoc	Fees
Skinner, Calvin B	U. S. Commissioner, Watertown	Fees
Skinner, Miss Mary A ..	Clerk 2d Auditor's Office (temporarily) ..	660
Slingerland, J	Teacher Green Bay Indian Agency	400
Smart, R. D.	Dep. Col. Int. Rev., Manitowoc	1,100
Smith, Albert E	Cadet Engineer United States Navy	530
Smith, Elbridge	United States Commissioner, Menasha ..	Fees
Smith, N. A. C	Clerk Assistant Attorney General's Office	1,600
Smith, W. H. H	Chief Clerk Bureau of Steam Engineering	1,800
Snow, Seth	Light-house Keeper, La Pointe	560
Soper, Clarence C	Asst. Blacksmith La Pointe Ind. Agency ..	400
Soper, Geo. C	Millwright and Farmer, La Pointe Ind. Ag.	600
Spencer, Wm. E	Clerk Treasurer's Office (temporarily) ..	1,200
Sprague, W. G	Capt. Retired List, United States Army ..	1,485
Stanley, Henry	Light-house Keeper, Eagle Bluff	600
Stark, Geo	Farmer, La Pointe Indian Agency	600

† And fees, total not to exceed \$3,000 per annum.

Citizens of Wisconsin holding U. S. Government Positions — con.

Names.	Office.	Compensation.
Steele, Geo. W.	United States Commissioner, Whitewater	Fees.
Stephens, E.	Indian Agent, Green Bay Agency	\$1,500
Stevens, Miss E. J.	Clerk 2d Auditor's Office	900
Stevens, Giles	United States Commissioner, Reedsburg	Fees
Stewart, F. M.	Clerk District and Circuit Courts, Madison	Fees
Stewart, F. M.	United States Commissioner, Madison ...	Fees
Stiles, H. L.	Clerk 2d Auditor's Office	1,200
Stogdill, Wm. H.	United States Commissioner, La Crosse..	Fees
Stone, O. P.	Cadet United States Military Academy...	540
Stone, S. A.	Light-house Keeper, Twin River Point ..	540
Stone, Wm. W.	Light-house Keeper, Twin River Point ...	400
Storm, Christian.	Clerk Internal Revenue Department	1,200
Story, John P.	1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment Artillery ...	1,950
Sullivan, Patrick.	Watchman, Treasury Department	660
Swart, Michel	Blacks'th (appren.), La Point Ind. Agency	p.m. 5.00
Taylor, Asher C.	1st Lieutenant 3d Regiment Artillery	1,950
Taylor, James B.	United States Commiss'ner, Portage City ..	Fees
Thatcher, Norman....	Receiver U. S. Land Office, Menasha.....	*500
Theiss, Emil.	Cadet Engineers, Naval Academy	500
Thompson, Mrs. J. A.	Clerk Treasurer's Office	900
Thorn, Gerrit T.	United States Commissioner, Appleton..	Fees
Thorpe, Miss Mary A.	Clerk Treasury Office	900
Tomkins, Wm. M.	United States Commissioner, Ashland..	Fees
Tompkins, C. M.	Clerk Pension Office	1,600
Topping, Alice F.	Ass't Teacher, Green Bay Ind. Agency ..	260
Town, Edward D.	Copyist, Pension Office	900
Treat, C. G.	Cadet, United States Military Academy..	540
Tripp, S. J.	United States Commissioner, Sauk City ..	Fees
Trowbridge, Henry.	Storekeeper Inter. Rev., Milwaukee	p. d 4.00
Trudell, Oliver F.	United States Commissioner, Oconto	Fees
Trael, Edwin M.	Clerk Internal Revenue Office	1,600
Tryon, Fred M.	3d Assistant Examiner, Patent Office	1,400
Turner, John.	United States Commissioner, Mauston ..	Fees
Tyler, Thos. B.	United States Commissioner, Sparta.....	Fees
Ulrich, John	Receiver U. S. Land Office, La Crosse ..	*500
Van Horn, Capt. T. B.	Post Chaplain	1,950
Viele, LaFayette S.	U. S. Commissioner, Prairie du Chien ...	Fees
Vilas, Levi M.	U. S. Commissioner, Eau Claire	Fees
Wabenascum, Joseph.	Farmer, Green Bay Indian Agency	420
Walbridge, Geo. B.	Copyist, General Land Office	900
Walbridge, Henry W.	Clerk, Assistant Attorney General's Office	1,400
Walcott, Herbert	Dep. Col. Internal Revenue, Milwaukee..	600
Wallace, Wm. M.	Captain 6th Regiment, Cavalry	1,980
Warner, Wm. S.	United States Commissioner, Appleton ..	Fees
Warville, Geo. W.	United States Commissioner, Kenosha..	Fees
Waters, D. J.	Clerk Pension Office	1,200
Waters, James H.	Cadet, U. S. Military Academy	540
Watson, W. H.	Gauger, Internal Revenue, Milwaukee...	Fees
Werlick, P. J.	Cadet-Midshipman, U. S. Navy	500
Westby, Francis	Laborer, Pension Office	630
Wheeler, Ellen, T. P.	Matron, Green Bay Indian Agency	400
Wheeler, Fred.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Cavalry	1,540
Wheeler, Willard W.	Teacher, Green Bay Indian Agency	750
Whistler, Joseph N. G.	Lieutenant Col. 5th Regiment Infantry...	4,000
White, Geo.	Clerk Pension Office	1,200

* And fees, total not to exceed \$3,000 per annum.

Citizens of Wisconsin holding U. S. Government Positions — con.

Names.	Office.	Compensation.
White, Mrs. Hannah M.	Counter, Register's Office	\$900
White, Miss Kate E....	Clerk Internal Revenue	900
Whiting, Wm. H.....	Lieutenant Commander U. S. Navy.....	3,000
Whiting, Wm. H.....	Clerk 3d Auditor's Office.....	1,000
Willard, Major John P.	Paymaster, Pay Department.....	3,250
Willard, Vinson G....	Clerk 2d Auditor's Office.....	1,400
Williams, Bille.....	U. S. Commissioner, Sheboygan.....	Fees
Williams, J. D.....	Farmer, Green Bay Indian Agency.....	420
Williams, L. S.....	Light-house Keeper, Chamber's Island...	600
Wilson, A. M.....	Clerk Assistant Attorney-General's Office	1,600
Wing, Geo. W.....	Gauger Internal Revenue, Kewaunee.....	Fees
Wing, Isaac H.....	Receiver U. S. Land Office, Bayfield.....	*500
Wing, Joseph B.....	Light-house Keeper, Grassy Island.....	600
Winslow, John B.....	U. S. Commissioner, Racine.....	Fees
Winsor, Henry S.....	U. S. Commissioner, Elkhorn.....	Fees
Witzel, Horace M.....	Midshipman U. S. Navy.....	1,000
Woolcott, Huber.....	Tobacco Inspector, Int. Rev. Milwaukee..	Fees
Woolley, Lucius J.....	U. S. Commissioner, Boscobel.....	Fees
Wright, George H.....	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment Infantry....	1,800
Wright, Henry T.....	Paymaster U. S. Navy.....	3,000
Wyman, Albert U.....	Assistant U. S. Treasurer.....	3,600

*And fees, total not to exceed \$3,000 per annum.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Official residence at Washington, D. C.]

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Senor Don Manuel R. Garcia..	*E. E. and M. P.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Baron Ernst Mayr	*E. E. and M. P.
BELGIUM—Mr. Maurice Delfosse	*E. E. and M. P.
BRAZIL—Councillor A. P. de Carvalho Borges.....	*E. E. and M. P.
CHILI—Senor Don F. S. Asta-Buruaga	*E. E. and M. P.
CHINA—Chen Lan Pin.....	*E. E. and M. P.
COLOMBIA—Senor Don Justo Arosemena.....	Minister Resident.
COSTA RICA—Senor Don Manuel M. Peralta.....	Minister Resident.
DENMARK—Mr. J. H. de Hegermann-Lindencrone	Minister Resident.
FRANCE—Mr. Max Outrey.....	*E. E. and M. P.
GERMANY—Mr. Kurd von Schlozer.....	*E. E. and M. P.
GREAT BRITAIN—The Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B.....	*E. E. and M. P.
GUATEMALA—Senor Don Vicente Dardon.....	*E. E. and M. P.
HAWAII—Mr. Elisha H. Allen .	*E. E. and M. P.
HAYTI—Mr. Stephen Preston	*E. E. and M. P.
ITALY—Baron Albert Blanc.....	*E. E. and M. P.
JAPAN—Jushie Joshida Kiyonari	*E. E. and M. P.
MEXICO—Senor Don Manuel M. de Zamacona.....	*E. E. and M. P.
NETHERLANDS—Mr. de Pestel	Minister Resident.
PARAGUAY—Dr. Don Benjamin Aceval	*E. E. and M. P.
PERU—Senor Don Jose Carlos Tracy.....	Charge de Affaires.
PORTUGAL—Viscount das Nogueiras.....	*E. E. and M. P.
RUSSIA—Mr. Nicholas Shishkin.....	*E. E. and M. P.
SALVADOR—Senor Don Vicente Dardon	M. P.
SPAIN—Senor Don Felipe Mendez Vigo.....	*E. E. and M. P.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY—Count Carl Lewenhaupt .	*E. E. and M. P.
TURKEY—Gregoire Aristarchi Bey	*E. E. and M. P.
VENEZUELA—Senor Don Juan B. Dalla Costa.....	*E. E. and M. P.

* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.



The Judiciary.

THE JUDICIARY.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

NAME.	Where from.	Title of office.	Salary.
Morrison R. Waite	Ohio.....	Chief Justice	\$10,500
Nathan Clifford	Maine	Associate Justice	10,000
Ward Hunt.....	New York....	Associate Justice	10,000
William B. Woods	Alabama	Associate Justice ..	10,000
Joseph P. Bradley... ..	New Jersey ..	Associate Justice ...	10,000
Noah H. Swayne.....	Ohio.....	Associate Justice	10,000
Samuel F. Miller	Iowa	Associate Justice	10,000
John M. Harlan	Kentucky	Associate Justice	10,000
Stephen J. Field	California ...	Associate Justice ...	10,000

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

Circuits.	Name of Judge.	Residence.	Salary.
First	John Lowell	Boston, Mass.....	\$6,000
Second	Samuel Blatchford.....	New York City....	6,000
Third	William McKennan	Washington, Pa ..	6,000
Fourth	Hugh L. Bond.....	Baltimore, Md.....	6,000
Fifth .....	.....	.....	6,000
Sixth	John Baxter	Knoxville, Tenn....	6,000
Seventh	Thomas Drummond.....	Chicago, Ill	6,000
Eighth	Geo. W. McCrary.....	Keokuk, Iowa.....	6,000
Ninth	Lorenzo Sawyer.....	San Francisco, Cal.	6,000

CIRCUITS.

First..... Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
 Second New York, Vermont and Connecticut.
 Third Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.
 Fourth Maryland, Virginia, W. Virginia, N. Carolina and S. Carolina.
 Fifth Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.
 Sixth Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.
 Seventh Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.
 Eighth. ... Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas and Colorado.
 Ninth..... California, Oregon and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR WISCONSIN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.*Judge*—CHARLES E. DYER, RACINE.*Terms of Court.*

AT MILWAUKEE—First Mondays in January and October.

AT OSHKOSH—Second Tuesday in July.

SPECIAL TERM—First Monday in April, at Milwaukee.

Counties Comprising District.

Brown,	Kenosha,	Oconto,	Walworth,
Calumet,	Kewaunee,	Outagamie,	Washington.
Dodge,	Manitowoc,	Ozaukee,	Waukesha,
Door,	Marinette,	Racine,	Waupaca,
Fond du Lac,	Marquette,	Shawano,	Waushara,
Green Lake,	Milwaukee,	Sheboygan,	Winnebago.

WESTERN DISTRICT.*Judge*—ROMANZO BUNN, MADISON.*Terms of Court.*

AT MADISON—First Monday in June.

AT LA CROSSE—Third Tuesday in September.

SPECIAL TERM—At Madison, first Tuesday in December.

Counties Comprising District.

Adams,	Dane,	La Crosse,	Price,
Ashland,	Douglas,	La Fayette,	Richland,
Barron,	Dunn,	Lincoln,	Rock,
Bayfield,	Eau Claire,	Marathon,	St. Croix,
Buffalo,	Grant,	Monroe,	Sauk,
Burnett,	Green,	Pepin,	Taylor,
Chippewa,	Iowa,	Pierce,	Trempealeau.
Clark,	Jackson,	Polk,	Vernon,
Columbia,	Jefferson,	Portage,	Wood.
Crawford,	Juneau,		

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires.
ORSAMUS COLE.....	Chief Just'ce.....	\$5,000	April, 1881
WILLIAM PENN LYON.....	Associate Justice..	5,000	Jan., 1884
HARLOW S ORTON.....	Associate Justice..	5,000	Jan., 1888
DAVID TAYLOR.....	Associate Justice..	5,000	Jan., 1886
JOHN B. CASSODAY.....	Associate Justice..	5,000	April, 1881

CLARENCE KELLOGG.....	Clerk.	JOHN R. BERRYMAN.....	Librarian.
O. M. CONOVER.....	Reporter.	C. H. BEYLER.....	Messenger.
J. A. BYRNE.....	Crier.		

Terms of Court at Madison.

JANUARY TERM—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January.

AUGUST TERM—Second Tuesday in August.

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

STATEMENT showing the Names and Post Office Address of the Circuit Judges, and times and places for holding Circuit Courts, in the several Counties in Wisconsin.

Salary of Circuit Judges \$3,000 per annum.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — JOHN T. WENTWORTH, RACINE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1884.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Walworth ...	2d Monday in February ... 2d Monday in June ... 2d Monday in September..	Elkhorn.....	Ch. 32, 1879.
Racine	2d Monday in March 2d Monday in June 2d Monday in October. ..		
Kenosha.....	2d Monday in April . . . 1st Monday in August. . . 2d Monday in November ..		
		Kenosha	Ch. 32, 1879.

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms to be held in this circuit in the months of June or August. Each term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—*Chapter 32, Laws of 1879.*

SECOND CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — DAVID W. SMALL, OCONOMOWOC.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1882.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Milwaukee ..	2d Monday in January ... 1st Monday in May..... 4th Monday in June..... 1st Monday in October ..	Milwaukee ..	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Waukesha...	3d Monday in March 2d Monday in June..... 1st Monday in December..		

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms to be held in this circuit in the month of June. Every term in this circuit shall be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—*Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

THIRD CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—DAVID J. PULLING, OSHKOSH.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1885.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Green Lake	2d Monday in January.....	Dartford.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	1st Monday in June.....		
Dodge.....	4th Monday in February...	Juneau.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Monday in October...		
Washington.	3d Monday in March...	West Bend...	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Monday in November...		
Ozaukee.....	Tuesday after 4th Monday in January.....	Pt. Washing'n	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	Tuesday after 3d Monday in June.....		
Winnebago..	Tuesday after 2d Monday in April.....	Oshkosh...	Sec. 2424, R. S. Ch. 61, L. 1879.
	Tuesday after 4th Monday in November.....		

Every term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.— *Section 2424 Revised Statutes.*

At any special term of the circuit court in the third judicial district of this state, any and all business may be done, arising in any county of said circuit, which might be done at a general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury.— *Chapter 93, Laws 1879.*

The circuit court of the county of Winnebago shall be deemed to be open for the transaction of business from the commencement of one regular term to the commencement of another, and an adjournment of the term from day to day shall not be necessary to the validity of any proceeding therein.— *Section 1, Chapter 61, Laws of 1879.*

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—NORMAN S. GILSON, FOND DU LAC.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1887.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Sheboygan..	2d Monday in April.....	Sheboygan...	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	1st Monday in October...		
Calumet.....	3d Monday in May.....	Chilton.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Monday in December...		
Manitowoc..	2d Monday in January.....	Manitowoc...	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	1st Monday in June.....		
Kewaunee..	4th Monday in April.....	Kewaunee....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	3d Monday in October.....		
Fond du Lac.	1st Monday in March.....	Fond du Lac..	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	4th Monday in June.....		
	2d Monday in November...		

Every term in this circuit in the counties of Fond du Lac and Sheboygan, shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit, and every term in the county of Manitowoc shall also be a special term for the county of Kewaunee. In the county of Fond du Lac, a special term for the whole circuit shall be held on the second Monday of February in each year.— *Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—MONTGOMERY M. COTHREN, MINERAL POINT.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1883.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Grant.....	1st Tuesday in February... } 1st Tuesday in September.. }	Lancaster .. }	Sec. 2424, R. S. Ch. 43, L. 1879.
Iowa.....	4th Tuesday in March } 1st Tuesday in October }	Dodgeville....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
La Fayette ..	4th Tuesday in June } 1st Tuesday in December .. }	Darlington ...	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Richland	2d Tuesday in April } 4th Tuesday in October..... }	Richl'nd Cent.	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Crawford	4th Tuesday in May } 2d Tuesday in November.. }	Pr. du Chien .	Sec. 2424, R. S.

Every term in each of said counties shall be a special term for the whole circuit.—*Sec. 2424, R. S.*

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—ALFRED W. NEWMAN, TREMPLEAU.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1883.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Clark	1st Monday in March..... } 1st Monday in September.. }	Neillsville ..	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Jackson	3d Monday in March..... } 3d Monday in September.. }	Bl'k Riv. Falls	Sec. 2424, R. S.
La Crosse ...	2d Monday in May } 2d Monday in November .. }	La Crosse ...	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Monroe	1st Monday in April } 1st Monday in October..... }	Sparta	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Trempealeau	2d Monday in June } 2d Monday in December... }	Whitehall	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Vernon	4th Monday in April..... } 4th Monday in October..... }	Viroqua	Sec. 2424, R. S.

Every general term in the counties of La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson and Trempealeau shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit; and there shall be held in the county of Monroe, on the first Monday in January in each year, a special term for the circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising in any county of the circuit, which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury in cases other than those arising in actions of *quo warranto* and *mandamus*, and excepting also the trial of issues of fact in actions made local by law, and arising in some county other than the one in which such special term shall be held.—*Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—GILBERT L. PARK, STEVENS POINT.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1885.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Portage	1st Tuesday in March	Stevens Point.	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in November..		
Marathon....	2d Tuesday in April	Wausau.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	1st Tuesday in October		
Waupaca	2d Tuesday in January	Waupaca.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	4th Tuesday in May		
Wood	2d Tuesday in May	Grand Rapids.	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	1st Tuesday in December..		
Waushara ...	4th Tuesday in March	Wautoma	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	3d Tuesday in September..		
Lincoln.....	3d Tuesday in February	Jenny.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	4th Tuesday in August.....		
Price	Attached to Taylor Co. for judicial purposes.....	.....	Ch. 103, 1879.
Taylor.....	1st Tuesday in February....	Medford	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	1st Tuesday in September..		

Each and every general term of the circuit court held in the counties of Marathon, Portage, Waupaca and Wood, shall be special terms for the whole seventh judicial circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising or pending in said circuit, or any of the counties therein, which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact.—*Chapter 9, Laws 1879.*

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—EGBERT B. BUNDY, MENOMONIE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1885.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Buffalo... ..	4th Monday in February....	Alma	Ch. 52, 1879.
	4th Monday in October.....		
Dunn	2d Monday in March.....	Menomonie...	Ch. 52, 1879.
	2d Monday in September..		
Eau Claire...	4th Monday in March.....	Eau Claire....	Ch. 52, 1879.
	4th Monday in September..		
Pepin	3d Monday in April.....	Durand.....	Ch. 52, 1879.
	3d Monday in October.....		
Pierce	2d Monday in June	Elsworth	Ch. 52, 1879.
	2d Monday in December...		
St. Croix....	2d Monday in May.....	Hudson	Ch. 52, 1879.
	3d Monday in November..		

I hereby appoint special terms of said court to be held in each year at the times and places hereinafter named, viz.: At Eau Claire, Eau Claire Co., on the first Monday of January; at Hudson, St. Croix Co., on the third Monday of February; at Menomonie, Dunn Co., on the first Monday of July; at River Falls, Pierce Co., on the first Monday of September.—*Order of Judge Bundy issued in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 53, Laws 1879.*

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

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NINTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — ALVA STEWART, PORTAGE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1885.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Adams	3d Tuesday in January	Friendship ...	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in June		
Columbia ...	2d Tuesday in May	Portage.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in December...		
Dane	Monday after 1st Tuesday in April	Madison	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in July.....		
	2d Monday in November		
Juneau	2d Monday in March.	Mauston	Ch. 206, L. 1879.
	3d Monday in October.....		
Sauk	3d Monday in March	Baraboo	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	4th Monday in September..		
Marquette...	Tuesday after first Monday in January.....	Montello	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	1st Tuesday in June.....		

Every term in the counties of Dane and Columbia shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit. No jury shall be summoned for the term in July for Dane county. — *Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

TENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — GEORGE H. MYERS, APPLETON.

Term expires first Monday of January 1886.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Brown.....	4th Monday in January.....	Green Bay.. }	Sec. 2424, R. S. Ch. 109, L. 1889.
	1st Monday in March.....		
	3d Monday in September...		
Door	Tuesday after third Monday in February	Sturgeon Bay.	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	Tuesday after third Monday in July		
Langlade ...	Attached to Shawano county for judicial purposes ....	.....	Ch. 114, L. 1879.
Outagamie ..	1st Monday in June	Appleton.	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Monday in November ...		
Oconto	2d Monday in April	Oconto	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	3d Monday in October		
Shawano	Tuesday after second Monday in January.....	Shawano	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	Tuesday after fourth Monday in June		

No jury shall be summoned for the January term in Brown county. Every term in the counties of Brown, Outagamie and Oconto shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit. — *Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

The terms of the circuit court in and for the county of Marinette, in the state of Wisconsin, are appointed to be held on the second Monday in December and on the second Monday in May in each year. — *Order of Judge Myers, issued March 27, 1879, under provisions of Chapter 111, Laws of 1879.*

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—HENRY D. BARRON, ST. CROIX FALLS.

Term expires first Monday in January, 1883.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Ashland	2d Monday in January	Ashland	Ch. 181, 1879.
	3d Monday in July		
Barron	4th Monday in April	Barron	Ch. 181, 1879.
	4th Monday in November		
Bayfield	3d Monday in January	Bayfield	Ch. 181, 1879.
	2d Monday in July		
Burnett	1st Wednesday in April	Grantsburg...	Ch. 181, 1879.
	1st Wednesday in November		
Chippewa	1st Monday in June	Chippewa Falls	Ch. 181, 1879.
	1st Monday in December		
Douglas	1st Monday in July	Superior	Ch. 181, 1879.
	4th Monday in October		
Polk	2d Monday in April	Osceola Mills.	Ch. 181, 1879.
	2d Monday in November		

Each term in the counties of Chippewa and Polk is a special term for the entire circuit where any business from any county in the circuit, not requiring the intervention of a jury, may be transacted. — *Chapter 181, Laws 1879.*

TWELFTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—HARMON S. CONGER, JANESVILLE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1883.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Rock	4th Monday in January	Janesville	Sec. 2421, R. S.
	4th Monday in April		
	Wednesday after 1st Monday in November		
Green	1st Tuesday in March	Monroe	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	3d Tuesday in June		
	1st Tuesday in October		
Jefferson	1st Monday in February	Jefferson	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in June		
	1st Monday in September		

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms in this circuit appointed to be held in the months of January and June. Every term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit. — *Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

Wisconsin State Government.



ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office	County.	
GOVERNOR.			
William E. Smith.....	Milwaukee ...	Milwaukee ...	Scotland.
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.			
James M. Bingham	Chipp'wa Falls	Chippewa ...	New York.
PRIVATE SECRETARY.			
George W. Burchard	Ft. Atkinson..	Jefferson	New York.
EXECUTIVE CLERK.			
T. L. Hacker	Cottage Grove	Dane	Ohio.
JANITOR.			
H. W. Lovejoy	Madison	Dane	New York.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
SECRETARY OF STATE.			
Hans B. Warner.....	Ellsworth ...	Pierce	Norway.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.			
Frank H. Putney.....	Waukesha ...	Waukesha....	Wisconsin.
CLERKS.			
D. H. Tullis	Madison.....	Dane	Ohio.
D. N. Taylor	La Crosse.....	La Crosse ...	New York.
E. H. Weber	Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	New York.
Lars Haestad	Eau Claire	Eau Claire ...	Norway.
M. B. Kimball	Ellsworth.....	Pierce	Indiana.
Fanny M. Vilas	Madison.....	Dane	New York.
C. W. Brown.....	Ellsworth.....	Pierce	New York.
L. J. Erdall.....	Madison.....	Dane	Norway.
JANITOR.			
Eugene Roberts.....	Madison.....	Dane	Canada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
STATE TREASURER.			
Richard Guenther.....	Oshkosh	Winnebago...	Germany
ASSISTANT STATE TREASURER.			
Robert McCurdy	Oshkosh	Winnebago...	New York...
CLERKS.			
Charles Wedelstedt	Madison	Dane	Germany
W. B. Hazeltine.....	Beaver Dam..	Dodge	New York...
E. G. Lindeman.....	Manitowoc ..	Manitowoc ..	Germany
Henry Kleinpell.....	Madison .. .	Dane	Germany
JANITOR.			
Edwin Hickman	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee ...	Massachusetts

LAW DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
ATTORNEY GENERAL.			
Alexander Wilson.....	Mineral Point	Iowa	New York.
ASS'T ATTORNEY GENERAL.			
Herbert W. Chynoweth	Madison.....	Dane	New York.
MESSENGER.			
Frank L. Moffett.....	Mineral Point	Iowa	Wisconsin.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
STATE SUPERINTENDENT.			
William C. Whitford	Milton	Rock	New York.
ASS'T SUPERINTENDENT.			
Sheppard S. Rockwood	Whitewater...	Walworth	New York.
CLERK AND MESSENGER.			
W. A. Thompson	Janesville	Rock	Vermont.

RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.			
A. J. Turner	Portage.....	Columbia....	New York.
CLERK.			
James H. Foster.....	Koro.....	Winnebago...	Massachus'ts.
MESSENGER.			
Mark Smith.....	Linden	Iowa.....	Wisconsin.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICERS.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE			
Phil. L. Spooner	Madison.....	Dane	Indiana.
CLERK.			
Julius H. Keyes.....	Watertown ...	Jefferson	New York.
JANITOR.			
Geo. Speckner	Madison.....	Dane	Germany.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.*Commissioners.*SECRETARY OF STATE, *Ex-officio.*STATE TREASURER, *Ex-officio.*ATTORNEY GENERAL, *Ex-officio.*J. H. WAGGONER, *Secretary of Commissioners.*

NAMES OF OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
CHIEF CLERK.			
James H. Waggoner	Richl'd Center	Richland	Ohio.
CLERKS.			
E. S. McBride... ..	Madison	Dane	Ohio.
C. M. Foresman.....	Madison.....	Dane	Ohio.
W. H. Bennett	Mineral Point	Iowa	Wisconsin.
Peter Fagg	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee ..	Holland.
O. R. Olson	Waupaca	Waupaca	Denmark.
Henry Schuettle	Green Bay....	Brown	Germany.
A. E. Bauer.....	Milwaukee ...	Milwaukee ...	Germany.
Nick. Konrad, Jr	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago ..	Wisconsin.
MESSENGER.			
W. W. Jones	Fox Lake	Dodge	New York.
JANITOR.			
E. R. Reed	Madison.....	Dane	Wisconsin.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
SUPERINTENDENT.			
Quartus H. Barron	Fox Lake.....	Dodge	Vermont.
BOOK-KEEPER.			
Robert Monteith	Fennimore...	Grant.....	Scotland.
MESSENGER.			
Wm. J. Jones	Madison	Dane	Wales.
ENGINEERS.			
E. R. Bristol	Milwaukee ...	Milwaukee ...	Ohio.
Edwin Culver	Madison.....	Dane	Vermont.
FIREMEN.			
Dennis O'Keefe	Madison.....	Dane	New F'undl'nd
J. T. King	Fox Lake.....	Dodge	New York.
CARPENTERS.			
S. E. Pearson	Madison... ..	Dane	Massachusetts
John C. Roth.....	Madison.....	Dane	Germany.
POLICE.			
Eugene Bowen	Whitewater ..	Walworth	Canada.
Geo. W. Baker	Virequa	Vernon.	New York.
Edwin Hickman.....	Milwaukee ...	Milwaukee ...	Massachusetts
C. E. Hoyt	Madison.	Dane	New York.
Henry Shetter.....	McFarland ...	Dane	Pennsylvania.
JANITOR.			
I. E. Troan.....	Madison.....	Dane	Norway.

MISCELLANEOUS.*Timber Agents.*

NAMES.	No. of Dist.	Post Office.	County.
Charles E. Mears.....	1	Osceola Mills.	Polk.
Robert Marriner.....	2	Cadott.....	Chippewa.
Myron H. McCord.....	3	Jenny.....	Lincoln.
D. M. Adams.....	4	West Salem ..	La Crosse.
William Wall.....	5	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Edward Schofield	6	Oconto	Oconto.

LUMBER INSPECTORS.*(Term expires first Monday in April, 1882.)*

NAMES.	No. of Dist.	Post Office.	County.
H. W. Lord	1	Grand Rapids ..	Wood.
Alexander Hyslop.....	2	Back Riv. Falls	Jackson.
George B. Shaw.....	3	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Philip B. Jewell.....	4	Hudson	St. Croix.
.....	5	.....	.....
Duncan L. McKay.....	6	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
Richard H. Chute	7	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
.....	8	.....	.....
D. J. McKenzie	9	Alma	Buffalo.
John W. Miller	10	Wausau	Marathon.
John W. Meagher.....	11	Ashland	Ashland.
Robert Buckstaff	12	Oshkosh	Winnebago.

Agents St. Croix Land Grant.

Horace A. Taylor.....	Hudson	St. Croix.
Hans Borchsenius	Baldwin	St. Croix.

Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

		<i>Expiration of Term.</i>
Cadwallader C. Washburn	Madison	Honorary Mem. for life.
Charles D. Parker.....	Pleasant Valley....	1st Monday in Feb., 1881
Hiram Smith.....	Sheboygan Falls....	1st Monday in Feb., 1881
Jared C. Gregory.....	Madison	1st Monday in Feb., 1881
George Koepfen	Milwaukee.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1881
George H. Paul	Milwaukee.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1882
James M. Bingham.....	Chippewa Falls....	1st Monday in Feb., 1882
Elisha W. Keyes	Madison	1st Monday in Feb., 1883
John G. McMynn	Racine	1st Monday in Feb., 1883
William E. Carter.....	Platteville	1st Monday in Feb., 1883
Linus B. Sale.....	Green Bay	1st Monday in Feb., 1883

Regents of Normal Schools.

Jonathan H. Evans	Platteville	1st Monday in Feb., 1881
Carl Doerflinger	Milwaukee	1st Monday in Feb., 1881
Albert O. Wright	Fox Lake	1st Monday in Feb., 1881
James MacAlister	Milwaukee	1st Monday in Feb., 1882
Samuel M. Hay	Oshkosh	1st Monday in Feb., 1882
John Phillips	Portage	1st Monday in Feb., 1882
Willard H. Chandler	Sun Prairie	1st Monday in Feb., 1883
Abraham D. Andrews	River Falls	1st Monday in Feb., 1883
Thompson D. Weeks	Whitewater	1st Monday in Feb., 1883

Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane.

David Atwood	Madison	April 1, 1881
John A. Johnson	Madison	April 1, 1883
Horatio N. Davis	Beloit	April 1, 1883
Knud Hoegh	La Crosse ..	April 1, 1884
Andrew Proudft	Madison ..	April 1, 1885

Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Peter Rupp	Fond du Lac	April 1, 1881
William P. Rounds	Menasha	April 1, 1882
Nathaniel A. Gray	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1883
Thomas D. Grimmer	Oshkosh	April 1, 1884
Charles Luling	Manitowoc	April 1, 1885

Trustees of the Institute for the Education of the Blind.

Herman S. Hogoboom	Janesville	April 3, 1881
W. T. VanKirk	Janesville	April 3, 1881
Ephraim Bowen	Brodhead	April 1, 1882
Cyrus Miner	Janesville	April 1, 1882
John W. Davis	Fox Lake ..	April 1, 1883

Trustees of the Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Dustin G. Cheever	Clinton	April 3, 1881
Edward D. Holton	Milwaukee	April 3, 1881
Albert Salisbury	Whitewater	April 1, 1882
S. Reese La Bar	Delavan	April 1, 1882
Hollis Latham	Elkhorn	April 1, 1883

Managers of the Industrial School for Boys.

Andrew E. Elmore	Fort Howard	April 3, 1881
John Mather	La Crosse	April 3, 1881
Edward O'Neill	Milwaukee	1st Tuesday in March, 1882
Richard Street ..	Waukesha ..	1st Tuesday in March, 1882
James H. Miner	Richland Center ..	1st Tuesday in March, 1883

State Prison Directors.

George W. Burchard	Ft. Atkinson ..	1st Monday in January, 1882
Howard M. Kutchin	Fond du Lac ..	1st Monday in January, 1884
Nelson Dewey	Cassville	1st Monday in January, 1886

State Librarian.

John R. Berryman	Prairie du Chien ..	1st Monday in Jan., 1881
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State Historical Society.

Cadwallader C. Washburn	Madison	President.
Frank H. Firmin	Madison	Recording Secretary.
Lyman C. Draper	Madison	Corresponding Sec'y.
Alexander H. Main	Madison	Treasurer.
Daniel S. Durrie	Madison	Librarian.
Isaac S. Bradley	Madison	Assistant Librarian.
Isabel Durrie	Madison	Assistant Librarian.
J. C. Butler	Madison	Messenger.

State Agricultural Society.

Nicholas D. Fratt	Racine	President.
George E. Bryant	Madison	Secretary.
Cyrus Miner	Janesville	Treasurer.
Thorval Svenson	Madison	Messenger.

State Horticultural Society.

J. M. Smith	Green Bay	President.
F. W. Case	Madison	Recording Secretary.
A. L. Hatch	Ithaca	Corresponding Sec'y.

State Dairymen's Association.

Z. G. Simmons	Kenosha	President.
David W. Curtis	Fort Atkinson	Secretary.
Orson P. Clinton	Waukesha	Treasurer.

State Board of Health and Vital Statistics.

Solon Marks	Milwaukee	Term expires January 31, 1881
John Favill	Madison	Term expires January 31, 1882
E. L. Griffin	Fond du Lac	Term expires January 31, 1883
George F. Witter	Grand Rapids	Term expires January 31, 1884
H. P. Strong	Beloit	Term expires January 31, 1885
J. T. Reeve	Appleton	Term expires January 31, 1886
James Bintliff	Darlington	Term expires January 31, 1887

State Fish Commission.

Mark Douglas	Melrose	Term expires April 1, 1881
Charles L. Valentine	Janesville	Term expires April 1, 1881
John F. Antistel	Milwaukee	Term expires April 1, 1885
Philo Dunning	Madison	Term expires April 1, 1885
James V. Jones	Oshkosh	Term expires April 1, 1886
Chris. Hutchinson	Beetown	Term expires April 1, 1886

State Board of Charities and Reform.

Elizabeth B. Fairbanks	Milwaukee	Term expires April 1, 1881
William W. Reed	Jefferson	Term expires April 1, 1882
Andrew E. Elmore	Fort Howard	Term expires April 1, 1883
John H. Vivian	Mineral Point	Term expires April 1, 1884
Hiram H. Giles	Madison	Term expires April 1, 1885
Albert O. Wright	Fox Lake	Secretary.

State Treasury Agent.

Henry P. Fischer	Madison	Term expires Jan'y 1, 1883
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Adjutant General's Department.

Brig. Gen. Edwin E. Bryant	Madison	Adjutant General.
Captain Alfred H. Bright	Madison	Aid-de-Camp.

Quartermaster General's Department.

Brig. Gen. George E. Bryant ..	Madison	Quartermaster General.
Captain J. P. Kaiser	Sheboygan	Aid-de-Camp.
Sergeant George Gillis	Madison	Eagle bearer.
Peter B. Fields	Madison	Clerk to Q. M. General.

Commissioners of the Wisconsin Farm Mortgage Land Company.

Peter Houston	Cambria.
S. M. Carr	Portage.
John Steiner	Woodland.
D. W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
Hugh McFarlane	Poynette.
Ira W. Bird	Madison.
Silas J. Seymour	Reedsburg.

Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphan's Home.

James Bintliff	Darlington	President.
Colwert K. Pier	Fond du Lac	Vice President.
William F. Vilas	Madison	
R. W. Burton	Janesville	Secretary.
The State Treasurer, <i>ex officio</i>		Treasurer.

State Inspectors of Illuminating Oils.

SUPERVISOR.

James T. Reeve	Appleton.
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DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

Appleton District	J. S. Lester.
Ashland District	C. Fisher.
Darlington District	P. F. Dering.
Eau Claire District	H. Lord.
Fond du Lac District	J. Bass.
Grand Rapids District	L. O. Schultz.
Green Bay District	B. C. Brett.
Hudson District	S. W. Fuller.
Janesville District	S. J. M. Putnam.
La Crosse District	J. C. Remick.
Madison District	R. J. McConnell.
Manitowoc District	Vacant.
Milwaukee District	W. A. Nowell.
Oshkosh District	G. M. Steele.
Portage District	N. J. Currier.
Prairie du Chien District	E. O. Lacy.
Racine District	R. C. Hindley.
Superior District	L. W. Gates.
Watertown District	H. T. Eberle.

Board of Immigration.

EX OFFICIO.

His Excellency the Governor.
The Honorable the Secretary of State.

APPOINTED.

J. A. Becher	Milwaukee	President.
J. M. Smith	Marathon	
K. Ostergren	Price	
Henry Bætz	Milwaukee	Secretary.

COUNTY COMMITTEES.

- ADAMS—S. W. Pierce, A. O. Holm, Friendship; S. S. Landt, Big Spring.
 ASHLAND—Jas. A. Wilson, W. M. Tomkins, town of Ashland; Henry Spilley, town of Butternut.
 BARRON—Fred. Telke, Barron; Dr. D. C. Strong, Sumner; F. M. Angel, Rice Lake.
 BAYFIELD—I. H. Wing, Ervin Leihy, R. D. Pike, Bayfield.
 BROWN—V. J. Abrams, Green Bay; James Rasmussen, Fort Howard; Dennis Dewane, New Denmark.
 BUFFALO—Ed. Lees, Fountain City; E. Leonhardy, Alma; Eric Alme, Nelson.
 BURNETT—H. O. Hagestead, Ch. Stevenson, J. E. Anderson, Grantsburg.
 CALUMET—John P. Kraus, Anton Niesen, Wm. Paulsen, Chilton.
 CHIPPEWA—L. C. Stanley, H. C. McRae, M. Hall, Chippewa Falls.
 CLARK—Herman Schuster, Jeff. Canon, B. Philpott, Neillsville.
 COLUMBIA—Ex-Gov. Lewis, Columbus; A. J. Turner, Portage; J. Bowman, Kilbourn City; L. S. Rolleston, Portage.
 CRAWFORD—Barnaby Dunne, Prairie du Chien; J. A. Haggerty, Mount Sterling; Atley Peterson, Soldiers' Grove; J. R. Hurlbut, Hurlbut's Corners.
 DANE—Matthew Anderson, Pine Bluff; Willard H. Chandler, Sun Prairie; Thos. P. Coyne, Madison.
 DODGE—Jacob Bodden, Theresa; W. T. Rambush, Juneau; Warren Marston, Lomira.
 DOOR—C. A. Masse, Chris. Leonhart, E. C. Daniels, Sturgeon Bay.
 DOUGLAS—G. W. Perry, James Edward, James Ritchie, Superior City.
 DUNN—P. C. Holmes, J. B. McKahn, Sewell Peterson, Menomonie.
 EAU CLAIRE—M. J. Argard, H. M. Stocking, Stephen Marston, L. P. Hotchkiss, Eau Claire.
 GRANT—Not yet appointed.
 GREEN—L. Seltzer, Ed. Bartlett, C. E. Tanberg, Monroe.
 GREEN LAKE—H. S. Comstock, Dartford; W. H. Dakin, C. D. McConnell, Ripon.
 IOWA—R. Kennedy, Highland; J. T. Pryor, Jr., Dodgeville; N. S. Martin, Mineral Point.
 JACKSON—B. J. Castle, John Benson, Black River Falls; Iver Torkelson, Beaver Creek.
 JEFFERSON—Ernst Grossmann, August Tanck, Fred. Miller, Watertown.
 JUNEAU—John Turner, Ch. H. Grote, Mauston; Ole Oleson, New Lisbon.
 KENOSHA—E. G. Timme, Kenosha; Daniel Toner, Paris; John Vosburgh, Randall.
 KEWAUNEE—J. M. Read, John Carel, Wenzel Leyk, Louis Bruemmer, Kewaunee.
 LA CROSSE—Ole Jensen, J. L. Pettingill, La Crosse; L. Haswold, Coon Valley; George G. Barber, Mindoro.
 LA FAYETTE—O. M. Richards, Elk Grove; J. T. Maddrell, Spofford; Add. A. Townseud, Shullsburg.
 LANGLADE—C. W. McFarland, C. H. Larzelere, Moritz Mueller, Langlade.
 LINCOLN—M. H. McCord, T. P. Mathews, Jenny.
 MANITOWOC—John Schuette, John Franz, Osuld Torrison, Manitowoc.
 MARINETTE—Ph. Noll, Peshtigo.
 MARATHON—Aug. Kickbush, D. L. Plumer, Ludwig Findorff, Wausau.
 MARQUETTE—S. A. Pease, Montello; H. H. Taylor, Oxford, Frank Abbot, Westfield.
 MILWAUKEE—Emil Schandain, W. J. Langson, E. A. Bray, Milwaukee.
 MONROE—H. H. Cremer, Sparta.
 OCONTO—R. L. Hall, S. A. Coleman, Oconto; Matt. Finnegan, Gillett; Robert Ellis, Oconto.
 OUTAGAMIE—G. T. Moeskes, A. Hettinger, Appleton; John Brinkman, Seymour.
 OZAUKEE—Wm. Carbys, Mequon River; Joseph Albrecht, Saukville; Ch. G. Meyer, Port Washington.
 PEPIN—A. G. Coffin, Wm. Boyd, Miletus Knight, Durand.
 PIERCE—C. W. Brown, K. W. Lewis, J. W. Hancock, Ellsworth.
 PRICE—Willis Hand, Phillips; B. M. Holmes, A. P. Morner, Ogema.

- POLK—August Beyl, East Farmington; M. C. Pederson, Luck; Nels Otter-
son, Wagon Landing.
- PORTAGE—G. W. Hungerford, Jas. B. Carpenter, Stevens Point; O. H.
Lamoreux, Plover.
- RACINE—Samuel W. Eager, John W. Johnson, Erastus C. Peck, Racine.
- RICHLAND—W. H. Pear, James H. Miner, N. L. James, Richland Center.
- ROCK—A. A. Jackson, Levi B. Carl, James Menzies, S. Morgan, Janesville.
- ST. CROIX—A. A. Kelly, D. C. Fulton, Rufus Young, Hudson.
- SAUK—Th. Baker, Prairie du Sac; J. N. Parker, Reedsburg; R. E. Noyes,
Baraboo; H. Muehlberg, Sauk City.
- SHAWANO—Frank A. Deleglise, Wausau, Marathon Co.; H. Naber, Shaw-
ano; Henry Strauss, Langlade.
- SHEBOYGAN—J. O. Thayer, Sheboygan; Hiram Smith, Sheboygan Falls;
Carl Zillier, Sheboygan.
- TAYLOR—T. G. Jeffers, A. J. Perkins, Eli Urquhardt, Medford.
- TREMPEALEAU—Noah D. Comstock, Arcadia; A. R. Wyman, John A.
Melby, Whitehall.
- VERNON—O. B. Wyman, W. F. Terhune, T. J. Vinge, Viroqua.
- WALWORTH—D. L. Cowdery, M. T. Park, Ole Jacobson, Elkhorn.
- WASHINGTON—Joseph Ott, West Bend.
- WAUKESHA—John Stevens, M. L. Snyder, John D. Roberts, Waukesha.
- WAUPACA—Charles Churchill, Andrew J. Van Epps, W. J. Chamberlin,
Waupaca.
- WAUSHARA—J. A. Eichmann, Richford; Nelson Nelson, Mount Morris;
Gustav Hoeft, Poyssippi.
- WINNEBAGO—W. G. Brauer, W. Suhl, Oshkosh; John Annuntson, Win-
chester.
- WOOD—J. W. Cochran, D. D. Demaras, F. J. Wood, Grand Rapids.

ROSTER OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

TITLE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	When Commissioned.
Commander-in-Chief...	William E. Smith.....	Madison	Commander-in-Chief .....	.....
Brigadier General	Edwin E. Bryant.....	Madison	Adjutant General	January 5, 1880
Brigadier General	George E. Bryant.....	Madison	Quartermaster General.....	January 5, 1880
Brigadier General	Henry Palmer.....	Janesville	Surgeon General	January 14, 1880
Colonel.....	George W. Burchard	Fort Atkinson.....	Aid-de-Camp and Military Sec'y	January 5, 1880
Colonel.....	Florian J. Ries.....	Milwaukee	Aid-de-Camp	January 5, 1880
Colonel.....	Jerome A. Watrous	Fond du Lac.....	Aid-de-Camp	January 5, 1880
Colonel.....	George Tonnar.....	Menomonie.....	Aid-de-Camp	January 5, 1880
Colonel	Nicholas Smith	Janesville	Aid-de-Camp	January 5, 1880

BOSTER BATTALION OFFICERS.

First Battalion.

(Composed of Janesville Guard, Bower City Rifles, Beloit City Guard, Delavan Guard and Custer Rifles.)

NAME.	RANK.	RESIDENCE.	When Commissioned.
W. B. Britton	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Janesville	May 27, 1880
H. H. McLenegan	Major.....	Beloit	May 27, 1880
Henry P. Strong	Surgeon	Beloit	April 21, 1880
M. A. Newman	Adjutant	Janesville	February 1, 1879
C. O. Tattershall	Quartermaster	Beloit	May 10, 1880

MILITARY COMPANIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPTAIN.	FIRST LIEUTENANT.	SECOND LIEUTENANT.	WHERE ORGANIZED.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	Strength at last muster.
Bay City Light Guard.	E. L. Kendall	David Soper	O. C. Davidson ..	Green Bay, Brown Co.	Dec. 1, 1874	73
Bayfield Rifles	R. D. Pike	J. T. Gagnon	F. M. Herrick	Bayfield, Bayfield Co.	Feb. 5, 1873	49
Beloit City Guards	C. H. Parmely	E. J. Bending	M. T. Bois	Beloit, Rock Co	Aug. 31, 1877	63
Bower City Rifles	J. B. La Grange ..	W. H. Tousley	John Andrews	Janessville, Rock Co.	Aug. 18, 1878	74
Burchard Guards	O. F. Weaver	A. A. Bassett	F. F. Congdon	Beaver Dam, Dodge Co.	Sept. 27, 1880	73
Custer Rifles	J. E. Bassett	J. A. Ammon	J. D. Hogan	Whitewater, Walw. Co.	July 7, 1877	62
Delavan Guards	F. B. Goodrich	C. T. Isham	Menson Vedder ..	Delavan, Walworth Co.	Apr. 26, 1880	61
Evergreen City Guards	C. A. Born	H. W. Trester	Robert Sym	Sheboygan, Sheb. Co.	Oct. 30, 1874	71
Eau Claire City Guards	W. B. Rundle	M. E. O'Connell ..	E. W. Ailen	Eau Claire, Eau C. Co.	Feb. 11, 1875	64
Fond du Lac Guards ..	S. L. Brasted	J. C. Keneally	C. J. Hunter	Fond du Lac, F. d L. Co.	Apr. 7, 1880	70
Germania Guard	Wm. Krueger	Carl Krueger	Wm. Abraham	Wausau, Marathon Co.	Jan. 10, 1875	58
Governor's Guard	F. J. Toeller	Frank X. Weigel ..	Hedry Muth	La Crosse, La Crosse Co	Aug. 1, 1873	51
Governor's Guard	Phillip Heinkel	John Heyl	Geo. Neckerman ..	Madison, Dane Co.	Mar. 24, 1875	56
Guppy Guard	C. C. Dow	G. C. Carnagie	H. E. Knapp	Portage, Columbia Co.	June 25, 1877	116
Janessville Guards	H. A. Smith	M. A. Newman	C. F. Glass	Janessville, Rock Co.	Aug. 5, 1878	70
Kosciusko Guard	F. J. Borchardt	Jacob Nowak	Martin Zubert	Milwaukee, Milw. Co.	Sept. 12, 1874	65
Lake City Guard	C. P. Chapman	Stanley Proudft ..	A. L. Burdick	Madison, Dane Co.	May 27, 1878	67
La Crosse Light Guard	M. T. Moore	J. M. Holley	F. A. Cope land ..	La Crosse, La Crosse Co	Aug. 13, 1878	81
Lt. Horse Squad. (cav)	W. A. Collins	George W. Peck	W. S. Stanley, Jr.	Milwaukee, Milw. Co.	Apr. 26, 1880	73
Ludington Guard (cav)	T. J. George	G. B. Brewer	H. J. Cassidy	Menomone, Dunn Co.	Nov. 21, 1876	77
Manitowoc Volunteers	F. Becker	H. Schweitzer	W. Menge	Manitowoc, Manito. Co.	July 18, 1869	65
Mauston Light Guard.	B. F. Parker	W. P. Powers	G. H. Winsor	Mauston, Juneau Co.	Aug. 31, 1869	82
Oshkosh Guards	W. H. Patton	W. S. Wheeler	F. N. Snell	Oshkosh, Winneb. Co.	Mar. 25, 1876	103
Oshkosh Rifles	J. N. Ruby	F. Herrick	M. Minnahan	Oshkosh, Winneb. Co.	Apr. 8, 1880	61
Pepin County Guards.	James Poquette	G. Auth	F. L. Taylor	Arkansasaw, Pepin Co.	July 18, 1879	75
Randall Guards	Hugo Schultz	Edmund Stott	H. E. McLellan ..	Darlington, La F. Co.	May 11, 1878	71
Ripon Rifles	Hugo Schultz	Ferd. Fihl	Ed. Katt	Ripon, Fond du Lac Co.	Mar. 28, 1877	71
Sheridan Guard	J. W. Ferguson	M. J. O'Connor	John Foley	Milwaukee, Milw. Co.	June 23, 1869	66
Sherman Guard	J. H. Cook	J. R. Canon	G. A. Ludington ..	Neillsville, Clark Co.	Mar. 15, 1875	61
S. S. Turner Rifles	G. P. Tracumer	A. Blend	Geo. Schmele	Milwaukee, Milw. Co.	June 5, 1874	75
Unity Guards	J. H. Cook	James Allen	G. A. Henderson ..	Unity, Marathon Co.	Nov. 15, 1879	97
Watertown Rifles	Geo. Henze	C. F. Zautner	Nic. Bruegger ..	Watertown, Jeffers'n Co	July 5, 1880	63

Biographical Sketches.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE WISCONSIN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION, STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY,

WITH DISTRICTS, HOME POST-OFFICES AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse, was born at Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, July 4, 1826; received an academic education; studied law at Buffalo, in that state, and graduated at the National Law School, Ballston Spa; removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1857; was a member of the state senate of Wisconsin in 1863, '64, '71 and '72; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1866 and '67, and was speaker in 1867; was a member of the National Republican Convention at Baltimore in 1864; was one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin from 1866 to 1875; was elected to the United States Senate by the votes of Republicans, Democrats and Liberals to succeed Matthew H. Carpenter, and took his seat March 4, 1875. His term of service will expire March 3, 1881.

MATTHEW H. CARPENTER, of Milwaukee, was born in Moretown, Vermont, in 1824; entered the Military Academy, at West Point, in 1842, and remained there two years; studied law with Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the bar; removed to Wisconsin in 1848, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1869, and served until March 4, 1875, serving as president *pro tem.* a portion of his term; and elected again in 1879 for the term expiring March 3, 1885, receiving 84 votes in joint legislative convention, January 22, against 28 for Edward G. Ryan (Dem.) and 13 for Gabriel Bouck (Greenbacker).

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District.

Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock and Waukesha counties.

CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, of Janesville, was born at Royalton, Niagara county, New York, October 18, 1829; received an academic education; is by profession a Lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Janesville; was elected a presidential elector in 1868, and elected to the State senate in the same year, and was re-elected in 1870, and was twice chosen president *pro tempore* of that body; was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth

forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses and was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress as a Republican, receiving 19,014 votes against 11,732 votes for Clinton Babbitt, Democrat.

Second District.

Columbia, Dane, Jefferson and Sauk counties.

LUCIEN B. CASWELL, of Fort Atkinson, was born at Swanton, Vermont, November 27, 1827, removed to Wisconsin in 1837; pursued a partial collegiate course at Beloit; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and has practiced since; was elected district attorney of Jefferson county in 1855 and '56; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1863, '72 and '74; was a commissioner of the second district board of enrollment, from September 1863, to May 5, 1865; was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1868; and was elected to the forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, and was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress as a Republican, receiving 16,011 votes against 14,390 for J. C. Gregory, Democrat.

Third District.

Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, La Fayette and Richland counties.

GEORGE C. HAZELTON, of Boscobel, was born in Chester, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, January 3, 1833; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1853; studied law; was admitted to the bar in the state of New York, and settled in Boscobel, Wisconsin, in 1863, where he has since practiced his profession; was elected district attorney of Grant county in 1864, and re-elected in 1866; in 1867, was elected state senator, and chosen president *pro tem.* of the senate, and was re-elected to the senate in 1869. He was elected to the forty-fifth congress as a Republican. Re-elected to the forty-sixth congress, receiving 11,695 votes against 11,693 for Owen King, Greenbacker. He was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress, receiving 16,236 votes against 12,911 votes for M. M. Cothren, Democrat.

Fourth District.

Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington counties.

PETER VICTOR DEUSTER, of Milwaukee, was born near Aix-la-Chapelle, in Rhenish Prussia, Germany, February 13, 1831; received an elementary and academical education; the latter ended when he, in May, 1847, at the age of sixteen, sailed, with his parents, to the United States, and settled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; after his arrival, entered a printing office; shortly after serving his full apprenticeship he published and edited the first literary paper in Milwaukee, and in 1856 became editor and sole proprietor of "The Milwaukee See-Bote," a daily Democratic paper, which last position he has held ever since; in 1862 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the state senate; and was elected to the forty-sixth congress as a Democrat; and was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress, receiving 17,574 votes against 15,018 for Casper M. Sanger, Republican.

Fifth District.

Dodge, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan counties.

EDWARD S. BRAGG, of Fond du Lac, was born at Unadilla, New York, February 20, 1827; attended district school and academy, completing his

education at Geneva College; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; was district attorney of Fond du Lac county in 1854 and 1855; postmaster at Fond du Lac in 1867; state senator in 1868 and 1869; delegate to National Democratic conventions of 1860 and 1872; was the candidate of the war democracy for congress in 1892, and was the regular nominee of the Democratic Liberal and Reform caucus of the legislature of 1875 for the United States Senate. He entered the military service in 1862, and served as Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, in the 6th regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; was commissioned Brigadier General June 10, 1864, and served in that grade until October 8, 1865. Actively participated in the following engagements in 1862: Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg; in 1863, "Fitz Hugh's Crossing" — crossing the Rappahannock in open boats under heavy fire, and carrying the enemy's rifle pits on the opposite bank, and for which he was commended in general division orders, and recommended by Maj. Gen. Hooker, commanding the Army of the Potomac, for promotion to Brigadier General — Chancellorsville and Mine Run, all the battles of the Wilderness, and May 6th was detached as Colonel of the 6th Wisconsin, and specially assigned to the command of a Pennsylvania brigade, which he commanded in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Hanover Crossing, and the battles on the Tolopotomy Creek. At the Chickahominy, in June, 1864, was specially assigned, though a junior Colonel, to the command of the Iron Brigade, and commanded it in the assault upon Petersburg, the battle of the Weldon Railroad and Hatcher's Run. In 1865 he was placed in command of a Pennsylvania Brigade, attached to the Iron Brigade, making the command for the time thirteen regiments. Participated in the raid from Petersburg south to the North Carolina line, in aid of Gen. Sherman's movements from the south, and commanded the rear guard on the retreat. Commanded the advance line in the battle at Dabney's Mill, in February, 1865. At the battle of Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Wilderness, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run and Dabney's Mill, was complimented in the official report of his superiors. Was once severely wounded by a musket ball, and once knocked from his horse by a cannon ball, sustaining no injury except temporary, from concussion. He was elected to the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, and re-elected to the forty-seventh congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,984 votes against 14,753 votes for Elihu Colman.

Sixth District.

Brown, Calumet, Door, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties.

GABRIEL BOUCK, of Oshkosh, was born at Fulton, Schoharie county, N. Y., December 16, 1828; graduated at Union College in 1847; is by profession a Lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and first settled at Milwaukee, and removed to Oshkosh in 1849; was attorney general of the state in 1858 and 1859, and a member of the assembly in 1860 and 1874, and was elected to preside over that body during the latter year; was the democratic candidate for congress in the 5th district in 1864, and in the 6th district in 1874; he entered the military service in the war for the Union, in the spring of 1861, and was relieved from service in the spring of 1861, participating, during his ser-

vice, in the battles of Bull Run, siege and battle of Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg and Missionary Ridge. He was elected to the forty-fifth congress as a Democrat. Re-elected to the forty-sixth congress, receiving 14,349 votes, against 11,748 votes for James V. Jones, Republican, and 5,144 for G. M. Steele, Greenbacker.

Seventh District.

Buffalo, Clark, Eau Claire, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Saint Croix, Trempealeau, and Vernon counties.

HERMAN L. HUMPHREY, of Hudson, was born at Candor, Tioga county, New York, March 14, 1830; received a public school education, with the addition of one year in Courtland Academy; became a merchant's clerk at the age of sixteen, in Ithaca, New York, and remained there for several years; studied law in the office of Walbridge & Finch; was admitted to the bar in July, 1854, and removed to Hudson, Wisconsin, where he commenced practice, in January, 1855; was soon after appointed district attorney of Saint Croix county, to fill a vacancy; was appointed by the governor county judge of Saint Croix county, to fill a vacancy, in the fall of 1860, and in the spring of 1861 was elected for the full term of four years from the following January; was elected to the state senate for two years, and in February, 1862, resigned the office of county judge; was elected mayor of Hudson, for one year; was elected in the spring of 1866 judge of the eighth judicial circuit, and was re-elected in 1872, serving from January, 1867, until March, 1877. He was elected a representative from Wisconsin in the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses as a Republican. Re-elected to the forty-seventh congress, receiving 23,179 votes, against 10,991 for G. T. Freeman, Democrat, and 1,674 for Joel Foster, Greenbacker.

Eighth District.

Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Juneau, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Oconto, Polk, Portage, Price, Shawano, Taylor and Wood counties.

THADDEUS C. POUND, of Chippewa Falls, was born at Elk, Warren Co., Pennsylvania, December 6, 1833; received an academic education at Milton Academy, Wisconsin, and Rushford, Alleghany county, New York; removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1848, and in May, 1856, removed to Chippewa county, where he has since resided, engaged mainly in the manufacture of lumber, and the mercantile business, being president of the Union Lumbering Company and of the Chippewa Falls and Western Railway; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1864, '66, '67, and '69, serving the last year as speaker *pro tem.*; was lieutenant governor of Wisconsin in 1870 and 1871; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1872. He was elected to the forty-fifth congress as a republican. Re-elected to the forty-sixth congress, receiving 12,793 votes against 11,421 for Aug. R. Barrows, Greenback-Democrat. Re-elected to the forty-seventh congress, receiving 19,253 votes against 14,590 votes for W. C. Silverthorn, Democrat.

STATE OFFICERS.

(State officers are chosen for a term of two years.)

GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Milwaukee, was born in Scotland June 18, 1824; came to the United States in early childhood; received a public school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Fox Lake, having previously resided in New York city, and Oakland county, Michigan; removed to Milwaukee in 1872, where he has since continued to reside; was member of assembly in 1851 and in 1871, and was speaker of the assembly during the latter year; was state senator in 1853 and 1855, and also in 1864 and 1865. Served as state treasurer in 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869; was a member of the board of regents of normal schools from 1858 to 1876, and was a director of the state prison from 1874 to 1878. He was elected governor of the state in 1877, as a Republican, receiving 78,753 votes, against 70,486 for James A. Mallory, Democrat, and 23,216 for Edward P. Allis, Greenbacker; and re-elected in 1879, receiving 100,595 votes, against 75,030 for James G. Jenkins, Democrat, and 12,995 for Reuben May, Greenbacker.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JAMES M. BINGHAM, of Chippewa Falls, was born in Perry, Wyoming county, New York, February 3, 1823; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Palmyra, and thence removed to Chippewa Falls in 1870; was a member of the assembly in 1863, 1864, 1869, and 1870, and in the last year was chosen speaker of that body. Was a major of the 40th Wisconsin volunteer infantry during its term of service. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1877, as a Republican, receiving 77,923 votes, against 71,656 for R. E. Davis, Liberal Democrat, and 25,745 for E. H. Benton, Greenbacker, and was re-elected in 1879, receiving 101,037 votes, against 74,437 for Geo. H. King, Democrat, and 12,976 for Wm. L. Utley, Greenbacker.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

HANS B. WARNER, of Ellsworth, Pierce county, was born at Gulbrandsdalen, Norway, July 12, 1844; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; immigrated and settled in Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1849, and thence removed to Pierce county in 1855, where he has since resided. He enlisted in April, 1864, as a private in Co. G., 37th regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry; was wounded and captured in front of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864, and was held a prisoner of war in Danville and Libby prisons until paroled September 1, 1864; was discharged from service on account of wounds received in battle July 18, 1863. He has held various local offices,

and held the position of county clerk of Pierce county from January, 1869, to December 24, 1877, when he resigned, to assume the duties of secretary of state, to which office he was elected as a Republican in 1877, receiving 78,506 votes, against 71,659 for James B. Hayes, Democrat, and 25,077 for Joseph H. Osborn, Greenbacker; and was re-elected in 1879, receiving 100,903 votes, against 74,813 for Samuel Ryan, Democrat, and 12,752 for George W. Lee, Greenbacker.

STATE TREASURER.

RICHARD GUENTHER, of Oshkosh, was born in Potsdam, Prussia, November 30, 1845; was educated at the Royal Gymnasium at Potsdam; is an apothecary by profession; emigrated and arrived in New York city in August, 1866, and removed to Fond du Lac in September of the same year; removed to New York city in January, 1867, and in the same year removed to Oshkosh, where he permanently located; was elected school commissioner of the city of Oshkosh, in 1874, and re-elected in 1875. He was elected state treasurer as a Republican in 1877, receiving 81,037 votes, against 68,405 for John Ringle, Democrat, and 25,337 for William Schwartz, Greenbacker, and was re-elected in 1879, receiving 101,745 votes, against 73,663 for Andrew Haben, Democrat, and 13,002 for Peter A. Griffiths, Greenbacker. He was elected as a Republican, from the Sixth District to the Forty-seventh Congress, in November, 1880, receiving 20,168 votes against 16,807 for Gabriel Bouck, Democrat, and 1,437 for L. A. Stewart, Greenbacker.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ALEXANDER WILSON, of Mineral Point, Iowa county, was born in Westfield, New York, August 16, 1833; graduated from the scientific and civil engineering courses of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1854; is lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Mineral Point; was elected district attorney of Iowa county in 1860, and again in 1864 and 1866; has also served as county judge and superintendent of schools of Iowa county. He was elected attorney general of the state in 1877, as a Republican, receiving 77,304 votes against 72,300 for Joseph M. Morrow, Democrat, and 25,090 for Henry Hayden, Greenbacker; and was re-elected in 1879, receiving 100,563 votes, against 74,821 for J. Montgomery Smith, Democrat, and 12,846 for Edward Q. Nye, Greenbacker.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

WILLIAM CLARKE WHITFORD, of Milton, Rock county, was born in the town of Edmeston, Otsego county, N. Y., May 5, 1828; graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1853, and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1856; is by profession a teacher; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Milton, Rock county, as pastor of a church, and in 1853, assumed the charge of Milton Academy, which has since been organized as a college, and over which he continues to preside. He was a member of the assembly in 1868, and was regent of the State Normal Schools for nine years prior to 1875. He was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1877 as a Republican, receiving 75,788 votes against 72,658 votes for Edward Searing, Liberal Republican, and 25,911 votes for George M. Steele, Greenbacker; and was re-elected in 1879, receiving 93,760 votes against 76,896 for Edward Searing, Democrat, and 11,911 for Wm. H. Searles, Greenbacker.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

[Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.]

A. J. TURNER, of Portage, Columbia county, was born in Schuyler Falls, Clinton county, N. Y., September 24, 1832. Received a common school education, and is an Editor by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Portage. Entered the office of the *Grand River Eagle* as an apprentice in 1853; was employed in the *Independent* office, at Portage, Wis., as a compositor, in 1855; was engaged in the same capacity in the *State Journal* office, at Madison, in 1856, and was promoted to a position on the editorial staff of that paper in the winter of 1853-7, but resigned it in the spring to accept a position as one of the editors of the *Portage City Record*; was engaged for a short time as one of the editors of the *Adams County Independent*; in 1861, established *The Wisconsin State Register*, in company with S. S. Brannan, and continued as one of its editors and publishers until March, 1878. Was elected clerk of the circuit court of Columbia county in 1860; to the assembly in 1862, 1863, 1865 and 1869; was a member of the county board of supervisors from the fifth ward of Portage from 1879 to 1877, excepting one year, always having been elected chairman of the board when a member; was deputy clerk of the court and deputy clerk of the board for many years; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in 1863, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1880; has served many years on the county, congressional and State committees of the Republican party; was elected chief clerk of the senate in 1876, 1877 and 1878, resigning the position in February, 1878, to accept the position of Railroad Commissioner, to which he had been appointed.

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

[Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.]

PHILIP L. SPOONER, Jr., of Madison, Dane County, was born in Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County, Indiana, January 13, 1847; came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled at Madison, where he has since resided; received a common school and partial collegiate education; was elected senior alderman, April, 1874; was chosen by the common council a member of the Board of Education, March, 1875, for the term of one year; was the Republican candidate for the assembly in the Madison district in 1875; was appointed by the Governor as Commissioner of Insurance (which office was created by the Legislature of 1873) for the term of two years, from April 1, 1873; and was re-appointed for a second term of two years from April 1, 1880; has been engaged in the business of insurance until appointed to the office he now holds.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The Senate consists of thirty-three members, who hold their office for two years, and receive a compensation of \$350 per annum. Senators representing even numbered districts were elected in November, 1879; those from odd numbered districts in 1880. The population given is from the census of 1875, on which basis the State was redistricted in 1876.

The Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate, but has only a casting vote therein.

President of the Senate,

HIS HONOR, THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

First District.

Door, Kewaunee, Oconto, Marinette and Shawano counties. Population, 42,872.

WILLIAM A. ELLIS (Rep.), of Peshtigo, was born on the 23d of April, 1838, at Topsham, Maine; received a common school education; came to Wisconsin in 1857, settling at Peshtigo, where he has since resided; is superintendent of the Peshtigo Lumber Company, with which he has been connected since May, 1857; was postmaster from 1857 to 1873; chairman of town and county boards in 1879 and 1880; was elected state senator for 1881, receiving 5,869 votes, against 4,188 votes for John Carel, of Kewaunee (Dem.).

Second District.

Brown county. Population 25,373.

DAVID M. KELLY (Rep.), of Green Bay, was born in the town of Hamilton, Essex county, Mass., February 11, 1841; received an academic education; is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1867, and settled at Appleton, but removed to Green Bay the next year; served for eighteen months in the Union army during the late civil war, and was present and took part in important operations; he was a delegate to the Republican state convention of 1877, and chosen to preside over that body. Was a member of the assembly in 1877 and '78, receiving the Republican vote for speaker in 1878; was speaker of the assembly in 1879; was elected state senator for 1880-81, receiving 2,537 votes against 1,693 for M. C. Touhey (Democrat), and 140 for William Monroe (Greenbacker).

Third District.

Racine county. Population 28,711.

ALBERT L. PHILLIPS (Rep.), of Racine, was born in the town of Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, May 12, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1850; was assessor for three years, and alderman a number of times from the first

ward; was elected to the assembly of 1869, and re-elected for 1870; was elected state senator for 1881-82, receiving 3,535 votes against 2,995 votes for J. G. Meachem, Sr., (Democrat), and 57 for Allen Stetson (Greenbacker).

Fourth District.

Crawford and Vernon counties. Population, 36,550.

ORMSBY B. THOMAS (Rep.), of Prairie du Chien, was born August 21, 1833, in the town of Sandgate, Bennington county, Vermont; received a common school education; was admitted to the supreme court bar of New York, at Albany, in 1856; is a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1836, and settled at Prairie du Chien; was district attorney of Crawford county several terms, was assemblyman in 1862, 1865 and 1867, and presidential elector in 1872; was elected state senator for 1880 by 4,071 votes against 1,444 for W. N. Carter (Democrat), and 1,656 for P. N. Peterson (Greenbacker).

Fifth District.

The first, sixth, ninth, tenth and thirteenth wards in the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, in the county of Milwaukee. Population, 46,558.

ISAAC W. VAN SCHAICK (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Cocksackie, Green county, New York, December 7, 1817; received such an education as the common schools afforded; he is one of the proprietors of the Phoenix Flouring Mills; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and settled at Milwaukee; had filled various local offices in his native state, and was elected councilor of the first ward of Milwaukee in 1871. He was elected to the assembly in 1872 and in 1874, and to the senate for 1877, '78, receiving 7,399 votes, there being no opposing candidate. Re-elected for 1879, '80, receiving 3,337 votes, against 639 for David G. Hooker (Dem.), and 312 for Robert Gunyon (Greenbacker). He was re-elected for 1881, '82, receiving 5,678 votes against 3,778 votes for Henry Smith (Democrat).

Sixth District.

The fifth, eighth, eleventh and twelfth wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake, and Oak Creek, in the county of Milwaukee. Population, 37,560.

GEORGE HOWARD PAUL (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born at Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, March 14, 1836; graduated at the University of Vermont, 1847; attended Harvard law school, class 1847-8, and subsequently admitted to the bar; postmaster at Burlington, Vt., 1849; moved to Kenosha, Wisconsin, 1851; assistant clerk Wisconsin senate, 1853; postmaster at Kenosha, 1853 to 1861; mayor of Kenosha city, 1856-7, and 1857-8; member of the board of supervisors of Kenosha county, 1857; moved to Milwaukee, 1861; member of charter convention, 1857; member board school commissioners, 1870; superintendent of public schools, 1870-1; member Wisconsin board of railroad commissioners, 1874-5 and 1875-6; appointed to board of regents, Wisconsin University, February, 1874, and president of that board February, 1875, to October, 1877; elected senator, 1877; re-appointed regent Wisconsin University, 1879; re-elected senator, November 4, 1879, receiving 2,336 votes against 2,304 for D. J. Price. Occupation, newspaper editor and publisher, January, 1848, to May, 1874; now vice president Milwaukee Cement Co., and superintendent of its sales department.

Seventh District.

The second, third, fourth and seventh wards of Milwaukee. Population, 38,400.

EDWARD B. SIMPSON (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born at Burlington Heights, Canada West, November 21, 1835; received a common school education; is a lumber commission merchant and broker; came to Wisconsin in 1810, and settled at Milwaukee; in 1843, removed to Hustisford, Dodge county; in 1849, removed to Princeton, Green Lake county and removed back to Milwaukee in 1861, where he now resides; held the office of town clerk, assessor, treasurer and justice, while a resident of Princeton; was an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1866 and 1875; elected to the assembly for 1879, and re-elected for 1880; he was elected state senator for 1881-82, receiving 4,368 votes against 3,531 votes for C. K. Martin (Democrat).

Eighth District.

Kenosha and Walworth counties. Population 40,163.

JOSEPH VERY QUARLES (Rep.), of Kenosha county, was born in Kenosha, December 16, 1844; graduated at the Michigan University in the classical and literary department, 1866; is by profession a lawyer; was First Lieutenant of Company C., 39th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry; was district attorney of Kenosha county for six years; president of the board of education for 1877 and '78, and mayor of Kenosha in 1876; member of assembly for 1879; was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, in June, 1880; was elected state senator for 1880 and '81, receiving a majority of 2,607 over R. S. Houston (Democrat.)

Ninth District.

Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara counties. Population 35,394.

JAMES FRANKLIN WILEY (Rep.), of Hancock, was born in the town of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 17th of May, 1835; removed to Wisconsin in 1855, settling at Hancock; received a common school education; is engaged in a general mercantile business; has been postmaster at Hancock for twenty-three years; has never before been a candidate for office; was elected state senator for 1881 and '82, receiving 4,763 votes against 2,969 votes for C. L. Kreutz (Dem.), and 206 votes for M. W. Bute (Greenbacker).

Tenth District.

Waukesha county. Population, 29,495.

RICHARD WEAVER (Dem.)—P. O. address Sussex—was born in Sussex, England, August 25th, 1827; received a common school education; is a hop merchant and farmer by occupation; emigrated and arrived in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1830; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled in the town of Lisbon, Waukesha county, where he has since resided; has held different town offices; was member of assembly in 1878; and elected state senator in 1879, receiving 2,512 votes against 2,471 for E. Beaumont.

Eleventh District.

Chippewa, Clark, Lincoln, Price, Taylor and Wood counties. Population 29,069.

THOMAS B. SCOTT (Rep.), of Grand Rapids, Wood county, was born February 8, 1829, at Roxburyshire, Scotland; received a public school education; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and first settled in Columbia county; removed to Grand Rapids in 1851, where he has since resided; has held various town offices, county clerk one term and county treasurer of Wood county two terms; was a delegate from the state-at-large to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1880. He was state senator in 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79 and '80, during which year he was President *pro tem.* of the senate; was re-elected for 1881, '82, receiving 5,124 votes against 3,946 for Ambrose Hoffman, (Dem.), of Chippewa Falls.

Twelfth District.

Green and La Fayette counties. Population 44,202.

JOHN WILFRED BLACKSTONE (Rep.), of Shullsburg, La Fayette county, was born at White Oak Springs, December 22, 1833; received a partial academic education at Beloit College and Brown University; is a farmer and lawyer; was county judge from 1862 to '68, and district attorney from 1873 to '75; member of assembly for 1879, and was elected state senator in 1879, receiving 4,199 votes against 2,739 for Chas. Pote (Dem.), and 470 for W. McGranahan (Greenbacker).

Thirteenth District.

Dodge county, excepting fifth and sixth wards of Watertown. Population 45,439.

ARTHUR K. DELANEY (Dem.), of Mayville, was born in Fort Ticonderoga, New York, January 10, 1841; received a common school education; is an attorney by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1845, settling first at Kenosha, then called Southport; resided for a time in Rock and Ozaukee counties, removing to Dodge county in 1856; was county superintendent of schools from 1874 to 1880; was a member of the assembly in 1869; elected to the state senate for 1881, '82, receiving 5,005 votes against 3,907 for Eli Hawks (Rep.), and 153 votes for John Howard (Greenbacker).

Fourteenth District.

Juneau and Sauk counties. Population, 42,232.

EDWIN E. WOODMAN (Rep.), of Baraboo, was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1833; received an academic education; is a civil engineer by profession, and is editor of the Baraboo Republic; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Janesville; lived at Monroe, Wis., from 1853 to 1874; since 1874 has lived in Baraboo; assisted to raise company B, of the 13th regiment Wisconsin volunteers, and was commissioned captain, on its organization, September, 1861; served three years, mostly on detailed service; was post inspector of Nashville, on the staff of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger, and topographical engineer on the staff of Maj. Gen. Rousseau; was elected state senator in 1879, receiving 4,469 votes, against 3,273 for J. W. Lusk (Dem.), and 767 for J. B. Potter (Greenbacker).

Fifteenth District.

Manitowoc county. Population, 38,457.

JOSEPH RANKIN (Dem.), of the city of Manitowoc, was born at Passaic, New Jersey, September 25, 1833; received an academic education; is engaged in general business; he came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Mishicott; has filled various local offices at different times; entered the military service during the late rebellion, and served three years; was a member of the assembly in 1860, '71, '72, '73 and '74; was elected chairman of the Democratic state central committee in 1877. He was state senator in 1877, '78, and re-elected for 1879, '80, receiving 2,533 votes, against 2,074 for Charles Luling (Rep.); was re-elected for 1881, '82, receiving 3,731 votes, against 2,923 votes for H. H. Smith.

Sixteenth District.

Grant County. Population 39,036.

GEORGE W. RYLAND (Rep.), of Lancaster, Grant county, was born in Shelbyport, Allegheny county, Maryland, December 19th, 1827; received a common school education; is a banker; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Lancaster; was chairman of town board from 1870 to 1877, and of the county board five years; was postmaster at Lancaster under Lincoln and Johnson; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held at Philadelphia in 1872; was elected state senator in 1879, receiving 3,129 votes against 1,676 for J. W. Seaton (Dem.), and 623 for S. M. Jones (Greenbacker).

Seventeenth District.

Rock County. Population 30,039.

HAMILTON RICHARDSON (Rep.), of Janesville, was born in Le Roy, N. Y., October 17, 1830; received an academic education; is engaged in general business; came to Wisconsin in 1842, resided two years in Milwaukee, two in Racine, and then removed to Janesville in 1846, where he has since resided, with the exception of six years spent on the Pacific coast and in Europe, was for several years a member of the board of supervisors of Rock county, and was a member of the assembly in 1864. He was elected state senator in 1877 '78, and re-elected for 1879, '80, receiving 4,096 votes, against 2,596 for William A. Lawrence (Dem.); was re-elected for 1881, '82, receiving 5,639 votes against 2,630 votes for J. H. Reigart (Dem.), and 153 votes for James Montgomery (Greenbacker).

Eighteenth District.

The towns of Alto, Byron, Eldorado, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, north ward of the city of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, 37,429.

GEORGE E. SUTHERLAND (Rep.), was born September 14, 1843, in Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1855; settled at Waukau, Winnebago county; graduated from Amherst College in 1870; is a lawyer; enlisted as private in Company A, First Regiment New York Light Artillery, September 30, 1862; served in that company in the army of the Potomac until July, 1861; was in an engagement at Chambersburg, Penn.,

when the rebels captured and burned that city, in 1864; commissioned as captain by President Lincoln, July 23, 1864, and was sent to Kentucky to recruit colored troops. Assigned to the command of the 13th U. S. C. Artillery, and on October 13, 1864, in an engagement at Eddyville, Ky., was wounded and taken prisoner. After escape from imprisonment, commanded the posts of Caseyville and Owensboro, Ky. Was commissary of subsistence at Smithland, and sat on a military commission and court martial at Camp Nelson and Lexington, Ky. Settled in business at Ripon in 1871, where he was city attorney in 1872 and 1873, and in 1874 went to Fond du Lac. He was elected state senator for 1880 and 1881, by a vote of 3,161 against 2,474 for T. K. Gillett (Democrat), and 297 for E. B. Ingram (Greenbacker).

Nineteenth District.

Winnebago county. Population 45,033.

JOSEPH B. HAMILTON (Rep.), of Neenah, was born on the 10th of June, 1817, in Lansing, Tompkins county, New York; received an academic education; is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Neenah, where he has since resided, excepting two years in the city of Oshkosh; was district attorney in 1853-4; county judge from 1864 to 1870; state senator in 1883-4; elected state senator for 1881-2, receiving 4,470 votes, against 4,049 votes for Andrew Haben (Democrat), and 519 votes for Milan Ford (Greenbacker).

Twentieth District.

The county of Sheboygan, and the towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population 46,833.

PATRICK HENRY SMITH, (Dem.), of Plymouth, Sheboygan county, was born September 20, 1837, in the town of Royalton, Vt.; had a common school education; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Sheboygan, whence he removed to Plymouth, in 1848; is a merchant; was the first town clerk of the town of Plymouth; was postmaster from 1853 to 1857, and deputy United States Marshal in 1858; is now alderman and president of the council of the city of Plymouth. Mr. Smith was elected state senator for 1880 and '81, receiving 3,759 votes, against 2,823 for Almon Clark (Republican), and 810 for John E. Thomas (Greenbacker).

Twenty-first District.

Marathon, Portage and Waupaca counties. Population 44, 574.

CHARLES F. CROSBY (Rep.), of Wausau, was born in the town of Waterloo, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on the 12th day of December, 1847; he received an academic education; is a lawyer by profession; has resided in Wisconsin all his life, with the exception of four years in Minnesota; was district attorney of Rock county, Minn., two years; county judge of the same county, two years; was a member of the Minnesota assembly in 1874; was district attorney of Marathon county in 1877; was elected state senator for 1881, '82, receiving 6,028 votes against 4,951 votes for George W. Cate (Democrat).

Twenty-second District.

Calumet and Outagamie counties. Population 40,673.

BENJAMIN F. CARTER (Dem.)—Postoffice address, Sherwood; was born November 20, 1834, in Concord, New Hampshire; had a common school education; is a brickmaker; came to Wisconsin in 1831, and settled at Fond du Lac, and removed to Harrison, Calumet county, in 1836; served several years as chairman of county board; was assemblyman in 1874, and 1877; and elected state senator by 4,653 votes against 2,036 for S. R. Wambold.

Twenty-third District.

Jefferson county, and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown, Dodge county. Population 34,908.

FREDERICK KUSEL (Dem.), of Watertown, was born in Domitz, Mecklenburg, Germany, November 1, 1839; received a common school and private education; is a hardware merchant; came to America in 1849, settling at Watertown. At the beginning of the war Mr. Kusel was residing in Galveston, Texas; he hastened north, and was appointed recruiting officer by Gov. Solomon, and commissioned 1st Lieutenant in Company E, 20th Infantry, August 11, 1862; was promoted to rank of Captain June 6, 1863; he took part in the Missouri and Arkansas campaigns, and in the siege of Vicksburg. He has held various local offices; was mayor in 1872, and twice since; was elected state senator for 1831-2, receiving 4,310 votes against 3,080 votes for J. B. Bennet (Republican), and 83 for Geo. W. Bishop, (Greenbacker).

Twenty-fourth District.

Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Polk and St. Croix counties. Population 29,389.

SAM S. FIFIELD (Rep.), of Ashland, Ashland county, was born in Corinna, Penobscot county, Maine, June 21, 1839; received a printing office education; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Prescott; removed to Taylor's Falls in 1860, to Osceola Mills in 1861, and to Ashland in 1872, where he now resides and edits the Ashland Press; was chairman first board of supervisors of Ashland, in June, 1872; sergeant-at-arms of the assembly in 1871 and 1872; assemblyman in 1874, '75 and '76, and chosen speaker the last year; was elected state senator in 1876 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry D. Barron; was elected state senator for 1880 and '81, receiving 3,075 votes against 2,533 for Dana R. Bailey (Independent Republican).

Twenty-fifth District.

The city of Madison, and the towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Cottage Grove, Christiana, Dec-field, Dunn, Dunkirk, Madison, Medina, Oregon, Pleasant Springs, Rutland, Sun Prairie, Vienna, Windsor and York, and the villages of Stoughton and Sun Prairie, in Dane county. Population 32,363.

GEORGE B. BURROWS (Rep.), of Madison, was born in Springfield, Windsor county, Vermont, October 29, 1832; received a common school and academic education; is a real estate dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled at Sauk City, Sauk county, where he engaged in the banking business; removed to Madison in 1865, where he has since resided; state senator in 1877, '78; re-elected for 1879, '80, receiving 3,407 votes against 2,367 for

L. J. Grinde (Democrat), and 481 for A. E. Adsit (Greenbacker); re-elected for 1881, '82, receiving 4,394 votes against 3,036 votes for William Welch (Ind. Rep.), and 123 votes for William Lalor (Greenbacker).

Twenty-sixth District.

The towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Verona, Vermont and Westport, in Dane county. Population, 20,435.

MATTHEW ANDERSON (Dem.), of Cross Plains, was born in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, March 9, 1822; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came with his parents to America in 1834; and settled in Lancaster county, Penn., and removed to Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1847; came to Wisconsin in 1860, and settled at Cross Plains, where he now resides; was mayor of Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1851, and member of city council in 1857, 1853 and 1859; was chairman of the town of Cross Plains in 1861 and 1867, and postmaster at Pine Bluff from 1865 to 1865; president of the Dane County Agricultural Society for the last five years. He was elected to the assembly in 1871, and to the senate for 1873, '79, and for 1880 and '81, receiving 1,846 votes, against 1,233 for A. A. Rowley, (Republican), and 219 for J. B. McPherson (Greenbacker).

Twenty-seventh District.

Adams and Columbia counties. Population, 35,335.

GILBERT E. MCKEEBY (Rep.) of Lodi, was born in the town of Bath, Summit county, Ohio, on the 4th of November, 1844; was a student at the Wisconsin State University for three years, and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York city, in 1868; is a physician by profession; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Oregon, where he resided until 1868; began the practice of medicine in Iowa county and afterwards removed to Lodi, in the autumn of the same year; enlisted as a private soldier in 1864, in Co. M, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and served to the close of the war; was elected state senator for 1881, '82, by a vote of 4,583 against 2,616 votes for Josiah E. Arnold, (Democrat).

Twenty-eighth District.

Iowa and Richland counties. Population 41,466.

JOSEPH B. MCGREW (Rep.), of Richland Center, was born in the town of Wayne, Jefferson county, Ohio, January 27, 1829; had a common school education; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled near Richland Center; is a farmer; has been chairman of Richland town board eight years, and of Richland county board three years; was sheriff in 1868 and member of assembly in 1875; elected state senator for 1880 and '81, receiving 3,451 votes, against 2,073 for Robert Wilson (Democrat), and 701 for G. J. Carswell (Greenbacker.)

Twenty-ninth District.

Buffalo, Pepin and Trempealeau counties. Population, 35,023.

AUGUSTUS FINKELNBURG (Rep.), of Fountain City, Buffalo county, was born in Marienlinden, Renish Province, Prussia, May 8, 1830; received a

collegiate education; is a lawyer by profession; immigrated to the United States in 1848, residing first in Missouri, afterwards in California, coming to Wisconsin in 1855 and settling in Fountain City; has held various local positions, county clerk, clerk of court, district attorney and county judge; was a member of the assembly in 1874; was elected state senator, receiving 5,217 votes against 1,151 votes for Edward Lees (Democrat and Greenbacker).

Thirtieth District.

Dunn, Eau Claire and Pierce counties.

MICHAEL GRIFFIN (Rep.), of Eau Claire, Eau Claire county, was born in the county of Clare, Ireland, September 9, 1842; received a common school education; is a lawyer; came to America in 1847, and to Wisconsin in 1856, settling in Sauk county; after the war he resided at Kilbourn City, and in 1876 went to Eau Claire. Enlisted as a private in 1861, in Co. E, 12th Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf.; was promoted to 1st Lieut., and remained in the service until the close of the war: participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and march to the sea, and Sherman's campaign north through the Carolinas. Was several times elected to office of town clerk, and twice member of county board; was member of assembly in 1876, from Columbia county; was appointed city attorney of Eau Claire in April, 1878, and re-appointed to same office April, 1879; was elected state senator in 1879, receiving 4,374 votes, against 1,726 for W. H. Smith (Democrat), and 327 for Joel Foster, (Greenbacker.)

Thirty-first District.

La Crosse county. Population, 23,945.

MERRICK PRENTICE WING (Rep.), of La Crosse, was born in the town of Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, September 10, 1833; received an academic education, and graduated at Ann Arbor Law School; is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Portage, where he was admitted to the bar; removed to La Crosse in 1863, and was elected city attorney in 1872; was a member of the state senate in 1877 '78; was elected state senator for 1881, '82, receiving 2,530 votes, against 2,251 votes for C. L. Hood (Democrat).

Thirty-second District.

Jackson and Monroe counties. Population 22,365.

WILLIAM THOMPSON PRICE (Rep.), of Black River Falls, Jackson county, was born in the town of Barre, Huntington county, Pa., June 17, 1824; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Black River Falls; was a member of assembly in 1851, and of the senate in 1857 and 1870 and 1871; county judge of Jackson county in 1853 and 1851, and undersheriff in 1855; was collector of internal revenue from 1863 to 1865, and is now chairman of the board of supervisors of Jackson county; is president of the Jackson County Bank, and of the Jackson County Agricultural Society. Elected to the senate for 1878, '79, and for 1880, '81, receiving 4,395 votes, against 3,425 for F. T. Condit, (Democrat.)

Thirty-third District.

Ozaukee and Washington counties. Population, 41,407,

GEORGE FREDERICK HUNT (Dem.), of West Bend, Washington county, was born in Nichols, Tioga county, New York, August 24, 1831; received an academic education; graduated at the college of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1856; is by profession a physician; came to Wisconsin in 1856; was postmaster during President Grant's administration; was pension surgeon in 1864, '65; has been president of the Rock River Medical Society; was elected president of West Bend village in 1879, '80; was elected state senator for 1881 and '82, receiving 4,480 votes against 3,136 votes for Andrew Schmidt (Dem.).

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	24
Democrats.....	9
Total	<u>33</u>

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

CHARLES E. BROSS, chief clerk of the senate, of Madison, Wis., was born at Shohola, Pike county, Penn., Dec. 18, 1838; received a common school education; is a telegraph operator; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and to Madison in 1862, as manager of the Northwestern Telegraph Company's office; was appointed agent of the Merchants Union Express Company in 1863, and was agent for the American and United States Express Companies; has been connected with the daily press of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in the capacity of legislative reporter; was elected chief clerk of the Wisconsin senate during the session of 1878, to succeed Hon. A. J. Turner, who was appointed railroad commissioner; was elected chief clerk in 1879, 1880 and again in 1881.

WILLIAM W. BAKER, sergeant-at arms of the senate, of Kenosha, Wis., was born in the town of Marcellus, New York, September 22, 1833; received a common school education; he has been for twenty-two years either sheriff, under-sheriff or police marshal; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled in Kenosha county, where he has continued to reside. He is a Republican in politics.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly consists of 100 members, who are chosen annually by districts, and receive a compensation of \$350 per annum.

Adams County.

Population, 6,502.

SOLOMON W. PIERCE (Rep.), of Friendship, Adams county, was born in the town of Allen, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., March 7, 1831; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer and editor; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at White Creek, Adams county, and in 1857 removed to Friendship, where he has since resided; was elected county judge in 1861, and resigned to enter the army in 1864; was elected district attorney of Adams county in 1866, and was four times re-elected to the same office; was draft commissioner in 1862, and entered the army as 1st Lieut. of Co. K, 38th Wis. Vols., in 1864, and took part with that regiment in the battles of Peeble's House, Poplar Spring Grove, Hatcher's Run, the siege of Petersburg, the assault and capture of Fort Mahone, and was not absent from duty a day from the time he entered the service until he was mustered out at the close of the war in June, 1865; was member of assembly in 1870, 1877 and 1878, and 1880; was re-elected for 1881, receiving 931 votes, against 370 votes for J. B. Harrison (Democrat).

Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas and Polk Counties.

Population, 14,437.

GEORGE DAVIS McDILL (Rep.), of Osceola Mills, Polk county, was born in Wayne, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 23th of July, 1838; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1841, and settled at Beloit, removing later to Vernon county, and to Polk county in 1872; has been district attorney of Polk county for two terms, beginning January 1, 1874; was chairman of the county board for five consecutive years. Mr. McDill enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Co. I, 6th regiment, and served therein until March 24, 1864, when he was promoted as Captain of Co. K, 37th regiment; was discharged on account of wounds November 3, 1864; participated in the battles of Gainesville, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the siege of Petersburg. He was elected to the assembly of 1881, receiving 2,848 votes, against 1,551 votes for Charles B. Marshall (Democrat).

Brown County.

First District — The city of Green Bay and the towns of Allouez, Green Bay, Humboldt, Preble and Scott. Population, 13,537.

BENJAMIN FONTAINE (Rep.), of Green Bay, Brown county; was born February 27, 1837, in Piebrebais, Brabant, Belgium; received a common school education; is a hardware merchant; came to Wisconsin and settled

in the town of Green Bay in 1855, and removed to the city of Green Bay in 1864; from 1860 to 1864 he lived in the town of Scott, Brown county, and was town treasurer in 1863; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and re-elected for 1881, receiving 1,192 votes against 632 votes for R. W. Cook (Dem.) and 123 votes for H. K. Cowles, (Ind).

Second District. — The city of Fort Howard, the village of West Depere, and the towns of Ashwaubenon, Howard, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Saamico and the west district of Wrightstown. Population, 11,708.

JAMES J. RASMUSSEN (Rep.), of Fort Howard, was born in Stoensa village, Langeland, Denmark, on the 29th of September, 1835; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1847, settling at Milwaukee; sailed on the lakes until 1859, when he settled down in Brown county; has been chairman of town board several times; was chairman of county board in 1879, '80; was a candidate for the assembly in 1877; was elected to the assembly of 1881, receiving 1,957 votes, against 830 votes for M. Brunettea (Democrat).

Third District. — Village of East Depere, and the towns of Bellevue, Depere, Eaton, Glenmore, Holland, Morrison, New Denmark, Rockland, and the east district of Wrightstown. Population, 10,125.

MAURICE B. BRENNAN (Dem.), of Morrison, was born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, April 6, 1842. He received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; emigrated from Ireland in 1848 and settled at Springfield, Mass.; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled in Brown county; has held various local offices; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,193 votes against 626 for M. Somers, (Republican)

Buffalo County (in part.)

The towns of Alma, Belvidere, Buffalo, Buffalo City, Cross, Dover, Gilman-ton, Glencoe, Lincoln, Milton, Modena, Montana, Nelson and Waumandee, and the villages of Alma and Fountain City. Population, 11,819.

RICHARD R. KEMPTER (Rep.), of Alma, was born in Rottweil, Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 7th of February, 1837; received a common school education; came to this country in 1851, and resided for a number of years in Cincinnati; came to Wisconsin in 1858 and settled at Alma; is a commission merchant; was clerk of the circuit court in 1863, '66, and deputy clerk for six years afterwards; was president of the village board of Alma in 1873, 1877, and 1880. He enlisted as a private in Co. F, 9th Wis. Vol. Inf., in October, 1861, and was promoted to second lieutenant of Co. E., same regiment; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 1,120 votes against 791 for John Leicht (Democrat).

Calumet County.

Population, 15,085.

CASPER H. M. PETERSEN (Dem.), of New Holstein, was born in Mielberg, Schleswig, Germany, March 14, 1826; was educated at the Teachers' Seminary at Tondern, Schleswig, and followed the avocation of school teacher for five years; is by present occupation a farmer; he came to America in 1851, and first settled in Milwaukee; removed to Chicago in 1851, to Racine

in 1853, and to New Holstein in 1861; was in the military service of Schleswig-Holstein, against Denmark, from 1843 to 1851, and participated in all the prominent battles during that time; was a member of the assembly from Calumet county in 1838, 1839 and 1872; was elected assemblyman for 1881, receiving 2,037 votes against 1,025 votes for C. W. Thurston (Rep.), and 126 votes for J. H. Haight (Greenbacker).

Chippewa and Price Counties.

Population, 13,993.

JAMES ANDREW TAYLOR (Dem.), of Chippewa Falls, was born in Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., September 8, 1835; received an academic education; is a hotel proprietor and merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Chippewa Falls, where he has continued to reside; was first mayor of the city in 1871; was treasurer of the city two terms, in 1853, '59; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,263 votes, against 1,213 for A. J. Hayward (Republican), and 1,091 for W. Hopkins (Greenbacker).

Clark, Lincoln, Taylor and Wood Counties.

Population, 15,074.

MYRON HAWLEY McCORD (Rep.), of Jenny, Lincoln county, was born in Ceres, McKean Co., Pa., November 23, 1840; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Shawano; removed to Jenny in 1875; was county superintendent from 1862 to 1864, and was elected county treasurer in 1868 and re-elected in 1870; was elected state senator for 1873, '74, and appointed a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876; was elected to the assembly of 1881, by a vote of 3,498 against 2,013 votes for S. I. Nason (Greenbacker).

Columbia County.

First District.—The city of Portage and the towns of Arlington, Caledonia, Dekorra, Ft. Winnebago, Lewiston, Lodi, Marcellon, Newport, Pacific and West Point. Population, 14,826.

WILLIAM THOMAS PARRY (Rep.), of Portage, was born in Bangor, Wales, May 17, 1837; received an academic education; is a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and first settled at Albany, Marquette county, removing soon after to Berlin, and afterwards, in 1859, to Portage; was elected member of the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,716 votes against 37 votes for I. H. Palmer (Democrat).

Second District.—The city of Columbus, and the towns of Columbus, Courtland, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Leeds, Lowville, Otsego, Randolph, Scott, Springvale, Wycocena, and west ward of the village of Randolph. Population, 13,937.

EVAN W. LLOYD (Rep.), of Cambria, was born in Racine, on the 1st of January, 1841, and has always resided in the state; received such education as the common schools afforded until he was fifteen years old; is a merchant by occupation; in 1847 he removed to Columbia county, in which he has since resided; was member of county board in 1879, '80, and has been member of village board a number of times; was elected assemblyman for 1881, receiving 1,818 votes, against 1,117 votes for Matthew Lowth (Democrat).

Crawford County.

Population, 15,661.

ATLEY PETERSON (Rep.), of Soldiers' Grove, Crawford county, was born in Lerdal, Norway, February 21, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumber manufacturer and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and located at Vernon county, and moved to Crawford county in 1853; has been postmaster at Soldiers' Grove since 1869; elected member of assembly for 1879, and re-elected for 1880, and 1881, receiving 1,443 votes, against 1,368 votes for M. Flannery (Democrat), and 223 votes for Gilbert Stuart (Greenbacker).

Dane County.

First District.—The towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Verona, Vermont and Westport. Population, 40,489.

SAMUEL JAMES COLDWELL (Dem.), of Mazomanie, was born in the city of Sheffield, England, June 10, 1835; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1840, and settled in the town of Vermont, where he has since resided, with the exception of one year in Nevada; enlisted in the fall of 1861 in the 11th regiment Wisconsin Infantry, but was rejected on account of weak lungs; was rejected a second time in 1862, when he enlisted in the 23d regiment; enlisted again as a private in company D, 1st Artillery, in September, 1864, and served until the close of the war; has been chairman of his town board for eight years; was elected assemblyman for 1881, receiving 2,443 votes, against 1,723 votes for G. E. Mikkelson (Republican), and 83 for N. Haight (Greenbacker).

Second District.—The city of Madison, the village of Stoughton, and the towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Dunn, Dunkirk, Madison, Oregon and Rutland. Population, 19,221.

LOUIS KOSSUTH LUSE (Rep.), of Stoughton, was born in the town of Dane, Dane county, Wisconsin, May 6, 1854; received an academic education and was a graduate of the class of 1876 in the law department of the State University; is a lawyer; commenced practice of law at Waterloo, afterwards in Watertown, and finally removed to Stoughton; was member of county board in 1880; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 2,575 votes, against 2,055 votes for B. M. Minch, (Democrat), and 66 votes for A. Bell (Greenbacker.)

Third District.—The towns of Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, Vienna, Windsor, York, and the village of Sun Prairie. Population, 13,058.

HENRY B. HOWE (Rep.), of Nora, was born in Voss, near Bergen, Norway, September 30, 1833; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1841 and first settled at Pleasant Springs; removed to his present home in 1853; he has held various local positions; has been a delegate to various state and congressional conventions; was elected to the assembly of 1881 by a vote of 1702 against 1,317 votes for Peter N. Johnson (Democrat), and 30 votes for J. H. Porter, (Greenbacker.)

Dodge County.

First District.—The towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon and Lowell. Population, 13,505.

JOHN STEELE (Dem.), of Alderly, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the 26th of January, 1818; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Alderly, where he has since resided; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 1,961 votes against 663 votes for John Neils (Ind. Dem.), and 61 votes for John Dunn (Greenbacker).

Second District.—The towns of Herman, Lomira, Leroy, Rubicon, Theresa and Williamstown. Population, 11,704.

WILLIAM LISCOW (Dem.), of Iron Ridge, was born in Stuttgart, Prussia, December 23, 1833; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Milwaukee; was assessor in 1862, town treasurer in 1865, '66, and was town clerk for four years; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,233 votes against 871 votes for John B. Steiner (Republican).

Third District.—The towns of Burnett, Chester, Fox Lake, Oak Grove and Trenton, and the east ward of the village of Randolph, and the south ward of the village of Waupun. Population, 9,228.

GEORGE JESS (Rep.), of Waupun, was born in Cornwallis, Kings county, Nova Scotia, October 15, 1819; received a common school education; is a banker; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Fox Lake; removed to California in 1850, remaining there three years, when he returned to Fox Lake, where he resided until 1876, when he removed to Waupun; was chairman of town board for many years; was mayor of Waupun in 1879 and 1880; was elected assemblyman for 1881, receiving 1,125 votes against 863 votes for Hugh B. Cochrane, coalition candidate of Democrats and Greenbackers.

Fourth District.—The towns of Beaver Dam, Calamus, Elba, Portland, Shields and Westford, and the city of Beaver Dam. Population, 10,931.

EDWARD C. McFETRIDGE (Rep.), of Beaver Dam, was born in Rochester, New York, April 15, 1833; received an academic education; read law, and was admitted to practice at Rochester in the spring of 1853; came to Wisconsin in the same year, and settled at Beaver Dam, where he followed his profession as a lawyer until 1866, when he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and is now one of the proprietors of the Beaver Dam Woolen Mills; has been elected superintendent of schools and mayor of Beaver Dam; has also served as county treasurer of Dodge county, and was one of the presidential electors chosen in 1872 on the Republican ticket; member of assembly, 1878; elected State senator for 1879, '80; elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 1,203 votes against 976 votes for Edward Elwell (Democrat).

Door County.

Population, 8,020.

EDWARD S. MINOR (Rep.), of Fish Creek, was born at Point Peninsula, Jefferson county, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1839; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1844, and

settled in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county; afterwards removed to the city of Milwaukee, and thence to Door county; was enrolled on the 20th day of December, 1861, in Co. G, 2d Wisconsin cavalry; re-enlisted January 13th, 1864; promoted to 2d Lieutenant August 1, 1865, and to 1st Lieutenant October 21, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment November 15, 1865. Participated in the battles of Newtonia, Missouri, October 4, 1862; Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862; Van Buren, Arkansas, December 28, 1862; Hall's Plantation, October 3, 1864; Woodville, Mississippi, October 6, 1864; near Yazoo City, December 1, 1864; Egypt Station, Mississippi, December 26, 1864, and was also engaged in many raids and skirmishes on the march through the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas. Was assemblyman in 1878 and in 1880; was re-elected for 1881, receiving 1,191 votes against 856 votes for J. T. Wright (Democrat), and 63 for Rufus M. Wright (Greenbacker).

Dunn County.

Population, 12,487.

GEORGE HARRIS CHAMBERLIN (Rep.), of Rock Falls, was born in Canaan, New Hampshire, on the 13th of January, 1827; received an academic education; is a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Briggsville, afterwards, in 1853, removing to Rock Falls, where he has since resided; has held various local positions; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 2,432 votes, against 1,010 votes for Cephas Young (Democrat).

Eau Claire County.

Population, 15,991.

IRA B. BRADFORD (Rep.), of Augusta, Eau Claire county, was born June 24, 1851, in the town of Fulton, Rock county, Wisconsin; had an academic education; is a lawyer; lived in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania until 1872, when he returned to Wisconsin and settled at Augusta; was elected assemblyman for 1880, and was re-elected for 1881, receiving 2,363 votes, against 1,725 votes for Thomas Carmichael (Democrat).

Fond du Lac County.

First District.—The towns of Alto, Eldorado, Metomen, Springvale, Ripon, and Rosendale, and the city of Ripon. Population, 11,970.

JAMES EDWARD GEE (Dem.), of Brandon, was born in the town of Waupun, September 9, 1848; received a common school education and graduated in the department of medicine and surgery of Michigan University in 1873; is a physician by profession; settled in Brandon in April, 1873, and has resided there since; was a musician in the 3d Wisconsin infantry, and participated in all the battles and marches of Sherman's army during last two years of the war; was elected member of assembly for 1881 by a vote of 1,315, against 1,152 votes for G. E. Reed, (Republican.)

Second District.—The towns of Byron, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamertine, Oakfield and Waupun, and the north ward of the village of Waupun. Population, 10,151.

BENJAMIN H. BETTIS (Rep.), of Waupun, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, March 29, 1821; received a common school educa-

tion; is a farmer by occupation: came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled in the town of Waupun where he has since resided; was a member of the assembly in 1830, '61, and '63; was deputy warden of the state prison from October, 1871, to April 1874; was census enumerator in 1870; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,037 votes, against 841 votes for James Laferty, (Democrat), and 270 votes for William M. Jones, (Greenbacker).

Third District.—The city of Fond du Lac. Population, 15,303.

JAMES F. WARE (Rep.), of Fond du Lac, was born February 11, 1849, in Litchfield, Maine; graduated from Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., in June, 1871; from the Michigan university law school March, 1873; is a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and lived at Hortonville from that year to 1873, when he removed to Fond du Lac; he declined the Republican nomination for assemblyman in 1877; and was elected assemblyman for 1880 and was re-elected for 1881, receiving 1,301 votes, against 1,171 votes for H. J. Gerphide, (Democrat), and 143 for W. W. Swick, (Greenbacker).

Fourth District.—The towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah. Population, 12,812.

FRED KONZ (Dem.), of Calvary, was born in Prussia on the 5th of August, 1841; received a common school education; is a farmer and manufacturer; came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Marshfield, Fond du Lac county; has been chairman of the town board since 1876; president of the Marshfield insurance company since 1876, and has held other local offices; was elected assemblyman for 1881 by a vote of 1,881, against 543 votes for William Hausman (Republican), and 79 votes for J. W. Hale (Greenbacker).

Grant County.

First District.—The towns of Clifton, Ellenboro, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville and Smelser. Population, 13,522.

JAMES HENRY CABANIS (Rep.), of Georgetown, was born in Springfield, Illinois, December 25, 1833; received an academic education; is a merchant by occupation; removed from Illinois to Wisconsin, in 1845, and settled at Georgetown, where he has since resided; was town clerk in 1862, '71, '72, and '78; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,695 votes against 1,063 votes for Thomas Jenkins (Democrat).

Second District.—The towns of Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Lancaster, Liberty, Little Grant, Potosi and Waterloo. Population, 13,357.

HENRY S. KEENE (Rep.), of Lancaster, was born in the town of Elk Grove, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, April 3, 1836; received a common school education; is by profession a teacher, but at present engaged in farming; his parents removed in 1837, to Grant county, to his present residence; has been justice of the peace for ten years, and a member of the town board for three years; enlisted as a private in the 6th Wisconsin Battery, in September, 1831; promoted to quartermaster sergeant, in October, 1862; served three years, during which he participated in the battles of Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and numerous smaller engagements; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 1,413 votes, against 1,154 votes for T. M. Barber (Democrat).

Third District.—The towns of Blue River, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Millville, Mount Hope, Mascoda, Patch Grove, Watters-town, Wingville, Woodman and Wyalusing. Population, 12,177.

EDWARD I. KIDD (Rep.), of Millville, was born in Millville, May 10, 1844, and has resided there ever since; received a common school and partial academic education; is engaged in milling; he enlisted August 9, 1862, at the age of seventeen, in Company C, Twenty-fifth regiment, Wisconsin infantry, and was in all the battles and marches of the regiment, including the march to the Northwestern frontier against the Indians, the Vicksburg campaign, the Meridian expedition, the Atlanta campaign, "the march to the sea," and through the Carolinas to Washington. Mr. Kidd has held various local offices, including chairmanship of the town board, and has been a member of the county board since 1871, with the exception of one year; was elected assemblyman for 1881, receiving 1,537 votes, against 937 for Louis Glass (Democrat).

Green County.

First District.—The towns of Adams, Albany, Brooklyn, Exeter, Mount Pleasant, New Glarus, Washington and York. Population, 8,955.

CYRUS TROY (Rep.), post office address Monticello, Green county, was born June 27, 1833, in the town of Salem, Mercer county, Pennsylvania; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Mt. Pleasant, Green county; has held various local offices; was elected assemblyman for 1880, and was re-elected for 1881, receiving 924 votes against 713 for J. L. Dalrymple (Democrat).

Second District.—The towns of Cadiz, Clarno, Decatur, Jordan, Jefferson, Monroe, Sylvester and Spring Grove. Population, 13,972.

BURR SPRAGUE (Rep.), of Brodhead, was born April 30, 1836, in the town of Perrysburg, Cattaraugus county, New York; had a common school and commercial education; is an attorney-at-law; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Spring Valley, Rock county; removed to Brodhead in 1853; was town clerk seven years; assemblyman and justice in 1867; postmaster at Orfordville, Wisconsin, 1861 to 1865 (five years); member of assembly, 1st district Rock county, 1865; superintendent public schools of Brodhead, 1869 to 1872, and 1877 to 1879; postmaster at Brodhead, Wisconsin, June, 1871, to January, 1879; justice of the peace at Brodhead for last ten years; publisher and proprietor Brodhead *Independent* October, 1873, to June, 1879; was elected assemblyman for 1880, and re-elected for 1881, receiving 1,713 votes against 1,964 for G. L. Shuttuck (Democrat), and 111 for J. W. Stuart (Greenbacker).

Green Lake County.

Population, 15,273.

WILLIAM PADDOCK (Rep.), of Markesan, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, January 6, 1832; he received an academic education; is by occupation a harness maker and carriage trimmer; came to Wisconsin in 1843, and settled first at Neenah; has held various local offices, such as postmaster, justice of the peace and the like; was elected to the assembly by a vote of 1,718, against 1,264 votes for D. L. Harkness (Democrat), and 99 votes for Ira N. Mason (Greenbacker).

Iowa County.

First District.—The towns of Arena, Clyde, Dodgeville, Highland, Pulaski, Ridgeway and Wyoming. Population, 14,123.

MELANCTHON J. BRIGGS (Dem.), of Dodgeville, was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, March 31, 1813; received a common school education; is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1817, and settled at Prairie du Sac; removed afterwards to Dane county, and later to Iowa county; enlisted in company H, 17th Wisconsin Volunteers, the Irish Brigade, in December, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company, at Vicksburg, in January, 1863; was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of company A, 48th Wisconsin Infantry, in February, 1863, and mustered out of service with that regiment in January, 1863; participated as color bearer of the 17th regiment in the battles of Corinth, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Savannah; was district attorney of Iowa county in 1875, '76; president of Iowa County Agricultural Society in 1879; was elected assemblyman for 1881 by a vote of 1,493, against 1,439 for Charles H. Frost (Republican).

Second District.—The towns of Linden, Mifflin, Mineral Point, Moscow and Waldwick. Population, 10,007.

JEFFERSON W. REWEY (Rep.) of Mifflin, was born in the town of Berkshire, Tioga county, New York, May 26, 1835; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Platteville; removed to Iowa county in 1861, engaging first in farming, afterwards in merchandising; elected town clerk in 1865, and held that position for eight years; served several years as chairman of town board, and three times chairman of county board; was elected to the assembly of 1868, and was elected assemblyman for 1881, receiving 1,275 votes, against 775 for I. C. Comfort (Democrat).

Jackson County.

Population, 11,339.

ALVIN S. TROW (Rep.), of Merrilan, was born in the town of Bloomfield, Walworth county, September 15, 1833; received a common school education; is a lumberman, and has been largely interested in the steamboat business on the Wolf and Fox rivers for the past fifteen years; resided in Eureka, Winnebago county, from 1847 to 1876, when he removed to Merrilan; has been member of county board several times, and chairman of Winnebago county board in 1874; was elected assemblyman for 1881, receiving 1,804 votes against 704 for J. Hancock (Democrat), and 63 for E. H. Stockwell (Greenbacker).

Jefferson County.

First District.—The city of Watertown (including the 5th and 6th wards thereof in Dodge county) and the towns of Concord, Ixonia and Watertown. Population, 15,003.

HUMPHREY E. HUMPHREY (Dem.), of Ixonia Centre, was born in Carnarvonshire, Wales, February 23, 1835; received a common school education; is a produce dealer by occupation; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Ixonia, where he still resides; has been postmaster for eight years and express and depot agent at Ixonia Centre for twenty years; was elected to the assembly by a vote of 1,631 against 871 votes for Jesse Stone (Republican), and 39 for D. Thompson (Greenbacker).

Second District.—The towns of Aztalan, Farmington, Lake Mills, Millford, Oakland, Waterloo, and the village of Waterloo. Population, 9,594.

JOHN DWIGHT BULLOCK (Rep.), of Johnson's Creek, Jefferson county, was born in the town of Ephratah, Fulton county, N. Y., August 5, 1836; received a common school education; is a contractor; came to Wisconsin in 1831, and settled at Johnson's Creek, where he has continued to reside; member of assembly for 1878 and 1879, and re-elected for 1880, and again for 1881, receiving 1,147 votes against 853 votes for W. W. Woodman (Democrat), and 23 for S. Hoyt (Greenbacker).

Third District.—The towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koshkonong, Palmyra, Sullivan and Sunner. Population, 13,166.

SAMUEL A. CRAIG (Dem.), of Fort Atkinson, was born April 9, 1842, in Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio; had an academic education, and graduated in 1867 from Ann Arbor (Michigan University) Law School; is a laborer; has held various local offices; was elected assemblyman for 1880, and re-elected for 1881, receiving 1,430 votes against 1,419 votes for J. W. Ostrander (Republican), and 13 for W. F. Chambers (Greenbacker).

Juneau County.

First District.—The towns of Marion, Killbuck, Lemonweir, Lindero, Wonewoc, Summit, Seven Mile Creek, Lyndon, and the village of Mauston. Population, 7,896.

THADDEUS K. DUNN (Rep.), of Wonewoc, was born in the town of Groton, Vermont, on the 31st of December, 1833; received an academic education; is a real estate, collection and insurance agent, and the editor of the *Wonewoc Reporter*; came to Wisconsin in 1869 and settled first at Prairie du Sac; removed to Wonewoc in 1870; has held various local offices; has been town clerk eight years and village clerk one year; justice of the peace eight years; was elected assemblyman for 1881 by a vote of 941 against 816 for Nathan Fisk (Democrat.)

Second District.—The towns of Plymouth, Fountain, Lisbon, Orange, Clearfield, Germantown, Necedah, Armenia, and the village of New Lisbon. Population, 7,424.

JOHN T. KINGSTON (Rep.), of Necedah, Juneau county, was born January 31, 1819, in St. Claire county, Illinois; has a common school and partial collegiate education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1831 and settled at Racine; removed to Necedah in 1848; has held various local offices; was state senator in 1856, 1857, 1860 and 1861; was appointed trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane in 1870, and of the Northern Hospital in 1872; was member of assembly in 1874; was elected assemblyman for 1880; was elected one of the Republican presidential electors from Wisconsin in November 1880; was re-elected to the assembly for 1881 by 942 votes, against 651 votes for Albert Ball (Democrat.)

Kenosha County.

Population, 13,907.

WALTER S. MAXWELL (Rep.), — P. O. address, Kenosha — was born in Jackson, Washington county, N. Y., September 12, 1836; was educated in the common and normal schools; is a farmer by occupation; removed to

Wisconsin in 1860 and settled at Somers, where he has continued to reside; has served as supervisor of his town and as chairman in 1874, 1875 and 1876; was a member of the assembly in 1877; was elected assemblyman for 1881, receiving 1,650 votes, against 1,423 for John G. Fleming (Democrat.)

Kewaunee County.

Population, 14,405.

JOHN MILTON READ (Dem.), of Kewaunee, was elected without opposition as assemblyman for 1881, but resigned Dec. 17, 1880, and a special election was ordered by the Governor for the 4th of January, 1881.

JOSEPH E. DARBELLAY (Democrat), of Kewaunee, Kewaunee county, was elected to fill said vacancy on that date.

La Crosse County.

Population, 23,945.

JOHN BRADLEY (Rep.), of Bangor, La Crosse county, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, April 23, 1819; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Trenton, Dodge county; removed to La Crosse county in 1855; was a member of assembly in 1875, 1876 and 1879; re-elected for 1880, and again re-elected for 1881. Hereceived 2,634 votes, against 2,151 votes for John Dawson (Democrat).

La Fayette County.

First District—The towns of Argyle, Blanchard, Darlington, Fayette, Gratiot, Wayne, Willow Springs and Wista. Population, 11,220.

ALBERT O. CHAMBERLAIN (Rep.), of Darlington, was born January 3, 1823, in the town of West Sparta, New York; received an academic education; is a farmer by occupation; he went to California in 1852, but returned to his native home in 1853; in 1869 he came to Wisconsin and settled at Fayette; was chairman of town board in 1864, and has held various local offices beside; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 1,300 votes, against 1,074 for D. S. Rose (Democrat).

Second District.—The towns of Belmont, Benton, Elk Grove, Kendall, Monticello, New Diggings, Seymour, Shullsburg and White Oak Springs. Population, 10,955.

THOMAS BAINBRIDGE (Rep.), of Benton, was born in Middleton Parish, county of Durham, England, May 1, 1831; he received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled in the town of New Diggings, from which he removed in the following year to Benton, where he has continued to reside; has been postmaster at Benton for twenty years; member of county board three years; was member of the assembly of 1872, representing the whole county of La Fayette; was elected assemblyman for 1881, receiving 1,135 votes, against 1,118 votes for Bernard McGinty (Democrat).

Manitowoc County.

First District.—The towns of Schleswig, Meene, Eaton, Liberty, Rockland, Cato, Maple Grove and Franklin. Population, 12,999.

THOMAS GLEESON (Dem.), of Grimm's, Manitowoc county, was born in Ireland, December 17, 1847; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; left Ireland in 1851, and settled in the province of Ontario, and in 1830 removed to Wisconsin, settling at Rockland, Manitowoc county; has held many local offices, and is at present one of the commissioners of swamp and overflowed lands of the counties of Calumet and Manitowoc; was elected assemblyman for 1831, receiving 1,189 votes against 1,032 for John Voss (Republican).

Second District.—The towns of Two Creeks, Mishicot, Gibson, Coopers-town, Kossuth, Two Rivers, and the village of Two Rivers. Population, 11,757.

IRA P. SMITH (Dem.), of Mishicot, was born in Rochester, New York, April 17, 1833; received a common school education; is a lumberman by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at Two Rivers; removed to Michicot in 1846; resided from 1857 to 1835 in Manitowoc, also from 1872 to 1876; was chairman of town of Michicot in 1871; sheriff of Manitowoc county, 1862-64, and has held various local offices; was elected to the assembly for 1831 by a vote of 1,400 against 600 for R. W. Cole (Republican.)

Third District.—The towns of Centerville, Newton, Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc, and the city of Manitowoc. Population, 12,710.

CHARLES E. ESTABROOK (Rep.), of Manitowoc, was born in Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin, October 31, 1847; received an academic and normal school education, graduating at Platteville Normal School in 1870; is a lawyer by profession; moved from Platteville to Manitowoc in 1871, and has resided there since. He enlisted in August, 1834, in Co. B., 43d Wis. Inf.; served with regiment until close of war; has been city attorney of Manitowoc since April, 1874; was elected member of assembly for 1831, by a vote of 1,410 against 931 votes for Adolph Piening (Democrat).

Marathon County.

Population, 10,111.

JOHN RINGLE (Dem.), of Wausau, Marathon county, was born in the town of Herman, Dodge county, Wisconsin, October 2, 1848; received a common school education; is a merchant; removed to Marathon county in 1839; was county clerk in 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77 and '78, and was the democratic candidate for state treasurer in 1877; elected member of assembly for 1879 and 1880, and re-elected for 1881, receiving 2,163 votes, against 1,114 votes for George Werheim (Republican).

Marquette County.

Population, 8,698.

C. F. ROSKIE (Ind. Rep.), of Montello, was born in Stettin, Prussia, on the 29th of March, 1841; received a common school, German and English, education; is by occupation a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1831, and

settled in the town of Harris; enlisted in Company E, 53d Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, in 1864; served with the regiment in the Missouri and Kansas campaigns, until honorably discharged; has held various town offices; was county treasurer in 1876-7, and re-elected in 1878; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,032 votes, against 873 for James W. Murphy (Democrat) and 8 votes for John Coon (Greenbacker).

Milwaukee County.

First District.—First ward. Population, 9,532.

ASHBEL KING SHEPARD (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Albany, New York, June 22, 1840; is a graduate of Albany Academy, and received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Union College, New York, in 1871; is a grain and commission merchant by occupation. Mr. Shepard left Albany in 1856, and resided two years in Mexico, where he was in the engineer corps of the Llanos de Apom R. R., the first railroad built in the valley of Mexico; later he was engaged in surveys for the Mexican government; returned to Albany in 1859 and resided there until 1869, when he removed to Wisconsin and settled at Milwaukee; he was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 1,054 votes against 1,016 for T. K. Irving (Democrat.)

Second District.—Second ward. Population, 13, 91.

OTTO LAVERRENZ (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born January 2, 1844, in Berlin, Prussia; had a common school education; is a bookbinder and manufacturer of paper boxes; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled in Milwaukee; removed to Racine in 1853, returning to Milwaukee in 1856, where he has since resided; was a member of the assembly in 1880, and was re-elected for 1881, receiving 1,363 votes against 1,103 for August Stirn (Democrat.)

Third District.—Third ward. Population, 7,193.

EDWARD KEOGH (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Ireland, May 5, 1835; received a common school education; is a printer; emigrated from Ireland in 1841, and settled in Utica, N. Y., but removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1842; was a member of the assembly in 1860 and 1861; represented the sixth district in the state senate in 1862 and 1863, being the youngest member of that body. He was a member of the assembly in 1876, '77 and '78, and re-elected for 1880 without opposition; was elected member for 1881, receiving 1,043 votes against 336 for J. M. Connolly (Republican).

Fourth District.—Fourth ward. Population, 10,653.

ESCHINES PIERSON MATTHEWS (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Painesville, Ohio, September 11, 1832; received an academic education; is by occupation a merchant and manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Milwaukee, where he has continued to reside; was alderman two years, and re-elected in 1880, but resigned after serving six months; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 1,492 votes against 941 for George P. Harrington (Democrat).

Fifth District—Fifth and twelfth wards. Population, 12,321.

THOMAS M. CORBETT (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, April 17, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a machinist; came to the United States in 1851, and settled in Boston; removed in 1856 to Illinois, and in the following year to St. Louis, where he resided until 1863, when he came to Wisconsin and located at Milwaukee; he enlisted and served three months as a private in Company H, 10th regiment enrolled Missouri Militia, in 1862; represented the 12th ward in the school board of Milwaukee, in 1873 and '74; was a delegate to the state convention in 1879; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,385 votes against 1,207 for Fred Esau (Democrat).

Sixth District—Sixth and Thirteenth wards. Population, 11,376.

HENRY HERZER (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Milwaukee, April 9, 1849; received a common school education; is a mill-pick manufacturer; has always resided in Milwaukee; enlisted as a private in Co. F., 51st Reg. Wis. Inf., March 13, 1865, and was discharged August 21, the same year; was engaged in the interim in the Missouri and Kansas campaign. He was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,441 votes against 734 for Anton Schieffer (Democrat).

Seventh District—Seventh ward. Population, 7,072.

WILLIAM STILLMAN STANLEY (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, March 23, 1838; received a common school education; is by occupation a jeweler; he left New York in 1865 and settled in Mill City, Colorado, where he resided two years, during one of which he was postmaster; in 1867 he came to Milwaukee and has continued to reside there since; he was 2d Lieut. Co. F., 18th Regt. N. Y. N. G., and was stationed at Baltimore during his time of service; was mustered into the volunteer service as 2d Lieut. 13th N. Y. Vol. Art'y in 1863; promoted 1st. Lieut. May 2, 1864; was promoted Brevet Captain on account of services rendered in the draft riots in New York; he was elected to the assembly of 1881 by a vote of 967 against 492 for Samuel Tallmadge (Democrat).

Eighth District.—Eighth and Eleventh wards. Population, 13,315.

THEODOR OSCAR HARTMANN (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in the city of Doebeln, Saxony, Germany, February 23, 1842; received a common school education; is an insurance agent; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled in Milwaukee, where he has since resided; served three years in the 4th Wis. Cav. as private; participated at Red Wood Bridge, La., and the surrender of Fort Spanish in Mobile Bay, besides numerous smaller skirmishes; on his return home he was appointed agent of the state board of immigration, which office he held during 1863, '67; was county clerk of Milwaukee county 1879, '80; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,419 votes against 1,351 votes for Charles F. Freeman (Democrat).

Ninth District.—Ninth and tenth wards. Population, 15,819.

LUTHER F. GILSON (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born January 1, 1829, in Middlefield, Geauga county, Ohio; had a common school education; is an

insurance agent; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Racine; removed to Washington county in 1858, where he remained until 1865, when he went to Ohio; in 1871 he returned to Wisconsin and located in Milwaukee; has held various local offices; was elected to the assembly for 1880 and re-elected for 1881, receiving 1,564 votes against 1,325 for J. J. Somers (Democrat).

Tenth District.—The towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa. Population, 10,231.

WILLIAM PIERRON (Rep.), of Silver Springs, P. O., was born in Milwaukee, on the 17th day of September, 1849; he received a common school education; is a miller and manufacturer of starch; has always resided in Milwaukee county; he was chairman of town board in 1877, school clerk from 1875 to 1880, and has held various other local offices; was elected assemblyman for 1881, by a vote of 1,143 against 1,116 votes for H. Berthelett (Democrat).

Eleventh District.—The towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek. Population, 11,921.

DAVID J. PRICE (Rep.), of Bay View, was born in Minersville, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1838; received a common school education; is a merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1871, and settled at Bay View, his present home; he enlisted April 16, 1863, for three months, in Company C, Sixth Penn. Inf.; re-enlisted September 3, 1861, in Company A, Seventh Penn. Cav.; was wounded January 31, 1863; was promoted to 2d lieutenant in June, 1863, and served until December 19, 1864; was postmaster since 1873, and was elected town treasurer two terms; was a candidate against G. H. Paul, in 1879, for senator, but was defeated by 32 votes; was elected to the assembly of 1881, receiving 1,209 vote; against 1,106 for A. Arnolds (Democrat).

Monroe County.

First District.—The towns of Angelo, Jefferson, La Fayette, Leon, Little Falls, New Lyme, Portland, Ridgeville, Sparta and Wells. Population, 9,857.

WILLIAM J. AUSTIN (Rep.), of Leon, Monroe county, was born in the town of Johnson, Trumbull county, Ohio, May 23, 1823; received a common school education; is a farmer and miller by occupation; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and first settled in Sheboygan county, removing to Leon in 1852; was town treasurer in 1854; superintendent of schools in 1858, and has held various other local offices; was elected to the assembly of 1881, receiving 1,119 votes against 913 for William Lohmiller (Democrat), and 125 votes for Alex. Nicol (Greenbacker.)

Second District.—The towns of Adrian, Byron, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield, La Grange, Lincoln, Oakdale, Sheldon, Tomah, Wellington and Wilton. Population, 11,169.

JOHN O'BRIEN (Rep.), of Wilton, was born in the town of Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, November 10, 1846; received a common school education; is a merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin and settled at Portage in 1833; left Portage in 1862 and settled in Monroe county; was town clerk in 1868, '69, '70 and in 1873; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,365 votes against 872 for William Swanets (Democrat), and 169 for Chris. Maxwell (Greenbacker).

Oconto, Langlade, Marinette and Shawano Counties.

Population, 20,447.

ERNST FUNKE (Rep.), of Oconto, Oconto county, was born in Lutzen, Germany, January 20, 1835; received a common school education; has been a rope manufacturer, but has retired from active business; immigrated in 1853, and settled at Oconto; has been mayor of Oconto, and has held other local offices; was member of assembly in 1878; was elected to the assembly of 1881, receiving 3,28 votes against 2,432 votes for Herman Naber (Democrat), the vote of Langlade county not being returned.

Outagamie County.

First District.—The city of Appleton, and the towns of Buchanan, Center, Freedom, Grand Chute and Kaukauna. Population, 14,421.

HENRY CLAY SLOAN (Dem.), of Appleton, was born in De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., August 12, 1846; received an academic education; is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Beaver Dam, afterwards removing to Appleton; enlisted as a private in Company D, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, October, 1863, and as such participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and many minor engagements; appointed 2d lieutenant of Marine Corps in July 1864; resigned in January, 1865, and entered the 48th Wisconsin Infantry as 1st lieutenant, and was mustered out with that regiment in March, 1865; in February, 1866, was appointed 2d lieutenant 4th United States Infantry; promoted to 1st lieutenant in July of the same year; on the 31st of December, 1870, he resigned under the provisions of the act of Congress of July, 1870; has been city attorney of Appleton since 1877; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 3,083 votes against 82 votes for L. L. Randale (Greenbacker).

Second District.—The towns of Bovina, Black Creek, Cicero, Dale, Deer Creek, Ellington, Greenville, Hortonville, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn and Seymour, and the third ward of the village of New London. Population, 11,167.

JAMES H. McMURDO (Rep.), of Hortonville, Outagamie county, was born September 1, 1836, in the parish of Penfield, Charlotte county, New Brunswick; had a common school education; is a farmer and drover; came to Wisconsin in 1851; enlisted in December, 1864 as a private in Co. G, 41th Wis. Vol. Inf.; commissioned corporal February, 1865; was in the engagement at Nashville, Tenn.; was elected assemblyman for 1880; re-elected for 1881, receiving 1,201 votes, against 1,024 for William Young (Democrat), and 157 for P. S. Walker (Greenbacker).

Ozaukee County.

Population, 16,545.

CHARLES G. MEYER (Ind. Dem.), of Port Washington, was born in the city of Doebeln, Saxony, Germany, January 3, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a book-keeper; came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Mequon; moved to Fredonia in 1847, where he followed farming; occupied at various times all the different town offices; was post-master at Fredonia for seven years; clerk of the board of supervisors one

term; book-keeper for Hon. Wm. H. Ransey, bank comptroller, for three years, and after that, assistant register of deeds of Dane county; was elected to the assembly of 1871, as a democrat; has been elected county treasurer since 1873; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 2,856 votes, against 78 votes for his greenback competitor.

Pepin County.

And the towns of Canton, Maxwell and Naples, in Buffalo county. Population, 8,427.

GEORGE TARRANT (Rep.), of Durand, was born in Woolhampton, England, February 11, 1833; he received a common school education; is a merchant by occupation; immigrated in 1850 and settled in Janesville, from whence he removed to Durand in 1863; was town treasurer several years; chairman of county board four years; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 648 votes, against 534 votes for W. H. Huntington, also Republican.

Pierce County.

Population, 15,101.

FRANKLIN L. GILSON (Rep.), of Ellsworth, was born in the town of Middlefield, Geauga county, Ohio, October 22, 1816; received a partial collegiate education at Hiram and Oberlin Colleges; is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1870 and settled at West Bend, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar; removed to Ellsworth in 1872; was district attorney of Pierce county from 1874 to 1880; delegate from the seventh congressional district to the Republican national convention in Chicago in June, 1880; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 2,293 votes against 937 votes for S. J. Fox (Democrat).

Portage County.

Population, 14,857.

JAMES E. ROGERS (Rep.), of Stevens Point, was born in Jefferson county, New York, December 18, 1842; received a common school education; he came to Wisconsin in 1833 and settled at Hartford, Washington county; removed to Mayville, Dodge county, in 1853, where he resided until 1860, when he went to Portage county; has held the office of clerk of circuit court since 1872; was town clerk two years previous; was elected to the assembly of 1881 by a vote of 2,132 against 1,383 votes for William Walton (Democrat), and 21 votes for S. A. Sherman (Greenbacker).

Racine County.

First District.—City of Racine. Population, 13,274.

NORTON J. FIELD (Rep.), of Racine, was born in the town of Elba, Genesee county, New York, September 26, 1833; received a collegiate education, graduating at Racine College July, 1857; is a book-keeper; has resided in Racine since 1847; enlisted in April, 1861, and was orderly sergeant of Co. F, 2d Wis. Inf., of the Iron Brigade; was a member of the assembly in 1876, 1877, and 1879, and elected for the session of 1881, receiving 2,051 votes against 1,435 for J. P. Corse (Democrat).

Second District—Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Rochester, Raymond, Waterford and Yorkville. Population, 15,437.

SIDNEY A. SAGE (Rep.)—post office, Western Union Junction—was born in Racine, December 23, 1852; received a partial collegiate education at Beloit College; is a hay merchant and dealer in agricultural implements; always resided in Racine county; has never been a candidate for office before; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 1,833 votes against 1,487 votes for Battie Gleeson (Democrat), and 83 votes for J. H. Pollock (Greenbacker).

Richland County.

First District—Towns of Buena Vista, Henrietta, Ithaca, Orion, Richland, Rockbridge, Westford and Willow. Population, 8,664.

BIRNEY MARIES JARVIS (Rep.), of Cazenovia, was born in Africa, Delaware county, Ohio, June 27, 1845; he received a common school education; is a manufacturer; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and first settled at Baraboo; went to Richland Center in 1854, where he remained until 1859; he afterwards resided in Madison and Sun Prairie, removing to Cazenovia in 1866; he enlisted as a private in Company A., 23d Wisconsin Infantry, August 25, 1862; participated in all the battles of the regiment, among which were Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Spanish Fort and many minor engagements; has been chairman of town board for three years; was elected member of assembly for 1881 by a vote of 1,152 against 880 for William McCorkle (Democrat.)

Second District.—The towns of Akan, Bloom, Dayton, Eagle, Forest, Marshall, Richwood and Sylvan. Population, 8,589.

JOHN H. CASE (Rep.), of Eagle Corners, Richland county, was born September 26, 1817, in Franklin county, Indiana; had a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1835; has held local offices; was elected assemblyman for 1830, and was re-elected for 1831, receiving 1,081 votes against 870 votes for F. G. Rodolf (Democrat).

Rock County.

First District.—The city of Beloit, and the towns of Avon, Beloit, Center, Newark, Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley and Union. Population, 13,685.

MARTIN V. PRATT (Rep.), of Evansville, Rock county, was born at Easton, Massachusetts, November 10, 1828; graduated at the Bridgewater, Mass., Normal School; is a produce dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1862, settling at Spring Prairie, in Walworth county; removed to Evansville in 1871; was chairman of supervisors of Spring Prairie in 1871; president of village of Evansville, 1873-9, and supervisor several years; was elected assemblyman for 1881, receiving 2,191 votes, against 839 for A. Broughton (Democrat), and 116 for S. S. Hills (Greenbacker).

Second District.—The city of Janesville, and the towns of Janesville and Rock. Population, 11,997.

FRANKLIN S. LAWRENCE (Rep.), of Janesville, was born February 5, 1821, in Weathersfield, Windsor county, Vermont; had a common school

education; came to Wisconsin in 1814, and settled at Rutland, Dane county; removed to Janesville in 1852; has held various local offices, and was for several years one of the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane; was elected assemblyman for 1880, and re-elected for 1881, receiving 1,301 votes against 857 for John J. R. Fease (Democrat).

Third District.—The towns of Bradford, Clinton, Fulton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie, Lima, Milton, Porter and Turtle. Population, 12,387.

JAMES MENZIES (Rep.), of Rock Prairie, was born in Newtown of Tullymet, Perthshire, Scotland, September 3, 1830; received an academic education; is a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Harmony, where he resided until 1854, when he removed to Dane county; returned to Harmony in 1853, and has resided there since; was town superintendent of schools in 1853, '53, '60; supervisor 1872; chairman of board of supervisors since 1874; chairman of town board in 1879; was elected assemblyman for 1881 by a vote of 2,211 against 932 for S. S. Obourn (Democrat), 49 for J. G. Dresser (Greenbacker), and 12 for J. T. Dow (Prohibitionist.)

St. Croix County.

Population, 14,957.

MERTON HERRICK (Rep.), of Hudson, Wis., was born in Ridgeway, Orleans county, N. Y., November 19, 1834; received an academic education; is a lumber merchant and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled in St. Croix county; was a non-commissioned officer in the 39th regiment Wisconsin infantry, afterwards 1st lieutenant of the 43th Wisconsin infantry; was post quartermaster at Fort Lyon, California; has held various town offices; was elected county treasurer in 1866, '68 and '70, and chairman of county board in 1874 and 1878; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 2,372 votes against 1,757 for J. B. Fithian (Democrat.)

Sauk County.

First District.—Towns of Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Ironton, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Sumpter, Spring Green, Troy, Washington and Westfield. Population, 12,493.

EPHRAIM BLAKESLEE (Rep.),—P. O. address Ironton, Sauk county, was born May 12, 1838, in the town of Fenner, Madison county, N. Y.; had a common school education; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1814 and settled in Kenosha county, and moved to Little Baraboo Valley in 1832; enlisted in Co. B., 12th Wis. Vol. Inf., and rose by promotion to the rank of captain, and served from 1861 until the close of the rebellion; was elected assemblyman for 1880 and re-elected for 1881, receiving 1,404 votes against 983 for W. T. Kelsey (Democrat.)

Second District.—The towns of Baraboo, Delton, Dellona, Excelsior, Fairfield, Freedom, Greenfield, La Valle, Reedsburg, Winfield and Woodland. Population, 14,439.

THOMAS GILESPIE (Rep.), P. O. address Kilbourn City, was born January 15, 1831, in Edinburgh, Scotland; had a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled in Sauk county; was

elected assemblyman for 1830 and re-elected for 1831, receiving 2,168 votes against 1,333 votes for L. Watson (Democrat), and 129 votes for S. T. Newman (Greenbacker).

Sheboygan County.

First District.—City of Sheboygan, and towns of Herman, Mosel, Rhine, Sheboygan and Russell. Population, 13,723.

AUGUST SELSEMEYER (Dem.), of Howard's Grove, was born in Almena, Lippe Detmold, Germany, April 24, 1834; received a common school education; is engaged in farming and as a hotel-keeper; immigrated in 1852, and settled at Sheboygan Falls; removed in 1853 to Fond du Lac county, in 1863 to Manitowoc county, and in 1865 to Howard's Grove, where he continues to reside; has held various local offices; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 1,493 votes against 1,135 votes for J. J. Vollrath (Republican).

Second District.—The village of Sheboygan Falls, and the towns of Greenbush, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth, Sheboygan Falls, and the city of Plymouth. Population, 10,572.

MAURICE DE LANO FULLER (Rep.), of Plymouth, Sheboygan county, was born in Wirt, New York, August 18, 1855; received a collegiate education, graduating from Milton College, Wisconsin, July 4, 1871; is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Pleasant Springs, Dane county; removed to Sheboygan county in 1871; was county superintendent of schools in 1874, '75; was elected to the assembly by 1,124 votes, against 700 votes for Enos Eastman (Democrat), and 417 votes for Albert Shaw (Greenbacker).

Third District.—The towns of Holland, Lima, Scott, Sherman and Wilson. Population, 9,736.

ROSSELL H. TRIPP (Rep.), of Hingham, was born in the town of Linn, Jefferson county, N. Y., January 20, 1814; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in Sheboygan county; enlisted as a private in the 27th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, in 1862; rose by promotion to the rank of 1st lieutenant Company B; was at the siege of Vicksburg, and participated in the battles of Prairie d'Ane, Okolona, Jenkins' Ferry and Spanish Fort; he has been two years a supervisor of his town; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 907 votes against 636 votes for L. T. Collier (Democrat), and 304 for William H. Fuller (Greenbacker).

Trempealeau County.

Population, 14,992.

PEDER EKERN (Rep.), of Pigeon Falls, was born in Norway, January 25, 1837; received such education as the common schools of Norway afforded until he was fifteen years old; is a merchant by occupation; immigrated in 1867, and settled first in Vernon county, removing in the following year to his present home; has held various town offices; has been postmaster since 1876; was elected a member of the assembly for 1881 by a vote of 2,214, against 1,079 votes for F. M. Immell (Greenbacker).

Vernon County.

First District.—The towns of Bergen, Coon, Christiana, Franklin, Geneva, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling and Wheatland. Population, 10,997.

T. O. JUVE (Rep.),—P. O. address, Rising Sun, Crawford county,—was born in Norway, October 23, 1810; received a collegiate education, graduating in 1866 from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and in 1869 from Concordia College, St. Louis; is a clergyman; he immigrated to the United States in 1852 and resided at Koshkonong until 1857; removed to Vernon county in 1869; he was elected member of assembly for 1881 without opposition, receiving 1,686 votes.

Second District.—The towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsborough, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster and Whitestown. Population, 10,017.

ALLEN RUSK (Rep.), of Liberty, Vernon county, was born in Clayton, Perry county, Ohio, February 6, 1825; received a common school education; is a farmer and plasterer by occupation; he came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled first in Grant county, from thence in the following year to Vernon county, where he continues to reside; he enlisted September 1, 1864, in Co. I, 42d Reg't Wis. Inf., and remained with the regiment until it was mustered out and participating in the engagements and campaigns of the regiment; was chairman of town board seven years; was elected to the assembly for 1878, and was elected assemblyman for 1881, receiving 1,309 votes against 983 for C. G. Stebbins (Democrat and Greenbacker).

Walworth County.

First District.—The towns of Bloomfield, Elkhorn, Geneva, Linn, Lyons, La Fayette and Spring Prairie. Population, 9,153.

WILLIAM MEADOWS (Rep.), of Lyons, Wisconsin, was born in Bolton, Lancashire, Eng'and, July 6, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation a wool broker and farmer; he emigrated from England and settled at Burlington Flats, New York, in 1842; removed to Burlington, Wisconsin, in 1850, and five years later to Lyons, where he still resides; is president of agricultural society; and was chairman of the town board in 1876, '77 and '78; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 1,531 votes against 652 votes for S. G. West (Democrat.)

Second District.—The towns of Darien, Delavan, Richmond, Sharon and Walworth. Population, 8,376.

DWIGHT B. BARNES (Rep.), of Delavan, was born May 15, 1846, in Martinsburg, Lewis county, N. Y.; had a common school education; is a banker; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Delavan; was elected assemblyman for 1880, and was re-elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 857 votes against 765 for W. R. Herron (Independent Republican), and 355 for John W. Delaney (Democrat).

Third District.—The towns of East Troy, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy and Whitewater. Population, 8,723.

LINDSEY J. SMITH (Rep.), of Troy Center, was born in La Fayette, Walworth county, Wis., January 8, 1840, and has always resided in that

county; received a common school education; is a farmer and lumber merchant; he enlisted in August, 1862; was commissioned 1st lieutenant, Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment Wis. Inf.; was promoted to rank of captain, and served with his regiment to the close of the war; he participated in all the battles and marches of his regiment, among which were Helena, Mount Elba, Spanish Fort, and other minor battles; has held various local offices; was elected to the assembly for 1881 as an independent Republican, receiving 709 votes, against 679 for Caleb S. Blanchard (Republican), 666 for John Matheson (Democrat), and 23 votes for George C. Chaffee (Greenbacker).

Washington County.

First District—The towns of Erin, Germantown, Hartford, Jackson, Polk and Richfield. Population, 11,433.

JOHN F. SCHWALBACH, Jr. (Dem.), of South Germantown, was born in the town of South Germantown, Washington county, Wis., February 4, 1845, and has resided there ever since; had a common school education; is a merchant; he has held various local offices; was town treasurer in 1875 and '76; was elected member of the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,416 votes, against 925 votes for Lorenz Guthsen (Republican).

Second District—The towns of Addison, Barton, Farmington, Kewaskum, Trenton, Wayne and West Bend. Population, 12,429.

JOSEPH W. HOLEHOUSE (Dem.), of Barton, Washington county, was born in the town of Staly Bridge, England, July 5, 1833; received a common school education; is a farmer and insurance agent by occupation; he came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Barton, where he has continued to reside; has been assessor of the town for six years; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 1,374 votes, against 985 for James Carrel (Republican), and 87 for B. S. Weil (Democrat).

Waukesha County.

First District—The towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Summit, Waukesha and Vernon. Population, 14,800.

JOHN AUGUST LINS (Rep.), of Eagle, was born in Wachstadt Province Saxony, Germany, October 3, 1840; received a common school and partial academic education; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Milwaukee; after the war he returned to Wisconsin and located at Eagle; enlisted as a private in Company C., 5th Wisconsin Infantry, and participated in the battles of Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Golden's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hills, Crampton Cap, Antietam, Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and May, 1863; Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, November, 1863, and May, 1864, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, where he was severely wounded; has held the office of county treasurer two years; was chairman of board of supervisors two years; was elected to the assembly of 1881 by a vote of 1,831, against 1,377 for John Evans (Democrat).

Second Dis'trict.—The city of Oconomowoc, and the towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc and Pewaukee. Population, 14,695.

JOHN ELLINGER SEABOLD (Rep.), of Menomonee Falls, was born in the city of Constanz, Wurtemberg, Germany, April 23, 1835; received a common school education, both German and English; is a merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at East Troy, from whence he removed, in 1858, to his present residence; was register of deeds of Waukesha county, in 1870 and '71; justice of peace two terms; postmaster ten years; was an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1864; was elected assemblyman for 1881, receiving 1,603 votes against 1,533 votes for John Ross (Democrat).

Waupaca County.

First District.—The city of Waupaca, the village of Weyauwega, and the towns of Caledonia, Dayton, Farmington, Fremont, Lind, Royalton, Waupaca and Weyauwega. Population, 9,492.

SEWALL A. PHILLIPS (Rep.), of Royalton, Waupaca county, was born April 29, 1839, in Turner, Androscoggin county, Maine; had a common school and academic education; is a school teacher; came to Wisconsin in 1861; enlisted in Co. A, 2d Wis. Cav., in 1832, and served until the close of the war; was elected assemblyman for 1883, and was re-elected for 1881, receiving 1,162 votes, against 665 for W. P. Quint, coalition candidate of the democrats and greenbackers.

Second District.—The towns of Bear Creek, Dupont, Helvetia, Iola, Larabee, Lebanon, Little Wolf, Matteson, Mukwa, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence and Union, and the first and second wards of New London. Population, 10,114.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS (Rep.) of Bear Creek, was born in the town of Stowe, Maine, November 6, 1828; had a common school education; is a farmer and carriage-maker by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at New London; has held various town offices and minor county positions; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,443 votes against 1043 for S. D. Woodworth (Democrat).

Waushara County.

Population, 11,523.

CHARLES W. MOORS (Rep.), of Hancock, Waushara county, was born November 29, 1842, in Lancaster, Mass.; had a common school education; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Hancock; was town clerk and town treasurer several terms; enlisted in Co. G, 33th Wis. Vol. Infantry; was elected assemblyman for 1880, and was re-elected almost without opposition for 1881, receiving 2,633 votes against 81 for Seth Westover (Greenbacker).

Winnebago County.

First District.—The 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th wards of the city of Oshkosh, and the towns of Oshkosh and Vinland. Population, 13,685.

WILLIAM WALL (Rep.), of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, May 9, 1836; received a common school

education; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1834, and settled at Oshkosh; was first lieutenant of Co. C, 21st Reg't Wis. Vols.; promoted to captain, and attached to Gen. J. C. Starkweather's staff as acting assistant adjutant general; was in all the battles in which the 21st regiment participated; elected to the assembly for 1879, and re-elected for 1880, and again for 1881, receiving 1,798 votes against 923 for D. L. Libby (Independent), and 61 for F. Thrall (Greenbacker).

Second District.—The cities of Neenah and Menasha, the village of Winneconne, and the towns of Clayton, Neenah, Menasha, Winchester and Winneconne. Population, 13,455.

SELDEN M. BRONSON (Rep.), of Menasha, was born in Suffield, Hartford county, Conn., September 12, 1819; had a common school education; is a book-keeper by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Menasha; was elected county treasurer in 1862; has held various local positions; was elected member of assembly for 1881, receiving 1,369 votes, against 1,353 for A. H. F. Kreuger (Democrat), and 89 for Judson Thompson (Greenbacker).

Third District.—The towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Omro, and 3d and 6th wards of Oshkosh. Population, 19,593.

GEORGE H. BUCKSTAFF (Rep.), of Oshkosh, was born in the parish of Dumbarton, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, March 8, 1837; had a common school education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Oshkosh; enlisted, in 1861, in Co. A., 1st Regt. Wis. Inf., and served three years; was wounded at Chicamauga, September 19, 1863, and was discharged October 14, 1864; was a member of the county board in 1878 and '79; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 1,032 votes against 747 for Henry Schneider (Democrat), and 130 for W. W. Lake (Greenbacker).

Fourth District.—The towns of Nepeuskun, Nekimi, Poygan, Rushford, Utica and Wolf River. Population, 7,301.

THOMAS J. BOWLES (Rep.), of Elo, was born in Milan, Erie county, Ohio, May 2, 1822; had little or no opportunity of attending school, and is self-educated; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Utica, where he continues to reside; enlisted as a private in 1862 in Co. D, 8th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until the close of the war; participated in the battles of Tapalo and Nashville, after which he was detached for service in the ambulance corps; has held various local offices; member of county board several years; was elected to the assembly for 1881, receiving 699 votes, against 44 votes for D. K. Bean (Greenbacker), and 395 votes for Joseph Deyce (Democrat).

RECAPITULATION.

Republican members	79
Democratic members	21

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

JOHN E. ELDRED, chief clerk of the assembly, of Milwaukee, was born August 11, 1842, in Milwaukee; had a common school education; has always resided in the state; is a real estate and loan agent; was elected chief clerk in 1879 and re-elected in 1880 and again in 1881. He is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE WILLIAM CHURCH, Jr., sergeant-at-arms of the assembly, of Fond du Lac, was born in London, England, August 12, 1848; received a high school education; is a merchant; immigrated to this country in 1848; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Fond du Lac; was assistant sergeant-at arms of the assembly in 1880; is a Republican in politics.

STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS FOR 1881.

NAME.	No. Miles.	No. Seat.	Politics.	Address.	County.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Years State.	Years Leg.
Anderson, Matthew	40	26	D.	Cross Plains	Dane	Farmer	Ireland	59	21	4
Burrows, Geo. B.	0	25	R.	Madison	Dane	Real estate dealer	Vermont	49	23	4
Blackstone, J. W.	320	12	R.	Shullsburg	La Fayette	Lawyer and farmer	Wisconsin	46	46	2
Carter, Benjamin F.	189	22	D.	Sherwood	Calumet	Brick and tile maker	New Hampshire	57	10	3
Crosby, Charles F.	400	21	R.	Wausau	Marathon	Lawyer	Wisconsin	33	30	
Delaney, Arthur K.	302	13	D.	Mayville	Dodge	Lawyer	New York	40	35	1
Ellis, William A.	540	1	R.	Peshigo	Marinette	Lu berman	Maine	53	23	
Fitfield, Sam S.	903	24	R.	Ashland	Ashland	Editor	Maine	42	27	5
Finkelnburg, A.	380	29	R.	Fountain City	Buffalo	Lawyer	Prussia	51	26	1
Griffin, Michael	354	30	R.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Lawyer	Ireland	39	25	2
Hamilton, Jos. B.	389	19	R.	Neenah	Winnebago	Lawyer	New York	64	31	
Hunt, George F.	266	33	D.	West Bend	Washington	Physician	New York	50	25	
Kelly, David M.	430	2	R.	Green Bay	Brown	Lawyer	Massachusetts	40	14	4
Kusel, Frederick	90	23	D.	Watertown	Jefferson	Merchant	Germany	41	31	
McGrew, Joseph B.	128	28	R.	Richland Center	Richland	Farmer	Ohio	52	26	1
McKeesby, G. E.	40	27	R.	Lodi	Columbia	Physician	Ohio	36	34	
Paul, George H.	209	6	D.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Manufacturer	Vermont	55	30	3
Phillips, Albert L.	250	3	R.	Racine	Racine	Merchant	Massachusetts	57	30	
Price, William T.	254	32	R.	Bl'k River Falls	Jackson	Lumberman	Pennsylvania	57	36	
Quarles, Joseph V.	20	8	R.	Kenosha	Kenosha	Lawyer	Wisconsin	37	37	2
Rankin, Joseph	369	15	D.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	General business	New Jersey	48	27	9
Richardson, H.	84	17	R.	Janesville	Rock	General business	New York	61	39	4
Ryland, George W.	214	16	R.	Lancaster	Grant	Banker	Maryland	54	28	1
Scott, Thomas B.	272	11	R.	Grand Rapids	Wood	Lumberman	Scotland	52	33	8
Simpson, E. B.	240	7	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Commission merchant	Canada	45	41	2
Smith, Patrick H.	310	20	D.	Plymouth	Sheboygan	Merchant	Vermont	54	34	1
Sutherland, G. E.	326	18	R.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Lawyer	New York	38	26	1
Thomas, Ormsby R.	192	4	R.	Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Lawyer	Vermont	49	45	4
Van Schaick, I. W.	200	5	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Miller	New York	63	20	6
Weaver, Richard	200	10	D.	Sussex	Waukesha	Farmer	England	54	41	2
Wiley, James F.	170	9	R.	Hancock	Waukesha	Merchant	New York	46	25	
Wing, Merrick P.	290	31	R.	La Crosse	La Crosse	Lawyer	Massachusetts	47	20	2
Woodman, E. E.	74	14	R.	Baraboo	Sauk	Editor	Missouri	43	25	2

STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF WISCONSIN SENATE, 1881.

(As authorized by Section 111a, R. S. 1878.)

NAME.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Years State	Nativity.	Post Office.	County.
Charles E. Bross....	43	Chief Clerk.....	Manager telegraph..	20	Pennsylvania.	Madison.....	Dane.
Charles N. Herreid..	23	Assistant Clerk.....	Law student.....	23	Wisconsin...	Galesville....	Trempealeau.
O. G. Munson.....	24	Book-keeper.....	Editor and publisher.	5	Iowa.....	Richland Center	Richland.
L. J. Burlingame....	47	Enrolling clerk.....	Farmer.....	25	New York....	West Point....	Columbia.
John P. Mitchell....	57	Engrossing clerk.....	Book-keeper.....	24	Scotland.....	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
C. Ingersoll.....	42	Transcribing clerk.....	Manufacturer.....	15	New York....	Beloit.....	Rock.
Charles S. Taylor....	29	Clerk Judiciary Com....	Lawyer and editor....	29	Wisconsin....	Barron.....	Barron.
R. B. Blackstone....	18	Clerk Com. Enrolled Bills	Student.....	18	Wisconsin....	Shullsburg....	La Fayette.
Henry E. Legler.....	19	Proof reader.....	Reporter.....	5	Italy.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
W. W. Baker.....	58	Sergeant-at-arms.....	Sheriff.....	36	New York....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
Charles A. Langridge	51	Ass't Sergeant-at-arms..	Carpenter.....	31	England.....	Lancaster.....	Grant.
J. L. Thawing.....	33	Postmaster.....	Editor and publisher.	33	Wisconsin....	Fond du Lac...	Fond du Lac
L. E. Spencer.....	16	Assistant Postmaster....	Student.....	2	Maine.....	Wausau.....	Marathon.
F. O. Janzen.....	32	Doorkeeper.....	Upholsterer.....	27	Germany.....	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee.
M. Quinn.....	32	Doorkeeper.....	Farmer.....	24	New York....	North Cape...	Racine.
F. R. Sebenthal....	23	Doorkeeper.....	Student.....	22	New York....	Eau Claire....	Eau Claire.
D. J. F. Murphy....	50	Doorkeeper.....	Farmer.....	33	Ireland.....	Glenmore.....	Brown.
J. J. Marshall.....	38	Gallery attendant.....	Farmer.....	24	Ohio.....	Valley.....	Vernon.
Frank Hutson.....	29	Document clerk.....	Cooper.....	29	Wisconsin....	Janesville....	Rock.
Ole Stephenson....	62	Janitor.....	Carpenter.....	22	Norway.....	Madison.....	Dane.
O. L. Wright.....	39	Porter.....	Farmer.....	26	New York....	Oasis.....	Waushara.
A. J. Marsh.....	23	Night watchman.....	Law student.....	19	New York....	Black Riv. Falls	Jackson.
Ralph Irish.....	19	President's messenger....	Student.....	19	Wisconsin....	Madison.....	Dane.
J. G. Hyland.....	22	Chief clerk's messenger..	Telegraph operator..	12	Missouri....	Madison.....	Dane.
Perry Carrell.....	13	Messenger.....	Student.....	13	Wisconsin....	Madison.....	Dane.
William Burnett....	16	Messenger.....	Student.....	16	Wisconsin....	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee.
John L. Bohn.....	13	Messenger.....	Student.....	13	Wisconsin....	Two Rivers...	Manitowoc.
Charles Bucy.....	16	Messenger.....	Student.....	6	California...	Madison.....	Dane.
Albert Fontaine....	9	Messenger.....	Student.....	9	Wisconsin....	Green Bay....	Brown.
George Kinney.....	14	Messenger.....	Student.....	14	Wisconsin....	Potosi.....	Grant.

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — 1881.

NAME	No. miles to and from.	No. seat.	Politics.	P. O. Address.	County.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Years in State.	Years in Legislature
Austin, William J.	240	86	R.	Leon	Monroe.....	Miller and farmer	Ohio.....	57	34	...
Bainbridge, Thos..	280	55	R.	Benton	La Fayette..	Farmer.....	England.....	49	28	1
Barnes, Dwight B.	134	51	R.	Delavan	Walworth ..	Banker	New York....	35	26	1
Bettis, Benj. H.	340	87	R.	Waupun	Fond du Lac	Farmer.....	New York....	60	34	3
Blakeslee, Ephraim	140	42	R.	Ironton	Sauk.....	Merchant.....	New York....	43	37	1
Bowles, Thomas J.	301	81	R.	Elo	Winnebago..	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	59	31	...
Bradford, Ira B....	320	...	R.	Augusta.....	Eau Claire..	Lawyer.....	Wisconsin....	30	11	1
Bradley, John.....	250	73	R.	Bangor	La Crosse..	Farmer.....	Connecticut..	62	37	4
Brennan, M. B....	418	5	D.	Morrison	Brown.....	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	39	29	...
Briggs, M. J.....	100	60	D.	Dodgeville ..	Iowa.....	Lawyer.....	Michigan.....	35	31	...
Bronson, Selden M.	400	25	R.	Menasha	Winnebago..	Book-keeper ..	Connecticut..	61	25	...
Buckstaff, Geo. H.	260	13	R.	Oshkosh	Winnebago..	Lumberman....	New Brunswick	44	30	...
Bullock, John D....	120	79	R.	Johnson's Creek	Jefferson...	Contractor....	New York....	44	20	3
Cabanis, James H.	250	53	R.	Georgetown ..	Grant.....	Merchant.....	Illinois.....	42	36	...
Case, John H.....	120	37	R.	Eagle Corners..	Richland...	Farmer.....	Indiana.....	63	26	1
Chamberlain, A. O.	330	52	R.	Darlington ..	La Fayette..	Farmer.....	New York....	52	12	...
Chamberlin, G. H.	400	16	R.	Rock Falls ..	Dunn.....	Merchant.....	New Hampshire	54	29	...
Coldwell, S. J....	60	64	D.	Mazomanie....	Dane.....	Farmer.....	England.....	46	21	...
Corbett, Thos. M..	192	91	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee..	Machinist.....	England.....	54	18	...
Craig, S. A.....	120	61	D.	Fort Atkinson..	Jefferson...	Laborer.....	Ohio.....	39	14	1
Darbellay, Jos. E..	430	7	D.	Kewaunee	Kewaunee...	Merchant.....	Switzerland...	35	25	1
Davis, Charles A..	460	27	R.	Bear Creek.....	Waupaca....	Carriage maker & farmer	Maine.....	52	26	...
Dunn, Thad. K....	134	92	R.	Wonewoc	Juneau.....	Editor and R. E. agent.	Vermont.....	44	21	...
Ekern, Peder.....	400	33	R.	Pigeon Falls ..	Trempealeau	Merchant.....	Norway.....	44	14	...
Estabrook, Chas. E.	360	56	R.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc..	Lawyer.....	Wisconsin....	33	33	...
Field, Norton J...	250	75	R.	Racine	Racine.....	Book-keeper ..	New York....	42	34	3
Fontaine, Benj....	418	95	R.	Green Bay	Brown.....	Merchant.....	Belgium.....	44	26	1
Fuller, M. D. L....	310	78	R.	Plymouth	Sheboygan..	Lawyer.....	New York....	30	26	...
Funke, Ernst.....	400	94	R.	Oconto	Oconto.....	Retired from business...	Germany.....	46	28	1
Gee, James E.....	360	59	D.	Brandon	Fond du Lac	Physician.....	Wisconsin....	32	32	...
Gillespie, Thomas.	150	96	R.	Dellona	Sauk.....	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	50	24	1

STATISTICAL LIST OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, 1881 — continued.

NAME.	No. of Miles.	No. of Seat.	Politics.	Post Office.	County.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Years in State.	Years in Leg.
Gilson, Franklin L.	540	43	R.	Ellsworth	Pierce	Lawyer	Ohio	34	10	...
Gilson, Luther F.	192	19	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Insurance agent	Ohio	52	35	1
Gleeson, Thomas	380	63	D.	Grimm's	Manitowoc	Farmer	Ireland	33	21	...
Hartmann, Theo. O.	192	18	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Insurance agent	Germany	39	34	...
Herrick, Merton ..	504	44	R.	Hudson	St. Croix	Lumber merchant	New York	46	24	...
Herzer, Henry	192	15	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Manufacturer	Wisconsin	32	32	...
Holehouse, Jos. W.	272	5	D.	Barton	Washington	Farmer and insurance agt	England	45	30	...
Howe, Henry B.	36	29	R.	Nora	Dane	Farmer	Norway	47	36	...
Humphrey, H. E.	110	66	D.	Ixonia Centre ..	Jefferson	Produce dealer	Wales	56	33	...
Jarvis, Birney M.	150	1	R.	Cazenovia	Richland	Manufacturer	Ohio	36	32	...
Jess, George	134	84	R.	Waupun	Fond du Lac	Banker	Nova Scotia	61	33	...
Juve, T. O.	310	90	R.	Rising Sun	Crawford	Clergyman	Norway	40	23	...
Keene, Henry S.	226	9	R.	Lancaster	Grant	Farmer	Wisconsin	45	45	...
Kempter, Rich. R.	460	31	R.	Alma	Buffalo	Commission merchant ..	Germany	44	22	...
Keogh, Edward	192	99	D.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Printer	Ireland	45	39	7
Kidd, Edward I.	190	10	R.	Millville	Grant	Miller	Wisconsin	36	36	...
Kingston, John T.	200	100	R.	Necedah	Juneau	Lumberman	Illinois	62	47	6
Konz, Fred	352	3	D.	Calvary	Fond du Lac	Farmer and manufacturer	Prussia	39	33	...
Laverrenz, Otto	192	51	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Bookbinder	Prussia	37	32	1
Lawrence, F. S.	80	93	R.	Janesville	Rock .....	...	Vermont	57	37	1
Lins, John A.	120	82	R.	Eagle	Waukesha	Merchant	Germany	40	23	...
Liscow, William	300	2	D.	Iron Ridge	Dodge	Farmer	Prussia	45	31	...
Lloyd, Evan W.	216	38	R.	Cambria	Columbia	Merchant	Wisconsin	37	37	...
Luse, Louis K.	36	28	R.	Stoughton	Dane	Lawyer	Wisconsin	27	27	...
McCord, Myron H.	433	11	R.	Jenny	Lincoln	Lumberman	Pennsylvania ..	40	26	2
McDill, George D.	564	88	R.	Osceola Mills ..	Polk	Lawyer	Pennsylvania ..	43	40	...
McPetridge, E. C.	134	77	R.	Beaver Dam	Dodge	Manufacturer	New York	45	22	3
McMurdo, James ..	400	70	R.	Hortonville	Outagamie	Farmer and drover	New Brunswick ..	44	30	1
Matthews, E. P.	192	49	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Merchant and manufact'r	Ohio	48	23	...
Maxwell, Walter S.	268	24	R.	Kenosha	Kenosha	Farmer	New York	44	20	1
Meadows, William ..	164	40	R.	Lyons	Walworth	Wool broker and farmer ..	England	48	30	...

Menzies, James...	94	97	R.	Rock Prairie..	Rock	Farmer	Scotland	50	36	...	1
Meyer, Charles G.	236	65	D.	Port Wash'ton.	Ozaukee....	Book keeper	Germany	54	37	...	2
Minor, Edward S.	501	47	R.	Fish Creek	Door	Merchant	New York	41	37	...	2
Moors, Charles W.	200	23	R.	Hancock	Waushara	Merchant	Massachusetts ..	38	26	...	1
O'Brien, John	180	93	R.	Wilton	Monroe	Merchant	New York	34	27	...	...
Paddock, William.	360	26	R.	Markesan	Green Lake.	Harness maker	Vermont	49	32	...	...
Parry, William T.	78	19	R.	Portage	Columbia	Merchant	Wales	44	31	...	...
Petersen, C. H. M.	342	69	D.	New Holstein.	Calumet	Farmer	Germany	55	29	...	3
Peterson, Atley	240	30	R.	Soldiers' Grove.	Crawford	Lumberman and farmer..	Norway	31	29	...	2
Phillips, S. A.	440	83	R.	Royalton	Waupaca	School teacher	Maine	42	20	...	1
Pierce, Solon W.	188	72	R.	Friendship	Adams	Lawyer and editor	New York	50	27	...	4
Pierron, William	199	80	R.	Silver Springs .	Milwaukee ..	Miller and manufacturer.	Wisconsin	31	31	...	...
Pratt, Martin V.	44	35	R.	Evansville	Rock	Produce dealer	Massachusetts ..	52	18	...	...
Price, David J.	200	20	R.	Bay View	Milwaukee ..	Merchant	Pennsylvania ..	42	10	...	...
Rasmussen, J. J.	380	45	R.	Fort Howard ...	Brown	Farmer	Denmark	45	33	...	1
Rewey, Jeffers'n W	224	68	R.	Midlin	Iowa	Farmer	New York	46	36	...	2
Ringle, John	400	6	D.	Wausau	Marathon	Merchant and lumberman	Wisconsin	32	32	...	2
Rogers, James E.	220	21	R.	Stevens Point..	Portage	Merchant	New York	33	27	...	...
Roskie, C. F.	136	32	R.	Montello	Marquette ..	Farmer and plasterer...	Prussia	40	30	...	...
Rusk, Allen	310	85	R.	Liberty	Vernon	Hay merchant	Ohio	56	29	...	1
Sage, Sidney A.	259	72	R.	Western Union.	Racine	Merchant	Wisconsin	28	23	...	...
Schwalbach, J. F. Jr	241	4	D.	S. Germantown.	Washington	Merchant	Wisconsin	36	36	...	...
Seabold, John E.	222	34	R.	Menomone Falls	Waukesha ..	Merchant	Germany	46	26	...	...
Selsemeyer, Aug'st ..	312	89	D.	Howard's Grove	Sheboygan ..	Hotel keeper	Germany	47	29	...	...
Shepard, Ashbel K ..	192	76	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Grain and com. merchant	New York	41	11	...	...
Sloan, Henry C.	400	71	D.	Appleton	Outagamie ..	Lawyer	New York	34	26	...	...
Smith, Ira P.	380	8	D.	Mishicot	Manitowoc ..	Lumberman	New York	48	36	...	...
Smith, Lindsey J.	123	41	R.	Troy Center	Walworth ..	Grain and lumber merch	Wisconsin	41	41	...	...
Sprague, Burr	120	48	R.	Brodhead	Green	Lawyer	New York	45	23	...	3
Stanley, William S ..	192	74	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Jeweler	Rhode Island ..	43	14	...	...
Steele, John	128	62	D.	Alderly	Dodge	Farmer	Scotland	43	21	...	...
Tarrant, George	450	17	R.	Durand	Pepin	Merchant	England	43	31	...	...
Taylor, James A.	388	57	D.	Chippewa Falls.	Chippewa ..	Hotel keeper	New York	45	26	...	...
Tripp, Roswell H.	300	36	R.	Hingham	Sheboygan ..	Farmer	New York	41	32	...	...
Trow, Alvin S.	282	67	R.	Merrillan	Jackson	Lumberman	Wisconsin	42	42	...	...
Troy, Cyrus	176	46	R.	Monticello	Green	Farmer	Pennsylvania ..	54	23	...	1
Wall, William	360	14	R.	Oshkosh	Winnebago ..	Lumberman	New York	45	27	...	2
Ware, James F.	320	54	R.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Lawyer	Maine	32	23	...	1

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

(As authorized by Section 111a, R. S. 1878.)

NAMES.	Age	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Yrs State	Postoffice.	County.
J. E. Eldred	33	Chief clerk.....	Real estate and loan..	Wisconsin ..	38	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee.
J. F. A. Williams	25	First assistant clerk.	Hotel.....	Pennsylvania. 20		Prairie du Chien	Crawford.
Peter Philippi	24	Second assistant clerk.	Lawyer	Germany	17	Waumandee...	Buffalo.
J. T. Huntington	37	Book-keeper	Syrup and sugar mnfr.	New York	32	Delton	Sauk.
Geo. E. Weatherby ..	43	Enrolling clerk	Justice of the peace..	England.....	37	Shullsburg	La Fayette.
P. H. Swift	38	Engrossing clerk.....	Journalist.....	Vermont	27	Oconto	Oconto.
Francis Stirn.....	39	Transcribing clerk.....	Book-keeper.....	Bohemia	29	Manitowoc	Manitowoc.
Fred. W. Coon	30	Proof reader	Journalist.....	Wisconsin	30	Oconomowoc...	Wa kasha.
Geo. W. Church.....	32	Sergeant-at-arms	Merchant.....	England.....	25	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
J. B. Perry	66	Asst. sergeant-at-arms ..	Attorney	New York.....	41	Albany	Green.
W. W. Sturtevant ..	48	Postmaster	Farmer.....	Vermont	37	Delavan	Walworth.
Geo. Slingsby	49	Assistant postmaster.....	Farmer	England.....	33	Waukau	Winnebago.
J. W. Liebstein	35	Porter	Fire insurance agent.	Germany	34	Scott	Sheboygan.
Louis J. Neiman	33	Night watchman	Farmer	Sweden	7	Ellison Bay....	Door.
R. N. Potter	32	Doorkeeper	Farmer	Wisconsin	32	Farrington	Jefferson.
Charles Rediske	32	Doorkeeper	Shoemaker	Prussia	19	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
W. L. Peterson	44	Doorkeeper	Mechanic	Canada	21	Bradville	Grant.
Darwin C. Pavey	35	Doorkeeper	Journalist.....	New York.....	2	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
L. T. Stohland	39	Gallery attendant.....	Commissioner	Sweden	16	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Frank Lynch	17	Wash room attendant.....	Salesman.....	Wisconsin	17	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
Eddie Cavanaugh ..	14	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	14	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Thomas Gillespie	12	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	12	Kilbourn City..	Portage.
Thomas Wilkinson	9	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	9	Madison	Dane.
William A. Price	13	Messenger	Student	Pennsylvania 10		Bay View	Milwaukee.
Hugh Edwards	14	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	14	Manchester	Green Lake.
James Daley	10	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	10	Madison	Dane.
Fred. Moll	13	Messenger	Student	Connecticut.. 4		Madison	Dane.
Hayes Selden	14	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	14	Cambria	Columbia.
Louis E. Bainbridge ..	7	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	7	Benton	La Fayette.
Thomas Bullock	12	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	12	Johnson's Creek	Jefferson.
R. G. Thomas	22	Messenger	Printer.....	Wisconsin	22	Dodgeville	Iowa.
Fred. G. Isenring	17	Messenger	Clerk.....	Wisconsin	17	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

President — JAMES M. BINGHAM.

Vice President — THOMAS B. SCOTT.

On Judiciary.

Senators O. B. Thomas, Crawford.
G. E. Sutherland, F. du Lac.
M. Griffin, Eau Claire.
J. V. Quarles, Kenosha.
M. P. Wing, La Crosse.
J. B. Hamilton, Winnebago.
C. F. Crosby, Marathon.
J. Rankin, Manitowoc.
A. K. Delaney, Dodge.

On State Affairs.

Senators George B. Burrows, Dane.
J. F. Wiley, Waushara.
M. Anderson, Dane.

On Railroads.

Senators D. M. Kelly, Brown.
I. W. Van Schaick, Milw'kee.
George B. Burrows, Dane.
S. S. Fifield, Ashland.
Thomas B. Scott, Wood.
E. B. Simpson, Milwaukee.
E. E. Woodman, Sauk.
Joseph Rankin, Manitowoc.
Geo. F. Hunt, Washington.

On Education.

Senators E. E. Woodman, Sauk.
G. E. McKeeby, Columbia.
George H. Paul, Milwaukee.

On Manufactures and Commerce.

Senators I. W. Van Schaick, Milw.
W. A. Ellis, Marinette.
Fred Kusel, Jefferson.

On Incorporations.

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W. T. Price, Jackson.
Geo. F. Hunt, Washington.

On Town and County Affairs.

Senators J. B. McGrew, Richland.
J. B. Hamilton, Winnebago.
Richard Weaver, Waukesha.

On Public Lands.

Senators M. P. Wing, La Crosse.
D. M. Kelly, Brown.
A. K. Delaney, Dodge.

On Military Affairs.

Senators G. E. Sutherland, F'd du L.
O. B. Thomas, Crawford.
Fred Kusel, Jefferson.

On Privileges and Elections.

Senators A. Finkelnburg, Buffalo.
A. L. Phillips, Racine.
Richard Weaver, Waukesha.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Senators J. V. Quarles, Kenosha.
J. F. Wiley, Waushara.
Richard Weaver, Waukesha.

On Federal Relations.

Senators M. Griffin, Eau Claire.
J. B. McGrew, Richland.
P. H. Smith, Sheboygan.

On Roads and Bridges.

Senators A. L. Phillips, Racine.
T. B. Scott, Wood.
B. F. Carter, Calumet.

On Agriculture.

Senators J. W. Blackstone, LaFayette.
J. B. McGrew, Richland.
M. Anderson, Dane.

On Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Senators G. W. Ryland, Grant.
F. Finkelnburg, Buffalo.
P. H. Smith, Sheboygan.

On Enrolled Bills.

Senators J. W. Blackstone, LaFayette.
G. E. McKeeby, Columbia.
Fred Kusel, Jefferson.

On Engrossed Bills.

Senators C. F. Crosby, Marathon.
W. A. Ellis, Marinette.
M. Anderson, Dane.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—IRA B. BRADFORD.*On Judiciary.*

Messrs. S. W. Pierce, Adams.
J. F. Ware, Fond du Lac.
Burr Sprague, Green.
F. L. Gilson, Pierce.
G. D. McDill, Polk.
C. E. Estabrook, Manitowoc.
M. D. L. Fuller, Sheboygan.
H. C. Sloan, Outagamie.
M. J. Briggs, Iowa.

On Ways and Means.

Messrs. N. J. Field, Racine.
Henry Herzer, Milwaukee.
M. V. Pratt, Rock.
R. R. Kempter, Buffalo.
C. H. M. Petersen, Calumet.

On Federal Relations.

Messrs. J. D. Bullock, Jefferson.
E. W. Lloyd, Columbia.
J. H. Cabanis, Grant.
J. A. Lins, Waukesha.
Maurice Brennan, Brown.

On Education.

Messrs. W. S. Maxwell, Kenosha.
L. F. Gilson, Milwaukee.
T. O. Juve, Vernon.
C. E. Estabrook, Manitowoc.
H. E. Humphrey, Jefferson.

On Railroads.

Messrs. M. H. McCord, Lincoln.
John Bradley, La Crosse.
William Wall, Winnebago.
J. D. Bullock, Jefferson.
W. S. Stanley, Milwaukee.
L. K. Luse, Dane.
T. Bainbridge, La Fayette.
Edward Keogh, Milwaukee.
John Ringle, Marathon.

On Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Messrs. F. S. Lawrence, Rock.
George Jess, Dodge.
T. O. Hartmann, Milwaukee.
Merton Herrick, St. Croix.
C. G. Meyer, Ozaukee.

On State Affairs.

Messrs. E. C. McFetridge, Dodge.
T. M. Corbett, Milwaukee.
S. M. Bronson, Winnebago.
L. J. Smith, Walworth.
C. F. Roskie, Marquette.
J. E. Darbellay, Kewaunee.
S. A. Craig, Jefferson.

On Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. E. S. Minor, Door.
Thomas Gillespie, Sauk.
T. J. Bowles, Winnebago.
A. O. Chamberlain, La Fayette.
Fred Konz, Fond du Lac.

On Incorporations.

Messrs. J. T. Kingston, Juneau.
Otto Laverrenz, Milwaukee.
G. H. Chamberlin, Dunn.
B. M. Jarvis, Richland.
Ira P. Smith, Manitowoc.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Messrs. J. W. Rewey, Iowa.
A. K. Shepard, Milwaukee.
James Menzies, Rock.
S. A. Sage, Racine.
J. W. Holehouse, Washington.

On Lumber and Manufactures.

Messrs. A. S. Trow, Jackson.
William Wall, Winnebago.
Atley Peterson, Crawford.
Merton Herrick, St. Croix.
J. A. Taylor, Chippewa.

On Public Improvements.

Messrs. Burr Sprague, Green Lake.
J. H. Case, Richland.
William Paddock, Green.
J. W. Rewey, Iowa.
Thos. Gleeson, Manitowoc.

On Militia.

Messrs. Ephraim Blakeslee, Sauk.
W. S. Stanley, Milwaukee.
R. R. Kempter, Buffalo.
B. M. Jarvis, Richland.
M. J. Briggs, Iowa.

On Agriculture.

Messrs. Cyrus Troy, Green.
W. J. Austin, Monroe.
William Pierron, Milwaukee.
R. H. Tripp, Sheboygan.
John Steele, Dodge.

On Town and County Organization.

Messrs. S. A. Phillips, Waupaca.
Ernst Funke, Oconto.
Wm. Meadows, Walworth.
Peder Ekern, Trempealeau.
S. J. Coldwell, Dane.

On Roads and Bridges.

Messrs. Allen Rusk, Vernon.
H. S. Keene, Grant.
H. B. Howe, Dane.
J. J. Rasmussen, Brown.
A. Selsemeyer, Sheboygan.

On State Lands.

Messrs. Jas. McMurdo, Outagamie.
D. J. Price, Milwaukee.
C. H. Davis, Waupaca.
J. E. Seabold, Waukesha.
J. F. Schwalbach, Jr., Wash.

On Medical Societies.

Messrs. Jas. E. Gee, Fond du Lac.
F. L. Gilson, Pierce.
G. H. Chamberlin, Dunn.
D. J. Price, Milwaukee.
Ephraim Blakeslee, Sauk.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Messrs. J. F. Ware, Fond du Lac.
Atley Peterson, Crawford.
Otto Laverrenz, Milwaukee.
Thomas Gillespie, Sauk.
J. E. Darbellay, Kewaunee.

On Engrossed Bills.

Messrs. B. H. Bettis, Fond du Lac.
E. I. Kidd, Grant.
E. S. Minor, Door.
Henry Herzer, Milwaukee.
S. A. Craig, Jefferson.

On Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. L. F. Gilson, Milwaukee.
John O'Brien, Monroe.
J. E. Rogers, Portage.
M. D. L. Fuller, Sheboygan.
C. G. Meyer, Ozaukee.

On Cities.

Messrs. E. P. Mathews, Milwaukee.
N. J. Field, Racine.
G. H. Bachusack, Winnebago.
L. K. Lase, Dane.
J. H. Ware, Fond du Lac.
F. S. Lawrence, Rock.
H. C. Sloan, Outagamie.

JOINT COMMITTEES.*On Claims.*

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

Senators W. T. Price, Jackson.
G. W. Ryland, Grant.
B. F. Carter, Calumet.

ON THE PART OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Messrs. D. B. Barnes, Walworth.
Benj. Fontaine, Brown.
W. T. Parry, Columbia.
J. T. Kingston, Juneau.
William Liscow, Dodge.

On Charitable and Penal Institutions.

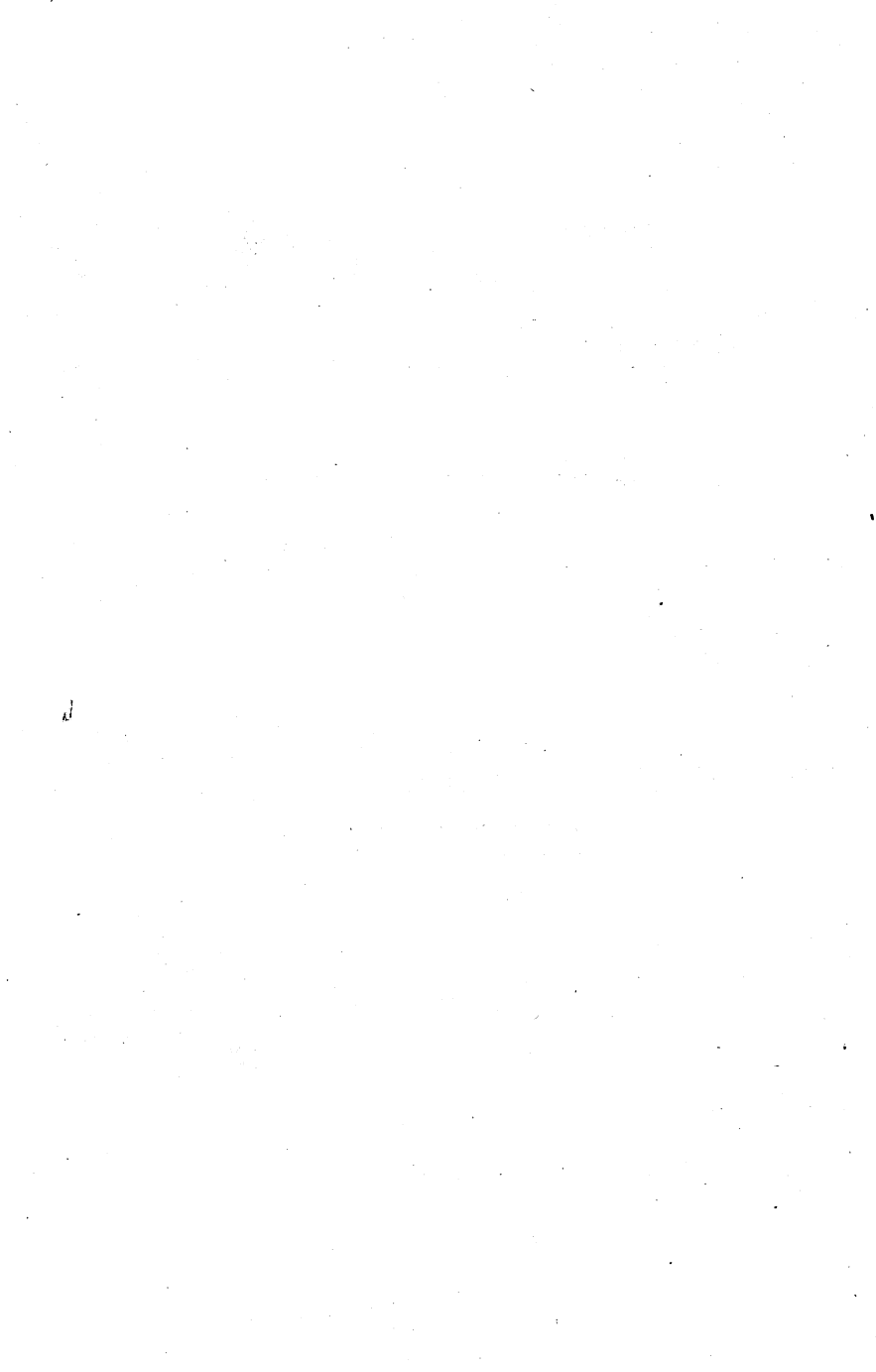
Senators H. Richardson, Rock.
E. B. Simpson, Milwaukee.
Geo. H. Paul, Milwaukee.

Messrs. C. W. Moors, Waushara.
George Tarrant, Pepin.
E. P. Matthews, Milwaukee.
G. D. McDill, Polk.
John Ringle, Marathon.

On Printing.

Senators S. S. Fildes, Ashland.
H. Richardson, Rock.
Geo. H. Paul, Milwaukee.

Messrs. John Bradley, La Crosse.
T. K. Dunn, Juneau.
Edward Keogh, Milwaukee.



INDEX OF NAMES

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SIGNERS OF CONSTITUTION, MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS, MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE LEGISLATURES, TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS, UNITED STATES SENATORS, DELEGATES AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, TRUSTEES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS, STATE PRISON DIRECTORS, AND REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN AND STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

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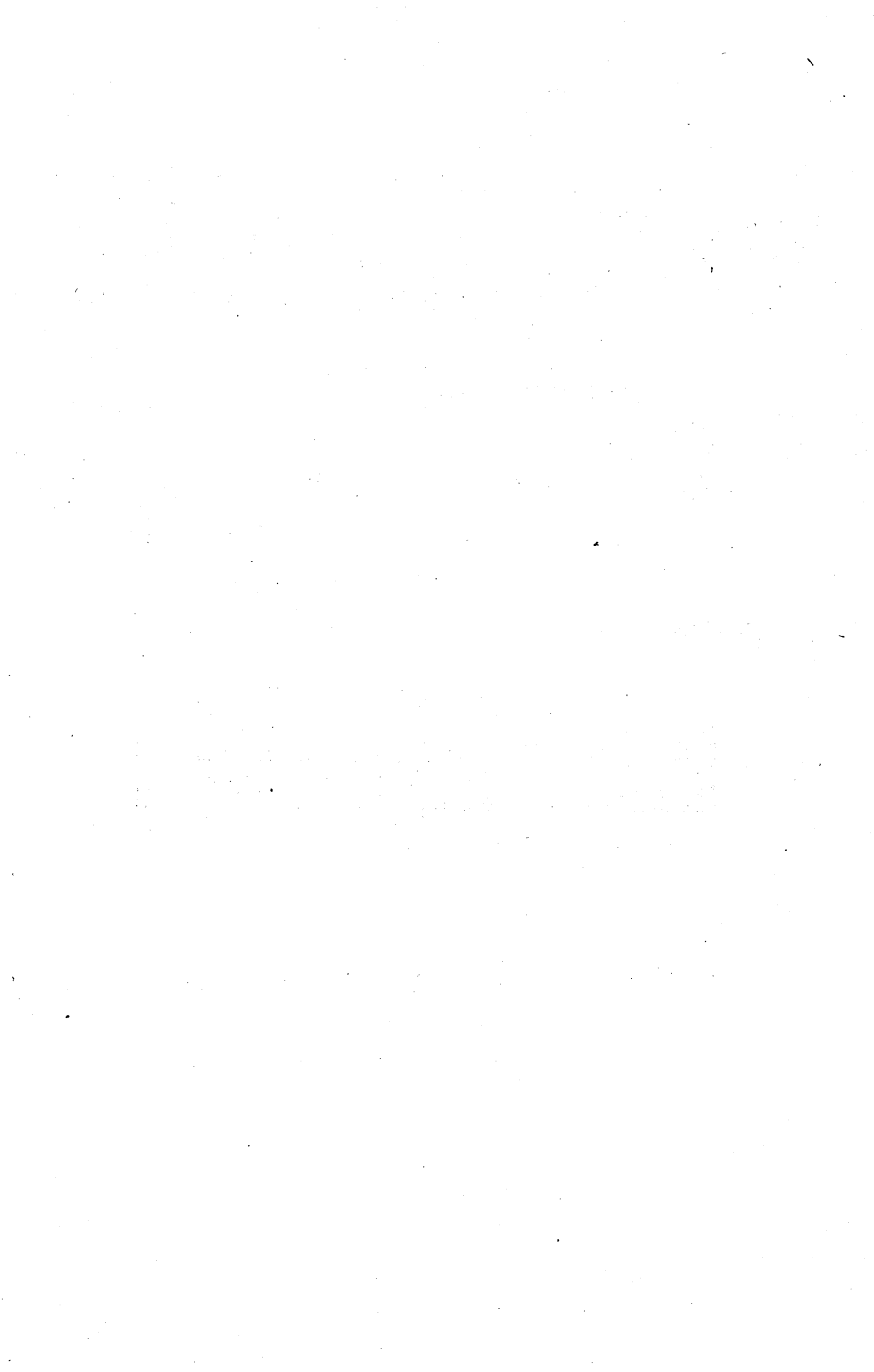
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NON - CIRCULATED

MAP OF WISCONSIN

Prepared for the
BLUE BOOK OF THE STATE
from Official Records.

1881



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