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The Blue Book of the state of Wisconsin, for 1879. Containing the constitutions of the United States and of the state; Jefferson's manual; rules and orders of the senate and assembly, and annals of th...

Madison, Wisconsin: David Atwood, State Printer, 1879

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BLUE BOOK



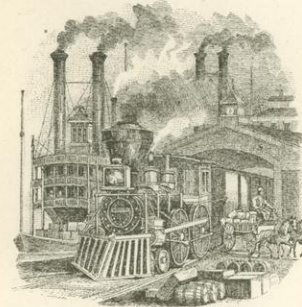
WISCONSIN 1879.

Compliments of
A. A. LOPER,
Senator, 18th District.



J.M. Bingham & Co.

Charles E. Bross
Chief Clerk Senate



DIAGRAM



1879

OF THE SENATE

CHAMBER

Hob. S. Sackett (9 Dist.) Thos. B. Scott (11 Dist.) A.D. Andrews (30 Dist.) Arch. Campbell (28 Dist.) Jos. Rankin (15 Dist.)

Wm. T. Price (32 Dist.) Mc. Fetridge (13 Dist.) J.A. Kellogg (21 Dist.) A.A. Loper (18 Dist.)

Thos. R. Ridd (2 Dist.) C.H. Phillips (25 Dist.) John A. Rice (10 Dist.) G.V. Richmond (22 Dist.)

John A. Rice (10 Dist.) G.V. Richmond (22 Dist.) L. Morgan (33 Dist.) A. Habern (19 Dist.)

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G. Ravner (MAD. DEM.) Th. Adyson (B.J. Price) Th. Thwaites (L. Thwaites) G. Ravner (MAD. DEM.) Th. Adyson (B.J. Price) Th. Thwaites (L. Thwaites)

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PRESIDENT'S ROOM

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM

Wm. Adamson
Ass't. Serg't at Arms

CHARLES E. BROSS
CHIEF CLERK.

J. M. BINGHAM
Lt. Gov. ex Officio President.

Serg. at Arms

LOBBY FOR LADIES | **VESTIBULE** | **LOBBY FOR GENTLEMEN**

M. Simon
Door Keeper

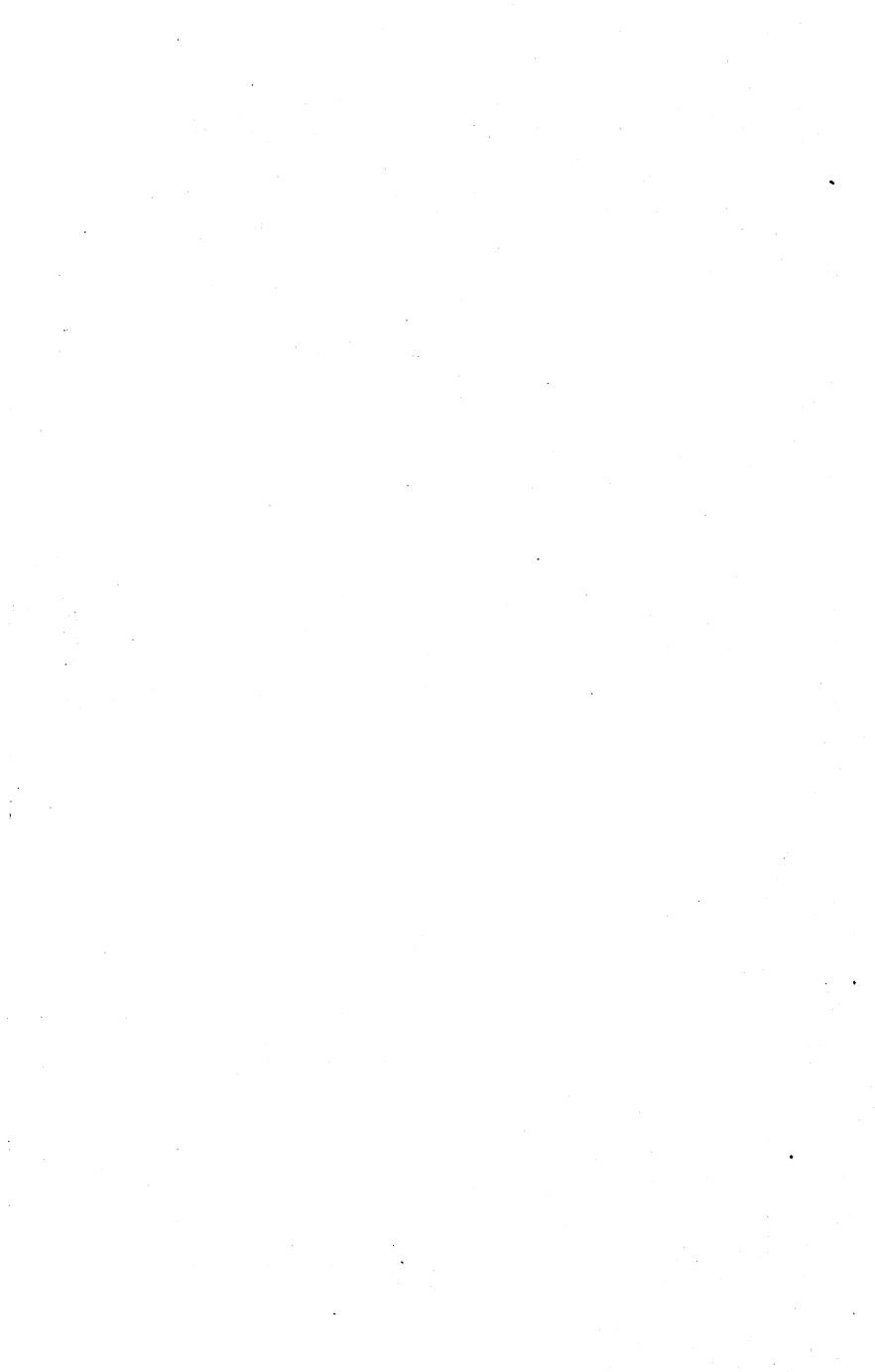
Cham. Ingersoll
Beloit

SERG'T AT ARMS

O. N. Russell
Postmaster

POST OFFICE

A. C. Martin
Ass't. P.M.



*D. M. Kelly,
Speaker of the Assembly*

*J. E. Eldred
Chief Clerk of Assembly*

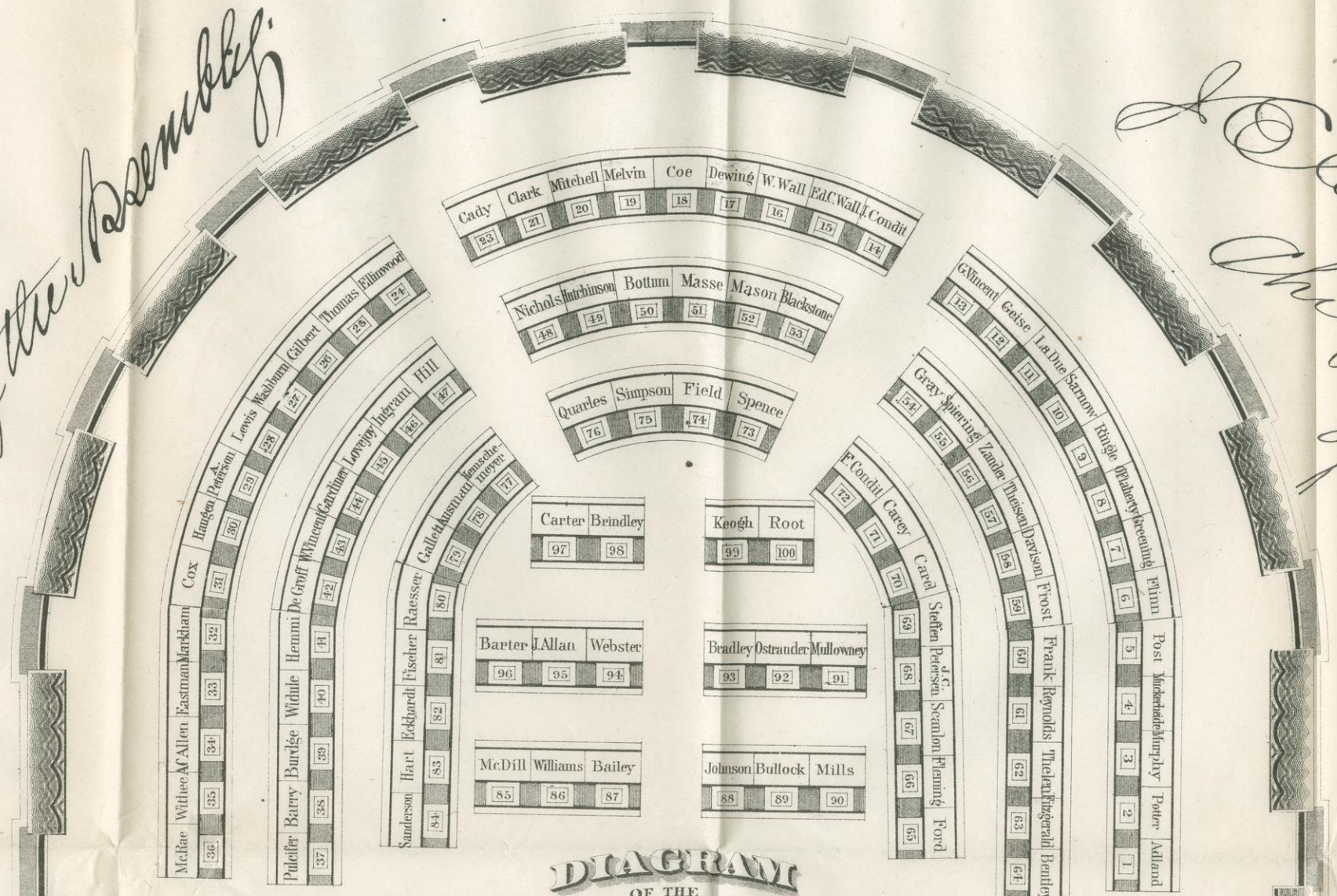
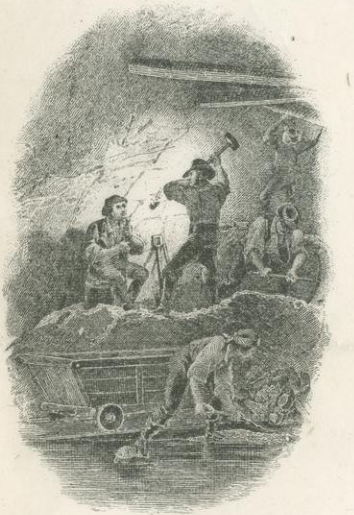


DIAGRAM OF THE Assembly Chamber

SPEAKERS ROOM
D. M. Kelly
Green Bay

Edwin Potter
Speakers Messenger

J. E. Eldred
Milwaukee

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM
Arthur Truex
Clerks Messenger

LOBBY FOR LADIES

LOBBY FOR GENTLEMEN

VESTIBULE

J. E. ELDRED
Chief Clerk

D. M. KELLY
Speaker

Asst. Serq't at Arms

1879

POST OFFICE
J. J. Gibbs
Post master

Wm. Stanton
Ass't P.M.

CLOAK & HAT ROOM

SERG'T AT ARMS
Miletus Knight
Peppin

Wm. Seamonson
Asst Serq't at Arms

THE
BLUE BOOK
FOR THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN



COMPILED BY
D. H. PULCHER,
UNDER DIRECTION OF
HANS B. WARNER,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

1879.

THE
BLUE BOOK

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR 1879.

CONTAINING

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE;
JEFFERSON'S MANUAL; RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE
AND ASSEMBLY, AND ANNALS OF THE LEGISLATURE;

ALSO,

STATISTICAL TABLES AND HISTORY OF STATE
INSTITUTIONS.

COMPILED BY D. H. PULCIFER, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

HANS B. WARNER,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EDITION.

MADISON, WIS.:
DAVID ATWOOD,
STATE PRINTER.

1879.

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PREFACE.

THE BLUE BOOK of the State of Wisconsin for 1879, is herewith presented to Members of the Legislature, and through them to their constituents.

The present volume is prepared under sections 119, 120 and 121 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, which provides that 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," of which twenty-five hundred copies shall be printed and distributed as provided therein.

The compiler for 1879 recognizes the fact that the preceding editions, compiled by Hon. A. J. TURNER and R. M. BASHFORD, have given the publication a place second to no other work, of like character, in the United States, and have left very little ground for improvement; yet he has labored conscientiously to maintain and improve the reputation acquired, and trusts that the public will accord to the edition for 1879, a favorable reception.

The first publication issued by the State, similar to the present Blue Book, was in 1853, when the Assembly, by resolution, ordered the publication of an "Assembly Manual," which was compiled by THOMAS McHUGH, Chief Clerk.

The next edition appeared in 1859, and was prepared by L. H. D. CRANE, Chief Clerk of the Assembly; it was a small work, containing only 97 pages; 200 copies were ordered for the Legislature, by joint resolution; a similar work was issued by Chief Clerk CRANE for 1860 and 1861, 1,000 copies being ordered by the Legislature.

In 1862, the Manual was compiled by JOHN H. WARREN, Chief Clerk of the Senate, and JOHN S. DEAN, Chief Clerk of the Assembly, and contained JEFFERSON'S Manual, and diagrams of the Senate and Assembly Chambers, and constituted the first edition of the present series, making a volume of 208 pages. The editions for 1863, '64, '65 and '66 were compiled by the Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly.

In 1867, the publication was first provided for by law, and the work of preparing it was done under the direction of the Secretary of State. The editions for 1868 and 1869 were prepared in the same manner.

The edition for 1870 was prepared by Hon. A. J. TURNER, under direction of Gen. THOS. S. ALLEN, Secretary of State. In 1871, Mr. TURNER prepared and presented to the public the first edition containing biographical sketches of state officers and members of the legislature, and views of all state institutions and steel portraits of Governor FAIRCHILD and Lieutenant-Governor THAD C. POUND. This edition placed the work among the best published in the United States. The editions of 1872, '73 and '74 were also prepared by Mr. TURNER, and made the Legislative Manual of Wisconsin second to none issued by other states.

Under the clamor of reform the edition of 1875 was reduced in size, and published without the views of state institutions; the edition was received with much disfavor by the people, who demanded, almost unanimously, that the work should again assume the place among public documents which it occupied in 1873 and '74. The edition was compiled by R. M. BASHFORD, Esq., who was, however, not responsible for the changes which made it so unpopular.

In 1876, Mr. BASHFORD prepared and presented to the public a work which again placed it first among publications of like character. The editions for 1877 and 1878 were of the same character, and maintained fully the high standard attained by former volumes.

The volume for 1879 has been compiled under direction of HANS B. WARNER, Secretary of State, and in addition to all the popular features of former editions, has several new ones, among them an alphabetical list of towns; alphabetical index of names to annals of the Legislature; a re-arrangement of election statistics, etc., and several new views, including one of the Capitol, Washburn Observatory, Industrial School for Girls, and the State Fish-hatchery.

D. H. P.

Constitution of the United States.

CONSTITUTION.

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

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. 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 hereinbefore 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. 22.

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 XL.]

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.

Constitution of Wisconsin.

CONSTITUTION.

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 control 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

habeas 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 thereto the 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, to 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 Fenimore, 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, Koskonong, 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,
ABRAHAM 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 SCHEFFLER.
- 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.]

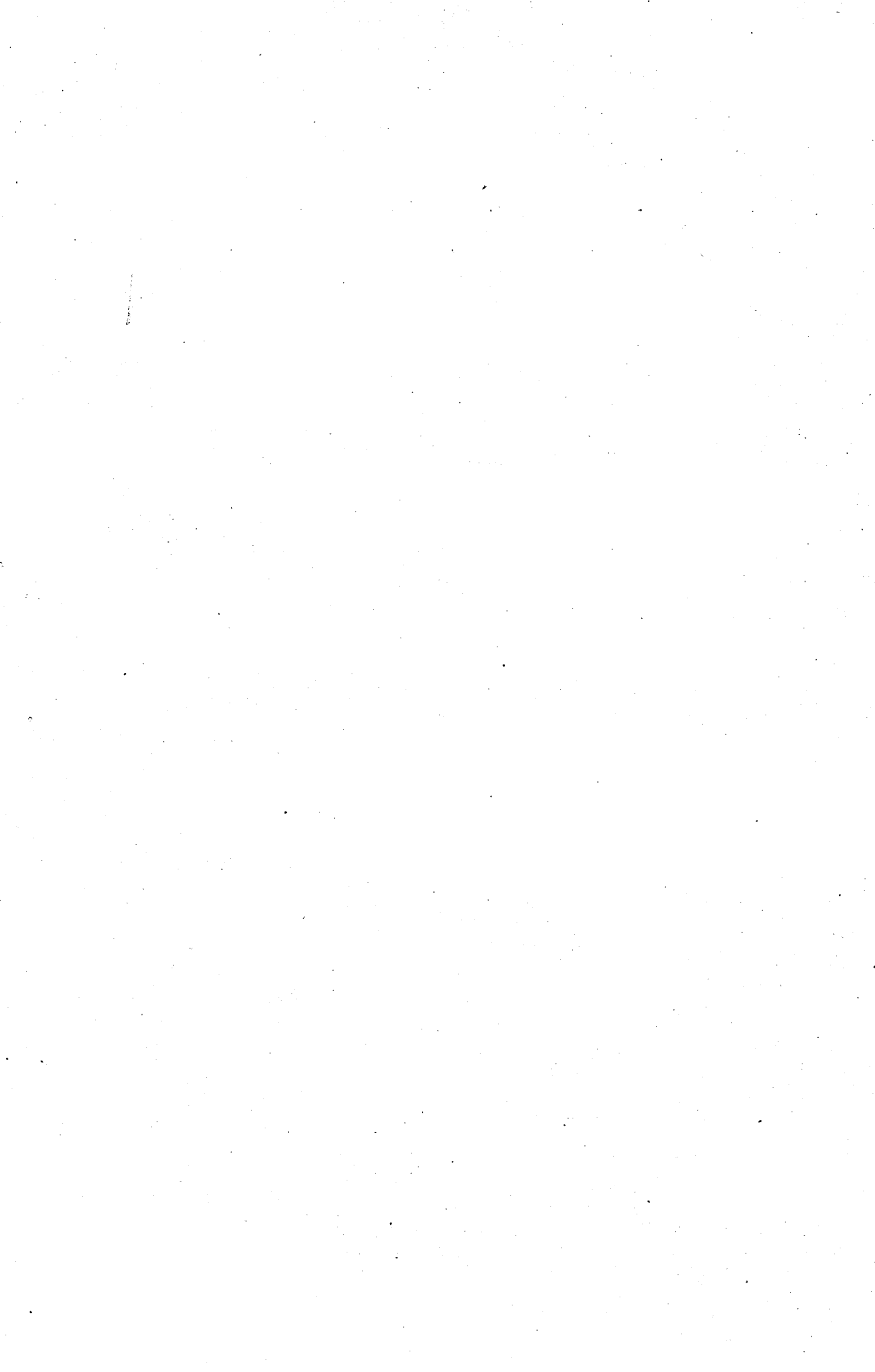
SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state, except claims of the United States, and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

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 captiousness 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, (familiaris 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 *Elsyng*, 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 *Str.*, 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 *Str.*, 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons*, 1559, 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 *Str.*, 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

* *Str.*, 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'Eves*, 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*, 88, 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*, 450; 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*, 283 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 *Nalson*, 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 proscribed 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	34	40	34	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	22	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	18	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	19	21	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, 1790, 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 22, 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 1860 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	April 30, 1802,	with one do
15	do	April 8, 1812,	with one do
16	do	Dec. 11, 1816,	with three do
17	do	Dec. 10, 1817,	with one do
18	do	Dec. 3, 1818,	with one do
19	do	Dec. 14, 1819,	with three do
20	do	Mar. 2, 1821,	with one do
21	do	Jan. 26, 1837,	with one do
22	do	Jan. 15, 1836,	with one do
23	do	Mar. 8, 1845,	with one do
24	do	Mar. 3, 1845,	with two do
25	do	Dec. 29, 1843,	with two do
26	do	May 29, 1843,	with two do
27	do	Sept. 8, 1843,	with two do
28	do	May 11, 1858,	with two do
29	do	Feb. 14, 1859,	with one do
30	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. *Ib.*]

[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.*, 168. 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 die in diem* for 14 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; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

<p>Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18. Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15. Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.</p>	}	<p>Not merely pro tempore. 1 <i>Chand.</i>, 169, 276, 277.</p>
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Thorpè in execution, a new Speaker chosen, 31 *H.*, 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*, 298, 301; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 *Hats.*, 278.

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'Ewes*, 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.

is duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. 2 *Nats.*, 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.*, 36, 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*, 128.

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.*, 38.

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*, 64. 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 Prynne. *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. Prynne 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*, 108. 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*. 43A, 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*, 508.

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 *Roughead*; *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*, 58. Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, (*Scob.*, 57; *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, 1800) 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*, 33. 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 unani- mously 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. 208; *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.*, 46.

[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.*, 232, 272; *Scob.*, 53; *2 Hats.*, 220; *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*, 388; 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. *Elysinge'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 fail. 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, 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 rally 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*, 250.

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*, 226.

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. 28*, 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 abusedly 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.	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 0.5em;">Postponement indefinite,</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 0.5em;">Lying on the table.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Postponement indefinite,		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..... commit..... amend.....	}	In the first, second and third classes, and the first member of the
2. Postpone and previous question..... commit..... amend.....	}	fourth class, the rule, "first moved first put" takes place.
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.*, 83, 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 far

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 coherent.

In Senate, January 23, 1793, 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 and 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 25, 1795. 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.

2d. To disagree.

3d. To recede

4th. To insist.

5th. To adhere.

} 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; *e. g.*, 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.

} You may then either insist or adhere.

} You may then either recede or 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. *A. D.*, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 87; 5 *Grey*, 129; 9 *Grey*, 301.

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 brieve 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*, 22, 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 brieve 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*, 337, *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 XLII.

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.....		30, 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.	259
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.	344
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 3 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.*, 24,) 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 Hakew.*, 26; 2 *Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the Speaker is to decide peremptorily, 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. 133.

[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 30 *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, 1685, 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.*, 57.

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; 9 *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 form. 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.*, 256, 266, 270, 271. But the lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 *Chand.*, 288. 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 is 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, 319;) of insisting. (*Ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 335;) 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. *Ib.*, 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*, 123, 300, 387; 7 *Grey*, 80; 8 *Grey*, 210, 255; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 273; 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, 181.

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*, 154. 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.*, 305; 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*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

The two Houses 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 judiciary 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. *Vattel*, 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 *Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 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. *Sachv. Trial*, 325; 2 *Woodd.*, 652, 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. *Ib.* 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort *judicium parium suorum*. *Ib.* 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. *Sel. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. H. 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

ends 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.* 124. 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.*, 1709-10; 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.*, 58, 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.*, 168-171. 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; *Lord's 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 *vivo 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 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.

Each member of the Senate and Assembly of this State shall be entitled to receive the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars annually, and ten cents per mile for the distance he shall have to travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature on the most usual route; *provided*, that neither party claiming a contested seat in the Senate or As-

sembly shall be entitled to receive any salary or mileage until the question of the right to such seat shall have been settled. *Chap. 345, Laws 1876.*

In case of an extra session of the Legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly. *Amendment to Constitution, Art. 4, sec. 21.*

It shall be the duty of the presiding officers of the Senate and Assembly, to 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 also showing the number of miles traveled by such member in reaching the place of the meeting of the Legislature; and upon presentation of such certificate to the Secretary of State, he shall issue his warrant for the amount of mileage and the annual salary to which such member is entitled, directed to the State Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to pay the same on presentation. *Chap. 345, Laws 1876.*

PAY OF OFFICERS.

The Speaker of the Assembly shall be entitled to receive the same compensation allowed to other members of the Legislature for his services as Speaker of the Assembly; but in case of an extra session no extra compensation shall be allowed. *Chap. 345, Laws 1876.*

The per diem of officers of the Legislature shall be as follows: The chief clerks, each six dollars; the assistant clerks, book-keepers, sergeants-at-arms, each five dollars; the assistant sergeants-at-arms and postmasters, each four dollars; to all other clerks and assistant postmasters, each three dollars and fifty cents; to the clerks of standing committees, door-keepers, firemen, porters, gallery attendants and night watchmen, each three dollars; to all messengers, each two dollars. The per diem hereby established shall only be allowed from the commencement to the adjournment of the Legislature. *Chap. 345, Laws 1876, as amended by Chap. 18, Laws 1877.*

The Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly shall each receive the sum of fifty dollars for their services at the opening of the Legislature, at the session following the one of which they were Chief Clerks. There is also annually appropriated to the Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each for indexing the journals of the two houses. *Chap. 345, Laws 1876.*

The Chief Clerk shall certify to the Secretary of State the names of all persons employed in his department, the capacity they are employed in, and the number of days employed. which certificate shall be authenticated by the presiding officer of the Senate or Assembly, as the case may be. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall make a like certificate of all the persons employed in his department, which shall be authenticated in the same manner as the Chief Clerk's certificate is authenticated. The chairman of each committee authorized to employ a clerk shall make a like certificate for the clerk employed by such committee. On filing the certificates above mentioned with

the Secretary of State, he shall audit the accounts in favor of the persons named, in the same manner as other accounts are audited, and draw his warrant on the treasury therefor. At the close of each session of the Legislature, the Secretary of State shall publish in the official state paper a full list of accounts audited under this act. *Chap. 18, Laws 1877.*

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 officers 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 JOURNAL CLERK.—It is his 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. 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 officers, in time to be mailed from the Madison Post Office. He is to prominently post in the cloak and lat 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 DOORKEEPER attends to the principal door; opens and closes it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintains order in the lobby and vestibule; sees that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in his department are strictly enforced.

THE ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS, each at their respective stations, are to discharge the same duties as the principal Doorkeeper. They must be in attendance as well during the recess as the sessions of the Assembly, to keep out intruders and maintain order.

THE FIREMEN attend to the warming and ventilation of the Assembly Chamber, and under direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, make themselves generally useful.

The Postmaster, Doorkeepers and Firemen are appointed by the Sergeant-

at-Arms, and are responsible to him. He is to see that they perform their duties faithfully.

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 or Clerk.

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.

The Superintendent of Public Property furnishes to each member of the Senate and Assembly, and to the Chief Clerks and Sergeants-at-Arms, a uniform outfit of stationery, comprising foolscap, letter and note paper, envelopes, a gold pen and case, a pocket pencil, a good penholder, several common penholders, a box of steel pens, an inkstand, a mucilage bottle, an eraser, a pocket knife, a ruler, etc., etc. Whatever else a member or officer desires, must be ordered, in writing, of the Superintendent, but under chapter 345 of the laws of 1876, the whole amount of stationery furnished any member or officer of either House shall not exceed thirty dollars. Under the same act the Superintendent of Public Property is authorized to issue to the several standing Committees of the Legislature, upon the written requisition of the chairman thereof, the necessary amount of stationery, provided the amount issued to any one Committee shall not exceed five dollars in value.

The Superintendent of Public Property is required by Chapter 345 of the laws of 1876, to deliver to the Lieutenant Governor and each member of the Senate and Assembly, at the opening of each annual session, postage stamps to the amount of twenty-five dollars, in such denominations as may be desired. He is also directed to procure stamps to the amount of fifteen dollars for the Chief Clerks and Sergeants-at-Arms of the two Houses. Regularly authorized reporters for the daily press, in actual attendance during the entire session, are each entitled to twenty dollars worth of stationery and ten dollars worth of stamps.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Secretary of State, at the commencement of each session of the Legislature, furnishes each member with a blank order, upon which the member designates the names of the newspapers, and the number of each, which he wishes to take, as provided for by Sections 4 and 5, Chapter 345, Laws, 1876, which are as follows:

"SECTION 4. Members of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, are hereby authorized during each session of the Legislature, to take such newspapers as each may choose, at the expense of the State, at a cost not to exceed twenty dollars to each member and officer named, for the session.

"SECTION 5. Members of the Legislature, and the officers named in the preceding section, shall each leave with the Secretary of State a list of such papers as he may desire to have ordered in his behalf; and it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to order the papers named in such list, to be sent to the members or officers desiring the same, to the amount named in the preceding section."

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 time 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 no objection is made, the Clerk reads the bill at length, if it is a bill appropriating money; 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 taken with a message to 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 that 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 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 analagous 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>

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 committee 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 Assenbly 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 20), of a quorum of 51.

(See table on next page.)

To make a call of the House—15.

“Fifteen members.” Rule 65, 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	32	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 1868, as amended ch. 109, G. L. of 1872.

‡ See ch. 114, sec. 29, 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.

HOUR 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:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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 Asssmbly, without special leave, except a Committee of Conference.

* See secs. 18 to 22, inclusive, of chapter 9, revised statutes, page 122.

† See chapter 163, general laws of 1863, as amended by chapter 109, general laws of

‡ 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 shall 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.—Mere 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; and no recommendation or other proposition not in the nature of an amendment to any such bill, memorial or joint resolution, so reported to the Assembly by any committee or Committee of the Whole, shall be put to the Assembly by the Speaker, unless the same shall be presented in the Assembly on motion of some member.

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 stat-

ed 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, 18 and 22 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. 23, chap. 114, general laws 1858.

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. 25, and adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

COUNCIL.

President—HENRY S. BAIRD, of Brown.

Secretary—EDWARD McSHERRY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM HENRY.

BROWN. Henry S. Baird, John P. Arndt.	DUBUQUE. Thos. McCrancy, John Foley, Thomas McKnight.	MILWAUKEE. Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.
IOWA. Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.	CRAWFORD. [Had no member of the Council.*]	DES MOINES. 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. Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, Eli Reynolds.	MILWAUKEE. William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall, Charles Durkee.	DUBUQUE. Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley.
CRAWFORD. James H. Lockwood, James B. Dallam.	IOWA. William Boyles, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Stanley, James P. Cox.	BROWN. Ebenezer Childs, Albert G. Ellis, Alex. 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. Parkinson.	Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, John Reynolds.	William B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison B. Cornwall.

* In place of H. S. Baird, resigned Mr. Dickinson's seat was contested and vacated; replaced by Alex. 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 H. 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.]

<p>BROWN. Alexander J. Irwin, John P. Arndt.</p> <p>IOWA. Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.</p>	<p>MILWAUKEE. Gilbert Knapp, Alanson Sweet.</p> <p>DUBUQUE. John Foley, Thomas McCraney, Thomas McKnight.</p>	<p>DES MOINES. Arthur B. Ingraham, Joseph B. Teas, Jeremiah Smith, Jr.</p> <p>CRAWFORD. [Had no member of the Council.]</p>
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REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—WILLIAM B. SHELDON, of Milwaukee.
Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM MORGAN

<p>BROWN. George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes, Ebenezer Childs.</p> <p>IOWA. William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, James Collins.*</p>	<p>MILWAUKEE. Wm. B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison B. Cornwall.</p> <p>DUBUQUE. Peter Hill Engle, Hardin Nowlin, Patrick Quigley, Luc's H. Langworthy,† Loring Wheeler.</p>	<p>DES MOINES. Isaac Leffler, Warren L. Jenkins, Thomas Blair, John Reynolds, George W. Teas, John Box, David R. Chance.</p> <p>CRAWFORD. Ira B. Brunson, Jean Brunet.</p>
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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.

<p>IOWA. James Collins, Levi Sterling.</p> <p>GRANT. James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.</p> <p>ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.</p>	<p>MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Daniel Wells, Jr. William A. Prentiss.</p> <p>DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.</p>	<p>RACINE. William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.</p> <p>BROWN. Alexander J. Irwin, Morgan L. Martin.</p> <p>CRAWFORD. George Wilson.</p>
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* In place of George S. 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. Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	GRANT. Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.
RACINE. Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland.	IOWA. Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins.
CRAWFORD. Alexander McGregor.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. 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. Morgan L. Martin, Alexander J. Irwin.	GRANT. James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE. William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Daniel Wells, Jr., Wm. A. Prentiss.	IOWA. James Collins, Levi Sterling.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.		CRAWFORD. George Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—LUCIUS I. BARBER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

BROWN. Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	RACINE. Tristram C. Hoyt, Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman.	CRAWFORD. Alexander McGregor, Ira B. Brunson.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.	GRANT. Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Edward V. Whiton, Othni Beardsley.
	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland.	IOWA. 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, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.
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.	CRAWFORD. Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.
	IOWA. Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.	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 J. 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 Shackelford, Charles C. Sholes, Jacob W. Conroe.	Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.	Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street. Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON	CRAWFORD.
Adam E. Ray, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells, Augustus Story, William R. Longstreet.	Daniel S. Suther.and. IOWA.	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.	GRANT.
Jonathan E. Arnold, Don A. J. Upham.	James Maxwell.	John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.
	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.	CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX
	Ebenezer Brigham.	Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—FRANCIS M. RUELEE.

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. Parkinson. David Newland.
ROCK AND WALWORTH.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	GRANT.
John Hackett, Hugh Long, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton	Joseph Bond, Jacob Brazelton, Adam E. Ray, John S. Rockwell, William Shephard.	Daniel R. Burt. Nelson Dewey, Neely Gray.
DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON,		CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.
Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.		Alfred Brunson,† Joseph R. Brown.

* Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.

† Seat contested by Theophilus La Chappelle, and J. R. Brown appointed Com-
missioner 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. William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.	IOWA. James Collins, Moses M. Strong.
Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt. ¹	ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.	GRANT. John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard. ³
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK.	CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. Charles J. Learned.
John H. Tweedy, ² Don A. J. Upham.	Ebenezer Brigham.	

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. Thomas Jenkins, ⁷ David Newland, Ephriam F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkinson.
Mason C. Darling, Albert G. Ellis, David Giddings.	Joseph Bond, Adam E. Ray, William F. Shephard, John S. Rockwell, Jacob Brzzelton.	GRANT. Daniel R. Burt, Neely Gray, Nelson Dewey.
RACINE.	ROCK AND WALWORTH.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.
George Batchelder, Jonathan Eastman. Thomas E. Parmelee. ⁴	John Hackett, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton, James Tripp. ⁵	Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.
CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.		
Joseph R. Brown, Albert Brunson. ⁶		

1 Killed by James R. Vineyard, Feb. 11, 1842.
 2 In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.
 3 Resignation sent to Council, Feb. 14, 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. Mr. Parmelee afterwards resigned.
 5 Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle.
 6 In place of Hugh Long, resigned.
 7 In place of F. 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
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.

Morgan L. Martin.

RACINE.

Consider Heath,*
Peter D. Hugunin.*

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
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.

Albert G. Ellis,
Mason C. Darling,
David Agy.

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 Vleet.*

GRANT.

Franklin Z. Hicks,
Alonzo Platt,
Glendower M. Price.

* These Councilmen did not take their seats until March 6, 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—BEN. C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—G. C. S. VAIL.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WIN- NEBAGO.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Lemuel White, Hans Croker, David Newland. IOWA. Moses M. Strong.	GRANT. John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey. RACINE. Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
Morgan L. Martin. ROCK AND WALWORTH. Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.	CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX. Theoph. La Chappelle.	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.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. John M. Capron, William A. Bartlett, John Hopkins, James Tripp.
Albert G. Ellis, David Agry, Mason C. Darling.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK. Robert Masters, Lyman Crossman, Isaac H. Palmer.	GRANT. Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price, Franklin Z. Hicks.
CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX. John H. Manahan. IOWA. Moses Meeker, George Messersmith, Robert M. Long.		RACINE. John T. Trowbridge, Levi Grant, Ezra Birchard.

*Took his seat March 6 1843.

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—BEN. C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES H. LARKIN.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WIN- NEBAGO.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Charles M. Baker. Edward V. Whiton.	CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. Wiram Knowlton.
Randall Wilcox.	IOWA. Moses M. Strong.	RACINE. Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
GRANT. Nelson Dewey, John H. Rountree.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Adam E. Ray, James Kneeland, Jacob Kimball.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK. John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHAUNCY DAVIS

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WIN- NEBAGO.	CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. James Fisher.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK. Charles S. Bristol, Noah Phelps, George H. Slaughter.
Mason C. Darling, Abraham Branley, William Fowler.*	RACINE. Robert McClellan, Orson Sheldon, Albert G. Northway.	IOWA. James Collins, Robert C. Hoard, Solomon Oliver.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. Stephen Field, Jesse C. Mills, Salmon Thomas, Jesse Moore.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Charles E. Brown, Pitts Ellis, Byron Kilbourn, Benjamin H. Mooers, William Shew, George H. Walker.	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—BEN. 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.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Curtis Reed, James Kimball, James Kneeland.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.
Randall Wilcox.	IOWA. Moses M. Strong.	RACINE. Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST. CROIX AND LA POINTE.	GRANT. Nelson Dewey, John H. Rountree.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK. John Catlin.
Wiram Knowlton.		

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.	GRANT. Armstead C. Brown, Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH INGTON. Samuel H. Barstow, John Crawford, James Magone, Benjamin H. Mooers, Luther Parker, William H. Thomas.
Abraham Brawley, Mason C. Darling, Elisha Morrow.	WALWORTH. Caleb Crosswell, Farren Earl, Gaylord Graves.	IOWA. Henry M. Billings, Robert C. Hoard, Charles Pole.
RACINE. Andrew B. Jackson, Orson Sheldon, Julius Wooster.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK. Mark R. Clapp, William M. Dennis, Noah Phelps.	ROCK. Ira Jones
CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST. CROIX AND LA POINTE.		
James Fisher.		

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.

Chauncey 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 17, and adjourned October 27, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—THOMAS MCHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART

<p>RACINE. Frederick S. Lovell. Philo White.</p> <p>ROCK. Andrew Palmer.</p> <p>IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND. Ninian E. Whiteside.</p> <p>WASHINGTON AND SHE- BOYGAN. Chauncey M. Phelps.</p>	<p>WALWORTH. Henry Clark.</p> <p>GRANT. Orris McCartney.</p> <p>DANE, GREEN AND SAUK. Alexander L. Collins.</p> <p>MILWAUKEE. Horatio N. Wells.</p> <p>WAUKESHA. Joseph Turner.</p>	<p>JEFFERSON AND DODGE. John E. Holmes.</p> <p>CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE. Benjamin F. Manahan.</p> <p>BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO. Mason C. Darling.</p>
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REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC P. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN

<p>RACINE. G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.</p> <p>WALWORTH. Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.</p> <p>IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND. Timothy Barns, M. M. Cothren, Charles Pole.</p> <p>MILWAUKEE. Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.</p>	<p>GRANT. Noah H. Virgin. Daniel R. Burt.</p> <p>DANE, GREEN AND SAUK. E. T. Gardner, Alexander Botkin, John W. Stewart.</p> <p>JEFFERSON AND DODGE. Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.</p> <p>CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE. Henry Jackson.</p>	<p>WASHINGTON AND SHE- BOYGAN. Benjamin H. Mooers.</p> <p>WAUKESHA. George Reed, L. Martin.</p> <p>ROCK. Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.</p> <p>BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO. Moses S. Gibson. GW Featherstonhaugh</p>
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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. Ninian E. Whiteside.	RACINE. Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.	MILWAUKEE. Horatio N. Wells.
WAUKESHA. Joseph Turner.	WALWORTH. Henry Clark.	SHEBOYGAN AND WASHINGTON. Chauncey M. Phelps.
DODGE AND JEFFERSON. John E. Holmes.	ROCK. Andrew Palmer.	BROWN, CALUMET, COLUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO. Mason C. Darling.
CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX. Benjamin F. Manahan.	GRANT. 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. Timothy Burns, Charles Pole, M. M. Cothren.	BROWN, CALUMET, COLUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO. G. W. Featherstonh'gh, Moses S. Gibson.	MILWAUKEE. Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.
GRANT. Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.	RACINE. G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.	WAUKESHA. George Reed, L. Martin.
SHEBOYGAN AND WASHINGTON. Benj. H. Mooers.*	WALWORTH. Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.	DODGE AND JEFFERSON. Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.
DANE, GREEN AND SAUK. E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart, Alexander Botkin.	ROCK. Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.	CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX. 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, Henry S. Baird.	William C. Green, Hiram Brown.	Henry C. Goodrich.
CALUMET.	IOWA.	RACINE.
Lemuel Goodell.	William R. Smith, Moses M. Strong, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas Jenkins, William J. Madden, Ninian E. Whitesides, Joshua L. White, Thomas James, Andrew Burnside, Moses Meeker, Elihu B. Goodsell,	Edward G. Ryan. Marshall M. Strong. Frederick S. Lovell. Elijah Steele. Stephen O. Bennett. Nathaniel Dickinson. Daniel Harkin. Chauncey Kellogg. Haynes Finch. Chatfield H. Parsons. Victor M. Willard. James H. Hall. James B. Carter. T. S. Stockwell.*
COLUMBIA.	JEFFERSON.	ROCK.
Jeremiah Drake, La Fayette Hill. j	Patrick Rogan, Theodore Prentiss, Aaron Rankin, Elihu L. Attwood, Samuel T. Clothier, Peter H. Turner, George Hyer,	A. Hyatt Smith. David Noggle. Sanford P. Hammond. James Chamberlain. Joseph S. Pierce. George B. Hall. David L. Mills. John Hackett. Joseph Kinney, Jr. Israel Inman, Jr.
CRAWFORD.	LA POINTE.	RICHLAND.
Peter A. R. Brace.	James P. Hays.	Edward Coumbe.
DANE.	MARQUETTE.	SAUK.
John Y. Smith, Abel Dunning, Benjamin Fuller, George B. Smith. Nathaniel F. Hyer, John M. Babcock.	Samuel W. Beall.	Wm. H. Clark.
DODGE.	MANITOWOC.	ST. CROIX.
William M. Dennis, Stoddard Judd, Hiram Barber, Benjamin Granger, Horace D. Patch, John H. Manahan.	Evander M. Soper.	William Holcombe.
FOND DU LAC.	MILWAUKEE.	SHEBOYGAN.
Warren Chase, Lorenzo Hazen, Moses S. Gibson.	Don A. J. Upham, Francis Huebschmann, Wallace W. Graham, Garret Vliet, John Crawford, Asa Kinney, Garret M. Fitzgerald, John Cooper, John H. Tweedy, James Magone, Horace Chase, Charles E. Brown.	David Giddings.
GRANT.		WASHINGTON.
Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Lorenzo Bevans, Neely Gray, Joel Allen Barber, James Gilmore, Franklin Z. Hicks, Daniel R. Burt, James R. Vineyard.		Bostwick O'Connor. Edward H. Janssen. Patrick Toland. Charles Julius Kern. Hopewell Coxé. Joel F. Wilson.
GREEN.		
Davis Bowen, Noah Phelps,		

* This gentleman never took his seat.

First Convention—(continued.)

WAUKESHA.
 Andrew E. Elmore,
 Pitts Ellis,
 George Reed,
 Elisha W. Edgerton,
 Rufus Parks,
 William B. Hesck,
 Barnes Babcock,
 Charles Burchard,*
 James M. Moore,

WAUKESHA—continued.
 Benjamin Hunkins,
 Alexander W. Randall.

WALWORTH.
 Solmons Wakeley,
 Joseph Bowker,
 Charles M. Baker,
 John W. Boyd,

WALWORTH—continued.

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.
 Morgan L. Martin.
 CALUMET.
 G.W. Featherstonhaugh.
 CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.
 Daniel G. Fenton.
 COLUMBIA.
 James T. Lewis.
 DANE.
 Charles M. Nichols,
 William A. Wheeler,
 William H. Fox.
 DODGE.
 Stoddard Judd,
 Samuel W. Lyman,
 Charles H. Larrabee.
 FOND DU LAC.
 Samuel W. Beall,
 Warren Chase.
 GRANT.
 George W. Lakin,
 John H. Rountree,
 Alex. D. Ramsey,
 Orsamus Cole,
 William Richardson.
 GREEN.
 James Biggs,
 William McDowell.
 IOWA.
 S. P. Hollenbeck,

IOWA—continued.

Charles Bishop,
 Joseph Ward.

JEFFERSON.

Theodore Prentiss,
 Milo Jones,
 Abram Vanderpool,
 Jonas Folts.

LA FAYETTE.

Charles Dunn,
 Allen Warden,
 John O'Connor.

MARQUETTE AND WINNEBAGO.

Harrison Reed.

MILWAUKEE.

Byron Kilbourn,
 Rufus King,
 Charles H. Larkin,
 John L. Doran,
 Garret M. Fitzgerald,
 Morritz Schoeffler,
 Albert Fowler.

PORTAGE.

William H. Kennedy.

RACINE.

Theodore Secor,
 S. R. McClellan,
 Horace T. Sanders,
 Frederick S. Lovell,
 S. A. Davenport,

RACINE—continued.

A. B. Jackson,
 Albert G. Cole,
 James D. Reymert.

ROCK.

Almerin M. Carter,
 Ezra A. Foot,
 Edward V. Whiton,
 Paul Crandall,
 Joseph Colley,
 Louis P. Harvey.

ST. CROIX.

George W. Brownell.

SHEBOGAN AND MANITOWOC.

Silas Steadman.

WALWORTH.

James Harrington,
 August C. Kinne,
 George Gale,
 Experience Estabrook,
 Hollis Latham,
 Ezra Mulford.

WASHINGTON.

Patrick Pentony,
 James Fagan,
 Harvey G. Turner.

WAUKESHA.

Peter D. Gifford,
 George Scagel,
 Squire S. Case,
 A. L. Castleman,
 Emulous P. Cotton,
 Eleazer Root.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Matthias J. Boyce.

† 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 Merrell..	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. Messenger	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—NINIAN E. WHITESIDE, 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. Billinghurst .	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.		Jonat'n Daugherty.	Rosendale.
Henry M. Warner ...	Cottage Grove.	GRANT.	
Ebenezer Brigham..	Blue Mounds.	James Gilmore.....	Jamestown.
Samuel A. Roys.....	Stoughton.	Noah H. Virgin	Platteville.
		Armisted 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...	Bristol.
Thomas Jenkins	Dodgeville.	ROCK.	
Abner Nichols	Mineral Point.	G. F. A. Atherton...	Emer'ld Grove.
JEFFERSON.		Alan's B. Vaughan.	Union.
Wales Emmons	Watertown.	Albert P. Blakeslee.	Johnstown.
Peter H. Turner.....	Palmyra.	Robert T. Cary	Beloit.
Davenport Road.....	Jefferson.	Nathaniel Strong...	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE.		SAUK.	
Elias Slothower.....	Gratiot.	Delando Pratt.....	Baraboo.
Ninian E. Whiteside.	Belmont.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		Charles E. Morris ..	Sheboygan.
Wm. R. Marshall*...	St. Croix Falls.	Jedediah Brown....	Sheboy. Falls.
MANITOWOC.		WALWORTH.	
Ezra Durgan	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.....	Delevan.
Augustus Greulich...	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 WMaxon.	Cedar Creek.
Perley J. Shunway.	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	Lemuel Goodell*	Stockbridge ..	11	Fred. W. Horn .	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrell..	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. Botkin ...	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 McLINDON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
John F. Meade	Green Bay.	Robert Young.....	Wyalusing.
CALUMET.		David Gillilian	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 Pierce	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. Parkinson.	Willow Springs
George C. 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 Kuehn... ..	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.	Jeremiah Brown...	Sheboy. Falls.
Julius White.....	Milwaukee.		
Stoddard H. Martin..	Milwaukee.	WALWORTH.	
John Flynn, Jr.....	Oak Creek.	Samuel Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.
Enoch Chase.....	Lake.	Enos J. Hazzard.	La Grange.
Robert Wasson, Jr..	Granville.	Samuel D. Hastings	Geneva.
		George H. Lown....	Walworth.
		Milo Kelsey.....	Delavan.
PORTAGE.		WASHINGTON.	
John Delaney.....	Stevens Point.	Solon Johnson	Pt. Washing'tn
		James Fagan.....	Jackson.
RACINE.		Peter Turck.....	Mequon.
Marshall M. Strong..	Racine.	Patrick Toland....	Erin.
James D. Reymert...	Norway.	Chauncey M. Phelps	Addison.
Maurice L. Ayers...	Burlington.		
Otis Colwell.....	Southport.	WAUKESHA.	
Herman S. Thorp....	Bristol.	William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
		John H. Wells.....	Prairieville.
ROCK.		Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
Anson W. Pope.....	Janesville.	David H. Rockwell.	Oconomowoc.
Samuel G. Colley....	Beloit.	Thomas Sugden...	North Prairie.
Lucius H. Page.....	Fulton.		
Paul Crandall.....	Lima.	WINNEBAGO.	
Josiah F. Willard...	Janesville.	Thos. J. Townsend.	Winnebago.
SAUK.			
Cyrus Leland.....	Sauk City.		

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 HANBAHAN.

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	F. 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	V. 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—M. 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.....	Machester.	Edward McGarry..	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.	PORТАGE.	
DANE.		Walter D. McIndoe.	Wausau.
John Hasey	York.	RACINE.	
Chauncey 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.
Malcom 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 Sykes	Sharon.
JEFFERSON.		Wyman Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
Abraham Vanderpool	Waterloo.	WASHINGTON.	
Austin Kellogg	Concord.	Solon Johnson	Port Wash'n.
Alva Stewart	Port Atkinson.	Eugene S. Turner..	Grafton.
LA FAYETTE.		Edward Divine.....	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 18, 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	Henry 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. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	W. Rittenhouse	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F Huebschmann	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	Beetown.
William H. Dick* ...	Brothertown.	Robert M. Briggs...	Beetown.
COLUMBIA.		Wm. R. Biddlecome	Potosi.
William T. Bradley..	Leeds.	GREEN.	
CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-		Julius Hulburt. ..	Albany.
FORD.		IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
William T. Price	Bl. River Falls.	Charles G. Rodolf ..	Highland.
DANE.		Richard Tregaskis ..	Mineral Point.
Abram A. Boyce	Lodi.	JEFFERSON.	
Augustus A. Bird ...	Madison.	Alonzo Wing.....	Jefferson.
Gabriel Bjornson....	Perry.	Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.
DODGE.		Samuel T. Clothier.	Cold Spring.
John Muzzy.....	Mayville.	KENOSHA.	
Asa W. French.....	Herman.	Obed P. Hale.....	Kenosha.
John Lowth.....	Lowell.	Henry Johnson ...	Somers.
Charles B. Whiton ..	Ashippun.	LA FAYETTE.	
William E. Smith...	Fox Lake.	Nathan Olmsted ...	Cottage Inn.
FOND DU LAC.		Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.
Morris S. Barnett ...	Eldorado.		
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.. ..	Cookville.
MANITOWOC.		SAUK.	
G. C. Oscar Malmros.	Manitowoc.	Nathaniel Perkins..	Sauk City.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		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'y C. Hemingway.	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.	
Fobias G. Osborne ..	Milwaukee.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
Patrick Carney.....	Milwaukee.	Harvey Moore	Ozaukee.
RACINE.		Frederick Stock....	Mequon.
William L. Utley....	Racine.	Francis Everley....	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 Bannister.....	Beloit.	William A. Cone ...	New Berlin.
Joseph Kinney.....	Lima.	Hosca 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	Jas. 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	E. Wakeley.....	Whitewater.
5	Levi Sterling...	Mineral Point.	15	A. Palmer	Janesville.
6	Joel C. Squires.	Lancaster.	16	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.
7	Samuel G. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	T. 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.	
Urial Peak.....	Green Bay.	Elcazer Root.....	Dartford.
CALUMET.		MILWAUKEE.	
James Cramond	Manchester.	Charles Cain.....	Milwaukee.
COLUMBIA.		Joseph A. Phelps ..	Milwaukee.
James T. Lewis.....	Columbus.	Wilson Graham	Milwaukee.
DANE.		Jonat'n L. Burnham	Milwaukee.
Alexander Botkin ...	Madison.	Edward Hasse.....	Milwaukee.
Hiram H. Giles.....	Stoughton.	Valentin Knell	Milwaukee.
William A. Peirce...	Sun Prairie.	William Beck	Milwaukee.
DODGE.		RACINE.	
Darius L. Bancroft ..	Waupun.	William L. Utley...	Racine.
Timothy B. Sterling	Iron Ridge.	Abraham Gordon...	Racine.
Maximilian Aeverbeck	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 Clemmors	Platteville.	Jonathan W. Fyfe ..	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 Meade.....	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.		Denn. Worthington	Summit.
CROIX.		Thomas Sugden	North Prairie.
Otis Hoyt.....	Hudson.	Publius V. Monroe ..	New Berlin.
MANITOWOC.		Fin. McNaughton ..	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 6th 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	A. 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	Bert. Pinkney ..	Rosendale.
8	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	G. R. McLane ..	Summit.	22	Judson Prentice	Watertown.
10	Marvin H. Bovee	Waukesha.	23	Daniel S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Madison.	24	T. 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 CRAWFORD.		Harry Barnes.....	Middleton.
Hiram A. Wright....	Pr. du Chien.	Storer W. Fields ...	Pitchburg.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		Perez C. Burdick...	Albion.
Randall Wilcox.....	De Pere.	Henry L. Foster....	Deerfield.
CALUMET.		DODGE.	
James Robinson	Chilton.	Edward N. Foster...	Mayville.
CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		Whitman Sayles...	Rubicon.
Albert D. La Due....	La Crosse.	William M. Dennis.	Watertown.
COLUMBIA.		Patrick Kelley.....	Elba.
Orrin D. Coleman...	Marcellon.	John W. Davis	Fox Lake.
John Q. Adams	Fall River.	Edwin Hillyer.....	Waupun.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Querin Lœhr	Calumet.
		Isaac S. Talmadge .	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.	RICHLAND.	
David J. Powers	Palmyra.	Henry Conner.....	Port Andrews.
Wm. W. Woodman..	Farmington.	ROCK.	
John E. Holmes* ...	Jefferson.	Charles Stevens....	Janesville.
KENOSHA.		Harrison Stebbins .	Union.
James C. McKisson.	Wheatland.	William D. Murray .	Beloit.
C. Latham Sholes ...	Kenosha.	Harvey Holmes	Janesville.
LA FAYETTE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Philemon B. Simpson	Shullsburg.	David Taylor.....	Sheboygan.
Eli Robinson.....	Benton.	Charles B. Coleman	Greenbush.
Nathan Olmsted	Cottage Inn.	WALWORTH.	
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		John Bell	La Fayette.
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.	James Lauderdale..	La Grange.
MANITOWOC.		Joseph W. Seaver..	Darien.
Ezekiel Ricker.....	Manitowoc.	Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		Oscar F. Bartlett...	East Troy.
George W. Cate	Amherst.	Thomas W. Hill....	Springfield.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		WASHINGTON.	
Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.	James W. Porter ...	Pt. Washington
Edwin Wheeler	Berlin.	Chas. E. Chamberlin	Grafton.
MILWAUKEE.		William P. Barnes .	Barton.
Herman Hærtel	Milwaukee.	Charles Schutte	Mecker.
Edward McGarry....	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
Joseph Meyer.....	Milwaukee.	Winchel D. Bacon..	Waukesha.
Henry C. West	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees	Ottawa.
Richard Carlisle.....	Milwaukee.	Orson Reed.....	Summit.
		Elisha Pearl.....	Lisbon.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Curtis Reed	Menasha.
		Lucas M. Miller ..	Oshkosk.

* 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	Jos. F. Loy.....	De Pere.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mineral Point.
3	A. M. Blair.....	Ozaukee.	16	Nelson Dewey...	Lancaster.
4	Baltus Mantz...	Mecker.	17	Ezra Miller.....	Spring Valley.
5	Ed. M. Hunter...	Milwaukee.	18	L. P. Harvey*...	Shopiere.
6	Edw. McGarry...	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen	Hudson.
7	John W. Cary...	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge...	Fond du Lac.
8	Levi Grant.....	Kenosha.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	G. R. McLane...	Hartland.	22	Ezra A. Bowen.	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert	Denoon.	23	Daniel 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-		Peter W. Matts....	Montrose
FORD.		Charles R. Head....	Albion.
William F. Terhune.	Viroqua.	DODGE.	
BROWN, DOOR AND		Benj. F. Barney....	Mayville.
KEWAUNEE.		George Fox.....	Herman.
Francis Desnoyer...	Green Bay.	Francis McCormick	Ashippun.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA,		Ruel Parker.....	Portland.
CLARK, JACKSON		Allen H. Atwater..	Oak Grove.
AND LA CROSSE.		John W. Davis....	Fox Lake.
William J. Gibson..	Blk. Riv. Falls.	FOND DU LAC.	
CALUMET.		Major J. Thomas...	Fond du Lac.
Alexander H. Hart..	Lima.	N. M. Donaldson...	Waupun.
COLUMBIA.		Isaac S. Talmadge..	Fond du Lac.
Alfred Topliff.....	East Hampden	Edward Beener.....	Ashford.
Asa C. Ketchum....	Portage City..	GRANT.	
DANE.		William Hull..	Potosi.
Samuel H. Baker....	Bristol.	Lewis Rood.....	Hazel Green.
Henry Barnes.....	Middleton.	Milas K. Young....	Cassville.
		William Jeffrey....	Ellenboro.
		Edward Estabrook.	Platteville.

* Seat contested by John R. Briggs, 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. Wheedont..	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. Barnhardt....	Watertown.	RICHLAND.	
KENOSHA.		Nathaniel Wheeler.	Rich'd Center
Samuel Hale.....	Kenosha.	ROCK.	
Jesse Hooker.....	Salem.	John L. V. Thomas.	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE.		David Noggle.....	Janesville.
James H. Knowlton.	Shullsburg.	Samuel G. Colley..	Beloit.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	Joseph Spaulding..	Harmony.
Peter Parkinson, Jr.	Fayette.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		Adolph Rosenthal..	Sheboygan.
William M. Torbert..	Hudson.	John Mattes.....	Rhein.
MANITOWOC.		WALWORTH.	
James M. Kyle.....	Manitowoc.	William P. Allen...	Sharon.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		Oscar F. Bartlett...	East Troy.
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.	Phipps W. Lake...	Walworth.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Simeon W. Spafford.	Geneva.
Archibald Nichols...	Markesan.	Perry G. Harrington.	Sugar Creek.
Samuel McCracken..	Marquette.	Anderson Whiting..	Richmond.
MILWAUKEE.		WASHINGTON.	
John Crawford.....	Milwaukee.	Adam Schantz.....	Addison.
Jackson Hadley.....	Milwaukee.	Philip Zimmermann	Germantown.
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.	WAUKESHA.	
Henry Becroft.....	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees.....	Ottowa.
Timothy Hagerty....	Franklin.	Jesse Smith.....	Vernon.
Edward O'Neill.....	Milwaukee.	Denison Worthing'n	Summit.
John Tobin.....	Granville.	Chauncey H. Purple	Brookfield Cen.
William Reinhardt..	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
William E. Webster.	Milwaukee.	Corydon L. Rich....	Vinland.
		George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

* Seat contested successfully by David Scott. Post Office, Waupaca.

† Seat contested by Daniel M. Miller, successfully.

Eighth Session of the State Legislature, 1855,
 Convened January 10, 1855, and adjourned April 2, 1855.

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. T. 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 A. Bowen.	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert	Denoon.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
12	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—C. C. SHOLES, of Kenosha.

Chief Clerk—DAVID ATWOOD. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM BLAKE.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—continud.	
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 GROSSE.		John D. Griffin.....	Shields.
Chase A. Stevens....	La Crosse.	John B. Ribble....	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.			
John Love.....	Mineral Point.		
S. P. Hollenbeck ...	Highland.		
JEFFERSON.			
Patrick Rogan	Watertown.		
John Gibb.....	Ixonia.		
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.		
John G. Merriam....	Lake Mills.		
Willard Grant.....	Hebron.		
KENOSHA.			
Charles C. Sholes..	Kenosha.		
Philander Judson ...	Bristol.		
LA FAYETTE.			
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.		
Joseph White	Cottage Inn.		
A. A. Townsend.....	Shullsburg.		
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.			
Smith R. Gunn.....	Prescott.		
MANITOWOC.			
James Bennett.....	Manitowoc.		
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.			
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.		
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.			
Harvey Grant	Tichora.		
Samuel R. Rood.....	Packwaukee.		
MILWAUKEE.			
James B. Cross	Milwaukee.		
Jasper Vliet.....	Milwaukee.		
Edward O'Neill	Milwaukee.		
Edwin De Wolf	Milwaukee.		
John Ruan	Oak Creek.		
Peter Lavis	Greenfield.		
Reuben Chase.....	Wauwatosa.		
Frederick Mascowitt	Milwaukee.		
OZAUKEE.			
William H. Ramsey	Ozaukee.		
OZAUKEE—CON.			
Henry Blazer.....	Mequon River.		
OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.			
Perry H. Smith	Appleton.		
RACINE.			
Thomas Falvey.....	Racine.		
Caleb P. Barns.....	Burlington.		
Alanson Filer	Racine.		
Ebenezer Adams....	Yorkville.		
RICHLAND.			
Daniel L. Downs ...	Richmond.		
ROCK.			
Nathan B. Howard	Magnolia.		
George H. Williston	Janesville.		
Samuel G. Colley ...	Beloit.		
Joseph Goodrich ...	Milton.		
SHEBOYGAN.			
Joseph Schrage ...	Sheboygan.		
Luther H. Cary.....	Greenbush.		
WALWORTH.			
George Allen.....	Linn.		
Daniel Hooper	Troy.		
Solmous Wakeley..	Whitewater.		
Levi Lee.....	Elkhorn.		
William Isham.....	Delavan.		
Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie		
WASHINGTON.			
Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.		
Byron Smith	Erin.		
WAUKESHA.			
Alex. W. Randall...	Waukesha.		
Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.		
Stephen Warren ...	Delafield.		
Benjamin F. Goss..	Pewaukee.		
WINNEBAGO.			
Ebenezer S. Welch.	Neenah.		
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.	Schleisingerv.	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	Edwin 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. How.	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.		OZAUKEE.	
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.	Eliaphalet Cram ...	Racine.
Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.	John T. Palmer	Waterford.
KENOSHA.		Patrick G. Cheeves.	Norway.
Henry Johnson.....	Kenosha.	RICHLAND.	
Franklin Newell	Paris.	Robert Akan	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.	Winchel 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. Greulich..	Milwaukee.	20	Edwin Pier.....	Fond du Lac.
6	Edward O'Neill.	Milwaukee.	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase.....	Racine.	22	S. 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.....	Wycocna.
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. Maine....	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 TREMPLEAU.		Peter Potter.....	Leroy.
Samuel D. Hastings.	Trempealeau.	Robt. B. Wentworth	Juncau.
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.		OZAUKEE.	
Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.	Samuel A. White...	Ozaukee.
Albert W. Emery....	Potosi.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.	RACINE.	
Joseph T. Mills.....	Lancaster.	Lewelyn J. Evans..	Racine.
Joachim Gulick.....	Ora Oak.	Peter C. Lutkin....	Whitesville.
GREEN.		Joseph Nelson.....	Raymond.
Chas. F. Thompson..	Monticello.	James Catton.....	Burlington.
Thomas W. Hall....	Monroe.	RICHLAND.	
IOWA.		Robert C. Field....	Richland City.
Ephraim Knowlton..	Highland.	ROCK.	
Thomas S. Allen....	Mineral Point.	Lucius G. Fisher...	Beloit.
JEFFERSON. *		David Noggle.....	Janesville.
Delatus M. Aspinwall	Farmington.	Ezra A. Foot.....	Footville.
Jared F. Ostrander..	Aztalan.	William H. Tripp..	Janesville.
William Chappell...	Watertown.	George R. Atherton	Clinton.
William M. Morse....	Alderly.	SAUK.	
Kendall P. Clark....	Portland.	James G. Train....	Merrimack.
KENOSHA.		Abram West.....	Reedsburg.
Frederick S. Lovell..	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Lathrop Burgess....	Salem.	Zebulon P. Mason..	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		Robt. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.
Dugald D. Cameron..	La Crosse.	Glenville W. Stone.	Winooski.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Joseph White.....	Cottage Inn.	David Williams....	Springfield.
Henry W. Barnes....	Wiota.	Sam'l W. Voorhees.	Sharon.
James H. Earnest....	New Diggings.	Solmous Wakeley..	Whitewater
MANITOWOC.		Wynan Spooner...	Elkhorn.
Charles H. Walker..	Manitowoc.	WASHINGTON.	
Thos. Cunningham..	Clark's Mills.	Hopewell Coxe.....	Hartford.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		James Vollmar....	West Bend.
Anson Rood.....	Stevens Point.	James Fagan.....	Cedarburg.
MARQUETTE.		WAUKESHA.	
Davis H. Waite.....	Princeton.	George Cairncross..	Pewaukee.
Paul D. Hayward....	Kingston.	James M. Lewis....	Oconomowoc.
MILWAUKEE.		Thomas Sugden....	North Prairie
Fred. K. Bartlett....	Milwaukee.	Elihu Enos, Jr....	Waukesha.
Moses M. Strong....	Milwaukee.	Charles S. Hawley..	Waukesha.
Andrew McCormick..	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Jonathan Taylor....	Milwaukee.	Benj. F. Phillips...	Mukwa.
Jasper Humphrey...	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Herman Hærtel.....	Milwaukee.	George Hawley.....	Poysippi.
Frederick Mascowitt.	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
James Reynolds.....	Milwaukee.	Philetus Sawyer....	Oshkosh.
James D. Reymert...	Milwaukee.	John Anunson.....	Winchester.
OUTAGAMIE.		Wm. P. McAllister..	Omro.
Theodore Conkey...	Appleton.		

* In 1857, '58 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—E. 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. Washing'tn	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Temple Clark ..	Manitowoc.
5	August 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	M. 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.		COLOMBIA—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 Creeek.
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 TREMPPEALEAU.		Paul Juneau	Juneau.
Harlow E. Prickett..	Bl. River Falls.	Benj. F. Gibbs	Fox Lake.
CALUMET.		Fred. W. Kribs	Beaver Dam.
James Robinson	Chilton.	Edward J. Williams.	Elba.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		DOOR, KEWAUNEE,	
DUNN AND PIERCE.		OCONTO AND SHA-	
Lucius Cannon	Pepin.	WANG.	
COLUMBIA.		Jonathan C. Hall ...	Marinette.
Alvin B. Alden	Portage City.	FOND DU LAC.	
Wm. M. Griswold ..	Columbus.	Edmund L. Rrnals.	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.ZastrowKussow	Cedarburg.
Henry Patch.....	Patch Grove.	Alex. M. Alling....	Saukville.
Henry D. York.....	Hazel Green.	RACINE.	
Albert W. Emery....	Potosi.	Herman Warner....	Racine.
Charles K. Dean....	Boscobel.	George W. Selden..	Racine.
GREEN.		Samuel Collins....	Yorkville.
James E. Vinton....	Albany.	Edward P. Dyer....	Burlington.
William 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 ..	Dellona.
Fred. S. Lovell....	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Almon D. Cornwell.	Salem.	Zebulon P. Mason..	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MON-ROE.		Wm. H. Prentice...	Sheboygan F's
James D. Condit ...	Sparta.	Abrah'm H. VanWie	Cascade.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Hamilton H. Grey...	Darlington.	Elijah Easton.....	Walworth.
Charles Bracken ...	Mineral Point.	Bufler 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.
Michell 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.		

† Resigned during the session.

Twelfth Session of the State Legislature, 1859,
 Convened January 12, 1859, and adjourned March 21, 1859.

SENATE.

President—E. D. CAMPBELL, of La Crosse, 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	M. 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	C. Comstock ...	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh..	Milwaukee.	21	G W. Washburn	Oshkosh.
7	N. D. Fratt....	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith.	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilmot.	23	E. D. Masters ..	Jefferson.
9	H. 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...	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell..	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seeley...	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....	Ahnepee.
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 Pettest† ..	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.	OZAUKEE.	
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.
Ferd. Wagner.....	Watertown.	Joseph K. P. Porter.	Cookville.
Sylvester J. Conklin,	Waterloo.	Edward Vincent....	Milton.
KENOSHA.		SAUK.	
George Bennett	Kenosha.	Nelson Wheeler....	Humboldt.
James C. McKisson.	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. Conrick.	Delavan.
William Aldrich.....	Two Rivers.	Newton S. Murphey	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.	Philip 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. Evison....	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 Mascowitt	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Jacob Beck.....	Milwaukee.	Charles White.....	Coloma.
Edmund Hasse.....	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
		Richard P. Eighme.	Oshkosh.
		John D. Rush	Winneconne,W
		Geo. W. Beckwith ..	Omro.

Thirteenth Session of State Legislature, 1860,
 Convened January 10, 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.
2	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. L. Phillips...	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Franklin.	21	G. W. Washburn.	Oshkosh.
7	Nich. B. Fratt ..	Racine.	22	Ben. 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.		DANE.	
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE.		Wm. W. Blackman ..	Stoughton.
POLK AND ST. CROIX.		Eleazer Grover, Jr..	Madison.
Asaph Whittlesey ...	Bayfield.	John Beath.	Verona.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Francis Fischer....	Cross Plains.
FORD.		Leonard J. Farwell.	Madison.
Wm. C. McMichael..	Viroqua.	Cassius Fairchild...	Madison.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
John C. Neville.....	Green Bay.	Elva Simpson	Iron Ridge.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Max Bachhuber....	Farmersville.
AND TREMPPEALEAU.		John W. Nash.....	Oak Grove.
Romanzo Bunn.....	Galesville.	Stoddard Judd.....	Fox Lake.
CALUMET.		David S. Ordway ...	Beaver Dam.
Asaph Green	Chilton.	Harvey C. Griffin..	Oak Grove.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		DOOR, OCONTO AND	
DUNN AND PIERCE.		SHAWANO.	
William P. Bartlett..	Eau Claire.	John Wiley.....	Shawano.
COLUMBIA.		FOND DU LAC.	
Henry B. Munn.....	Portage.	Alvan E. Bovay....	Ripon.
William M. Griswold.	Columbus.	Benjamin H. Bettis.	Ladoga.
		John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac.
		John Boyd.....	Calumet.
		Wm. 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. Jenne† ...	Appleton.
James W. Seaton....	Potowi.	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. Westcott...	Monroe.	Lewis L. Baldwin...	Racine.
Martin Mitchell	Brodhead.	Knud Langland	North Cape.
GREEN LAKE.		Frederick A. Wcage	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 MONROE.		Erast. W. Stannard	Greenbush.
John J. McKay.....	Sparta.	Oran Rogers.....	Cascade.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	Clarkson Miller	Geneva.
Thos. C. L. Mackay.	Elk Grove.	John DeWolf.....	Delavan.
Elijah C. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	Anderson Whiting...	Richland.
MANITOWOC.		James Child.....	East Troy.
Joseph Rankin.....	Mishicott.	WASHINGTON.	
Henry Mulholland...	Meeme.	George Keifer	Nenno.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		Matth' Alenthofen.	Kewaskum.
John Phillips	Stevens Point.	T. E. Van der Cook.	Newburg.
MARQUETTE.		WAUKESHA.	
Orrin W. Bow.....	Kingston.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
MILWAUKEE.		William R. Hesk... ..	Menom'e Falls.
Henry L. Palmer....	Milwaukee.	Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
Louis H. Schmidtner	Milwaukee.	Benjamin Hunkins.	New Berlin.
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.	Rob't. C. Robertson	Vernon.
Edward D. Holton...	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Edward G. Hayden...	Milwaukee.	Melvin B. Patchin.	Fremont.
Matthias Humann ..	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Patrick Dockry.....	Ten M. House.	Jacob S. Bugh.....	Wautoma.
John Ruan	Oak Creek.	WINNEBAGO.	
Abram Ehle*.....		Gabriel Bonck	Oshkosh.
		George B. Goodwin.	Menasha.
		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 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 Cunning .	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Benj. J. Sweet..	Chilton.
5	Charles Quentin	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. 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	Jno. T. Kingston	Necedah.	24	Jno. 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.
		James H. Bonney ..	Bellefontaine.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		DANE.	
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE,		Sereno W. Graves ..	Rutland.
FOLK AND ST. CROIX.		Willard H. Chandler	Windsor.
John Comstock	Hudson.	Edward W. Dwight.	Oregon.
		Fred. A. Pfaff.....	Cross Plains.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Dominick O'Malley.	Westport.
FORD.		David Atwood.....	Madison.
Daniel H. Johnson...	Pr. du Chien.	DODGE.	
BROWN.		Peter Peters.....	Rubicon.
Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.	Jacob Bodden	Theresa.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		David N. Minor ...	Rubicon.
AND TREMPALEAU.		George W. Bly	Waupun.
Calvin R. Johnson ..	Bl'k Riv. Falls.	Frederick H. Kribs.	Beaver Dam.
		John J. Williams...	Lowell.
CALUMET.		DOOR, KEWAUNEE, ETC	
Le Roy Graves	Gravesville.	Wm. S. Finley.....	Kewaunee.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		FOND DU LAC.	
DUNN AND PIERCE.		Chas. F. Hammond.	Ripon.
Rodman Palmer.....	Chippewa Falls	Benjamin H. Bettis.	Ladoga.
		Selim Newton.....	Fond du Lac.
COLUMBIA.		John W. Hall	Dotyville.
Harvey W. Emery...	Portage City.	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.
Just D. Petrie	Concord.	Alexander Graham..	Janesville.
Horace B. Willard ...	Lake Mills.	Anson W. Pope	Janesville.
Theodore Prentiss ..	Watertown.	James Kirkpatrick..	Brodhead.
Samuel Hayes.....	Nesho.	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 MON-ROE.		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 Schatzel	Menomonee F
MARQUETTE.		WAUKESHA.	
Erastus J. Buck.....	Westfield.	Daniel Cottrell	Oconomowoc.
MILWAUKEE.		William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
Robert Haney	Milwaukee.	Henry A. Youmans.	Mukwanago.
George Abert.....	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 Dieves.....	Greenfield.	Henry G. Webb	Wautoma.
John Hanrahan	Good Hope.	WINNEBAGO.	
John Riordan	Franklin.	Philetus Sawyer....	Oshkosh.
		Curtis Reed	Menasha.
		Armine Pickett	Weclaunee.

*Seat successfully contested by W. F. Mitchell, of Gibbsville.

Fiftenth Session of the State Legislature, 1862,

Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862. Re-convened June 3, 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	G. 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	Edm'd A. West.	Monroe.
8	H. S. Thorp.....	Cypress.	25	G. W. Hazelton.	Columbus.
9	John TKingston	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	L. W. Joiner....	Wyoming.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Sat. Clark.....	Horicon.
17	Ezra A. Foot...	Footville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—J. 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, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.	
George R. Stuntz....	Superior City.	Orlando Brown.....	Gilmantown.
BAD AX.		CALUMET.	
Ole Johnson.....	Breckinridge.	William F. Watrous.	Charlestown.
Jeremiah M. Rusk...	Viroqua.	CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.	
		Henry 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. Elliot ...	Ahnepee.
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. McCallum ...	Trenton.	WOOD.	
Harvey C. Griffin	Oak Grove.	Carl Hoellinger	Wausau.
Jacob G. Mayer	Le Roy.	MARQUETTE.	
Daniel 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 Kirchoff ...	Ten M. House.
Henry C. Hamilton ..	Waucousta.	Perley M. Shumway .	Wauwatosa.
GRANT.		John 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	Beetown.	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*	Mineral Point.	RACINE.	
John H. Viviant†		Calvin H. Upham ..	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Thomas Butler	Mt. Pleasant.
Peter Rogan	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 Bannister.....	Beloit.		
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.		
Orrin Guernsey.....	Janesville.		
SAUK.		WAUKESHA.	
J. Stephens Tripp...	Sauk City.	George W. Brown..	Brookfield C'r.
Argalus W. Starks...	Baraboo.	Samuel Thompson...	Hartland.
		Peter D. Gifford...	North Prairie.
		Wm. A. Vanderpool	Vernon.
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUPACA.	
Godfrey Stamm	Sheboygan.	Chester D. Combs..	N. Royalton.
John E. Thomas	Sheboygan Fls.		
Samuel D. Hubbard.	Scott.		
Benj. Dockstader....	Plymouth.		
WALWORTHE.		WAUSHARA.	
Fayette P. Arnold ...	South Grove.	William C. Webb...	Wautoma.
Sylvester Hanson ...	La Grange.		
Hilton W. Boyce	Geneva.		
Hollis Latham.....	Elkhorn.		
		WINNEBAGO.	
		William E. Hanson.	Oshkosh.
		Michael Hogan.....	Menasha.
		David R. Bean	Waukau.

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	G. W. Mitchell.	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	J. B. Hamilton.	Neenah.
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	Herman S. Thorp	Bristol.	25	Jno. 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	Walter 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	Sat. 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.	Matthias Simon....	Ahnepee.
George Hyer	Madison.	LA CROSSE.	
DODGE.		Elihu M. Phillips ..	Big Valley.
Oliver Ashley	Fox Lake.	LA FAYETTE.	
John F. McCallum ...	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' 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. Eviston	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Martin Larkin, Jr. . . .	Milwaukee.	Carl Zillier	Sheboygan.
Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	Charles Götling	How'rds Grove
Adam Pörtner	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.	
OUTAGAME.		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. Monroe . . .	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.
Dennison 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. D. Hamilton.	Neenah.
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	Jonat'n 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	Sat. 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 Rod	Kilbourn City.	Edwin W. McNitt ..	Otsego.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, A N D POLK.		Yates Ashley	Pardeeville.
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	CLARK AND JACKSON.	
BROWN.		Calvin R. Johnson .	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	CRAWFORD.	
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPLEAU.		Horace Beach	Pr. du Chien.
Fayette Allen	Durand.	DANE.	
CALUMET.		Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
Thos. McLean	Stockbridge.	Wm. H. Miller	Door Creek.
CHIPPEWA, D U N N AND EAU CLAIRE.		Alden S. Sanborn ..	Mazomanie.
Thad. C. Pound	Chippewa Falls	George Wright	Mt. Horeb.
COLUMBIA.		George B. Smith ...	Madison.
A. J. Turner,	Portage City.	DODGE.	
		George H. Adams ..	Danville.
		William H. Green ..	Lowell.
		Oscar F. Jones	Juneau.
		Max Bachhuber	Farmersville.
		John G. Daily	Hustisford.

Seventeenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		MILWAUKEE.	
Hermann 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	Anthony Frey.....	Franklin.
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.	MONROE.	
J. Allen Barber.....	Lancaster.	Carleton E. Rice ...	Sparta.
William W. Field ...	Fennimore.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Wood R. Beach.....	Beetown.	George Kreiss.....	Appleton.
GREEN.		OZAUKEE.	
Wm. W. McLaughlin	Oregon.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
Frederick B. Rolph..	Mouroe.	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.
KENOSHA.		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.....	Gratiot.	Carl Zillier.....	Sheboygan.
MANITOWOC.		Louis Wolf.....	Sheboygan F's.
Peter P. Fuessenich.	Clark Mills.	Michael Winter....	Adell.
Thomas Thornton...	Two Rivers.	Mark Martin.....	Onion River.
David Smoke.....		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.	
Niclaus 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 Smith.....	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.	Nanaupa.
4	F. 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	W. S. Wescott..	Monroe.
8	A. Van Wyck. ...	Kenosha.	25	Jno. Bowman ..	Kilbourn City.
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Thos. 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. D. Elwood...	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	Wm. Ketcham...	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	J. A. Chandler..	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln..	Avoca.	32	Carl C. Pope....	Black R. 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*—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*.....	Osceola.	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, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.		JEFFERSON—cont'd.	
Francis R. Church...	Menomonie.	Gardner Spoor.....	Aztalan.
COLUMBIA.		Alanson Pike.....	Whitewater.
Levi W. Barden.....	Portage City.	William P. Forsyth.	Golden Lake.
Jesse F. Hand... ..	Rocky Run.	JUNEAU.	
Wm. Owen	Cambria.	Eliphalet S. Miner..	Necedah.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		KENOSHA.	
Richard Dewhurst...	Neillsville.	Zalmon G. Simmons	Kenosha.
CRAWFORD.		KEWAUNEE.	
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Pra. du Chien.	Lyman Walker	Kewaunee.
DANE.		LA CROSSE.	
William M. Colladay.	Stoughton.	Townsend N. Horton	West Salem.
Asa A. Boyce.....	Lodi.	LA FAYETTE.	
David Ford	Leicester.	James Harker.....	New Diggings.
John S. Frary.....	Oregon.	Sylvester W. Osborn	Darlington.
James Ross.....	Madison.	MANITOWOC.	
DODGE.		Henry Mulholland..	Meeme.
James M. McGuire*..	Danville.	Michael Murphy ...	Maple Grove.
Michael F. Lowth....	Beaver Dam.	Charles B. Daggart..	Two Rivers.
Oscar F. Jones	Juneau.	MARATHON AND	
Peter Peters.....	Rubicon.	WOOD.	
Ferd. Gnewuch.....	Hustisford.	H. W. Remington †.	Grand Rapids.
DOOR, OCONTO AND		MARQUETTE.	
SHAWANO.		Spencer A. Pease...	Montello.
Dennis A. Reed.....	Sturgeon Bay.	MILWAUKEE.	
FOND DU LAC.		Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.
DeW. C. Van Ostrand	Ripon.	David Knab.....	Milwaukee.
John H. Brinkerhoff.	Waupun.	James McGrath.....	Milwaukee.
James Sawyer.....	Fond du Lac.	DeWitt Davis	Milwaukee.
Thomas Boyd.....	Calumet.	Jacob Thompson, Jr.	Milwaukee.
Jonathan Large.....	Oakfield.	Jacob Obermann ...	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.
William Brandon....	Smelser's Gr.	John W. Weiler	Root Creek.
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.	Richard White.....	Lamberton.
Henry Utt	Platteville.	MONROE.	
William W. Field....	Boscobe.	Josiah M. Tarr.....	Tunnel City.
Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.	OUTAGAMIE.	
GREEN.		Sam Ryan, Jr.....	Appleton.
Wm. W. McLaughlin.	Brooklyn.	OZAUKEE.	
David Dunwiddie....	Brodhead.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
GREEN LAKE.		PIERCE, AND ST.	
Lorentus J. Brayton.	Marquette.	CROIX.	
IOWA.		Marcus A. Fulton,..	Hudson.
Elihu B. Goodsell ...	Highland.	PORTAGE.	
Francis Little.....	Mineral Point.	Newton H. Emmons	Stevens Point.
JEFFERSON.			
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 Vaughn	Racine.	Hezekiah C. Tilton.	Allen's Grove.
Elijah C. Salisbury..	Union Grove.	Thomas Davis.....	Millard.
Frederick A. Weage.	Waterford.	Benj. F. Groesbeck.	Tirade.
RICHLAND.		Horatio S. Winsor..	Elkhorn.
Henry L. Eaton ...	Lone Rock.	WASHINGTON.	
ROCK.		George C. Williams	Hartford.
Daniel Johnson	Evansville.	Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Solomon C. Carr	West Milton.	Ernst Frankenberg.	Newberg.
Henry S. Wooster...	Clinton.	WAUKESHA.	
Edward P. King.....	Beloit.	Thomas Weaver....	Pewaukee.
John B. Cassoday...	Janesville.	John N. Caddy....	Merton.
Daniel Mowe.....	Orfordville.	John B. Montcith ..	Genessee.
SAUK.		Myron Gilbert.....	Prospect Hill.
William Palmer.....	Logansville.	WAUPACA.	
Argalus W. Starks ..	Baraboo.	Reuben Doud.....	Weyauwega.
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUSHARA.	
Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.	Oscar Babcock.....	Dacotah.
Cephas Whipple.....	Sheb. Falls.	WINNEBAGO.	
Charles Rogers.....	Hingham.	William A. Knapp ..	Oshkosh.
Edwin Slade	Glenbeulah.	Nathan Cobb.....	Neenah.
VERNON.		William Simmons..	Nekimi.
William H. Officer ..	Springville.		
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	Nanaupa.
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	J. O. Bowman	Kilbourn City
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Jas. K. Proudft	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. D. 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.		GRANT.	
Thomas B. Marsden.	Friendship.	Hanmer Robbins ..	Platteville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Wiley S. Scribner..	Fairplay.
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,		Alanson P. Hammon	Montfort.
LA POINTE AND POLK		Geo. H. Washburn.	Millville.
Henry D. Barron....	St. Croix Falls.	Alvery A. Bennett..	Glen Haven.
BROWN.		GREEN.	
William J. Abrams..	Green Bay.	Daniel Smiley.....	Albany.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND		Edgbert E. Carr....	Monroe.
TREMPEALEAU.		GREEN LAKE.	
William H. Thomas.	Sumner.	William A. Bugh...	Berlin.
CALUMET.		IOWA.	
George Baldwin....	Chilton.	Elihu B. Goodsell..	Highland.
CRIPPEWA, DUNN AND		James Spensley	Mineral Point.
EAU CLAIRE.		JEFFERSON.	
Thad. C. Pound.....	Chippewa F'ls.	Patrick Rogan	Watertown.
COLUMBIA.		John Mosher.....	Waterloo.
A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	William W. Reed...	Jefferson.
Robert B. Sanderson	Poynette.	Henry Harnden	Rome.
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	JUNEAU.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Eliphalet S. Miner.	Necedah.
Lorenzo G. Merrill ..	Bl. River Falls.	KENOSHA.	
CRAWFORD.		Franklin Newell ..	Kenosha.
Geo. E. Harrington	Doscobel.	KEWAUNEE.	
DANE.		Constant Martin ...	Dykesville.
William D. Potter...	Cambridge.	LA CROSSE.	
John M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.	Argus Cameron....	La Crosse.
Geo. H. Slaughter...	Mendota.	LA FAYETTE.	
William Charlton....	Verona.	David J. Sealey	Elk Grove.
Benj. F. Hopkins....	Madison.	John Armstrong ...	Wiotia.
DODGE.		MANITOWOC.	
Oliver Ashley	Westford.	Nicholas Dittmar ..	Meeme.
Andrew Willard.....	Beaver Dam.	William Eatough ..	Brant's Mills.
Hiram Sawyer	Burnett.	David Smoke.....	Two Rivers.
Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.	MARATHON AND	
William M. Morse...	Ashippun.	WOOD.	
DOOR, OCONTO AND		Bradbury G. Plumer	Wausau.
SHAWANO.		MARQUETTE.	
Isaac Stephenson...	Marinette.	Spencer A. Pease .	Montello.
FOND DU LAC.		MILWAUKEE.	
Albert M. Skeels....	Ripon.	Jackson Hadley....	Milwaukee.
George F. Clark.....	Bugle.	Wm. Pitt Lynde....	Milwaukee.
James Coleman.....	Fond du Lac.	James McGrath	Milwaukee.
Joseph Wagner	Moria.	Ammi R. R. Butler	Milwaukee.
Andrew Dieringer...	Auburn.	Charles H. Orton...	Milwaukee.
		Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.
		Edward Daly.....	Brown Deer.
		Truman H. Curtis..	Wauwatosa.
		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. Samuel Rounseville.	She'gan Falls.
OUTAGAMIE. Henry Turner*	Appleton.	John P. Carroll	Adell.
OZAUKEE. James McCarthy	Pt. Washing't'n	Julius Wolf'	Rhine.
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX William J. Copp.....	Pescott.	VERNON. Newton F. Carpenter.	De Soto.
PORTAGE. James O. Raymond..	Plover.	Alexander Woods ..	Hillsboro.
RACINE. James O. Bartlett... George Q. Erskine .. Philo Belden	Pacine. Racine. Rochester.	WALWORTH. William C. Allen... Thomas Davis..... Shepherd O. Raymo'd Paris Pettit	Delavan. Sugar Creek. Geneva. East Troy.
RICHLAND. Henry L. Eaton	Long Rock.	WASHINGTON. James Kenealy..... Mitchell L. Delaney Phillip Schneider ..	Toland's Prai'e Barton. Barton.
ROCK. Anson W. Pope	Janesville.	WAUKESHA. Daniel Brown	Elm Grove.
Burrows Burdick ...	Edgerton.	Samuel Thompson...	Hartland.
Henry S. Wooster... Edward P. King..... Allen C. Bates	Clinton. Beloit. Janesville.	Peter D. Gifford.... Jesse Smith.....	North Prairie. Dodge's Cor.
ALANSON C. DOUGLAS.)	Hanover.	WAUPACA. Albert K. Osborn... ..	Iola.
SAUK. William Palmer	Logansville.	WAUSHARA. Oscar Babcock	Dacotah.
Rollin M. Strong	Reedsburg.	WINNEBAGO. William H. Doe..... John Proctor..... William Simmons..	Oshkosh. Neenah. Oshkosh.
SHEBOYGAN. Bille Williams	Sheboygan.		

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	M. 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. Proudfit.	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	Benj. 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	Sat. Clark.....	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.			

* Obtained his seat in a contest against W. H. P. Bogan, of Grand Chute

† Died during the session, and Henry L. Palmer elected to fill the 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, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Luther H. Cary....	Fond du Lac.
Henry D. Barron....	St. Croix Falls.	Charles D. Gage....	New Fane.
BROWN.		Joseph Wagner....	Moria.
William J. Abrams.	Green Bay.	GRANT.	
Randall Wilcox.....	Depere.	Hanmer Robbins...	Platteville.
BUFFALO.		John Carthew.....	Rockville.
Conrad Moser, Jr....	Alma.	Joseph Allen.....	New California
CALUMET.		Hugh A.W. McNair..	Fennimore.
Randolph J. Needham	Stockbridge.	Alvery A. Bennett..	Glen Haven.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		GREEN.	
Thad. C. Pound.....	Chip'wa Falls.	Lucius W. Wright..	Monticello.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		David Dunwiddie..	Brodhead.
J. A. Watrous.....	Black R. Falls.	GREEN LAKE.	
COLUMBIA.		Charles Kilbourne..	Princeton.
W. S. Schermerhorn.	Lodi.	IOWA.	
Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.	Joseph Frost.	Avoca.
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	John Green.....	Moscow.
CRAWFORD.		JEFFERSON.	
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Fra. du Chien.	Thomas Shinink...	Watertown.
DANE.		Gustavus H. Bryant	Lake Mills.
Isaac Adams.....	Door Creek.	William W. Reed....	Jefferson.
John M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.	Jos. D. Patrie.....	Concord.
Frank Gault.....	Mendota.	JUNEAU.	
Hugh Cathcart.....	Madison.	Ezra C. Sage.....	New Lisbon.
Eleazer Wakeley....	Madison.	KENOSHA.	
DODGE.		Gideon Truesdell...	Kenosha.
Miles Burnham.....	Danville.	LA CROSSE.	
James B. Hays.....	Juneau.	Augus Cameron....	La Crosse.
Warren Marston....	Lomira.	Duncan A. Kennedy	Stevens town.
John Wetherby.....	Hustisford.	LA FAYETTE.	
DOOR AND KEWAU- NEE.		David J. Seeley....	Elk Grove.
David Youngs.....	Ahnepee.	William Monroe...	Fayette.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		MANITOWOC.	
Fayette Allen.....	Durand.	Nicholas Dittmar..	Meeme.
FOND DU LAC.		Michael Murphy....	Maple Grove.
Albert M. Skeels....	Ripon.	Thomas Robinson..	Manitowoc.
A. Chapin Whiting..	Ladoga.	MARQUETTE.	
		Charles S. Kelsey..	Montello.
		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 Valkenb'g	Greenbush.
Joseph Phillips	Milwaukee.	George S. Graves...	Sheboy. Falls.
William A. Prentiss.	Milwaukee.	ST. CROIX.	
Louis Hellberg.....	Milwaukee.	H. L. Wadsworth...	River Falls.
Valentin Knöell	Harrisburg.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.	John Nichols.....	Trempealeau.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Steph. B. Johnson, Jr	Tomah.	John W. Greenman.	Bergen.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
Daniel H. Pulcifer ...	Shawano.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		William C. Allen...	Delavan.
Walter 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 B. 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	Cookville.	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—L. 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—A. 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, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	David C. Davies....	Cambria.
BROWN.		CRAWFORD.	
John B. Eugene.....	Green Bay.	James Fisher	Eastman.
D. Cooper Ayres	Ft. Howard.	DANE.	
BUFFALO.		Nelson Williams...	Stoughton.
Conrad Moser, Jr ...	Alma.	Knute Nelson.....	Cambridge.
CALUMET.		Frank Gault	Mendota.
C. H. M. Petersen...	New Holstein.	Gunnuf Tollefson..	Mt. Vernon.
CHIPPEVA AND DUNN		Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.
Samuel W. Hunt....	Menomonie.	DODGE.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Laurence Conner...	Fox Lake.
James O'Neill.....	Neillsville.	Lewis M. Benson...	Lowell.
		Charles Goodwin...	Mayville.
		George W. Colony..	Alderly.
		DOOR AND KEWA'NEE.	
		Moses Kilgore.....	Balley's Harb.

Twenty-first Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
E A U C L A I R E A N D P E P I N.		MILWAUKEE—CON.	
Henry 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.	
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.	Charles A. Hunt ...	Melvina.
James H. Neavill...	Potosi.	OCONTO AND SHAW-ANO.	
Jeremiah E. Dodge .	Lancaster.	Isaac Stephenson ..	Marinette.
Matt. 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 Lowry.....	Helena Station	RACINE.	
Jeff. W. Rewey.....	Mifflin.	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 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....	Memec.	ST. CROIX.	
Richard Donovan...	Manitowoc.	Marcus A. Fulton ..	Hudson.
David Smoke.....	Manitowoc.	TRENPEALEAU.	
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. Kleffler ...	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—L. 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 ...	Monicello.
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	L. W. Joiner ...	Wyoming.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazleton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—A. 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.
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	CALUMET.	
		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.	
Thad. 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.	KENOSHA.	
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.	Nor. B. Richardson	Warren.
Knute Nelson	Cambridge.	Charles Pole.....	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 ..	Ahnepee.	Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
Fayette Allen	Durand.	James Hoye.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		Samuel C. West....	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Boffum....	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 Roethe.....	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. Westcott	Farmers Grove.	Job Haskell.....	Saukville.
Thomas A. Jackson.	Brodhead.	PIERCE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Edward H. Ives. ..	Prescott.
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 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 Gilliespie	Dellona.	WAUPACA.	
SHEBOYGAN.		Milan H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
Thomas Blackstock.	Sheboygan.	WAUSHARA.	
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—THAD. C. POUND, L.: Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. 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.	Ahnepee.	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. Woodman	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	Prescott.
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	L. W. Joiner ...	Wyoming.	32	Wm. T. Price ..	Black R. Falls
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	Chs. 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, DAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Uriah D. Mihills.....	Fond du Lac.
Samuel B. Dresser ..	Osceola Mills.	Daniel Cavanagh...	Osceola.
BROWN.		Charles Geisse	Taycheedah.
Edward Hicks.....	Green Bay.	GRANT.	
Michael Dockry, Sr..	Morrison.	Joel C. Squires.....	Platteville.
BUFFALO.		John Carthew.....	Rockville.
James L. Hallock ...	Burnside.	Wm. Pitt Dewey....	Lancaster.
CALUMET.		Hugh A. W. McNair.	Fennimore.
James Robinson	Chilton.	Luther Basford.....	Glen Haven.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		GREEN.	
Jedediah W. Granger	Menomonie.	C. D. W. Leonard...	Attica.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Thomas A. Jackson	Brodhead.
John Morrill	Hixton.	GREEN LAKE.	
COLUMBIA.		Joseph C. Burdick.	Berlin.
Jonas Narracong....	Lodi.	IOWA.	
Winslow Bullen.....	Poynette.	Henry C. Barnard..	Avoca.
Carmi W. Beach.....	Pardeeville.	George W. Bliss,...	Mineral Point.
CRAWFORD.		JEFFERSON.	
William Raymond ..	Bell Center.	Daniel Hall	Watertown.
DANE.		Charles H. Phillips.	Lake Mills.
Carpus E. Loveland.	Rutland.	Wilbur H. Tousley.	Jefferson.
Willard H. Chandler.	Sun Prairie.	James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
John Adams	Black Earth.	JUNEAU.	
John R. Crocker.....	Belleville.	Jerome B. Potter...	Sentinel.
Alden S. Sanborn. .	Madison.	KENOSHA.	
DODGE.		Alexander Bailey ..	Salem.
E. Adams Fowler ...	Columbus.	LA CROSSE.	
Francis Johnston ...	Waupun.	Theodore Rodolf ...	La Crosse.
Henry S. Burtch	Farmersville.	Powers G. Moulton.	Onalaska.
Henry Bertram.....	Watertown.	LA FAYETTE.	
DOOR AND KEWAUNEE		Thomas T. Duffy...	Benton.
Charles L. Harris ...	Jacksonport.	Henry W. Barnes ..	Wiota.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		MANITOWOC.	
Charles R. Gleason..	Eau Claire.	John Barth.....	Kiel.
FOND DU LAC.		Michael Fitzgerald.	Maple Grove.
Jerry Dobbs, Jr.	Ripon.	Carl H. Schmidt ...	Manitowoc.
Reolf Sleyster.....	Waupun.	MARQUETTE.	
		Spencer A. Pease ..	Montello.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by O. B. Lapham.

Twenty-Third Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MARATHON AND WOOD		ROCK—CON.	
Carl Hoeffinger.....	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.	Sheborgan.
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..	Ple's'nt 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 Burtit....	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...	Menomonice.
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...	Koro.

Twenty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1871,

Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 23, 1871.

SENATE.

President—THAD. 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 .	Ahnepee.	19	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan .	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Towns*	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	Eliph't S. Miner	Necedah.	26	R. E. Davis† . . .	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.	Ricnland 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. Heimdäl .	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.	Ahnepee.

* 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 Hoye.....	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 Kneell	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 Frver.....	Cold Spring.	RICHLAND.	
Hiram J. Ball	Palmyra.	Elihu Bailey.....	Mill Creek.
JUNEAU.		ROCK.	
Perry R. Briggs	Mauston.	Halvor H. Peterson.	Orfordvillo.
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....	Wiota.	SHEBOYGAN.	
MANITOWOC.		Charles Cetting....	How'd's Grove.
Svend Samuelson ...	Eaton.	Enos Eastman.....	Plymouth.
Michael Fitzgerald..	Cato.	Hiram Smith.....	SheboyanF'ls
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 Oekler.....	MuskegoCent'r
WALWORTH.		WAUPACA.	
John Jeffers.....	Darien.	George E. More.	Royalton.
Amzy Merriam.....	Geneva.	WAUSHARA.	
Samuel A. White....	Whitewater.	Edwin Montgomery	Hancock.
WASHINGTON.		WINNEBAGO.	
Baruch S. Weil.....	Schleis'g'ville.	Russell J. Judd....	Oshkosh.
Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.	Wm. P. Rounds....	Menasha.
WAUKESHA.		Frederic A. Morgan	Oshkosh.
Leonard D. Hinkley.	Eagle.		

Twenty-Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1872,

Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 27, 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	W. 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, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		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. Petersen†..	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. Lamoreux..	Mayville.	Thomas Bainbridge.	Benton.
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.
Frederic 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, Jr.	Ash Ridge.	Azel W. Patten	Nee Nah.
ROCK.		Nels. 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	Wm. Nelson	Viroqua.	21	M. H. McCord ..	Shawano.
5	Robert H. Baker	Racine.	22	George Kreiss ...	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	W. 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	Herry 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	J. 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, BUR- NETT, 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 Gnewuch.	Watertown.	MARQUETTE.	
†DOOR.		Charles S. Kelsey ..	Montello.
De Wayne Stebbins.	Ahnepec.	MILWAUKEE.	
DUNN AND PEPIN.		Isaac W. VanSchaick	Milwaukee.
Horace E. Houghton.	Dunrand.	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	FiveMileHouse
William H. Clisc....	Lancaster.	John B. Stemper...	Oak Creek.
John Monteith.....	Fennimore.	MONROE.	
Christ'r Hutchinson.	Beetown.	James H. Allen....	Sparta.
GREEN.		Adelb'tE. Bleekman	Tomah.
John Luchsinger....	New Glarus.	OCONTO.	
GREEN LAKE.		Richard W. Hubbell.	Oconto.
Appollos D. Foote...	Berlin.	**OUTAGAMIE.	
IOWA.		John A. Rømer....	Appleton.
William E. Rowe....	Arena.	OZAUKEE.	
William Robinson ..	Mineral Point.	Chas.E. Chamberlin	Ozaukee.
‡JEFFERSON.		Adol'h Zimmerman	Mequon River.
Patrick Devy	Watertown.	PIERCE.	
Casper H. Steinfort.	Lake Mills.	James H. Persons..	Plum City.
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..	Richland Cen'r.
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'ville
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 Bodestab. ..	Howard's Gr'vc	Sherman Bardwell.	Plainfield.
Otto Puhlman.....	Plymouth.		
Peter Daane, Jr.....	Oostburg.		
TREMPEALEAU.		WINNEBAGO.	
Seth W. Button.....	Trempealeau.	Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
		Thomas McConnell.	Winneconne.
VERNON.		Carlton Foster.....	Oshkosh.
Peter Jerman.....	Rising Sun.	Alson Wood.....	Waukau.
J. Henry Tate.....	Viroqua.		

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'Rourk..	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. Bleekman	Tomah.	21	M. H. McCord..	Shawano.
5	Charles Herrick	Racine.	22	R. Schlichting..	Chilton.
6	John Black.....	Milwaukee.	23	W. S. Greene...	Milford.
7	J. A. Johnson..	Madison.	24	H. 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	Franc. Campbell	Gratiot.	28	Geo. Krouskop.	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	G. 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	H. 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. Fifeid.....	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. Denniston... ..	Cadiz.
Aug. Finkelnburg... ..	Fountain City	GREEN LAKE.	
CALUMET.		S. M. Knox.....	Markesan.
Benjamin F. Carter.	Sherwood.	IOWA.	
CHIPPEWA.		Wm. E. Rowe.....	Arena.
J. M. Bingham.....	Chip'wa Falls.	Wm. Robinson.....	Mineral Point.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		JEFFERSON.	
Mark Douglas.....	McLrose.	Charles Beckman... ..	Watertown.
COLUMBIA.		Austin Kellogg.....	Concord.
Jonathan Bowman.. ..	Kilbourn City.	Lucien B. Caswell..	Ft. Atkinson.
Samuel Hasey.....	Columbus.	JUNEAU.	
H. W. Roblier.....	Wyocena.	J. 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.	J. F. Beard.....	Warren, Ill.
Michael Johnson....	Mt. Vernon.	MANITOWOC.	
DODGE.		C. R. Zorn.....	Kiel.
E. J. Boomer.....	Beaver Dam.	B. S. Lorigan.....	Maple Grove.
D. C. Gowdey.....	Beaver Dam.	Joseph Rankin. ...	Manitowoc.
D. L. Bancroft.....	Waupun.	MARATHON.	
Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.	W. C. Silverthorn..	Wausau.
Aug. 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. W. Phelps.....	Milwaukee.
Thos. Carmichael... ..	Eau Claire.	C. 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.
		J. L. Semmann.....	Milwaukee.
		Peter Porth.....	Milwaukee.
		Jas. 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 ...	Enterpriso.
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 Burget.....	East Troy.
Joseph B. McGrew...	Richland.	WASHINGTON.	
Philip M. Sraith ...	Janeuys.	Hiram W. Sawyer ..	Hartford.
ROCK.		Jeremiah Riordan ..	West Bend.
Marvin Osborn.....	Magnolia.	WAUKESHA.	
Solomon C. Carr.....	Milton Junc.	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.	Tusten.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Gabe Bouck.....	Oshkosh.
		William P. Peckham	Necnah.
		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.	Culvary.
4	A. E. Bleekman.	Tomah.	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. Peiter ..	Wautoma.
9	D. McFarland...	Highland.	26	R. F. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice....	Merton.	27	L. W. Barden...	Portage.
11	Francis 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. B. Graham...	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby ..	Sauk City.	31	S. L. Nevins	La Crosse.
15	John Schuette ..	Manitowoc.	32	R. C. Field.....	Osseo.
16	John C Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Gilead J. Wilmot	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. Rowlands..	Cambria.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		John B. Dwinell...	Lodi.
BROWN.		CRAWFORD.	
Sam. S. Fifield	Ashland.	Zenas Beach.....	Eastman.
DANE.		DOOR.	
Thos. 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 W. Coleman..	Lowell.
CHIPPEWA.		John Lloyd	Clyman.
Thos. Lee Halbert ...	Chip'wa Falls.	Max Bachhuber....	Farmersville.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Wm. M. Morse	Rubicon.
Richard Dewhurst...	Neillsville.	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. Muscovitt....	Milwaukee.
George Hunter.....	Fond du Lac.	Thomas O'Neill.....	Milwaukee.
Michael Serwe.....	Ashford.	MONROE.	
GRANT.		Eli Waste.....	Sparta.
James Jeffrey.....	Georgetown.	Wm. W. Jackson ...	Tomah.
La Fayette Caskey ..	Potosi.	OCONTO.	
Benjamin M. Coates.	Bostobel.	John Leigh.....	Oconto.
Delos Abrams.....	Bloomington.	OUTAGAMIE.	
GREEN.		Geo. N. Richmond..	Appleton.
Charles R. Deniston	Cadiz.	OZAUKEE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Gustav Goetze.....	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.		Ben. M. Washburn..	Excelsior.
Rouse Simmons.....	Kenosha.	ROCK.	
LA CROSSE.		Marvin Osborne...	Magnolia.
John Bradley.....	Bangor.	Zebulon P. Burdick.	Janesville.
LA FAYETTE.		Andrew Barlass....	Emer'd 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.	Nath. C. Farnsworth	Sheb'gan Falls.
Stephen A. Harrison.	Milwaukee.	TREMPEAULEAU.	
Charles H. Larkin...	Milwaukee.	Noah D. Comstock..	Arcadia.
Daniel H. Richards..	Milwaukee.		
Lemuel Ellsworth...	Milwaukee.		

Twenty-eighth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
VERNON.		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 . . .	Neenah
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. Hiner	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	Franc. 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	Sylv'r 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.
Mitchell Resch.....	Green Bay.	George Brown.....	Woodman.
William J. Fisk.....	Fort Howard.	William J. McCoy...	Beetown.
Dennis Dewane.....	Coopertown.	GREEN.	
BUFFALO.		John Luchsinger...	New Glarus.
Edward Lees.....	Fountain City.	Waldo S. Flint.....	Princeton.
CALUMET.		IOWA.	
Henry Horst.....	Hayton.	*Ansley Gray.....	Avoca.
CHIPPEWA AND TAY-		Kearton Koates.....	Linden.
LOR.		†JEFFERSON.	
Cadwallader J. Wiltse	Chippewa F ^{ls}	Thomas Shinnick...	Watertown.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Charles H. Phillips..	Lake Mills.
Hugh B. Mills.....	Millston.	David W. Curtis....	Fort Atkinson
COLUMBIA.		JUNEAU.	
Michael Griffin.....	Kilbourn City.	Charles Erwin Booth	Elroy.
John Gardner Griffin	Randolph.	KENOSHA.	
Augustus O. Doie....	Poynette.	Frederick Robinson	Kenosha.
CRAWFORD.		LA CROSSE.	
Fergus Mills.....	Seneca.	John Bradley.....	Bargor.
DANE.		LA FAYETTE.	
William Seamonson..	Stoughton.	Danverse Neff.....	Calamine.
William Charleton...	Madison.	MANITOWOC.	
Peter Zander.....	Cross Plains.	Charles R. Zorn....	Keil.
Michael Johnson....	Mt. Vernon.	Thomas Mohr.....	Manitowoc.
DODGE.		William F. Tisch....	Mishicott.
Patrick Griffin.....	Waterloo.	MARATHON AND LIN-	
Columbus Germain..	Beaver Dam.	COLN.	
George H. Lawrence	Burnett Stat ⁿ	Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.
Charles E. Kite.....	Mayville.	MARQUETTE.	
George Schott.....	Hartford.	B. Frank Goodell...	Montello.
James Higgins.....	Hubbleton.	MILWAUKEE.	
DOOR.		Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.
Leroy M. Washburn..	Sturgeon Bay.	Peter Fagg.....	Milwaukee.
DUNN AND PEPIN.		Edward Keogh....	Milwaukee.
Menzus R. Bump...	Rock Falls.	Bernard F. Cooke...	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE.		David Vance.....	Milwaukee.
Hobart M. Stocking..	Eau Claire.	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.	
F. 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 Fls
OUTAGAMIE.*		TREMPEALEAU.	
David Hammel	Appleton.	Noah D. Comstock .	Arcadia.
OZAUKEE.		VERNON.	
Gustav Götze	Ozaukee.	John Stevenson.....	Enterprise.
William Carby.....	Mequon River	Timothy S. Jordan.	West Lima.
PIERCE.		WALWORTH	
Christopher L. Taylor	Maiden Rock.	Charles S. Teeple ..	Darien.
PORTAGE.		B. 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. Mumbrue .	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. BELLARD.

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	Geo. Grimmer..	Kewaunee.	18	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	Oscola.
4	J. Henry Tate..	Viroqua	21	H. C. Mumbrue.	Waupaca.
5	I. W. VanSchaick	Milwaukee.	22	James Ryan...	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed ..	Jeferson.
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	L. 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	Phil. Schneider	Barton.
17	H. Richardson..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — J. B. CASSODAY, of Rock.

Chief Clerk — W. A. NOWELL.

Sergeant-at-Arms — THOS. B. REID

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS.		CLARR, LINCOLN, TAY- LOR AND WOOD.	
Solon W. Pierce.....	Friendship.	Freeman D. Lindsay	Neillsville.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		COLUMBIA.	
Woodbury S. Grover.	Prairie Farm.	David Owen.....	Portage.
BROWN.		Harmon J. Fisk.....	Fall River.
David M. Kelly.....	Green Bay.	CRAWFORD.	
William J. Fisk.....	Fort Howard.	S. L. Wannemaker..	Boscobel.
Michael J. Touhey ..	Morrison.	DANE.	
* BUFFALO.		Michael Johnson....	Mt. Vernon.
John J. Senn.....	Fountain City	Phineas Baldwin...	Oregon.
CALUMET.		George Weeks.....	Columbus.
Benjamin F. Carter .	Sherwood.	*DODGE.	
CHIPPewa.		William Zeiman ...	Horicon.
Louis Vincent.	Chipp'wa Falls	F. A. Neuhauser ...	Leroy.
		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 Arnolds....	Milwaukee.
IOWA.		MONROE.	
Robert H. Kinzie...	Avoca.	Chauncey Blakeslee.	Sparta.
John Gray.....	Mineral Point.	Harry Doxtader . . .	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 Barnett ..	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. McCullum..	Sextonville.
		Elihu Bailey.	Mill Creek.

* And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

† Seat successfully contested by Henry Fink.

‡ And part of Buffalo country.

Thirtieth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ROCK.		WALWORTH.	
Sereno T. Merrill....	Beloit.	Alfred H. Abel.....	Geneva.
J. 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.	H. F. Dousman.....	Waterville.
Silas J. Seymour....	Reedsburg.	Thomas McCarty....	Menom'ee F'lls
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUPACA.	
Joseph Wedig.	Sheboygan.	Asa L. Baldwin	Baldwin's Mills
Samuel D. Hubbard.	Onion River.	Hannibal S. Dixon..	New London.
Ambrose D. De Land	Sheb'gn Falls.	WAUSHARA.	
TREMPEALEAU.		Jabez K. Walker....	East Oasis.
Jas. L. Linderman..	Osseo.	WINNEBAGO.	
VERNON.		Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
Peter J. Dale.....	Coon Prairie.	Henry P. Leavans...	Neenah.
Henry H. Wyatt	Star.	Levi E. Knapp.....	Oshkosh.
		Sidney A. Shufelt...	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. Mumbrue..	Waupaca.
5	I. W. Van Schaick	Milwaukee.	22	G. N. Richmond..	Appleton.
6	Geo. H. Paul....	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed?...	Jefferson.
7	Geo. A. Abert...	Milwaukee.	24	D. R. Bailey.....	Baldwin.
8	B. O. Reynolds..	Geneva.	25	Geo. B. Burrows.	Madison.
9	H. S. Sacket....	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	Mer. 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—AUG. R. BARROWS, of Chippewa.

Chief Clerk—JABEZ. R. HUNTER. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*, ANTON KLAUS.

Name.	Post Office.	Name.	Post Office.
ADAMS.			
Solon W. Pierce.....	Friendship.	FOND DU LAC—CON.	
		Michael Wirtz.....	Summit.
		Uriah Wood.....	Brandon.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS and POLK.			
Canute Anderson....	Grantsburg.	GRANT.	
		Wm. E. Carter.....	Platteville.
		T. J. Graham.....	Muscoda.
		Wm. J. McCoy.....	Beetown.
BROWN.			
D. M. Kelly.....	Green Bay.	GREEN.	
David M. Burns....	Fort Howard.	John Luchsinger...	New Glarus.
Wm. Rice.....	Morrison.	Frank. Mitchell....	Juda.
* BUFFALO.			
John J. Senn.....	Fountain City.	GREEN LAKE.	
		Orrin W. Bow.....	Kingston.
CALUMET.			
J. H. Haight.....	Brookertown.	IOWA.	
		John Gray.....	Mineral P'nt.
		Owen King.....	Helena.
CHIPPEWA.			
Aug. R. Barrows....	Chippewa F'ls.	JACKSON.	
		Carl C. Pope.....	Black R. F'ls.
CLARK, LINCOLN, TAY- LOR AND WOOD.			
S. L. Nason.....	Nasonville.	† JEFFERSON.	
		Hiram J. Ball.....	Palmyra.
		John D. Bullock....	Johnson's Ck.
		Hezekiah Flinn....	Watertown.
COLUMBIA.			
Josiah Arnold.....	Portage City.	JUNEAU.	
Lester Woodard....	Pardeeville.	James Mullowney...	Kildare.
		E. D. Rogers.....	Necedah.
CRAWFORD.			
James H. Jewell....	Ferryville.	KENOSHA.	
		Walter L. Dexter...	Kenosha.
DANE.			
Edwin E. Bryant....	Madison.	KEWAUNEE.	
John Lyle.....	Paoli.	Chas. Tisch.....	Nero.
John Ollis.....	Deforest.	LA CROSSE.	
		Suel Briggs.....	N. Amsterd'm.
* DODGE.			
Carl Dowe.....	Horicon.	LA FAYETTE.	
Eli Hawks.....	Juneau.	Lars E. Johnson....	Wiota.
Peter Langenfeld....	Theresa.	Bernard McGinty...	Calamine.
E. C. McPetridge....	Beaver Dam.	MANITOWOC.	
DOOR.			
Ed. S. Minor.....	Fish Creek.	Wm. F. Nash.....	Two Rivers.
		Thos. Thornton....	Clark's Mills.
		Henry Vits.....	Manitowoc.
DUNN.			
Fred. G. Barlow....	Rock Falls.	MARATHON.	
		F. W. Kickbusch....	Wausau.
EAU CLAIRE.			
Julius G. Ingram....	Eau Claire.	MARQUETTE.	
		Wm. H. Peters.....	Montello.
FOND DU LAC.			
James Fitzgerald....	Fond du Lac.	MILWAUKEE.	
Almon A. Swan.....	Oak Center.	John Bentley.....	Milwaukee.

* In part.

† 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. Holzhauser.....	Milwaukee.	David B. Hulburt....	Loganville.
Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.	J. L. Shepard.....	Sheboy. Falls.
Wm. Lawler.....	New Coeln.	James White.....	Random Lake.
Fred Moscowitt....	Good Hope.	Gust. A. Willard....	Sheboygan.
Henry Smith.....	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Edward C. Wall.....	Milwaukee.	James M. Barrett ...	Trempealeau.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Wm. Y. Baker.....	Tomah.	Christen Ellefson...	Liberty Pole.
James D. Condit....	Sparta.	Allen Rusk.....	Liberty.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		WALWORTH.	
Ernest Funke.....	Oconto.	Alma M. Aldrich....	Burlington.
OUTAGAMIE.		Edwin Delos Coe...	Whitewater.
Francis Steffen.....	Hortonville.	John Pemberton....	Delavan.
Wm. S. Warner.....	Appleton.	WASHINGTON	
OZAUKEE.		Cornelius Coughlin..	West Bend.
Wm. H. Fitzgerald .	Cedarburg.	Wm. Scollard.....	Hartford.
* PEPIN.		WAUKESHA.	
Vious W. Dorwin...	Durand.	Alvarus E. Gilbert ...	Prospect Hill.
PIERCE.		Richard Weaver.....	Sussex.
Chas. H. Hawm....	Rock Elm Cen.	WAUPACA.	
PORTAGE.		F. M. Guernsey.....	Clintonville.
James Mechan.....	Meehan.	Lorenzo L. Post.....	Weyauwega.
RACINE.		WAUSHARA.	
Patrick G. Cheves...	North Cape.	Sam. Reed Clark....	Brushville.
Chas. Jonas.....	Racine.	WINNEBAGO.	
RICHLAND.		Milan Ford.....	Oshkosh.
Philip M. Smith.....	Richland Cent.	James V. Jones.....	Oshkosh.
Jos. M. Thomas.....	Lone Rock.	Levi E. Knapp.....	Oshkosh.
ROCK.		John Potter, Jr.	Menasha.
Fenner Kimball.....	Janesville.		
Chas. H. Parker.....	Beloit.		
Wm. H. Stark.....	Tiffany.		

* 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	75 days	39
1843	March 6th	March 25, 1843	20 days	39
1843	March 27th	April 17, 1843	22 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 18th	70 days	85
1852	January 14th	April 19th	96 days	85
1853	January 12th	April 4th	131 days	107
1853	June 6th	July 13th		
1854	January 11th	April 3d	83 days	107
1855	January 10th	April 3d	83 days	107
1856	January 9th	March 31st	125 days	107
1856	September 3d	October 14th		
1857	January 14th	March 9th	54 days	107
1858	January 13th	May 17th	125 days	127
1859	January 12th	March 21st	69 days	127
1860	January 9th	April 2d	82 days	127
1861	January 8th	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		
1863	January 14th	April 2d	70 days	133
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	52 days	133
1876	January 12th	March 14th	61 days	133
1877	January 10th	March 8th	57 days	133
1878	January 9th	March 21st	76 days	133
1878	June 4th	June 7th		

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, -	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson	-	April 30, 1836
Henry Dodge, -	-	appointed by Martin Van Buren	-	March 9, 1839
James Duane Doty, -	-	appointed by John Tyler	-	Sept. 13, 1841
N. P. Talmadge, -	-	appointed by John Tyler	-	June 21, 1844
Henry Dodge, -	-	appointed by James K. Polk	-	April 8, 1845

SECRETARIES.

John S. Horner, -	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson	-	May 6, 1836
Wm. 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	-	April 23, 1841
G. 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	-	August, 1836
W. C. Frazer, A. J., -	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson	-	July, 1836
David Irwin, A. J., -	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson	-	Sept. 1836
Andrew G. Miller, A. J.,	-	appointed by Martin Van Buren	-	Nov. 1838

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

Henry S. Baird, -	-	appointed by Gov. Dodge	-	1836
H. N. Wells, -	-	appointed by Gov. Dodge	-	Mar. 30, 1839
M. M. Jackson, -	-	appointed by Gov. Doty	-	June 26, 1831
Wm. Pitt Lynde, -	-	appointed by Gov. Talmadge	-	Jan. 22, 1845
A. Hyatt Smith, -	-	appointed by Gov. Dodge	-	Jan. 22, 1846

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

John Catlin, -	-	appointed at December Term,	-	-	1836
Simeon Mills, -	-	appointed at July Term,	-	-	1839
La Fayette Kellogg,	-	appointed at July Term,	-	-	1840

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

W. Chapman, -	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson	-	-	1836
Moses M. Strong, -	-	appointed by Martin Van Buren	-	-	1838
Thos. W. Sutherland, -	-	appointed by John Tyler	-	-	1841
Wm. Pitt Lynde, -	-	appointed by James K. Polk	-	-	1845

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1878.

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, 1852
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, 1862
Louis P. Harvey -	Shopiere, -	from Jan. 6, 1862,	to April 19, 1862
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
C. 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. Beall -	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, 1862
Gerry Hazelton,*	Columbus, -	from Sept. 10, 1862,	to Sept. 26, 1862
Wyman Spooner,	Elkhorn, -	from Jan. 14, 1863,	to Jan. 4, 1864
Wyman Spooner,	Elkhorn, -	from Jan. 4, 1864,	to Jan. 3, 1870
Thad 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.

J. C. Fairchild, - -	Madison, - -	from June 7, 1848,	to Jan. 5, 1852
E. H. Janssen, - -	Cedarburg, - -	from Jan. 5, 1852,	to Jan. 7, 1856
Chas. Kuehn, - -	Manitowoc, - -	from Jan. 7, 1856,	to Jan. 4, 1858
S. D. Hastings, - -	Trempealeau, - -	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 1, 1866
Wm. 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
E. Estabrook, - -	Geneva, - -	from Jan. 5, 1852,	to Jan. 2, 1854
Geo. B. Smith, - -	Madison, - -	from Jan. 2, 1854,	to Jan. 7, 1856
Wm. 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
Alex. Wilson, - -	Mineral Point, - -	from Jan. 7, 1878,	to

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

(Office created August 16, 1848.)

Eleazer Root, - -	Waukesha, - -	from Jan. 1, 1849,	to Jan. 5, 1852
Asel P. Ladd, - -	Shullsburg, - -	from Jan. 5, 1852,	to Jan. 2, 1854
H. A. Wright, - -	Prairie du Chien	from Jan. 5, 1854,	to May 29, 1855
A. C. Barry, - -	Racine, - -	from June 26, 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
A. 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
Wm. C. Whitford, - -	Milton, - -	from Jan. 7, 1878,	to

BANK COMPTROLLERS.

(Office created Chap. 479, Laws 1852—Abolished, January 3, 1870, Chap. 28, Laws of 1868.)

James S. Baker, - -	Green Bay, - -	from Nov. 20, 1852,	to Jan. 2, 1854
Wm. M. Dennis, - -	Watertown, - -	from Jan. 2, 1854,	to Jan. 4, 1858
Joel C. Squires, - -	Mineral Point, - -	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 2, 1860
G. Van Steenwyk, - -	Kilbourn City, - -	from Jan. 2, 1860,	to Jan. 6, 1862
Wm. H. Ramsey, - -	Ozaukee, - -	from Jan. 6, 1862,	to Jan. 1, 1866
J. M. Rusk, - -	Viroqua, - -	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Jan. 3, 1870

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

(Office created by Chap. 24, Laws of 1853—Abolished January 4, 1874, by Chap. 193, Laws of 1873.)

John Taylor, - -	Waupun, - -	from M'ch 28, 1853,	to Apr. 2, 1853
Henry Brown, - -	Fond du Lac, - -	from Apr. 2, 1853,	to Jan. 2, 1854
A. W. Starks, - -	Baraboo, - -	from Jan. 2, 1854,	to Jan. 7, 1856
Ed. McGarry, - -	Milwaukee, - -	from Jan. 7, 1856,	to Jan. 4, 1858
E. M. McGraw, - -	Sheboygan, - -	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 2, 1860
Hans E. Heg, - -	Racine, - -	from Jan. 2, 1860,	to Jan. 6, 1862
Alex. P. Hodges, - -	Oshkosh, - -	from Jan. 6, 1862,	to Jan. 4, 1864
Henry Cordier, - -	Waupun, - -	from Jan. 4, 1864,	to Jan. 3, 1870
Geo. 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. 238, 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

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. Stowe, 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., * - -	2nd	August 28, 1848,	to June 1, 1853
Charles H. Larrabee, A. J., -	3rd	August 28, 1848,	to June 1, 1853
M. 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 12, 1859
Luther S. Dixon, - - -	C. J.	April 20, 1859, to June 17, 1874
Edward G. Ryan, - - -	C. J.	June 17, 1874, to 1st M. Jan. 1883
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 1st M. Jan. 1860
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.	Sep. 11, 1867, to Jan. 13, 1871
Wm. P. Lyon, - - -	A. J.	Jan. 20, 1871, to 1st M. Jan. 1884
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

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

J. R. Brigham, - - -	Appointed Jan. Term,	- - - - -	1849
S. 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.	Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 25, 1843
James D. Doty.....	Sep. 10, 1838	Morgan L. Martin....	Sep. 22, 1845
James D. Doty.....	Aug. 5, 1840	John H. Tweedy.....	Sep. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 27, 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS,

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker.....	June 8, 1848	Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 23, 1861
Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1848	James R. Doolittle ...	Jan. 22, 1863
Isaac P. Walker.....	Jan. 17, 1849	Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 24, 1867
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851	Matt. H. Carpenter ...	Jan. 26, 1869
Charles Durkee.....	Feb. 1, 1855	Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 21, 1873
James R. Doolittle ...	Jan. 23, 1857	Angus Cameron.....	Feb. 3, 1875

REPRESENTATIVES.

(By Congresses.)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

XXXth Congress, 1847-49.		XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.	
1st Dist.—William Pitt Lynde.*		1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.	
2d " Mason C. Darling.*		2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn.	
		3d " Charles Billingshurst.	
XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.		XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.	
1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.		1st Dist.—John F. Potter.	
2d " Orsamus Cole.		2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn.	
3d " James Duane Doty.		3d " Charles Billingshurst.	
XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.		XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.	
1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.		1st Dist.—John F. Potter.	
2d " Ben C. Eastman.		2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn	
3d " John B. Macy.		3d " Charles H. Larrabee.	
XXXIIIId Congress, 1853-55.		XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.	
1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.		1st Dist.—John F. Potter.	
2d " Ben C. Eastman.		2d " Luther Hanchett.†	
3d " John B. Macy.		3d " 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.

XLIst Congress, 1869-71.

1st Dist.	—Halbert E. Paine.
2d "	Benjamin F. Hopkins.*
3d "	David Atwood.
4th "	Amasa Cobb.
5th "	Charles A. Eldredge.
6th "	Philetus Sawyer.
7th "	Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIIth 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.

XLIIIth 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 "	A. 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 "	H. 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 F. 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—E. 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.

At large—William H. Hiner.
—Francis Campbell.
1st Dist.—T. D. Weeks.
2d “ T. D. Lang.
3d “ Daniel L. Downs.

1864. Elected November 3.

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.

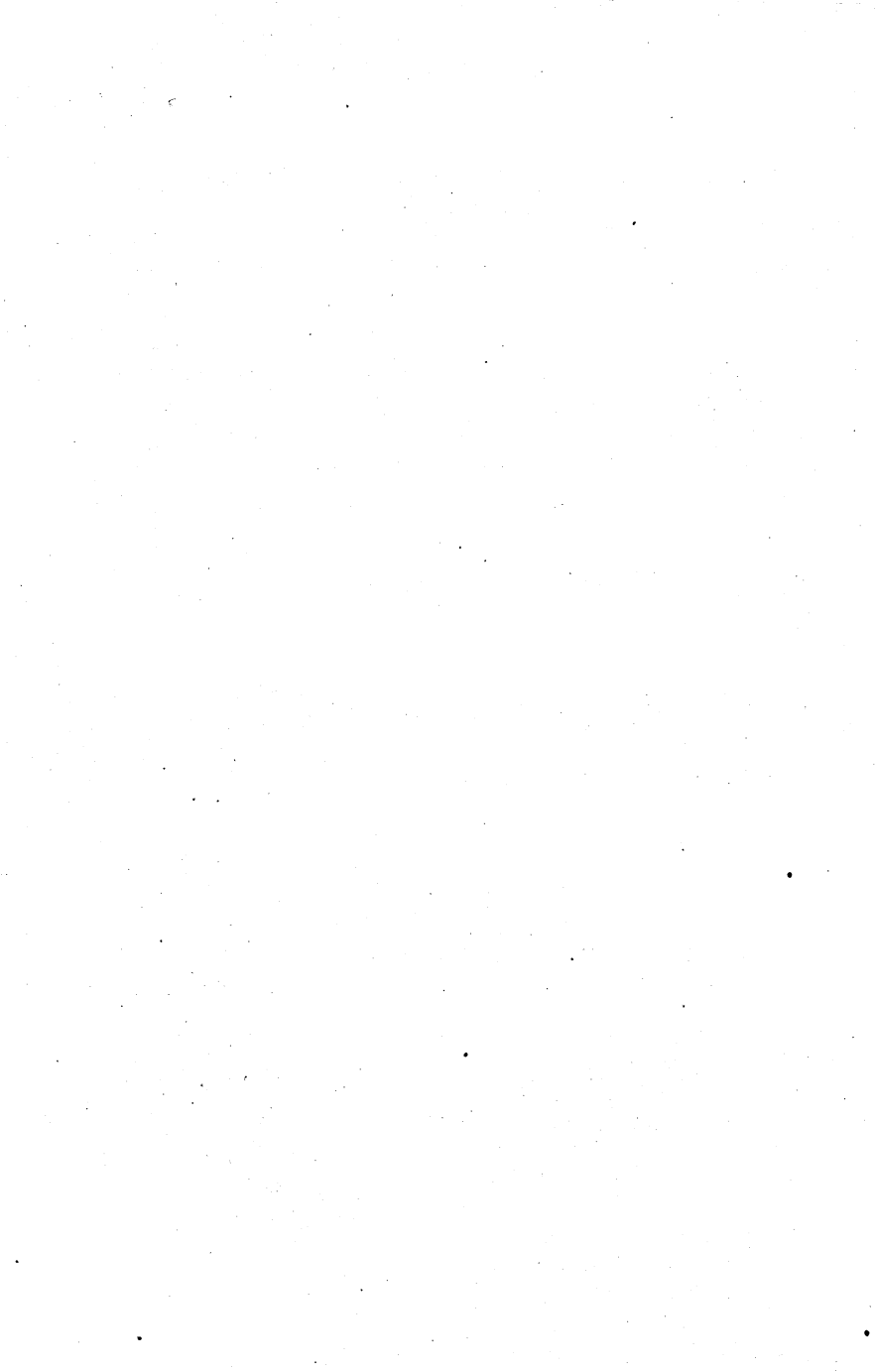
At large—William E. Cramer.
—Frederick Fleischer.
1st Dist.—Jerome S. Nickles.
2d “ George G. Swain.
3d “ Ormsby B. Thomas.
4th “ Frederick Hilgen.
5th “ Edward C. McFetridge.
6th “ George E. Hoskinson.
7th “ Romanzo Bunn.
8th “ Henry D. Barron.

1876. Elected November 7.

4th Dist.—C. M. Sanger.
5th “ Charles Luling.
6th “ James H. Foster.
7th “ C. B. Solberg.
8th “ John H. Knapp.



Election Statistics.



POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

From 1856 to 1876.

[BY STATES.]

STATES.	1876.						
	Tilden, Dem.	Hayes, Rep.	Cooper, G. B.	Smith, Temp.	Scat- tering.	Tilden's maj.	Hayes' Maj.
Alabama.....	102,613	68,230	.....	.....	.....	34,383	.....
Arkansas	58,083	38,669	211	.....	.....	19,183	.....
California	76,464	79,264	471	.....	19	.....	2,734
Colorado.....	13,316	14,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	838
Connecticut	61,934	59,034	774	378	36	1,712	.....
Delaware	13,381	10,752	.....	.....	.....	2,629	.....
Florida*.....	24,285	24,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Georgia.....	130,088	50,446	.....	.....	.....	79,642	.....
Illinois.....	258,602	277,226	17,109	.....	427	.....	1,088
Indiana.....	213,526	207,971	9,533	.....	.....	.....	50,201
Iowa.....	112,099	171,327	9,001	.....	26	.....	32,532
Kansas.....	37,902	78,332	7,776	110	12	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	159,696	97,156	1,944	818	.....	59,778	.....
Louisiana†	70,590	75,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,545
Maine.....	49,665	66,300	663	.....	.....	.....	15,972
Maryland.....	91,780	71,981	.....	.....	.....	19,799	.....
Massachusetts	108,975	159,078	.....	.....	873	.....	40,230
Michigan.....	141,695	166,534	9,060	767	72	.....	15,540
Minnesota.....	48,787	72,955	2,311	.....	.....	.....	21,837
Mississippi.....	108,241	51,853	.....	.....	.....	56,388	.....
Missouri.....	202,687	144,398	3,498	.....	277	54,512	.....
Nebraska.....	17,554	31,916	2,820	.....	117	.....	11,415
Nevada.....	9,297	10,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,073
New Hampshire.....	38,399	41,529	.....	.....	82	.....	2,948
New Jersey.....	115,956	103,511	712	43	.....	11,690	.....
New York.....	521,949	489,207	1,987	2,359	1,828	26,568	.....
North Carolina.....	122,580	106,402	.....	.....	.....	16,178	.....
Ohio.....	323,182	330,698	3,057	1,636	76	.....	2,747
Oregon.....	14,157	15,214	510	.....	4	.....	543
Pennsylvania.....	366,204	384,148	7,204	1,318	83	.....	9,439
Rhode Island.....	10,712	15,787	60	68	.....	.....	4,947
South Carolina.....	90,906	91,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	964
Tennessee.....	133,223	89,625	.....	.....	.....	43,533	.....
Texas.....	103,617	44,552	.....	.....	.....	59,065	.....
Vermont.....	20,249	44,092	.....	.....	48	.....	23,802
Virginia.....	139,670	95,558	.....	.....	.....	44,112	.....
West Virginia.....	55,588	41,392	1,237	.....	.....	12,959	.....
Wisconsin.....	123,927	130,067	1,509	27	1,648	.....	2,957
Totals.....	4,291,491	4,042,067	80,911	7,524	5,628	155,361	.....

* 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 McEnery 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.	McClellan, 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	259,293	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	88,816	100,212	39,569	115,899	27,786	64,301
Louisiana	59,975	66,466	33,263	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	48,745
Michigan	136,202	77,027	123,550	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	32,871
New Jersey	91,611	76,891	80,121	83,001	60,723	68,024
New York	440,759	387,379	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	313,383	296,391	276,316
Rhode Island	13,665	5,329	12,903	6,548	14,319	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	32,233	29,537	29,025	20,306	23,152	10,438
Wisconsin	104,992	86,477	108,857	84,710	83,458	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	.....	5,716,788	.....	4,034,789	.....

ELECTION STATISTICS.

Popular Vote for President -- continued.

STATES.	1860.				1856.		
	Lincoln. 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	3,804	1,023	308	6,175	8,004
Florida		8,543	5,437	367		4,833	6,358
Georgia		51,889	42,886	11,590		42,238	56,598
Illinois	172,161	2,404	4,913	160,215	96,189	37,441	105,348
Indiana	191,033	12,295	5,306	115,509	91,375	22,226	118,670
Iowa	70,409	1,048	1,763	55,111	43,954	9,180	36,107
Kansas							
Kentucky	1,961	53,143	66,058	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	88,480	805	405	65,057	71,762	1,660	52,136
Minnesota	22,069	748	62	11,920			
Mississippi		40,797	25,040	3,283		24,195	35,446
Missouri	17,028	31,317	58,372	58,081		48,524	58,164
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire	37,519	2,112	441	22,811	38,345	422	32,789
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		48,333	44,990			26,886	48,246
Ohio	231,610	11,463	12,194	18,822	187,497	18,126	170,874
Oregon	5,270	5,036	183	3,951			
Pennsylvania	228,031	178,871	12,776	16,765	147,511	82,175	230,710
Rhode Island	12,244			7,797	11,467	1,673	6,680
South Carolina							
Tennessee		64,700	69,274	11,350		66,178	73,638
Texas		47,548	15,438			15,639	31,169
Texas							
Vermont	33,808	218	1,969	6,849	39,561	545	10,569
Virginia	1,929	74,323	74,681	16,290	291	60,310	89,706
West Virginia							
Wisconsin	86,110	888	161	65,021	66,090	579	52,843
Totals	1,866,452	847,953	590,631	1,375,157	1,341,264	874,534	1,838,189
Whole vote		4,680,193				4,053,987	

†Electors chosen by legislature.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE FROM 1860.

STATES.	1876.		1872.		1868.		1864.		1860.			
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Grant.	Greeley.†	Grant.	Seymour.	Lincoln.	McClenn. ⁿ .	Lincoln.	Breck.	Bell.	Douglass.
Alabama		10	10		8		*	*				
Arkansas		6	†6		5		*	*		9		
California	6		6		5		5		4	4		
Colorado	3											
Connecticut		6	6		6		6					
Delaware		3	3			3		3	6			
Florida	**4		4		3		*	*		3		
Georgia		11		11			*	*		3		
Illinois	21		21		16	9	*	*		10		
Indiana		15	15		13				11			
Iowa	11		11		8				13			
Kansas	5		5		3				4			
Kentucky		12		12		11		11				
Louisiana	**8		†8		7	*	*			12		
Maine	7		7		7				6			
Maryland		8		8		7		7	8			
Massachusetts	13		13		12		7		8			
Michigan	11		11		8			12	13			
Minnesota	5		5		4			8	6			
Mississippi		8	8	*	*	*	*		4			
Missouri		15		15	11			*		7		
Nebraska	3		3		3			11				9
Nevada	3		3		3							
New Hampshire	5		5		5			3				
New Jersey		9	9			7		5	5			
New York		35	35			33		7	4			3
North Carolina		10	10		9		*	33	35			
Ohio	22		22		21				10			
Oregon	3		3					21	23			
Pennsylvania	29		29		26	3		3	3			
Rhode Island	4		4		4			26	27			
South Carolina	7		7		6		*	*	4			
Tennessee		12		12	10		*	*		8		
Texas		8		8	*	*	*	*		12		
Vermont	5		5		5		*	*	4			
Virginia		11		11	*	*	*	*	5			
West Virginia		5		5			*	*		15		
Wisconsin	10		10		8			5				
Total	185	184	300	66	214	80	213	21	180	72	39	12

* States marked with a star did not vote for president in 1864 and 1868.

† 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, 18; 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 1876.

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-third in 1876.

ELEC- TION.	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	28.3	*1,254	4	.....	.....	.....	..
		Martin Van Buren.....	10,418	26.6	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
17	1852	Franklin Pierce	33,658	52.0	2,604	5	64,712	25,546	65.2	5
		Winfield Scott.....	22,240	34.4	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
		John P. Hale.....	8,814	13.6	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
18	1856	James Buchanan.....	52,843	44.2	.....	..	119,512	54,800	84.7	5
		John C. Fremont.....	66,090	55.3	12,668	5	.....	.....	.....	..
		Millard Fillmore	579	.5	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
19	1860	Abraham Lincoln	86,110	56.6	20,040	5	152,180	32,668	27.3	5
		J. C. Breckinridge.....	888	.6	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
		John Bell	161	.1	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
		S. A. Douglas	65,031	42.7	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
20	1864	Abraham Lincoln	83,458	55.9	17,574	8	149,342	42,838	41.8	8
		Geo. B. McClellan.....	65,884	44.1	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
21	1868	Ulysses S. Grant	108,857	59.2	24,150	8	193,564	44,222	29.6	8
		Horatio Seymour.....	81,707	43.8	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
22	1872	Ulysses S. Grant	104,607	54.6	17,686	10	192,398	41,256	4.7	10
		Horace Greeley.....	59,477	45.9	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
		Charles O'Connor.....	824	.4	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
23	1876	Rutherford B. Hayes	130,668	51.0	5,205	10	256,131	63,823	33.2	10
		Samuel J. Tilden.....	123,927	48.4	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
		Peter Cooper.....	1,509	.6	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
		G. C. Smith.....	27	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..

*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	352,062		
1828	Andrew Jackson..	John Q. Adams....	24	1,156,338	*804,266	*223.4
1832	Andrew Jackson..	Clay, Floyd, Wirt..	24	1,250,799	94,471	8.2
1836	Martin Van Buren	W. H. Harrison, etc	26	1,498,205	247,406	19.8
1840	Wm. H. Harrison..	Van Buren, Birney	26	2,410,778	912,573	60.9
1844	James K. Polk....	Clay and Birney...	26	2,698,611	287,833	11.9
1848	Zachary Taylor....	Cass & Van Buren	30	2,871,998	173,297	6.4
1852	Franklin Pierce..	Scott and Hale ...	31	3,144,201	272,293	9.5
1856	James Buchanan..	Fremont, Fillmore	31	4,053,967	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	5,724,684	.....	.....
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

* 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, 1789-1876.

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Elec. Vote.	Political Party.	† Presidents.			† Vice-Presidents.	
				CANDIDATES.	VOTE.		CANDIDATES.	Elect. Vote.
					States.	Popu- lar.			Electoral
1789	10	73		George Washington.....		69		24
				John Adams.....				9
				John Jay.....				6
				R. H. Harrison.....				6
				John Rutledge.....				4
				John Hancock.....				3
				George Clinton.....				2
				Samuel Huntingdon.....				2
				John Milton.....				1
				James Armstrong.....				1
				Benjamin Lincoln.....				1
				Edward Telfair.....				1
				Vacancies.....				4
				1792	15	135	Fed.	George Washington.....		132		77
			Fed.	John Adams.....				50
			Rep.	George Clinton.....				4
				Thomas Jefferson.....				1
				Aaron Burr.....				3
				Vacancies.....				3
1796	16	138	Fed.	John Adams.....		71		68
			Rep.	Thomas Jefferson.....				59
			Fed.	Thomas Pinckney.....				30
			Rep.	Aaron Burr.....				15
				Samuel Adams.....				11
				Oliver Ellsworth.....				7
				George Clinton.....				5
				John Jay.....				3
				James Iredell.....				2
				George Washington.....				2
				John Henry.....				2
1800	16	138	Rep.	S. Johnson.....				1
				Charles C. Pinckney.....				
			Rep.	Thomas Jefferson.....		73		73
			Fed.	Aaron Burr.....				65
			Fed.	John Adams.....				64
			Fed.	Charles C. Pinckney.....				1
				John Jay.....				

† Previous to the election of 1801, 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.			Electoral
1804	17	176	Rep..	Thomas Jefferson ..	15	162	George Clinton...	162
1808	17	176	Fed..	Charles C. Pinckney	2	14	Rufus King.....	14
			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
1812	18	213	Rep..	Vacancy.....	.....	1	James Monroe....	3
			Fed..	James Madison.....	11	125	Elbridge Gerry...	131
			.....	De Witt Clinton...	7	89	Jared Ingersoll...	86
1816	19	221	Rep..	Vacancy.....	.....	1	.....	1
			Fed..	James Monroe.....	16	183	D. D. Tompkins...	183
			.....	Rufus King.....	3	34	John E. Howard...	22
1820	24	235	Rep..	Vacancies.....	.....	4	James Ross.....	5
			Opp..	James Monroe.....	24	231	John Marshall...	4
			.....	John Q. Adams.....	.....	1	Robert G. Harper	3
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
			.....	.....	.....	.....	D. D. Tompkins...	218
1824	24	261	Rep..	Vacancies.....	.....	3	Rich. Stockton...	8
			Coal..	Andrew Jackson...	10	155,872	Daniel Rodney...	4
			Rep..	John Q. Adams.....	8	105,321	Robert G. Harper	1
			Ref..	Wm. H. Crawford...	3	44,282	Richard Rush....	1
			.....	Henry Clay.....	3	46,587	.....	3
1828	24	261	Dem.	Vacancy.....	.....	1	John C. Calhoun...	182
			N. R.	Andrew Jackson...	15	647,231	Nathan Sanford...	30
			.....	John Q. Adams...	9	509,097	Nathaniel Macon...	24
1832	24	288	Dem.	.....	.....	.....	Andrew Jackson...	13
			N. R.	Andrew Jackson...	15	687,502	M. Van Buren....	9
			.....	Henry Clay.....	7	530,189	Henry Clay.....	2
			AntM	John Floyd.....	1	33,108	.....	1
			.....	William Wirt.....	1	.....	John C. Calhoun...	171
1836	26	294	Dem.	Vacancies.....	.....	2	Richard Rush...	83
			Whig	Martin Van Buren	15	761,549	William Smith...	7
			Whig	Wm. H. Harrison...	7	170	M. Van Buren....	189
			Whig	Hugh L. White...	2	73	John Sergeant...	49
			Whig	Daniel Webster...	1	736,656	Henry Lee.....	11
.....	W. P. Mangum...	1	14	Amos Ellmaker...	7			
.....	.....	.....	.....	William Wilkins...	30			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2			
.....	.....	.....	.....	R. M. Johnson†...	147			
.....	.....	.....	.....	Francis Granger...	77			
.....	.....	.....	.....	John Tyler.....	47			
.....	.....	.....	.....	Wm. Smith.....	23			

† 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.	Electoral V.	
					States.	Popular.			Electoral
1840	26	294	Whig.	Wm. H. Harrison.	19	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
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	James K. Polk..	1
1844	26	275	Dem..	James K. Polk....	15	1,337,243	170	Geo. M. Dallas ...	170
			Whig.	Henry Clay	11	1,299,068	105	T. Frelinghuysen.	105
1848	30	290	Lib'ty.	James G. Birney..	..	62,300	..	.....	..
			Whig.	Zacharay Taylor..	15	1,360,101	163	Millard Fillmore.	163
			Dem..	Lewis Cass	15	1,220,544	127	Wm. O. Butler...	127
1852	31	296	Free S	Martin Van Buren	..	291,263	..	Chas. F. Adams...	..
			Dem..	Franklin Pierce...	27	1,601,474	254	Wm. R. King.....	254
			Whig.	Winfield Scott....	4	1,386,578	42	Wm. A. Graham... 42	42
1856	31	296	Fr.Dm	John P. Hale.....	..	156,149	..	Geo. W. Julian... 11	11
			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	114
			Amer.	Millard Fillmore..	1	874,534	8	A. J. Donelson... 8	8
1860	33	303	Rep..	Abraham Lincoln.	17	1,866,352	180	Hannibal Hamlin	180
			Dem..	J. C. Breckinridge	11	845,763	72	Joseph Lane..... 72	72
			C. Un.	John Bell.....	3	589,581	39	Edward Everett... 39	39
			I. Dem	S. A. Douglas.....	2	1,375,157	12	H. V. Johnson... 12	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	21
			.....	Vacancies	11	..	..	..	81
1868	†37	317	Rep..	Ulysses S. Grant..	26	3,015,071	214	Schuyler Colfax.. 214	214
			Dem..	Horatio Seymour.	8	2,700,613	80	F. P. Blair, Jr... 80	80
			.....	Vacancies	3	..	..	..	23
1872	37	323	Rep..	Ulysses S. Grant..	31	3,577,079	286	Henry Wilson... 286	286
			D. & L	Horace Greeley...	6	2,834,079	..	B. Gratz Brown.. 47	47
			Dem..	Charles O'Connor..	..	29,468	..	Geo. W. Julian... 5	5
			Temp.	James Black.....	..	5,698	..	A. H. Colquitt... 5	5
			.....	T. A. Hendricks..	..	..	..	John M. Palmer... 3	3
			.....	B. Gratz Brown..	..	..	..	T. E. Bramlette.. 3	3
			.....	Charles J. Jenkins	..	..	..	W. S. Groesbeck.. 1	1
			.....	David Davis.....	..	..	..	Willis B. Machen 1	1
			.....	.....	..	..	..	N. P. Banks..... 1	1
			.....	† Not counted..	..	..	..	..	14
1876	38	369	Rep..	R. B. Hayes.....	21	4,033,950	185	Wm. A. Wheeler.. 185	185
			Dem..	Samuel J. Tilden.	17	4,284,885	184	T. A. Hendricks.. 184	184
			G. B..	Peter Cooper.....	..	81,740	..	.....	..
			Prohi.	Green Clay Smith	..	9,552	..	.....	..
.....	.....	..	2,636	..	.....	..

* 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 300 for U. S. Grant, and 66 for opposing candidates.

SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

1848.		1863.	
Dewey, democrat.....	19,875	Lewis, republican.....	72,719
Tweedy, whig.....	14,631	Palmer, democrat.....	49,053
Dewey's majority.....	<u>5,254</u>	Lewis' majority.....	<u>23,664</u>
1849.		1865.	
Dewey, democrat.....	16,701	Fairchild, republican.....	58,332
Collins, whig.....	11,317	Hobart, democrat.....	48,330
Dewey's majority.....	<u>5,384</u>	Fairchild's majority.....	<u>10,002</u>
1851.		1867.	
Farwell, whig.....	22,319	Fairchild, republican.....	73,637
Upham, democrat.....	21,812	Tallmadge, democrat.....	68,573
Farwell's majority.....	<u>507</u>	Fairchild's majority.....	<u>4,764</u>
1853.		1869.	
Barstow, democrat.....	30,405	Fairchild, republican.....	39,502
Holton, republican.....	21,868	Robinson, democrat.....	61,339
Baird, whig.....	3,304	Fairchild's majority.....	<u>8,263</u>
Barstow's plurality.....	<u>8,519</u>	1871.	
1855.		Washburn, republican.....	78,301
Barstow, democrat.....	36,355	Doolittle, democrat.....	68,910
Bashford, republican.....	36,198	Washburn's majority ...	<u>9,391</u>
Barstow's majority.....	<u>*157</u>	1873.	
1857.		Taylor, democrat.....	81,591
Randall, republican... ..	44,693	Washburn, republican.....	66,224
Cross, democrat.....	44,239	Taylor's majority.....	<u>15,375</u>
Randall's majority.....	<u>454</u>	1875.	
1859.		Ludington, republican.....	85,164
Randall, republican.....	59,999	Taylor, democrat.....	84,374
Hobart, democrat.....	52,539	Ludington's majority ...	<u>790</u>
Randall's majority.....	<u>7,460</u>	1877.	
1861.		Smith, republican.....	78,759
Harvey, republican.....	53,777	Mallory, democrat.....	70,486
Ferguson, democrat.....	45,456	Allis, greenback.....	26,219
Harvey's majority.....	<u>8,321</u>	Smith's plurality.....	<u>7,273</u>

* This certificate was set aside by the Supreme Court.

PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL VOTE CAST

Received by Candidates for President at each Election from 1804 to 1876.

[From the Statistician, San Francisco, 1873.]

CANDIDATES.		Pop.	Elec.	CANDIDATES.		Pop.	Elec.	CANDIDATES.		Pop.	Elec.
1804				1856				1860			
Th. Jefferson..	.....	92.05		Henry Clay....	42.39	17.13		Jas. Buchanan.	45.34	58.79	
C. C. Pinckney	.....	7.95		John Floyd..	} 2.65	3.85		J. C. Fremont.	33.09	38.51	
1808				Wm. Wirt... }			2.45		Mill'd Fillmore	21.57	2.70
James Madison	.....	69.71		1836				1860			
C. C. Pinckney	.....	26.86		M. Van Buren .	50.83	57.82		Abr'm Lincoln.	39.91	59.41	
Geo. Clinton ..	.....	3.43		W. H. Harris'n	} 49.17	24.83		J. Breckinridge	18.68	23.76	
1812				H. L. White . }			8.85		John Bell.....	12.61	12.87
James Madison	.....	58.99		Dan. Webster }	} 41.01	4.76		S. A. Douglas..	29.40	3.96	
DeWitt Clinton	.....	41.01		W.P. Mangum }			3.74		1864		
1816				1840				Abr'm Lincoln.	55.06	90.99	
James Monroe.	.....	84.33		W. H. Harrison	52.89	79.59		G. B. McClellan	44.94	9.01	
Rufus King....	.....	15.67		M. Van Buren .	46.82	20.41		1868			
1820				Jas. G. Birney .	} 29	.....		U. S. Grant....	52.67	72.79	
James Monroe.	.....	39.57		1844				Hor. Seymour.	47.33	27.21	
John Q. Adams	.....	.43		James K. Polk.	49.55	61.82		1872			
1824				Henry Clay....	48.14	38.18		U. S. Grant....	55.63	81.97	
John Q. Adams	.....	27.92	32.15	Jas. G. Birney .	2.31	.....		Hor'e Greeley*	43.83	18.03	
And. Jackson..	.....	44.27	37.93	1848				Chas. O'Conor.	.45	.....
W. H. Crawford	.....	12.58	15.7	Zachary Taylor	47.26	55.21		J. R. Black ...	.09	.....
Henry Clay....	.....	33.23	44.12	Lewis Cass ...	32.59	43.79		1876			
1828				M. Van Buren .	20.11	.....		R. B. Hayes ...	47.35	50.14	
And. Jackson..	.....	53.97	68.29	1852				S. J. Tilden....	50.94	49.86	
John Q. Adams	.....	44.03	31.80	Frankl'n Pierce	59.93	85.81		Peter Cooper ..	.97	.....
1832				Winfield Scott.	44.10	14.19		G. C. Smith....	.11	.....
And. Jackson..	.....	54.96	76.57	John P. Hale..	4.97	.....		Scattering.....	.03	.....

Ratio of Representation in the House of Representatives.

From 1789 to 1792, according to Constitution,	-	-	-	-	30,000
1782 to 1803, based on 1st census, 1790,	-	-	-	-	33,000
1803 to 1812, " 2d "	-	-	-	-	33,000
1812 to 1823, " 3d "	-	-	-	-	35,000
1823 to 1832, " 4th "	-	-	-	-	40,000
1832 to 1843, " 5th "	-	-	-	-	47,700
1843 to 1852, " 6th "	-	-	-	-	70,680
1852 to 1863, " 7th "	-	-	-	-	93,423
1863 to 1872, " 8th "	-	-	-	-	127,351
1872 to, " 9th "	-	-	-	-	131,423

GUBERNATORIAL VOTES

Of 1875 and 1873,

Compared with the Presidential Vote of 1872 and 1868.

COUNTIES.	Governor.				President.			
	1875.		1873.		1872.		1868.	
	Lud- ing- ton.	Taylor	Wash- burn.	Taylor	Grant.	Gree- ley.	Grant.	Sey- mour.
Adams	705	362	642	125	885	233	953	320
Ashland	77	98	61	265	86	43	9	30
Barron	501	206	356	169	120	38		
Bayfield	75	35	102	12	89	42	20	24
Brown	1,716	2,385	1,296	2,030	2,694	2,185	1,806	2,019
Buffalo	696	841	639	1,105	843	861	1,093	454
Burnett	312	10	247	12	160	7		
Calumet	449	1,137	508	1,357	757	1,313	985	136
Chippewa	714	1,030	587	879	1,045	767	677	692
Clark	717	525	362	429	801	119	411	137
Columbia	2,413	1,618	2,001	1,509	3,070	1,835	3,867	1,893
Crawford	847	1,106	681	1,112	1,162	1,151	1,104	1,186
Dane	4,457	4,823	3,760	4,295	5,143	4,682	5,731	4,880
Dodge	2,503	4,685	1,828	4,562	3,051	5,622	3,631	5,675
Door	453	366	538	213	873	214	643	165
Douglas	34	77	19	70	72	96	73	73
Dunn	1,159	867	687	622	1,390	493	1,133	352
Eau Claire	1,641	1,076	810	1,122	1,615	818	1,227	707
Fond du Lac	3,392	3,973	2,932	3,926	4,292	429	4,734	4,466
Grant	3,182	2,318	2,405	2,104	4,307	319	4,634	2,071
Green	1,960	1,595	1,402	1,366	2,450	1,246	2,791	1,294
Green Lake	1,127	795	896	602	1,541	1,045	1,803	805
Iowa	1,593	1,665	1,334	1,549	2,078	1,978	2,345	1,959
Jackson	992	491	489	515	956	358	1,055	376
Jefferson	2,300	2,938	1,630	2,950	2,580	3,559	3,195	3,747
Juneau	1,306	968	1,110	909	1,421	1,068	1,444	1,114
Kenosha	1,086	1,131	862	942	1,408	1,215	645	851
Kewaunee	226	991	181	807	593	1,012	1,530	1,194
La Crosse	1,872	1,739	2,147	1,458	2,177	1,966	2,368	1,388
La Fayette	1,673	1,642	1,294	1,430	2,081	1,908	2,221	2,136
Lincoln	49	68						
Manitowoc	1,406	2,620	831	2,715	2,289	2,677	2,605	2,640
Marathon	365	977	317	779	491	911	209	788
Marquette	463	716	345	739	643	910	666	920
Milwaukee	6,042	7,435	2,837	10,435	5,834	8,512	6,101	9,074
Monroe	1,537	1,275	1,267	1,134	2,117	1,425	1,951	1,248
Oconto	873	1,092	710	190	1,076	395	842	376
Outagamie	1,198	2,517	1,031	2,092	1,535	1,970	1,501	1,801
Ozaukee	460	1,652	235	1,839	574	1,594	512	2,059
Pepin	452	270	431	333	644	272	544	222
Pierce	1,065	791	637	741	1,460	634	1,356	533
Polk	817	299	524	223	659	189	322	144
Portage	1,265	818	1,044	549	1,536	798	1,231	740
Racine	1,965	2,031	1,888	2,138	2,880	2,100	3,130	1,927
Richland	1,522	1,132	1,148	1,066	1,675	999	1,609	1,101
Rock	3,734	1,718	3,347	1,279	5,138	1,740	5,582	2,135

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — 1875—1873 — continued.

COUNTIES.	Governor.				President.			
	1875.		1873.		1872.		1868.	
	Lud- ing- ton.	Taylor	Wash- burn.	Taylor	Grant.	Gree- ley.	Grant.	Sey- mour.
St. Croix.....	1,185	1,582	1,023	1,151	1,373	1,190	1,227	811
Sauk.....	2,242	1,310	1,550	1,115	2,702	1,354	3,262	1,366
Shawano.....	271	448	198	415	416	464	299	235
Shebo, gan.....	1,723	2,215	1,449	2,480	2,687	2,948	3,062	2,457
Taylor.....	90	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau....	1,077	520	923	339	1,457	417	1,193	268
Vernon.....	1,734	696	1,706	547	2,445	542	2,248	621
Walworth.....	2,825	1,272	2,482	1,075	3,512	1,499	4,181	1,568
Washington.....	723	2,305	463	2,334	947	2,727	1,213	3,073
Waukesha.....	2,533	2,461	2,086	2,641	2,671	2,720	2,930	2,970
Waupaca.....	1,869	1,191	1,542	902	2,050	945	1,994	912
Waushara.....	1,379	313	1,270	413	1,708	389	1,741	386
Winnebago.....	3,634	2,591	2,858	2,591	4,280	2,069	4,711	2,742
Wood.....	419	473	226	323	563	473	401	442
Totals.....	85,164	84,374	66,224	81,599	105,012	86,390	108,900	84,703
Majority.....	791	.....	.....	15,375	18,622	.....	24,197	.....
Whole vote.....	169,538	.....	147,823	.....	191,402	.....	193,603	.....

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTIES AND CITIES
WITH
GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

Note.— The Republican or Democratic majority in each county is given as between Smith and Mallory. Greenback majority is only given when the vote for Allis exceeds the others, and is taken from the highest vote.

COUNTIES.	<i>Governor, 1877.</i>				<i>President, 1876.</i>		
	Smith.	Mallory	Allis.	Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Maj.
Adams	580	233	116	R. 347	981	442	R. 539
Ashland	86	163	.....	D. 77	109	189	D. 80
Barron	459	203	53	R. 256	644	257	R. 387
Bayfield	40	34	2	R. 6	86	74	R. 12
Brown	1,987	1,740	1,015	D. 353	2,755	3,647	D. 892
Buffalo	1,075	810	76	R. 265	1,186	1,162	R. 24
Burnett	336	24	.....	R. 312	285	28	R. 257
Calumet	450	1,130	389	D. 680	1,012	2,145	D. 1,133
Chippewa	675	693	589	D. 18	1,596	1,774	D. 178
Clark	449	153	816	G. 367	1,255	660	R. 595
Columbia	2,048	1,597	118	R. 451	3,532	2,493	R. 1,039
Crawford	806	1,008	146	D. 202	1,355	1,604	D. 249
Dane	3,613	3,903	614	D. 29J	5,435	5,726	D. 291
Dodge	2,333	4,267	381	D. 1,934	3,236	6,361	D. 3,125
Door	477	126	283	R. 351	1,095	596	R. 499
Douglas	21	28	.....	D. 7	42	67	D. 25
Dunn	1,174	407	412	R. 767	2,033	894	R. 1,139
Eau Claire	1,208	805	597	R. 403	2,263	1,785	R. 481
Fond du Lac	3,086	3,414	1,249	D. 323	4,845	5,660	D. 815
Grant	2,620	1,988	1,037	R. 682	4,723	3,198	R. 1,525
Green	1,823	849	580	R. 974	2,601	1,735	R. 866
Green Lake	879	896	215	D. 17	1,739	1,514	R. 225
Iowa	1,461	1,175	1,021	R. 286	2,651	2,348	R. 303
Jackson	802	391	521	R. 411	1,507	718	R. 789
Jefferson	1,917	2,418	296	D. 501	2,874	4,134	D. 1,260
Juneau	1,045	883	463	R. 162	1,714	1,458	R. 256
Kenosha	938	907	51	R. 31	1,610	1,432	R. 178
Kewaunee	247	558	20	D. 311	561	1,654	D. 1,093
La Crosse	1,968	1,115	524	R. 853	2,644	2,481	R. 163
La Fayette	1,409	1,300	269	R. 109	2,424	2,299	R. 125
Lincoln	27	15	169	G. 142	71	174	D. 103
Manitowoc	1,365	1,951	98	D. 586	2,700	3,908	D. 1,203
Marathon	301	755	746	D. 454	668	1,796	D. 1,123
Marquette	447	730	76	D. 283	697	1,112	D. 415
Milwaukee	5,843	6,388	1,238	D. 545	9,981	12,026	D. 2,045
Monroe	1,102	1,096	1,019	R. 6	2,553	2,030	R. 528
Oconto	1,059	764	157	R. 295	1,813	1,174	R. 639
Outagamie	777	2,005	992	D. 1,228	1,859	3,608	D. 1,749
Ozaukee	497	1,579	17	D. 1,142	583	2,400	D. 1,897
Pepin	521	171	123	R. 350	836	394	R. 447
Pierce	1,523	545	408	R. 978	2,135	985	R. 1,152
Polk	916	363	60	R. 553	1,019	362	R. 650
Portage	1,080	917	738	R. 163	1,855	1,794	R. 61
Racine	2,304	1,906	112	R. 398	3,560	2,880	R. 680

Governatorial and Presidential Votes — 1877—1876 — continued.

COUNTIES—con.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876.		
	Smith.	Mallory	Allis.	Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Maj.
Richland	1,201	729	705	R. 472	2,038	1,591	R. 447
Rock	3,375	1,620	781	R. 1,755	5,707	2,814	R. 2,893
St. Croix	1,559	1,489	93	R. 70	1,775	1,736	R. 39
Sank	1,826	922	574	R. 904	3,395	2,211	R. 1,194
Shawano	269	605	92	D. 336	582	873	D. 291
Sheboygan	1,598	1,737	750	D. 139	3,224	3,633	D. 409
Taylor	195	254	53	D. 59	240	246	D. 6
Trempealeau	2,483	731	176	R. 1,752	2,360	790	R. 1,570
Vernon	1,678	416	846	R. 1,262	2,764	1,117	R. 1,647
Walworth	2,904	1,374	160	R. 1,530	4,212	1,970	R. 2,242
Washington	994	2,187	187	D. 1,993	1,321	3,047	D. 1,736
Waukesha	2,484	2,888	276	R. 96	3,129	3,335	D. 206
Waupaca	1,473	990	772	R. 483	2,642	1,592	R. 1,050
Wausara	1,282	257	377	R. 1,025	2,080	548	R. 1,532
Winnebago	2,068	2,238	1,887	D. 170	5,092	4,426	R. 666
Wood	247	196	601	G. 354	658	745	D. 87
CITIES.							
Appleton	231	522	201	D. 201	549	911	D. 362
Beaver Dam	320	361	6	D. 41	357	465	D. 108
Beloit	377	109	240	R. 263	745	627	R. 118
Berlin	219	197	36	R. 22	456	312	R. 144
Buffalo	25	17		R. 8	14	31	D. 17
Centralia	16	5	97	G. 81	64	93	D. 29
Chilton	31	128	33	D. 97			
Chippewa Falls	229	294	143	D. 65	475	572	D. 97
Columbus	210	123	3	R. 87	254	212	R. 42
Eau Claire	621	459	250	R. 161	1,205	1,013	R. 189
Fond du Lac	862	884	820	D. 22	1,382	1,542	D. 160
Fort Howard	150	85	195	G. 45	269	288	R. 81
Grand Rapids	59	42	110	G. 60	121	191	D. 70
Green Bay	422	323	181	R. 99	696	647	R. 49
Hudson	226	247	3	R. 19	250	224	R. 26
Janesville	771	675	31	R. 163	1,036	848	R. 188
Kenosha	281	314	42	D. 33	514	544	D. 30
La Crosse	712	671	351	R. 41	1,085	1,549	D. 464
Madison	749	1,057	13	D. 317	834	1,252	D. 418
Manitowoc	349	284	17	R. 61	660	512	R. 148
Menasha	146	311	67	D. 165	291	344	D. 53
Milwaukee	4,816	5,027	1,050	D. 211	8,218	9,625	D. 1,407
Mineral Point	260	249	21	R. 11	348	324	R. 24
Neenah	115	146	376	G. 230	511	385	R. 126
New London	84	125	118	D. 41	206	208	D. 2
Oconomowoc	172	167	24	R. 5	222	238	D. 16
Oconto	270	311	6	D. 41	399	506	D. 107
Oshkosh	724	954	375	D. 230	1,496	1,910	D. 414
Plymouth	69	127	28	D. 58			
Portage	245	405	7	D. 160	366	532	D. 166
Prairie du Chien	155	267	3	D. 112	215	377	D. 162
Prescott	87	61	10	R. 26	143	108	R. 35
Racine	1,052	921	82	R. 131	1,672	1,324	R. 348
Ripon	270	239	33	R. 31	397	333	R. 64
Shawano	55	73	13	D. 18	87	83	R. 4
Sheboygan	248	440	68	D. 192	575	873	D. 298
Stevens Point	252	270	145	D. 18	423	563	D. 140
Watertown	232	687	164	D. 455	372	1,295	D. 923
Waupaca	210	49	20	R. 161	280	52	R. 228
Wausau	76	170	300	G. 130	210	595	D. 385

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES
WITH
GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Note.—The Republican or Democratic majority is given in each town as between Smith and Mallory. Greenback majority is given only, where the vote for Allis exceeds the others, and is taken from the highest vote.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876.		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Adams	Adams	69	25	.....	R. 44	70	34	R. 36
Adams	Green	50	43	10	R. 2	67	96	D. 29
Addison	Washington ..	38	207	.....	D. 169	27	305	D. 278
Adrian	Monroe	35	31	18	R. 4	73	57	R. 16
Ahnapee	Kewaunee	123	121	.....	R. 2	140	265	D. 125
Akan	Richland	49	20	21	R. 29	76	85	D. 9
Albany	Green	91	3	124	G. 33	183	59	R. 124
Albany	Pepin	30	6	11	R. 24	38	22	R. 16
Albion	Dane	153	31	11	R. 122	253	54	R. 199
Albion	Jackson	179	188	115	D. 9	314	280	R. 34
Albion	Trempealeau ..	77	11	.....	R. 66	73	17	R. 56
Alden	Polk	147	27	2	R. 120	174	34	R. 140
Algoma	Winnebago	58	12	24	R. 46	140	43	R. 97
Alma, town	Buffalo	14	44	22	D. 30	11	68	D. 57
Alma, village	Buffalo	117	66	.....	R. 51	102	74	R. 28
Alma	Jackson	54	34	164	G. 110	225	105	R. 120
Almon	Shawano	3	14	.....	D. 11	4	20	D. 16
Almond	Portage	56	16	78	G. 22	119	51	R. 68
Alto	Fond du Lac ..	133	20	3	R. 113	211	71	R. 140
Amherst	Portage	153	22	54	R. 131	229	82	R. 147
Angelica	Shawano	29	2	.....	R. 27	68	15	R. 53
Angelo	Monroe	44	14	10	R. 30	90	27	R. 63
Anson	Chippewa	31	18	41	G. 10	85	60	R. 25
Apple River	Polk	18	9	11	R. 9	.....	.....	.....
Appleton	Outagamie	59	38	54	R. 21	165	80	R. 85
city, 1st ward	Outagamie	118	168	54	D. 50	207	304	D. 97
2d ward	Outagamie	13	156	23	D. 143	51	242	D. 191
3d ward	Outagamie	7	56	36	D. 49	44	114	D. 70
4th ward	Outagamie	17	63	16	D. 46	44	86	D. 42
5th ward	Outagamie	17	41	18	D. 24	38	85	D. 47
6th ward	Outagamie	17	41	18	D. 24	38	85	D. 47
Arcadia	Trempealeau ..	433	303	20	R. 180	410	281	R. 129
Arena	Iowa	87	71	122	G. 35	186	178	R. 8
Argyle	La Fayette	149	56	.....	R. 93	164	66	R. 98
Arlington	Columbia	50	32	8	R. 18	96	66	R. 30
Armenia	Juneau	13	3	.....	R. 10	39	11	R. 28
Ashford	Fond du Lac ..	46	138	25	D. 92	145	266	D. 121
Ashippun	Dodge	103	121	26	D. 18	126	177	D. 51
Ashland	Ashland	75	83	.....	D. 8	107	168	D. 1
Auburn	Chippewa	50	9	47	R. 41	136	51	R. 85
Auburn	Fond du Lac ..	104	114	9	D. 10	116	209	D. 93
Auburndale	Wood	46	15	22	R. 31	49	17	R. 32
Aurora	Waushara	111	35	27	R. 76	200	46	R. 154
Ayton	Rock	102	16	18	R. 86	130	45	R. 85
Aztalan	Jefferson	101	86	.....	R. 15	116	144	D. 28
Bailey's Harbor	Door	12	5	55	G. 43	43	61	D. 18

Governatorial and Presidential Votes — 1877-1876 — continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Baldwin	St. Croix	161	44	.....	R. 117	176	39	R. 137
Balsam Lake..	Polk	13	6	19	G. 6	89	20	R. 69
Bangor	La Crosse..	217	33	9	R. 184	180	115	R. 65
Baraboo	Sauk	322	92	69	R. 230	593	320	R. 273
Barre	La Crosse..	58	23	2	R. 35	63	58	R. 5
Barron	Barron	17	20	.....	D. 3	26	19	R. 7
Barton	Washington.	37	162	1	D. 125	76	196	D. 120
Bashaw	Burnett	4	11	.....	D. 7	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield	Bayfield	40	34	2	R. 6	86	74	R. 12
Bear Creek...	Sauk	21	69	2	D. 48	55	114	D. 59
Bear Creek...	Waupaca ..	16	71	31	D. 55	42	113	D. 71
Beaver	Clark	11	1	8	R. 10	41	5	R. 36
Beaver Dam, T	Dodge	59	149	1	D. 90	105	170	D. 65
city 1st ward	Dodge	23	107	2	D. 84	17	130	D. 113
2d ward	Dodge	58	123	.....	D. 65	62	157	D. 95
3d ward	Dodge	121	49	1	R. 72	169	64	R. 105
4th ward	Dodge	118	82	3	R. 36	109	114	D. 5
Beetown	Grant	88	97	118	G. 21	199	155	R. 44
Belgium	Ozaukee	14	158	.....	D. 144	13	341	D. 328
Belle Plaine...	Shawano	13	84	2	D. 71	38	114	D. 76
Bellevue	Brown	12	41	1	D. 29	29	106	D. 77
Belmont	La Fayette..	84	80	2	R. 4	147	135	R. 12
Belmont	Portage	42	10	48	G. 6	98	13	R. 85
Beloit, town...	Rock	22	12	22	.....	78	52	R. 46
city, 1st ward	Rock	115	42	37	R. 73	196	96	R. 100
2d ward	Rock	117	12	26	R. 105	185	26	R. 149
3d ward	Rock	66	25	105	G. 39	189	94	R. 86
4th ward	Rock	79	20	72	R. 39	184	191	R. 83
Belvidere	Buffalo	45	25	.....	R. 10	20	58	D. 38
Benton	La Fayette..	111	129	9	D. 19	184	186	D. 2
Bergen	Marathon ..	7	8	5	D. 1	33	23	R. 10
Bergen	Vernon	48	4	23	R. 44	80	58	R. 22
Berlin, town...	Green Lake..	72	12	16	R. 60	143	49	R. 94
city, 1st ward	Green Lake..	94	95	14	D. 1	191	164	R. 27
2d ward	Green Lake..	50	49	10	R. 1	99	73	R. 26
3d ward	Green Lake..	75	53	12	R. 22	166	75	R. 91
Berlin	Marathon ..	5	99	16	D. 94	.....	171	D. 171
Berry	Dane	9	130	4	D. 121	23	189	D. 166
Big Bend	Chippewa ..	7	3	8	R. 4	43	30	R. 13
Big Flats	Adams	26	3	.....	R. 23	32	10	R. 22
Black Brook...	Polk	153	33	2	R. 120	171	29	R. 143
Black Creek...	Outagamie ..	36	104	44	D. 68	89	149	D. 60
Black Earth...	Dane	93	52	7	R. 41	129	67	R. 62
Black Wolf...	Winnebago ..	38	44	18	D. 6	81	88	D. 7
Blanchard	La Fayette..	28	69	3	D. 41	39	69	D. 30
Bloom	Richland	74	52	47	R. 22	116	114	R. 2
Bloomer	Chippewa ..	55	81	95	G. 14	153	147	R. 6
Bloomfield...	Walworth ..	141	56	.....	R. 85	215	69	R. 146
Bloomfield...	Waushara ..	92	25	20	R. 67	154	89	R. 65
Bloomi'g Gr'Ve	Dane	61	58	8	R. 3	74	114	D. 40
Bloomington..	Grant	170	46	41	R. 124	212	68	R. 144
Blue Mounds..	Dane	73	48	1	R. 25	97	66	R. 31
Boscobel	Grant	139	82	125	R. 57	253	149	R. 104
Bovina	Outagamie ..	22	25	102	G. 77	79	82	R. 17
Bradford	Rock	55	36	4	R. 19	149	82	R. 67
Bridge Creek..	Eau Claire..	168	19	133	R. 149	296	147	R. 149

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—1877—1876—continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Bridgeport	Crawford	29	34	...	D. 5	44	36	R. 8
Brighton	Marathon	15	16	16	D. 1	127	80	R. 47
Brighton	Kenosha	52	125	...	D. 73	69	167	D. 98
Brillion	Calumet	27	34	113	G. 79	93	161	D. 68
Bristol	Dane	67	87	7	D. 20	126	136	D. 10
Bristol	Kenosha	108	52	7	R. 56	190	76	R. 114
Brookfield	Waukesha	87	217	15	D. 130	137	327	D. 190
Brooklyn	Green	92	18	95	G. 3	140	43	R. 97
Brooklyn	Green Lake	126	58	2	R. 68	200	118	R. 82
Brothertown	Calumet	28	116	19	D. 88	97	232	D. 135
Brunswick	Eau Clarle	53	45	17	R. 8	91	74	R. 17
Brussels	Door	44	6	4	R. 38	109	28	R. 81
Buchanan	Outagamie	7	97	...	D. 90	4	192	D. 188
Buena Vista	Portage	67	23	34	R. 39	107	61	R. 46
Buena Vista	Richland	74	26	99	G. 25	141	105	R. 36
Buffalo, town.	Buffalo	6	41	...	D. 35	16	79	D. 63
Buffalo, city	Buffalo	25	17	...	R. 8	14	31	D. 17
Buffalo	Marquette	57	52	6	R. 5	86	89	D. 3
Burke	Dane	38	68	20	D. 30	119	135	D. 16
Burlington	Racine	171	307	6	D. 136	213	436	D. 223
Burnett	Dodge	123	71	...	R. 52	114	88	R. 26
Burns	La Crosse	62	13	69	G. 7	161	37	R. 124
Burnside	Trempealeau	209	59	18	R. 150	184	35	R. 149
Butternut	Ashland	3	15	...	D. 12	...	...	...
Byron	Fond du Lac	71	52	115	G. 44	118	124	D. 6
Byron	Monroe	25	21	7	R. 4	50	32	R. 18
Cadiz	Green	89	66	10	R. 23	133	128	R. 5
Cady	St. Croix	45	25	2	R. 20	43	41	R. 2
Caledonia	Columbia	64	58	...	R. 6	148	113	R. 35
Caledonia	Racine	105	184	...	D. 79	204	371	D. 167
Caledonia	Trempealeau	43	22	18	R. 21	71	26	R. 45
Caledonia	Waupaca	11	96	18	D. 85	27	142	D. 115
Calumet	Fond du Lac	16	160	17	D. 144	16	287	D. 271
Calamus	Dodge	81	69	...	R. 12	109	95	R. 14
Campbell	La Crosse	43	21	35	R. 22	52	86	D. 34
Canton	Buffalo	41	27	3	R. 14	64	64	...
Carlton	Kewaunee	4	80	...	D. 76	36	172	D. 136
Casco	Kewaunee	13	24	...	D. 11	43	168	D. 125
Cassville	Grant	97	94	13	R. 3	120	139	D. 19
Castle Rock	Grant	15	88	...	D. 73	34	113	D. 79
Cato	Manitowoc	135	125	16	R. 10	202	211	D. 9
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	93	250	4	D. 157	114	414	D. 300
Cedar Lake	Barron	16	15	1	R. 1	28	14	R. 14
Center	Outagamie	18	173	...	D. 155	26	286	D. 260
Center	Rock	63	18	32	R. 45	168	64	R. 102
Centerville	Manitowoc	106	67	...	R. 39	132	148	D. 17
Centralia	Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st ward	Wood	8	1	25	G. 17	33	19	R. 14
2d ward	Wood	7	3	34	G. 27	16	30	R. 14
3d ward	Wood	1	1	38	G. 37	15	44	D. 29
Charlestown	Calumet	85	117	22	D. 32	134	152	D. 18
Chelsea	Taylor	18	48	...	D. 30	21	16	R. 5
Chester	Dodge	86	57	20	R. 29	121	102	R. 19
Chilton—town.	Calumet	43	68	86	G. 18	141	372	D. 231
—city	...	31	128	33	D. 97	...	...	...
Chippewa	Ashland	5	5	...	...	...	...	...

Governatorial and Presidential Vote, 1877-1876 — continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				Prestdiden, 1876.		
		Smith.	Mallory,	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	34	114	36	D. 80	121	218	D. 97
1st ward	Chippewa	93	81	37	R. 12	166	188	R. 22
2d ward	Chippewa	54	43	31	R. 11	103	61	R. 42
3d ward	Chippewa	48	56	39	D. 8	85	105	D. 20
4th ward	Chippewa	139	97	24	R. 42	221	167	R. 54
Christiana	Dane	193	4	20	R. 189	234	2	R. 232
Christiana	Vernon	10	5	36	G. 26	33	71	D. 38
Cicero	Outagamie	13	2		R. 11			
Clam Falls	Polk	75	82	19	D. 7	125	168	D. 43
Clarno	Green	44	15	3	R. 29	47	48	R. 29
Clay Banks	Door	77	123		D. 46	157	176	D. 19
Clayton	Crawford	38	50		D. 12	42	30	R. 12
Clayton	Polk	40	56	88	G. 32	152	141	R. 11
Clayton	Winnebago	56	13	24	R. 43			
Clear Creek	Eau Claire	7	20	1	D. 13	25	35	D. 10
Clearfield	Juneau	66	31	3	R. 35	130	59	R. 71
Clifton	Grant	25	58	13	D. 33	62	101	D. 39
Clifton	Monroe	55	22	7	R. 33	99	40	R. 59
Clifton	Pierce	12	6		R. 6	7	7	
Clinton	Barron	216	91	35	R. 125	355	110	R. 245
Clinton	Rock	52	8	37	R. 44	130	30	R. 100
Clinton	Vernon	12	15	77	G. 62	24	118	D. 94
Clyde	Iowa	46	144	11	D. 93	70	201	D. 131
Clyman	Dodge	23	3	91	G. 68	72	38	R. 34
Colby	Clark	46	18	9	R. 28	109	47	R. 53
Cold Spring	Jefferson	69	4	4	R. 65	74	17	R. 57
Colfax	Dunn	36	11	1	R. 25	47	23	R. 24
Coloma	Waushara	52	49	11	D. 8	78	103	D. 25
Columbus Tn.	Columbia	94	22		R. 72	105	48	R. 57
city, 1st ward	Columbia	53	33	2	R. 20	72	58	R. 14
2d ward	Columbia	63	68	1	D. 5	77	116	D. 39
3d ward	Columbia	51	89	7	D. 38	98	192	D. 94
Concord	Jefferson	81	11		R. 70	147	13	R. 134
Coon	Vernon	42	76	17	D. 34	74	182	D. 108
Cooperstown	Manitowoc			20	G. 20			
Corning	Lincoln	62	80	46	D. 18	162	122	D. 20
Cottage Grove	Dane	63	22	7	R. 41	245	54	R. 191
Courtland	Columbia	16	72		D. 56	18	79	D. 61
Cross	Buffalo	39	184		D. 145	54	211	D. 157
Cross Plains	Dane	6	34		D. 28	19	89	D. 70
Crystal Lake	Marquette	69	36	1	R. 33	69	36	R. 33
Cylon	St. Croix	46	1		R. 45	75	19	R. 56
Dakota	Waushara	38	94	77	D. 56	91	158	D. 67
Dale	Outagamie	52	12	20	R. 40	75	23	R. 52
Dallas	Barron	77	111	1	D. 34	106	146	D. 40
Dane	Dane	152	73	16	R. 79	216	114	R. 102
Darien	Walworth	210	241	55	D. 31	289	312	D. 23
Darlington	La Fayette	41	4	100	G. 59	79	132	D. 53
Dayton	Richland	110	24	31	R. 86	153	42	R. 111
Dayton	Waupaca	246	82	77	R. 164	311	161	R. 150
Decatur	Green	10	6	60	G. 50	33	41	D. 8
Deer Creek	Outagamie	83	57	5	R. 26	111	97	R. 14
Deerfield	Dane	30	1	3	R. 29	45	5	R. 40
Deerfield	Waushara	79	52	4	R. 27	174	84	R. 90
Dakorra	Columbia	155	82	46	R. 73	205	130	R. 75
Delafield	Waukesha							

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—1877—1876—continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Delavan.....	Walworth...	321	138	.....	R. 183	409	175	R. 234
Dellona.....	Sauk.....	30	23	22	R. 7	55	59	D. 34
Dell Prairie...	Adams.....	38	12	35	R. 26	78	41	R. 37
Delton.....	Sauk.....	96	18	23	R. 78	162	43	R. 119
De Pere town..	Brown.....	6	52	9	D. 46	24	112	D. 88
village, east.	Brown.....	85	99	130	G. 31	207	261	D. 54
village, west.	Brown.....	48	107	102	D. 59	155	256	D. 101
Dexter.....	Wood.....	4	14	7	D. 10	20	29	D. 9
Diamond Bluff.	Pierce.....	24	4	32	G. 8	70	24	R. 46
Dodge.....	Trempealeau	2	76	.....	D. 74	18	76	D. 58
Dodgeville....	Iowa.....	278	106	232	R. 172	543	286	R. 257
Douglas.....	Marquette...	52	63	12	D. 11	65	90	D. 25
Dover.....	Buffalo.....	69	9	2	R. 60	107	9	R. 98
Dover.....	Racine.....	83	91	1	D. 8	128	120	R. 8
Drammen.....	Eau Claire..	25	4	7	R. 21	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	Dane.....	81	82	29	D. 1	140	115	R. 25
Dunn.....	Dane.....	94	40	26	R. 54	128	99	R. 27
Dunn.....	Dunn.....	92	41	44	R. 51	147	98	R. 45
Dupon.....	Waupaca....	33	18	2	R. 15	50	22	R. 28
Durand.....	Pepin.....	122	43	22	R. 79	149	84	R. 65
Eagle.....	Richland....	61	58	12	R. 3	149	115	R. 34
Eagle.....	Waukesha...	119	136	1	D. 17	135	154	D. 19
Eagle Point...	Chippewa...	53	74	126	G. 52	163	297	D. 134
Eastman.....	Crawford....	46	86	38	D. 40	81	178	D. 97
Easton.....	Adams.....	34	16	1	R. 18	56	29	R. 27
East Troy.....	Walworth....	144	88	1	R. 56	212	130	R. 82
Eaton.....	Brown.....	15	44	.....	D. 29	34	60	D. 26
Eaton.....	Clark.....	39	16	11	R. 14	63	37	R. 26
Eaton.....	Manitowoc..	47	126	.....	D. 79	90	218	D. 128
Eau Claire....	Eau Claire..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
city, 1st ward	Eau Claire..	52	67	41	D. 15	341	352	D. 11
2d ward.....	Eau Claire..	47	83	18	D. 36	100	137	D. 37
3d ward.....	Eau Claire..	106	44	20	R. 62	148	70	R. 78
4th ward.....	Eau Claire..	55	40	29	R. 15	202	137	R. 65
5th ward.....	Eau Claire..	99	48	43	R. 51	263	172	R. 91
6th ward.....	Eau Claire..	62	48	66	G. 4	148	147	R. 1
7th ward.....	Eau Claire..	95	36	14	R. 59	.....	.....	.....
8th ward.....	Eau Claire..	104	93	19	R. 11	.....	.....	.....
Eau Galla....	St. Croix....	74	15	.....	R. 59	92	39	R. 53
Eau Galla....	Dunn.....	59	111	5	D. 52	95	137	D. 42
Eau Plaine....	Portage.....	21	25	21	D. 4	49	71	D. 22
Eden.....	Fond du Lac.	56	98	107	G. 9	88	210	D. 122
Eden.....	Iowa.....	31	232	140	D. 201	136	538	D. 392
Edson.....	Chippewa....	29	51	1	D. 22	57	85	D. 28
Egg Harbor...	Door.....	20	17	23	G. 3	38	62	D. 24
Elba.....	Dodge.....	67	104	16	D. 37	142	156	D. 14
Eldorado....	Fond du Lac	91	143	11	D. 52	140	198	D. 58
Elk Grove....	La Fayette..	28	41	19	D. 13	88	98	D. 10
Elkhorn.....	Walworth....	131	99	20	R. 32	166	103	R. 63
Elk Mound....	Dunn.....	58	10	12	R. 48	82	23	R. 54
Ellenboro....	Grant.....	53	12	33	R. 41	135	24	R. 111
Ellington....	Outagamie..	46	111	83	D. 66	119	150	D. 31
Ellsworth....	Pierce.....	144	10	107	R. 134	198	82	R. 116
El Paso.....	Pierce.....	31	42	9	D. 11	45	57	D. 12
Emmet.....	Dodge.....	7	91	34	D. 84	33	221	D. 188
Erin.....	Washington.	22	129	34	D. 107	37	205	D. 168

ELECTION STATISTICS.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — 1877-1876 — continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Erin Prairie...	St. Croix....	.....	294	7	D. 294	5	268	D. 263
Emerald.....	St. Croix ...	19	39	4	D. 20	27	63	D. 36
Etrick	Trempealeau	237	45	5	R. 192	245	55	R. 199
Eureka	Polk.....	58	14	.....	R. 44	59	7	R. 52
Excelsior.....	Sauk.....	64	28	11	R. 36	141	96	R. 45
Exeter	Green.....	89	17	54	R. 72	126	59	R. 76
Fai. child.....	Eau Claire ..	70	43	1	R. 27	51	47	R. 4
Fairfield.....	Sauk.....	50	12	25	R. 38	131	29	R. 102
Farmington...	Jefferson....	79	154	12	D. 75	145	216	D. 101
Farmington...	La Crosse....	183	65	9	R. 118	227	118	R. 109
Farmington...	Polk.....	61	75	1	D. 14	55	85	D. 30
Farmington...	Waupaca....	69	11	36	R. 58	158	19	R. 139
Fayette.....	La Fayette ..	83	59	48	R. 24	128	115	R. 13
Fennimore...	Grant.....	111	61	63	R. 50	238	108	R. 130
Fitchburg.....	Dane.....	38	70	26	D. 32	82	163	D. 81
Flambeau.....	Chippewa....	19	2	.....	R. 17	35	24	R. 11
Fond du Lac, t'n	Fond du Lac.	114	102	33	R. 12	169	143	R. 26
city, 1st ward	Fond du Lac.	140	142	66	D. 2	228	232	D. 4
2d ward	Fond du Lac.	186	195	32	D. 9	236	270	D. 34
3d ward	Fond du Lac.	171	108	71	R. 63	293	178	R. 115
4th ward	Fond du Lac.	119	185	49	D. 66	161	309	D. 148
5th ward	Fond du Lac.	54	38	76	G. 22	126	76	R. 50
6th ward	Fond du Lac.	48	71	66	D. 23	86	161	D. 75
7th ward	Fond du Lac.	74	73	63	R. 1	119	141	D. 22
8th ward	Fond du Lac.	70	72	97	G. 25	133	175	D. 42
Forest.....	Fond du Lac.	39	145	32	D. 106	79	201	D. 122
Forest.....	Richland....	95	37	12	R. 58	133	63	R. 70
Forest.....	Vernon.....	47	9	34	R. 38	110	31	R. 79
Forestville...	Door.....	57	33	5	R. 24	81	73	R. 8
Fountain.....	Juneau.....	48	29	3	R. 19	107	45	R. 62
Foun'n City, vil.	Buffalo.....	60	74	.....	D. 14	58	121	D. 63
Fount'n Prairie	Columbia....	90	50	19	R. 40	156	120	R. 36
Fox Lake.....	Dodge.....	184	136	16	R. 48	267	196	R. 71
Frankfort.....	Pepin.....	49	5	13	R. 44	101	15	R. 86
Franklin.....	Kewaunee....	.....	79	.....	D. 79	1	195	D. 194
Franklin.....	Manitowoc...	10	78	32	D. 68	105	163	D. 58
Franklin.....	Milwaukee...	36	164	1	D. 128	111	242	D. 131
Franklin.....	Sauk.....	33	28	19	R. 5	63	73	D. 10
Franklin.....	Vernon.....	117	43	35	R. 74	119	111	R. 8
Fredonia.....	Ozaukee....	40	194	.....	D. 154	48	334	D. 286
Freedom.....	Outagamie...	49	123	32	D. 74	72	201	D. 129
Freedom.....	Sauk.....	96	8	35	R. 88	173	75	R. 98
Freeman, 1st pr	Crawford....	95	29	11	R. 66	150	51	R. 69
2d pr	Crawford....	33	6	1	R. 27	35	22	R. 13
Fremont.....	Clark.....	3	.....	19	G. 16	14	9	R. 5
Fremont.....	Waupaca....	26	52	60	G. 8	66	101	D. 35
Friendship...	Fond du Lac.	69	84	3	D. 15	82	141	D. 59
Ft. Howard...	Brown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
city, 1st ward	Brown.....	16	30	42	G. 12	70	74	D. 4
2d ward	Brown.....	10	25	38	G. 13	54	47	R. 7
3d ward	Brown.....	20	14	47	G. 27	50	72	R. 25
4th ward	Brown.....	22	3	24	G. 2	39	27	R. 15
5th wa d	Brown.....	42	2	39	R. 40	101	42	R. 59
6th ward	Brown.....	40	11	5	R. 29	55	26	R. 29
Ft. Winnebago	Columbia....	27	60	.....	D. 33	55	88	D. 33
Fulton.....	Rock.....	188	124	1	R. 64	283	176	R. 107

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — 1877-1876 — continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876.		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Gardner	Door	19	5	18	R. 14	53	15	R. 78
Garden Valley	Jackson	15	33	85	G. 52	90	90	.....
Gale	Trempealeau	218	101	8	R. 117	279	138	R. 141
Genesee	Waukesha	153	135	9	R. 18	208	163	R. 45
Geneva	Walworth	311	123	14	R. 183	444	177	R. 267
Genoa	Vernon	46	30	19	R. 16	61	66	D. 5
Germantown	Washington	72	138	11	D. 66	120	181	D. 61
Germantown	Juneau	13	63	27	D. 47	52	80	D. 28
Gibraltar	Door	46	3	30	R. 43	82	34	R. 48
Gibson	Manitowoc	51	62	.....	D. 11	113	164	D. 51
Gillet	Oconto	39	23	.....	R. 16	49	26	R. 23
Gilman	Pierce	103	2	11	R. 101	136	13	R. 123
Gilman	Buffalo	63	21	13	R. 42	89	20	R. 69
Glencoe	Buffalo	30	63	5	D. 33	36	77	D. 41
Glendale	Monroe	67	34	80	G. 13	181	109	R. 72
Glenmore	Brown	23	37	42	G. 5	64	107	D. 43
Glen Haven	Grant	74	49	42	R. 25	114	88	R. 26
Grann Chute	Outagamie	29	131	45	D. 102	103	213	D. 110
Gr. Rapids, t'n	Wood	8	40	31	D. 32	29	90	D. 61
city, 1st ward	Wood	9	6	25	G. 16	23	52	D. 29
2d ward	Wood	24	17	48	G. 24	52	67	D. 15
3d ward	Wood	17	19	37	G. 18	46	72	D. 26
Grafton	Ozaukee	66	170	.....	D. 104	79	257	D. 178
Grant	Clark	31	8	88	G. 57	71	69	R. 2
Grant	Dunn	45	2	3	R. 43	177	13	R. 164
Grant	Portage	1	26	9	D. 35	5	48	D. 43
Grant	Shawano .....	.....	88	.....	D. 88	14	96	D. 82
Grantsburg	Burnett	168	12	.....	D. 156	171	23	R. 148
Granville	Milwaukee	85	181	.....	D. 96	107	312	D. 205
Gratiot	La Fayette	115	86	59	R. 29	206	140	R. 66
Greenfield	La Crosse	39	42	5	D. 3	52	78	D. 26
Greenfield	Milwaukee	80	164	19	D. 84	139	354	D. 215
Greenfield	Monroe	13	38	65	G. 27	64	70	D. 6
Greenfield	Sauk	21	5	28	G. 7	104	43	R. 61
Green Bay, t'n	Brown	75	27	.....	R. 48	97	59	R. 38
city, 1st ward	Brown	50	48	41	R. 2	95	103	D. 8
2d ward	Brown	62	46	24	R. 16	87	85	R. 2
3d ward	Brown	55	37	17	R. 18	98	65	R. 33
4th ward	Brown	63	41	25	R. 22	85	98	D. 13
5th ward	Brown	65	24	12	R. 41	82	51	R. 31
6th ward	Brown	51	55	17	D. 4	79	88	D. 9
7th ward	Brown	42	28	12	R. 14	78	56	R. 22
8th ward	Brown	29	32	18	D. 3	53	62	D. 9
9th ward	Brown	15	22	15	D. 7	39	39	.....
Greenbush	Sheboygan	98	62	168	G. 70	245	166	R. 79
Green Lake	Green Lake	84	64	9	R. 20	155	160	D. 5
Green Valley	Shawano	29	9	3	R. 20	55	13	R. 42
Greenville	Outagamie	24	99	104	G. 5	84	240	D. 156
Greenwood	Vernon	42	7	33	R. 35	69	76	D. 7
Hale	Trempealeau	174	6	52	R. 168	112	11	R. 101
Hamburg	Marathon .....	.....	32	19	D. 31	.....	62	D. 62
Hamburg	Vernon	126	18	2	R. 108	.....	39	R. 111
Hamilton	La Crosse	277	40	12	R. 237	331	86	R. 245
Hammond	St. Croix	168	162	4	R. 6	154	180	D. 26
Hampden	Columbia	51	65	6	D. 14	87	113	D. 22
Hancock	Waushara	56	21	24	R. 35	95	33	R. 63

Governatorial and Presidential Votes — 1877—1876 — continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Haney	Crawford	29	18	6	R. 11	64	59	R. 14
Harmony	Rock	85	29	3	R. 56	174	76	R. 98
Harmony	Vernon	99	7	58	R. 92	161	15	R. 146
Harris	Marquette	21	52	.....	D. 31	31	79	D. 45
Harrison	Calumet	18	97	31	D. 79	81	314	D. 230
Harrison	Grant	61	59	9	R. 2	137	106	R. 31
Hartford	Washington	242	286	10	D. 44	2:9	3:8	D. 79
Hartland	Pierce	100	31	7	R. 69	164	43	R. 121
Hartland	Shawano	9	88	15	D. 79	31	137	D. 106
Hazel Green	Grant	160	105	15	R. 55	252	207	R. 45
Hebron	Jefferson	105	76	2	R. 29	143	121	R. 22
Helvetia	Waupaca	34	4	5	R. 30	37	11	R. 25
Henrietta	Richland	51	26	72	G. 21	89	58	R. 31
Herman	Dodge	18	157	.....	D. 139	19	255	D. 236
Herman	Shawano	7	23	7	D. 16	18	45	D. 27
Herman	Sheboygan	78	135	.....	D. 57	123	256	D. 123
Hewett	Clark	3	1	18	G. 15	21	6	R. 15
Hickory Grove	Grant	42	9	20	R. 33	104	49	R. 55
Highland	Iowa	31	232	140	D. 201	136	528	D. 392
Hillsborough	Vernon	88	15	68	R. 73	167	84	R. 83
Hixon	Clark	12	12	9	.....	45	37	R. 8
Hixton	Jackson	136	25	42	R. 111	183	62	R. 121
Holden	Marathon	34	4	2	R. 30	39	9	R. 30
Holland, east	Brown	1	105	32	D. 104	.....	1:8	D. 168
Holland, west	Brown .....	.....	107	9	D. 107	9	114	D. 105
Holland	La Crosse	125	29	6	R. 95	161	39	R. 131
Holland	Sheboygan	153	49	21	R. 103	4:4	143	R. 301
Honey Creek	Sauk	46	21	1	R. 55	59	78	R. 11
Hortonia	Outagamie	57	56	69	D. 59	131	124	D. 3
How	Shawano .....	.....	8	1	D. 8	5	17	D. 12
Howard	Brown	24	72	23	D. 48	55	1:9	D. 134
Hubbard	Dodge	81	374	7	D. 233	1:0	491	D. 341
Hudson, town	St. Croix	55	54	6	R. 1	69	77	D. 8
Hudson, 1st ward	St. Croix	49	48	1	R. 1	68	63	R. 5
Hudson, 2d ward	St. Croix	112	93	2	R. 19	121	91	R. 30
Hudson, 3d ward	St. Croix	65	66	.....	D. 1	61	70	D. 9
Hull	Marathon	37	5	37	R. 32	64	25	R. 39
Hull	Portage	15	117	4	D. 102	37	181	D. 144
Humboldt	Brown	104	41	.....	R. 63	95	61	R. 34
Hustisford	Dodge	53	261	23	D. 208	74	303	D. 229
Iola	Waupaca	105	7	17	R. 98	155	27	R. 128
Ironton	Sauk	136	42	8	R. 94	164	95	R. 69
Irving	Jackson	82	61	15	R. 21	149	84	R. 65
Isabelle	Pierce	25	1	6	R. 24	35	5	R. 30
Ithaca	Richland	107	83	51	R. 24	181	103	R. 78
Ixonia	Jefferson	76	105	16	D. 29	106	214	D. 108
Jackson	Adams	41	6	2	R. 35	75	19	R. 56
Jackson	Washington	33	98	13	D. 65	81	182	D. 101
Jacksonport	Door	18	2	29	G. 11	43	22	R. 21
Jamesown	Grant	36	52	4	D. 16	93	133	D. 40
Jamesville, to'n	Rock	79	41	.....	R. 38	125	70	R. 55
Jamesville, 1st ward	Rock	225	138	5	R. 67	266	179	R. 87
Jamesville, 2d ward	Rock	164	107	17	R. 57	213	165	R. 48
Jamesville, 3d ward	Rock	165	91	2	R. 74	200	132	R. 68
Jamesville, 4th ward	Rock	181	173	6	R. 8	267	235	R. 32
Jamesville, 5th ward	Rock	56	96	1	D. 40	90	137	D. 47

Governatorial and Presidential Votes—1877—1876—continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallory.	AHls.	Majority.	Huyes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Leeds	Columbia	61	70	...	D. 9	124	103	R. 21
Lemonweir	Juneau	103	41	40	R. 62	148	84	R. 64
Leola	Adams	6	...	24	G. 18	49	...	R. 49
Leon	Monroe	62	35	24	R. 26	109	60	R. 49
Leon	Waushara	96	11	50	R. 85	167	23	R. 144
Leroy	Dodge	70	125	28	D. 55	148	162	D. 14
Lesser	Shawano	34	...	13	R. 34	48	...	R. 48
Levis	Clark	12	4	18	G. 6	38	13	R. 25
Lewiston	Columbia	79	62	...	R. 17	123	112	R. 11
Liberty	Grant	17	27	18	D. 10	65	78	D. 13
Liberty	Manitowoc	104	18	...	R. 86	157	103	R. 54
Liberty	Outagamie	6	13	28	G. 15	39	37	R. 2
Liberty	Vernon	38	12	25	R. 26	45	34	R. 11
Liberty Grove	Door	61	1	10	R. 60	156	22	R. 134
Lima	Grant	77	27	6	R. 50	164	41	R. 123
Lima	Pepin	16	30	14	D. 14	39	77	D. 38
Lima	Rock	158	32	...	R. 126	241	46	R. 195
Lima	Sheboygan	98	89	54	R. 9	269	157	R. 112
Lincoln	Adams	51	14	7	R. 37	76	15	R. 61
Lincoln	Buffalo	16	58	...	D. 42	10	59	D. 49
Lincoln	Eau Claire	19	48	25	D. 29	59	240	D. 181
Lincoln	Kewaunee	21	24	...	...	62	75	D. 13
Lincoln	Monroe	65	7	82	G. 17	163	26	R. 137
Lincoln	Polk	54	14	16	R. 40	80	20	R. 60
Lincoln	Trempealeau	225	20	...	R. 205	164	18	R. 146
Lincoln	Wood	22	...	52	G. 35	80	17	R. 63
Lind	Waupaca	65	31	48	R. 24	169	64	R. 95
Linden	Iowa	201	23	33	R. 172	232	105	R. 227
Lindina	Juneau	113	57	13	R. 75	155	72	R. 84
Linn	Walworth	78	40	...	R. 38	119	58	R. 61
Linnwood	Portage	3	2	68	G. 65	24	44	D. 20
Lisbon	Juneau	73	12	5	R. 61	89	42	R. 47
Lisbon	Waukesha	141	147	20	D. 6	192	154	R. 38
Little Black	Taylor	59	50	14	R. 9	57	40	R. 17
Little Chute p't	Outagamie	4	91	2	D. 87	7	154	D. 147
Little Cooks	Chippewa .....	...	...	...	...	3	51	D. 48
Little Falls	Monroe	19	27	86	G. 59	52	54	D. 2
Little Grant	Grant	40	23	57	G. 17	119	48	R. 71
Little Suamico	Oconto	30	32	42	G. 10	95	73	R. 22
Little Wolf	Waupaca	54	30	109	G. 55	143	97	R. 46
Lodi	Columbia	225	78	2	R. 147	238	87	R. 151
Lomira	Dodge	63	132	4	D. 69	90	225	D. 136
Lorraine	Polk	13	3	1	R. 10	14	2	R. 12
Lowell	Dodge	158	211	24	D. 53	213	305	D. 92
Lowville	Columbia	23	62	1	D. 29	81	95	D. 14
Loyal	Clark	14	4	56	G. 42	87	24	R. 63
Lucas	Dunn	31	2	12	R. 29	54	26	R. 28
Luck	Polk	41	8	...	R. 33	42	6	R. 36
Ludington	Eau Claire	24	1	25	G. 1	53	4	R. 49
Lyndon	Juneau	11	40	21	D. 29	32	62	D. 30
Lyndon	Sheboygan	159	19	133	R. 140	308	103	R. 205
Lynn	Clark	6	4	29	G. 23	13	20	D. 7
Lyons	Walworth	134	97	1	R. 37	183	132	R. 51
Mackford	Green Lake	59	79	54	D. 40	190	143	R. 47
Madison, town	Dane	53	56	3	R. 2	85	100	D. 15

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — 1877-1876 — continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Madison, city..	Dane							
1st ward.....	Dane	162	242	.....	D. 80	170	264	D. 94
2d ward.....	Dane	179	174	4	R. 5	203	193	R. 10
3d ward.....	Dane	145	302	2	D. 157	159	387	D. 228
4th ward.....	Dane	139	182	3	D. 43	157	228	D. 71
5th ward.....	Dane	115	157	4	D. 42	145	180	D. 35
Magnolia.....	Rock	86	43	48	R. 43	146	86	R. 60
Malden Rock..	Pierce	124	47	3	R. 77	169	46	R. 123
Maine.....	Marathon	15	22	73	G. 51	13	137	D. 124
Maine.....	Outagamie	10	16	23	G. 7	25	30	D. 5
Manchester....	Green Lake..	79	107	3	D. 28	134	140	D. 6
Manchester....	Jackson.....	20	2	41	G. 21	66	11	R. 55
Manitowoc, t'n	Manitowoc	63	49	6	R. 14	129	59	R. 70
city, 1st ward	Manitowoc	85	80	7	R. 5	180	156	R. 24
2d ward.....	Manitowoc	76	30	.....	R. 46	134	48	R. 86
3d ward.....	Manitowoc	80	130	8	D. 50	166	222	D. 56
4th ward.....	Manitowoc	108	44	2	R. 64	180	86	R. 94
Manitowoc Rap	Manitowoc	99	96	.....	R. 3	163	302	D. 39
Maple Creek ..	Outagamie	11	25	47	G. 22	40	94	D. 54
Maple Grove..	Barron.....	26	13	.....	R. 13	46	15	R. 31
Maple Grove..	Manitowoc	18	91	4	D. 73	68	191	D. 123
Maple Grove..	Shawano.....	26	6	9	R. 20	52	32	R. 20
Marathon.....	Marathon .....	.....	86	1	D. 86	9	109	D. 100
Marcellon.....	Columbia.....	76	53	.....	R. 23	135	66	R. 69
Marietta.....	Crawford	33	51	.....	D. 18	91	109	D. 18
Marinette.....	Oconto.....	231	182	5	R. 49	437	243	R. 194
Marion.....	Grant.....	25	13	25	R. 12	61	54	R. 7
Marion.....	Juneau.....	14	35	.....	D. 21	19	50	D. 31
Marion.....	Waushara	73	20	13	R. 53	102	31	R. 71
Marquette.....	Green Lake..	39	74	17	D. 35	90	101	D. 11
Marshfield ..	Fond du Lac.	5	272	61	D. 267	17	463	D. 446
Marshfield ..	Wood.....	5	22	25	G. 3	25	23	R. 2
Marshall.....	Richland	96	14	45	R. 82	131	50	R. 81
Marshland ..	Burnett.....	31	.....	.....	R. 31	.....	.....	.....
Martell.....	Pierce.....	155	32	.....	R. 123	154	41	R. 113
Matteson.....	Waupaca.....	13	34	26	D. 21	51	45	R. 6
Mauston.....	Juneau.....	121	75	30	R. 46	168	89	R. 79
Mayville.....	Clark.....	36	9	39	G. 3	103	31	R. 72
Maxville.....	Buffalo.....	38	21	3	R. 17	56	25	R. 31
Mazomanie...	Dane.....	83	115	48	R. 32	209	171	R. 38
Mecan.....	Marquette	1	65	.....	D. 64	7	117	D. 110
Medford.....	Taylor.....	86	87	36	D. 1	136	108	R. 28
Medina.....	Dane.....	93	111	44	D. 13	153	170	D. 12
Meeme.....	Manitowoc	13	72	.....	D. 59	71	211	D. 140
Melrose.....	Jackson.....	127	36	10	R. 91	187	59	R. 128
Menasha, town.	Winnebago	10	38	34	D. 28	60	92	D. 32
city, 1st ward	Winnebago..	61	83	28	D. 22	132	131	D. 9
2d ward.....	Winnebago..	32	101	13	D. 69	63	52	R. 11
3d ward.....	Winnebago..	25	45	16	D. 20	52	50	R. 2
4th ward.....	Winnebago..	28	82	10	D. 54	54	111	D. 57
Menomonee...	Waukesha..	87	215	1	D. 123	161	352	D. 191
Menomonie...	Dunn.....	357	110	59	R. 247	562	277	R. 285
Mentor.....	Clark.....	38	13	74	G. 36	77	58	R. 19
Mequon.....	Ozaukee.....	73	262	4	D. 189	141	368	D. 227
Merton.....	Waukesha	120	137	74	D. 17	193	162	R. 31
Merrimack ...	Sauk.....	49	43	3	R. 6	83	84	D. 1

Governatorial and Presidential Votes — 1877-1876 — continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Huyes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Metomen.....	Fond du Lac.	182	117	7	R. 65	295	159	R. 136
Middleton.....	Dane.....	63	220	22	D. 157	90	248	D. 158
Mifflin.....	Iowa.....	87	18	91	G. 4	194	89	R. 108
Millford.....	Jefferson.....	49	75	1	D. 26	114	188	D. 74
Millston.....	Jackson.....	16	.....	20	G. 4	46	9	R. 37
Milltown.....	Polk.....	17	14	.....	R. 3	19	16	R. 3
Millville.....	Grant.....	35	6	2	R. 29	42	4	R. 38
Milton.....	Buffalo.....	8	22	.....	D. 14	4	54	D. 50
Milton.....	Rock.....	284	101	1	R. 183	329	131	R. 198
Milwaukee T. city, 1st w., 1 pt	Milwaukee..	111	190	8	D. 79	201	301	D. 100
“ 2	Milwaukee..	235	290	38	D. 55	348	512	D. 164
2d w'd, 1	Milwaukee..	254	296	12	D. 42	312	502	D. 190
“ 2	Milwaukee..	211	259	30	D. 48	324	571	D. 247
“ 3	Milwaukee..	201	181	17	R. 20	539	663	D. 124
“ 3	Milwaukee..	142	124	20	R. 18	.....	.....	.....
3d w'd, 1	Milwaukee..	94	280	28	D. 186	187	537	D. 350
“ 2	Milwaukee..	118	323	35	D. 205	184	503	D. 324
4th w'd, 1	Milwaukee..	421	232	43	R. 189	604	414	R. 190
“ 2	Milwaukee..	493	385	50	R. 113	693	640	R. 53
5th w'd, 1	Milwaukee..	248	263	64	D. 15	436	461	D. 25
“ 2	Milwaukee..	220	134	101	R. 86	376	294	R. 82
6th w'd, 1	Milwaukee..	273	221	42	R. 52	399	439	D. 49
“ 2	Milwaukee..	155	124	24	R. 31	252	259	D. 7
7th w'd, 1	Milwaukee..	321	199	26	R. 122	455	292	R. 164
“ 2	Milwaukee..	285	173	29	R. 113	351	394	D. 3
8th w'd, 1	Milwaukee..	240	205	66	R. 34	423	328	R. 39
“ 2	Milwaukee..	46	55	123	G. 68	225	128	R. 88
9th w'd, 1	Milwaukee..	98	226	33	D. 123	195	445	D. 249
“ 2	Milwaukee..	136	153	39	D. 17	400	302	R. 98
10th w'd, 1	Milwaukee..	142	89	45	R. 53	333	232	R. 101
“ 2	Milwaukee..	88	127	21	D. 39	218	319	D. 101
11th w'd, 1	Milwaukee..	58	160	46	D. 102	143	383	D. 240
“ 2	Milwaukee..	81	176	69	D. 95	234	279	D. 45
12th w'd, 1	Milwaukee..	83	123	41	D. 40	301	463	D. 162
“ 2	Milwaukee..	57	102	13	D. 45	.....	.....	.....
13th w'd, 1	Milwaukee..	110	126	13	D. 16	268	210	R. 58
Mineral Pt., T city, 1st ward	Iowa.....	89	62	17	R. 27	173	114	R. 59
2d ward	Iowa.....	152	113	15	R. 39	209	149	R. 60
Mishicott.....	Iowa.....	108	186	6	D. 28	139	175	D. 36
Mitchell.....	Manitowoc..	13	148	.....	D. 135	32	261	D. 229
Modena.....	Sheboygan..	17	30	89	G. 59	67	170	D. 103
Modena.....	Buffalo.....	97	19	2	R. 78	126	9	R. 127
Monroe.....	Adams.....	34	10	1	R. 24	76	10	R. 66
Monroe.....	Green.....	387	267	51	R. 120	495	380	R. 115
Montana.....	Buffalo.....	25	43	.....	D. 18	30	56	D. 26
Montello.....	Marquette..	42	169	5	D. 127	44	176	D. 132
Monticello.....	La Fayette..	49	32	.....	R. 17	63	35	R. 28
Montpelier.....	Kewaunee..	8	50	.....	D. 42	34	139	D. 105
Montrose.....	Dane.....	76	59	65	R. 15	166	89	R. 77
Morrison.....	Brown.....	44	83	45	D. 39	57	174	D. 117
Moscow.....	Iowa.....	80	30	15	R. 59	130	47	R. 83
Mosel.....	Sheboygan..	51	48	.....	R. 3	78	112	D. 34
Mosinee.....	Marathon..	25	45	8	D. 20	54	66	D. 13
Moundville.....	Marquette..	30	29	6	R. 1	53	39	R. 14
Mt. Hope.....	Grant.....	65	16	28	R. 49	114	39	R. 75
Mt. Morris.....	Waushara..	87	6	18	R. 81	115	18	R. 97

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — 1877—1876 — continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallery.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Mt. Pleasant ..	Green.....	132	34	21	R. 98	165	68	R. 97
Mt. Pleasant ..	Racine.....	177	70	8	R. 107	354	154	R. 200
Mukwa	Waupaca	53	40	56	G. 3	113	99	R. 14
Mukwonago	Waukesha.....	154	79	.....	R. 75	168	116	R. 52
Muscoda	Grant.....	81	151	2	D. 70	115	172	D. 57
Muskego.....	Waukesha.....	117	93	.....	R. 24	110	205	D. 95
Naples	Buffalo	187	59	7	R. 123	230	72	R. 158
Nasewaupsee.....	Door.....	25	19	14	R. 6	40	56	D. 16
Naverino.....	Shawano.....	17	3	10	R. 14	23	10	R. 13
Necedah.....	Juneau.....	92	124	19	D. 32	147	146	R. 1
Nelson	Buffalo	159	46	.....	R. 113	162	95	R. 67
Neenah, town.	Winnebago	10	25	29	G. 4	64	66	D. 2
city, 1st ward	Winnebago	36	28	123	G. 87	169	101	R. 68
2d ward	Winnebago	49	50	120	G. 70	168	144	R. 24
3d ward	Winnebago	27	60	90	G. 30	131	105	R. 26
4th ward	Winnebago	3	8	43	G. 35	43	35	R. 8
Neshkora	Marquette.....	18	47	.....	D. 29	23	72	D. 49
Newark	Rock.....	91	8	48	R. 83	187	43	R. 144
Nekimi	Winnebago	44	64	36	D. 20	114	142	D. 28
Nepeuskun.....	Winnebago	81	37	44	R. 44	163	65	R. 98
New Berlin.....	Waukesha.....	131	167	.....	D. 36	131	250	D. 119
New Chester	Adams.....	23	11	.....	R. 12	51	18	R. 33
New Denmark.	Brown.....	86	36	4	R. 50	115	81	R. 34
New Diggings	La Fayette.....	123	104	1	R. 24	226	171	R. 55
New Glarus	Green.....	45	44	3	R. 1	57	92	D. 35
New Haven	Adams.....	76	38	3	R. 38	101	87	R. 14
New Haven	Dunn.....	22	13	6	R. 9	43	14	R. 29
New Hope.....	Portage.....	146	14	5	R. 132	200	23	R. 177
New Holstein	Calumet.....	36	199	7	D. 163	73	279	D. 206
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.....	151	64	10	R. 87	147	93	R. 54
New London	Waupaca —							
city, 1st ward	Waupaca	10	37	27	D. 27	97	102	D. 5
2d ward	Waupaca	31	33	27	D. 2	99	70	R. 29
3d ward	Outagamie	3	26	4	D. 23	10	36	D. 26
4th ward	Waupaca	27	21	25	R. 6	.....	.....	.....
5th ward	Waupaca	13	8	35	G. 22	.....	.....	.....
New Lyme	Monroe.....	7	.....	20	G. 13	23	12	R. 11
Newport	Columbia.....	113	86	3	R. 27	185	132	R. 53
Newton	Manitowoc	54	88	.....	D. 34	156	183	D. 27
Newton	Marquette.....	5	34	.....	D. 29	19	68	D. 49
Northfield.....	Jackson.....	109	2	14	R. 107	145	2	R. 143
Norway.....	Racine.....	112	47	.....	R. 65	155	70	R. 85
Oak Creek.....	Milwaukee	106	185	11	D. 79	186	271	D. 85
Oakdale	Monroe.....	23	63	37	D. 40	41	118	D. 77
Oakfield.....	Fond du Lac	207	61	25	R. 146	270	83	R. 187
Oak Grove.....	Dodge.....	154	209	50	D. 55	193	318	D. 125
Oak Grove.....	Pierce.....	39	36	45	G. 9	76	91	D. 15
Oakland	Jefferson.....	86	46	.....	R. 40	161	101	R. 60
Oasis	Waukeshara.....	65	6	20	R. 59	120	25	R. 95
Oconomowoc	Waukesha.....	81	60	50	R. 21	134	145	D. 11
city	Waukesha.....	172	167	24	R. 5	222	238	D. 16
Oconto, town.	Oconto.....	60	88	6	D. 28	126	112	R. 14
city, E. ward	Oconto.....	82	74	2	R. 8	122	126	D. 4
W. ward	Oconto.....	35	59	.....	D. 24	58	115	D. 57
N. ward	Oconto.....	48	94	.....	D. 46	53	123	D. 70
S. ward	Oconto.....	105	84	4	R. 21	166	142	R. 24

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — 1877-1876 — continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Portage city...	Columbia....							
1st ward....	Columbia....	12	102		D. 90	21	125	D. 104
2d ward....	Columbia....	70	56		R. 14	86	72	R. 14
3d ward....	Columbia....	66	60	2	R. 6	117	85	R. 32
4th ward....	Columbia....	51	111	3	D. 69	70	147	D. 77
5th ward....	Columbia....	46	76	2	D. 30	72	103	D. 31
Port Edwards.	Wood.....	43	10	22	R. 33	40	53	D. 13
Porter.....	Rock.....	54	26	50	R. 28	166	80	R. 86
Portland....	Dodge....	70	87	1	D. 17	90	161	D. 71
Portland....	Monroe....	66	31	10	R. 35	145	53	R. 92
Pt. Washington	Ozaukee....	101	347		D. 246	135	426	D. 291
Potosi.....	Grant.....	136	213	39	D. 77	215	329	D. 114
Poygan.....	Winnebago..	26	76	68	D. 50	70	152	D. 82
Poyssippi...	Waushara...	79	33	12	R. 46	162	43	R. 119
Prairie du Ch'n	Crawford...							
city, 1st ward	Crawford....	39	59	2	D. 20	46	98	D. 52
2d ward	Crawford....	47	103		D. 56	72	136	D. 64
3d ward	Crawford....	45	74	1	D. 29	70	97	D. 27
4th ward	Crawford....	24	31		D. 7	27	46	D. 19
Prairie du Sac.	Sauk.....	146	127	2	R. 19	204	160	R. 44
Prairie Farm..	Barron....	87	28		R. 59	130	29	R. 101
Preble.....	Brown....	20	87	1	D. 67	47	134	D. 87
Prescott city...	Pierce.....							
1st ward....	Pierce.....	26	17	4	R. 9	59	32	R. 27
2d ward....	Pierce.....	25	24	5	R. 1	31	47	D. 16
3d ward....	Pierce.....	36	20	1	R. 16	53	29	R. 24
Preston.....	Adams....	12	8	1	R. 4	20	15	R. 5
Preston.....	Trempealeau.	274	5	4	R. 269	257	15	R. 242
Primrose....	Dane.....	99	16	8	R. 83	136	41	R. 95
Princeton....	Green Lake..	107	160	63	D. 53	177	268	D. 91
Pulaski.....	Iowa.....	74	191	17	D. 117	135	189	D. 54
Quincy.....	Adams....	18	21	1	D. 3	29	22	R. 7
Racine, city...	Racine.....							
1st ward....	Racine.....	118	102	7	R. 16	185	164	R. 21
2d ward....	Racine.....	189	65	3	R. 124	257	101	R. 156
3d ward....	Racine.....	229	136	4	R. 93	362	198	R. 164
4th ward....	Racine.....	116	335	36	D. 219	228	445	D. 217
5th ward....	Racine.....	253	174	3	R. 79	379	248	R. 131
6th ward....	Racine.....	147	109	29	R. 38	261	168	R. 93
Randall.....	Kenosha....	42	37	1	R. 5	89	48	R. 41
Randolph town	Columbia....	64	48	17	R. 16	154	65	R. 89
vil., east ward	Dodge....	51	13	3	R. 33	75	13	R. 62
west ward	Columbia....	8	4	2	R. 4	8	7	R. 1
Rantoul.....	Calumet....	30	131	36	D. 101	100	231	D. 131
Raymond....	Racine.....	167	56		R. 111	240	101	R. 139
Red Cedar....	Dunn.....	56	40	3	R. 16	66	64	R. 2
Red River....	Kewaunee...	41	1	20	R. 40	136	70	R. 66
Reedsburg....	Sauk.....	151	99	16	R. 52	291	285	R. 6
Remington....	Wood.....	6	15	23	G. 8	19	36	D. 17
Rhine.....	Sheboygan..	11	39	63	G. 24	71	190	D. 119
Ribb Falls...	Marathon...		72	22	D. 72			
Rice Lake....	Barron....	25	20	1	R. 5	26	26	
Richfield....	Adams....	13	17	1	D. 4	26	25	R. 1
Richfield....	Washington..	19	150	43	D. 131	48	254	D. 206
Richford....	Waushara...	53	3	8	R. 50	74	19	R. 55
Richland....	Richland....	225	87	27	R. 138	300	136	R. 164

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — 1877—1876 — continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallery.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Richmond.....	Shawano.....	24	29	..	D. 5	65	24	R. 41
Richmond.....	St. Croix.....	151	111	8	R. 40	199	123	R. 76
Richmond.....	Walworth.....	84	80	..	R. 4	127	101	R. 26
Richwood.....	Richland.....	62	44	57	R. 18	185	129	R. 56
Ridgeville.....	Monroe.....	62	120	40	D. 58	85	177	D. 92
Ridgeway.....	Iowa.....	159	79	90	R. 80	277	229	R. 47
Ripon, town.....	Fond du Lac.....	110	62	29	R. 48	118	124	D. 6
city, 1st ward	Fond du Lac.....	130	119	14	R. 11	201	166	R. 35
2d ward	Fond du Lac.....	140	120	19	R. 20	196	167	R. 29
River Falls.....	Pierce.....	312	115	19	R. 197	316	152	R. 154
Rochester.....	Racine.....	107	56	1	R. 51	117	68	R. 49
Rock.....	Rock.....	79	83	3	D. 4	116	117	D. 1
Rockbridge.....	Richland.....	65	18	64	R. 47	114	97	R. 17
Rock Creek.....	Dunn.....	40	2	76	G. 36	113	..	R. 113
Rock Elm.....	Pierce.....	75	26	45	R. 49	133	49	R. 84
Rock Falls.....	Lincoln.....	..	3	14	G. 11	..	..	..
Rockland.....	Brown.....	3	33	76	G. 43	15	131	D. 116
Rockland.....	Manitowoc.....	40	37	..	R. 3	88	85	R. 3
Rome.....	Adams.....	18	3	23	G. 5	44	31	R. 13
Rose.....	Waushara.....	34	1	40	G. 6	80	8	R. 72
Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.....	115	46	16	R. 69	207	78	R. 129
Roxbury.....	Dane.....	23	97	..	D. 74	42	183	D. 141
Royalton.....	Waupaca.....	77	66	14	R. 11	151	91	R. 60
Rubicon.....	Dodge.....	50	130	20	D. 80	58	232	D. 134
Rudolph.....	Wood.....	16	13	50	G. 34	69	67	R. 2
Rushford.....	Winnebago.....	106	48	261	G. 155	414	95	R. 319
Rush River.....	St. Croix.....	61	38	..	R. 33	75	65	R. 11
Russell.....	Sheboygan.....	3	45	50	G. 5	7	71	D. 67
Rutland.....	Dane.....	124	12	45	R. 117	254	37	R. 194
Salem.....	Kenosha.....	117	75	..	R. 41	187	168	R. 79
Salem.....	Pierce.....	29	23	9	D. 3	28	39	D. 11
Sand Creek.....	Dunn.....	56	5	5	R. 51	..	..	..
Saratoga.....	Wood.....	3	..	42	G. 39	27	27	..
Saukville.....	Ozaukee.....	50	198	9	D. 148	53	340	D. 287
Saxville.....	Waushara.....	106	10	14	R. 96	145	18	R. 127
Scandinavia.....	Waupaca.....	154	9	2	R. 145	197	14	R. 183
Schleisingerv'le	Washington.....	24	43	..	D. 17	21	61	D. 40
Schleswig.....	Manitowoc.....	41	131	6	D. 90	83	238	D. 145
Scott.....	Brown.....	62	97	1	D. 35	66	184	D. 118
Scott.....	Columbia.....	45	26	24	R. 19	111	47	R. 64
Scott.....	Crawford.....	55	49	13	R. 6	97	94	R. 3
Scott.....	Sheboygan.....	133	48	12	R. 85	173	113	R. 60
Seneca.....	Crawford.....	37	120	27	D. 83	106	178	D. 72
Seneca.....	Green Lake.....	13	6	7	R. 7	47	24	R. 23
Seneca.....	Shawano.....	..	17	..	D. 17	7	20	D. 13
Seneca.....	Wood.....	2	..	46	G. 44	26	37	D. 11
Sevastapol.....	Door.....	16	2	58	G. 42	35	55	D. 20
Seven Mile C'k	Juneau.....	7	103	11	D. 96	15	140	D. 125
Seymour.....	Eau Claire.....	3	12	5	D. 9	10	25	D. 15
Seymour.....	La Fayette.....	17	85	18	D. 68	62	138	D. 76
Seymour.....	Outagamie.....	85	144	30	D. 59	133	228	D. 95
Sharon.....	Portage.....	8	164	24	D. 156	30	296	D. 266
Sharon.....	Walworth.....	258	87	2	R. 171	365	105	R. 260
Shawano —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
city, 1st ward	Shawano.....	10	44	10	D. 34	27	57	D. 30
2d ward	Shawano.....	45	29	3	R. 16	60	28	R. 32

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — 1877-1876 — continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Sheboygan, t'n.	Sheboygan ..	17	143	4	D. 126	66	245	D. 179
city, 1st ward	Sheboygan ..	60	82	14	D. 22	112	132	D. 20
2d ward	Sheboygan ..	94	146	25	D. 52	202	277	D. 75
3d ward	Sheboygan ..	36	28	3	R. 8	114	43	R. 71
4th ward	Sheboygan ..	31	146	22	D. 115	100	315	D. 215
5th ward	Sheboygan ..	27	38	4	D. 11	47	106	D. 59
Sheboygan F'ls	Sheboygan ..	79	98	9	D. 19	151	240	D. 89
village.....	Sheboygan ..	122	105	29	R. 17	155	126	R. 29
Shelby	La Crosse ..	15	50	.....	D. 25	31	75	D. 44
Sheldon	Monroe	19	14	31	G. 12	98	40	R. 58
Sheridan	Dunn	22	11	.....	R. 11	61	.....	R. 61
Sherman	Dunn	48	6	1	R. 42	100	26	R. 74
Sherman	Clark	22	2	16	R. 20	28	15	R. 13
Sherman	Sheboygan ..	59	133	3	D. 74	79	242	D. 163
Sherwood Fr'st	Clark	14	2	1	R. 12	23	2	R. 21
Shields	Dodge	5	106	9	R. 101	8	194	D. 186
Shields	Marquette ..	17	60	.....	D. 43	18	97	D. 79
Shetek	Barron	114	19	4	R. 95	150	25	R. 125
Shullsburg ..	La Fayette ..	204	244	17	D. 40	252	310	D. 58
Sigel	Chippewa ..	49	19	9	R. 30	67	57	R. 10
Sigel	Wood	12	15	35	G. 21	46	55	D. 9
Smelzer	Grant	109	29	77	R. 80	224	75	R. 149
Somers	Kenosha	140	44	.....	R. 96	230	105	R. 125
Somerset	St. Croix	36	54	.....	D. 18	26	80	D. 54
Sparta	Monroe	273	190	210	R. 83	423	338	R. 85
Spencer	Marathon ..	36	13	43	G. 7	.....	.....	.....
Springbrook ..	Dunn	81	2	99	G. 18	157	58	R. 99
Springdale ..	Dane	24	87	.....	D. 63	63	149	D. 77
Springvale ..	Fond du Lac.	116	106	11	R. 10	155	130	R. 25
Springfield ..	Dane	24	145	1	D. 121	44	252	D. 203
Springfield ..	Jackson	64	10	15	R. 54	102	16	R. 86
Springfield ..	Marquette ..	23	26	.....	D. 3	36	39	D. 3
Springfield ..	St. Croix	58	51	12	R. 7	83	88	D. 5
Spring Green ..	Sauk	84	56	5	R. 28	151	80	R. 71
Spring Grove ..	Green	100	20	47	R. 80	171	72	R. 99
Spring Lake ..	Pierce	64	16	15	R. 48	89	55	R. 34
Spring Prairie.	Wa:worth ..	111	42	.....	R. 69	185	89	R. 96
Springvale ..	Columbia ..	67	14	.....	R. 53	123	35	R. 88
Spring Valley ..	Rock	136	19	28	R. 117	244	29.	R. 215
Springville ..	Adams	35	8	2	R. 27	54	18	R. 36
Springwater ..	Waushara ..	69	2	13	R. 67	100	12	R. 88
Standford ..	Barron	27	53	26	D. 26	64	79	D. 15
Stanton	Dunn	55	4	23	R. 51	94	19	R. 75
Stanton	St. Croix	37	72	.....	D. 35	46	61	D. 15
Stark	Vernon	67	30	23	R. 37	107	67	R. 40
Star Prairie ..	St. Croix	119	31	.....	R. 88	135	40	R. 95
Sterling	Polk	22	14	.....	R. 8	38	18	R. 20
Sterling	Vernon	84	19	95	G. 11	168	37	R. 131
Stettin	Marathon ..	.....	63	31	D. 68	.....	215	D. 215
Stevens Po't, T.	Portage	3	82	52	D. 79	40	100	D. 60
city, 1st ward	Portage	89	86	29	R. 3	133	232	D. 99
2d ward	Portage	62	84	52	D. 22	187	262	D. 75
3d ward	Portage	73	38	22	R. 35	103	69	R. 34
4th ward	Portage	28	62	42	D. 34	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix Falls.	Polk	46	45	1	R. 1	57	35	R. 22

ELECTION STATISTICS.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — 1877-1876 — continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Stiles —	Oconto							
1st precinct..	Oconto	16	22	7	D. 6	26	42	D. 16
2d precinct..	Oconto	14	13	.....	R. 1			
St. Joseph	St. Croix	14	35	.....	D. 21	24	57	D. 33
St. Lawrence	Waupaca	111	16	15	R. 95	175	33	R. 142
St. Marie	Green Lake	21	20	4	R. 1	40	89	D. 49
Stockbridge	Calumet	149	135	39	R. 14	271	194	R. 77
Stockholm	Pepin	90	5	3	R. 85	119	5	R. 114
Stockton	Portage	72	64	75	G. 3	97	151	D. 54
Stoughton, vil.	Dane	149	74	9	R. 75	172	91	R. 81
Strong's Pr'rie.	Adams	72	33	4	R. 42	114	44	R. 70
Sturgeon Bay	Door	84	9	117	G. 33	168	97	R. 71
Suamico	Brown	12	49	46	D. 37	94	92	R. 2
Sugar Creek	Walworth	99	47	15	R. 52	138	73	R. 65
Sullivan	Jefferson	122	116	12	R. 6	171	153	R. 18
Summer	Barron	57	11	.....	R. 46	62	14	R. 48
Summer	Jefferson	31	16	.....	R. 15	56	44	R. 12
Summer	Trempealeau	174	20	41	R. 154	161	24	R. 137
Summit	Juneau	25	14	58	G. 33	82	83	D. 1
Summit	Waukesha	125	101	7	R. 24	131	126	R. 5
Sumpter	Sauk	77	5	1	R. 72	144	20	R. 124
Sun Prairie, t'n	Dane	60	43	25	R. 17	134	79	R. 55
village	Dane	70	47	.....	R. 23	83	57	R. 26
Sylvan	Richland	54	45	36	R. 9	92	98	D. 6
Sylvester	Green	106	35	19	R. 71	137	71	R. 66
Tainter	Dunn	21	29	16	R. 1	71	48	R. 23
Taycheedah	Fond du Lac	52	187	6	D. 135	57	246	D. 189
Texas	Marathon .....	.....	19	34	G. 44	21	42	D. 21
Theresa	Dodge	25	277	.....	D. 252	16	427	D. 411
Thorpe	Clark	3	2	14	G. 11	9	15	D. 6
Tiffany	Dunn	15	6	15	R. 9	42	15	R. 27
Touyah	Monroe	119	179	89	D. 60	189	274	D. 85
Trade Lake	Burnett	86	1	.....	R. 85	76	5	R. 71
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	206	62	3	R. 144	263	93	R. 170
Trenton	Dodge	151	112	21	R. 39	226	176	R. 50
Trenton	Pierce	36	14	28	R. 22	84	39	R. 45
Trenton	Washington	30	213	50	D. 183	53	270	D. 217
Trimbelle	Pierce	79	14	45	R. 65	119	51	R. 68
Troy	Sauk	65	12	12	R. 53	135	31	R. 104
Troy	St. Croix	85	55	4	R. 30	107	85	R. 22
Troy	Walworth	75	60	21	R. 15	143	101	R. 42
Turtle	Rock	86	56	16	R. 30	205	71	R. 134
Two Creeks	Manitowoc	8	35	.....	D. 27	20	89	D. 69
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	89	286	.....	D. 197	184	455	D. 301
Union	Door	21	.....	.....	R. 21	83	5	R. 78
Union	Eau Claire	21	28	45	G. 17	81	77	R. 4
Union	Pierce	56	49	10	R. 7	77	50	R. 27
Union	Vernon	16	10	30	G. 14	56	55	R. 1
Union	Waupaca	13	4	77	G. 64	70	24	R. 46
Unity	Clark	12	7	15	G. 3	30	10	R. 20
Utica	Crawford	128	58	27	R. 80	203	78	R. 125
Utica	Winnebago	80	33	41	R. 47	193	56	R. 137
Vermont	Dane	66	79	.....	D. 13	107	89	R. 18
Vernon	Waukesha	134	80	6	R. 54	162	83	R. 79
Verona	Dane	28	96	9	D. 68	51	159	D. 108
Vienna	Dane	97	29	.....	R. 68	136	72	R. 64

Governatorial and Presidential Votes — 1877-1876 — continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
Vinland.....	Winnebago..	75	44	26	R. 31	152	109	R. 43
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	201	43	79	R. 158	326	99	R. 231
Waldwick.....	Iowa.....	42	34	40	R. 8	87	85	D. 1
Walworth.....	Walworth...	140	38	1	R. 102	234	88	R. 150
Warner.....	Clark.....	11	18	6	D. 7	41	44	D. 5
Warren.....	St. Croix...	91	83	1	R. 8	81	76	R. 10
Warren.....	Waushara...	36	20	41	G. 5	74	50	R. 24
Washburn.....	Clark.....	6	1	15	G. 9	17	11	R. 6
Washington.....	Door.....	10	9	17	G. 7	47	18	R. 29
Washington.....	Eau Clair...	46	13	32	R. 33	109	54	R. 55
Washington.....	Green.....	31	21	19	R. 10	42	104	D. 62
Washington.....	La Crosse...	64	44	5	R. 20	60	106	D. 46
Washington.....	Sauk.....	69	34	37	R. 35	172	68	R. 104
Washington.....	Shawano...	2	84	.....	D. 82	16	84	D. 68
Waterford.....	Racine.....	144	114	3	R. 30	206	141	R. 65
Waterloo.....	Grant.....	36	48	37	D. 12	95	79	R. 16
Waterloo, town	Jefferson...	33	93	3	D. 60	58	153	D. 95
village.....	Jefferson...	55	106	13	D. 51	65	123	D. 58
Watertown, t'n	Jefferson...	18	135	14	D. 117	50	310	D. 260
city 1st ward	Jefferson...	102	119	21	D. 17	122	238	D. 116
2d ward	Jefferson...	41	161	7	D. 120	63	263	D. 200
3d ward	Jefferson...	20	72	53	D. 52	55	178	D. 123
4th ward	Jefferson...	23	49	30	D. 26	29	91	D. 62
5th ward	Dodge.....	8	97	12	D. 89	31	139	D. 108
6th ward	Dodge.....	26	140	13	D. 114	39	249	D. 210
7th ward	Jefferson...	12	49	29	D. 37	33	137	D. 104
Waterville.....	Pepin.....	82	48	44	R. 34	154	95	R. 59
Waterstown...	Grant.....	30	30	31	G. 1	77	50	R. 18
Waubeck.....	Pepin.....	20	6	3	R. 14	33	88	R. 5
Waukechon....	Shawano...	18	30	5	D. 12	27	45	D. 18
Waukesha.....	Waukesha...	430	306	6	R. 124	486	398	R. 88
Waumandee...	Buffalo.....	59	75	19	D. 16	23	112	D. 89
Waupaca, town	Waupaca...	65	13	11	R. 52	152	23	R. 129
city, 1st ward	Waupaca...	55	11	8	R. 44	82	11	R. 71
2d ward	Waupaca...	53	12	5	R. 41	64	16	R. 48
3d ward	Waupaca...	52	5	1	R. 47	58	5	R. 53
4th ward	Waupaca...	50	21	6	R. 29	76	20	R. 56
Waupun, town	Fond du Lac.	120	17	40	R. 103	212	70	R. 142
village, n. w'd	Fond du Lac.	98	58	45	R. 40	151	114	R. 37
s. w'd	Dodge.....	145	19	15	R. 126	116	57	R. 59
Wausau, town.	Marathon...	4	54	48	D. 50	26	140	D. 114
city, 1st ward	Marathon...	10	12	66	G. 54	38	102	D. 64
2d ward	Marathon...	12	58	70	G. 12	42	134	D. 82
3d ward	Marathon...	23	33	66	G. 33	96	180	D. 84
4th ward	Marathon...	13	56	49	D. 43	34	189	R. 155
5th ward	Marathon...	18	11	49	G. 31	.....	.....	.....
Wautoma.....	Waushara...	81	37	11	R. 44	110	43	R. 67
Wauwatosa....	Milwaukee...	312	293	38	R. 19	515	468	R. 47
Wauzeka.....	Crawford...	68	78	20	D. 10	94	135	D. 41
Wayne.....	La Fayette...	103	24	25	R. 79	168	48	R. 120
Wayne.....	Washington.	115	91	.....	R. 24	138	142	D. 4
Webster.....	Vernon.....	57	9	75	G. 18	126	59	R. 67
Wein.....	Marathon...	2	18	15	D. 16	8	35	D. 27
Wellington....	Monroe.....	31	11	69	G. 38	71	65	R. 6
Wells.....	Monroe.....	9	31	21	D. 22	42	67	D. 25
West Bend, t'n	Washington.	30	118	6	D. 88	55	117	D. 62

Gubernatorial and Presidential Vote—1877-1876—continued.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Governor, 1877.				President, 1876		
		Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Majority.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Majority.
West Bend vill	Washington.	39	166	13	D. 127	41	198	D. 157
Westboro	Taylor.....	32	69	3	D. 37	26	82	D. 56
Westfield	M rquette....	62	33	7	R. 29	104	55	R. 49
Westfield	Sauk	61	111	7	D. 50	89	171	D. 82
Westford	Dodge.....	31	113	2	D. 82	48	152	D. 104
Westford	Richland....	47	137	8	D. 90	67	148	D. 81
Weston	Cl rk.....	23	8	46	G. 23	70	44	R. 26
Weston	Dunn.....	27	17	12	R. 10	40	40	.....
Weston	Marathon....	32	25	47	G. 15	40	62	D. 22
West Point	Columbia....	65	57	.....	R. 8	105	73	R. 32
Westport	Dane.....	53	157	.....	D. 104	75	235	D. 160
West Sweden.	Pol.....	26	.....	.....	R. 26	33	.....	R. 33
Weyauwega	Waupaca....	83	133	33	D. 50	129	172	D. 43
Wheatland	Kenosha....	30	98	.....	D. 68	60	128	D. 68
Wheatland	Vernon.....	84	25	45	R. 59	123	56	R. 72
Wheaton	Chippewa....	56	26	48	R. 30	111	100	R. 11
White Creek.	Adams.....	14	11	12	R. 3	30	21	R. 6
White Oak Sp's	La Fayette..	55	25	.....	R. 30	67	39	R. 28
Whitestown	Vernon.....	62	14	21	R. 48	107	36	R. 71
Whitewater	Walworth....	511	209	61	R. 302	707	315	R. 392
Willow	Richl nd....	52	43	44	R. 9	94	91	R. 3
Willow Springs	La Fayette..	30	88	2	D. 53	61	170	D. 109
Williamstown.	Dodge.....	79	252	11	D. 173	96	358	D. 262
Wilson	Sheboygan..	59	60	3	D. 10	103	114	D. 8
Wilton	Monroe.....	25	79	42	D. 53	65	151	D. 86
Winchester	Winnebago..	113	46	11	R. 67	153	76	R. 83
Windsor	Dane.....	105	64	4	R. 41	157	77	R. 120
Windsor	Sauk.....	49	36	22	R. 14	81	100	D. 19
Wingville	Grant.....	35	34	14	D. 19	118	94	R. 24
Winneconne	Winnebago..	149	104	105	R. 36	329	195	R. 185
Wiot	La Fayette..	192	84	25	R. 108	231	135	R. 96
Wolf River	Winnebago..	1	80	8	D. 79	15	134	D. 119
Wonewoc	Juneau.....	47	56	153	G. 97	191	123	R. 68
Wood	Wood.....	14	5	32	G. 18	43	10	R. 33
Wood Lake	Barnett....	47	.....	.....	R. 47	38	.....	R. 38
Woodland	Sauk.....	83	15	25	R. 68	164	52	R. 112
Woodman	Grant.....	39	43	7	D. 4	61	60	R. 1
Woodville	Calumet....	3	105	3	D. 102	19	210	D. 191
Worcester	Chippewa....	20	55	7	D. 35	91	161	D. 69
Wrightstown, e	Brown.....	4	33	23	D. 29	21	53	D. 32
west.	B own.....	38	104	60	D. 66	169	204	D. 35
Wyalusing	Grant.....	68	27	20	R. 41	103	42	R. 61
Wyocena	Columbia....	125	62	4	R. 63	201	76	R. 125
Wyoming	Iowa.....	44	16	79	G. 35	86	55	R. 31
York	Clark.....	15	.....	56	G. 41	76	7	R. 69
York	Dane.....	89	62	15	R. 27	130	117	R. 13
York	Green.....	127	4	1	R. 123	167	15	R. 152
Yorkville	Racine.....	186	60	11	R. 126	271	95	R. 176

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE

FOR 1878,

[BY COUNTIES, TOWNS, WARDS AND ELECTION PRECINCTS.]

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Charles G. Williams.	Charles H. Parker.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Charles G. Williams.	Charles H. Parker.
Kenosha.			Rock.		
Brighton.....	82	139	Beloit, city—		
Bristol.....	153	76	1st ward.....	136	86
Kenosha, 1st ward	150	153	2d ward.....	149	48
2d ward.....	50	164	3d ward.....	74	163
3d ward.....	115	69	4th ward.....	107	117
4th ward.....	114	69	Bradford.....	98	50
Paris.....	99	131	Center.....	99	70
Pleasant Prairie...	126	126	Clinton.....	257	127
Randall.....	40	46	Fulton.....	175	101
Salem.....	143	82	Harmony.....	103	42
Somers.....	152	89	Janesville, town..	113	57
Wheatland.....	68	100	city, 1st ward..	275	118
Total.....	1,292	1,244	2d ward..	209	118
			3d ward..	192	101
			4th ward..	334	160
			5th ward..	79	85
Racine.			Johnstown.....	116	86
Burlington.....	360	198	La Prairie.....	113	21
Caledonia.....	184	265	Lima.....	161	27
Dover.....	106	86	Magnolia.....	122	97
Mt. Pleasant.....	254	123	Milton.....	278	80
Norway.....	127	57	Newark.....	119	68
Racine, city—			Plymouth.....	97	95
1st ward.....	167	143	Porter.....	99	81
2d ward.....	241	81	Rock.....	80	98
3d ward.....	330	157	Spring Valley.....	181	33
4th ward.....	198	335	Turtle.....	154	87
5th ward.....	323	163	Union.....	228	145
6th ward.....	218	165	Total.....	4,216	2,470
Raymond.....	214	86			
Rochester.....	95	69	Watworth.		
Yorkville.....	239	93	Bloomfield.....	172	25
Waterford.....	150	156	Darien.....	142	82
Total.....	3,206	2,177	Delavan.....	359	113
			East Troy.....	181	59
Rock.			Elkhorn.....	157	104
Avon.....	112	54	Geneva.....	338	118
Beloit, town.....	51	54	La Fayette.....	129	76
			La Grange.....	163	23
			Linn.....	93	41

Congressional Vote for 1878 — continued.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(continued.)

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Chas. G. Williams.	Charles H. Parker.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Chas. G. Williams.	Charles H. Parker.
Walworth.			Waukesha.		
con.			con.		
Lyons.....	143	95	Genesee.....	153	149
Richmond.....	86	84	Lisbon.....	150	138
Sharon.....	236	103	Menomonee.....	140	218
Spring Prairie.....	110	61	Merton.....	143	143
Sugar Creek.....	104	75	Mukwonago.....	145	87
Troy.....	107	77	Muskego, 1st pr....	92	153
Walworth.....	126	59	Muskego, 2d pr....	14	51
Whitewater.....	575	294	New Berlin.....	137	211
			Ottawa.....	97	70
Total.....	3,221	1,489	Oconomowoc.....	106	96
			Oconomowoc city...	171	206
Waukesha.			Pewaukee.....	214	188
Brookfield.....	152	111	Summit.....	122	99
Delafield.....	186	105	Vernon.....	110	103
Eagle.....	96	145	Waukesha.....	464	306
			Total.....	2,694	2,569

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	L. B. Caswell.	R. E. Davis.	H. A. Tenney.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	L. B. Caswell.	R. E. Davis.	H. A. Tenney.
Columbia.				Columbia.			
con.				con.			
Arlington.....	24	31	14	Portage — con.			
Caledonia.....	114	100	3	4th ward.....	57	117	1
Columbus, town..	42	63	4	5th ward.....	59	94	...
city, 1st ward...	92	22	...	Randolph.....	113	44	19
2d ward.....	59	26	...	Scott.....	64	16	42
3d ward.....	77	67	...	Springvale.....	94	32	3
Courtland.....	185	41	3	West Point.....	67	57	20
Dekorra.....	82	75	19	Wyocena.....	117	66	9
Ft. Winnebago...	23	89	...	West ward Rand.	12	3	..
Fountain Prairie.	129	62	4	Total.....	2,500	1,834	192
Hampden.....	58	62	6				
Leeds.....	80	89	3	Dane.			
Lewiston.....	69	73	...	Albion.....	221	38	10
Lodi.....	178	51	23	Berry.....	18	140	7
Lowville.....	58	80	...	Black Earth.....	99	54	15
Marcellon.....	96	54	...	Blooming Grove..	63	89	11
Newport.....	150	103	1	Blue Mounds.....	82	42	19
Otsego.....	180	80	...	Bristol.....	94	107	...
Pacific.....	38	15	3	Burke.....	74	96	36
Portage, 1st ward	21	104	...				
2d ward.....	83	54	...				
3d ward.....	88	64	5				

Congressional Vote for 1878 — continued.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

(continued.)

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	L. B. Caswell.	R. E. Davis.	H. A. Tenney.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	L. B. Caswell.	R. E. Davis.	H. A. Tenney.
<i>Dane.</i> con.				<i>Jefferson.</i> con.			
Christiana.....	175	136	30	Jefferson, 2d pr'ct	20	74	....
Cottage Grove....	78	91	15	Koshkonong	557	135	4
Cross Plains.....	42	183	5	Lake Mills	252	62	26
Dane.....	104	98	5	Milford	83	132	2
Deerfield	99	77	3	Oakland	111	69	2
Dunkirk.....	101	61	53	Palmyra	205	58	28
Dunn.....	113	70	21	Sullivan	180	102	3
Fitchburg	42	99	66	Sumner	45	26	1
Madison, town...	74	58	41	Waterloo, town...	40	148	...
city, 1st ward...	203	204	15	Waterloo, village	72	105	5
2d ward.....	197	163	20	Watertown, town.	77	151	28
3d ward.....	190	290	4	city, 1st ward..	197	84	5
4th ward.....	154	148	27	2d ward.....	174	71	2
5th ward.....	166	141	24	3d ward.....	81	74	38
Mazomanie.....	229	61	33	4th ward.....	37	56	15
Medina.....	126	154	9	7th ward.....	66	39	6
Middleton.....	45	231	4				
Montrose.....	101	79	62	Total	2,959	2,481	296
Oregon.....	194	27	116				
Perry.....	64	21	35	<i>Sauk.</i>			
Pleasant Springs.	160	30	21	Baraboo.....	532	166	16
Primrose.....	90	26	40	Bear Creek.....	37	111	2
Roxbury.....	38	109	4	Dellona.....	42	2	87
Rutland.....	180	17	35	Delton.....	100	33	22
Springdale.....	27	93	60	Excelsior.....	114	38	5
Springfield.....	20	174	10	Fairfield.....	89	34	7
Stoughton village	185	53	3	Franklin.....	57	103	11
Sun Prairie, town	98	85	6	Freedom.....	168	39	1
Sun Prairie, vil'ge	66	62	3	Greenfield.....	54	58	1
Verona.....	31	163	12	Honey Creek....	74	62	10
Vermont.....	76	83	7	Ironton.....	124	8	91
Vienna.....	108	42	4	La Valle.....	120	1	69
Westport.....	102	152	1	Merrimack.....	94	43	1
Windsor.....	130	79	27	Prairie du Sac...	166	105	13
York.....	95	81	17	Reedsburg.....	232	22	239
				Spring Green....	103	64	16
Total	4,554	4,207	940	Snmpter.....	87	25	7
<i>Jefferson.</i>				Troy.....	89	34	24
Atzalan.....	139	104	13	Washington.....	86	.....	108
Cold Spring.....	63	37	8	Westfield.....	58	12	118
Concord.....	75	66	39	Winfield.....	59	.....	71
Farmington.....	98	226	19	Woodland.....	119	20	29
Hebron.....	121	98	2				
Ixonia.....	91	103	32	Total	2,594	980	948
Jefferson, 1st pr'ct	175	461	6				

Congressional Vote for 1878 — continued.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	George C. Hazelton	Owen King.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	George C. Hazelton	Owen King.
Crawford.			Green.		
Bridgeport	26	33	Adams	62	93
Clayton	129	152	Albany	111	150
Eastman	75	135	Brooklyn	95	123
Freeman	73	80	Cadiz	75	143
Haney	40	38	Clarno	88	162
Marietta	76	66	Decatur	257	165
Prairie du Chien, t'n	24	86	Exeter	102	104
city, 1st ward	50	39	Jefferson	121	102
2d ward	79	93	Jordan	101	66
3d ward	71	77	Monroe	424	346
4th ward	23	25	Mt. Pleasant	141	67
Scott	81	76	New Glarus	65	68
Seneca	69	206	Spring Grove	94	115
Utica	108	118	Sylvester	103	59
Wauzeka	94	77	Washington	46	99
York			York	142	23
Total	1,033	1,301	Total	2,027	1,890
Grant.			Iowa.		
Beetown	106	148	Arena	138	206
Bloomington	192	69	Clyde	36	81
Boscobel	236	105	Dodgeville	303	401
Cassville	92	94	Eden	47	128
Castle Rock	15	91	Highland	81	292
Clinton	71	27	Linden	118	84
Ellenboro	74	36	Milleville	124	100
Fennimore	150	48	Mineral P. town	195	98
Glen Haven	81	67	city, 1st ward	185	96
Harrison	51	69	2d ward	117	131
Hazel Green	173	150	Moscow	86	67
Hickory Grove	66	51	Pulaski	97	154
Jamestown	66	78	Ridgeway	211	235
Lancaster	263	184	Waldwick	70	92
Liberty	26	47	Wyoming	69	97
Lima	84	38	Total	1,861	2,272
Little Grant	43	82	La Fayette.		
Marion	47	41	Argyle	185	69
Millville	39	4	Belmont	118	86
Mt. Ida	69	61	Benton	122	172
Mt. Hope	76	43	Blanchard	44	75
Muscoda	70	183	Darlington	260	287
Paris	67	42	Elk Grove	67	83
Patch Grove	89	74	Fayette	102	134
Platteville	497	184	Gratiot	130	163
Potosi	156	190	Kendall	54	124
Smelser	146	96	Monticello	21	45
Waterloo	56	80	New Diggings	161	125
Watterstown	44	72	Seymour	29	134
Wingville	56	111	Shullsburg	182	259
Woodman	69	47	Wayne	127	66
Wyalusing	73	39			
Total	3,245	2,660			

Congressional Vote for 1878 — continued.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(continued.)

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	George C. Hazelton.	Owen King.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	George C. Hazelton.	Owen King.
<i>La Fayette.</i> con.			<i>Richland.</i> con.		
White Oak Springs	33	22	Forest	109	23
Willow Springs	57	114	Henrietta	59	96
Wiota	213	122	Ithaca	108	114
			Marshall	123	53
Total.....	1,885	2,030	Orion	72	51
<i>Richland.</i>			Richland	302	85
Akan	62	77	Richwood	118	99
Bloom	95	76	Rockbridge.....	101	83
Buena Vista.....	104	143	Sylvan	57	76
Dayton.....	65	133	Westford	72	103
Eagle	133	78	Willow.....	69	110
			Total....	1,654	1,400

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	L. F. Frisby.	Peter V. Deuster.	T. H. Judd.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	L. F. Frisby.	Peter V. Deuster.	T. H. Judd.
<i>Milwaukee.</i>				<i>Milwaukee.</i> con.			
1st ward—1st pr	369	320	38	13th ward.....	210	138	19
2d pr	338	356	10	Franklin	94	173	24
2d ward—1st pr	316	319	15	Greenfield	132	203	19
2d pr	273	244	11	Wauwatosa	473	343	11
3d pr	283	182	18	Granville....	106	233	1
3d ward—1st pr	139	363	37	Oak Creek	153	141	1
2d pr	168	359	36	Lake—1st pr ...	114	221	10
4th ward—1st pr	514	213	20	2d pr....	269	27	97
2d pr	572	358	54	Milwaukee, 1st pr	159	70	1
5th ward—1st pr	321	203	48	2d pr ...	137	112	1
2d pr	286	168	36	Total.....	8,577	7,252	979
6th ward—1st pr	390	238	52	<i>Ozaukee.</i>			
2d pr	209	164	31	Belgium.....	27	276	3
7th ward—1st pr	397	113	9	Cedarburg.....	138	226	73
2d pr	355	162	11	Fredonia	113	196	2
8th ward—1st pr	307	181	62	Grafton	102	162	11
2d pr	103	72	83	Mequon.....	221	201	1
9th ward—1st pr	185	275	25	Port Washington.	112	379	25
2d pr	230	204	37	Saukville.....	65	241	31
10th ward—1st pr	273	140	30	Total....	778	1,681	146
2d pr	193	224	12				
11th ward—1st pr	130	200	26				
2d pr	181	184	46				
12th ward—1st pr	123	171	26				
2d pr	70	148	22				

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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Congressional Vote for 1878 — continued.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(continued.)

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	L. F. Frisby.	Peter V. Denster.	T. H. Judd.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	L. F. Frisby.	Peter V. Denster.	T. H. Judd.
<i>Washington.</i>				<i>Washington.</i> con.			
Addison	90	254	3	Richfield	41	225	....
Barton	63	187	5	Schleisingerville..	59	14	....
Erin	32	125	55	Trenton	29	192	84
Farmington	122	163	12	Wayne.....	157	105	....
Germantown.....	116	175	....	West Bend, town.	53	69	6
Hartford.....	239	267	39	West Bend, vill'ge	155	72	2
Jackson.....	186	82	20				
Kewaskum.....	165	133	5	Total	1,667	2,224	226
Polk.....	160	140	....			

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Hiram Smith.	Edward S. Bragg.	David Giddings.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Hiram Smith.	Edward S. Bragg.	David Giddings.
<i>Dodge.</i>				<i>Dodge.</i> con.			
Ashippun	62	95	108	Waterto'n, 6th wd.	42	163	9
Beaver Dam, town	117	132	5	Waupun cit., s'th.	116	33	62
city, 1st ward...	11	110	1	Randolph vil., e'st	62	15	5
2d ward.....	56	108	2	Total	2,622	4,109	1216
3d ward.....	125	39	5				
4th ward ..	105	87	4	<i>Fond du Lac.</i>			
Burnett	168	25	34	Alto	119	30	35
Calamus.....	72	85	1	Ashford	96	199	43
Chester	80	74	39	Auburn.....	140	121	12
Clyman.....	43	131	89	Byron	108	56	110
Elba	50	87	84	Calumet	24	183	24
Emmett	30	171	23	Eden	49	121	116
Fox Lake	176	111	31	Eldorado.....	95	180	4
Herman	55	190	6	Empire.....	40	84	96
Hubbard	127	258	151	Fond du Lac, t'wn	121	104	40
Hustisford ..	110	174	55	city, 1st ward ..	147	133	57
Lebanon	26	150	17	2d ward ..	189	184	46
Le Roy	49	103	101	3d ward ..	171	113	62
Lomira	89	136	17	4th ward ..	95	187	55
Lowell	177	249	11	5th ward ..	69	39	54
Oak Grove.....	121	204	122	6th ward ..	41	45	81
Portland	86	109	19	7th ward ..	74	54	61
Rubicon	54	144	50	8th ward ..	69	83	88
Shields	4	153	9	Forest	33	143	41
Theresa	141	219	5	Friendship.....	46	129	13
Trenton	168	57	74				
Westford	28	108	14				
Williamstown ..	64	276	47				
Waterto'n, 5th wd.	24	113	5				

Congressional Vote for 1878 — continued.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(continued.)

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Hiram Smith.	E. S. Bragg.	David Giddings.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Hiram Smith.	E. S. Bragg.	David Giddings.
Fond du Lac. con.				Manitowoc. con.			
Lamartine.....	101	77	113	Schlezwig.....	77	110	6
Marshfield.....	11	238	57	Two Creeks.....	5	46	.....
Metomen.....	185	137	23	Two Rivers, town	31	106	.....
Oakfield.....	218	35	35	city, 1st ward...	8	85	.....
Osceola.....	45	102	76	2d ward...	25	126	.....
Ripon, town...	97	29	48	3d ward...	1	79	.....
city, 1st ward...	159	104	31				
2d ward...	137	99	29	Total.....	1,787	2,852	29
Rosendale.....	146	24	26				
Springvale.....	114	112	21	Sheboygan.			
Taycheedah.....	57	163	19	Greenbush.....	108	37	234
Waupun, town...	115	21	93	Holland, 1st pr...	164	85	70
city, north ward	76	66	78	2d pr...	94	.....	36
Total.....	3,188	3,395	1687	Herman.....	162	168	.....
				Lima.....	103	84	187
Manitowoc.				Lyndon.....	190	37	155
Cato.....	148	179	3	Mitchell.....	31	48	130
Centreville.....	153	64	.....	Mosel.....	112	31	14
Cooperstown.....	32	141	.....	Plymouth, town..	204	70	22
Eaton.....	63	157	5	city, 1st ward...	41	39	8
Franklin.....	33	141	2	2d ward...	60	59	21
Gibson.....	58	98	.....	Rhine.....	58	107	53
Kossuth.....	102	124	.....	Russell.....	18	42	31
Liberty.....	122	91	.....	Scott.....	170	62	27
Manitowoc, town..	82	78	.....	Sherman.....	83	102	25
city, 1st ward...	126	133	1	Sheboygan city...			
2d ward...	79	43	1	1st ward.....	124	93	11
3d ward...	106	174	.....	2d ward.....	208	162	15
4th ward...	152	70	.....	3d ward.....	66	26	15
Manitowoc Rapids	121	149	.....	4th ward.....	125	215	3
Maple Grove.....	32	117	.....	5th ward.....	52	82	3
Meeme.....	79	186	.....	Sheboygan Falis.	151	143	24
Mischicott.....	14	179	11	Sheboygan F. vil.	167	69	102
Newton.....	100	105	.....	Sheboygan, town.	69	170	7
Rockland.....	38	70	.....	Wilson.....	188	15	32
				Total.....	2,688	2,036	1225

Congressional Vote for 1878—continued.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	James V. Jones.	Gabriel Bouck.	G. M. Steele.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	James V. Jones.	Gabriel Bouck.	G. M. Steele.
Brown.				Door.			
Ashwaubenon....	49	15	8	Bailey's Harbor..	7	3	69
Allouez.....	24	25	...	Brussels.....	16	17	55
Bellevue.....	21	66	1	Clay Banks.....	53	15	27
Depere, town....	20	75	...	Egg Harbor.....	33	29	31
Depere, east vil..	148	187	27	Forestville.....	75	60	6
Depere, west vil..	97	177	34	Gardner.....	29	2	40
Eaton.....	19	66	...	Gibraltar.....	70	3	23
Green Bay, town	89	74	4	Jacksonport....	24	2	31
city, 1st ward..	101	83	10	Liberty Grove...	131	3	20
2d ward..	225	164	26	Nasewaupee.....	33	31	19
3d ward..	200	164	29	Sevastopol.....	30	16	54
Glenmore.....	54	91	16	Sturgeon Bay...	137	36	126
Howard.....	76	119	23	Union.....	13	35	10
Ft. Howard—				Washington.....	20	.....	2
city, 1st ward..	29	34	30				
2d ward..	23	35	27	Total.....	676	252	513
3d ward..	33	15	46				
4th ward..	31	1	22	Green Lake.			
5th ward..	63	5	31	Berlin, town.....	82	21	22
6th ward..	32	13	22	city, 1st ward...	132	117	14
Humboldt.....	107	70	6	2d ward....	79	53	12
Holland, east pt..	14	114	15	3d ward....	99	74	16
west pt.....	...	99	1	Brooklyn.....	153	70	14
Lawrence.....	83	19	35	Green Lake.....	84	89	14
Morrison.....	84	141	16	Kingston.....	69	137	6
New Denmark....	57	51	2	Maesford.....	106	116	44
Preble.....	51	122	1	Manchester.....	98	104	11
Pittsfield.....	60	29	23	Marquette.....	55	82	29
Rockland.....	15	55	25	Princeton.....	98	159	58
Suamico.....	24	46	79	St. Marie.....	25	40	9
Scott.....	68	112	2	Seneca.....	9	46	3
Wrightstown, east	14	31	20				
Wrightst'wn, west	72	123	80	Total.....	1,089	1,108	252
Total.....	2,008	2,422	674	Kewaunee.			
				Ahnapee, town...	55	96	....
Calumet.				Ahnapee.....	67	102	....
Brillion.....	12	83	129	Carlton.....	26	187	....
Brothertown....	30	103	112	Casco.....	58	167	....
Charlestown....	75	141	32	Franklin.....	11	146	....
Chilton, town...	53	117	82	Kewaunee.....	32	219	9
Chilton, city...	47	148	46	Krok.....	37	163	....
Harrison.....	71	186	21	Lincoln.....	33	127	....
New Holstein...	177	119	3	Montpelier.....	35	148	....
Rantoul.....	52	168	30	Pierce.....	19	247	4
Stockbridge....	136	152	54	Red River.....	56	111	23
Woodville.....	12	173	2				
Total.....	665	1,390	511	Total.....	434	1,713	41

Congressional Vote for 1878 — continued.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(continued.)

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	James V. Jones.	Gabriel Bouck.	G. M. Steele.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	James V. Jones.	Gabriel Bouck.	G. M. Steele.
Outagamie.				Waupaca.			
Appleton city —				St. Lawrence	142	24	15
1st ward	101	36	67	Scandinavia	142	3	7
2d ward	161	211	58	Union	30	22	63
3d ward	30	184	23	Waupaca, town ..	82	12	20
4th ward	10	44	66	Waupaca, city ..	212	54	10
5th ward	15	59	29	Weyauwega	92	155	7
6th ward	21	33	38				
Buchanan	3	187		Total	1,528	1,106	660
Black Creek	44	83	113				
Bovina	24	47	78	Waushara.			
Center	22	233	11	Aurora	153	39	12
Cicero	8	74	23	Bloomfield	139	49	4
Dale	70	128	24	Coloma	32	44	2
Deer Creek	15	3	54	Dakota	73	17	2
Ellington	44	148	58	Deerfield	36	8	4
Freedom	35	178	46	Hancock	43	40	25
Greenville	51	133	59	Leon	144	5	23
Grand Chute	59	173	50	Marion	77	27	31
Hortonia	37	123	56	Mt. Morris	99	8	24
Kaukauna	44	168	38	Oasis	78	12	27
Little Chute pr'ct.	1	120		Plainfield	181	31	23
Liberty	4	37	29	Poysippi	109	53	
Maple Creek	5	74	20	Richford	52	37	5
Maine	19	12	38	Rose	66	4	18
New London, 3d w	7	34	9	Saxville	121	11	16
Osborn	24	29	17	Springwater	89	7	10
Seymour	77	205	29	Warren	46	40	26
				Wautoma	103	47	10
Total	931	2,756	1033				
				Total	1,641	479	262
Waupaca.				Winnebago.			
Bear Creek	10	55	26	Algoma	91	32	37
Caledonia	6	87	14	Black Wolf	46	54	29
Dayton	88	27	34	Clayton	66	88	41
Dupont	38	8	12	Menasha, town ..	41	49	12
Farmington	89	11	32	Neenah, town ..	27	39	11
Fremont	24	41	60	Nekimi	40	98	16
Helvetia	24	9	4	Nepcuskun	81	39	53
Iola	90	14	17	Oshkosh, town ..	77	76	22
Larrabee	76	89	25	Omro	260	107	152
Lebanon	9	99	12	Poygan	22	125	29
Lind	79	45	24	Rushford	164	67	198
Little Wolf	73	33	111	Utica	112	44	23
Matteson	10	23	51	Vinland	103	80	13
Muckwa	55	82	20	Wolf River	9	86	6
New London City				Winchester	110	80	1
1st ward	8	43	18	Winneconne	175	143	67
2d ward	24	33	12				
4th ward	26	30	24				
5th ward	19	16	22				
Royalton	80	86	20				

Congressional Vote for 1878 — continued.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

(continued.)

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	James V. Jones.	Gabriel Bouck.	G. M. Steel.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	James V. Jones.	Gabriel Bouck.	G. M. Steel.
<i>Winnebago.</i> con.				<i>Winnebago.</i> con.			
Menasha, city —				Oshkosh, city —			
1st ward.....	73	93	6	1st ward.....	274	198	45
2d ward.....	42	135	6	2d ward.....	142	282	14
3d ward.....	45	38	6	3d ward.....	123	255	25
4th ward.....	32	102	2	4th ward.....	128	321	55
Neenah, city —	93	64	58	5th ward.....	100	72	88
1st ward.....				6th ward.....	73	150	69
2d ward.....	81	101	47	Total	2,776	3,123	1198
3d ward.....	59	79	43				
4th ward.....	17	20	30				

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	H. L. Humphrey.	C. D. Parker.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	H. L. Humphrey.	C. D. Parker.
<i>Buffalo.</i>			<i>Clark.</i>		
Alma, town.....	33	6	con.		
Alma, village.....	149	33	Levis.....	17	22
Beviders.....	5	1	Loyal.....	93	22
Buffalo, town.....	13	61	Lynn.....	24	29
Buffalo, city.....	34	2	Mayville.....	22	28
Canton.....	37	15	Mentor.....	57	86
Cross.....	26	74	Pine Valley.....	205	204
Dover.....	60	8	Sherman.....	28	12
Fountain City, vil.	115	19	Sherwood Forest..	26	1
Gilmanton.....	61	18	Thorp.....	13	20
Glencoe.....	27	54	Unity.....	15	31
Lincoln.....	78	1	Washburn.....	2	16
Maxville.....	39	19	Warner.....	42	21
Milton.....	23	12	Weston, 1st prec't.	35	24
Modena.....	67	35	2d prec't.....	9	31
Montana.....	18	19	York.....	37	40
Naples.....	149	60	Total	882	827
Nelson.....	85	100			
Waumandee.....	72	7	<i>Eau Claire.</i>		
Total	1,152	544	Bridge Creek.....	204	136
<i>Clark.</i>			Brunswick.....	58	59
Beaver.....	25	5	Drammen.....	58	10
Colby.....	61	51	Fairchild.....	63	106
Eaton.....	50	31	Ludington.....	13	43
Fremont.....	17	24	Lincoln.....	60	140
Grant.....	28	89	Otter Creek.....	70	53
Hewitt.....	2	19	Pleasant Valley...	81	44
Hixon.....	43	21	Seymour.....	3	23

Congressional Vote for 1878—continued.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

(continued.)

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	H. L. Humphrey.	C. D. Parker.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	H. L. Humphrey.	C. D. Parker.
Eau Claire.			Monroe.		
Union.....	43	65	Adrian.....	65	57
Washington.....	95	41	Angelo.....	73	30
Eau Claire, city—			Byron.....	35	28
1st ward.....	85	103	Clifton.....	24	82
2d ward.....	84	83	Glendale.....	140	76
3d ward.....	127	32	Greenfield.....	31	81
4th ward.....	84	31	Jefferson.....	11	166
5th ward.....	122	100	La Fayette.....	30	41
6th ward.....	89	78	Lincoln.....	96	69
7th ward.....	117	46	La Grange.....	77	70
8th ward.....	141	110	Leon.....	67	59
Total.....	1,597	1,303	Little Falls.....	33	109
Jackson.			New Lyme.....	8	30
Albion.....	245	182	Oakdale.....	25	115
Alma.....	87	214	Portland.....	55	75
Franklin.....	31	27	Ridgeville.....	77	173
Garden Valley.....	33	71	Sheldon.....	57	28
Hixton.....	109	72	Sparta.....	323	362
Irving.....	39	76	Tomah.....	151	260
Manchester.....	29	29	Wellington.....	37	92
Melrose.....	102	67	Wells.....	16	71
Millston.....	20	26	Wilton.....	31	148
Northfield.....	51	43	Total.....	1,462	2,222
Springfield.....	68	32	Pepin.		
Total.....	804	839	Albany.....	33	10
La Crosse.			Durand.....	131	68
Barre.....	38	39	Frankfort.....	65	13
Bangor.....	179	65	Lima.....	27	75
Burns.....	79	88	Pepin.....	173	41
Campbell.....	33	29	Stockholm.....	87	8
Farmington.....	157	90	Waubeck.....	29	8
Greenfield.....	35	46	Waterville.....	113	100
Holland.....	103	27	Total.....	658	323
Hamilton.....	214	81	Pierce.		
Onalaska, village..	77	49	Clifton.....	61	35
Onalaska.....	40	29	Diamond Bluff....	47	20
Shelby.....	58	18	Ellsworth.....	167	122
Washington.....	28	62	El Paso.....	14	78
La Crosse, city—			Gilman.....	96	25
1st ward.....	117	230	Hartland.....	141	40
2d ward.....	71	103	Isabelle.....	25	13
3d ward.....	288	236	Martell.....	114	38
4th ward.....	121	75	Maiden Rock.....	152	74
5th ward.....	139	222	Oak Grove.....	39	61
Total.....	1,787	1,489			

Congressional Vote for 1878 — continued.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

(continued.)

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	H. L. Humphrey.	C. D. Parker.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	H. L. Humphrey.	C. D. Parker.
<i>Pierce.</i>			<i>Trempealeau.</i>		
con.			Arcadia.....	334	201
Prescott, city —			Albion.....	55	8
1st ward....	29	26	Burnside.....	237	27
2d ward....	24	44	Caledonia.....	22	35
3d ward....	47	18	Dodge.....	14	55
River Falls.....	251	102	Ettrick.....	157	116
Rock Elm.....	55	83	Gale.....	167	65
Salem.....	29	48	Hale.....	126	116
Spring Lake.....	49	52	Lincoln.....	196	25
Trenton.....	67	52	Preston.....	219	110
Trimbelle.....	75	70	Pigeon.....	80	79
Union.....	62	65	Sumner.....	83	73
Total.....	1,544	1,066	Trempealeau.....	177	24
			Unity.....	47	59
			Total.....	1,947	993
<i>St. Croix.</i>			<i>Vernon.</i>		
Baldwin.....	179	54	Bergen.....	100	25
Cady.....	52	21	Clinton.....	64	74
Cylon.....	64	34	Christiana.....	141	49
Erin Prairie.....	11	289	Coon.....	93	19
Emerald.....	16	55	Forest.....	80	45
Eau Claire.....	52	33	Franklin.....	46	146
Hammond.....	176	141	Genoa.....	49	77
Hudson.....	61	56	Greenwood.....	33	62
Kinnickinnic.....	62	44	Hamburg.....	153	33
Pleasant Valley.....	29	65	Harmony.....	89	106
Rush River.....	43	45	Hillsborough.....	99	101
Richmond.....	143	131	Jefferson.....	72	154
Somerset.....	70	56	Kickapoo.....	61	103
Springfield.....	83	60	Liberty.....	25	44
Stanton.....	51	78	Stark.....	78	89
Star Prairie.....	140	44	Sterling.....	69	145
St. Joseph.....	25	41	Union.....	29	46
Troy.....	62	53	Viroqua.....	233	146
Warren.....	93	71	Webster.....	53	96
Hudson city —			Wheatland.....	86	94
1st ward....	47	57	Whitestown.....	65	59
2d ward....	137	78	Total.....	1,718	1,718
3d ward....	73	60			
Total.....	1,705	1,556			

Congressional Vote for 1878 — continued.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Thad. C. Pound.	A. R. Barrows.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Thad. C. Pound.	A. R. Barrows.
Adams.			Burnett.		
Adams	80	25	Bashaw	14	.....
Big Flats	35	2	Grantsburg	68	2
Dell Prairie	71	46	Marshland	16	.....
Easton	52	16	Trade Lake	34	.....
Jackson	60	11	Wood Lake	26	.....
Leola	15	16			
Lincoln	51	19	Total	158	2
Monroe	63	4			
New Chester	58	8	Chippewa.		
New Haven	84	76	Anson	52	87
Preston	25	5	Auburn	94	88
Quincy	29	27	Bloomer	102	186
Richfield	19	23	Big Bend	29	20
Rome	26	28	Chippewa Falls —		
Springville	50	13	city, 1st ward	123	57
Strong's Prairie	94	40	2d ward	132	101
White Creek	34	21	3d ward	88	41
			4th ward	82	55
Total	846	380	Edson	41	100
			Eagle Point	126	279
Ashland.			Flambeau	19	25
Ashland	151	15	La Fayette	116	167
Butternut	59	.....	Sigel	42	68
Juniper .....	.....	16	Wheaton	45	133
La Pointe	35	2	Worcester	114	58
			Total	1,255	1,458
Total	245	33			
Barron.			Douglas.		
Barron	20	11	Superior	52	49
Cedar Lake	26	18			
Clinton	13	.....	Dunn.		
Dallas	45	27	Colfax	49	11
Lakeland, 1st pr.	33	2	Dunn	110	90
Lakeland, 2d pr.	9	.....	Eau Galle	54	132
Maple Grove	34	.....	Elk Mound	27	15
Prairie Farm	101	11	Grant	23	30
Rice Lake	33	5	Lucas	32	18
Shetek	121	13	Menomonie	456	198
Stanford	54	51	New Haven	27	15
Sumner	43	23	Otter Creek	16	.....
			Peru	23	8
Total	532	161	Red Cedar	43	43
			Rock Creek	43	12
Bayfield.			Sand Creek	62	23
Bayfield	145	17	Sheridan	52	5
			Sherman	48	33
			Spring Brook	89	70

Congressional Vote for 1878 — continued.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(continued.)

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Thad. C. Pound.	A. R. Barrows.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Thad. C. Pound.	A. R. Barrows.
Dunn. con.			Marathon. con.		
Stanton.....	101	25	Knowlton.....	39	32
Tainter.....	30	47	Maine.....	11	112
Tiffany.....	27	35	Marathon.....	40	84
Weston.....	27	25	Mosinee.....	146	26
Total.....	1,369	835	Rib Falls.....	7	109
Juneau.			Spencer.....	134	70
Armenia.....	17	11	Stettin.....	68	63
Clearfield.....	26	37	Texas.....	1	92
Fountain.....	77	58	Wausau, town....	44	149
Germantown.....	23	102	city, 1st ward...	18	123
Kildare.....	46	90	2d ward.....	24	115
Kingston.....	19	26	3d ward.....	30	86
Lemonweir.....	99	111	4th ward.....	37	95
Lindina.....	128	57	5th ward.....	35	69
Lisbon.....	77	34	Wein.....	7	42
Lyndon.....	21	65	Weston.....	48	58
Marion.....	16	54	Total.....	930	1,592
Necedah.....	106	164	Marquette.		
Orange.....	57	37	Buffalo.....	73	84
Plymouth.....	158	125	Crystal Lake.....	55	51
Seven Mile Creek..	12	122	Douglas.....	54	105
Summit.....	58	59	Harris.....	49	57
Village of Man-ton	119	24	Montello.....	52	182
Village New Lisbon	103	81	Necanicum.....	2	116
Wauwacoc.....	123	23	Moundville.....	44	45
Total.....	1,345	1,541	Newton.....	23	63
Lincoln.			Neshkora.....	26	72
Corning.....	23	2	Oxford.....	99	19
Jenny.....	159	71	Packwaukee.....	79	77
Pine River.....	49	17	Shields.....	40	79
Rock Falls.....	11	24	Springfield.....	31	92
Spirit River, pt. ...	29	2	Westfield.....	103	47
Total.....	271	116	Total.....	726	1,020
Marathon.			Oconto.		
Bergen.....	10	26	Gillett.....	30	22
Berlin.....	69	120	Langlade.....	8	22
Brighton.....	56	14	Little Suamico....	41	34
Hamburg.....	9	64	Marinette.....	300	198
Holton.....	48	3	Oconto, town....	73	93
Hull.....	58	40	city, east ward..	82	99
			west ward.....	35	88
			north ward.....	32	107
			south ward.....	65	160

Congressional Vote for 1878 — continued.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

(continued.)

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Thad. C. Pound.	A. R. Barrows.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Thad. C. Pound.	A. R. Barrows.
Oconto. con.			Portage. con.		
Pensaukee, 1st pt.	50	10	Stevens Point, town	19	82
2d pt.	68	61	city, 1st ward	98	77
3d pt.	19	16	2d ward	165	107
Peshtigo	299	36	3d ward	78	64
Stiles	29	20	4th ward	35	168
Total	1,131	966	Total	1,311	1,410
Polk.			Shawano.		
Alden, 1st pt.	93	26	Almon	25	7
Alden, 2d pt.	50	8	Angelica	47	2
Apple River	15	8	Belle Plaine	35	90
Black Brook	46	3	Fairbanks	9	2
Balsam Lake	16	14	Grant	61	43
Clear Lake	49	29	Green Valley	58	6
Clayton	33	11	Hartland	77	78
Clam Falls	13	.....	Herman	28	49
Eureka	38	.....	How	11	9
Farmington	45	19	Hutchins	4	14
Lincoln	20	38	Lesser	49	15
Luck	30	11	Seneca	11	22
Loraine	13	1	Maple Grove	47	29
Laketown	37	3	Navarino	26	10
Milltown	10	4	Pella	58	21
Osceola, 1st pt.	98	23	Richmond	46	62
Osceola, 2d pt.	23	4	Shawano City, 1st w	21	54
St. Croix Falls	71	13	Shawano City, 2d w	51	37
Sterling	11	20	Washington	83	28
West Sweden	14	.....	Waukechon	46	44
Total	725	235	Total	811	623
Portage.			Taylor.		
Alban	39	6	Chelsea	23	25
Almond	69	87	Little Black	74	6
Amherst	157	69	Medford	126	32
Buena Vista	95	72	Westboro	51	14
Belmont	45	43	Total	274	77
Eau Pleine	23	26	Wood.		
Grant	1	48	Auburndale	105	66
Hull	52	80	Centralia, 1st ward	12	30
Lanark	46	64	2d ward	12	43
Linwood	14	54	3d ward	12	55
New Hope	137	8	Dexter	4	66
Pine Grove	29	35			
Plover	180	80			
Sharon	10	168			
Stockton	79	132			

*Congressional Vote for 1878 — continued.***EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

(continued.)

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Thad. C. Pound.	A. R. Barrows.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Thad. C. Pound.	A. R. Barrows.
Wood. con.			Wood. con.		
Grand Rapids, t'n..	35	90	Rock.....	30	16
city, 1st ward....	21	52	Rudolph.....	82	72
2d ward....	53	69	Saratoga.....	21	49
3d ward....	38	43	Seneca.....	50	44
Lincoln.....	19	30	Sigel.....	73	37
Marshfield.....	64	21	Wood.....	41	26
Port Edwards.....	25	55			
Remington.....	22	42	Total.....	719	906

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN,

In the Several Districts—compared with the Vote of 1876—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.					SECOND DISTRICT.					
COUNTIES.	1878.		1876.		COUNTIES.	1878.			1876.	
	Williams.	Parker.	Williams.	Winslow.		Caswell.	Davis.	Tenney.	Caswell.	Orton.
Kenosha....	1,292	1,244	1,606	1,441	Columbia..	2,500	1,834	192	3,463	2,566
Racine.....	3,206	2,177	3,538	2,896	Dane.....	4,554	4,207	940	5,274	5,905
Rock.....	4,216	2,470	5,735	2,832	Jefferson..	2,959	2,481	296	2,936	4,060
Walworth...	3,221	1,489	4,202	1,967	Sauk.....	2,594	980	948	3,400	2,214
Waukesha...	2,694	2,569	3,125	3,342	Total	12,607	9,502	2,376	15,073	14,745
Total	14,629	9,949	18,206	12,478	Total vote of district					24,485
Total vote of the district.....					Williams' plurality					3,105
Williams' majority.....					Caswell's majority.....					729
Total vote in 1876.....					Total vote in 1876.....					29,818
Republican majority.....					Republican majority.....					323
Total vote in 1877.....					Total vote in 1877.....					19,846
Republican majority.....					D. and G. B. maj. over R.....					1,038
THIRD DISTRICT.					FOURTH DISTRICT.					
COUNTIES.	1878.		1876.		COUNTIES.	1878.			1876.	
	Hazelton.	King.	Hazelton.	Orton.		Frisby.	Deuster.	Judd.	Smith.	Lynde.
Crawford ...	1,023	1,301	1,400	1,540	Milwauk'e..	8,577	7,252	979	10,046	12,064
Grant.....	3,245	2,660	4,596	3,250	Ozaukee...	778	1,681	*146	534	2,492
Green.....	2,027	1,890	2,587	1,862	Wa'hi'g'n..	1,667	2,224	226	1,322	3,097
Iowa.....	1,861	2,272	2,602	2,389	Total	11,022	11,157	1,351	11,952	17,653
La Fayette..	1,885	2,033	2,369	2,359	Total vote of the district.....					23,530
Richland ...	1,654	1,400	2,028	1,634	Deuster's plurality					135
Total	11,695	11,603	15,582	13,034	Total vote in 1876					29,605
Total vote of the district.....					Democratic majority.....					5,701
Hazelton's majority.....					Total vote in 1877					18,860
Total vote in 1876.....					D. and G. B. maj. over R.....					4,312
Republican majority.....										
Total vote in 1877.....										
D. and G. B. maj. over R.....										

* Cast for F. H. Judd and not included in official canvass for T. H. Judd.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

Official Vote for Congressmen — 1878-1876 — continued.

FIFTH DISTRICT.						SIXTH DISTRICT.					
COUNTIES.	1878.			1876.		COUNTIES.	1878.			1876.	
	Smith.	Bragg.	Giddings.	Carter.	Bragg.		Jones.	Bouck.	Steele.	Kimball.	Bouck.
Dodge	2622	4109	1216	3287	6360	Brown....	2008	2422	674	2765	3566
Fond d'Lac	3157	3385	1087	4829	5618	Calumet..	665	1390	511	994	2168
Manitowoc	1757	2852	29	2692	3913	Door	676	252	513	1037	641
Sheboygan	2632	2036	1225	3223	3653	Gr'n Lake	1089	1108	252	1669	1567
						Kewaunee	434	1713	41	474	1743
						Outag'mie	931	2756	1033	1789	3702
						Waupaca .	1528	1106	660	2545	1673
						Waushara	1641	479	262	1934	663
						Win'bago	2776	3123	1198	4640	4901
Total ...	10285	12392	4157	14031	19544	Total ...	11748	14349	5144	17847	20623

Total vote of the district..... 26,834
 Plurality for Bragg..... 2,107
 Total vote in 1876..... 33,575
 Democratic majority..... 5,513
 Total vote in 1877..... 22,229
 D. and G. B. maj. over R..... 5,465

Total vote of the district..... 31,241
 Bouck's plurality..... 2,601
 Total vote in 1876..... 38,470
 Democratic majority..... 2,776
 Total vote in 1877..... 25,029
 D. and G. B. maj. over R..... 6,951

SEVENTH DISTRICT.				EIGHTH DISTRICT.					
COUNTIES.	1878.		1876.		COUNTIES.	1878.		1876.	
	Humphrey	Parker.	Humphrey	Cage.		Pound.	Barrows.	Pound.	Cate.
Buffalo	1152	544	1160	1080	Adams	245	280	959	463
Clark	882	827	1196	650	Ashland..	245	33	152	145
Eau Claire...	1597	1303	2266	1771	Barron....	532	161	578	312
Jackson	804	839	1500	716	Bayfield..	145	17	111	51
La Crosse...	1787	1489	2678	2448	Burnett...	158	2	285	28
Monroe	1462	2222	2142	2008	Chippewa..	1205	1458	1765	1581
Pepin	658	823	856	372	Douglas...	52	49	46	65
Pierce	1544	1066	2277	791	Dunn	1369	835	1777	1152
St. Croix...	1705	1556	1836	1667	Juneau	1345	1541	1674	1520
Trempleau..	1947	993	2375	779	Lincoln	271	116	79	237
Vernon	1718	1718	2416	932	Marathon..	930	1592	619	1867
					Marquette.	728	1020	682	1120
					Oconto.....	1131	966	1803	1175
					Polk	725	235	963	428
					Portage....	1311	1410	1860	1787
					Shawano ..	811	623	579	864
					Taylor	274	77	235	249
					Wood	719	906	666	814
Total	15256	12880	20702	13220	Total ...	12795	11421	14838	13860

Total vote of the district..... 28,136
 Humphrey's majority..... 2,376
 Total vote in 1876..... 35,351
 Vote for May, Greenback, in '76 1,429
 Republican majority..... 6,053
 Total vote in 1877..... 27,289
 Republican majority..... 1,447

Total vote of the district..... 24,216
 Pound's majority..... 1,374
 Total vote in 1876..... 28,698
 Republican majority..... 978
 Total vote in 1877..... 20,541
 D. and G. B. maj. over R..... 2,617

State Finances.

THE STATE FINANCES.

For fiscal year ending September 30, 1878.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The debt of the State amounts to and is classified as follows:

To School Fund.....	\$1,559,700 00	.....
To Normal School Fund.....	515,700 00	.....
To University Fund.....	111,600 00	.....
To Agricultural College Fund.....	51,600 00	.....
Total.....		<u>\$2,238,000 00</u>
Bonds maturing in 1880.....	\$12,000 00	.....
Bonds maturing in 1886.....	1,000 00	.....
Bonds maturing in 1888.....	1,000 00	.....
		<u>14,000 00</u>
Currency certificates.....		57 00
Total indebtedness.....		<u><u>\$2,252,057 00</u></u>

INVESTMENTS.

The following is a statement of the investments made from the Trust Funds during the fiscal year:

School Fund.....	\$143,654 00
University Fund.....	6,925 00
Agricultural College Fund.....	7,486 66
Total.....	<u><u>\$158,065 66</u></u>

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Total receipts for fiscal year ending September 30, 1878....	\$1,851,553 01
Total disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1878	<u><u>1,726,529 06</u></u>

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, state taxes	\$648,153 90		
From counties, suit tax...	5,786 63		
		\$653,940 53	
Railroad companies, taxes		379,474 69	
Plank'd companies, taxes		148 07	
Telegr'h companies, taxes		2,519 00	
Fire Insurance companies	\$33,046 63		
Life Insurance companies	8,846 98		
		41,893 61	
Hawkers and peddlers....		9,351 84	
Miscellaneous.....		33,510 07	
			\$1,120,837 81
Balance Sept. 30, 1877.		\$6,014 40	\$1,126,852 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and permanent appropriations	\$336,660 93	
Legislative expenses (regular session).....	101,320 28	
Legislative expenses (extra session).....	6,355 17	
Penal and charitable institutions.....	321,140 88	
Clerk hire.....	34,767 85	
Free High Schools.....	25,921 70	
Special appropriations.....	30,826 11	
Miscellaneous.....	190,873 31	
		\$1,047,796 23
Balance September 30, 1878		\$79,055 98
		<u>\$1,126,852 21</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 moneys 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 213,407. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$128,431 85
Balance September 30, 1877.....	74,195 22
Total.....	<u>\$202,627 07</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$143,803 37
Balance September 30, 1878.....	58,823 70
Total.....	<u>\$202,627 07</u>

The amounts of the productive School Fund on the 30th days of September, 1877 and 1878, were as follows:

	<i>1877.</i>	<i>1878.</i>
Total at interest	\$2,598,861 07	\$2,621,879 57
Cash on hand.....	74,195 22	58,823 70
Grand total.....	<u>\$2,673,056 29</u>	<u>\$2,680,703 27</u>

Increase during the year, \$7,646.98.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The interest received on School Fund investments and on the principal due for sales of school lands, constitutes the School Fund Income. The amount of this Income, in the treasury on the 1st 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, in the manner provided by law. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$185,368 44
Balance September 30, 1877	14,850 92
Total	<u>\$200,219 36</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$187,087 46
Balance September 30, 1878.....	13,131 90
Total	<u>\$200,219 36</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The proceeds of sales of land granted by the United States to the State for the support of the State University, form the University Fund. The number of acres of unsold land is 6,767. The cash receipts and disbursements for the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$14,200 41
Balance September 30, 1877	1,567 62
Total	<u>\$15,768 03</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$6,925 00
Balance September 30, 1878.....	8,843 03
Total.....	<u>\$15,768 03</u>

The amounts of the productive University Fund on the 30th days of September, 1877 and 1878, were as follows:

	<i>1877.</i>	<i>1878.</i>
Total at interest	\$223,240 32	\$218,090 77
Cash on hand.....	1,567 62	8,843 03
Grand total	<u>\$224,807 94</u>	<u>\$226,933 80</u>

Increase during the year, \$2,125 86.

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

This Income is derived chiefly from the annual tax levy authorized by Ch. 117, Laws 1876, and from the interest on University land certificates and loans, and is applied to the support of the University. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$64,116 32
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	64,116 32
	<hr/> <hr/>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

The proceeds of sales of 240,000 acres of land granted by the United States to the State, 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 38,481. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$17,862 89
Balance September 30, 1877.....	1,475 70
Total.....	<hr/> \$19,838 59
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$7,499 66
Balance September 30, 1878.....	12,338 93
Total.....	<hr/> \$19,838 59

The amounts of the productive Agricultural College Fund on the 30th days of September, 1877 and 1878, were as follows:

	1877.	1878.
Total at interest.....	\$240,791 90	\$244,263 18
Cash on hand.....	1,975 70	12,338 93
Grand total.....	<hr/> \$242,767 60	<hr/> \$256,602 11

Increase during the year, \$13,834.51.

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. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$17,326 31
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	17,326 31
	<hr/> <hr/>

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. The number of acres of unsold land is 593,112. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$90,735 45
Balance September 30, 1877.....	45,056 84
Total.....	<hr/> \$135,792 29

STATE FINANCES.

Disbursements for fiscal year.	\$102,501 41
Balance September 30, 1878.....	33,290 88
Total.....	<u>\$135,792 29</u>

The amounts of productive Normal School Fund, on the 30th days of September, 1877 and 1878, were as follows:

	1877.	1878.
Total at interest.....	\$983,181 34	\$1,004,907 07
Cash on hand.....	45,056 84	33,290 88
Grand total.....	<u>\$1,028,238 18</u>	<u>\$1,038,198 55</u>

Increase during the year, \$9,960.37.

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. Previous to March 31, 1878, the moneys belonging thereto were disbursed on the warrant of the Secretary of State, drawn in pursuance of the certificate of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, but on that date, Chapter 227, Laws 1878, having taken effect, all of this Income was, pursuant to that law, placed at the direct disposal of the Regents by transfer to the Treasurer of the Board. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$83,364 79
Balance September 30, 1877.....	9,452 48
Total.....	<u>\$92,817 27</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	<u>\$12,217 27</u>

DRAINAGE 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, and is annually apportioned, on the first Monday of June, among the several counties wherein such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in the respective counties. The number of acres of unsold land is 682,702. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$15,720 04
Balance September 30, 1877.....	4,828 25
Total.....	<u>\$20,548 29</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$14,896 74
Balance September 30, 1878.....	5,651 55
Total.....	<u>\$20,548 29</u>

The amounts of the productive Drainage Fund on the 30th days of September, 1877 and 1878, were as follows:

	1877.	1878.
Total	<u>\$15,837 48</u>	<u>\$16,172 78</u>

TRUST FUNDS.

The amounts at interest and in the treasury belonging to each of the Trust Funds on September 30, 1878, were respectively as follows:

AT INTEREST.

School Fund.....	\$2,621,879 57	.....
University Fund.....	218,090 77	.....
Agricultural College Fund.....	244,263 18	.....
Normal School Fund.....	1,004,907 67	.....
Drainage Fund.....	10,521 23	.....
	<hr/>	
		\$4,099,662 42

CASH ON HAND.

School Fund.....	\$53,823 70	.....
University College Fund.....	8,843 03	.....
Agricultural College Fund.....	12,338 93	.....
Normal School Fund.....	33,290 88	.....
Drainage Fund.....	5,651 55	.....
Total cash.....	<hr/>	\$118,948 09
Grand total.....		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$1,218 610 51

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

This Fund consists of the taxes collected on State lands by the State Treasurer, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 538 of the General Laws of 1865, and acts amendatory thereof. The amount of this Fund 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.....	\$20,643 93
Balance September 30, 1877.....	1,977 29
Total.....	<hr/> <hr/>
	\$22,621 22
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$19,401 77
Balance September 30, 1878.....	3,219 45
Total.....	<hr/> <hr/>
	\$22,621 22

ST. CROIX & LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD TRESPASS FUND.

This Fund consists of moneys received into the State Treasury, in trust, under the provisions of Chapter 46 of the General Laws of 1869, 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.

STATE FINANCES.

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RECEIPTS.

H. Borchsenius, trespass collections	\$3,529 10
H. A. Taylor, trespass collections	78,376 56
Baker & Spooner, judgment, State v. Knapp, Stout & Co.....	278 47
Balance September 30, 1877	95,927 68
Total.....	<u>\$178,111 21</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$3,346 48
Balance September 30, 1878.....	169,764 73
Total.....	<u>\$178,111 21</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES,

In the Several Counties of the State of Wisconsin.

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COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.				All other indebtedness.	Indebtedness of School Districts.	Total Indebtedness.
	Railroad Aid.	Roads and Bridges.	Other Purposes.	Interest Unpaid.			
Adams						\$1,274 00	\$1,274 00
Bayfield						800 00	800 00
Brown	\$127,677 42	\$53,800 00	\$8,700 00	\$612 94	\$5,000 00	22,733 23	218,523 59
Buffalo		1,197 00	620 00			3,034 25	4,851 25
Burnett						76 50	76 50
Calumet	75,000 00			4,415 17		1,875 93	81,291 10
Chippewa	25,000 00	18,402 64	8,746 00		4,227 33	2,210 00	58,585 97
Clark		3,000 00			1,759 79	9,630 00	14,389 79
Columbia	51,500 00		1,500 00	1,550 00	195 70	9,387 00	64,132 70
Crawford						10,840 00	10,840 00
Dane	187,000 00		135 00	13 50		3,610 75	190,759 25
Dodge	244,500 00	9,553 87	9,059 00	200 00	1,848 26	5,014 31	270,166 44
Douglas	350,000 00			12,000 00	10,000 00		372,000 00
Dunn						3,685 33	3,685 33
Eau Claire		12,000 00	95,000 00		1,990 48	10,900 00	119,890 48
Fond du Lac	193,525 00			602 50		231 58	194,359 08
Grant	51,000 00	33,353 00		5,520 00	89 10	10,103 53	100,065 69
Green						5,850 00	5,850 00
Green Lake	51,636 32	4,500 00	3,600 00	1,700 00		3,600 00	65,036 32
Iowa	7,500 00					9,300 00	16,800 00
Jackson	27,500 00			1,200 00	381 20	6,075 00	35,156 20
Jefferson	322,800 00	4,220 00	9,050 00	1,684 00		4,421 06	342,175 06
Juneau					2,653 48	6,856 00	9,509 48
Kerosha	330,000 00		20,000 00	650,000 00			1,000,000 00
Kewaunee						1,750 00	1,750 00
La Crosse	107,000 00		400 00	16 33	1,310 57	2,300 63	111,027 52
La Fayette						12,318 50	12,318 50

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

Lincoln.....						1,200 00	1,200 00
Manitowoc.....	115,000 00				488 58	21,100 00	136,588 58
Marathon.....	10,823 50				3,716 00	20,897 00	35,436 50
Marquette.....	12,000 00				50 00		12,050 00
Milwaukee.....			2,190,291 30			668 00	2,190,959 30
Monroe.....	50,000 00				563 83	5,518 33	56,081 16
Oconto.....		165 00	35,083 41		12,530 00	200 00	47,978 41
Outagamie.....	153,800 00	1,000 00	34,000 00	516 00		6,000 00	195,316 00
Ozaukee.....	7,900 00			316 00			8,216 00
Pepin.....						3,650 00	3,650 00
Pierce.....			9,500 00	665 00	736 51	3,268 03	14,169 54
Polk.....						1,225 00	1,225 00
Portage.....	50,000 00	11,993 31	18,686 00	5,800 00	1,569 04	6,375 00	97,423 35
Racine.....	14,200 00	1,000 00	1,500 00		252,639 16	350 00	269,689 16
Richland.....	15,200 00			1,064 00	41 19	3,170 00	19,475 19
Rock.....	168,000 00		45,000 00	1,805 00	133 87	37,008 88	251,947 75
St. Croix.....	25,000 00		11,575 00	147 00		4,452 00	41,174 00
Sauk.....	118,000 00	285 28		4,554 95		21,325 00	144,165 23
Shawano.....			669 00			428 75	1,217 03
Sheboygan.....	271,110 00				119 28	600 00	271,710 00
Taylor.....						3,578 60	3,578 60
Trempealeau.....	75,000 00	5,180 00		4,039 00	1,272 24	12,105 40	97,596 64
Vernon.....	13,500 00	130 00		51 00	900 00	8,077 00	22,678 00
Walworth.....	102,100 00			8,400 00		400 00	110,900 00
Washington.....	5,400 00					600 00	7,500 00
Waukesha.....		800 00	26 66			4,606 96	5,433 62
Waupaca.....	195,000 00	170 00	6,985 00	16,912 00	1,742 00	1,463 00	222,272 00
Waushara.....	32,500 00			800 00	2,591 83	750 00	36,641 83
Winnebago.....	119,300 00	10,000 00		49,013 50	412 86		178,726 35
Wood.....		4,000 00	4,140 48		8,905 84	12,087 59	29,133 91
Total.....	\$3,705,472 24	\$177,770 10	\$3,514,257 85	\$773,597 89	\$319,067 14	\$320,232 19	\$7,819,447 41

STATE FINANCES.

BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF COUNTIES.

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.				Total Bonded Indebtedness.	All other In- debtedness.	Total In- debtedness.
	Railroad Aid.	Roads and Bridges.	Interest Unpaid.	Other Purposes.			
Ashland	\$200,000 00				\$200,000 00		\$200,000 00
Barron						\$16,030 99	16,130 99
Brown	254,000 00			\$8,000 00	262,000 00		262,000 00
Buffalo						972 25	972 25
Chippewa				59,500 00	59,500 00	43,380 46	102,880 46
Clark				23,235 99	23,236 99		23,236 99
Dane				19,000 00	19,000 00		19,000 00
Dodge						9,362 57	9,362 57
Eau Claire				49,000 00	49,000 00		49,000 00
Iowa	118,000 00			100,000 00	218,000 00		218,000 00
Jackson	46,800 00				46,800 00		46,800 00
Juneau						15,496 86	15,496 86
Kewaunee						2,900 00	2,900 00
Manitowoc	216,000 00				216,000 00		216,000 00
Marathon		\$1,000 00			4,000 00	24,000 00	28,000 00
Milwaukee				320,260 00	320,260 00		320,260 00
Oconto						18,000 00	18,000 00
Polk				2,806 10	2,806 10	6,222 00	9,028 10
Portage	100,000 00				100,000 00		100,000 00
Racine						20,000 00	20,000 00
Shawano						1,151 65	1,151 65
Sheboygan	148,480 00				148,480 00		148,480 00
Taylor			\$200 00	8,000 00	8,200 00	35,411 22	43,611 22
Winnebago						18,000 00	18,000 00
Wood	47,000 00			76,500 00	123,500 00		123,500 00
Total	\$1,130,280 00	\$1,000 00	\$200 00	\$666,303 09	\$1,800,783 09	\$210,928 00	\$2,011,711 09

INDEBTEDNESS AND VALUATION OF CITIES,

On October 10, 1878.

NAME OF CITY.	Indebtedn's.	Valuation.
Appleton	\$109,000	\$1,837,545
Beaver Dam	None.	683,824
Beloit	125,900	2,111,923
Berlin	37,536	698,938
Buffalo*		
Centralia*		
Chilton	7,800	334,656
Chippewa Falls	46,000	1,238,760
Columbus	None.	875,101
Eau Claire	107,030	3,296,328
Fond du Lac*		
Fort Howard*		
Grand Rapids	20,070	274,605
Green Bay	150,000	1,656,104
Hudson	9,000	699,473
Hudson	40,000	3,847,179
Janesville		1,287,565
Kenosha	† 1,000,030	3,110,044
La Crosse	139,000	4,693,256
Madison	169,000	1,508,534
Madison	75,000	
Manitowoc		
Menasha*		
Milwaukee	2,270,589	55,256,511
Mineral Point	48,000	683,577
Neenah	None.	1,229,841
New London	39,000	50,024
conomowoc	None.	1,049,887
Oconto	41,710	812,113
Oshkosh	48,530	4,658,891
Plymouth, and town.	13,000	1,489,286
Portage	11,500	1,151,883
Prairie du Chien	6,000	548,043
Prescott	None.	274,294
Racine	230,529	7,768,310
Ripon	19,000	1,299,435
Shawano	None.	190,524
Sheboygan*		
Stevens Point	48,604	692,338
Watertown	531,122	1,531,293
Waupaca	*33,750	465,483
Wausau	19,000	891,690

* No report.

† Estimate.

TAX LEVIED IN EACH COUNTY

For all purposes, and the assessed value for 1877.

COUNTIES.	Assessed value of a 1 property.	State tax.	County tax.	County school tax.	TOWN TAXES.				Total town taxes.	School district taxes.	Road district taxes.	Total taxes.
					Current expenses	School purposes.	Sup- port of poor.	Other purposes.				
Adams	\$800,277	\$2,060	\$8,283	\$1,051	\$1,692			\$405	\$2,097	\$9,599	\$5,143	\$28,236
Ashland	866,345	1,424	25,200	800	2,708	\$2,603	\$1,401	5,591	12,303			39,727
Barron	1,203,600	1,760	19,565	508	4,256	11,271	765	5,615	21,907			53,146
Bayfield	539,797	878	6,000	101	2,150		400		2,550	2,897	6,509	14,748
Brown	2,701,812	15,547	66,026	5,240	26,967	22,176	295	31,630	81,068	2,100	3,119	195,226
Buffalo	1,314,711	3,297	6,264	4,800	8,709		390	4,532	13,631	19,425	14,733	23,675
Burnett	473,301	1,513	8,663	1,305	2,318	1,214	573	310	4,415	1,890	5,989	60,309
Calumet	2,469,801	5,584	10,189	2,488	1,301		650	6,497	8,448	16,735	16,965	237,062
Chippewa	5,170,615	12,954	80,469	2,142	19,144	30,584	2,500	37,656	99,884	13,465	28,148	107,126
Clark	2,661,940	10,663	25,000	2,032	10,190	2,540	1,425	11,709	25,864	28,048	15,458	158,018
Columbia	8,968,653	18,707	25,373	5,865	11,301	11,978		24,966	48,245	34,183	25,645	75,745
Crawford	1,824,160	5,194	25,196	3,300	6,493	1,089	2,225	2,647	12,454	19,635	10,066	250,436
Dane	19,532,219	37,340	42,315	9,322	35,111	27,870	30	33,296	96,307	52,148	53,004	218,431
Dodge	13,474,890	25,600	57,031	7,855	25,251	9,749	3,054	10,977	49,631	43,101	35,813	45,297
Door	803,829	1,559	13,225	1,279	5,066		1,000	4,025	10,091	12,468	6,675	17,817
Douglas	435,650	926	9,741	150	1,000		2,000	2,300	5,300	1,700		105,450
Dunn	2,933,957	5,045	22,511	1,972	6,340	1,800	4,475	17,260	29,875	27,677	18,370	116,616
Eau Claire	5,575,979	8,215	21,000	2,270	31,885	50	647	5,040	37,622	37,492	10,017	283,691
Fond du Lac	13,941,027	27,544	55,447	8,112	11,945	32,342		73,429	117,716	33,734	41,138	189,116
Grant	9,551,781	22,016	21,760	7,369	9,621	1,179	2,400	24,891	38,031	57,527	42,353	115,760
Green	8,240,140	15,576	30,310	3,514	4,944	2,035		7,332	14,911	31,501	19,548	79,426
Green Lake	4,297,593	8,175	12,787	2,990	3,460	6,000	2,550	16,563	28,573	13,731	13,170	144,049
Iowa	5,563,858	51,176	22,516	5,130	9,427	4,000		4,401	17,828	25,618	8,567	74,559
Jackson	1,521,151	3,314	25,181	1,820	4,648	942	2,410	7,554	15,554	20,123	8,567	176,462
Jefferson	9,727,727	17,875	29,435	5,792	15,323	7,346	200	33,310	56,269	32,098	35,143	71,410
Juneau	2,272,754	4,262	13,874	3,505	6,249		4,031	5,876	16,156	20,565	13,048	80,233
Kenosha	5,817,662	10,324	14,680	5,901	12,168	8,000	1,867	2,436	24,471	13,813	11,095	71,410
Kewaunee	3,150,289	1,847	11,500	2,530	4,787	1,725	1,007	6,359	13,878	9,733	14,097	53,585

La Crosse.....	5,482,674	11,699	28,544	4,035	38,091	33,071	1,840	49,405	122,407	15,566	12,259	194,510
La Fayette.....	5,976,172	12,159	12,933	3,635	11,021	421	1,650	3,190	16,382	35,691	22,471	103,171
Lincoln.....	1,547,895	1,790	20,725	1,011	4,400	3,400	500	3,200	11,500	1,400	7,100	43,549
Manitowoc.....	10,579,715	13,110	35,970	13,763	22,558	6,111	4,385	12,526	45,588	32,515	28,332	169,328
Marathon.....	2,145,772	5,364	26,822	2,982	12,000	8,427	5,364	8,024	31,815	19,871	20,947	109,801
Marquette.....	1,353,298	2,430	6,407	2,087	2,749	.....	1,235	2,465	6,449	8,976	7,807	34,156
Milwaukee.....	61,775,677	82,923	150,000	68,109	998,186	1,900	.....	4,553	1,001,639	20,661	24,108	1,350,440
Monroe.....	2,669,804	7,176	21,479	3,273	7,879	2,395	.....	11,878	22,152	31,911	17,863	103,854
Oconto.....	3,793,280	9,495	31,998	2,479	13,599	15,296	3,333	31,005	63,233	17,193	11,244	135,642
Outagamie.....	4,223,153	12,209	34,236	5,080	20,715	.....	2,610	21,957	45,282	36,610	14,743	148,160
Ozaukee.....	3,095,298	5,838	13,000	2,919	6,949	2,050	.....	15,348	23,717	15,597	13,232	74,363
Pepin.....	832,920	1,437	7,000	931	2,120	367	195	1,505	4,187	10,297	4,378	28,230
Pierce.....	3,212,444	6,285	12,081	2,416	6,441	2,618	.....	6,746	15,805	25,756	19,756	82,069
Polk.....	1,261,641	3,270	10,071	1,461	6,590	1,621	.....	5,301	13,512	18,866	15,054	62,237
Portage.....	2,161,091	5,104	39,782	2,256	22,510	525	.....	6,244	29,279	21,330	10,655	108,406
Racine.....	10,491,615	23,236	34,638	9,372	31,251	20,000	1,830	76,116	129,197	17,764	6,151	220,618
Richland.....	2,516,394	5,972	15,300	3,745	5,690	250	1,140	9,007	16,087	20,875	18,892	80,871
Rock.....	18,000,000	32,240	28,756	11,250	43,070	30,037	.....	22,195	95,332	48,434	23,948	239,960
St. Croix.....	3,997,424	7,233	20,661	3,122	11,667	3,980	.....	7,672	23,319	29,688	8,999	93,022
Sauk.....	5,429,299	13,452	17,831	4,157	8,716	600	.....	32,141	41,457	42,800	32,339	152,036
Shawano.....	869,771	2,603	26,472	1,587	5,106	783	1,085	3,192	10,166	10,035	8,777	59,940
Sheboygan.....	8,876,586	14,807	48,709	5,950	25,402	11,379	2,000	30,573	70,054	25,658	32,358	197,542
Taylor.....	1,032,674	1,311	19,830	1,032	3,500	.....	500	500	4,500	5,299	3,705	25,677
Trempealeau.....	2,722,589	3,975	8,167	2,392	6,314	506	2,000	13,651	22,471	21,719	17,208	76,042
Vernon.....	3,223,606	8,862	16,997	3,815	6,380	1,218	.....	6,363	13,961	25,339	19,558	88,552
Walworth.....	13,717,834	20,716	25,619	3,819	19,911	540	.....	4,191	24,642	45,569	30,371	150,766
Washington.....	5,923,206	11,133	12,119	6,190	6,753	2,290	525	6,473	16,041	19,353	28,093	92,935
Waukesha.....	15,057,353	22,793	23,914	4,611	5,880	1,200	.....	6,203	13,283	33,717	34,242	137,593
Waupaca.....	2,233,308	6,858	16,100	3,716	9,963	236	.....	17,508	27,707	23,412	14,030	91,823
Waushara.....	1,760,234	3,384	8,002	2,067	5,229	.....	1,375	4,253	10,857	15,918	11,092	51,920
Winnebago.....	2,874,438	24,060	36,872	19,762	50,618	39,533	705	22,831	113,687	18,765	121,525	331,671
Wood.....	1,383,490	5,372	5,000	785	9,872	5,049	1,500	13,106	29,527	17,520	3,914	62,148
Total.....	\$346,062,373	\$708,671	\$1,525,936	\$303,796	\$1,724,984	\$382,334	\$70,767	\$846,559	\$3,024,614	\$1,331,322	\$1,134,259	\$8,031,628

TOTAL VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By Assessors for 1878.

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

COUNTIES.	LAND.		Total value of all real estate.	Value of all personal property.	Total value of all property.
	Number of acres.	Average value.			
Adams	299,631	\$2 26	\$798,484 50	\$905,535	\$1,104,019 50
Ashland	319,858	2 25	777,711 50	35,852	813,563 50
Barron	414,264	2 65	1,112,494 00	201,544	1,314,038 00
Bayfield	155,036	3 23	570,305 34	15,745	586,050 34
Brown	302,121	9 72	5,375,414 06	1,249,082	6,624,526 06
Buffalo	347,844	5 49	2,259,061 00	1,085,020	3,344,081 00
Burnett	260,767	2 13	554,195 00	62,228	616,423 00
Calumet	201,497	25 61	5,457,177 00	958,639	6,415,816 00
Chippewa	1,532,164	3 02	6,700,560 00	598,457	6,299,017 00
Clark	649,330	4 19	2,956,728 00	397,825	3,354,553 00
Columbia	489,595	13 62	8,304,463 00	2,299,225	10,603,688 00
Crawford	344,729	6 09	2,516,698 00	646,130	3,162,828 00
Dane	754,947	15 06	15,230,745 00	4,888,641	20,119,386 00
Dodge	547,831	31 22	18,862,625 00	3,341,589	22,204,214 00
Door	265,952	4 75	1,360,775 00	305,529	1,666,304 00
Douglas	171,571	1 45	349,158 00	11,865	361,023 00
Dunn	367,850	5 67	2,447,002 00	1,229,315	3,674,317 00
Eau Claire	269,425	10 13	5,100,056 00	1,504,788	6,604,844 00
Fond du Lac	438,736	31 13	18,163,997 00	4,307,362	22,471,359 00
Grant	731,185	7 85	5,929,615 00	2,324,698	8,254,313 00
Greene	367,253	13 67	6,155,766 00	2,060,225	8,215,991 00
Green Lake	219,434	11 00	4,150,280 00	1,055,445	5,205,725 00
Iowa	481,832	12 03	6,767,230 00	1,549,139	8,316,369 00
Jackson	364,738	4 34	1,938,619 00	810,663	2,749,312 00
Jefferson	242,506	24 29	10,511,666 00	2,554,835	13,066,501 00
Juneau	363,613	3 41	1,758,210 00	716,397	2,474,607 00
Kenosha	171,558	22 12	4,627,182 00	1,383,421	6,010,603 00
Kewaunee	210,248	12 92	3,039,596 00	661,704	3,701,300 00

La Crosse.....	281,630	8 12	4,603,321 00	1,582,511	6,275,832 00
La Fayette.....	397,245	18 13	7,730,966 00	1,701,504	9,432,470 00
Lincoln.....	808,020	2 10	1,725,801 00	33,416	1,759,217 00
Manitowoc.....	370,326	21 53	9,474,356 00	1,801,570	11,275,606 00
Marathon.....	810,781	3 10	3,132,261 00	711,575	3,843,836 00
Marquette.....	273,012	4 16	1,311,712 00	422,376	1,734,088 00
Milwaukee.....	141,036	53 52	48,589,566 00	15,322,881	63,912,447 00
Monroe.....	472,569	5 00	3,533,642 00	1,150,925	4,684,567 00
Oconto.....	1,792,318	2 02	4,321,778 00	1,001,215	5,3 2,993 00
Outagamie.....	355,952	15 26	7,032,124 00	1,370,958	8,453,082 00
Ozaukee.....	146,808	39 65	6,410,795 00	795,368	7,206,063 00
Pepin.....	125,571	6 09	697,935 00	324,304	1,022,239 00
Pierce.....	360,325	7 07	3,347,639 00	934,959	4,282,578 00
Polk.....	473,259	3 03	1,512,909 00	363,003	1,875,912 00
Portage.....	441,567	2 82	1,798,505 00	665,827	2,464,332 00
Racine.....	209,818	27 96	12,061,889 00	3,322,927	15,384,816 00
Richland.....	369,810	5 90	2,441,944 00	903,948	3,345,892 00
Rock.....	450,904	22 54	14,111,512 00	4,843,770	18,955,282 00
St. Croix.....	452,630	8 47	4,589,381 00	1,065,099	5,654,480 00
Sauk.....	514,105	7 29	4,711,065 00	1,659,145	6,370,210 00
Shawano.....	454,926	3 76	1,849,534 92	383,195	2,232,729 92
Sheboygan.....	321,228	23 47	14,273,292 00	3,469,789	17,743,081 00
Taylor.....	452,915	2 58	1,209,391 00	54,499	1,263,890 00
Trempealeau.....	410,675	5 54	2,546,918 00	984,474	3,531,392 00
Vernon.....	49,770	4 63	2,442,950 00	980,721	3,423,671 00
Walworth.....	350,114	24 34	10,503,801 00	3,889,518	13,793,319 00
Washington.....	271,516	32 45	9,505,859 00	1,743,169	11,249,028 00
Waukesha.....	351,767	30 52	12,530,697 00	3,160,817	15,691,514 00
Waupaca.....	416,830	5 69	3,295,304 00	886,099	4,181,403 00
Waushara.....	371,936	5 48	2,183,274 00	669,081	2,852,355 00
Winnebago.....	270,403	25 53	11,366,903 00	3,538,856	14,965,759 00
Wood.....	393,810	2 73	1,302,456 00	309,221	1,611,677 00
Total.....	\$25,226,716	\$10 14	\$359,263,374 32	\$96,077,208	\$455,340,582 32

VALUATION AND STATE TAX FOR 1878.

[BY STATE BOARD.]

COUNTIES.	Valuation by State Board, 1878.	STATE TAX FOR 1878.					Due on loans to school districts.	Loans and miscellaneous.	Total of all.
		1.65 mills per cent. on valuation.	State Hospital for insane.	Northern Hospital for insane.	Industrial School for Boys.	Total tax.			
Adams	\$1,349,536	\$2,226 73	\$226 13	.....	\$52 00	\$2,504 86	\$623 53	.....	\$3,128 39
Ashland	1,133,506	1,870 29	.....	.....	.....	1,870 29	.....	.....	1,870 29
Barron	1,323,193	2,183 27	239 63	.....	.....	2,422 90	16 77	.....	2,439 67
Bayfield	626,193	1,033 22	.....	.....	.....	1,033 22	228 00	.....	1,261 22
Brown	5,824,792	9,610 91	.....	\$2,436 36	1,228 25	13,275 52	3,626 67	.....	16,902 19
Buffalo	2,499,622	4,124 38	356 23	.....	.....	4,480 60	940 50	.....	5,421 10
Burnett	543,396	896 60	242 99	.....	.....	1,139 59	.....	\$659 75	1,799 34
Calumet	3,793,011	6,258 47	.....	1,244 86	202 50	7,705 83	203 25	.....	7,909 08
Chippewa	6,976,811	11,501 84	720 44	.....	.....	12,222 28	762 99	.....	12,985 18
Clark	3,657,315	6,034 57	.....	306 39	.....	6,340 96	2,140 63	6,818 00	15,299 59
Columbia	11,443,571	18,881 89	1,846 10	.....	166 75	20,894 74	1,325 17	843 15	23,064 06
Crawford	2,805,298	4,628 74	972 22	.....	160 00	5,760 96	1,737 37	.....	7,488 33
Dane	23,406,863	38,621 33	4,414 67	.....	294 50	43,330 53	1,108 75	.....	44,439 28
Dodge	16,647,964	27,469 14	.....	3,039 49	83 00	30,591 63	350 00	.....	30,941 63
Door	1,108,049	1,828 28	.....	569 27	52 00	2,449 55	394 99	.....	2,844 54
Douglas	686,502	1,132 73	96 27	.....	.....	1,229 00	.....	.....	1,229 00
Dunn	3,219,178	5,311 64	1,234 45	.....	110 50	6,656 59	1,106 96	.....	7,763 55
Eau Claire	4,832,198	7,973 13	1,595 71	.....	294 75	9,863 59	3,357 13	.....	13,220 72
Fond du Lac	17,985,791	28,686 56	.....	3,715 24	1,072 25	33,474 05	100 00	.....	33,574 05
Grant	11,445,929	18,885 78	2,375 22	.....	426 25	21,687 25	2,172 20	.....	23,859 45
Green	9,246,625	15,256 93	1,658 80	.....	183 00	17,098 73	1,792 66	.....	18,891 39
Green Lake	5,068,052	8,411 79	.....	904 38	186 75	9,502 92	1,281 00	749 40	11,536 32
Iowa	7,011,818	11,569 49	2,094 10	.....	187 75	13,851 34	822 75	37,283 56	51,957 65
Jackson	1,981,346	3,269 22	603 57	.....	.....	3,872 79	2,274 25	1,307 95	7,454 99
Jefferson	11,546,309	19,051 41	.....	2,398 75	236 00	21,736 16	380 00	.....	22,116 16
Juneau	3,062,145	5,052 54	631 20	.....	88 00	5,771 74	1,046 10	2,647 40	9,465 24
Kenosha	6,635,426	10,948 45	.....	1,165 64	79 00	12,193 09	.....	.....	12,193 09

STATE FINANCES

Kewanee	\$2,231,969	\$3,682 75		\$390 09		\$4,572 84	\$337 50		\$4,910 34
La Crosse	6,665,398	10,997 91	\$1,893 36		\$564 00	13,455 27	963 00	\$2,401 10	16,819 37
La Fayette	7,137,915	11,777 56	1,551 97		83 00	13,412 53	1,381 20		14,796 73
Lincoln	1,300,762	2,146 26		91 88		2,237 61	751 00		2,991 64
Manitowoc	7,760,185	12,804 31		2,665 64	173 00	15,642 95	4,805 20		20,448 15
Marathon	3,380,520	5,577 86		402 33		5,980 19	3,512 44		9,492 63
Marquette	1,926,839	3,179 29		594 23		3,773 52	61 00		3,837 52
Milwaukee	66,797,605	110,216 05	229 11	7,797 77	1,321 25	119,564 18	311 00		119,898 18
Monroe	4,095,334	6,757 30	894 90		89 00	7,741 20	1,860 36		9,601 56
Oconto	5,471,475	9,027 93		1,244 48	247 75	10,520 16			10,520 16
Outagamie	6,287,270	10,374 00		1,953 25	694 50	13,026 75	1,430 63		14,457 38
Ozaukee	4,788,772	7,901 47		967 58	52 00	8,921 05			8,921 05
Pepin	876,195	1,445 72	570 25			2,015 97	828 00		2,843 97
Pierce	3,011,000	4,968 15	1,231 71		52 00	6,251 89	1,253 45		7,505 34
Polk	1,692,307	2,792 31	714 98		52 00	3,559 29	579 49	701 25	4,840 03
Portage	2,933,556	4,840 37		611 34	93 25	5,574 96	2,328 52		7,803 48
Racine	10,935,492	18,043 56	42 87	1,867 96	514 75	20,499 14		6,049 00	26,548 14
Richland	3,636,302	5,999 90	1,108 91		45 00	7,153 84	428 82		7,582 66
Rock	20,449,002	33,740 85	2,779 91		423 00	36,943 79	3,351 14		40,294 93
St. Croix	4,608,839	7,604 58		972 90		8,629 48	1,125 80	*769 08	10,524 26
Sauk	7,427,009	12,254 56	1,385 08		68 75	13,708 39	896 01	560 00	15,164 40
Shawano	1,757,394	2,899 70		556 50		3,456 20	124 09		3,580 29
Sheboygan	10,541,724	17,393 84	81 70	2,261 14	112 00	19,848 68			19,848 68
Taylor	964,972	1,592 20		46 68		1,638 88	1,661 72		3,300 60
Trempealeau	3,296,262	5,438 83	68 33			6,128 16	1,692 93		7,821 09
Vernon	4,427,595	7,305 53	1,366 63			8,672 16	2,266 65		10,938 81
Walworth	13,434,697	22,167 25	1,413 16		251 75	23,832 16	121 00		23,953 16
Washington	7,495,439	12,367 47	15 21	1,696 01		14,078 69	105 00		14,183 69
Waukesha	13,023,715	21,489 13	36 22	2,044 72	138 50	23,708 57	1,198 00		24,906 57
Waupaca	3,520,350	5,808 58		1,361 75	146 25	7,316 58	435 17		7,751 75
Waushara	2,368 726	3,908 40		537 11	54 50	4,500 01	532 16		5,032 17
Winnebago	12,471,536	20,578 03		3,307 96	611 00	24,496 99	3 20	121 60	24,621 79
Wood	1,102,381	1,818 93		676 10	96 75	2,591 78	2,805 20	5,530 00	10,926 98
CITY.									
New London								226 30	226 30
Total	\$413,102,976	\$681,619 91	\$36,286 01	\$47,389 40	\$11,119 25	\$776,414 57	\$61,867 26	\$66,667 51	\$907,949 37

* Unpaid state tax and interest for 1877.



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 93 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 1836, 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 1836, 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 4, 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 down the Wisconsin 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, Lake Superior.
- 1669. Father Allouez established a mission on the shores of Green Bay, locating it at Depere in 1671.
- 1670. Father Allouez made a voyage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to within a short distance of the Mississippi—a near approach to the discovery of the Father of Waters.
- 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 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.
- 1681. Marquette's journal and map of his travels and explorations in the northwest were published in France.
- 1683. Le 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.
- 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. The French established a fort on Lake Pepin, with Sieur de Lapperriere commandant.
- 1727. A trading post, called Fort Beauharnois, was established on the north side of Lake Pepin.
- 1728. 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.
- 1734. A battle took place between the French, and the Sacs and Foxes.
- 1754. 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 Barth 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 1787 extended over the Northwest.
1800. Indiana territory organized, including Wisconsin.
1803. Antoine Barth settled at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.
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 organized; Wisconsin attached to Michigan.
1818. Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac counties were organized by 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.
1823. First steamboat on the Upper Mississippi, with Major Taliafero and Count Beltrami.

1823. Lieut. 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 Pecatonica. 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 common 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.

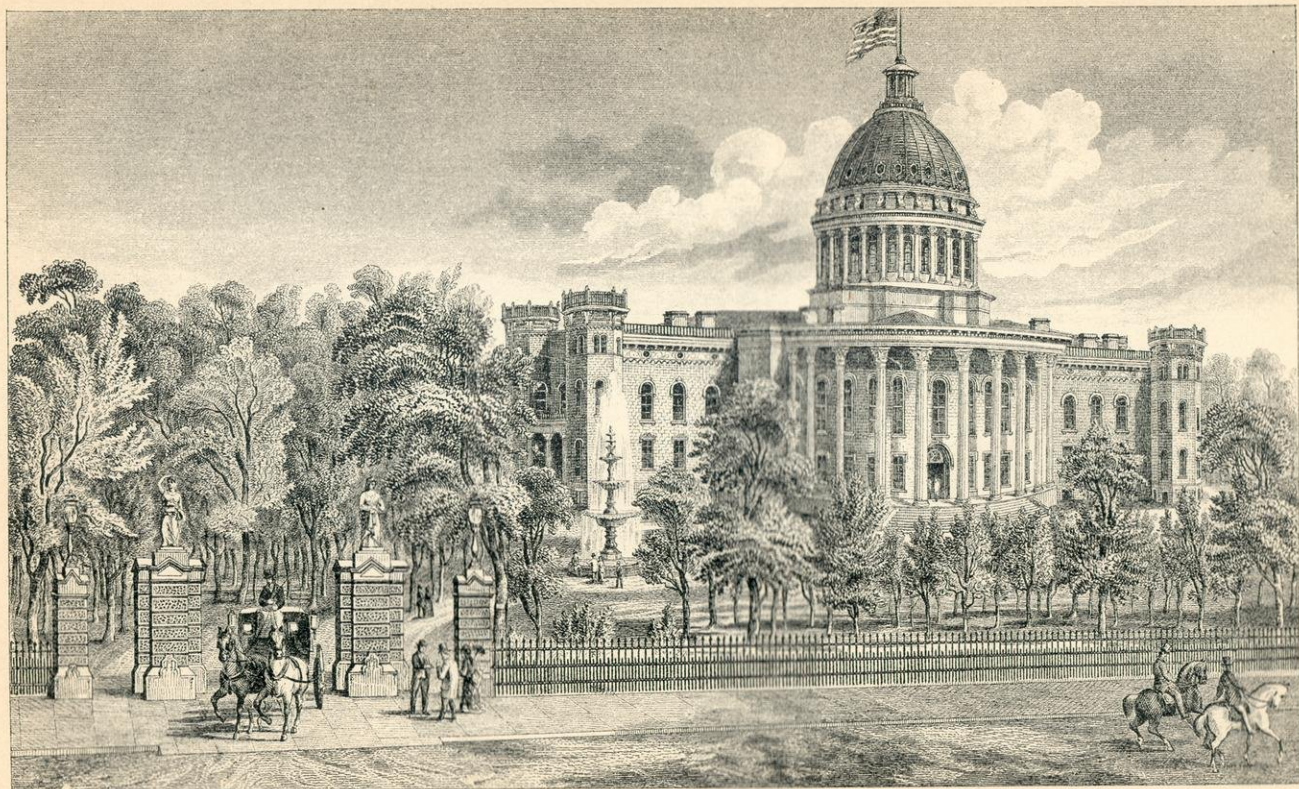
Toward its unfortunate and criminal classes, the State has pursued a more liberal policy. By direct appropriations from the treasury, the people of Wisconsin have contributed for the upbuilding and support of penal and charitable institutions, the following sums: For the State Prison, \$1,130,630.59; for the Industrial School, \$637,552.67; for the Institute for the Blind, \$697,097.91; for the Deaf and Dumb, \$682,424.83; for the State Hospital for the Insane, \$1,562,997.73; for the Northern Hospital, \$1,000,170.00; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, \$347,000 — making a total of \$5,940,821.00. 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. DORX, 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. DOTY, 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 PRICHETT, of Detroit, and through their attorney, MOSES M. STRONG. It is dated, Mineral Point, 16th January, 1839; 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 improvement of the park to the present time are \$557,364.42. This does not include \$8,662.70 which was expended in a fruitless attempt to bore an artesian



The Milwaukee Litho. & Engr. Co.

WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL.

well in the capitol square; nor 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 225½ 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, 226 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.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT,

HON. C. C. WASHBURN, LL. D.

Corresponding Secretary — LYMAN C. DRAPER.

Recording Secretary — Col. F. H. FIRMIN.

Treasurer — Hon. A. H. MAIN.

Librarian — DANIEL S. DURRIE.

Assistant Librarians — Miss ISABEL DURRIE and I. S. BRADLEY.

Curators, ex-officio — Hon. W. E. Smith, Governor; Hon. H. B. Warner, Secretary of State; Hon. Richard Guenther, State Treasurer; Hon. Alex. Mitchell, Life Director.

Curators for one year — Hon. Geo. B. Smith, Gen. G. P. Delaplaine, Hon. Andrew Proudfit, Hon. S. U. Pinney, Dr. Joseph Hobbins, Hon. E. W. Keyes, Hon. S. D. Hastings, Hon. E. E. Bryant, and R. M. Bashford.

For two years — Gen. D. Atwood, Prof. O. M. Conover, Hon. L. Fairchild, Hon. L. B. Vilas, B. J. Stevens, Prof. W. F. Allen, Hon. H. A. Tenney, Hon. A. B. Braley, Col. Thomas Reynolds, and Prof. R. B. Anderson.

For three years — James D. Butler, LL. D.; S. H. Carpenter, LL. D.; 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.

The State Historical Society occupies the entire south wing of the capitol, on the second floor, which has been fitted up at the public expense, in the most approved manner, for the reception of its library and other valuable collections. It is classed as a state institution, not because it is managed or controlled by state authority, save in the matter of the removal of its library and other property from the capitol, but because the means of its upbuilding and support have been largely furnished by annual appropriations by the legislature, and because of the importance and value of its collections to the several departments of the state government, and to the people at large. The whole number of books, pamphlets and documents in its library are 81,000, nearly one-half of which are bound, while around the room are hung one hundred and fourteen framed portraits of the pioneers and prominent citizens of the State. Other collections of the society, of flags, implements, relics and curiosities are of great interest and value.

The organization of an historical society for Wisconsin had been the subject of public discussion during 1845 and 1846, and in October of the latter year a meeting was held for that purpose at Madison. Hon. A. HYATT SMITH was chosen president; Judges DOTY and BURNETT, vice presidents; THOS. W. SUTHERLAND, secretary, and E. M. WILLIAMSON, Esq., treasurer, all to hold their respective appointments until the annual meeting, which was fixed for January, 1847. At the first annual meeting, Hon. MORGAN L. MARTIN was

chosen president, and the other officers were re-elected. The second annual meeting, in January, 1848, was slimly attended but the organization was not abandoned, and Gen. W. R. Smith was chosen president for the ensuing year. The success of the society had not, so far, met the expectations of its founders and friends, and in January, 1849, a meeting was held for the purpose of effecting a reorganization, with a view to increasing the membership and to secure a more efficient co-operation in the collection of material for such a society on the part of early settlers and prominent citizens throughout the State. A new organization was effected, the governor Hon. NELSON DEWEY, was made *ex-officio* president of the society; I. A. LAPHAM, corresponding secretary; Rev. CHARLES LORD, recording secretary, and one vice president was chosen for each of the twenty-five counties then organized. When Hon. L. J. FARWELL became governor of the state, and president of the society, in 1852, he directed a full set of the territorial and state laws and journals to be placed in the Society's library. These, together with complete volumes of Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society, presented by FRANK HUDSON, comprised the total works in the library when the present secretary, Hon. LYMAN C. DRAPER, arrived here in October, 1852.

After a newspaper discussion, during a part of 1853, regarding some minor differences, the society was reorganized in January, 1854, under a charter obtained from the legislature in March, 1853, when Gen. W. R. SMITH was chosen president; Dr. J. W. HUNT, librarian; Prof. O. M. CONOVER, treasurer; Rev. CHARLES LORD, recording secretary, and LYMAN C. DRAPER, corresponding secretary. With frequent meetings, persistent appeals for library and other contributions to friends throughout the Union, and the generous aid and encouragement of the Legislature, the society, since its reorganization, has met with unexampled prosperity.

In the first Madison directory, published in 1855, by WM. N. SEYMOUR, the marked success of the Society under its new management was fully recognized. "This prosperous condition," said Mr. SEYMOUR, "is attributable, in a very great degree, to the unremitting zeal, industry and public spirit of Mr. LYMAN C. DRAPER, the corresponding secretary of the Society, who, without any remuneration, and with an interest befitting the genuine antiquary, has devoted a great portion of his time to advancing its interests and obtaining contributions to the general stock of books, newspapers, curious manuscript, paintings, etc."

"This reorganization of the society," said the late Hon. J. Y. SMITH, in the Madison directory of 1866, published by B. W. SUCKOW, "formed an important era in the history of the Society. Under the energetic and untiring efforts of the corresponding secretary, Mr. DRAPER, it made rapid progress from this time onward in the objects for which it was formed—the securing of historical collections. He opened correspondence with other societies, and with individuals throughout the country, soliciting donations and exchanges from every available source, as well as written contributions and relics relating to the history of our own State, and the result was that collections rapidly accumulated. At every meeting of the executive committee, which recurred several times a year, the members were surprised at the amount of labor accomplished, and its visible results. Small appropriations have been made from the state treasury for the purchase of such works as could not be obtained by donation or exchange; and these have been expended

with great care and discrimination, and added much to the value and interest of the collection."

Mr. SMITH adds, very justly, that DANIEL S. DURRIE was chosen librarian in 1855; but whose duties were nominal until January, 1858, since which his connection with the library has been constant and continuous; and his labors, in many ways, have been of great service to the Society.

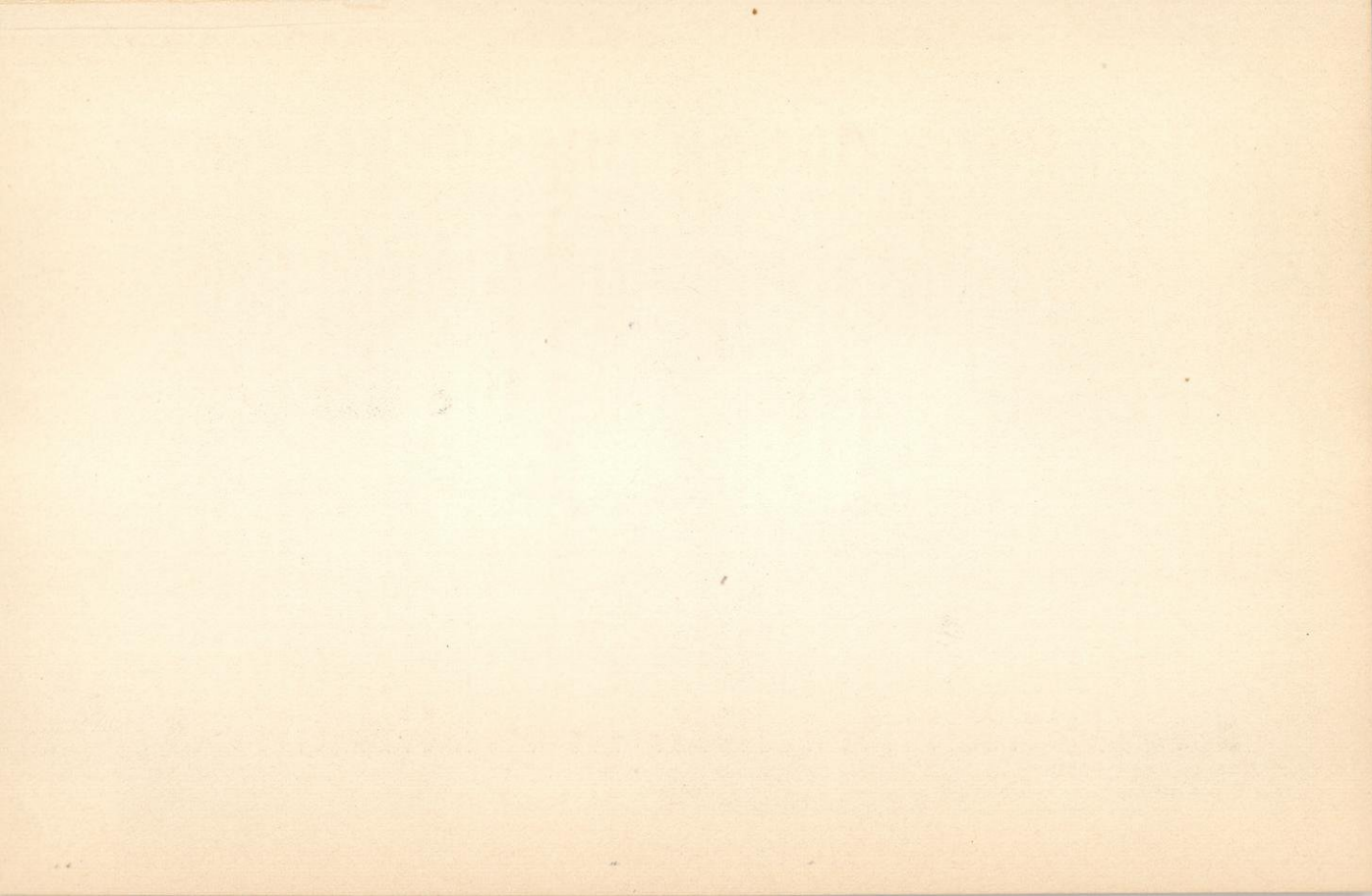
The first year's operations exhibited an accumulation of one thousand bound volumes, and as many more unbound documents and pamphlets. During the first twelve months, these gatherings were stored at the private residence of the secretary, adjoining the present county record offices. The next year, a small rear basement room of a church was secured, which was from time to time expanded until the whole basement was occupied; when, in January, 1866, the society removed its twenty-one thousand books and documents to its present apartment in the new capitol, assigned for their reception by the legislature.

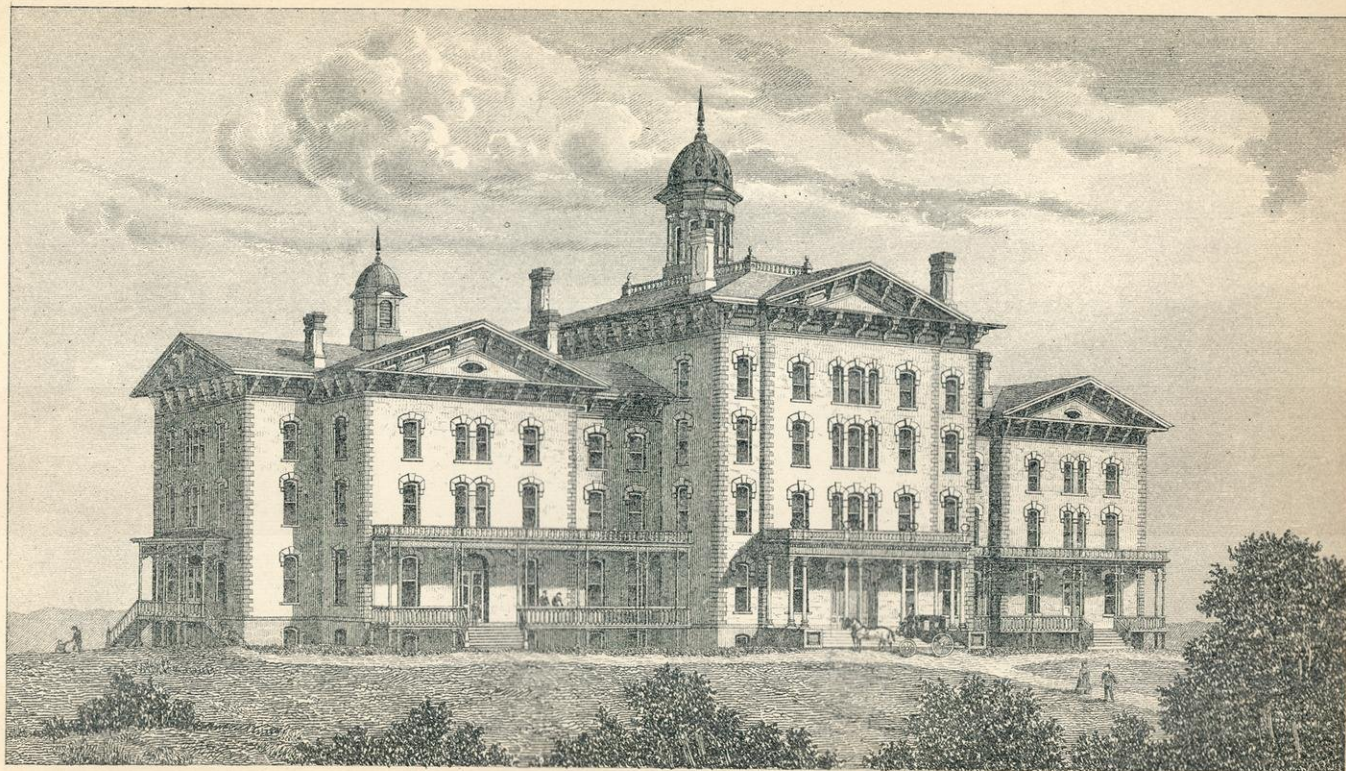
Thus, during the twelve years preceding this removal, the average annual accumulations of the library were nearly nineteen hundred volumes, documents and pamphlets. The total additions for the thirteen years the Society has occupied rooms in the Capitol, have been over fifty-nine thousand volumes, documents and pamphlets, showing an annual increase for that period of over four thousand five hundred volumes and pamphlets; or an average increase for the twenty-four years since the reorganization of the society, in January, 1854, of over three thousand volumes, documents and pamphlets. Not the least of these invaluable collections are nearly three thousand bound newspaper files—almost, if not quite unequaled by any similar collection in the country.

The seven volumes of historical collections issued by the Society, together with a number of historical addresses, furnish ample evidence of the good work accomplished in the specialty for which the institution was organized; while the four volumes of library catalogues enable any one to find what he wants among the varied contents of this vast collection of historical and general literature.

The library has become by the action of the State, for all practical purposes, the state library—absolutely so, in all things, save in works pertaining to law. The Society is faithfully collecting files of nearly all the newspapers of the State, filled with thousands of legal notices which it is important to preserve for possible evidence in our higher courts of judicature; and, moreover, taking especial pains to collect from other states all documents bearing upon topics of legislation and humane institutions, to aid legislative committees, our board of charities and reform, railroad commissioners and members of the state geological survey. In these departments, all so important to the best interests of the State, it is altogether probable that no other state in the Union has preserved records so full and so valuable.

The library of the Society has come to be recognized as a most important adjunct to the State University, furnishing facilities of investigation to the board of instruction, and especially to the students in preparing for their exercises in debate and composition, and for much of their general reading, embracing a collection of books, which, for their variety and character, are excelled but by few of the higher literary institutions of the country.





INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JANESVILLE.

MILWAUKEE, LITH & ENG. CO.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Board of Trustees.

E. BOWEN.....	Brodhead	Term expires April, 1879
CYRUS MINER.....	Janesville	Term expires April, 1879
B. R. HINCKLEY.....	Oconomowoc	Term expires April, 1880
H. S. HOGOBOOM.....	Janesville	Term expires April, 1881
W. T. YANKIRK.....	Janesville	Term expires April, 1881

Officers of the Board.

B. R. HINCKLEY, *President.* H. S. HOGOBOOM, *Secretary.*
CYRUS MINER, *Treasurer.*

Officers of the Institution.

MRS. SARAH F. C. LITTLE, M. A.,
Superintendent.

MISS S. A. WATSON, MISS A. I. HOBART, MISS HELEN F. BLINN,
Teachers.

JOHN S. VAN CLEVE, MISS M. LIZZIE BLINN,
Teachers of Music.

MRS. MARIA H. WHITING,
Matron.

WILLIAM B. HARVEY.
Foreman of Shop.

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 1864-65 a brick building was erected for a shop and for other purposes. The foundation of the wing already 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. In all cases tuition is free.

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 made by the state from 1850 to 1878, inclusive, amount to \$697,097.91.

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, 1852
Thirteen.....	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853
Sixteen.....	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854
Fourteen.....	Dec. 31, 1854	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

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Board of Trustees.

A. L. CHAPIN	BELOIT	Term expires April, 1879
S. R. LA BAR	DEHAVAN	Term expires April, 1879
HOLLIS LATHAM	ELKHORN	Term expires April, 1880
D. G. CHEEVER	CLINTON	Term expires April, 1881
E. D. HOLTON	MILWAUKEE	Term expires April, 1881

Officers.

A. L. CHAPIN, President.	S. R. LA BAR, Secretary.	HOLLIS LATHAM, Treasurer.
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Corps of Instruction.

W. H. DE MOTTE, LL. D., Superintendent.

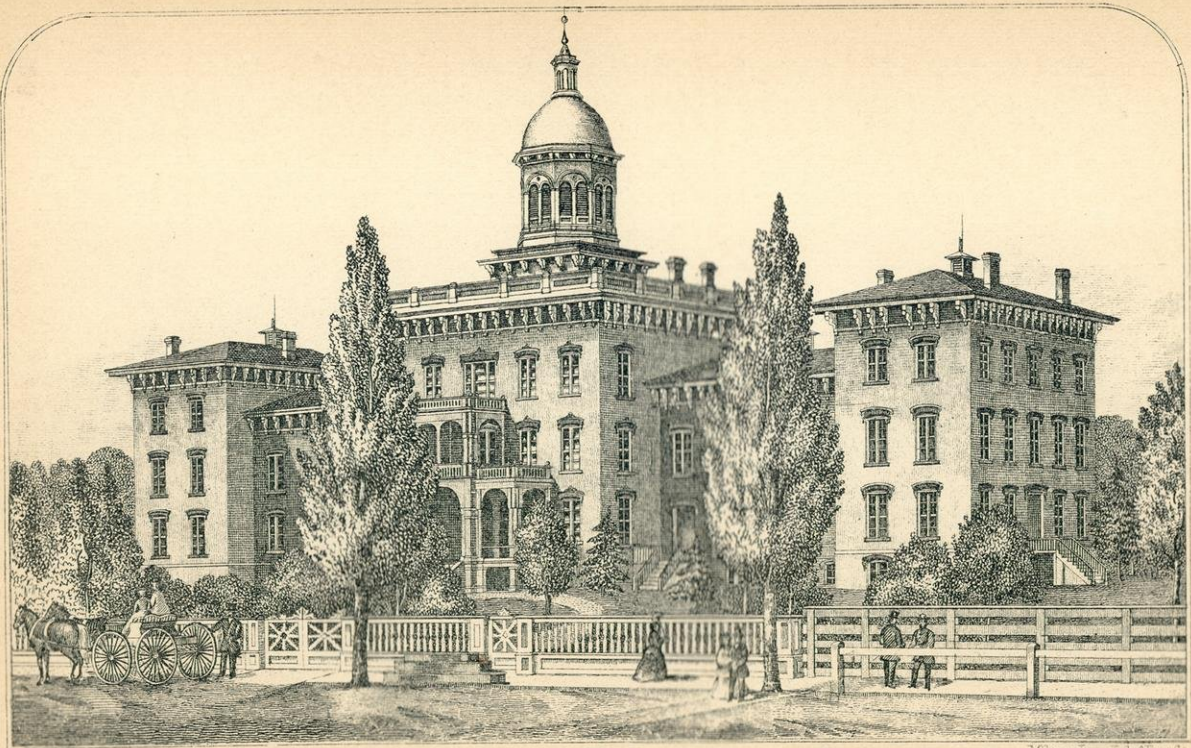
TEACHERS.

G. F. SCHILLING, M. A.,	EMILY EDDY,
W. A. COCHRANE, M. A.,	MARY E. SMITH,
Z. G. MCCOY,	ELEANOR MCCOY,
W. J. FULLER, B. S.,	I. L. TILDEN,
ROSETTA C. RITSHER.	

The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, is located in Delavan, Walworth county, on the Western Union Railroad. The land first occupied by this Institution being 11 46-100 acres, was donated by Mr. F. K. PHOENIX, a member of the first board of trustees, but the original boundaries were afterwards enlarged on three sides by the purchase of twenty-two acres. The building is attractive in appearance, both externally and internally, furnishing a pleasant home for an unfortunate class. The Institute is under the charge of five trustees, appointed by the Governor, for the term of three years, and is supported by annual appropriations from the Legislature. It was originally a private school for deaf mutes, near and subsequently in the village of Delavan, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 19, 1853. A complete organization was effected in June following.

The design of the Institute is the education of that portion of the children and youth of the state who, on account of *deafness*, cannot be instructed in common schools. Instruction is given by signs, by written language, and by articulation. In the earlier stages of education, the books used are prepared expressly for the deaf and dumb; more advanced pupils study text books used in our common schools, the chief object being to teach them verbal language, so as to enable them to communicate with their fellow men.

Three trades are taught—cabinet making, shoemaking and printing. The shop for the former was opened in March, 1860; the latter in 1867, and print-



INSTITUTE FOR DEAF & DUMB, DELAVAN.

Milwaukee Lith. & Engr. Co.



ing during the last year. While their profit, or even paying expenses ought not to be the test of their value— which consists chiefly in fitting the pupils for earning a livelihood— these shops are almost self-supporting.

The statute provides that all deaf and dumb residents of the state of the age of ten years and under twenty-five years, of suitable capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught free of charge for board and tuition, but parents or guardians are expected to furnish clothing and pay traveling expenses.

The school year commences on the first Wednesday of September, and continues forty weeks; the financial year on the first day of October. The whole number of deaf and dumb persons in the state, as shown by the census of 1875, is seven hundred and twenty, about one-third of whom are perhaps of proper age to receive the benefits of this school. The attendance last year was one hundred and eighty, and the average annual attendance since the Institution was organized in 1852, is about ninety-seven.

The total appropriations made by the state from 1852 to 1877, inclusive, for buildings, amounts to \$121,777.35. The appropriations for current expenses from 1852 to 1873, inclusive, amounts to \$560,647.48.

COUNTIES from which pupils were in attendance during the last year :

Adams	2	Green	5	Pierce	2
Ashland	2	Green Lake	1	Polk	4
Barron	2	Iowa	3	Portage	4
Bayfield	2	Jackson	1	Racine	5
Brown	8	Jefferson	8	Richland	2
Buffalo	2	Juneau	2	Rock	6
Burnett	2	Kenosha	3	St. Croix	1
Calumet	2	Kewaunee	2	Sauk	4
Chippewa	2	La Crosse	2	Shawano	2
Clark	4	La Fayette	3	Sheboygan	5
Columbia	7	Lincoln	1	Taylor	2
Crawford	7	Manitowoc	9	Trempealeau	2
Dane	5	Marathon	1	Vernon	3
Dodge	3	Marquette	2	Walworth	7
Door	3	Milwaukee	17	Washington	4
Douglass	3	Monroe	4	Waukesha	5
Dunn	1	Oconto	1	Waupaca	2
Eau Claire	2	Outagamie	2	Waushara	2
Fond du Lac	6	Ozaukee	2	Winnebago	5
Grant	5	Pepin	2	Wood	1

Total attendance for 1877 182
 Total attendance for 1878 181

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Managers.

EDWARD O'NEILL, - -	MILWAUKEE, -	Term expires April, 1879
WILLIAM BLAIR, - -	MILWAUKEE, -	Term expires April, 1879
CHARLES R. GIBBS, - -	WHITEWATER, -	Term expires April, 1880
ANDREW E. ELMORE, - -	FORT HOWARD, -	Term expires April, 1881
JOHN MATHER, - -	EAST TROY, -	Term expires April, 1881

Officers of the Board.

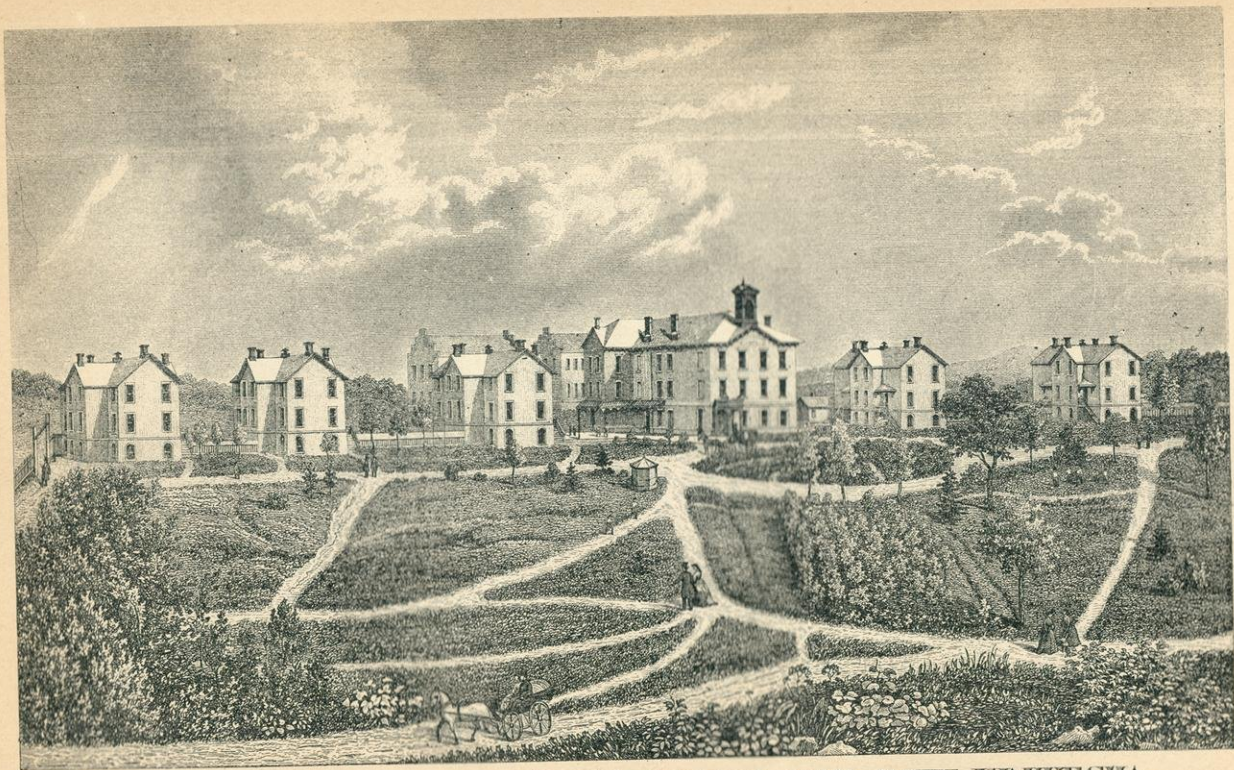
WM. BLAIR,	JOHN MATHER,	A. E. ELMORE,	CHAS. R. GIBBS,
<i>President.</i>	<i>Vice-President.</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>

Regular meetings second Wednesday in January, April, July and October.

Officers of the School.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
<i>Superintendent.</i>
Mrs. J. M. PUTNAM,
<i>Matron.</i>

Is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county, Wisconsin. 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 the 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 delinquents within our borders. The buildings include a main central building, three stories high, used for the residence of the superintendent's family, chapel, school-rooms, office, dining and lodging rooms for officers, teachers and employees, furnace room, cellar and kitchen. 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' room, dormitory and store room. On the west of the main central building are three family buildings like those on the east in all respects. The family buildings were intended to accommodate thirty to thirty-six boys each. The main central and family buildings here spoken of are built of stone, with slate roofs, and are intended to be substantially fire-proof. They are provided with hard and soft water force-pumps, hose, and extinguishers. In addition to these buildings and in the rear of them, are two stone shop buildings, three stories high, with slate roofs, which embrace laundry, steam drying room, tank-room, store, cellar, correction house, shoe shops, tailor shop, carpenter shop, paint shop, broom shop and store rooms. In addition to the stone buildings, there are a number of wooden



WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAUKESHA.

buildings, used for various purposes. There was erected during the year 1877 a correction house, intended for a family of forty of the most refractory boys. It is three stories high, 44x80 feet, built of stone, with slate roof. It contains all that the other family buildings are provided with, and in addition a school room, workshop, with lodging room for such help as are unprovided for elsewhere, band room, etc. There is on the farm a comfortable house and barn for the use of the farmer and his family, and a stone carriage and horse barn, 40x72 feet, two stories high, built in the most substantial manner, of the best material, furnishing convenient storage for the vehicles used on the farm, and comfortable quarters for the stock, with ample room for their necessary food. The farm consists of about two hundred and thirty-three acres of land, the most of it under good cultivation.

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 appropriations by the legislature for building purposes and current expenses since 1860, are \$687,552.67.

COUNTIES from which inmates were committed during past year.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Past year.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Past year.</i>
Brown	8	Milwaukee	27
Calumet	2	Oconto	7
Chippewa	1	Outagamie	7
Columbia	4	Pierce .....	...
Crawford	2	Polk .....	...
Dane	7	Portage	2
Dodge	1	Racine	7
Dunn	2	Rock	7
Eau Claire	2	Richland	1
Fond du Lac	15	Sauk	2
Green	2	Sheboygan	2
Green Lake	2	Trempealeau .....	...
Grant	3	Vernon	2
Iowa	2	Walworth	1
Jackson	1	Waukesha	2
Jefferson	6	Waupaca	5
Juneau	1	Waushara	2
Kenosha	3	Winnebago	3
La Crosse	3	Wood	3
Manitowoc	2		
Monroe	2	Total	151

Whole number of pupils for 1878	527
Average number of pupils for 1878	380
Yearly cost per pupil	\$114 52

THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

PRESIDENT,

Mrs. WILLIAM PITT LYNDE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Mrs. E. P. ALLIS, Mrs. A. C. MAY, Mrs. EDW. SANDERSON.

SECRETARY,

Mrs. A. J. AIKENS.

TREASURER,

Mrs. C. D. ADSIT.

BOARD OF COUNCILLORS.

J. P. C. COTTRILL,
WM. P. McLAREN,
D. H. JOHNSON,
A. C. MAY,

J. H. INBUSCH,
I. W. VAN SCHAICK,
T. H. JUDD,
DR. ERNST KRAMER,

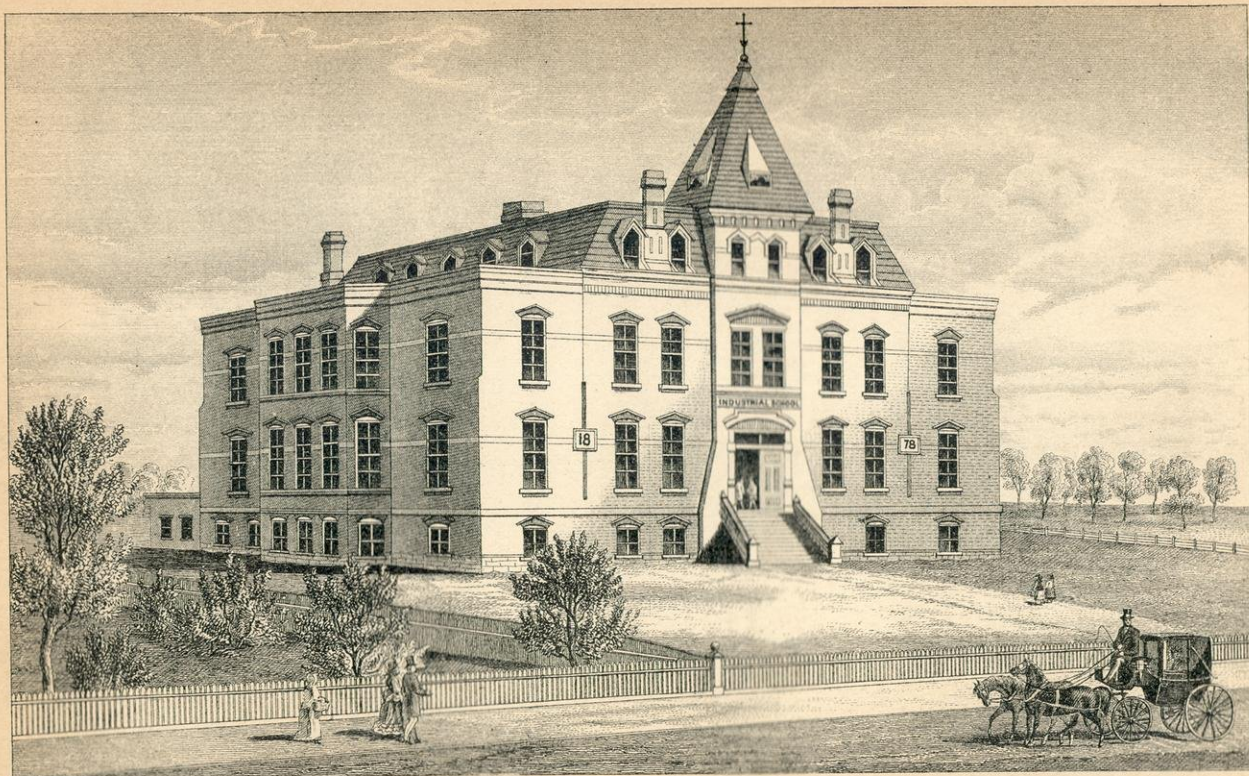
A. R. BUTLER,
GEO. H. PAUL,
WM. H. METCALF,
GOV. WM. E. SMITH.

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 1875 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 1878, 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 sixteen 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 two 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 substantially built of Milwaukee brick, upon a limestone foundation. The cost of the structure has been kept within the appropriation.

The school was first organized by the name of the Milwaukee Industrial



The Milwaukee Litho. & Engr. Co.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MILWAUKEE.

School; but as it received 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 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 school draws from the proper counties two dollars and fifty cents per week for the instruction, board, lodging and clothing of each child committed by the courts.

Appended is a statement of the prominent facts in the history of the Institution:

PUPILS RECEIVED.		
	During last year, ending Novem- ber 20, 1878.	From the organ- ization of the school to No- vember 20, 1878.
Commitments	17	68
Charity inmates	5	53
Boarders	4	16
Pupils of all kinds	25	137
Homes provided	8	25
Average attendance	39.7	28

The number of inmates November 20, 1878, was 43: 33 girls and 5 boys. Of this number 40 are of native birth and 3 foreign. About three-fourths are children of foreign born parents.

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements from the organization of the school, in March, 1875, to November 20, 1878.

	Receipts.	Disburse- ments.
From March 1, 1875, to November 21, 1876	\$7,043 31	\$5,531 14
From November 21, 1876, to November 20, 1877	4,650 74	4,219 26
From November 20, 1877, to November 20, 1878	4,233 81	4,569 34
Balance on hand November 20, 1878	\$15,927 86	\$14,319 74
		1,598 12
		\$15,917 86

This statement does not include the appropriation of \$15,000 for building purposes on the one hand, nor the cost of the new building on the other.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

Board of Directors.

NELSON DEWEY	Carsville	Term expires January, 1880
GEO. W. BURCHARD	Fort Atkinson	Term expires January, 1882
HOWARD M. KUTCHIN	Fond du Lac	Term expires January, 1884

Officers of the Institution.

H. N. SMITH	Warden	REV. E. TASKER ...	Chap'n, Prot.
ALEX. WHITE	Deputy Warden	FATHER J. SMITH ..	Chap'n, Cath.
JACOB FUSS	Clerk	H. BUTTERFIELD	Physician

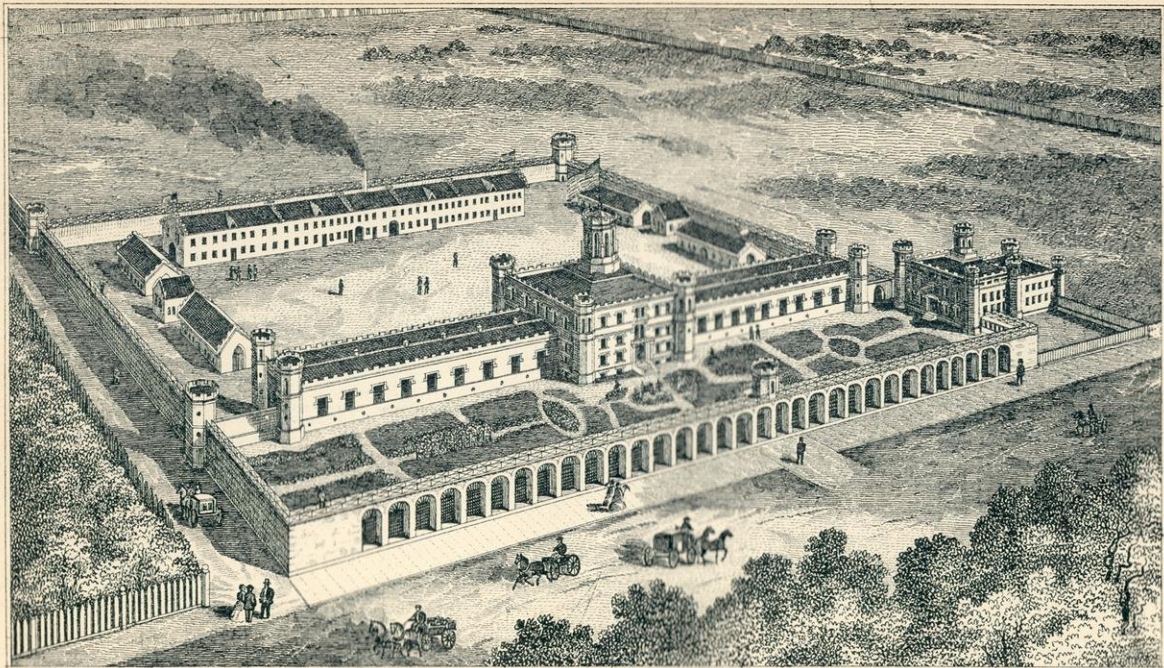
The State Prison was located at Waupun in July, 1851, by Messrs. John Bullen, John Taylor, and A. W. Worth, who were appointed commissioners to determine such location under a law enacted that year. A contract was at once entered into for the construction of a temporary prison; in 1853 the contract was 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, 1878. Manufacture on the part of the State was therefore discontinued after that time.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Whole number of convicts received since 1851	2,599
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1877	290
Received during the year	213
Discharged to Sept. 30, 1878	155
Died during the year	2
Convicts imprisoned for life, Sept. 30, 1878	45
Whole number remaining Sept. 30, 1878	346



WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.

Milwaukee Lith. & Eng. Co.

COUNTIES from which inmates have been committed during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1878.

Adams	2	Milwaukee	3
Ashland	1	Monroe	16
Barron	1	Outagamie	1
Brown	3	Pierce	2
Buffalo	2	Portage	1
Chippewa	7	Racine	7
Clark	3	Rock	19
Columbia	14	St. Croix	4
Crawford	2	Sauk	4
Dane	16	Sheboygan	5
Dodge	2	Taylor	1
Dunn	1	Trempealeau	3
Eau Claire	3	Vernon	4
Fond du Lac	10	Walworth	8
Grant	16	Washington	1
Green	3	Waukesha	3
Green Lake	1	Waupacca	1
Iowa	3	Waushara	3
Jefferson	11	Winnebago	5
Juneau	2	Wood	1
Kenosha	1	United States	4
La Crosse	11		
La Fayette	1	Total	<u>213</u>
Manitowoc	1		

How often sentenced.

First time	189
Second time	16
Third time	6
Fourth time	2
Total	<u>213</u>

Average number.

For the year ending	
Sept. 30th, 1878	337
Sept. 30th, 1877	290
Sept. 30th, 1876	261
Sept. 30th, 1875	210
Sept. 30th, 1874	<u>203</u>

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Total amount of appropriation expended under commissioners system, from July 1, 1851, to April 1, 1874	\$985,495 74
From April 1, 1874, to end of fiscal year, under Directors and Wardens system, received from late commissioner..	\$1,809 38
Appropriation for current expenses	25,000 00
Indebtedness prior to April 1, 1874	1,341 54
Appropriation for 1875	45,000 00
Appropriation for 1876	27,870 00
Appropriation for 1877, including the sum of \$9,466 for general repairs	33,466 00
Total appropriation received under Warden and Directors system	\$134,486 92
Amount collected on accounts prior to April 1, 1874	1,902 56
Total of all	\$136,389 48
Less amount paid on indebtedness prior to April 1, 1874	8,403 99
Total amount of appropriations expended under Directors and Wardens system for 4½ years	\$127,985 49
Total of all appropriations since organization of the prison	<u>1,113,481 23</u>

No appropriation was asked for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1878, and none for the current year ending Sept. 30th, 1879.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Board of Trustees.

R. E. DAVIS	Middleton	Term expires April, 1879
ANDREW PROUDFIT.....	Madison	Term expires April, 1880
DAVID ATWOOD.....	Madison	Term expires April, 1881
JOHN A. JOHNSON.....	Madison	Term expires April, 1882
H. N. DAVIS.....	Beloit.....	Term expires April, 1883

Officers of the Board.

DAVID ATWOOD, <i>President.</i>	R. E. 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, JOHN A. JOHNSON.

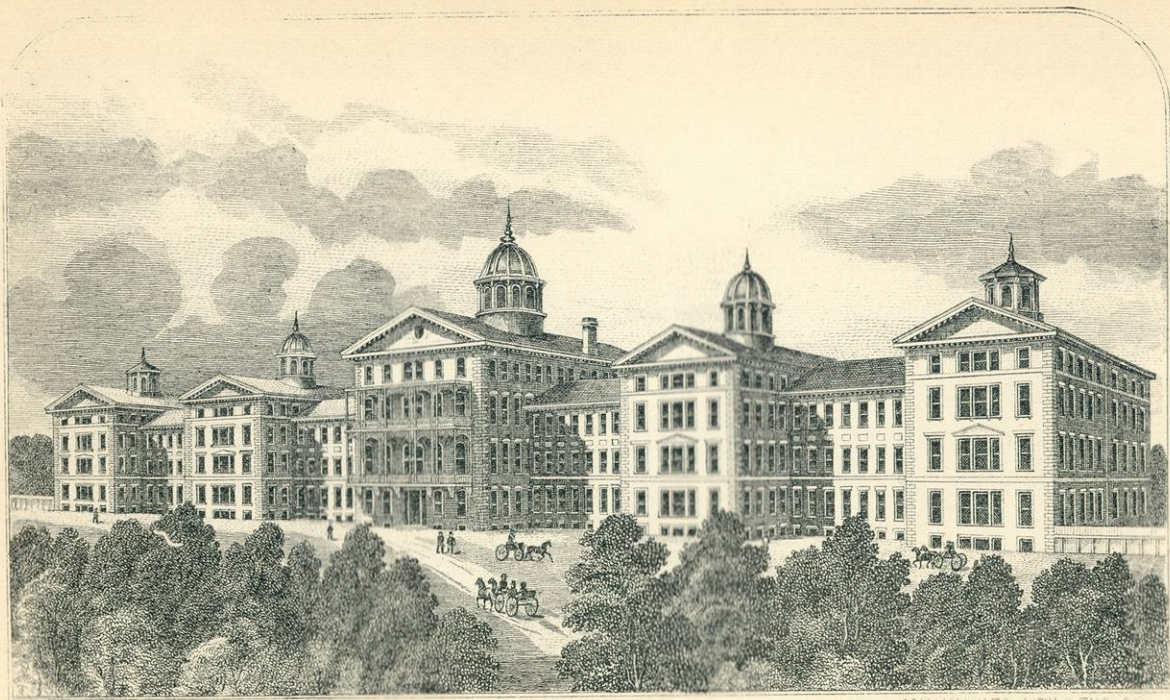
COMMITTEE ON FARM AND FARMING.

H. N. DAVIS, R. E. DAVIS.

Resident Officers.

D. F. BOUGHTON, M. D., *Superintendent.*
 J. W. FISHER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
 OSCAR A. KING, 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 569 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.



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, Juneau, La Crosse, La Fayette, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, 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 three years has fully met the expectations of the public, and proved the wisdom of the board in selecting him for this responsible position.

TABLE showing the cost of construction; cost of current expenses; total cost to the state; the aggregate and average number of patients.

YEAR.	Construction.	Current expenses.	Total cost to the state.	Whole No. of patients.	Average number.
1856 } 1860 }	\$324,925 33	\$3,875 89	\$328,801 22	45	7
1861.....	20,724 24	21,602 18	42,326 42	147	90
1862.....	28,645 06	22,078 49	50,683 55	192	117
1863.....	7,074 54	31,716 35	38,770 90	254	162
1864.....	3,351 25	35,311 12	38,662 37	300	187
1865.....	4,348 26	47,309 78	51,658 04	257	179
1866.....	2,091 20	40,495 60	42,586 80	272	181
1867.....	80,112 00	44,118 87	124,330 87	294	185
1868.....	65,261 97	46,818 00	112,079 97	355	203
1869.....	35,857 63	71,320 08	107,177 71	455	310
1870.....	15,361 52	80,518 37	95,879 89	532	362
1871.....	18,043 23	76,890 61	94,933 87	524	359
1872.....	19,105 22	86,770 56	105,975 78	531	365
1873.....	31,875 00	87,563 15	119,438 15	585	329
1874.....	10,000 00	86,567 08	96,567 08	457	337
1875.....	4,000 00	63,500 00	67,500 00	507	364
1876.....	13,850 00	70,853 32	84,603 32	557	334
1877.....	11,560 00	89,501 79	101,001 79	498	370
1878.....	.....	96,338 59	96,338 59	530	380
Total ...	\$556,226 48	\$1,103,109 84	\$1,659,336 32	.....	.....

GENERAL STATISTICS of the Hospital from its opening, July 14, 1860.

STATISTICS.	Ma'c.	Fem'le.	Total.
Whole number admitted	1,337	1,264	2,641
Whole number discharged recovered	283	326	751
Whole number discharged improved	312	253	565
Whole number discharged unimproved	294	288	582
Whole number died	189	157	346
Whole number not insane	1	.....	1
Patients in hospital September 30, 1877.....	188	194	382
Admitted during the last year	90	58	148
Whole number treated during the last year	278	252	530
Discharged during the year recovered	14	21	35
Discharged during the year improved	19	17	36
Discharged during the year unimproved	24	12	36
Died during the year	18	12	30
Not insane	1	.....	1
Whole number discharged during the year	76	61	137
Remaining September 30, 1878	191	202	393
Daily average under treatment during the last year.	192.8	187.6	379.4

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL.

359

COUNTIES from which patients have been received.

RESIDENCE.	Whole number admitted.	Remaining Sep. 30, '78.	RESIDENCE.	Whole number admitted.	Remaining Sep. 30, '78.
Adams	11	3	Marathon	3	....
Barron	4	2	Marquette	12	....
Brown	25	..	Milwaukee	223	2
Buffalo	21	4	Minneapolis, Minn.	1	1
Burnett	6	3	Monroe	24	9
Chippewa	22	7	Oconto	14	....
Clark	6	....	Outagamie	20	....
Columbia	118	22	Ozaukee	22	....
Crawford	41	13	Pepin	10	5
Dane	268	47	Pierce	30	13
Dodge	75	....	Polk	21	8
Door	4	....	Portage	16	....
Douglas	1	1	Racine	69	....
Dunn	34	13	Richland	38	11
Eau Claire	40	17	Rock	155	27
Fond du Lac	84	....	St. Croix	31	10
Grant	124	26	Sauk	85	17
Green	82	18	Shawano	3	....
Green Lake	19	....	Sheboygan	35	....
Iowa	92	20	Trempealeau	29	10
Jackson	17	8	Vernon	33	13
Jefferson	70	....	Walworth	101	17
Juneau	35	7	Washington	33	....
Kenosha	37	....	Waukesha	97	....
Kewaunee	3	....	Waupaca	19	....
La Crosse	70	22	Waushara	8	....
La Fayette	64	17	Winnebago	47	....
Manitowoc	36	....	Wood	4	....
			State at large	34	4
Total				2,641	393

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Balance October 1, 1877	\$7,977 64
Received from State for fiscal year	109,689 11
Received from steward	4,000 00
Received from D. R. Wood & Co.	69 79
Received from Menomonee River Lumber Co.	19 26
	<u>\$121,755 80</u>
Paid Secretary's orders	\$114,443 92
Balance October 1, 1878	7,311 83
	<u>\$121,755 80</u>

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Board of Trustees.

D. W. MAXON.....	Milwaukee....	Term expires	November, 1879
PETER RUPP.....	Fond du Lac...	Term expires	November, 1880
W. P. ROUNDS.....	Menasha.....	Term expires	November, 1881
N. A. GRAY.....	Milwaukee....	Term expires	November, 1882
THOS. D. GRIMMER.....	Oshkosh.....	Term expires	November, 1883

Officers of the Board.

D. W. MAXON, *President.* N. A. GRAY, *Secretary.*
 T. D. GRIMMER, *Treasurer.*

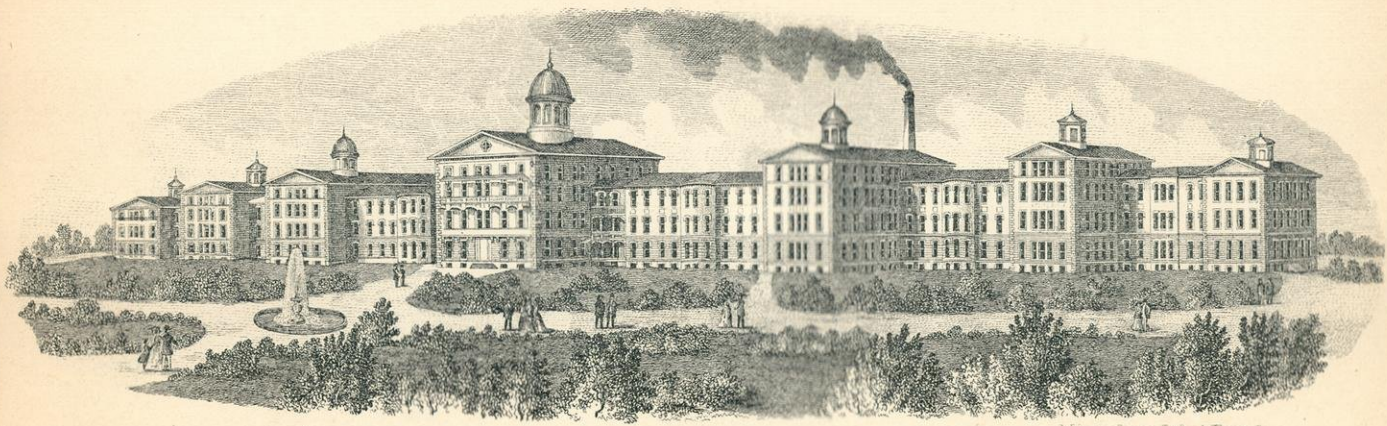
Resident Officers.

WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D., Medical Superintendent.
 WILLIAM H. HANCKER, M. D., First Assistant Physician.
 JOHN W. GOE, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.
 JOHN R. THOMPSON, M. D., Third Assistant Physician.
 JOSEPH BUTLER, Steward.
 MRS. L. A. BUTLER, Matron.

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.

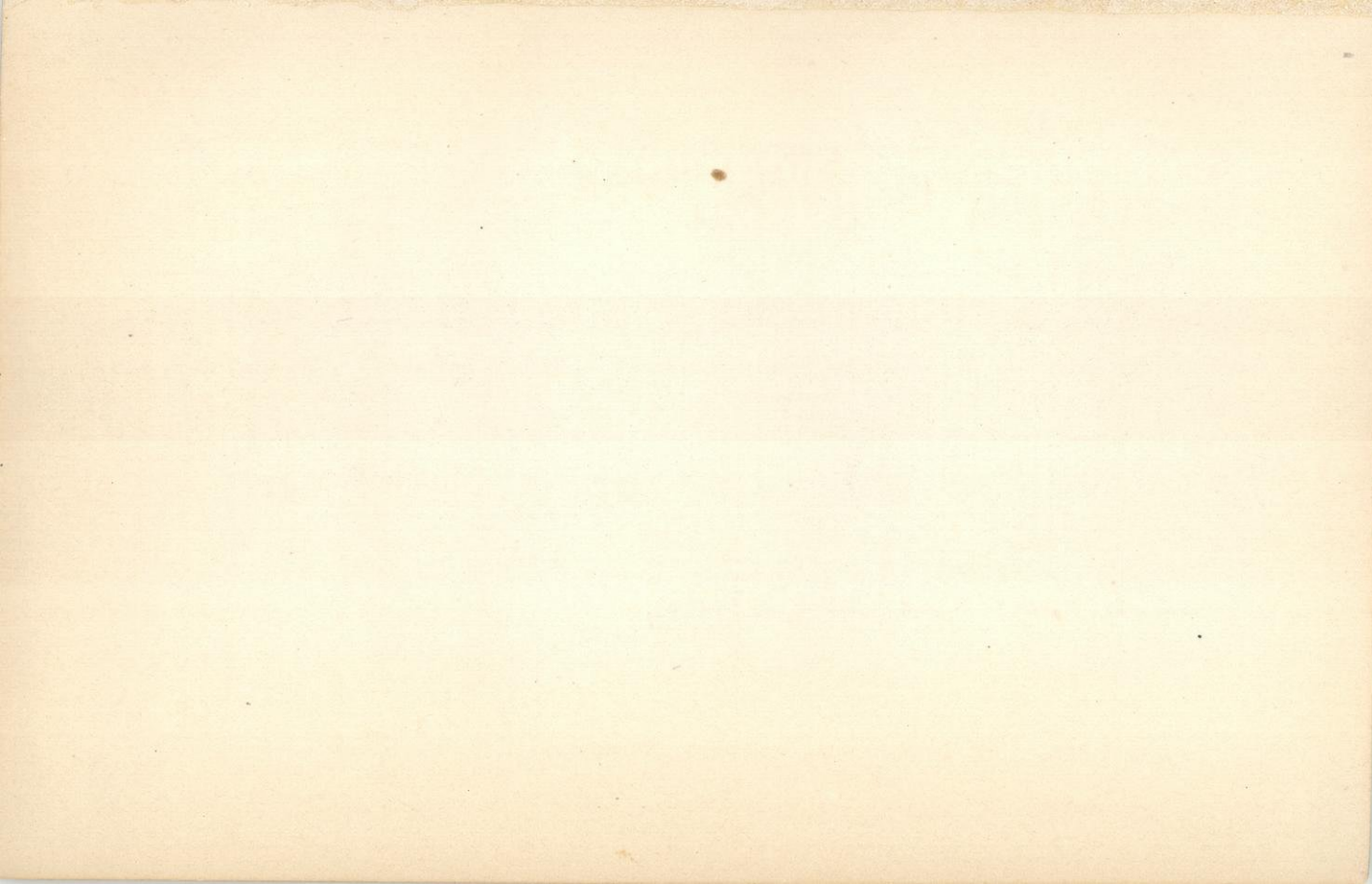
The law governing the admission of patients to this Hospital is the same as in the Wisconsin State Hospital.

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,



Milwaukee Lith & Eng Co

THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
NEAR OSHKOSH, WIS.



Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marquette, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Oconto, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago and Wood.

The following statistics are taken from the annual report of the Superintendent for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1878:

NUMBER OF PATIENTS *in the hospital from each county, and the number to which each is entitled:*

COUNTIES.	Number to which entitled.	Whole number admitted.	Remaining in hospital Sept. 30th, 1878.
Ashland	2	.....	.....
Bayfield	2	.....	.....
Brown	27	61	27
Brown	12	23	13
Calumet	6	7	4
Clark .....	.....	1	.....
Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge	37	63	38
Door	6	13	7
Door	39	111	40
Fond du Lac	12	20	10
Green Lake	27	67	25
Jefferson	10	17	11
Kenosha	11	12	8
Kewaunee	2	2	1
Lincoln	20	58	30
Manitowoc	8	10	4
Marathon	6	11	6
Marquette	95	177	99
Milwaukee	29	55	21
Outagamie	13	19	12
Ozaukee	11	29	11
Oconto	11	18	8
Portage	22	34	23
Racine	5	8	5
Shawano	26	68	26
Sheboygan	2	3	2
Taylor	19	36	19
Washington	23	40	26
Waukesha	15	27	16
Waupaca	9	14	8
Waushara	35	102	40
Winnebago	5	8	7
Wood .....	.....	18	12
State at large .....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	1,135	559

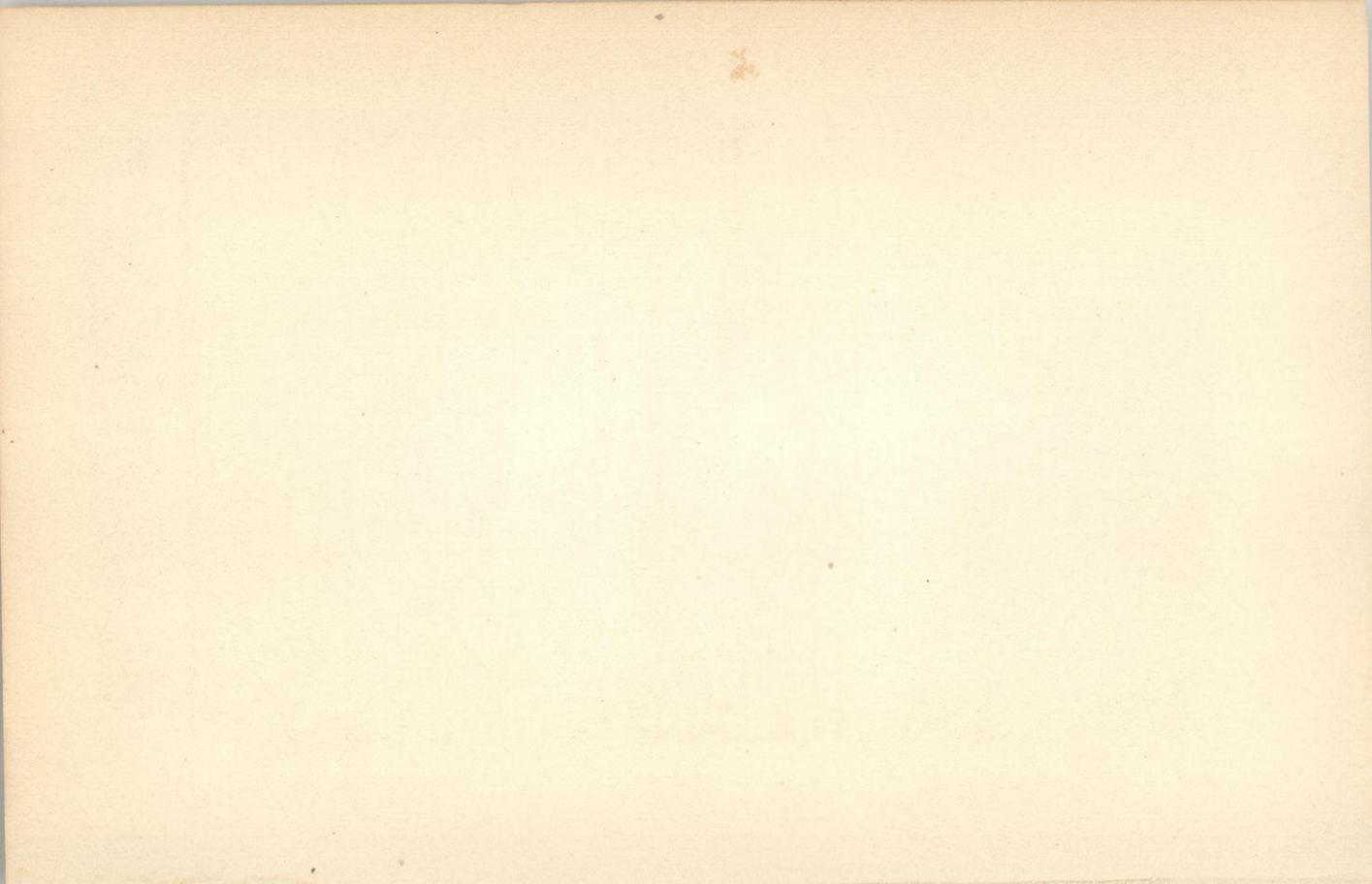
GENERAL STATISTICS of Hospital from its opening May 11, 1873, to September 30, 1878:

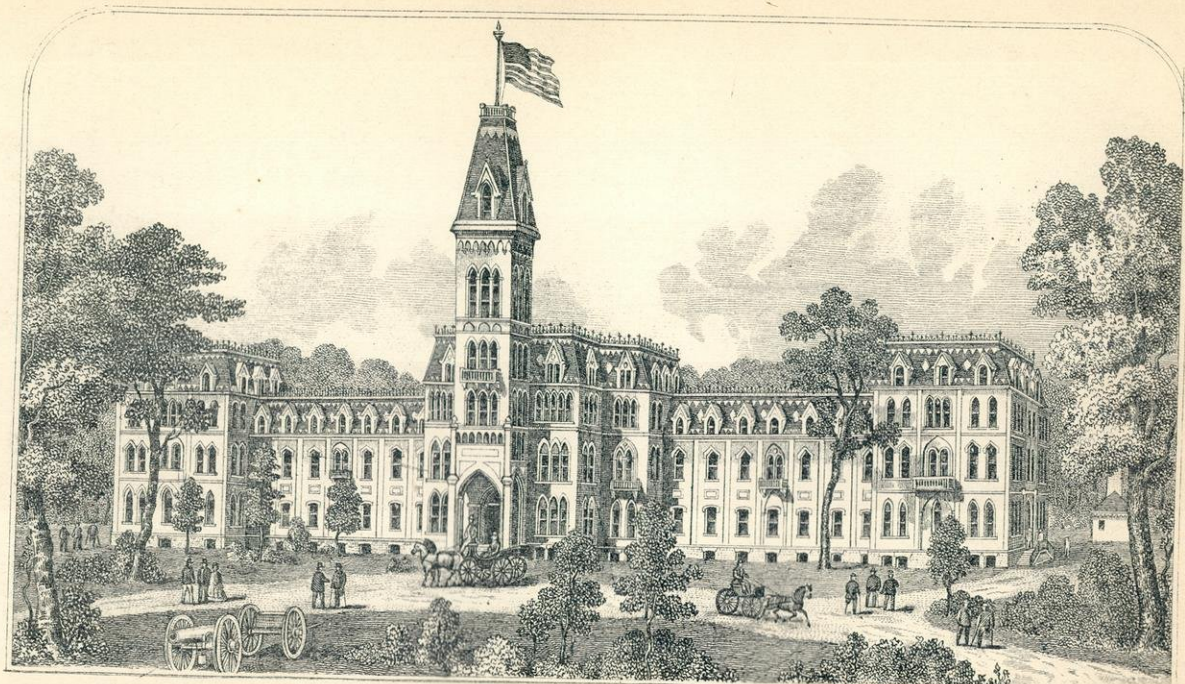
	M.	F.	Total.
Total number admitted.....	538	567	1,105
Total number discharged.....	289	287	576
Total number discharged recovered.....	163		
Total number discharged improved.....	138		
Total number discharged unimproved.....	113		
Total number discharged not insane.....	5		
Total number discharged sober.....	2		
Total number died.....	155		
Average daily number under treatment during 1878.....			512
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1878.....	280	279	559

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Balance Oct. 1st, 1877.....	\$64,554 05
Received from State.....	119,443 27
Received from Joseph Butler, Hospital Steward.....	2,556 77
	<u>\$186,554 09</u>
Paid secretary's orders amounting to.....	\$146,671 54
Balance on hand.....	39,882 55
	<u>\$186,554 09</u>

The State has appropriated for buildings, improvements and current expenses, from 1870 to 1878, inclusive, one million, eighty-two thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,082,150.00).





NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NEAR MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee Lith. Co.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Managers.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, *ex officio*.
 The CHIEF JUSTICE, *ex officio*.
 The SECRETARY OF WAR, *ex officio*.
 Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, President, Lowell, Mass.
 Maj. Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE, 1st Vice President, Rochester, N. Y.
 Gov. FREDERICK SMYTHE, 2d Vice President, Manchester, N. H.
 Hon. LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio.
 Dr. ERASTUS B. WOLCOTT, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Brig. Gen. JOHN S. CAVENDER, St. Louis, Mo.
 Hon. HUGH L. BOND, Baltimore, Md.
 Gen. THOMAS O. OSBORNE, Chicago, Ill.
 Maj. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburg, Pa.

Northwestern Branch.

Gen. EDWARD W. HINCKS, *Commandant and Treasurer*.
 Capt. W. H. LOUGH, *Secretary*.
 Dr. JOHN L. PAGE, *Surgeon*.

The building of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located near Milwaukee, is called the Northwestern branch of that great 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, and within sight of its towers and domes. It is a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 700 or 800 inmates. The plate which accompanies this sketch gives a fair view of the main edifice, and its style of architecture. 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. A farm of 425 acres surrounds the buildings, of which considerably exceeding one-half is under cultivation. The balance is a wooded park, in care of which the greatest industry and good taste are displayed, traversed by shaded walks and drives, beautifully undulating, and a landscape of marked and peculiar loveliness throughout its entire extent. The main line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad runs through the farm, and the track of the northern division passes beside it.

WHO ARE ADMITTED AND HOW.

Any disabled volunteer or regular soldier, sailor or marine who has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, is entitled to admission, in case the disability was contracted in the line of duty, in the service. The present inmates are suffering from all kinds of disability. The loss of one leg or both, one arm or both, blindness, insanity, chronic disease or acute disease, if contracted in the service, ulcers and unhealed wounds, or any sort of affliction that deprives the sufferer of the ability to labor for his livelihood entitles him to admission.

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. E. W. HINCKS, the commandant of the National Home for disabled soldiers, at Milwaukee, or to Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT, Manager. The post office address of Dr. WOLCOTT is Milwaukee, as is that of the commandant of the Home. Letters addressed to the last named officer, in his official capacity, as above given, cannot fail to reach him.

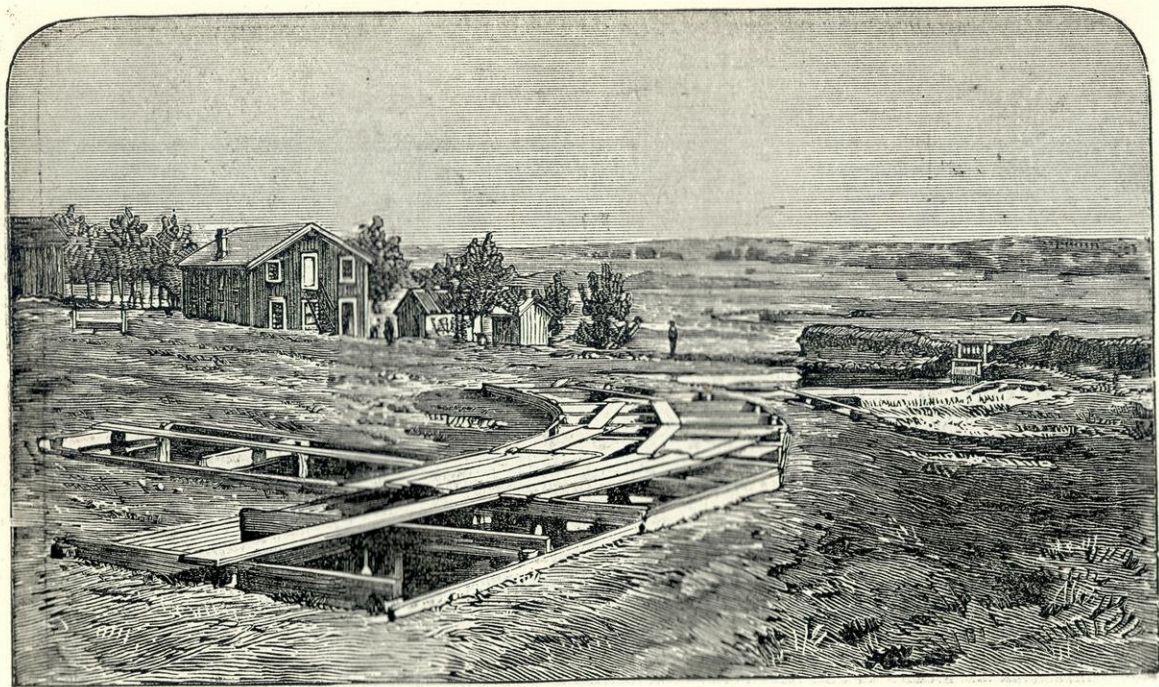
Disabled soldiers, or their friends, county, city and town authorities, police officers, guardians of the poor and almshouses, trustees of benevolent institutions and public or private hospitals throughout the State and country, having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address either the commandant of the Home, or Dr. WOLCOTT, by whom the necessary blanks and instructions will be sent by return mail. On the application and certificate thus made out, Dr. WOLCOTT indorses his order for the admission of the disabled person, and furnishes an order for free transportation by railroad to the Home.

LABOR, INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.

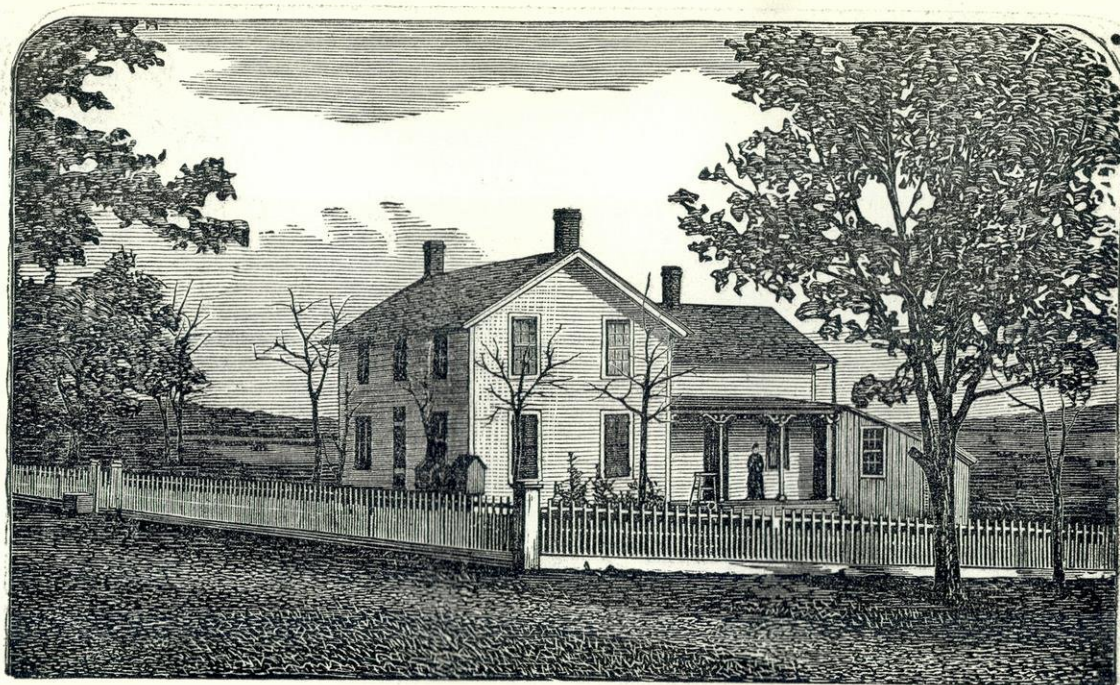
Such inmates as are able to do so, have the opportunity to practice various mechanical trades, or to work on the Home farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from \$6 to \$15 a month, averaging, all around, about 40 cents per day. Skilled laborers earn more than these wages. The trades practiced are, boot and shoe making, carpenter and joiner work, tin-smithing, plastering and stone masonry, gas fitting, cigar making, broom making, and basket 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. Schools are taught, which have from 130 to 150 attendants. The common branches of education and book-keeping, music, telegraphing and printing, are subjects of study. Inmates who have aptness and good character, but who are unfitted for severe manual labor, are here qualified to earn a livelihood as teachers, or to enter the professions.

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.



WISCONSIN FISH HATCHING HOUSE AND GROUNDS.



FISH COMMISSION — SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE.

WISCONSIN FISH COMMISSION.

Commissioners.

GOV. WILLIAM E. SMITH, <i>ex officio</i>	Madison.
WILLIAM WELCH, <i>President</i>	Madison.
MOSES HOOPER, <i>Secretary</i>	Oshkosh.
P. R. HOY, <i>Treasurer</i>	Racine.
MARK DOUGLAS	Melrose, Jackson Co.
JOHN F. ANTISDEL	Milwaukee.
CHRISTOPHER HUTCHINSON	Beetown, Grant Co.

Superintendent,

H. W. WELSHER	Madison.
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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 1811, Boccus, 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 third year of practical and efficient work, and, owing to the liberal aid from Milwaukee, 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.

For a detailed statement of the work done by our Commission, see Annual Report of the Commissioners, the fifth of which will be laid before the Legislature this winter.

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 subject is worthy of the serious attention of the Legislature, and of our whole people.

WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Officers of the Society for the year 1879.

N. D. FRATT.....	Racine	President
GEORGE E. BRYANT.....	Madison	Secretary
CYRUS MINER.....	Janesville.....	Treasurer

Vice Presidents.

1st Cong. Dist.....	C. L. MARTIN.....	Janesville
2d " ".....	ASA BOYCE.....	Lodi
3d " ".....	J. H. WARREN.....	Albany
4th " ".....	HARRISON LUDINGTON.....	Milwaukee
5th " ".....	SATTERLEE CLARK.....	Horicon
6th " ".....	R. D. TORREY.....	Oshkosh
7th " ".....	JOHN S. DOBE.....	Neillsville
8th " ".....	W. E. PLUMMER.....	Wausau

Additional Members of the Executive Board.

CLINTON BABBIT.....	Beloit	WM. H. FOX.....	Oregon
W. W. FIELD.....	Boscobel	A. A. ARNOLD.....	Galesville
W. D. BACON.....	Waukesha	CHESTER HAZEN.....	Ladoga
WM. LYSAGHT.....	Bellville	ELI STILSON.....	Oshkosh

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, Sec. The permanent organization was effected March 12th, by the election of the first President, Erastus W. Drury, of Fond du Lac.

The first State Fair was held at Janesville, Oct. 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 1859, said: "No human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture."

In his first annual message to the Legislature, His Excellency Wm. E. Smith said: "Agriculture is the most important industry of Wisconsin, and the State Agricultural Society has rendered most efficient service in dis- Upon its success depends very largely the success of all other industries, seminating information in regard to the results of improved processes in 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. Sixteen 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.

STATE LIBRARY.

Trustees, Ex-officio.

E. G. RYAN	Chief Justice.....	Supreme Court.
ORSAMUS COLE	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court.
WILLIAM P. LYON	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court.
HARLOW S. ORTON	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court.
DAVID TAYLOR	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court.
ALEXANDER WILSON.....		Att'y-General.

Librarian.

JOHN R. BERRYMAN.

HISTORY.

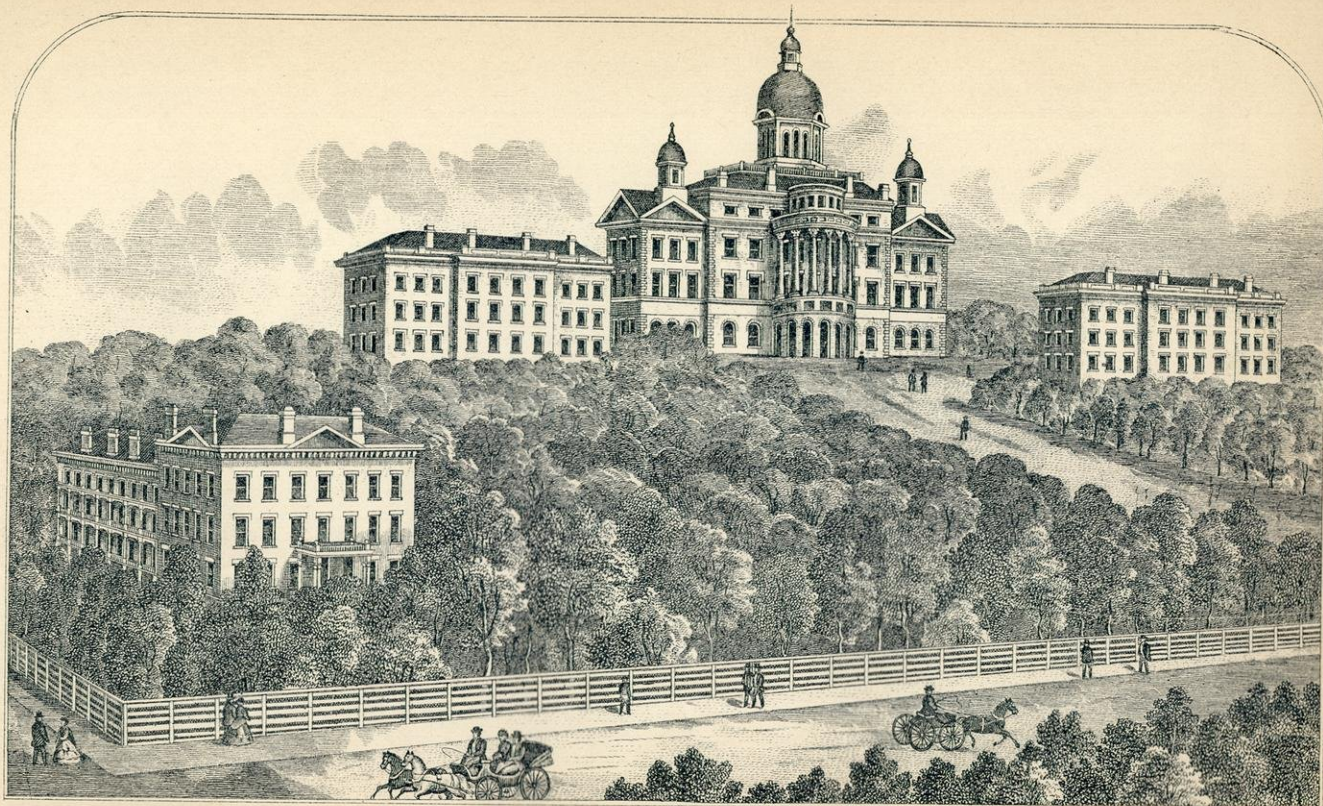
The State Library had its origin in the generous appropriation of \$5,000 out of the general treasury, by Congress, contained in the seventeenth section of the organic act creating the Territory of Wisconsin. At the first session of the Territorial Legislature, held at Belmont in 1836, a joint resolution 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 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 and Scotch Reports are complete, and only two volumes of the regular series of reports of the numerous American courts are lacking.



STATE UNIVERSITY, MADISON.

Milwaukee Lith & Eng Co.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ex-officio Regent.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1879.

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8th Congressional District,	J. M. BINGHAM.....	Chippewa Falls.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1880.

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Term expires first Monday in February, 1881.

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-
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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, MARSHAL M. STRONG, BYRON KILBOURN, WM. A. 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."

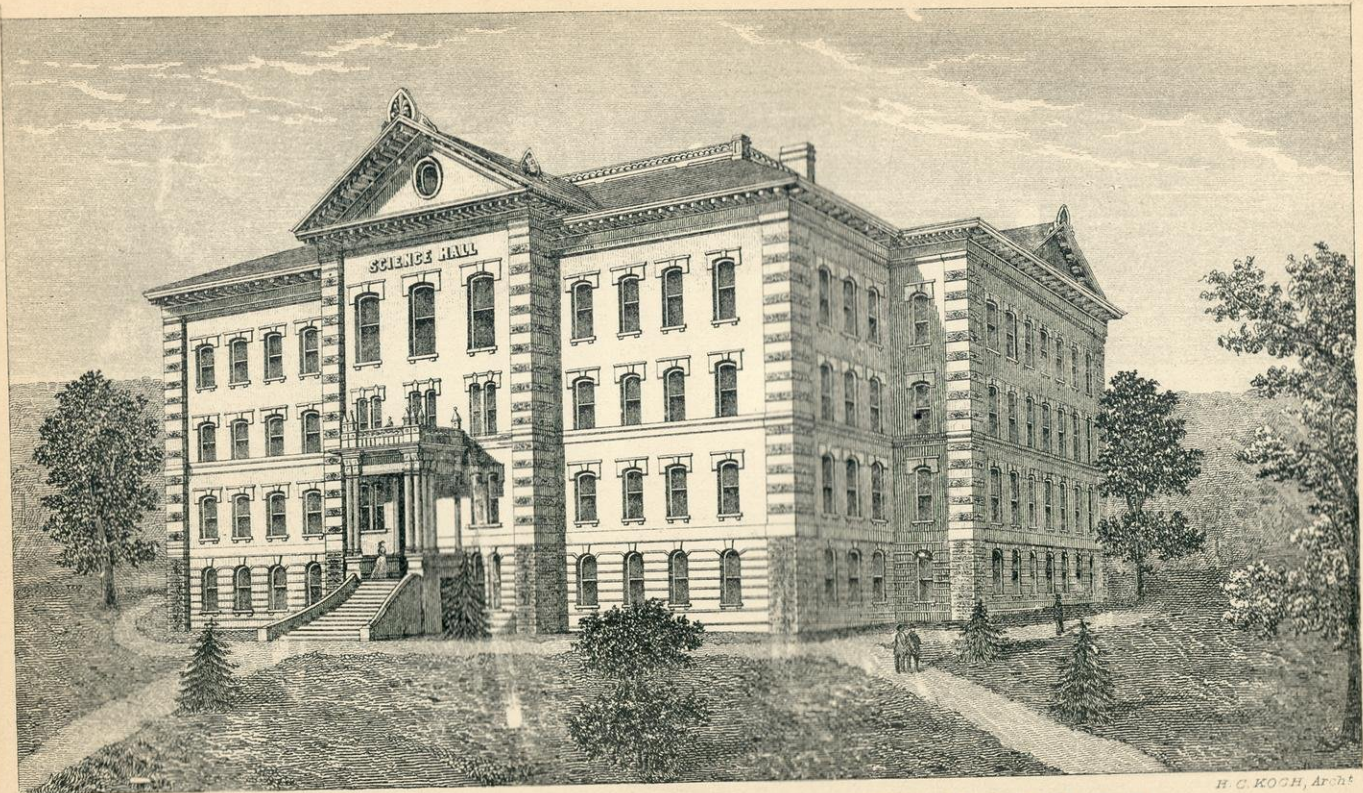
Immediately upon the organization of the State government an act was passed incorporating the State University, and a board of regents appointed, who at once organized the University by the election of JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., as Chancellor, and JOHN W. STERLING, A. M., as Professor. The first Board of Regents consisted of the following gentlemen: A. L. COLLINS, E. V. WHITTON, 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. These buildings were erected from the income of the University Fund, without any appropriation on the part of the State, and in direct violation of the act of congress granting these lands to Wisconsin for the "support of a University," and "for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

Owing to the fact that the lands comprising the original grant had produced a fund wholly inadequate to the support of the University, in 1854, a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the State for that purpose. In these two grants there were 92,160 acres of land, of which there had been sold, prior to September 30, 1876, 74,178 acres, for the net sum of \$264,570.13. Of this sum there was taken, by chapter 268, General Laws of 1862, \$104,339.43 to pay for the buildings, the State having previously allowed the University to anticipate its income to that amount. This unwarranted reduction of its productive fund so crippled the University that its future usefulness was seriously impaired, if its very existence was not endangered. The Secretary of State, in his annual report for 1866, sets forth the condition of the institution at that time in the following forcible language:

"Although the fact may seem startling and contrary to general impression, yet it is no less true that the State of Wisconsin has never made an appropriation of one dollar toward the support of its own University. But it has nevertheless charged the University Fund Income with the expenses of taking care of its lands and keeping an account of its funds. By reference to the disbursements of this fund, which may be found in the several reports of the Secretary of State for years past, it will be seen that a sum amounting to over ten thousand dollars has thus been withdrawn from a fund too small to meet the necessary expense of sustaining the Institution as the credit and good name of the State demand that it should be sustained. But in addition to this, under the provisions of chapter 268, Laws of 1862, one-half of the University Fund itself, upon the interest of which the support of the University



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H. C. KOCH, Archt

STATE UNIVERSITY, SCIENCE HALL.

depended, was sunk into oblivion; thus reducing the income from \$18,897.70 in 1861, to \$13,005.56 in 1862, and to \$11,540.90 in 1863, which has since been about the average. The amount of University Fund Income on hand September 30, 1866, was \$5,501.47. This, with \$144.93 belonging to the income of the Agricultural College Fund, constitutes the whole amount at the disposal of the Regents for defraying the current expenses of the University for the year commencing October 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867."

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 332,160 acres of land donated to this State by the general government for the endowment and support of this institution. Had this magnificent grant been properly managed, it would have yielded a productive fund of at least \$1,000,000. But instead of holding these lands as a sacred trust, to be disposed of only in the interests of the University, the Legislature has sacrificed to the cupidity and avarice of lobbyists and speculators this rich inheritance of the children of Wisconsin. "For the purpose of encouraging immigration," the 92,160 acres comprising the first two grants, were appraised so low as to come in competition with government lands, and large tracts were bought up on speculation for \$3 an acre, which would to-day bring \$25. Nearly one-half the sum derived from this ruinous sale was then, in violation of the terms of the original grant, applied to the erection of buildings which the state was under every obligation to furnish. The same policy on the part of the Legislature has characterized the management of the grant for an agricultural college. These lands were located and put upon the market at \$1.25 per acre, and the most valuable of them promptly purchased on speculation; while the lands located within this State under the same grant by the trustees of the New York Agricultural College have been held at their market value, and have been sold at from \$8 to \$25. This serves to illustrate the manner in which the State has managed the munificent funds entrusted to its guardianship for the support of institutions of learning.

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 law 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 appropriates annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund \$7,303.76, that being the interest upon the sum illegally taken from the Fund by the law of 1862 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 \$80,000 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, 1878.....	\$218,090 77
The Agricultural College Fund, September 30, 1878	244,263 18
Income of University Fund from all sources	64,116 32
Income of Agricultural College Fund	14,326 31

From the above statement it appears that the income of the University for the last year was \$81,442.63, which includes the appropriation from the general fund, under ch. 117, laws of 1876, which appropriation for the last fiscal year amounted to \$41,310.30.

ORGANIZATION.

The University of Wisconsin, as now organized, comprises the College of Letters and the College of Arts.

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 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.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW. — This department was organized in 1868, 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 one of the various law offices in the city, where they receive personal instruction and aid.

COLLEGE OF ARTS.

This college is organized under section 2 of chapter 94 of the general laws of 1866. 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 department, who shall be recommended to the war department as proper persons to receive the appointment of second lieutenants in the regular army.

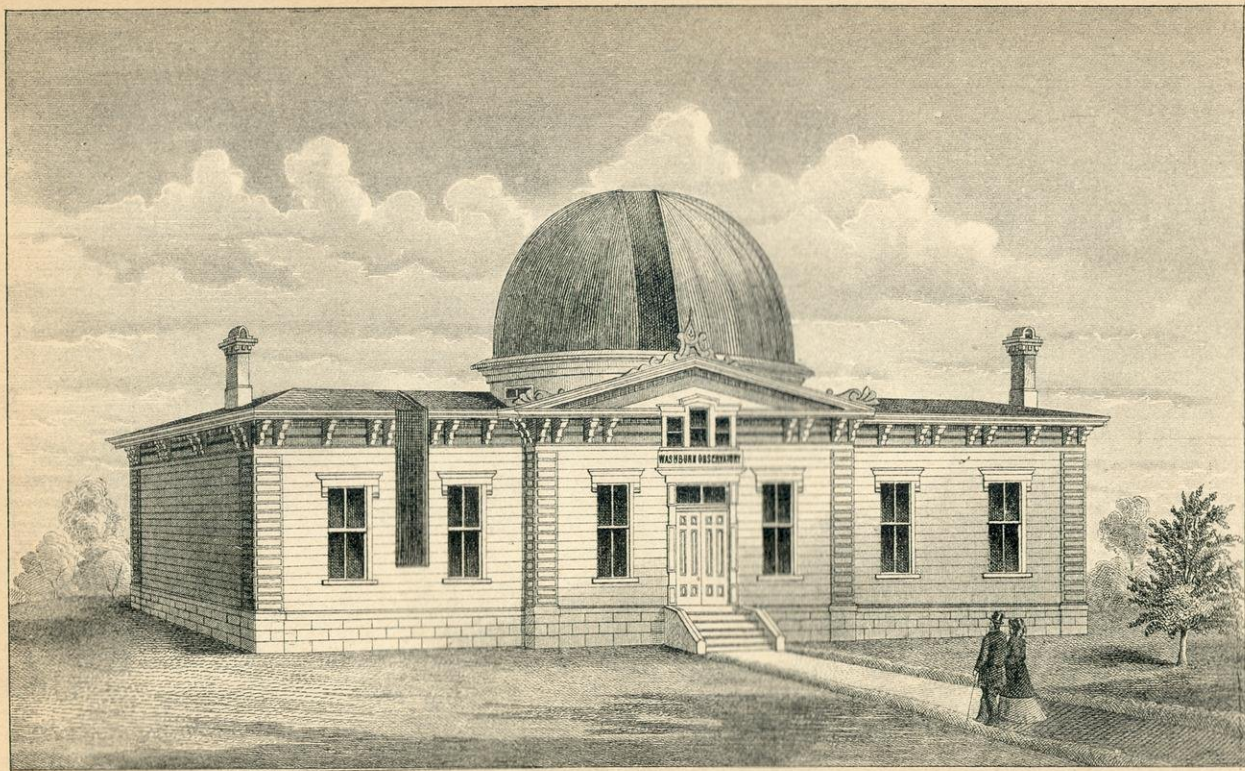
POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

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 appointed 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 from 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.”



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WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.

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 is to contain the great telescope. Especial pains have been taken with the pier which is to support 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 has been constructed by the CLARKS, at Cambridge, and will soon be shipped for Madison.

Professor JAMES C. WATSON, who has won so wide a reputation at Ann Arbor, has been put in charge of the Observatory. His already extended fame has been greatly increased by his recent discovery of one planet, and possibly of two planets, within the orbit of Mercury. Under his direction, we have a right to expect that the Observatory will at once take a prominent position, and will do its full quota of scientific work. To this end, ex-Governor WASHBURN pledges for it a complete equipment, second to none in America. The instruments will be from the best makers, and sufficient for any class of work. The University will thereby have gained, not merely the conditions of superior instruction, but opportunity also to take a position among those few institutions which are contributing to the general progress of science. This enlarged purpose, which called forth the gift of C. C. WASHBURN, has been from the beginning present to the minds of the Regents and of the framers of the law. All circumstances now promise its speedy and complete accomplishment.

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 declination (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 accurate 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 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.

RESIDENT GRADUATES	-	-	1	SOPHOMORE CLASS — con.			
				Mechanical Engineering	-	5	
SENIOR CLASS —							64
Ancient Classical	-	-	12	FRESHMAN CLASS —			
Modern Classical	-	-	11	Ancient Classical	-	23	
Scientific	-	-	13	Modern Classical	-	16	
Civil Engineering	-	-	1	Scientific	-	27	
Mining and Metallurgy	-	-	1				66
			— 38	SUB-FRESHMAN —			
JUNIOR CLASS —				Ancient Classical	-	25	
Ancient Classical	-	-	12	Modern Classical	-	65	
Modern Classical	-	-	12	Scientific	-	30	
Scientific	-	-	7				120
Civil Engineering	-	-	2	SPECIAL STUDENTS	-		78
Mining Engineering	-	-	1				
			— 34	LAW STUDENTS	-		48
SOPHOMORE CLASS —							
Ancient Classical	-	-	15	Total	-		449
Modern Classical	-	-	29				<u> </u>
Scientific	-	-	14				<u> </u>
Civil Engineering	-	-	5				

CALENDAR.

1879.

WINTER TERM begins Thursday, January 2, and closes Wednesday, March 26 — 12 weeks.

SPRING TERM begins Wednesday, April 2, and closes Wednesday, June 18 — 11 weeks.

ANNIVERSARY OF LITERARY SOCIETIES. Tuesday evening before Commencement.

COMMENCEMENT. Wednesday A. M., June 18.

FALL TERM begins Wednesday, September 3, and closes Wednesday, December 17 — 15 weeks.

1880.

WINTER TERM begins Wednesday, January 7, and closes Wednesday, March 31 — 12 weeks.

SPRING TERM begins Wednesday, April 7, and closes Wednesday, June 23 — 11 weeks.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

His Excellency, Gov. WILLIAM E. SMITH, *Ex-officio*,
Madison.

Hon. WILLIAM C. WHITFORD, Supt. Public Inst., *Ex-officio*,
Madison.

S. M. HAY.....	Oshkosh.....	Term expires Feb. 1, 1879
S. S. SHERMAN.....	Milwaukee...	Term expires Feb. 1, 1879
JOHN PHILLIPS.....	Stevens Point,	Term expires Feb. 1, 1879
W. H. CHANDLER.....	Sun Prairie...	Term expires Feb. 1, 1880
T. D. WEEKS.....	Whitewater...	Term expires Feb. 1, 1880
A. D. ANDREWS.....	River Falls...	Term expires Feb. 1, 1880
WM. STARR.....	Ripon.....	Term expires Feb. 1, 1881
J. H. EVANS.....	Platteville....	Term expires Feb. 1, 1881
CARL DOERFLINGER..	Milwaukee....	Term expires Feb. 1, 1881

Officers of the Board.

President—WM. STARR, Ripon.

Vice President—J. H. EVANS, Platteville,

Secretary—W. H. CHANDLER, Sun Prairie.

Treasurer ex-officio—RICHARD GUENTHER, Madison.

Committee on Visitation of Normal Schools.

Messrs. EVANS, WEEKS, and ANDREWS.

Committee on Examination of Senior Class.

Messrs. SHERMAN, CHANDLER, and WHITFORD.

Boards of Visitors to Normal Schools, 1879.

PLATTEVILLE.

J. H. CARPENTER.....	Madison.
J. M. GEERY.....	Ripon.
O. B. WYMAN.....	Viroqua.

WHITEWATER.

D. M. KELLY.....	Green Bay.
J. J. BLAISDELL.....	Beloit.
Miss AGNES HOSFORD.....	Eau Claire.

OSHKOSH.

GEO. H. PAUL.....	Milwaukee.
ALBERT WHITFORD.....	Milton.
KENNEDY SCOTT.....	Rio.

RIVER FALLS.

ROCKWELL J. FLINT.....	Menomonie.
W. J. L. NICODEMUS.....	Madison.
JOHN ULRICH.....	La Crosse.

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, 1873, 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.

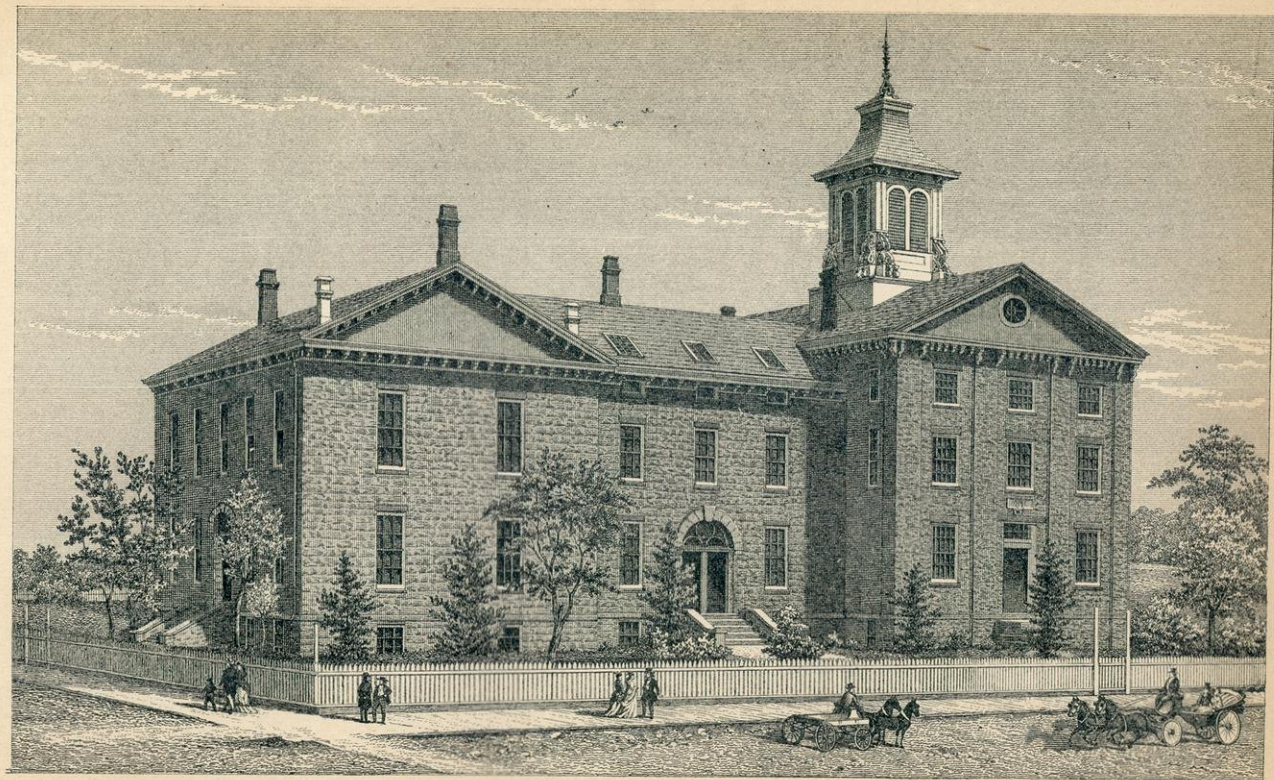
It is understood to be the policy of the Board of Regents to establish eventually, when the means at their disposal shall permit, not less than six normal schools, but several years must elapse before so many can go into operation.

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 NORMAL SCHOOL.

Faculty.

D. MCGREGOR, A. M.,
President, Mental and Moral Science.

Theory and Practice of Teaching, and Conductor of Institutes.

GEORGE BECK, M. S.,
Natural Sciences.

D. E. GARDNER,
Mathematics and Vocal Music.

ALBERT J. VOLLAND, A. B.,
Latin and Greek.

EMILY M. B. FELT,
English Language and Literature.

EMELINE CURTIS,
Geography and History.

Training Department.

CHARLES H. NYE,
Director.

ELLA C. ASPINWALL, JENNIE S. COOK,
Teachers in Grammar Grade.

ANNA POTTER,
Teacher and Critic in Intermediate Grade.

MARY BRAYMAN,
Teacher and Critic in Primary Grade.

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 the terminus of the Platteville branch of the Mineral Point R. R., connecting with the Illinois Central R. R. at Warren. The Galena & Southern Wisconsin Narrow Gauge R. R. is now completed and in running order from Galena to Platteville.

There are two lines of stages connecting with the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.—one daily from Boscobel *via* Lancaster, and one tri-weekly from Muscoda *via* Wingville, leaving Muscoda 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, 1878-1879.

The Fall Term will open WEDNESDAY, September 4th, and close FRIDAY, December 30, 1878. Examinations will begin Tuesday, September 3d.

The 11th Annual Commencement will be held Thursday, June 26, 1879.

For further information, or for admission to any Department of the School, apply to the President.

Summary.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

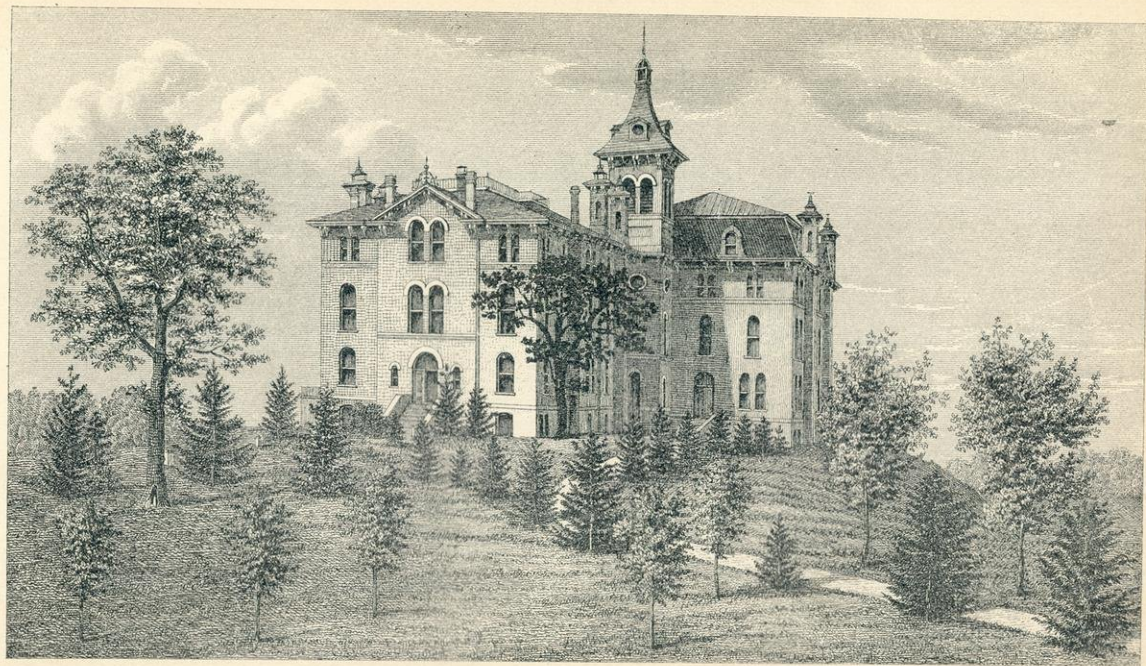
Gentlemen,	- - - - -	112
Ladies,	- - - - -	112
Total,	- - - - -	224

CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

Fourth Year Class,	- - - - -	11
Third Year Class,	- - - - -	19
Second Year Class,	- - - - -	47
First Year Class,	- - - - -	147
Total, as above,	- - - - -	224

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Grammar Grade,	- - - - -	180
Intermediate Grade,	- - - - -	44
Primary Grade,	- - - - -	44
Deduct twice counted,	- - - - -	33
Total enrollment for the year,	- - - - -	459



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER, WIS.

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Faculty.

J. W. STEARNS, LL. D.,
President, Mental Science and Pedagogues.

S. S. ROCKWOOD, A. M.,
Mathematics.

LYMAN C. WOOSTER,
Natural Sciences.

W. SEYMOUR JOHNSON,
Drawing and Penmanship.

EMMA M. FARRAND, A. B.,
English Grammar, Rhetoric, and Literature.

Miss MARY DE LANY,
Geography, Civil Govt., and U. S. History.

Mrs. E. M. KNAPP,
Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Miss MARGARET E. CINKLIN,
Superintendent and Critic of Practice Teaching.

Miss HELEN L. STORKE, A. B.,
Principal of Grammar Grade.

Miss ISABELLA J. STORKE,
First Assistant of Grammar Grade.

Miss CORNELIA ROGERS,
Second Assistant of Grammar Grade.

Mrs. ADA R. COOKE,
Teacher of Intermediate Grade.

Miss FANNIE C. TIMANUS,
Teacher of Primary Grade.

Miss IDA F. TEED,
Librarian.

Summary of Students, First Term of 1878-9.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Class.....	9
Junior Class.....	15
Elementary Class.....	14
Third Term Class.....	45
Second Term Class.....	37
First Term Class.....	83
Preparatory and Grammar.....	71
Intermediate.....	31
Primary.....	20
Total.....	<u>325</u>

LOCATION.

This Institution is located at Whitewater, on the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and 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 and Northwestern with the Praire 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 108 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 for 1879.

Holiday vacation from Saturday, December 21, to Saturday, January 4.

Session resumed Monday, January 6, 1879.

Fall Term ends Monday, January 27, 1879.

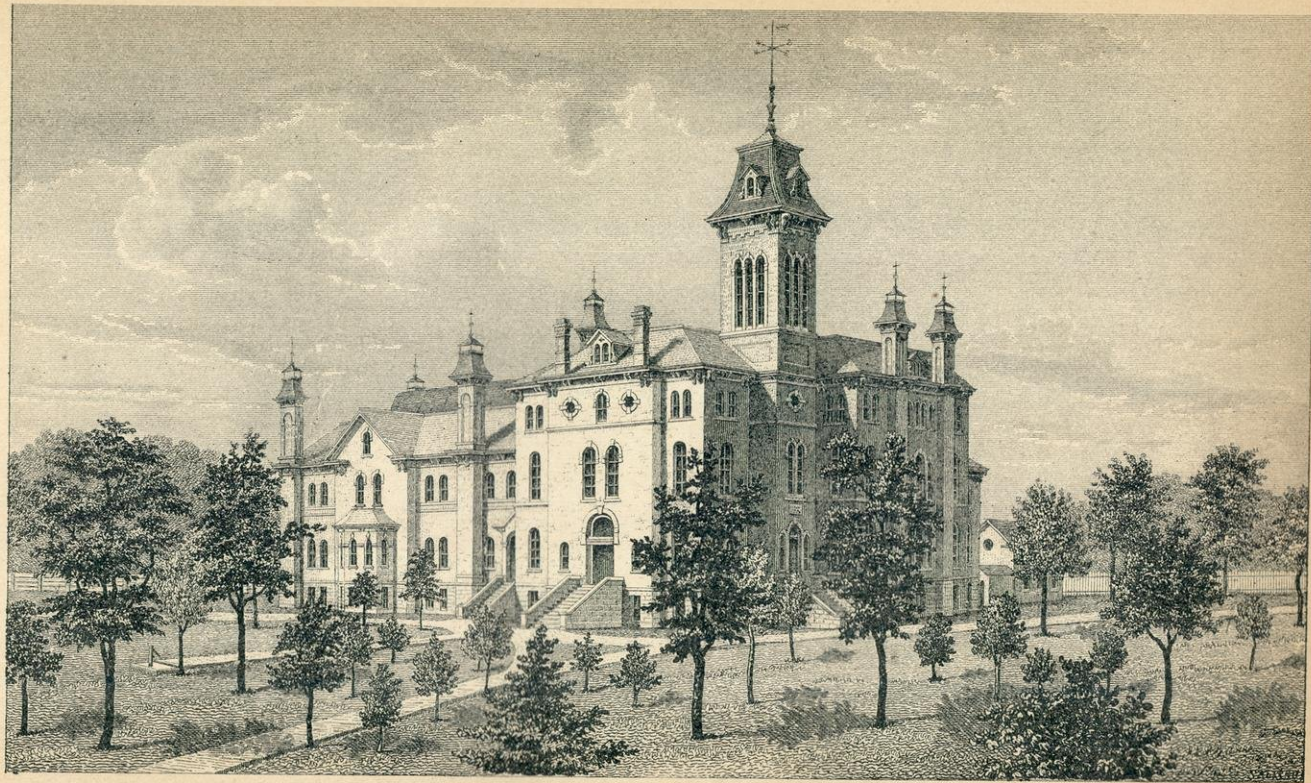
Examination for Admission, Tuesday, January 28.

Spring Term begins Wednesday, January 29.

Spring vacation Saturday, April 5, to April 12.

Session resumed Monday, April 14.

Commencement, June 19, 1879.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH.

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL.

Faculty.

GEORGE S. ALBEE, PRESIDENT,
School Management, Didactics, and Mental Science.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Vocal Music, Reading, and Conductor of Institutes.

WILLIAM A. KELLERMAN,
Natural Science.

MORTIMER T. PARK,
Book-keeping and Calisthenics.

ANNA W. MOODY,
History and Civil Government.

MARY H. LADD,
Mathematics.

HELEN E. BATEMAN,
English Grammar and Composition.

ROSE C. SWART,
Geography and German.

EMILY F. WEBSTER,
Latin and Mathematics.

AMELIA E. BANNING,
Drawing and Penmanship.

Preparatory Classes.

J. P. HABER, Mrs. L. L. COCHRAN.

Model Department.

M. T. PARK, DIRECTOR.

MARIA S. HILL,
Teacher and Critic, Grammar Grade.

FRANCES E. ALBEE,
Teacher and Critic, Intermediate Grade.

ELIZABETH B. ARMSTEAD,
Teacher and Critic, Primary Grade.

ANNA S. CLARK,
Vocal and Instrumental Music.

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 decoration 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.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

CLASSIFICATION.

	<i>Gentlemen.</i>	<i>Ladies.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Post Graduate		1	1
Fourth Year	2	3	5
Third Year	8	7	15
Second Year	35	44	79
First Year	74	117	191
Preparatory Class	34	49	83
Total	153	221	374

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

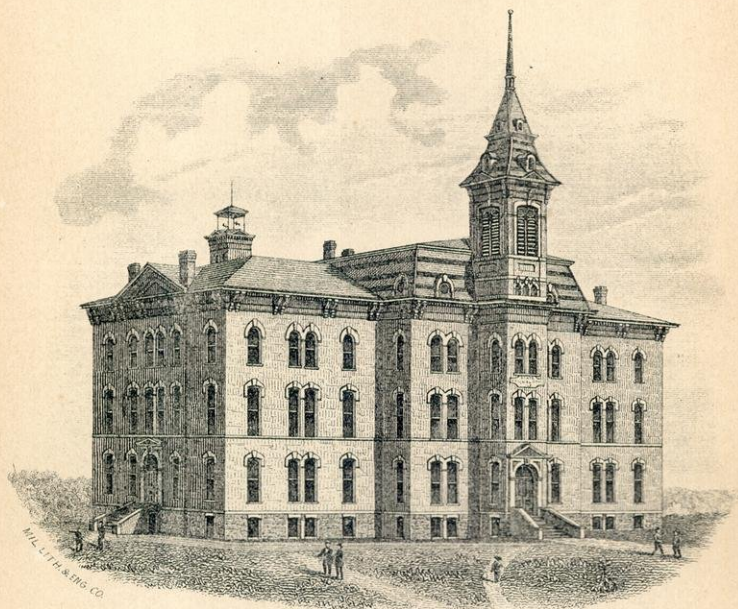
Grammar Grade	129
Intermediate Grade	61
Primary Grade	51
Total	241
Entire enrollment	615

Calendar, 1879.

Winter Term, 1879—Examinations begin Wednesday, January 1. School opens Thursday, January 2. Closes March 21.

Spring Term, 1879—Examinations begin Tuesday, April 1. School opens Wednesday April 2. Closes Thursday, June 19.

Fall Term, 1879—Examinations begin Tuesday, August 26. School opens Wednesday, August 27.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RIVER FALLS.

RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL.

Faculty.

W. D. PARKER,
President.
J. B. THAYER,
Conductor of Institutes.
F. H. KING,
Natural Science.
LUCY E. FOOTE,
Elocution.
JULIA A. McFARLAN,
Mathematics, Geography.
M. EMILY JENNESS,
Language.
ANNA S. CLARK,
Music, Writing, Drawing.
JULIA M. STANCLIFT,
Supervisory Practice.
ELLEN C. JONES,
Teacher Grammar Grade.
MARY A. KELLY,
Teacher Intermediate Grade.

Teacher Primary Grade.

Enrollment.

Normal.....	108
Grammar.....	31
Intermediate.....	40
Primary.....	39
Total.....	<hr/> 218 <hr/>

LOCATION OF THE SCHOOL.

River Falls is the southern terminus of the Hudson & River Falls Railway, which connects with the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railway at Hudson. It has a daily stage from Ellsworth, and a tri-weekly stage from Prescott.

Board in private families can be procured at three dollars a week. Clubs of students can board themselves at a total expense of two dollars per week.

Calendar, 1879.

Second Term commences January 1st; closes March 27th.

Third Term commences April 9th; closes June 26th.

Model Department, 1879.

Second Term commences December 30th; closes March 21st.

Third Term commences March 31st; closes June 20th.

STATE EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

[For the fiscal year ending August 31, 1878.]

DESCRIPTION.	Counties.	Cities.	Totals.
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age	384,383	94,309	478,692
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age who have attended school.....	249,291	45,924	295,215
Total number of the different pupils who have attended the public schools during the year.....	251,519	45,983	297,502
Number of days school has been taught by qualified teachers.....	863,213	5,111	868,328
Number of children who have attended private schools only.....	9,606	15,926	25,535
Number of schools with two departments	166	41	207
Number of schools with three or more departments.....	130	95	225
Number of teachers required to teach the schools.....	5,997	703	6,700
Number of different persons employed as teachers during the year	9,042	766	9,808
Number of public school houses ..	5,393	163	5,556
Number of pupils the school houses will accommodate	310,573	42,546	353,119
Number of school houses built of brick or stone	708	101	809
Number of school houses with out-houses in good condition.....	3,601	159	3,760
AGGREGATE OF VALUES.			
Total valuation of school houses ..	\$2,960,190	\$1,363,700	\$4,323,890
Total valuation of sites.....	191,300	402,525	593,825
Total valuation of apparatus	138,903	15,554	154,457
Totals.....	\$3,290,396	\$1,781,779	\$5,072,175
AGGREGATE OF RECEIPTS.			
Money on hand August 31, 1877....	\$346,215 69	\$145,115 89	\$441,331 58
From taxes levied for building and repairing	149,636 87	38,184 81	187,821 68
From taxes levied for teachers' wages	944,163 29	37,095 50	981,258 79
From taxes levied for apparatus and library	17,904 18	411 75	18,315 93
From taxes levied at the annual meeting.....	84,839 50	338,774 42	423,613 92
From taxes levied by the county supervisors	168,588 90	95,220 61	263,809 51
From income of state school fund.	144,989 83	33,217 67	178,207 50
From all other sources	181,330 96	24,266 06	205,597 02
Total amount received during year	\$2,037,665 22	\$712,286 71	\$2,749,955 93

State Educational Statistics — continued.

DESCRIPTION.	Counties.	Cities.	Totals.
AGGREGATE OF EXPENDITURES.			
Amount expended for building and repairing	\$173,067 50	\$62,129 86	\$335,197 36
Amount expended for apparatus and libraries	14,696 51	2,757 13	17,453 83
Amount expended for teachers' wages	1,231,938 09	369,313 65	1,601,251 74
Amount expended for old indebtedness	66,069 43	10,724 88	76,794 31
Amount expended for furniture, registers and records	34,182 77	7,391 07	41,593 84
Amount expended for all other purposes	95,853 65	80,204 81	176,058 46
Total amount expended	\$1,615,807 95	\$532,521 59	\$2,148,329 54

Miscellaneous.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

1840-1870.

[BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total of United States	38,553,371	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	966,992	964,201	771,623	590,750
Arkansas	484,471	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	988,416	476,183
Indiana	1,680,637	1,350,428	958,416	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	779,838
Louisiana	726,915	708,002	517,762	352,411
Maine	626,915	628,279	583,169	501,793
Maryland	780,894	667,049	583,024	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	1,721,225	1,182,012	682,044	383,702
Nebraska	122,993	28,841	.....	.....
Nevada	42,491	6,857	.....	.....
New Hampshire	318,300	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	1,071,351	992,622	869,039	753,419
Ohio	2,665,260	2,339,511	1,980,329	1,519,467
Oregon	90,923	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	1,229,797
West Virginia	442,014	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,054,670	775,881	305,391	30,945
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	51,687	43,712
Idaho	14,999	.....	.....	.....
Montana	20,595	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	91,874	93,516	61,547	.....
Utah	86,786	40,273	11,380	.....
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	6,868	6,492	5,698	6,601	6,502
Ashland			515	256		221
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	705	1,456
Calumet	1,743	3,631	7,895	8,638	12,235	15,065
Chippewa	615	838	1,895	3,273	8,311	13,995
Clark		232	789	1,011	3,450	7,282
Columbia	9,565	17,965	24,411	26,112	28,802	28,893
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	34,540	42,818	46,841	47,035	48,394
Door		739	2,948	3,098	4,919	8,020
Douglas		385	812	532	1,122	741
Dunn		1,796	2,704	5,170	9,488	13,427
Eau Claire			3,162	5,281	10,769	15,991
Fond du Lac	14,510	24,784	34,154	42,029	46,273	50,241
Grant	16,198	23,170	31,189	33,618	37,979	39,086
Green	8,566	14,827	19,808	20,646	23,611	22,027
Green Lake			12,663	12,596	13,195	15,274
Iowa	9,522	15,205	18,967	20,657	24,544	24,133
Jackson		1,098	4,170	5,631	7,657	11,339
Jefferson	15,317	26,869	30,438	30,547	34,050	34,908
Juneau			8,770	10,013	12,396	15,300
Kenosha	10,734	12,397	13,900	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	20,358	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	508	1,427	8,233	7,327	8,057	8,597
Milwaukee	31,077	46,265	62,518	73,320	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	15,682	14,882	15,579	16,545
Pepin			2,392	3,002	4,659	5,816
Pierce		1,720	4,672	6,324	10,103	15,101
Polk		547	1,400	1,677	3,422	6,726
Portage	1,250	5,151	7,507	8,145	10,640	14,856
Racine	14,973	20,673	21,360	22,884	26,742	28,702
Richland	963	5,584	9,732	12,186	15,736	17,353
Rock	20,750	31,364	36,690	36,033	39,030	39,639
St. Croix	624	2,040	5,392	7,255	11,039	14,955
Sauk	4,371	13,614	18,953	20,154	23,868	26,932
Shawano		254	829	1,369	3,165	6,635
Sheboygan	8,370	20,391	26,875	27,671	31,773	34,021
Taylor						849
Trempealeau		493	2,569	5,199	10,728	14,992
Vernon		4,823	11,007	13,644	18,673	21,521
Walworth	17,862	22,662	26,496	25,773	25,992	26,259
Washington	19,485	18,897	23,622	24,019	23,905	23,862
Waushara	19,258	24,012	26,831	27,029	28,253	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	29,767	37,325	45,033
Wood			2,425	2,965	3,911	6,048
Total	305,391	552,109	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 sign, and addressed to regular subscribers.

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued weekly or oftener, two cents a pound or fraction thereof.

(2.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued less frequently than once a week, three cents a pound or fraction thereof.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

Weight of packages not to exceed four pounds.

By act of July 12, 1876, third-class matter is divided as follows:

One cent for two ounces.—Almanacs, books (printed), calendars, catalogues, corrected proofs, hand-bills, magazines, when not sent to regular subscribers, maps—lithographed or engraved—music (printed sheet), newspapers, when not sent to regular subscribers, occasional publications, pamphlets, posters, proof-sheets, prospectuses, and regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates.

One cent for each ounce.—Blank books, blank cards, book manuscript passing between authors and publishers, card boards and other flexible material, chromo-lithographs, circulars, engravings, envelopes, flexible patterns, heliotypes, letter envelopes, letter paper, lithographs, merchandise, models, ornamented paper, postal cards, when sent in bulk and not ad-

dressed, photographic views, photographic paper, printed blanks, printed cards, sample cards, samples of ores, metals, minerals, and merchandise, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, stereoscopic views.

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 \$30	- - - - -	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.	Cl's	Salary	POSTMASTER.
Appleton	Outagamie	2	\$2,300	G. M. Miller.
Baraboo	Sauk	3	1,800	D. K. Noyes.
Beaver Dam	Dodge	2	2,000	R. V. Bogart.
Beloit	Rock	2	2,400	H. P. Strong.
Berlin	Green Lake	3	1,900	Griff. J. Thomas.
Black River Falls	Jackson	3	1,400	John Parsons.
Boscobel	Grant	3	1,100	Mrs. C. H. Dickenson.
Brodhead	Green	3	1,000	B. Sprague.
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	2	2,100	L. C. Stanley (acting).
Clinton	Rock	3	1,100	James Irish.
Columbus	Columbia	3	1,300	John Swarthout.
Darlington	La Fayette	3	1,200	S. W. Osborne.
Delavan	Walworth	3	1,500	M. Mulville.
De Pere	Brown	3	1,000	Theo. Stewart.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	2	2,300	J. M. Brackett.
Evansville	Rock	3	1,100	J. R. West.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	2	2,400	J. H. Hauser.
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	3	1,400	M. H. Ganong.
Fort Howard	Brown	3	1,100	J. Taylor.
Geneva	Walworth	3	1,300	C. E. Buell.
Grand Rapids	Wood	3	1,800	G. F. Witter.
Green Bay	Brown	2	2,400	A. W. Kimball.
Hudson	St. Croix	3	1,600	F. D. Harding.
Janesville	Rock	2	2,400	H. A. Patterson.
Jefferson	Jefferson	3	1,300	W. P. Forsythe.
Kenosha	Kenosha	2	2,100	Charles Franz.
La Crosse	La Crosse	2	2,500	Charles Seymour.
Madison	Dane	2	2,500	E. W. Keyes.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	3	1,900	Charles Eslinger.
Marinette	Oconto	3	1,100	Charles J. Ellis.
Mauston	Juneau	3	1,200	M. W. Briggs.
Menasha	Winnebago	3	1,500	W. W. Freeman.
Menomonee	Dunn	3	1,400	S. D. McKahan.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1	3,200	Henry C. Payne.
Mineral Point	Iowa	3	1,700	R. Ailen.
Monroe	Green	3	1,800	D. W. Ball.
Neenah	Winnebago	3	1,900	Willard James.
Neillsville	Clark	3	1,300	J. W. Ferguson.
New London	Waupaca	3	1,100	C. R. Libby.
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	3	1,300	W. Parks.
Oconto	Oconto	3	1,400	Joseph Hall.
Omro	Winnebago	3	1,100	E. D. Henry.
Oshkosh	Winnebago	2	2,400	H. B. Harshaw.
Platteville	Grant	3	1,600	B. F. Wyne.
Portage	Columbia	2	2,000	H. S. Haskell.
Prarie du Chien	Crawford	3	1,300	E. Whaley.
Racine	Racine	2	2,500	H. W. Wright.
Ripon	Fond du Lac	2	2,000	H. S. Town.
River Falls	Pierce	3	1,200	J. E. Flint.
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	3	1,900	J. L. Marsh.
Sparta	Monroe	2	2,000	L. S. Fisher.
Stevens Point	Portage	3	1,500	H. Grant.
Tomah	Monroe	3	1,200	H. S. Beardsley.
Watertown	Jefferson	2	2,100	J. T. Moak.
Waukesha	Waukesha	3	1,900	Elihu Enos.
Waupun	Fond du Lac	3	1,600	J. H. Brinkerhoff.
Wausau	Marathon	3	1,200	R. A. Johnson.
Whitewater	Walworth	2	2,000	Pitt Cravath.

POSTOFFICES 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; l, Italian International Money Order offices; s, Swiss International Money Order offices; g, German International Money Order offices; x, Express offices.

A.

Ackerville..... Washington, x
 Ada..... Sheboygan
 Adams..... Walworth
 Adams Center..... Adams
 Adamsville..... Iowa
 Addison..... Washington
 Adell..... Sheboygan
 Afton..... Rock, x
Ahnapee..... Kewaunee, a
 Alabama..... Polk
 Alaska..... Kewaunee
 Alban..... Portage
 Albanville..... Monroe
 Albany..... Green, a
 Albion..... Dane, a
 Alden..... Polk
 Alden's Corners..... Dane
 Alderly..... Dodge
 Alhambra..... Trempealeau
 Allen's Grove..... Walworth, a, x
 Altoa..... Columbia
Alma..... Buffalo, a, b, g, s
 Alma Centre..... Jackson, x
 Almond..... Portage
 Amherst..... Portage, a, x
 Amherst Junction..... Portage
 Anchorage..... Buffalo
 Anderson..... Burnett
 Angelica..... Shawano
 Annaton..... Grant
 Apple River..... Polk
Appleton..... Outagamie, a, b, c, g, x
 Arcadia..... Trempealeau, a, x
 Arena..... Iowa, a, x
 Argyle..... La Fayette
 Arkansasaw..... Pepin
 Arkdale..... Adams
 Arlington..... Columbia, x
 Armenia..... Juneau
 Armstrong's Corners..... Fond du Lac
 Ashford..... Fond du Lac
 Ashippun..... Dodge
Ashland..... Ashland, a, x
 Ash Ridge..... Richland
 Ashton..... Dane
 Attica..... Green
 Atwater..... Dodge
 Aburndale..... Wood, x
 Augusta..... Eau Claire, a, x
 Aurora..... Washington
 Aurorahville..... Waushara
 Avalanche..... Vernon

Avoca..... Iowa, a, x
 Avon Centre..... 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
 Bancroft..... 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
 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
 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
 Belvue..... Shawano
 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, x
 Bluifont..... Green Lake
 Boardman..... St Croix
 Boaz..... Richland
 Bob Creek..... Chippewa
 Bohemia..... La Crosse
 Boltonville..... Washington
 Bonduel..... Shawano
 Boscobel..... Grant, a, x
 Bouchea..... St. Croix
 Bowen's Mills..... Richland
 Bradtville..... 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
 Brinkman..... Vernon
 Bristol..... Kenosha, x
 British Hollow..... Grant
 Brodhead..... Green, a, x
 Brookfield Center..... Waushara, x
 Brooklyn..... Green, x
 Brookside..... Oconto
 Brookside Station..... Oconto
 Brookville..... St. Croix
 Brothertown..... Calumet
 Brushville..... Waushara
 Brussels..... Door
 Buckhorn..... Adams
 Buena Vista..... Portage
 Buffalo..... Buffalo
 Buncombe..... La Fayette
 Burlington..... Racine, a, g, x
 Burnett..... Dodge
 Burnett Station..... Dodge, x
 Burns..... La Crosse
 Burnside..... Buffalo
 Burr..... Vernon
 Rurr 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
 Cady..... St. Croix
 Cainville..... Rock
 Calomine..... 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
 Campbellsport..... Fond du Lac
 Camp Douglas..... Juneau, x
 Carlton..... Kewaunee
 Caroline..... Shawano
 Cascade..... Sheboygan
 Casco..... Kewaunee
 Cassel Prairie..... Sauk
 Cassville..... Grant, a
 Castle Rock..... Grant
 Cataract..... Monroe
 Cato..... Manitowoc, x
 Cazenovia..... Richland
 Cedarburg..... Ozaukee, a, x
 Cedar Creek..... Washington, x
 Cedar Falls..... Dunn
 Cedar Grove..... Sheboygan, x
 Cedar Lake..... Waushara
 Center..... Rock
 Centralia..... Wood, a
 Centre River..... Manitowoc
 Centreville..... Trempealeau, x
 Champagne..... Lincoln
 Charlesburgh..... Calumet
 Chaseburgh..... Vernon
 Chelsea..... Taylor, x
 Chester Station..... Dodge
Chilton..... Calumet, a, x
 Chimney Rock..... Trempealeau
 Chippewa City..... Chippewa
 Chippewa Crossing..... Ashland
Chippewa Falls..... Chippewa
 a, g, x
 Christiana..... Dane
 Christie..... Clark
 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
 Colby..... Marathon, x
 Cold Spring..... Jefferson
 Colebrook..... Waushara

Colfax Dunn
 Coloma Waushara, x
 Coloma Station Waushara
 Columbus Columbia, a, x
 Concord Jefferson
 Connerville Dunn
 Cook's Valley Chippewa
 Cooksville Rock
 Coon Prairie Vernon
 Coon Valley Vernon
 Cooperstown Manitowoc
 Cottage Grove Dane
 Crawford Marquette
 Cross Buffalo
 Cross Plains Dane, a, x
 Crystal Lake Waupaca
 Cuba City Grant, x
 Cumberland Barron
 Cushing Polk
 Custer Portage
 Cylor 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 Fores Dane, x
 Dekorra Columbia
 Delafield Waukesha
 Delavan Walworth, a, x
 Dell Vernon
 Dellona Sauk
 Delton Sauk
 Denmark Brown
 De Pere Brown, a, g, x
 De Soto Vernon, a
 Dexterville Wood, x
 Diamond Bluff Pierce
 Dickeysville Grant
 Dixon Columbia
 Dobbston Oconto
 Dodge Trempealeau, x
 Dodge's Corners Waukesha
Dodgeville Iowa, a, b
 Door Creek Dane
 Dorchester Clark, x

Dotyville Fond du Lac
 Douville Wood
 Douglas Centre Marquette
 Dousman Waukesha
 Dover Station Racine
 Downsville Dunn
 Doylestown Columbia, x
 Dry Bone Iowa
 Drywood Chippewa
 Dundas Calumet
 Dundee Fond du Lac
 Dunnville Dunn
 Duplainville Waukesha
 Dupont Waupaca
Durand Pepin, a
 Durham Hill Waukesha
 Dyckesville Kewaunee

E.

Eagle Waukesha, a, x
 Eagle Branch Buffalo
 Eagle Corners Richland
 Eagle Creek Buffalo
 Eagleton Chippewa
 East Delavan Walworth
 East Farmington Polk
 East Gibson Manitowoc
 East Lincoln Polk
 Eastman Crawford
 East Middleton Dane
 East Oasis Waushara
 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
 Eldorado Mills Fond du Lac
 Elk Creek Trempealeau
 Elk Grove La Fayette
 Elkheart Lake 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
 Elston..... Richland
 Elton..... Walworth
 Elvers..... Dane
 Embarrass..... Waupaca
 Emerald..... St. Croix
 Emerald Grove..... Rock
 Emery..... Monroe
 Emet..... Chippewa
 Empire..... Fond du Lac
 Enterprise..... Vernon
 Ephraim..... Door
 Erfurt..... Jefferson
 Erin..... St. Croix
 Esdalle..... Pierce
 Esofea..... Vernon
 Etna..... La Fayette
 Ettrick..... Trempealeau
 Eureka..... Winnebago, a
 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..... Dann
 Fall Creek..... Eau Claire, x
 Fall River..... Columbia, x
 Farmers Grove..... Green
 Farmersville..... Dodge
 Farmington..... Jefferson
 Farmington Centre..... Polk
 Farr's Corners..... Columbia
 Fayette..... La Fayette, x
 Fayetteville..... Waupaca
 Fennimore..... Grant
 Ferryville..... Crawford
 Fifield..... Chippewa, x
 Fillmore..... Washington
 Fish Creek..... Door
 Fitchburgh..... Dane
 Fisk's Corners..... Winnebago
 Five Corners..... Outagamie
 Flambeau..... Chippewa
 Flambeau Station..... Chippewa
 Flintville..... Brown
 Fond du Lac (a, b, c, g, s, i, x).....
 Fond du Lac
 Fontenoy..... Brown
 Footville..... Rock, x
 Forest Junction..... Calumet, x
 Forestville..... Door
 Fort Atkinson..... Jefferson, a, x
 Fort Howard..... Brown, a, g
 Forward..... Dane
 Foscoro..... Kewaunee
 Foster..... Fond du Lac
 Fountain City..... Buffalo, a, c, g, s
 Fox Lake..... Dodge, a, b, x
 Fox River..... Kenosha, x

Francis Creek..... Manitowoc
 Franklin..... Sheboygan
 Frank's..... Racine
 Frankville..... Jackson, x
 Fredonia..... Ozaukee, x
 Freedom..... Outagamie
 Freeman..... Crawford
 Freistadt..... Ozaukee
 Fremont..... Waupaca
 Frenchville..... Trempealeau
 Friendship..... Adams
 Frydenland..... Oconto
 Fulton..... Rock
 Fussville..... Waukesha

G.

Galesville..... Trempealeau, a
 Genesee..... Waukesha
 Geneva..... Walworth, a, x
 Genesee Depot..... Waukesha, x
 Genoa..... Vernon, x
 Genoa Junction..... Walworth, a
 Georgetown..... Grant
 Germania..... Marquette, a
 Germantown..... Juneau, x
 Gibbsville..... Sheboygan
 Gillett..... Oconto
 Gilman..... Pierce
 Gilmantown..... Buffalo
 Glasgow..... Trempealeau
 Glenbeulah..... Sheboygan, x
 Glencoe..... Buffalo
 Glendale..... Monroe, x
 Glen Haven..... Grant
 Golden Lake..... Waukesha
 Good Hope..... Milwaukee
 Goole..... Vernon
 Grafton..... Ozaukee, x
 Grand Prairie..... Green Lake
 Grand Rapids..... Wood, a, b, g, x
 Granger..... Dunn
 Grantsburgh..... 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

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
 Harvey Jefferson
 Hatfield Jackson, x
 Hayton Calumet, x
 Hazel Green Grant, a
 Hazelton Grant
 Heart Prairie Walworth
 Hebron Jefferson
 Hegg Trempealeau
 Helena Station Iowa, x
 Helenville Jefferson
 Henrietta Richland
 Henry Barron
 Herman Dodge
 Hersey St. Croix, x
 Herseyville Monroe
 Hewettsville Clark
 High Banks Chippewa
 High Hill Vernon
 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
 Hubbleton Jefferson, x
 HUDSON St. Croix, a, b, g, x
 Hudson Junction St. Croix
 Huilsburgh Dodge
 Humburd Clark, x
 Hurlbut's Corners Crawford
 Hurricane Grove Grant
 Hustisford Dodge
 Hyde's Mills Iowa
 Hyer's Corners Dane

I.

Ira Pepin

Independence Trempealeau, x
 Indian Ford Rock
 Iola Waupaca
 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
 Johnsonville Sheboygan
 Johnstown Rock
 Johnstown Center Rock
 Jordan Green
 Juda Green, a, g, x
 Juelson Portage
 Junction Portage, x
 Juneau Dodge, a, x

K.

Kansasville Racine, x
 Kasson Manitowoc
 Kaukauna Outagamie, x
 Keene Portage
 Kekoskee Dodge
 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
 King's Corners Sauk
 Kingston Green Lake, a
 Kinnick Kinnick St. Croix
 Kirchhayn Washington
 Knapp Dunn, x
 Knapp's Creek Crawford
 Knowlton Marathon
 Kohlsville Washington
 Koro Winnebago
 Koshkonong Rock, x

Kroghville.....Jefferson
Krok.....Kewaunee

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.....Oconto
La Pointe.....Ashland
Larrabee.....Manitowoc
Lavalle.....Sauk, x
Lawrence.....Marquette
Leavenston.....Chippewa
Lebanon.....Dodge
Ledgewille.....Brown
Leeds.....Columbia
Leeds Center.....Columbia
Leon.....Monroe
Leopolis.....Shawano
Leroy.....Dodge, x
Lewiston.....Columbia
Leyden.....Rock
Liberty.....Vernon
Liberty Bluff.....Marquette
Liberty Pole.....Vernon
Liberty Ridge.....Grant
Lima Center.....Rock, x
Lime Ridge.....Sauk
Lime Rock.....Outagamie
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 Valley.....Dunn
Little Wolf.....Waupaca
Lochiel.....Dunn
Lodi.....Columbia, a, x
Loganville.....Sauk
Lomira.....Dodge
Lone Pine.....Portage
Lone Rock.....Richland, a, x
Longwood.....Clark
Lorraine.....Polk
Lost Creek.....Pierce
Louis Corners.....Manitowoc

Louisville.....Dunn
Lovass.....Vernon
Lowell.....Dodge, x
Lower Lynxville.....Crawford
Lowville.....Columbia
Loyal.....Clark
Loyd.....Richland
Lucas.....Dunn
Luck.....Polk
Lynn.....Clark
Lyons.....Walworth, x

M.

MacFarland.....Dane, x
Mackville.....Outagamie
Madely.....Portage
MADISON.....Dane, a, b, c, g, s, i, x
Magnolia.....Rock, x
Magoon.....La Fayette
Maiden Rock.....Pierce, a
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
Marey.....Waukesha
Marengo.....Jackson
Maretta.....Crawford
Marinette.....Oconto, a, c, x
Markesan.....Green Lake, a
Marquette.....Green Lake
Marshall.....Dane, a, x
Marshfield.....Wood, x
Marshland.....Buffalo, x
Martell.....Pierce
Martin.....Green
Martinvile.....Grant
Marytown.....Fond du Lac
Mather's.....Juneau, x
Mauslon.....Juneau, a, x
Maxville.....Buffalo
Mayfield.....Washington
Mayhew.....Walworth, x
Mayville.....Dodge, a, x
Mazomanie.....Dane, a, x
McDill.....Portage
Meadow Valley.....Juneau
Medford.....Taylor, a, x
Medina.....Outagamie, a, x
Meehan.....Portage
Meeker.....Washington
Meeker's Grove.....La Fayette

North Leeds.....Columbia
 Northport.....Waupaca
 North Prairie Station...Waukesha, x
 North Star.....Crawford
 North Taycheedah.....Fond du Lac
 North Valley.....Polk
 Norwalk.....Monroe, a x
 Norway Grove.....Dane
 Norway Ridge.....Monroe, x

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.....Chippewa, x
 Oil City.....Monroe
 Okee.....Columbia
 Olin.....Adams
 Olivet.....Pierce
 Omro.....Winnebago, a, x
 Onalaska.....La Crosse, x
 Oneida.....Brown
 Ono.....Pierce
 Ontario.....Vernon
 Oostburgh.....Sheboygan, x
 Orange.....Jensen
 Oregon.....Dane, a, g
 Orfordville.....Rock
 Orihula.....Winnebago
 Orion.....Richland
 Osceola.....Fond du Lac
Osceola Mills.....Polk, a
Oshkosh.....Winnebago
 a, b, c, g, x
 Oslo.....Manitowoc
 Osman.....Manitowoc
 Osseo.....Trempealeau, a
 Otsego.....Columbia
 Otlawa.....Waukesha
 Otter Creek.....Eau Claire
 Otter Vale.....Vernon
 Owego.....Shawano
 Oxford.....Marquette
Ozaukee.....Ozaukee
 a, b, g

P.

Pacific.....Columbia

Packwaukee.....Marquette, x
 Palmyra.....Jefferson, a, x
 Paoli.....Dane
 Pardeeville.....Columbia, x
 Paris.....Kenosha
 Patch Grove.....Grant
 Paynesville.....Milwaukee
 Pedee.....Green
 Peebles.....Fond du Lac
 Pella.....Shawano
 Pensaukee.....Oconto, x
 Peot.....Kewaunee
 Pepin.....Pepin, a
 Perry.....Dane
 Perry's Mill.....Waupaca
 Peshtigo.....Oconto, a x
 Petersville.....Oconto
 Pewaukee.....Waukesha, a, x
 Pheasant Branch.....Dane
 Philips.....Chippewa, x
 Pickett's Station.....Winnebago
 Pigeon Creek Centre.....Jackson
 Pigeon Falls.....Trempealeau
 Pilot Knob.....Adams
 Pine Bluff.....Dane
 Pine Grove.....Brown
 Pine Hill.....Jackson
 Pine Hollow.....Monroe
 Pine Knob.....Iowa
 Pine River.....Waushara
 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
 Plover.....Portage, a, x
 Plain City.....Pierce
 Plymouth.....Sheboygan, a, x
 Point Bluff.....Adams
 Polonia.....Portage
 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
 Potosi.....Grant
 Potter's Mills.....Calumet
 Poygan.....Winnebago
 Poynett.....Columbia, a, x
 Poy Sippi.....Waushara
Prairie du Chien.....Crawford
 a, b, c, g, x
 Prairie du Sac.....Sauk
 Prairie Farm.....Barron
 Prescott.....Pierce, a, x
 Primrose.....Dane
 Princeton.....Green Lake, a x
 Prospect Hill.....Waukesha

Pulcifer..... Shawano
Purdy..... Vernon

Q.

Quincy..... Adams
Quinney..... Calumet

R.

Racine..... Racine, a, b, c, g, s, i, x
Randolph..... Dodge, a, x
Randolph Centre..... Columbia
Random Lake..... Sheboygan, x
Rathbun..... Sheboygan
Raymond..... Racine
Readfield..... Waupaca
Readstown..... Vernon
Red Round..... Vernon
Red River..... Kewaunee
Reedsburgh..... 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 Corners..... Sauk
Richfield..... Washington, a, x
Richford..... Waushara
Richland Centre..... Richland, a, b
Richland City..... Richland
Richmond..... Walworth
Richwood..... Dodge, x
Ridgeway..... Iowa
Ring..... Winnebago
Rinkel's Mills..... Portage
Rio..... Columbia, a, x
Ripon..... Fond du Lac, a, b, x
Rising Sun..... Crawford
River..... Dane
River Falls..... Pierce, a, b
Roaring Creek..... Jackson
Robinson..... Brown
Roche-a-Cri..... Adams
Rochester..... Racine, a
Rockbridge..... Richland
Rock Elm Centre..... Pierce
Rock Falls..... Dunn
Rockfield..... Washington, x
Rockland..... La Crosse
Rock Prairie..... Rock
Rock Springs..... Sauk, x
Rockton..... Vernon
Rockville..... Grant
Rocky Run..... Columbia
Rode's Corners..... Pierce
Rolling Prairie..... Dodge, a, x
Romance..... Vernon
Rome..... Jefferson
Root Creek..... Milwaukee

Rosecrans..... Manitowoc
Rosendale..... Fond du Lac, a, x
Rosiere..... Kewaunee
Rowley's Bay..... Door
Royalton..... Waupaca, x
Rozellville..... Marathon
Rubicon..... Dodge, x
Rudd's Mills..... Monroe, x
Rudolph..... Wood
Rural..... Waupaca
Rusk..... Dunn, x
Rutland..... Dane
Ryan..... Kewaunee

S.

Sagole..... Outagamie
Saint Anna..... Calumet
Saint Cloud..... Fond du Lac, x
Saint Croix Falls..... Polk, a
Saint Francis Station..... Milwaukee, x
Saint John..... Calumet
Saint Joseph..... La Crosse
Saint Killian..... Fond du Lac
Saint Lawrence..... Washington
Saint Martin's..... Milwaukee
Saint Mary's..... Monroe
Saint Michael's..... Washington
Saint Nathan's..... Oconto
Saint Nazienz..... Manitowoc
Saint Philip..... Crawford
Saint Rose..... Grant
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
Schiler..... Brown
Schleisingerville..... 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
Sheridan..... Waupaca, x
Sherman..... Portage, x
Sherwood..... Calumet, x
Shetek..... Barron

Shiloh Polk
 Shiocton Outagamie, x
 Shopiere Rock, x
 Shucy's Mills Green
 Shullsburgh La Fayette, a
 Sierra Vernon
 Sigel La Crosse
 Silver Creek Sheboygan
 Sinsinawa Mound Grant
 Sister Bay Door
 Skinner Green
 Sladesburgh Crawford
 Slovan Kewaunee
 Smith's Mill Juneau, x
 Smithville Milwaukee
 Snell's Station Winnebago
 Snidersville Outagamie
 Soldiers' Grove Crawford
 Somers Kenosha, x
 Somerset St. Croix
 South Eden Fond du Lac
 South Farmington Polk
 South Germantown Washington
 South Osborn Outagamie
 Spafford La Fayette
Sparta Monroe, a, x
 Spaulding Jackson
 Spencer Marathon, x
 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
 Stanfold Barron
 Star Vernon
 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
 Stockbridge Calumet, a, g
 Stockholm Pepin
 Stockton Portage
 Stoddard Vernon
 Stone Bank Waukesha
 Stoner's Prairie Dane
 Stoughton Dane, a, x
 Strong's Prairie Adams
Sturgeon Bay Door, a, g
 Suamico Brown, x
 Sucker Lake Polk
 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
 Syivan Richland
 Sylvania Racine
 Sylvester Green
 Symeo 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
 Tiffany Creek Dunn
 Tisch Mills Manitowoc
 Token Creek Dane
 Toland's Prairie Washington
 Tomah Monroe, a, b, x
 Tornado Door
 Tousley Jefferson
 Towerville Crawford
 Trade Lake Burnett
 Trapp Marathon
 Trempealeau Trempealeau, a, x
 Trenton Pierce
 Trim Belle Pierce
 Trippville Vernon
 Troy Walworth
 Troy Centre Walworth, x
 Truan Dunn
 Truesdel Kenosha, a
 Tunnel City Monroe, a, x
 Tustin Waushara
 Twin Grove Green
 Two Rivers Manitowoc, x

U.

Union Rock
 Union Centre Juneau, x
 Union Church Racine
 Union Grove Racine, a, x
 Uni n Mills Iowa
 Unity Marathon, a, x
 Upham Shawano
 Urne's Corners Buffalo
 Utica Dane

V.

Valley Vernon
 Valley Junction Monroe, x
 Valton Sauk
 Vanceburgh Dunn
 Van Dyne Fond du Lac

Velp Brown
 Vernon Waukesha
 Verona Dane
 Victory Vernon
 Vienna Walworth
 Vinland Winnebago
 Viola Richland
 Viroqua Vernon, a

W.

Wakefield Outagamie
 Waldo Sheboygan, x
 Walhain Kewaunee
 Walworth Walworth
 Waneka 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
 Waubeck Pepin
 Wauconsta Fond du Lac
 Waukau Winnebago, x
 Waukecheon 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 Waushara, a
 Wauwatosa Milwaukee, x
 Wauzeka Crawford, x
 Waverly Pierce
 Wayne Washington
 Wayside Brown
 Wein Marathon
 Wells Monroe
 Wequiock Brown
 Werner Juneau
 West Bend Washington, a, g, x
 West Bloomfield Waushara
 West Blue Mounds Iowa
 Westboro Taylor, x
 West Branch Richland
 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 Oregon Dane
 West Pausaukee 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
 Wheatland Kenosha
 Wheatville Crawford
 White Creek Adams
 White Fish Bay Milwaukee
 Whitehall Trempealeau, a, x
 White Mound Sauk
 White Oak Springs La Fayette
 White Water Walworth, a, b, x
 Wild Rose Waushara
 Willet Green
 Wilmot Kenosha
 Wilson St. Croix, x
 Wilton Monroe, x
 Winchester Winnebago
 Windsor Dane, x
 Winnebago Winnebago, x
 Winneconne Winnebago, a, x
 Winnieoka Clark
 Winooski Sheboygan
 Wolf Creek Polk
 Wiota La Fayette
 Wirt Rock
 Wonevoc 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
 Wyoceca Columbia, x
 Wyoming Iowa

Y.

Yankeetown Crawford
 Yellow Stone La Fayette
 Yorkville Racine
 Young America Washington
 Yuba Richland

Z.

Zavis Kewaunee
 Zoar Winnebago

UNITED STATES OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN.

[Compiled from the U. S. Register.]

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR WISCONSIN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

TITLE OF OFFICE.	NAME.	Address.	Salary.
U. S. Circuit Judge....	THOMAS DRUMMOND...	Chicago.....	\$6,000
U. S. District Judge...	CHARLES E. DYER.....	Racine.....	3,500
U. S. District Attorney.	GERRY W. HAZELTON..	Columbus.....	*200
U. S. Marshal.....	HENRY FINK.....	Milwaukee....	*200
Clerk to U. S. Courts..	E. KURTZ.....	Milwaukee....	Fees.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

TITLE OF OFFICE.	NAME.	Address.	Salary.
U. S. Circuit Judge....	THOMAS DRUMMOND...	Chicago.....	\$6,000
U. S. District Judge...	ROMANZO BUNN.....	Madison.....	3,500
U. S. District Attorney.	H. M. LEWIS.....	Madison.....	*200
U. S. Marshal.....	F. W. OAKLEY.....	Madison.....	*200
Clerk to U. S. Courts..	F. M. STEWART.....	Madison.....	Fees.
Clerk to U. S. Courts..	H. J. PECK.....	La Crosse.....	Fees.

PENSION AGENT.

EDWARD FERGUSON..... Milwaukee..... \$4,600

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Dist.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	Salary.
1	Irving M. Bean.....	Milwaukee.....	\$4,500
2	Henry Harnden.....	Madison.....	2,750
3	Albert K. Osborn.....	Oshkosh.....	2,875
6	Hiram E. Kelley.....	Sparta.....	2,500

*And fees.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

<i>1st District.</i>		<i>3d District.</i>	
NAMES.	Address.	NAMES.	Address.
Garth W. James.....	Milwaukee.	Nathan Cole.....	Sheboygan.
John Forbes.....	Milwaukee.	Luther Buxton.....	Oshkosh.
Wm. Buckley.....	Milwaukee.	R. D. Smart.....	Manitowoc.
Hubert Wolcot.....	Milwaukee.	W. E. Ogden.....	Fond du Lac.
Hans Boebel.....	Milwaukee.	H. S. Marsh, clerk...	Oshkosh.
Henry Sandford.....	Racine.	J. M. Baker, clerk...	Oshkosh.
Ira Kimball.....	Waukesha.	D. J. Bertie.....	Beaver Dam.
<i>2d District.</i>		<i>6th District.</i>	
J. D. Clark.....	Madison.	J. E. Parker.....	La Crosse.
Colvin Cheney.....	Watertown.	J. F. Moore.....	Eau Claire.
Francis Campbell...	Gratiot.	H. B. Philleo.....	Grand Rapids.
James O. Gordon...	Madison.	C. E. Brogden.....	Sparta.

INTERNAL REVENUE GAUGERS.

NAMES.	Address.	NAMES.	Address.
Frank M. Clements...	Milwaukee.	Wm. H. Watson.....	Milwaukee.
Jere J. Delaney.....	Milwaukee.	Wm. L. Norris.....	Watertown.
John F. DeBerneau..	Milwaukee.	R. J. McConnell.....	Madison.
Chas. P. Huntington.	Milwaukee.	D. S. Bertie.....	Beaver Dam.
Henry Sheriffs.....	Milwaukee.	J. V. Arnold.....	Manitowoc.
Bernard Schlichting.	Milwaukee.	John Karel.....	Kewaunee.

INTERNAL REVENUE STOREKEEPERS.

NAMES.	Address.	NAMES.	Address.
James Hobart.....	Milwaukee.	Wm. F. Marchant...	Milwaukee.
John Forbes.....	Waukesha.	Louis E. Mathews...	Milwaukee.
Peter Huegin.....	Milwaukee.	W. T. Brayton.....	Jan'sville.
Wilson B. Kinyon...	Hartford.	James McCann.....	Rome.
Alex. Laing, Stor. & G	Fond du Lac.	S. S. Barney.....	Hartford.

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	ADDRESS.	Comp.
John Nazro.....	Collector	Milwaukee ...	\$2,500
A. W. Hall	Deputy Collector	Milwaukee ...	1,800
Samuel J. Hooker.....	Clerk and Dep. Collector	Milwaukee ...	1,500
Horace S. Weeks.....	Inspector and Dep. Col.....	Milwaukee ...	939
Geo. M. Billings.....	Inspector and Dep. Col.....	Milwaukee ...	939
Julius R. Morris	Deputy Collector	Green Bay ...	Fees.
Harry Griswold.....	Deputy Collector	Racine	Fees.
Geo. B. Burnet	Deputy Collector	Manitowoc ...	Fees.
James L. Mallory	Deputy Collector	Sheboygan ...	Fees.
Samuel C. Johnston.....	Deputy Collector	Kenosha	150
John Burke	Janitor	Milwaukee ...	600
Wm. Foley	Assistant Janitor.....	Milwaukee ...	480
Richard Burke	Engineer	Milwaukee ...	600
Isaac H. Moulton.....	Surveyor.....	La Crosse ...	1,200

LAND OFFICES.

LOCATION.	REGISTER.	RECEIVER.
Eau Claire.....	Wm. P. Bartlett.....	Vincent W. Bayless.
Bayfield	John H. Knight.....	Isaac H. Wing.
La Crosse	F. A. Husher.....	John Ulrich.
Wausau	Stephen H. Alban.....	David L. Quaw.
St. Croix Falls.....	Michael Field	Joel F. Nason.
Menasha	Geo. W. Fay.....	Norman Thatcher.

INDIAN AGENCIES.

LOCATION.	AGENT.	INDIAN TRIBES.
Green Bay.....	Jas. C. Bridgeman	Menominees, Oneidas, Stockbridges, and Munsees. Chippewas.
La Pointe.....	Isaac L. Mahan	

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	ADDRESS.	Salary.
Wm. Fitzgerald.....	Inspector of hulls	Milwaukee ...	\$2,000
Duncan C. Reed	Inspector of boilers	Milwaukee ...	2,000
Thomas S. Humes.....	Ass't inspector of boilers...	Oshkosh.....	.....

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	LOCATION.	Salary.
John Sanburg.....	Keeper	Racine	\$200
Henry M. Lee.....	do	Milwaukee	200
Oley Groah.....	do	Sheboygan	200
Hans M. Scove.....	do	Twin River.....	200

LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	LOCATION.	Salary.
Louis N. de Deimar ...	Keeper	Kenosha	\$600
Mary E. de Deimar ...	Assistant keeper...	Kenosha	400
James Ginty	Keeper	Racine	600
D. R. Green	do	Milwaukee, Main Light	566
Wm. Kynaston	do	Milwaukee, Pier Head.	600
Wm. M. Kynaston.....	Assistant keeper...	Milwaukee, Pier Head.	400
Chas. E. Lewis.....	Keeper	Port Washington.....	540
John H. Roberts.....	do	Sheboygan Pier.....	500
Mrs. Louisa Pope	do	Sheboygan.....	540
S. A. Stone	do	Twin River Point.....	540
Ruth E. Stone.....	Assistant keeper	Twin River Point.....	400
Joseph Harris, Jr	Keeper	Bailey's Harbor ranges	540
Wm. A. Sanderson.....	do	Cana Island.....	600
Sarah A. Sanderson	Assistant keeper...	Cana Island.....	400
Emanuel Davidson	Keeper	Port du Mort.....	600
Christine Davidson	1st assistant keeper	Port du Mort.....	400
Byron Olson	2d assistant keeper.	Port du Mort.....	390
Charles Beggs	Keeper	Point Peninsula	600
Mrs. John Gerry.....	do	Sand Point	600
Wm. C. Betts.....	do	Pottawatamie.....	560
Emily J. Betts.....	Assistant keeper	Pottawatamie.....	400
George Larson.....	Keeper	Poverty Island	600
James S. Cornell	Assistant keeper	Poverty Island	400
Henry Stanley.....	Keeper	Eagle Bluff	600
Samuel P. Drew.....	do	Green Island.....	600
Wm. Mitchell	do	Tail Point.....	600
Joseph B. Wing.....	do	Grassy Island.....	600
Pliny F. Rumvill.....	do	Michigan Island	560
Matilda Rumvill.....	Assistant keeper	Michigan Island	400
Seth Snow.....	Keeper	La Pointe	560
Lewis Larson.....	do	Raspberry Island	600
A. M. Larson	Assistant keeper	Raspberry Island	400
L. S. Williams.....	Keeper	Chambers' Island.....	600
Mrs. W. H. Ryan.....	do	Calumet (Chicago dist)	600
Henry A. Kuchli.....	do	Outer Island.....	600
Alex. D. Davidson.....	1st assistant keeper	Outer Island.....	420
John Armbruster.....	2d assistant keeper.	Outer Island.....	400

RAILWAY POST OFFICE SERVICE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Salary.
James L. Wilder.....	Special Agent.....	\$1,400
Geo. A. Alexander.....	Railway P. O. Clerk.....	1,300
Yates Ashley.....	do do.....	1,300
Edwin S. Bean.....	do do.....	1,400
John T. Beach.....	do do.....	1,000
Earl C. DeMoe.....	do do.....	1,150
Chas. C. Dow.....	do do.....	1,150
G. W. Duffus.....	do do.....	1,150
John M. Graham.....	do do.....	1,000
Chas. R. Harrisor.....	do do.....	1,400
Benj. F. Heuston.....	do do.....	1,150
J. L. F. Irving.....	do do.....	1,150
Wm. L. Kirvan.....	do do.....	1,300
W. H. H. Macloon.....	do do.....	1,300
Robert N. Morrison.....	do do.....	1,150
Ed. L. Richmond.....	do do.....	1,150
H. N. Solberg.....	do do.....	1,150
Frank P. Smith.....	do do.....	1,300
Horace B. White.....	do do.....	1,000
Wm. J. Axtell.....	Route Agent.....	920
Harry W. Abbott.....	do do.....	900
Geo. E. Bowman.....	do do.....	900
John Baxter.....	do do.....	900
Chas. J. Cooper.....	do do.....	920
Daniel E. Catlin.....	do do.....	900
E. A. Clark.....	do do.....	920
R. C. Clark.....	do do.....	900
Gus De Nevue, Jr.....	do do.....	920
L. Dunning.....	do do.....	900
Albert S. Frost.....	do do.....	1,000
H. C. Fuhrman.....	do do.....	920
Geo. P. Hibbard.....	do do.....	900
Henry B. Harvey.....	do do.....	920
N. A. Hendricks.....	do do.....	900
J. C. Haitbalm.....	do do.....	900
Chas. W. Joanson.....	do do.....	920
W. H. Rees.....	do do.....	940
S. C. Lincoln.....	do do.....	900
J. C. Manning.....	do do.....	900
John McBeth.....	do do.....	900
Byron W. Naylor.....	do do.....	920
Chas. Oellerich.....	do do.....	900
A. B. Redfield.....	do do.....	900
Benj. F. Smith.....	do do.....	900
Fred. Stickney.....	do do.....	900
A. J. Sutherland.....	do do.....	920
Joel T. Simpson.....	do do.....	920
Wm. G. Taylor.....	do do.....	1,600
R. Van Houghton.....	do do.....	900
S. H. Vedder.....	do do.....	900
Frank O. Wisner.....	do do.....	800
Geo. Campbell.....	Mail Route Messenger.....	700
A. B. Curtis.....	do do.....	800
E. T. Frank.....	do do.....	800
M. C. Russell.....	do do.....	800
Erastus Spicer.....	do do.....	800
Romaine F. Saxton.....	do do.....	800
Geo. R. Virden.....	do do.....	600

**CITIZENS OF WISCONSIN HOLDING OFFICIAL POSITIONS
UNDER THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.**

[Compiled from U. S. Official Register.]

NAME.	TITLE OF OFFICE.	Salary.
Lucius Fairchild	Consul General to Paris	\$6,000
J. A. Bentley	Commissioner of Pensions	3,600
Halbert E. Paine	Commissioner of Patents	4,500
Wm. E. Spencer	Chief Clerk United States Senate	4,000
Albert W. Wyman	Assistant United States Treasurer	3,600
Arthur McArthur	Associate Justice Supreme Court, D. C.	4,000
Alanson H. Barnes	Associate Justice Supreme C't, Dakota Ter.	3,000
John W. Hoyt	Governor Wyoming Ter	2,600
Alex. T. Botkin	Marshall Montana Ter	*250
Mason Brayman	Governor Idaho Ter	2,600
Wm. G. Ritch	Secretary New Mexico Ter	1,800
Geo. E. Hoskinson	Consul to Kingston, Jamaica	2,000
Geo. H. Scidmore	Vice Consul to Dunferline	1,500
Mortimer M. Jackson	Consul to Halifax	2,000
Evan R. Jones	Consul to Newcastle	1,500
Wm. W. Robinson	Consul to Tamatave, Madagascar	2,000
Thos. B. Reid	Consul to Funchal	1,500
Henry A. Lockwood	Deputy Commissioner of Customs	2,500
Wm. P. Dewey	Surveyor General Dakota Ter	2,000
Henry Esperson	do	2,000
Wm. Nelson	Marshall Utah Ter	*250
C. B. Wheelock	Messenger United States Senate	1,440
F. A. Moore	do	1,440
Hugh Lewis	Messenger House of Representatives	1,200
Mrs. R. V. Robinson	Clerk Treasury Department	900
Margaret L. Hallet	do	900
Eliza C. Scidmore	Matron	900
Otto Leissring	Messenger	720
Henry M. Higbee	Watchman	720
Samuel Birdsall	Clerk Supervising Architect's office	1,200
J. J. Little	Computer	1,872
H. R. Kretschmar	do	1,872
Miss A. S. Parsons	Clerk 1st Comptroller's office, Treas. Dept..	900
Susie O. Snelling	Clerk office Commissioner of Customs	1,200
Alex. S. Griswold	Clerk 1st Auditor's office, Treas. Dept	1,600
Orange S. Firmin	Clerk 2d	1,600
Vinson G. Willard	do	1,400
Sheldon E. Judson	do	1,200
Mrs. E. J. Stevens	do	900
Mary A. Grant	do	900
Chauncey G. Heath	Clerk 3d	1,400
Wm. H. Decker	do	1,200
Thos. Kee	do	1,400
Carl Roeser	do	1,400
Chas. A. Sturges	do	1,200
Wm. H. Whiting	do	900
E. C. Clarke	Clerk 5th	1,600
Hattie Jennings	do	1,200
Michael Frank	do	1,200
Geo. H. Cooper	Clerk 6th	1,600
J. S. Moffatt	do	1,600
B. W. Holman	do	1,200
H. L. Stiles	do	1,200
Thos. Petingale	Clerk Treasurer's office	1,800
Sherman Platt	do	1,800
Albert W. Paine	do	1,200
Lizzie A. Grant	do	900

* Fees.

WISCONSIN CITIZENS IN OFFICIAL POSITIONS. 417

Citizens of Wisconsin holding U. S. Government Positions — con.

NAME.	TITLE OF OFFICE.	Salary.
Mary A. Thorpe.....	Clerk Treasurer's office.....	\$900
John Johnson.....	Clerk Register's office.....	1,400
Kate Kavanaugh.....	Copyist Register's office.....	900
Hannah M. White.....	Counter Register's office.....	900
Wm. H. Glascott.....	Clerk office of Comptroller of the Currency.....	1,600
Edwin M. Truell.....	Clerk office of Internal Revenue.....	1,600
Kate E. White.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,200
Mrs. M. A. Cooper.....	do.....do.....do.....	900
Henry S. Akin.....	Clerk Customs service, N. Y.....	1,600
F. H. Smith.....	Clerk Adj. General's office, War Dept.....	1,400
J. C. Allen.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400
Ira S. Allen.....	Clerk Q. M. General's office, War Dept.....	1,800
Albert S. Warren.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,440
Chas. N. Moore.....	Clerk Com'sary General's office, War Dept.....	1,400
James F. Jenkins.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,500
R. Ravenburg.....	Clerk Surgeon General's office, War Dept.....	1,400
A. M. Buck.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400
L. J. Bryant.....	Clerk Ordnance Dept., War Dept.....	1,300
Hy. S. Kilbourne.....	Ass't. Surgeon U. S. Army.....	2,000
John P. Willard.....	Paymaster U. S. Army.....	2,500
Rev. T. B. Van Horne.....	Post Chaplain U. S. Army.....	1,500
Rev. Geo. W. Dunbar.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,500
Asher C. Taylor.....	1st Lt. 2d Reg. Artillery.....	1,500
Alonzo E. Miltimore.....	1st Lt. 1st Reg. Artillery.....	1,500
Wm. E. Merrill.....	Major Corps of Engineers.....	2,500
Alex. Mackenzie.....	Capt. Corps of Engineers.....	1,800
Edgar W. Bass.....	1st Lt. Corps of Engineers.....	1,500
James C. Ayres.....	1st Lt. Ordnance Dept.....	1,500
Hoel S. Bishop.....	2d Lt. 5th Reg. Cavalry.....	1,500
Wm. M. Wallace.....	Capt. 6th Reg. Cavalry.....	2,000
Hans J. Gasmann.....	2d Lt. 10th Reg. Cavalry.....	1,500
John P. Story.....	1st Lt. 4th Reg. Artillery.....	1,600
Geo. L. Anderson.....	2d Lt. 4th Reg. Artillery.....	1,500
Wm. R. Hamilton.....	2d Lt. 5th Reg. Artillery.....	1,500
Fred. M. Lynde.....	1st Lt. 1st Reg. Infantry.....	1,500
Geo. N. Chase.....	2d Lt. 4th Reg. Infantry.....	1,400
Thad. H. Capron.....	1st Lt. 9th Reg. Infantry.....	1,500
Geo. Palmer.....	2d Lt. 9th Reg. Infantry.....	1,400
Joseph K. Hyer.....	Capt. 18th Reg. Infantry.....	1,800
Lewis C. Hunt.....	Lt. Col. 20th Reg. Infantry.....	3,000
Geo. H. Wright.....	1st Lt. 7th Reg. Infantry.....	1,500
P. Henry Ray.....	1st Lt. 8th Reg. Infantry.....	1,500
Alured Larko.....	1st Lt. 10th Reg. Infantry.....	1,500
A. MacArthur, Jr.....	Capt. 12th Reg. Infantry.....	1,800
Chas. A. Johnson.....	1st Lt. 14th Reg. Infantry.....	1,500
De Witt C. Poole.....	Capt. 22d Reg. Infantry.....	1,800
Howard Culbertson.....	Capt. Retired list, U. S. Army.....	1,350
Michael Mangan.....	2d Lt. Retired list, U. S. Army.....	1,050
Wm. J. Dawes.....	Capt. Retired list, U. S. Army.....	1,350
Well. G. Sprague.....	Capt. Retired list, U. S. Army.....	1,350
Henry A. Reed.....	Ast. Prof. of drawing, Military Academy.....	.....
Wm. P. Atwell.....	Capt. Retired list, U. S. Army.....	1,350
Wm. P. Evans.....	Cadet U. S. Military Academy.....	500
Fred. Wheeler.....	do.....do.....do.....	500
O. J. C. Hock.....	do.....do.....do.....	500
Henry A. Schroeder.....	do.....do.....do.....	500
Hugh J. McGrath.....	do.....do.....do.....	500
Ed. O. Brown.....	do.....do.....do.....	500
James H. Waters.....	do.....do.....do.....	500
Edward P. McCrea.....	Commander U. S. Navy.....	3,500

Citizens of Wisconsin holding U. S. Government Positions—con.

NAME.	TITLE OF OFFICE.	Salary.
Geo. W. Hayward.....	Commander U. S. Navy.....	\$3,500
Chas. S. Colton	do do.....	3,500
Wm. H. Whitney	Lt. Commander U. S. Navy.....	2,800
Chas. W. Kennedy	do do.....	2,800
Webster Doty.....	Lieutenant U. S. Navy.....	2,400
James R. Cogswell.....	do do.....	2,400
John S. Abbott	Master U. S. Navy	1,800
Gust. C. Hanus.....	do do.....	1,800
Joel A. Barber.....	do do.....	1,800
Frank Guertin.....	do do.....	1,800
Albert Mertz.....	Ensign U. S. Navy.....	1,200
Edward M. Katz	Midshipman U. S. Navy	1,000
Geo. Leonard Davis....	Pay Inspector U. S. Navy.....	3,500
Henry T. Wright	Paymaster U. S. Navy	2,800
Horace M. Witzel	Cadet Naval Academy.....	500
Frank M. Bostwick	do do.....	500
Albert W. Grant	do do.....	500
P. J. Werlick.....	do do.....	500
C. W. Jungen	do do.....	500
Guy W. Brown	do do.....	500
Geo. Barnett.....	do do.....	500
M. J. Donnelly.....	do do.....	500
Albert E. Smith.....	Cadet Engineer Naval Academy.....	500
Martin A. Anderson....	do do.....	500
Frank McArthur.....	Clerk Patent Office, Department Interior...	1,000
J. B. G. Baxter.....	Clerk Pension Office, Department Interior..	1,800
B. Rixford.....	do do do.....	1,800
E. H. Craig.....	do do do.....	1,600
C. M. Tompkins.....	do do do.....	1,600
F. H. Allen.....	do do do.....	1,400
P. Bartlett.....	do do do.....	1,400
W. H. Bailhache	do do do.....	1,200
E. A. Burdick.....	do do do.....	1,200
John Donnell.....	do do do.....	1,200
L. Martin.....	do do do.....	1,200
E. R. Reynolds.....	do do do.....	1,200
Geo. White.....	do do do.....	1,200
D. J. Waters	do do do.....	1,200
Carl Roeser	Clerk General Land Office.....	1,600
Frank O. Ball	do do.....	1,400
Geo. R. Walbridge.....	do do.....	1,200
Maurice S. Parker.....	Mineral Clerk, Dakota Ter.....	1,565
R. E. Redway	Clerk Office Indian Affairs.....	1,200
Wm. McPycheon	Clerk Capitol Extension.....	1,800
Alex. T. Gray.....	Clerk Department Justice.....	1,800
A. T. Longley	Clerk Department Agriculture.....	1,600
A. M. Wilson.....	Clerk P. O. Department.....	1,600
N. A. C. Smith.....	do do.....	1,600
Henry W. Walbridge..	do do.....	1,600
Byron C. Coon.....	do do.....	1,600
Alfred Hovey.....	do do.....	1,400
Hattie E. Carpenter...	do do.....	900
Eugene P. Mallory.....	Laborer P. O. Department	720

FOREIGN CONSULS LOCATED IN WISCONSIN.

NAME.	RANK.	GOVERNMENT.	LOCATION.
Ernst VonBaumbach	Consul	Austria-Hungary...	Milwaukee.
G. E. Matile	Consul	Belgium.....	Green Bay.
Waldemar T. Hansen	Vice Consul....	Denmark.....	Milwaukee.
H. Steensland.....	Vice Consul....	Sweden and Norway.	Madison.
L. VonBaumbach....	Consul	Germany	Milwaukee.
M. VonBaumbach ...	Vice Consul....	Germany	Milwaukee.

ROSTER OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

Title.	Name.	Residence.	Office.	When Com- missioned.
Commander-in-Chief.	WILLIAM E. SMITH	Madison	Commander-in-Chief.....	
Brigadier General	ED. E. BRYANT	Madison	Adjutant General	January 7, 1878
Brigadier General	GEO. E. BRYANT	Madison	Quartermaster General.....	January 7, 1878
Brigadier General	E. B. WOLCOTT	Milwaukee	Surgeon General	January 7, 1878
Colonel	GEO. W. BURCHARD	Fort Atkinson.....	Aide de Camp and Military Sec'y	January 7, 1878
Colonel	FLORIAN J. RIES	Milwaukee	Aide de Camp	January 7, 1878
Colonel	PLINY NORCROSS	Janesville	Aide de Camp	January 7, 1878
Colonel	J. A. WATROUS	Fond du Lac.....	Aide de Camp	January 7, 1878
Colonel	L. B. SALE	Green Bay	Aide de Camp	January 7, 1878
Colonel	JOHN C. HAGGINS	Racine	Aide de Camp	January 7, 1878
Colonel	DAVID W. CURTISS	Fort Atkinson.....	Aide de Camp	January 7, 1878
Colonel	B. F. BRYANT	La Crosse	Aide de Camp	January 7, 1878
Colonel	GEORGE TONNAR	Menomonie	Aide de Camp	January 7, 1878

MILITARY COMPANIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Captain.	First Lieutenant.	Second Lieutenant.	Where Organized.	When Organized.	Strength by last muster.
Bay City Light G'rd.	J. H. Elmore.....	E. L. Kendall.....	Arthur Neville.....	Green Bay, Brown Co.	Dec. 1, 1874.	69
Bayfield Rifles.....	R. D. Pike.....	J. T. Gargnon.....	B. B. Wade.....	Bayfield, Bayfield Co.	Feb. 5, 1873.	66
Beloit City Guard...	H. H. McLenegan..	C. H. Parmely.....	H. S. Hendee.....	Beloit, Rock County..	Aug. 31, 1877.	56
Custer Rifles.....	J. A. Partridge....	J. J. Downey.....	J. A. Ammon.....	Whitewater, Wal. Co.	July 7, 1877.	47
Evergreen City G'rd.	C. A. Born.....	Fred. Kaiser.....	H. W. Trester.....	Sheboygan, Sheb. Co.	Nov. 4, 1874.	56
Eau Claire City G'd.	D. C. Whipple.....	M. E. O'Connell....	E. W. Allen.....	Eau Claire, E. Cl. Co.	Feb. 11, 1875.	64
Governor's Guard...	Philip Heinkel....	John Heyl.....	Geo. Neckerman...	Madison, Dane Co...	Mch. 24, 1875.	44
Governor's Guard...	C. M. Mueller.....	Joseph Tausch....	Wenzel Herlitzker..	La Crosse, La Cr. Co.	Aug. 1, 1873	50
Guppy Guard.....	A. H. Russell.....	H. S. Goss.....	G. S. Race.....	Portage, Portage Co..	June 25, 1877.	74
Germania Light G'd.	H. Young.....	Wm. Krueger.....	Louis Block.....	Wausau, Marathon Co	Jan. 10, 1875.	60
Janesville Guard...	T. T. Croft.....	H. A. Smith.....	Melvin A. Newman..	Janesville, Rock Co..	Aug. 5, 1878.	57
Janesville Veterans.	C. W. Baker.....	W. H. Tousley.....	J. B. La Grange....	Janesville, Rock Co..	Aug. 18, 1878.	77
Kalmbach Rifles...	F. M. Kalmbach....	E. F. Henderson...	J. K. Ford.....	Ft. Howard, Brown Co	Feb. 12, 1876.	53
Kosciusko Guard...	F. J. Borchardt...	Jacob Trowak.....	.....	Milwaukee, Mil. Co..	Sept. 2, 1874.	56
Ludington G'd (Cav.)	T. J. George.....	Simon Marugg.....	W. D. Young.....	Menomonie, Dunn Co	Nov. 21, 1876.	66
La Crosse Light G'd.	Lemuel Rossiter...	M. T. Moore.....	John M. Hoiley.....	La Crosse, La Cr. Co.	Aug. 13, 1878.	74
Manitowoc V. M. Co.	F. Becker.....	H. Schweitzer.....	W. Menge.....	Manitowoc, Man. Co.	July 18, 1869.	45
Manston Light G'rd.	W. N. Remington..	B. F. Parker.....	Wm. Towers.....	Mauston, Juneau Co..	Aug. 31, 1869	53
Oshkosh Guard.....	Gabe Bouck.....	Geo. Bauman.....	W. H. Patton.....	Oshkosh, Winneb. Co	Mch. 25, 1876.	66
Randall Guard.....	S. F. Stewart.....	H. E. Stott.....	H. E. McLellan.....	Darlington, La Fa. Co	May 11, 1878.	94
Ripon Rifles.....	Hugo Schultz.....	Ferd. Fihl.....	Ed. Katt.....	Ripon, Green Lake Co	Mch. 23, 1877.	50
Sheridan Guard.....	W. P. O'Conor.....	Joseph Dunn.....	John E. Coogan.....	Milwaukee, Mil. Co..	June 23, 1869.	70
Sherman Guard.....	J. W. Ferguson....	J. R. Comen.....	Geo. A. Ludington..	Neillsville, Clark Co..	Mch. 15, 1875.	65
					Total.....	1,403

MILITARY COMPANIES.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES FOR 1879.

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<i>Counties.</i>	<i>County Seats.</i>	<i>County Clerk.</i>	<i>Salary</i>	<i>County Treasurer.</i>	<i>Salary</i>	<i>Register of Deeds.</i>
Adams	Friendship	A. O. Holm.....	\$650	F. B. Hamilton.....	\$750	J. W. Gunning.
Ashland.....	Ashland	M. J. Hart.....	1,000	W. R. Sutherland	1,000	John W. Bell.
Barron.....	Barron.....	N. M. Rockman.....	900	W. Bird.....	900	W. Speed.
Bayfield.....	Bayfield.....	Wm. Knight.....	900	Andrew Tate.....	900	J. D. Cruttenden.
Brown.....	Green Bay.....	M. J. Meade.....	1,200	Joseph Kalb.....	1,200	B. M. Berendsen.
Buffalo.....	Alma.....	John Burgess.....	1,000	Samuel Davis, Jr.....	800	Henry Bechmann.
Burnett.....	Grantsburg.....	Andrew Ahlstrom.....	600	Charles Stevenson.....	500	Han. O. Hagestead.
Calumet.....	Chilton.....	Wilbert Kempen.....	850	Jacob Stephany.....	850	E. J. Mooney.
Chippewa.....	Chippewa Falls	James Comerford.....	1,800	Ambrose Hoffman.....	1,800	W. D. McGilvray.
Clark.....	Neillsville.....	J. F. Canon.....	1,200	N. H. Withee.....	1,200	Herman Schuster.
Columbia.....	Portage City.....	L. S. Rolleston.....	1,200	Henry Neef.....	1,200	George Yule.
Crawford.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Barnaby Dunne.....	1,000	Aaron Denio.....	1,000	Otto Georgii.
Dane.....	Madison.....	Thos. P. Coyne.....	1,700	Chas. Kayser.....	1,600	C. J. Thorsness.
Dodge.....	Juneau.....	John Solon.....	1,400	Geo. Schott.....	1,400	Christian Hemmy.
Door.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	A. D. Thorp.....	800	Chris. Leonhardt.....	600	James Keogh, Jr.
Douglas.....	Superior.....	Geo. F. Holcomb.....	700	Thompson Ritchie.....	500	D. Geo. Morrison.
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	W. H. Landon.....	1,000	Carroll Lucas.....	1,200	S. A. Peterson.
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	L. P. Hotchkiss.....	1,000	S. H. Wilcox.....	1,000	Louis Strum.
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	Edmund Blewett.....	1,100	Louis Manderscheid.....	1,000	Frank B. Hoskins.
Grant.....	Lancaster.....	F. S. Kidd.....	1,200	Lou. P. Lesler.....	1,000	Wm. P. Durley.
Green.....	Monroe.....	Leopold Seltzer.....	1,000	S. McMannes.....	900	C. E. Tanberg.
Green Lake.....	Dartford.....	Henry S. Comstock.....	600	Gustav Teske.....	500	Henry B. Lowe.
Iowa.....	Dodgeville.....	J. Thos. Pryor, Jr.....	1,000	Charles Gillmann.....	1,200	Daniel G. Jones.
Jackson.....	Black River Falls.....	W. S. Darrow.....	1,500	S. D. Blake.....	1,500	Geo. H. Perkins.
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	W. H. Hake.....	1,000	W. C. Waldo.....	800	D. Rutledge.
Juneau.....	Mauston.....	Chas. F. Cutler.....	1,000	Thomas Buckley.....	1,000	Eugene P. Rose.
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	E. G. Simme.....	1,000	Martin Thomas.....	600	D. B. Benedict.
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	Louis Bruemmer.....	1,100	John Janda.....	900	Henry Tisch.
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	J. L. Pettingill.....	1,400	John Lienlokken.....	1,000	L. Wachenheimer.
La Fayette.....	Darlington.....	James Scott.....	900	Albert Richardson.....	1,000	T. C. L. Mackay.
Lincoln.....	Jenny.....	Herman Rusch.....	1,000	T. P. Mathews.....	1,300	Van R. Willard.

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

Manitowoc	Manitowoc	John P. Wickert	1,200	Gottlieb Damler	1,200	John Proell
Marathon	Wausau	Henry Miller	1,200	J. R. Bruneau	1,000	A. W. Schmidt.
Marquette	Montello	M. G. Ellison	550	C. F. Roskie	5 0	C. H. Fierce.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Theodore O. Hartman	3,500	Lemuel Ellsworth	4,500	Emiel Weiskirch.
Monroe	Sparta	Henry H. Cremer	1,600	Francis Avery	1,000	W. G. Williams.
Oconto	Oconto	Robert Ellis	1,200	George Beyer	2,0 0	Huff Jones.
Outagamie	Appleton	B. C. Walters	1,100	Matthias Werner	1,000	J. A. Bertschy.
Ozaukee	Port Washington	John C. Schroeling	900	Chas. G. Meyer	1,000	John Gengler.
Pepin	Durand	Miletus Knight	550	D. W. Phelps	550	Frank Goodrich.
Pierce	Ellsworth	J. W. Hancock	900	F. B. White	900	K. W. Lewis.
Polk	Osceola	Iver Michaelson	1,000	Robert Downend	800	Asahel Kimball.
Portage	Stevens Point	James B. Carpenter	800	Wm Albertie	800	John A. Murat.
Racine	Racine	Erastus C. Peck	1,000	John R. Jones	1,000	John Bowen.
Richland	Richland Center	Jesse G. Bunell	800	Horace L. Burnham	800	Reuben Sutton.
Rock	Janesville	Sylvester Morgan	1,200	Willis Miles	1,000	Chas. L. Valentine.
St. Croix	Hudson	Robert Dinsmore	1,100	Wm. Whewell	1,000	G. L. Sharretts.
Sauk	Baraboo	John P. Witwen	1,000	A. L. Slye	1,0 0	John M. True.
Shawano	Shawano	D. E. Wescott	750	August Keppen	750	Ed. Sommers.
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Fred. Hoppe	1,200	John M. O'Hearn	1,500	Albert Mahlendorf.
Taylor	Medford	Peter Doyle	600	W. W. Fry	600	T. G. Jeffers.
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Allen R. Wyman	1,000	David Kribs	1,000	John O. Melby.
Vernon	Viroqua	John R. Casson	800	Ole Johnson	800	C. C. Olson.
Walworth	Elkhorn	Dyar L. Cowdery	800	Fred. W. Blomiley	750	Wm. H. Morrison.
Washington	West Bend	Joseph Ott	800	Frederick Krueger	950	Andrew Schmidt.
Waukesha	Waukesha	John D. Roberts	800	John Russell	1,000	John Stephens.
Waupaca	Waupaca	S. T. Ritchie	900	W. J. Chamberlain	900	Ole O. Hole.
Waushara	Wautoma	George Sexton	700	A. D. McIntyre	700	J. J. Hawley.
Winnebago	Oshkosh	O. F. Chase	1,200	L. W. Hull	1,100	Carl J. Craby.
Wood	Grand Rapids	F. J. Wood	700	I. L. Mosher	800	W. T. King.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES, 1879.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES FOR 1879—continued.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>County Judge.</i>	<i>Sal'y.</i>	<i>Sheriff.</i>	<i>Clerk of Court.</i>	<i>Sal'y.</i>	<i>District Attorney.</i>	<i>Sal.</i>
Adams	J. B. Harrison	\$300	Wm. D. Clark	D. Scofield		S. W. Pierce	\$300
Ashland	Edwin Ellis	250	V. W. Newland	A. W. O'Malley		J. J. Miles	400
Barron	H. J. Sill	450	W. W. Dietz	Fred Telke		Charles S. Taylor	550
Bayfield	John McCloud	100	Tom Doherty	Wm. J. Herbert		John H. Knight	500
Brown	Morgan L. Martin	3,500	Arthur Kellogg	E. P. Boland		John C. Neville	1,200
Buffalo	Conrad Moser, Jr.	600	J. M. Leonhardy	Nic Phillippi		John W. McKay	400
Burnett	I. Grettum	40	Peter Anderson	J. J. Buck			
Calumet	William Paulsen	500	Emil Jensen	John P. Hume	400	Thomas Lynch	500
Chippewa	R. D. Marshall	800	E. H. Everett	John Weinberger		Wm. R. Hoyt	1,000
Clark	Richard Dewhurst	400	James Houston	James A. Parkhurst	150	J. R. Sturdevant	600
Columbia	J. J. Guppey	1,500	Jonas Conklin	S. S. Lockhart		J. H. Rogers	700
Crawford	Ira B. Brunson	500	Theodore Shelver	T. G. Brunson	200	Wm. H. Evans	500
Dane	Alden S. Sanborn	2,000	Phineas Baldwin	H. Z. Moulton		James Reynolds	800
Dodge	S. W. Lamoreux	2,100	J. L. Rix	J. E. Malone	800	J. B. Hays	1,000
Door	R. M. Wright	400	Thomas Scott	C. A. Masse	100	G. W. Allen	400
Douglas	Geo. W. Perry	400	August Zachan	C. Lord	900	James S. Ritchie	150
Dunn	Robert Macauley	600	Thomas J. George	W. J. Cowan	600	C. E. Freeman	600
Eau Claire	A. C. Ellis	900	Isadore Cook	M. B. Hubbard		L. M. Vilas	800
Fond du Lac	Geo. Perkins	2,200	Edward Colman	S. G. Leland		J. J. Foote	1,000
Grant	Wm. McGonigal	1,000	G. D. Streeter	H. Buchner		Homer W. Beebe	600
Green	Brooks Dunwiddie	950	Cal. Morse	Edmund Bartlett		P. J. Clawson	550
Green Lake	J. Edmund Millard	600	Ethan C. Miller	J. Volney Swetting	300	Martin L. Kimball	400
Iowa	John T. Jones	800	Thomas Blackney, Jr.	John M. Dale	400	T. Scott Ansley	600
Jackson	Mark Bump	600	M. McEwen	G. M. Perry		C. F. Ainsworth	600
Jefferson	Henry Colonius	800	Alonzo Brown	C. F. Krebs		A. G. Steiner	800
Juneau	Charles H. Grote	700	Thomas Hyde	E. D. Wightman	250	R. A. Wilkinon	500
Kenosha	Volney French	1,100	Nicholas Spartz	J. A. Gallagher		John W. Hayes	500
Kewaunee	W. Strausky	450	John M. Borgman	Patrick J. Rooney	300	James W. Coapman	300
La Crosse	C. S. Benton	1,200	C. L. Halstead	Charles Smith		B. F. Bryant	800
La Fayette	J. S. Waddington	900	L. B. Waddington	Geo. F. West	500	John J. Roche	400
Lincoln	A. C. Norway	200	L. C. Tynner	A. D. Gorham	200	W. H. Cannon	300

Manitowoc	Michael Kirwen	1,200	P. J. Pierce	Hubert Falge	800	A. J. Schmitz	600
Marathon	B. Ringle	400	G. W. Ghoea	Hugo Peters	300	C. F. Crosby	400
Marquette	H. S. Thomas	500	Philo Lackey	J. J. Wall	250	G. H. Peters	200
Milwaukee	John E. Mann	5,000	P. Van Vechten, Jr.	Julius Wechselberg	6,400	Jeff. C. McKinney	3,500
Monroe	C. M. Masters	500	C. W. McMillan	S. H. Stearns	400	Joseph M. Morrow	800
Oconto	A. Reinhart	500	James Connid	Charles Hall	300	R. W. Hubbell	800
Outagamie	J. E. Harriman	1,000	John Brill	Geo. T. Moeskes	400	William Kennedy	650
Ozaukee	Leopold Eghart	1,000	Frank Delles	M. G. Ruppert	800	James Hedding	600
Pepin	S. L. Plummer	250	Louis Peterson	Alex. G. Coffin	100	H. E. Houghton	250
Pierce	Henry P. Ames	600	A. T. Carroll	J. B. Jensen	200	F. L. Gilson	500
Polk	Ole Larson	250	Samuel B. Dresser	A. C. Granum	275	V. M. Babcock	250
Portage	John R. Kingsbury	600	John Finch	James E. Rogers	500	Wm. H. Packard	500
Racine	Elbert O. Hand	1,100	James Fielding	Frederick W. Bruce	.....	Abner C. Fish	800
Richland	H. W. Fries	400	Daniel L. Noble	Homer J. Clark	.....	Eugene C. Wulfin	350
Rock	Amos P. Prichard	1,500	John J. Comstock	A. Webster Baldwin	.....	John W. Sale	800
St. Croix	S. C. Simonds	500	J. B. Jones	S. J. Bradford	200	Moses E. Clapp	800
Sauk	Giles Stevens	1,000	John Young	D. E. Morgan	400	John Barker	600
Shawano	Henry Klusterman	200	Peter Schweers	Henry Brauer	100	K. M. Phillips	400
Sheboygan	Bille Williams	1,200	Louis Otte	Felix Benfey	200	Geo. T. Sumner	800
Taylor	Geo. S. Phelps	300	Dennis Needham	Peter McCourt	.....	John K. Parish	300
Trempealeau	Chas. E. Perkins	400	Daniel K. Hagestad	Robert A. Odell	.....	Michael Mulligan	600
Vernon	C. M. Butt	500	James H. Hewey	P. J. Layne	.....	H. P. Proctor	300
Walworth	Peter Golder	1,100	Stephen S. Babcock	Levi E. Allen	.....	A. S. Spooner	700
Washington	John Shelley	1,000	Frank Eder	W. P. Rix	400	Patrick O'Meara	800
Waukesha	John C. Snover	1,500	John Porter	M. L. Snyder	500	Alex. Cook	600
Waupaca	C. S. Ogden	400	O. H. Rowe	Chas. Churchill	400	E. J. Goodrich	400
Waushara	D. L. Bunn	300	Pliny A. Porter	Archie McMillen	150	B. A. Cady	250
Winnebago	Geo. Gary	2,000	F. B. Morgan	Thos. D. Grimmer	.....	Geo. W. Burnell	700
Wood	Henry Hayden	400	Peter McCawley	M. Rourke	400	John A. Gaynor	500

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES, 1879.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES FOR 1879—continued.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Co. Supt. of Schools.</i>	<i>Sal'y.</i>	<i>Post Office Address.</i>	<i>Coroner.</i>	<i>Co. Surveyor.</i>
Adams	Jesse M. Higbee	\$60	Plainville	A. J. Hill	Zenas Wise.
Ashland	W. M. Tomkins	100	Ashland	Benj. S. Sparks	John Fraser.
Barron	H. J. White	500	Sumner	L. Paradise	H. Brewer.
Bayfield	John McCloud	100	Bayfield	E. Pike	T. J. L. Tyler.
Brown	Minnie H. Kelleher	900	De Pere	James Harp	J. E. Heyrmann.
Buffalo	J. C. Rathbun	800	Alma		John Buesch.
Burnett	John J. Fleming	*	Grantsburg	Ole H. Bang	H. W. Sundler.
Calumet	P. E. Skahan	800	Chilton	John P. Kraus	Jacob Severin.
Chippewa	John A. McDonald	1,400	Chippewa Falls	M. P. Bateman	John McGraw.
Clark	John S. Dore	600	Neillsville	Wm. J. Armstrong	Horace Stiles.
Columbia	Kennedy Scott	1,600	Rio	Z. J. D. Swift	Henry Meriton.
Crawford	M. E. Norris	800	Prairie du Chien	J. G. Schweitzer	Pizaro Cook.
Dane	M. S. Frawley—1st Dist.	800	Black Earth	Geo. W. Baxter	S. W. Graves.
	A. R. Ames—2d Dist.	800	Door Creek		
Dodge	John T. Flavin—1st Dist.	950	Watertown	Felix Lynch	Geo. W. Morse.
	A. K. Delaney—2d Dist.	950	Mayville		
Door	James Keogh, Jr.	600	Sturgeon Bay	E. C. Daniels	J. C. Pinney.
Douglas	Geo. L. Brooks	50	Superior	L. F. Wheelock	Thomas Clark.
Dunn	Geo. Shafer	900	Menomonie	H. S. Barden	Samuel Omdahl.
Eau Claire	Agnes Hosford	800	Eau Claire	James A. Harmison	D. P. Simons.
Fond du Lac	Ed. McLaughlin	1,900	Eldorado Mills	Wm. Burns	Jacob Haessly.
Grant	Charles L. Harper	1,000	Hazel Green	Franklin Lyster	Joel A. Barber.
Green	Thos. C. Richmond	800	Monticello	L. Taylor	A. C. Stuntz.
Green Lake	A. W. Millard	800	Manchester	Chas. C. McDonald	D. P. Blackstone.
Iowa	Wm. A. Jones	800	Mineral Point	Chas. Hope	Paine T. Stevens.
Jackson	T. P. Marsh	800	Hixton	L. L. Dimmock	O. H. Hoffman.
Jefferson	C. J. Collier	800	Rome	N. Fryer	K. P. Clark.
Juneau	James W. Wightman	800	Wonewoc	S. W. Smith	John Woodlock.
Kenosha	Daniel A. Mahoney	600	Salem	John Lucas	Jason Lothrop.
Kewaunee	John M. Read	800	Kewaunee	O. H. Martin	Constant Thiry.
La Crosse	C. S. Stockwell	800	Onalaska	D. D. Polleys	S. Middlebrook.

La Fayette	C. G. Thomas	900	Darlington	Olof Burglund	Albert Pool.
Lincoln	David Finn	300	Jenny	Martin Kuruin	Thim O'Comers.
Manitowoc	W. A. Walker	1,200	Manitowoc	D. P. Simon	John O'Hara.
Marathon	Thomas Greene	500	Wausau	Fredrick Neu	Wm. Allen.
Marquette	R. G. O'Connor	500	Montello	Robert Page	M. Finegan.
Milwaukee	Thos. O'Herren, 1st dist.	500	Oak Grove	Charles Kuepper	Moses Lane.
	Thos. F. Clarke, 2d dist.	500	Milwaukee	D. J. Enderby	A. B. Holden.
Monroe	N. H. Holden	800	Sparta	Charles Bentz	R. L. Hall.
Oconto	L. W. Winslow	800	Peshigo	Geo. H. Marston	Elihu Spencer.
Outagamie	Patrick Flanagan	800	Appleton	John Neuns	L. Towsley.
Ozaukee	Adolph Heidkamp	800	Ozaukee	Wm. Dunlap	N. Plummer.
Pepin	J. H. Rounds	500	Durand	Enoch Quimby	J. J. Schulthess.
Pierce	H. S. Baker	800	River Falls	Samuel Emery	W. A. Prentice.
Polk	Marcellus Tozer	500	Little Falls	M. C. Slutts	S. H. Vaughn.
Portage	C. S. Sutherland	500	Almond	Benj. F. Pierce, Sr.	D. M. Montgomery.
Racine	Charles H. Sproat	800	Waterford	John H. Carswell	James Appleby.
Richland	D. D. Parsons	800	Richland Center	William Taylor	Edward Ruger.
	John W. West, 1st dist	800	Evansville	D. Silliman	J. F. Combacker.
Rock	J. B. Tracy, 2d dist.	800	Milton	O. L. Glazier	R. G. Evenden.
St. Croix	Betsey M. Clapp	800	New Richmond	Frank Webster	J. H. Grimmer.
Sauk	James T. Lunn	1,100	Ironton	James Berry	S. A. Simpson.
Shawano	William Sommers	500	Upham	I. S. Haskins	J. O. Miles.
Sheboygan	B. R. Grogan	1,000	Elkhart Lake	Ed. Borwell	Paul Heyse.
Taylor	O. N. Lee	200	Medford	H. C. Gosling	W. H. Knower.
Trempealeau	Mary Brandenburg	800	Trempealeau	Wm. H. Bell	James Child.
Vernon	O. B. Wyman	800	Viroqua	Otto Boesewetler	John Brosius.
Walworth	Fred. W. Isham	800	Elkhorn	Wm. M. Saunders	M. S. Hodgson.
Washington	S. S. Barney	900	West Bend	L. W. Bliss	Horace Cleaves.
Waukesha	John Howitt	1,000	Waukesha	M. W. Bute	Edgar Sears.
Waupaca	L. L. Wright	800	New London	James Blake	H. W. Leach.
Waushara	J. H. Tobin	800	Auroraville	Z. P. Kipp	Wm. Scott.
Winnebago	F. A. Morgan	1,000	Oshkosh		
Wood	G. L. Williams	500	Centralia		

* \$4 per day.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES, 1879.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

NOTE.—R., Republican. D., Democrat. G., Greenback. Reg., Religious. Lit., Literary. Hu., Humorous. T., Temperance. Ed., Educational. M., Musical. D., Daily. S., Semi-weekly. W., Weekly. M., Monthly. Q., Quarterly. (G.), German. (N.), Norwegian.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Name of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
Adams.				
Friendship	Adams Co. Press....	S. W. Pierce	R.	W.
Ashland.				
Ashland	Press	Sam S. Fifield... ..	R.	W.
Barron.				
Barron	Barron Co. Shield....	A. Dewey.....	R.	W.
Rice Lake.....	Barron Co. Chronot'p	Chron. Pub. Co....	I.D	W.
Bayfield.				
Bayfield	Press	Press Printing Co....	R.	W.
Brown.				
Green Bay.....	Advocate	Robinson Br. & Clark	D.	W.
Green Bay.....	Gazette	Hoskinson & Follett.	R.	D&W
Green Bay.. ..	Globe	M. D. Kimball.....	I.	W.
Green Bay.....	Concordia (G.)	Fred Burkard.....	D.	W.
Fort Howard	Review	James Kerr.	R.	W.
Fort Howard	Journal.....	Alex. Sutherland. .	I.	W.
Deperre	News.....	P. R. Proctor.....	R.	W.
Deperre	Facts	D. E. Hickey	D.	W.
Buffalo.				
Alma	Express	J. W. DeGroff	R.	W.
Mondovi.....	Herald	W. H. & C. E. Edes .	R.	W.
Fountain City.....	Republikaner (G.)....	Joseph Leicht.....	I.	W.
Burnett.				
Grantsburg	Burnett Co. Sentinel.	W. E. Talboys.....	R.	W.
Calumet.				
Chilton.....	Times	J. P. Hume.....	D.	W.
Chilton.....	Volksbote (G.).....	Geo. Schleyer	D.	W.
Chilton.....	Wis. Demokrat (G.).	Henry Arnold.....	I.	W.
Chippewa.				
Chippewa Falls ...	Herald	Geo. C. Ginty	R.	W.
Chippewa Falls ...	Times	Hoffman & Cunnih'm	D.	W.
Phillips	Times	Sackett & Wilson....	D.	W.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed	Issue
Clark.				
Neillsville.....	Republican and Press	H. J. Hoffman.....	I.	W.
Colby.....	Stenograph	S. J. & J. W. Shafer	D.	W.
Columbia.				
Columbus	Republican.	J. R. Decker.....	R.	W.
Columbus	Democrat	H. D. Bath.....	D.	W.
Kilbourn City.....	Guard	Wesley Moran.....	R.	W.
Lodi.....	Valley News	Peter Richards	R.	W.
Portage.....	State Register.....	Clark & Goodell	R.	W.
Portage.....	Western Advance	E. W. Stevens.....	G.	W.
Portage.....	Democrat.....	Bath Brothers.....	D.	W.
Portage.....	Wecker (G).....	G. A. Selbach	D.	W.
Crawford.				
Prairie du Chien ..	Union	J. R. Berryman.....	R.	W.
Prairie du Chien ..	Courier.....	W. D. Merrill	D.	W.
Dane.				
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).....	Porsch & Goessel ..	D.	W.
Madison.....	Journal of Education	Whitford & Pradt ..	E.	M.
Madison.....	University Press.....	University Press Co..	E.	S. M.
Madison.....	Home Diary.....	Wm. Welch	I.	.....
Madison.....	Scandinavia (N.) ..	Jac. Ellerton.....	I.	M.
Madison.....	Independent	J. A. Sawin.....	G.	W.
Stoughton.....	Courier.....	Currier & Parish ..	R.	W.
Sun Prairie.....	Countryman.....	C. G. Cross	R.	W.
Black Earth.....	Advertiser.....	Burnett & Son	I.	W.
Black Earth.....	Watchman	E. Prouty	Re	M.
Mazomanie.....	Sickle	D. W. Bronson & Son	R.	W.
Dodge.				
Juneau.....	Dodge Co. Democrat	Frank Lowth.....	D.	W.
Mayville.....	Telephone.....	Barney & Pettibone..	D.	W.
Mayville.....	Pionier (G.).....	R. B. Bogisch	D.	W.
Fox Lake.....	Representative.....	Hotchkiss & Stafford.	R.	W.
Beaver Dam.....	Argus	Sherman & Gowdey..	D.	W.
Beaver Dam.....	Citizen	Thos. Hughes	R.	W.
Waupun.....	Times	Phil M. Pryor	R.	W.
Door.				
Sturgeon Bay.....	Door Co. Advocate ...	Frank Long	R.	W.
Sturgeon Bay.....	Expositor	C. J. Martin.....	G.	W.
Douglas.				
Superior City.....	Times	Thomas Bardon	R.	W.
Dunn.				
Menomonie.....	Dunn Co. News	Flint & Weber.....	R.	W.
Menomonie.....	Times	C. N. Relph.....	D.	W.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Name of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
Eau Claire.				
Eau Claire	Free Press	Free Press Co	R.	D&W
Eau Claire	News	News Printing Co. . . .	D.	W.
Augusta	Eagle	G. O. Jones	R.	W.
Fond du Lac.				
Fond du Lac.	Commonwealth	H. M. Kutchin	R.	D&W
Fond du Lac.	Journal	Star Printing Co.	D.	W.
Fond du Lac.	Reporter	Thwing & Pillsbury. . .	R.	W.
Fond du Lac.	People's Champion	People's Pr. & P. Co. . .	G.	W.
Fond du Lac.	Nordw. Courier (G.) . . .	W. F. Weber	D.	W.
Fond du Lac.	The Appeal	J. A. Watrous	T.	S.-M.
Fond du Lac.	Volkszeitung (G.) . . .	A. Bruderle	G.	W.
Ripon	Commonwealth	Scofield & Price	R.	W.
Ripon	Free press	Stone & Lyon	R.	W.
Waupun	Leader	Oliver Brothers	R.	W.
Brandon	Times	Martin C. Short	R.	W.
Grant.				
Lancaster	Grant Co. Herald.	Edward Pollock.	R.	W.
Lancaster	Grant Co. Gazette.	L. C. Martin	G.	W.
Boscobel	Dial	H. D. Farquharson. . .	R.	W.
Muscoda	News	C. H. Darlington	R.	W.
Platteville.	Grant Co. Witness	M. P. Rindlaub.	R.	W.
Green.				
Monroe.	Sentinel	C. A. Booth	R.	W.
Monroe.	Green Co. Reformer. . .	W. D. Matthews	D.	W.
Monroe.	Green Co Herold (G.) . .	R. Loewenbach	D.	W.
Brodhead.	Independent	E. O. Kimberly	R.	W.
Juda	Latest News	Stair & Witmer.	R.	W.
Albany	Journal .....	.....	R.	W.
Green Lake.				
Berlin	Courant	F. F. Livermore	R.	W.
Berlin	Journal	C. G. Starks	R.	W.
Princeton	Republic	C. P. Rawson	R.	W.
Princeton	Green Lake Co. Dem. . .	S. D. Goodell.	D.	W.
Princeton	Merkur (G.)	Gustav Tesch	D.	W.
Iowa.				
Arena	Star	T. J. Shumway.	G.	W.
Dodgeville	Chronicle	A. S. Hearn	R.	W.
Mineral Point	Tribune	W. H. & B. J. Bennett . .	R.	W.
Mineral Point	National Democrat. . .	Crawford & Brother. . .	D.	W.
Mineral Point	Wis. Temp. Journal. . .	Allen & Teasdale.	T.	S.-M.
Jackson.				
Black River Falls. . .	Badger State Benner. . .	Frank Cooper	R.	W.
Black River Falls. . .	Wis. Independent.	J. B. Castle	G.	W.
Merrillan	Wisconsin Leader.	R. H. Gile.	R.	W.
Jefferson.				
Fort Atkinson.	Jefferson Co. Union. . .	W. D. Hoard.	R.	W.
Fort Atkinson.	Wisconsin Chief	Emma Brown	T.	M.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. 431

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Name of Publisher.	Cred.	Issue.
Jefferson.				
Jefferson Con.	Banner	I. S. Carr	D.	W.
Lake Mills	Spike	A. G. Bernhard	I.	W.
Palmyra	Enterprise	O. P. Dow	R.	W.
Waterloo	Journal	S. J. Conklin	R.	W.
Watertown	Republican	J. H. Keyes	R.	W.
Watertown	Democrat	Thos. C. Jones	D.	W.
Watertown	Weltbuerger (G.)	D. Blumenfeld	D.	W.
Juneau.				
Elroy	Plain Talker	E. C. Kibbe	R.	W.
Manston	Star	J. F. Sprague & Son	R.	W.
New Lisbon	Juneau Co. Argus	M. F. Carney	D.	W.
Wenewoc	Reporter	F. K. Dunn	I.	W.
Kenosha.				
Kenosha	Telegraph	Hays McKinley	R.	W.
Kenosha	Union	J. A. Killen	D.	W.
Kewaunee.				
Ahnapee	Record	H. D. Wing	R.	W.
Kewaunee	Enterprise	John M. Read	D.	W.
La Crosse.				
La Crosse	Republican & Leader	R. & L. Pub. Co.	R.	D&W
La Crosse	Chronicle	Usher & Howard	I.	D.
La Crosse	Liberal Democrat	Usher & Howard	D.	W.
La Crosse	Northwestern Miller	Ostrander, Hop. & D. ..	I.	W.
La Crosse	Nord Stern (G.)	John Ulrich	I.	W.
La Crosse	Faderl. & Emigr. (N.)	Mrs. F. Fleischer	R.	W.
La Fayette.				
Darlington	Republican	James Bintliff & Son	R.	W.
Darlington	La Fayette Co. Dem.	J. G. Knight	D.	W.
Lincoln.				
Jenny	Lincoln Co. Advocate	M. H. McCord	R.	W.
Manitowoc.				
Manitowoc	Pilot	John Nagle	D.	W.
Manitowoc	Nord Westen (G.)	Carl H. Schmidt	D.	W.
Two Rivers	Chronicle	W. F. Nash	I.	W.
Marathon.				
Wausau	Central Wisconsin	R. H. Johnson	R.	W.
Wausau	Wisconsin River Pilot	Valentine Ringle	D.	W.
Wausau	Wochenblatt (G.)	Valentine Ringle	D.	W.
Wausau	Torch of Liberty	M. H. Barnum	G.	W.
Wausau	Waechter (G.)	M. H. Barnum	G.	W.
Marquette.				
Montello	Express	Cogan & Bissell	D.	W.
Westfield	Central Union	S. D. Forbes	R.	W.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Name of Publisher.	Creed.	Issue.
<i>Milwaukee.</i>				
Milwaukee	Sentinel	Sentinel Co.	R.	D&W
Milwaukee	Evening Wisconsin	Cramer, Aikens & Cr.	R.	D&W
Milwaukee	News	Magann & Keefe	D.	D&W
Milwaukee	Herold (G.)	Herold Company	I.	D&W
Milwaukee	Germania (G.)	Germania Publ. Co.	I.	W.
Milwaukee	Freie Presse (G.)	L. Sigel	R.	D&W
Milwaukee	Seebote (G.)	P. V. Deuster	D.	D&W
Milwaukee	Banner & Volksfreund	Henry Bätz	D.	D&W
Milwaukee	Journal of Commerce	Wisconsin Publ. Co.		W.
Milwaukee	Columbia (G.)	Ger. Cath. Press Co.	Reg.	W.
Milwaukee	Christian Statesman	J. L. Hauser & Co.	Reg.	W.
Milwaukee	Western Church	E. R. Ward	Reg.	W.
Milwaukee	Catholic Citizen		Reg.	W.
Milwaukee	Catholic Vindicator	D. W. Noland	Reg.	W.
Milwaukee	Wisconsin Calendar	Wis. Calendar Co.	Reg.	M.
Milwaukee	Young Churchman		Reg.	M.
Milwaukee	Gemeinde Blatt (G.)	Germania Publ. Co.	Reg.	S-M.
Milwaukee	Cream City Courier	Vanderpool & Pollard	D.	W.
Milwaukee	Commercial Letter		I.	D.
Milwaukee	Wis. Legal News	C. D. Kendrick	I.	D.
Milwaukee	U. S. Mill. & Man. Jour		I.	W.
Milwaukee	Law Bulletin		I.	D.
Milwaukee	Musical Echo		M.	M.
Milwaukee	Peck's Sun	Geo. W. Peck	Hu.	W.
Milwaukee	Westliche Schuetzen	John J. Pingel	Lit.	W.
Milwaukee	Au (G.)	Buhlert & Gfornner	Hu.	W.
Milwaukee	Freidenker (G.)	Carl Dœrfinger	Lit.	W.
Milwaukee	Volks Magazin (G.)	Herold Company	Lit.	W.
Milwaukee	Hausfreund (G.)	Germania Publ. Co.	Lit.	W.
Milwaukee	Im Familienkreis (G.)	Herold Company	Lit.	S-M.
Milwaukee	Der Wegweiser (G.)	Herold Company	Lit.	W.
Milwaukee	Quarterly Magazine		Lit.	Q.
Milwaukee	Journal and Herald		Lit.	W.
Milwaukee	Agri. & Hor. Jour. (G)		Lit.	M.
Milwaukee	Progress of the Age (G)	Herold Company	Lit.	M.
Milwaukee	New Education		Ed.	M.
Milwaukee	Die Erziehungs Blaetter (G.)	Carl Dœrfinger	Ed.	M.
Milwaukee	Schulzeitung (G.)	Germania Publ. Co.	Ed.	M.
Milwaukee	Hermann's Sohn (G.)	Lowenstein.	Lit.	M.
Milwaukee	Sunday Telegraph	Calkins & Bowsfield	I.	W.
Milwaukee	Folkebladet (N.)	Scandinavian Pub. Co	R.	W.
<i>Monroe.</i>				
Sparta	Herald	D. McBride & Son	R.	W.
Sparta	Monroe Co. Repub'c'n	D. W. C. Wilson	D.	W.
Sparta	Wis. Greenback	A. B. Lamborn	G.	W.
Tomah	Journal	J. A. Wells	R.	W.
Tomah	Monroe Co. Democrat	Brown & Foster	D.	W.
<i>Oconto.</i>				
Marrinette	Eagle	Henry Harris	R.	W.
Oconto	Lumberman	J. W. Hall	R.	W.
Oconto	Reporter	C. S. Hart	S.	W.
<i>Outagamie.</i>				
Appleton	Post	A. J. Reid	R.	W.
Appleton	Crescent	Ryan & Bro.	D.	W.
Appleton	Volksfreund (G.)	H. W. Meyer	D.	W.
Appleton	American Globe	G. E. Mendel	I.	W.
Appleton	Coll. and Neoterian	Literary Pub. Co.	Lit.	M.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

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COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Name of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
Ozaukee.				
Port Washington..	Ozaukee Advertiser..	John R. Bohan.....	D.	W.
Port Washington..	Zeitung (G.).....	Adolph Heidkamp....	D.	W.
Pepin.				
Durand	Times & Courier.....	W. H. Huntington....	R.	W.
Pierce.				
Ellsworth	Pierce Co. Herald....	Case & Doolittle.....	R.	W.
River Falls	Journal.....	C. R. Morse & Co.....	R.	W.
River Falls	Press.....	Merrick & Fowler....	R.	W.
Prescott	Plaindealer.....	E. H. Ives	D.	W.
Polk.				
Osceola Mills.....	Polk Co. Press.....	Chas. E. Mears	R.	W.
Clear Lake	North Wis. News....	Johnson & Hunt'gton	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.....	Portage Co. Gazette.	Glennon, Krembs & Co.	I.	W.
Stevens Point.....	Real Estate Journal..	J. W. Hungerford	I.	W.
Racine.				
Racine	Advocate.....	Peavy & Sandford....	R.	W.
Racine	Journal.....	F. W. Starbuck.....	R.	W.
Racine	Daily News .....	.....	R.	D.
Racine	Independent	Wentworth Bros.....	I.	W.
Racine	Argus	E. A. Egery	D.	W.
Racine	Daily Herald.....	Mrs. Lou Clark.....	R.	D.
Racine	New Deal	Wm. L. Utley	G.	W.
Racine	Folkets Avis (N.)...	Myrup & Olsen.....	.....	W.
Racine	Slavie (Bohemian)...	Frederick Jones.....	D.	W.
Racine	College Journal.....	Journal Co.....	Lit.	M.
Burlington	Standard.....	H. L. Devereaux.....	R.	W.
Waterford	Post.....	C. M. Whitman.....	I.	W.
Yorkville	Enterprise.....	.....	I.	W.
Union Grove	Enterprise.....	A. P. Colby.....	.....	W.
Richland.				
Richland Center ..	Observer	J. H. Waggoner.....	R.	W.
Richland Center ..	Republican.....	Fogo & Munson.....	R.	W.
Rock.				
Beloit	Free Press.....	H. F. Hobert	R.	W.
Beloit	Graphic	Fillmore & Mathews.	D.	W.
Beloit	Phonograph.....	H. F. Hobert .....	.....	D.
Beloit	Round Table.....	Round Table Co.....	Lit.	S. M.
Clinton	Independent	H. F. Hobert	I.	W.
Edgerton	Wis. Tobacco Rep'ter.	W. F. Tousley.....	I.	W.
Evansville	Review	I. A. Hoxie.....	R.	W.
Janesville	Gazette	Gazette Printing Co..	R.	D & W
Janesville	City Times.....	Wilson & Tousley ..	D.	W.
Janesville	Recorder	Veeder & Leonard ..	I.	D & W
Milton	College Journal.....	Journal Company.....	Lit.	S. M.
Milton Junction..	Register	J. S. Badger	R.	W.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Name of Publisher.	Creed.	Issue.
<i>St. Croix.</i>				
Baldwin	Bulletin	J. H. Montefiore.....	R.	W.
Hudson	True Republican.....	Cline & Coggswell....	D.	W.
Hudson	Star and Times.....	H. A. Taylor.....	R.	W.
New Richmond...	St. Croix Republican..	A. C. Van Meter.....	R.	W.
New Richmond...	Greenbacker	Kane & Stephens.	G.	W.
<i>Sauk.</i>				
Baraboo	Republic	E. E. Woodman.....	R.	W.
Baraboo	Sauk Co. Advertiser..	.....	I.	M.
Prairie du Sac...	News	News Co.....	R.	W.
Reedsburg.....	Free Press	Blake & Powers.....	R.	W.
Reedsburg.....	Sauk Co. Herald.....	Wm. Raetzmann.....	D.	W.
Spring Green....	Dollar Times.....	J. F. Morrow.....	G.	W.
Sauk City.....	Pionier am Wisc'n(G)	Crusius & Muehlberg.	R.	W.
<i>Shawano.</i>				
Shawano.....	Journal	H. M. Loomer.....	D.	W.
<i>Sheboygan.</i>				
Sheboygan.....	Herald	J. L. & Geo. Marsh....	R.	W.
Sheboygan.....	Times	H. N. Ross.....	R.	W.
Sheboygan.....	National Democr't(G)	Carl Zillner.....	D.	W.
Sheboygan.....	Tribune (G.).....	A. Marschner.....	D.	W.
Sheboygan.....	City News.....	F. J. Mills.....	D.	W.
Plymouth.....	Reporter.....	A. L. Worden.....	D.	W.
Shebygan Falls...	Sheboygan Co. News.	.....	G.	W.
<i>Taylor.</i>				
Medford	Taylor Co. Star and News	S. Hubbell.....	I.	W.
Medford	Taylor Co. News.....	News Pub. Co.....	D.	W.
<i>Trempealeau.</i>				
Arcadia	Leader.....	Charles A. Leith.....	R.	W.
Galesville	Independent	S. S. Luce.....	I.	W.
Independence...	News	G. E. Gilkey.....	R.	W.
Trempealeau...	Free Press.....	.....	R.	W.
Whitehall	Temp. Co. Messeng'r	E. B. Waggoner.....	R.	W.
<i>Vernon.</i>				
Viroqua.....	Vernon Co. Censor...	Henry Casson, Jr....	R.	W.
Viroqua.....	Vernon Co. Herald...	D. A. Moody.....	G.	W.
<i>Walworth.</i>				
Delavan	Republican.....	Geo. B. Tallman.....	R.	W.
Delavan	Enterprise .....	.....	R.	W.
Delavan	Deaf Mute Press.....	Press Co.....	Lit.	M.
Eikhorn	Walworth Co. Indp'nt	Treat & Park.....	R.	W.
Geneva	Geneva Lake Herald.	J. E. Heg.....	R.	W.
Sharon	Reporter.....	.....	I.	W.
Whitewater	Register.....	E. D. Coe.....	R.	W.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Name of Publisher.	Cred.	Issue.
Washington.				
Hartford	Republican	Wm. George.....	R.	W.
West Bend.....	Democrat	Frankenb'g & Waters.	D.	W.
Waukesha.				
Oconomowoc	Local	F. W. Coon.....	R.	W.
Oconomowoc	Free Press	E. Hurlbut	D.	W.
Pewaukee	Standard	C. P. Smith	R.	W.
Waukesha	Freeman	H. M. Youmans	R.	W.
Waukesha	Democrat	P. H. Carney	D.	W.
Waupaca.				
Clintonville	Herald.....	Ratchliffe & Waite....	R.	W.
New London.....	Times	Gordon & Stinchfield Bros.....	G.	W.
Waupaca	Republican.....	C. M. Bright.....	R.	W.
Waupaca	Post	Ogden & Pitcher.....	R.	W.
Weyauwega	Chronicle	J. C. Keeney.....	I.	W.
Wausara.				
Plainfield.....	Times	S. Bardwell.....	I.	W.
Wautoma.....	Argus	W. J. Munro.....	R.	W.
Winnebago.				
Menasha	Press	George B. Pratt	R.	W.
Menasha	Beobachter (G.).....	John Klinker.....	D.	W.
Neenah.....	Gazette.....	H. L. Webster.....	R.	W.
Neenah.....	Times	J. N. Stone.....	D.	W.
Omro	Journal	Kane & Wright.....	G.	W.
Oshkosh	Northwestern	Allen & Hicks.....	R.	D&W
Oshkosh.....	Times	Fernandez & Glaze	D.	W.
Oshkosh.....	Telegraph (G.).....	Kohlmann & Brother.....	D.	W.
Oshkosh.....	Early Dawn.....	M. T. Carhart.....	Reg	W.
Oshkosh.....	Greenback Standard..	Morley & Levy.....	G.	W.
Winneconne.....	Item.....	Frank S. Verback.....	I.	W.
Wood.				
Grand Rapids....	Wood Co. Reporter...	J. E. Ingraham.....	R.	W.
Grand Rapids....	Tribune	J. N. Brundage.....	D.	W.

Total, 294.

U. S. TAX COLLECTED IN WISCONSIN.

STATEMENT showing the amount of internal revenue tax returned from
Wisconsin during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1877 and 1878.

	<i>1877.</i>	<i>1878.</i>
Spirits	\$1,243,568 55	\$782,892 79
Tobacco.....	1,062,394 34	1,098,943 68
Fermented liquors.....	464,055 29	485,680 60
Banks and bankers.....	52,864 90	53,644 00
Miscellaneous.....	7 65	5,140 16
Gross total.....	\$2,866,083 36	\$2,431,301 23

STATEMENT showing the amount of customs revenue collected in the State of
Wisconsin, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

AT MILWAUKEE.

From customs.....	\$53,523 57
From Marine Hospital tax.....	4,742 86
From steamboat fines	6,408 80

AT LA CROSSE.

From customs.....	752 80
Total amount.....	\$65,428 03

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.....	.....do	10,000
WILLIAM STRONG	Pennsylvania.....	.....do	10,000
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY....	New Jersey ..	.....do	10,000
NOAH H. SWAYNE.....	Ohio.....	.....do	10,000
SAMUEL F. MILLER	Iowa .....	.....do	10,000
JOHN M. HARLAN	Kentucky .....	.....do	10,000
STEPHEN J. FIELD.....	California .....	.....do	10,000

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

Circuits.	Name of Judge.	Residence.	Salary.
First.....	GEORGE F. SHEPLEY.....	Portland, Me. ...	\$6,000
Second	ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON	New York City....	6,000
Third	WILLIAM MCKENNAN	Washington, Pa....	6,000
Fourth.....	HUGH L. BOND.....	Baltimore, Md. ...	6,000
Fifth	WILLIAM B. WOODS	Montgomery, Ala....	6,000
Sixth	H. H. EMMONS.....	Detroit, Mich.....	6,000
Seventh	THOMAS DRUMMOND.....	Chicago, Ill.....	6,000
Eighth	JOHN F. DILLON	Davenport, 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 and Arkansas.
Ninth	California, Oregon and Nevada.

U. S. 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.	Outagamie.	Walworth.
Calumet.	Kewaunee.	Ozaukee.	Washington.
Dodge.	Manitowoc.	Racine.	Waukesha.
Door.	Marquette.	Shawano.	Waupaca.
Fond du Lac.	Milwaukee.	Sheboygan.	Waushara.
Green Lake.	Oconto.		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.	Juneau.	Portage.
Ashland.	Douglas.	La Crosse.	Richland.
Barron.	Dunn.	La Fayette.	Rock.
Bayfield.	Eau Claire.	Lincoln.	St. Croix.
Buffalo.	Grant.	Marathon.	Sauk.
Burnett.	Green.	Monroe.	Taylor.
Chippewa.	Iowa.	Pepin.	Trempealeau.
Clark.	Jackson.	Pierce.	Vernon.
Columbia.	Jefferson.	Poik.	Wood.
Crawford.			

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Title of Office.	Salary.	T'm exp'r's,
EDWARD G. RYAN	Chief Justice.	\$5,000	Jan. 1882.
ORSAMUS COLE.....	Associate Justice,	5,000	Jan. 1880.
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.

CLARENCE KELLOGG..... Clerk. | JOHN R. BERRYMAN..... Librarian.
 O. M. CONOVER..... Reporter. | C. H. BEYLER..... Messenger.

Terms of Court at Madison.

JANUARY TERM — Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January.
 AUGUST TERM Second Tuesday in August.

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

[Revised Statutes, sections 2423-2424.]

SALARY OF CIRCUIT JUDGES \$3,000 PER ANNUM.

FIRST CIRCUIT.*

Judge—JOHN T. WENTWORTH, RACINE.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.
Walworth	2d Monday in February.....	Elkhorn.....
	2d Monday in June.....	
	2d Monday in September.....	
Racine	2d Monday in March.....	Racine.....
	2d Monday in June.....	
	2d Monday in October	
Kenosha.....	Wednesday after 2d Monday in April....	Kenosha.....
	1st Monday in August.....	
	3d Wednesday after 2d Monday in Nov..	

SECOND CIRCUIT.†

Judge—DAVID W. SMALL, OCONOMOWOC.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.
Milwaukee	2d Monday in January.....	Milwaukee.
	1st Monday in May.....	
	4th Monday in June.....	
	1st Monday in October	
Waukesha.....	3d Monday in March.....	Waukesha.
	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 months of June or August.

† No jury shall be summoned for either term in the circuit to be held in the month of June. Every term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.

THIRD CIRCUIT.**Judge* — DAVID J. PULLING, OSHKOSH.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.
Green Lake.....	2d Monday in January..... 1st Monday in June.....	Dartford.
Dodge.....	4th Monday in February..... 2d Monday in October.....	Juneau.
Washington.....	3d Monday in March..... 2d Monday in November.....	West Bend.
Ozaukee.....	Tuesday after 4th Monday in January... Tuesday after 3d Monday in June.....	Port Wash'gton
Winnebago.....	Tuesday after 2d Monday in April..... Tuesday after first Monday in Septemb'r Tuesday after 4th Monday in November	Oshkosh.

FOURTH CIRCUIT.†*Judge* — CAMPBELL McLEAN, FOND DU LAC.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.
Sheboygan.....	2d Monday in April..... 1st Monday in October.....	Sheboygan.
Calumet.....	3d Monday in May..... 2d Monday in December.....	Chilton.
Manitowoc.....	2d Monday in January..... 1st Monday in June.....	Manitowoc.
Kewaunee.....	4th Monday in April..... 3d Monday in October.....	Kewaunee.
Fond du Lac.....	1st Monday in March..... 4th Monday in June..... 2d Monday in November.....	Fond du Lac.

* Every term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.

† 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.

FIFTH CIRCUIT.*

Judge—MONTGOMERY M. COTHREN, MINERAL POINT.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.
Grant.....	1st Tuesday in February 2d Tuesday in September.....	Lancaster.
Iowa	4th Tuesday in March..... 1st Tuesday in October	Dodgeville.
La Fayette	4th Tuesday in June 1st Tuesday in December	Darlington.
Richland	2d Tuesday in April 4th Tuesday in October.....	Richland Center
Crawford	4th Tuesday in May..... 2d Tuesday in November.....	Prairie du Chien

SIXTH CIRCUIT,†

Judge—A. W. NEWMAN, TREMPLEAU.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.
Clark	1st Monday in March..... 1st Monday in September.....	Neillsville.
Jackson	2d Monday in March 2d Monday in September.....	Bl'k River Falls
La Crosse	2d Monday in May..... 2d Monday in November.....	La Crosse.
Monroe	1st Monday in April 1st Monday in October	Sparta.
Trempealeau ...	2d Monday in June..... 2d Monday in December	Whitehall.
Vernon	4th Monday in April 4th Monday in October.....	Viroqua.

* Every term in each of said counties shall be a special term for the whole circuit.

† 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.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.*Judge*—GILBERT L. PARK, STEVENS POINT.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.
Portage	1st Tuesday in March	Stevens Point.
	2d Tuesday in November.....	
Marathon.....	2d Tuesday in April	Wausau.
	1st Tuesday in October.....	
Waupaca	2d Tuesday in January	Waupaca.
	4th Tuesday in May	
Wood.....	2d Tuesday in May	Grand Rapids.
	1st Tuesday in December	
Waushara	4th Tuesday in March'	Wautoma.
	3d Tuesday in September	
Lincoln.....	3d Tuesday in February.....	Jenny.
	4th Tuesday in August.....	
Taylor	1st Tuesday in February	Medford.
	1st Tuesday in September.....	

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.**Judge*—EGBERT B. BUNDY, MENOMONIE.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.
Buffalo	2d Monday in May.....	Alma.
	1st Monday in December.....	
Dunn	2d Monday in March.....	Menomonie.
	2d Monday in September.....	
Eau Claire*.....	4th Monday in March.....	Eau Claire.
	4th Monday in September.....	
Pepin	3d Monday in April.....	Durand.
	3d Monday in October.....	
Pierce	2d Monday in June.....	Ellsworth.
	2d Monday in December.....	
St. Croix	3d Monday in May.	Hudson.
	3d Monday in November	

*The general terms in Eau Claire county shall be special terms for the whole circuit.

NINTH CIRCUIT.*

Judge—ALVA STEWART, PORTAGE CITY.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.
Adams	3d Tuesday in January .. 2d Tuesday in June.....	Friendship.
Columbia.....	2d Tuesday in May .. 2d Tuesday in December.....	Portage City.
Dane*.....	Monday after 1st Tuesday in April .. 2d Tuesday in July..... 2d Monday in November.....	Madison.
Juneau	2d Tuesday in March .. 3d Tuesday in October.....	Mauston.
Sauk	3d Monday in March .. 4th Monday in September.....	Baraboo.
Marquette ..	Tuesday after 1st Monday in January... 1st Tuesday in June.....	Montello.

TENTH CIRCUIT.†

Judge—GEORGE. H. MYERS, APPLETON.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.
Outagamie	1st Monday in June .. 2d Monday in November.....	Appleton.
Oconto	2d Monday in April .. 3d Monday in October ..	Oconto.
Shawano	Tuesday after 2d Monday in January.... Tuesday after 4th Monday in June.....	Shawano.
Brown‡	4th Monday in January . 1st Monday in March..... 1st Monday in September.....	Green Bay.
Door.....	Tuesday after 3d Monday in February... Tuesday after 3d Monday in July.....	Sturgeon Bay.

*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.

† Every term in the counties of Brown, Outagamie and Oconto shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.

‡ No jury shall be summoned for the January term in Brown county.

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.**Judge*—HENRY D. BARRON, ST. CROIX FALLS.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.
Ashland	1st Monday in January	Ashland.
	1st Monday in July	
Barron	3d Tuesday in March	Barron.
	2d Tuesday in September	
Bayfield	2d Monday in January	Bayfield.
	2d Monday in July	
Burnett	1st Tuesday in February	Grantsburg.
	4th Monday in July	
Chippewa	1st Monday in June	Chippewa Falls.
	1st Monday in December	
Douglas	2d Monday in February	Superior City.
	3d Monday in July	
Polk	4th Monday in January	Osceola.
	1st Monday in August	

TWELFTH CIRCUIT.†*Judge*—H. S. CONGER, JANESVILLE.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.
Rock	4th Monday in January	Janesville.
	4th Monday in April	
	Wednesday after 1st Monday in Nov	
Green	1st Tuesday in March	Monroe.
	3d Tuesday in June	
	1st Tuesday in October	
Jefferson	1st Monday in February	Jefferson.
	2d Tuesday in June	
	1st Monday in September	

* Every term in the counties of Chippewa and Polk shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.

† 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.

Wisconsin State Government.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
<i>Governor.</i>			
WILLIAM E. SMITH.....	Milwaukee ...	Milwaukee....	Scotland.
<i>Lieut. Governor.</i>			
JAMES M. BINGHAM. . .	Chippewa F'ls	Chippewa.....	New York.
<i>Private Secretary.</i>			
GEO. W. BURCHARD.....	Ft. Atkinson.	Jefferson	New York.
<i>Clerk and Messenger.</i>			
T. L. HACKER.....	Cottage Grove	Dane.....	Ohio.
<i>Janitor.</i>			
H. W. LOVEJOY	Madison.....	Dane.....	New York.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>			
HANS B. WARNER	Ellsworth ...	Pierce	Norway.
<i>Assistant Secretary.</i>			
FRANK H. PUTNEY.....	Waukesha....	Waukesha ...	Wisconsin.
<i>Clerks.</i>			
D. H. TULLIS.....	Madison.....	Dane	Ohio.
D. N. TAYLOR.....	La Crosse ...	La Crosse ...	New York.
E. H. WEBER.....	Menomonie...	Dunn	New York.
B. W. SUCKOW	Madison	Dane.....	Norway.
LARS HARSTAD	Eau Claire....	Eau Claire....	Norway.
M. B. KIMBALL.....	Ellsworth ...	Pierce	Indiana.
FANNY MAIN VILAS.....	Madison	Dane.....	New York.
<i>Janitor.</i>			
EUGENE ROBERT	Madison.....	Dane	Canada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
<i>State Treasurer.</i>			
RICHARD GUENTHER ...	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago ...	Germany.
<i>Assistant State Treasurer.</i>			
ROBERT McCURDY.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago ...	New York.
<i>Clerks.</i>			
Charles Wedelstedt.....	Madison	Dane	Germany.
W. B. Hazeltine	Beaver Dam..	Dodge	New York.
Henry Schuette.....	Green Bay....	Brown	Germany.
E. G. Lindeman	Manitowoc ..	Manitowoc ...	Germany.
<i>Janitor.</i>			
Edwin Hickman.....	Milwaukee ...	Milwaukee ...	Massachusetts

LAW DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
<i>Attorney General.</i>			
ALEXANDER WILSON ...	Dodgeville....	Iowa	New York.
<i>Ass't Attorney General.</i>			
H. W. CHYNOWETH.....	Madison	Dane	Wisconsin.
<i>Messenger.</i>			
Frank L. Moffett.....	Mineral Point.	Iowa	Wisconsin.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
<i>State Superintendent.</i>			
WM. C. WHITFORD	Milton.....	Rock	New York.
<i>Ass't Superintendent.</i>			
JOHN B. PRADT	Madison.....	Dane	N. Hampshire.
<i>Clerk and Messenger.</i>			
W. P. Clarke.....	Milton.....	Rock	New York.

RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
<i>Railroad Commissioner.</i>			
A. J. TURNER.....	Portage City..	Columbia	New York.
<i>Clerk.</i>			
JAMES H. FOSTER.....	Koro.....	Winnebago...	Massachus'ts.
<i>Messenger.</i>			
Mark Smith	Linden	Iowa	Wisconsin.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
<i>Commissioner of Insurance,</i> PHIL. L. SPOONER, JR....	Madison	Dane	Indiana.
<i>Clerk,</i> J. H. KEYES.....	Watertown ...	Jefferson	New York.
<i>Janitor,</i> Geo. Speckner.....	Madison	Dane	Germany.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC LANDS.*Commissioners.*SECRETARY OF STATE, *Ex-officio.*STATE TREASURER, *Ex-officio.*ATTORNEY GENERAL, *Ex-officio.*J. H. WAGGONER, *Clerk of Commissioners.*

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
<i>Chief Clerk,</i> J. H. WAGGONER.....	Rich'd Center	Richland	Ohio.
<i>Assistant Clerk.</i> E. S. McBRIDE	Madison.....	Dane	Ohio.
<i>Clerks,</i> C. M. Foresman.....	Madison	Dane	Ohio.
W. H. Bennett.....	Mineral Point	Iowa	Wisconsin.
Peter Fagg.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Holland.
Fred J. Moll.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago	Germany.
H. B. Pouse.....	Fort Howard.	Brown	Norway.
A. E. Bauer.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Germany.
<i>Messenger,</i> W. W. Jones.....	Fox Lake.....	Dodge	New York.
<i>Janitor,</i> E. R. Reed.....	Madison.....	Dane	Wisconsin.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC PROPERTY.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		NATIVITY.
	Post Office.	County.	
<i>Superintendent,</i> Q. H. BARRON,	Fox Lake.....	Dodge	Vermont.
<i>Ass't Superintendent,</i> ROBERT MONTEITH	Fennimore ...	Grant.....	Scotland.
<i>Messenger,</i> Wm. J. Jones.....	Madison.....	Dane	Wales.
<i>Engineers,</i> E. R. Bristol.....	Milwaukee ...	Milwaukee ...	Ohio.
Edwin Culver.....	Madison.....	Dane	Vermont.
<i>Fireman,</i> Dennis O'Keefe.....	Madison.....	Dane	New Foundl'd
<i>Carpenters,</i> S. E. Pearson.....	Madison.....	Dane	Massachusetts
John C. Roth	Madison.....	Dane	Germany.
<i>Police,</i> Eugene Bowen	Whitewater ..	Walworth	Canada.
Geo. W. Baker.....	Viroqua	Vernon	New York.
Edwin Hickman.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Massachusetts
C. E. Hoyt.....	Madison	Dane	New York.
Henry Shetter	McFarland ...	Dane	Pennsylvania.
<i>Janitor,</i> J. E. Troan.....	Madison	Dane	Norway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State Board of Charities and Reform.

H. C. TILTON	Janesville	Term expires April 1, 1879.
H. H. GILES	Madison	Term expires April 1, 1880.
C. H. HASKINS.....	Milwaukee	Term expires April 1, 1881.
WM. W. REED	Jefferson	Term expires April 1, 1882.
A. E. ELMORE	Ft. Howard.	Term expires April 1, 1883.
THEO. D. KANOUSE.....	Watertown	Secretary.

A. C. BRIGHT, Clerk Adjutant General's Office.
 J. C. BUTLER, Messenger, Historical Rooms.
 THORAL SVENSON, Messenger, Agricultural Rooms.

State Board of Health and Vital Statistics.

J. T. REEVE	Appleton.....	Term expires Jan. 31, 1879.
JAMES BINTLIFF.....	Darlington	Term expires Jan. 31, 1880.
S. MARKS.....	Milwaukee	Term expires Jan. 31, 1881.
JOHN FAVILL.....	Madison.....	Term expires Jan. 31, 1882.
E. S. GRIFFIN.....	Fond du Lac.....	Term expires Jan. 31, 1883.
GEORGE WITTER.....	Grand Rapids	Term expires Jan. 31, 1884.
H. P. STRONG.....	Beloit	Term expires Jan. 31, 1885.

State Horticultural Society.

J. M. SMITH.....	Green Bay.....	President.
F. W. CASE.....	Madison.....	Recording Secretary.
M. L. CLARK.....	New Lisbon.....	Corresponding Secretary.

State Treasury Agent.

HENRY KLEINPELL....	Madison.....	Term expires Jan. 5, 1880.
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Agents St. Croix Land Grant,

H. A. TAYLOR.....	Hudson	St. Croix County.
H. BORCHSENIUS.....	Baldwin.....	St. Croix County.

Timber Agents.

NAMES.	No. of Dist.	Post Office.	County.
Charles E. Mears.....	1	Osceola Mills....	Polk.
Robert Marriner.....	2	Cadot.....	Chippewa.
Myron H. McCord.....	3	Jenny.....	Lincoln.
A. T. Colburn.....	4	Sparta.....	Monroe.
William Wall.....	5	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
Edward Schofield.....	6	Oconto.....	Oconto.

Lumber Inspectors.

NAMES.	No. of Dist.	Post Office.	County.
Joseph L. Cotey.....	1	Grand Rapids ...	Wood.
Alexander Hyslop.....	2	Bl'k River Falls.	Jackson.
George B. Shaw.....	3	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Philip B. Jewell.....	4	Hudson	St. Croix.
William Field.....	5	De Pere	Brown.
Geo. S. Rogers.....	6	Chippewa Falls..	Chippewa.
J. C. Callahan.....	7	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
J. G. Johnson.....	8	Barron.....	Barron.
D. J. McKinzie.....	9	Alma.....	Buffalo.
H. L. Wheeler.....	10	Wausau.....	Marathon.
M. M. Tompkins.....	11	Ashland.....	Ashland.
Robert Buckstaff.....	12	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.

United States Government.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

President. Salary.
 RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio \$50,000

Vice President.
 WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York 8,000

THE CABINET.

NAME.	Where from.	Title of office.	Salary
WILLIAM M. EVARTS.....	New York....	Secretary of State....	\$3,000
JOHN SHERMAN.....	Ohio.....	Secretary of Treasury	8,000
GEORGE W. McCRARY....	Iowa.....	Secretary of War....	8,000
RICHARD W. THOMPSON.	Indiana.....	Secretary of Navy....	8,000
CARL SCHURZ.....	Missouri.....	Secretary of Interior.	8,000
CHARLES DEVENS.....	Mas'achusetts	Attorney General...	8,000
DAVID M. KEY	Tennessee...	Postmaster General.	8,000

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE.

President — WILLIAM A. WHEELER.
Secretary — George L. Gorham.
Chief Clerk — William E. Spencer.
Sergeant-at-Arms — John R. French.
Postmaster — W. E. Creary.
Supt. Document Room — A. Smith.

HOUSE.

Speaker — SAMUEL J. RANDALL.
Clerk — George M. Adams.
Chief Clerk — Green Adams.
Sergeant-at-Arms — J. E. Thompson.
Postmaster James M. Stewart.
Supt. Document Room — M. Rawls.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

General—WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

Lieut.-General—PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

<i>Maj. General</i> —Winfield S. Hancock.	<i>Judge Adv. Gen.</i> —W. McKee Dunn.
<i>Maj. General</i> —John M. Schofield.	<i>Quartermaster Gen.</i> —M. C. Meigs.
<i>Maj. General</i> —Irwin McDowell.	<i>Commissary Gen.</i> —Robert Macfeely.
<i>Brig. General</i> —John Pope.	<i>Surgeon Gen.</i> —Joseph K. Barnes.
<i>Brig. General</i> —Oliver O. Howard.	<i>Paymaster Gen.</i> —Benjamin Alvord.
<i>Brig. General</i> —Alfred H. Terry.	<i>Chief of Engin's</i> —A. A. Humphreys.
<i>Brig. General</i> —Edward O. C. Ord.	<i>Chief of Ordinance</i> —S. V. Benet.
<i>Brig. General</i> —Chris. C. Augur.	
<i>Brig. General</i> —George Crook.	
<i>Adjutant Gen.</i> —Edward D. Townsend	

NAVY OFFICERS.

Admiral—DAVID D. PORTER.

Vice-Admiral—STEFFEN C. ROWAN.

<i>Rear Admiral</i> —John Rodgers.	<i>Rear Admiral</i> —S. D. Trenchard.
John L. Worden.	T. H. Patterson.
William E. LeRoy.	John C. Howell.
J. R. M. Mullany.	Edw'd T. Nichols.
C. R. P. Rodgers.	Robert H. Wyman.
<i>Rear Admiral</i> —George H. Balch.	

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[As constituted January 1, 1879.]

SENATE.

Democrats in Roman, 36. Republicans in *Italic*, 38. Independ'ts in SMALL CAPS, 2

ALABAMA.	
<i>George E. Spencer</i>	1879
John T. Morgan.....	1883
ARKANSAS.	
<i>Stephen W. Dorsey</i>	1879
Augustus H. Garland.....	1883
CALIFORNIA.	
Aaron A. Sargent.....	1879
NEWTON BOOTH.....	1881
COLORADO.	
<i>Jerome B. Chaffee</i>	1879
Henry M. Teller.....	1883
CONNECTICUT.	
William H. Barnum.....	1879
William W. Eaton.....	1881
DELAWARE.	
Thomas F. Bayard.....	1881
Eli Saulsbury.....	1883
FLORIDA.	
<i>Simon B. Conover</i>	1879
Charles W. Jones.....	1881
GEORGIA.	
John B. Gordon.....	1879
Benj. H. Hill.....	1883
ILLINOIS.	
<i>Richard J. Oglesby</i>	1879
DAVID DAVIS.....	1883
INDIANA.	
Daniel W. Voorhees.....	1879
Joseph E. McDonald.....	1881
IOWA.	
<i>William B. Allison</i>	1879
<i>Samuel J. Kirkwood</i>	1883
KANSAS.	
<i>John J. Ingalls</i>	1879
<i>Preston B. Plumb</i>	1883
KENTUCKY.	
Thomas C. McCreery.....	1879
James B. Beck.....	1883
LOUISIANA.	
J. B. Eustis.....	1879
<i>Wm. P. Kellogg</i>	1883
MAINE.	
<i>Hannibal Hamlin</i>	1881
<i>James G. Blaine</i>	1883
MARYLAND.	
George R. Dennis.....	1879
William P. White.....	1881
MASSACHUSETTS.	
<i>Henry L. Dawes</i>	1881
<i>George F. Hoar</i>	1883
MICHIGAN.	
<i>Isaac P. Christiancy</i>	1881
<i>Thomas W. Ferry</i>	1883
MINNESOTA.	
<i>Samuel J. R. McMillan</i>	1881
<i>William Windom</i>	1883

MISSISSIPPI.	
<i>Branche K. Bruce</i>	1881
Lucius Q. C. Lamar.....	1883
MISSOURI.	
David H. Armstrong.....	1879
Francis M. Cockrell.....	1881
NEBRASKA.	
<i>Algernon S. Paddock</i>	1881
<i>Alvin Saunders</i>	1883
NEVADA.	
<i>John P. Jones</i>	1879
<i>Wm. Sharon</i>	1881
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
<i>Bainbridge Wadleigh</i>	1879
<i>Edward H. Rollins</i>	1883
NEW JERSEY.	
Theodore F. Randolph.....	1881
John R. McPherson.....	1883
NEW YORK.	
<i>Roscoe Conkling</i>	1879
Francis Kernan.....	1881
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Augustus S. Merrimon.....	1879
Matthew W. Ransom.....	1883
OHIO.	
<i>Stanley Matthews</i>	1879
Allen G. Thurman.....	1881
OREGON.	
<i>John H. Mitchell</i>	1879
La Fayette Grover.....	1883
PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>James Donald Cameron</i>	1879
William A. Wallace.....	1881
RHODE ISLAND.	
<i>Ambrose E. Burnside</i>	1881
<i>Henry B. Anthony</i>	1883
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
<i>John J. Patterson</i>	1879
M. C. Butler.....	1883
TENNESSEE.	
James E. Bailey.....	1881
Isham G. Harris.....	1883
TEXAS.	
Samuel B. Maxey.....	1881
Richard Coke.....	1883
VERMONT.	
<i>Justin S. Morrill</i>	1879
<i>George F. Edmunds</i>	1881
VIRGINIA.	
Robert E. Withres.....	1881
John W. Johnston.....	1883
WEST VIRGINIA.	
Frank Hereford.....	1881
Henry G. Davis.....	1883
WISCONSIN.	
<i>Timothy O. Howe</i>	1879
<i>Angus Cameron</i>	1881

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats in Roman, 154. Republicans in *Italic*, 139. Whole number, 293.

ALABAMA.		
1 James T. Jones.		
2 Hilary A. Herbert.		
3 Jerre. N. Williams.		
4 Charles M. Shelley.		
5 Robert F. Ligon.		
6 G. W. Hewitt.		
7 Wm. H. Forney.		
8 Wm. W. Garth.		
ARKANSAS.		
1 Lucien C. Gause.		
2 Wm. F. Slemmons.		
3 Jordan E. Cravens.		
4 Thomas M. Gunter.		
CALIFORNIA.		
1 Horace Davis.		
2 Horace F. Page.		
3 John K. Luttrell.		
4 R. Pacheco.		
COLORADO.		
T. M. Patterson.		
CONNECTICUT.		
1 John M. Landers.		
2 James Phelps.		
3 John T. Wait.		
4 Levi Warner.		
DELAWARE.		
James Williams.		
FLORIDA.		
1 R. H. M. Davidson.		
2 Horatio Bisbee, Jr.		
GEORGIA.		
1 Julian Hartridge.		
2 William E. Smith.		
3 Philip Cook.		
4 Henry R. Harris.		
5 Milton A. Candler.		
6 James H. Blount.		
7 William H. Felton.		
8 Alex. H. Stephens.		
9 Hiram P. Bell.		
ILLINOIS.		
1 William Aldrich.		
2 Carter H. Harrison.		
3 Lorenzo Bretano.		
4 William Lathrop.		
5 Horatio C. Burchard.		
6 Thos. J. Henderson.		
7 Phillip C. Hayes.		
8 Greenbury L. Fort.		
9 Thomas A. Boyd.		
10 B. F. Marsh.		
11 Robert M. Knapp.		
12 William M. Springer.		
13 Thomas F. Tipton.		
14 Joseph G. Cannon.		
15 John R. Eden.		
16 Wm. A. J. Sparks.		
17 Wm. R. Morrison.		
18 Wm. Hartzell.		
19 W. R. Townshend.		
INDIANA.		
1 Benoni S. Fuller.		
2 Thos. R. Cobb.		
3 George A. Bicknell.		
4 Leonidas Sexton.		
5 Thomas M. Brown.		
6 Milton S. Robinson.		
7 John Hana.		
8 Morton C. Hunter.		
9 Michael D. White.		
10 Wm. H. Calkins.		
11 James L. Evans.		
12 And'w W. Hamilton.		
13 John H. Baker.		
IOWA.		
1 Joseph C. Stone.		
2 Hiram Price.		
3 Theo. W. Burdick.		
4 Nat. C. Deering.		
5 Rush Clark.		
6 Ezekiel S. Sampson.		
7 H. J. B. Cummings		
8 Wm. F. Sapp.		
9 Addison Oliver.		
KANSAS.		
1 Wm. A. Phillips.		
2 Dudley C. Haskell.		
3 Thomas Ryan.		
KENTUCKY.		
1 Andrew R. Boone.		
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 Milton J. Durham.		
9 Thomas Turner.		
10 John B. Clarke.		
LOUISIANA.		
1 Randall L. Gibson.		
2 E. John Ellis.		
3 Chester B. Darrell.		
4 Joseph B. Elam.		
5 John E. Leonard. †		
6 Edward Robinson.		
MAINE.		
1 Thos. B. Reid.		
2 William P. Frye.		
3 Stephen D. Lindsey.		
4 Llewellyn Powers.		
5 Eugene Hale.		
MARYLAND.		
1 Daniel M. Henry.		
2 Charles B. Roberts.		
3 William Kimmell.		
4 Thomas Swann.		
5 Eli J. Henkle.		
6 William Walsh.		
MASSACHUSETTS.		
1 Wm. W. Crapo.		
2 Benj. W. Harris.		
3 Walbridge A. Field.		
4 Leopold Morse.		
5 Nathaniel P. Banks.		
6 George B. Loring.		
7 Benj. F. Butler.		
8 Wm. Clafin.		
9 Wm. W. Rice.		
10 Amasa Norcross.		
11 Geo. D. Robinson.		
MICHIGAN.		
1 Alpheus S. Williams.		
2 Edwin Willits.		
3 J. H. McGowan.		
4 Edwin W. Keightley.		
5 John W. Stone.		
6 Mark S. Brewer.		
7 Omar D. Conger.		
8 Chas. C. Ellsworth.		
9 J. A. Hubbell.		
MINNESOTA.		
1 Mark H. Dunnell.		
2 Horace B. Strail.		
3 Jacob H. Stewart.		
MISSISSIPPI.		
1 H. L. Muldrow.		
2 Van H. Manning.		
3 H. D. Money.		
4 O. R. Singleton.		
5 Charles E. Hooker.		
6 James R. Chalmers.		
MISSOURI.		
1 Anthony Ittner.		
2 Nathan Cole.		
3 Lyne S. Metcalfe.		
4 Robert A. Hatcher.		
5 Richard P. Bland.		
6 Charles H. Morgan.		
7 Thos. T. Crittenden.		
8 Benj. J. Franklin.		
9 David Rea.		
10 Henry M. Pollard.		
11 John B. Clark, Jr.		
12 John M. Glover.		
13 Aylett H. Buckner.		
NEBRASKA.		
Frank Welch.		
NEVADA.		
Thomas Wren.		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
1 Frank Jones.		
2 Jas F. Briggs.		
3 Henry W. Blair.		
NEW JERSEY.		
1 Clem H. Sinnickson.		
2 J. Howard Pugh.		

† Dead.

House of Representatives—continued.

NEW JERSEY—con.

3. Miles Ross.
4. Alvah A. Clark.
5. Augustus W. Cutler.
6. *Thomas B. Peddie.*
7. A. A. Hardenbergh.

NEW YORK.

1. James W. Covert.
2. Wm. D. Veeder.
3. *S. B. Chittenden.*
4. Arch. M. Bliss.
5. Nicholas Muller.
6. Samuel S. Cox.
7. Anthony Eickhoff.
8. *Anthony G. McCook.*
9. Fernando Wood.
10. Abram S. Hewitt.
11. Benj. A. Willis.
12. Clarkson N. Potter.
13. *John H. Ketcham.*
14. George M. Beebe.
15. Stephen L. Mayhan.
16. Terrence J. Quinn.†
17. *Martin I. Townsend.*
18. *Andrew Williams.*†
19. *Amaziah B. James.*
20. *John H. Starin.*
21. *Solomon Bundy.*
22. *Geo. A. Bagley.*
23. *William J. Bacon.*
24. *Wm. H. Baker.*
25. *Frank Hiscock.*
26. *John H. Camp.*
27. *Eldrige C. Lapham.*
28. *Jeremiah W. Dwight.*
29. *John N. Hungerford.*
30. E. Kirke Hart.
31. Charles B. Benedict.
32. David N. Lockwood.
33. *Geo. W. Patterson.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Jesse J. Yeates.
2. *Curtis H. Brogden.*
3. Alfred M. Waddell.
4. Joseph J. Davis.
5. Alfred M. Scales.
6. Walter L. Steele.
7. William M. Robbins.
8. Robert B. Vance.

OHIO.

1. Milton Saylor.

OHIO—con.

2. H. B. Banning.
3. *Mills Gardner.*
4. John A. McMahon.
5. Americus V. Rice.
6. *Jacob D. Cox.*
7. *Henry L. Dickey.*
8. *J. Warren Keifer.*
9. *John S. Jones.*
10. *Charles Foster.*
11. *Henry S. Neal.*
12. Thomas Ewing.
13. Milton I. Southard.
14. E. B. Finley.
15. *N. H. Van Vorhes.*
16. *Lorenzo Danford.*
17. *Wm. McKinley, Jr.*
18. *James Monroe.*
19. *James A. Garfield.*
20. *Amos Townsend.*

OREGON.

Richard Williams.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *Chapman Freeman.*
2. *Charles O'Neill.*
3. Samuel J. Randal.
4. *William D. Kelley.*
5. *Alfred C. Harmer.*
6. *William Ward.*
7. *Isaac N. Evans.*
8. Hiester Clymer.
9. *A. Herr Smith.*
10. Samuel A. Bridges.
11. Frank D. Collins.
12. Hendrick B. Wright.
13. James B. Reilly.
14. *John W. Killinger.*
15. *Edward Gordon.*
16. *John I. Mitchell.*
17. *Jacob H. Campbell.*
18. William S. Stenger.
19. Levi Maish.
20. Levi A. Mackey.
21. Jacob Turney.
22. *Russell Everett.*
23. *Thomas M. Boyne.*
24. *W. S. Schallenberger.*
25. *Harry White.*
26. *John M. Thompson.*
27. *Lewis F. Watson.*

RHODE ISLAND.

1. *Benj. T. Eames.*
2. *Latimer W. Ballou.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. *Joseph Rainey.*
2. *Richard H. Cain.*
3. D. Wyatt Aiken.
4. John H. Evins.
5. *Robert Smalls.*

TENNESSEE.

1. *James H. Randolph.*
2. *J. M. Thornburgh.*
3. George G. Dibrell.
4. H. T. Riddle.
5. John M. Bright.
6. John F. House.
7. W. C. Whitthorne.
8. John D. C. Atkin.
9. W. P. Caldwell.
10. H. Casey Young.

TEXAS.

1. John H. Reagan.
2. David B. Cutherson.
3. J. W. Throckmorton.
4. Roger Q. Mills.
5. D. C. Giddings.
6. Gustave Schieicher.

VERMONT.

1. *Charles H. Joyce.*
2. *Dudley C. Dennison.*
3. *George W. Hendee.*

VIRGINIA.

1. Beverly B. Douglas.†
2. John Goode, Jr.
3. Gilbert C. Walker.
4. *Joseph Jorgenson.*
5. George C. Cabell.
6. John R. Tucker.
7. John T. Harris.
8. Eppa Hunton.
9. A. L. Pridemore.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Benjamin Wilson.
2. Ben. F. Martin.
3. John E. Kenna.

WISCONSIN.

1. *Chas. G. Williams.*
2. *Lucien B. Caswell.*
3. *Geo. C. Hazelton.*
4. William P. Lynde.
5. Edward S. Bragg.
6. Gabriel Bouck.
7. *H. L. Humphrey.*
8. *Thad. C. Pound.*

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—H. S. Stevens.
 Dakota—*J. P. Kidder.*
 Idaho—Stephen S. Penn.
 Montana—Martin Maginnis.

New Mexico—*Trinidad Romero.*
 Utah—GEO. Q. CANNON.
 Washington—*Orange Jacobs.*
 Wyoming—*Wm. W. Colett.*

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

President—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

Republicans (in Roman), 33; Democrats (in *italics*) 42; Independent (in SMALL CAPS), 1; total, 76.

	ALABAMA.	T. exp.		MISSISSIPPI.	T. exp.
<i>A Democrat</i>		1885		Blanch K. Bruce.....	1881
<i>John T. Morgan</i>		1883		<i>Lucius Q. C. Lamar</i>	1883
	ARKANSAS.			MISSOURI.	
<i>A Democrat</i>		1885		<i>A Democrat</i>	1885
<i>Augustus H. Garland</i>		1883		<i>Francis M. Cockrell</i>	1881
	CALIFORNIA.			NEBRASKA.	
<i>A Democrat</i>		1885		Algernon S. Paddock.....	1881
Newton Booth.....		1881		Alvin Saunders.....	1883
	COLORADO.			NEVADA.	
A Republican.....		1885		A Republican.....	1885
Henry M. Teller.....		1883		William Sharon.....	1881
	CONNECTICUT.			NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
A Republican.....		1885		A Republican.....	1885
<i>William W. Eaton</i>		1881		Edward H. Rollins.....	1883
	DELAWARE.			NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Thomas F. Bayard</i>		1881		<i>Theo. F. Randolph</i>	1881
<i>Eli Saulsbury</i>		1883		<i>John R. McPherson</i>	1883
	FLORIDA.			NEW YORK.	
<i>A Democrat</i>		1885		A Republican.....	1885
<i>Charles W. Jones</i>		1881		<i>Francis Kernon</i>	1881
	GEORGIA.			NORTH CAROLINA.	
<i>A Democrat</i>		1885		<i>A Democrat</i>	1885
<i>Benj. H. Hill</i>		1883		<i>Matt. W. Ransom</i>	1883
	ILLINOIS.			OHIO.	
A Republican.....		1885		<i>George H. Pendleton</i>	1885
DAVID DAVIS.....		1883		<i>Allen G. Thurman</i>	1881
	INDIANA.			OREGON.	
<i>A Democrat</i>		1885		<i>James H. Slater</i>	1885
<i>Joseph E. McDonald</i>		1881		<i>Lafayette Grover</i>	1883
	IOWA.			PENNSYLVANIA.	
A Republican.....		1885		A Republican.....	1885
Samuel J. Kirkwood.....		1883		<i>Wm. A. Wallace</i>	1881
	KANSAS.			RHODE ISLAND.	
A Republican.....		1885		Ambrose E. Burnside.....	1881
Preston B. Plum.....		1883		Henry B. Anthony.....	1883
	KENTUCKY.			SOUTH CAROLINA.	
<i>A Democrat</i>		1885		<i>A Democrat</i>	1885
<i>James B. Beck</i>		1883		<i>Manning C. Butler</i>	1883
	LOUISIANA.			TENNESSEE.	
<i>A Democrat</i>		1885		<i>James E. Bailey</i>	1881
Wm. P. Kellogg.....		1883		<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.	
A Republican.....		1885		Justin S. Morrill.....	1885
<i>W. Pinckney Whyte</i>		1881		Geo. F. Edmunds.....	1881
	MASSACHUSETTS.			VIRGINIA.	
Henry L. Dawes.....		1881		<i>Robert E. Withers</i>	1883
George F. Hoar.....		1883		<i>John W. Johnson</i>	1881
	MICHIGAN.			WEST VIRGINIA.	
Isaac P. Christianity.....		1881		<i>Frank Hereford</i>	1881
Thomas W. Ferry.....		1883		<i>Henry G. Davis</i>	1883
	MINNESOTA.			WISCONSIN.	
Samuel J. R. McMillan.....		1881		A Republican.....	1885
William Windom.....		1883		Angus Cameron.....	1881

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats (in italics), 147; republicans (in Roman), 134; national greenbackers (in SMALL CAPS), 8; to be elected, 4; total, 293.

- ALABAMA.
 1 *Thos. Herndon.*
 2 *Hilary A. Herbert.*
 3 *Wm. J. Sanford.*
 4 *Chas. M. Shelley.*
 5 *Thos. Williams.*
 6 *Burwell B. Lewis.*
 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.
 [Elected in April.]

COLORADO.
 James B. Bodford.

- CONNECTICUT.
 1 Joseph R. Hawley.
 2 *James Phelps.*
 3 John T. Walt.
 4 Frederick Miles.

DELAWARE.
Edwin L. Martin.

- FLORIDA.
 1 *Robt H. M. Davidson*
 2 Horatio Bisbee, Jr.

- GEORGIA.
 1 *John C. Nichols.*
 2 *Wm. Smith.*
 3 *Phillip Cook.*
 4 *Henry Persons.*
 5 *Nat. J. Hammond.*
 6 *Jas. H. Blunt.*
 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. Fort.
 9 Thos. A. Boyd.
 10 Benj. F. Marsh.
 11 *J. W. Singleton.*
 12 *W. M. Springer.*
 13 *A. E. Stevenson.*
 14 Joseph G. Gannon.
 15 ALBERT P. FORSYTH.
 16 *W. A. J. Sparks.*
 17 *W. R. Morrison.*

- ILLINOIS — CON.
 18 J. R. Thomas.
 19 *R. W. Townsend.*

- INDIANA.
 1 Wm. Hellman.
 2 *T. R. Cobb.*
 3 *Geo. A. Bicknell.*
 4 *Jeptha D. New.*
 5 Thomas M. Brown.
 6 *Wm. R. Myers.*
 7 GILB'T DELAMATYR.
 8 *A. J. Hostellers.*
 9 Godlove S. Orth.
 10 Wm. H. Calkins.
 11 Calvin Cowgill.
 12 *W'p'le G. Collierick.*
 13 John H. Baker.

- IOWA.
 1 Moses McCoid.
 2 Hiram Price.
 3 Thomas Updegraff.
 4 Nath'l C. Deering.
 5 Rush Clark.
 6 J. B. WEAVER.
 7 EDW. H. GILLETTE.
 8 Wm. F. Sapp.
 9 C. C. Carpenter.

- KANSAS.
 1 John A. Anderson.
 2 Dudley C. Haskell.
 3 Thomas Ryan.
 At large, J. R. Hallow'1.

- KENTUCKY.
 1 *Oscar Turner.*
 2 *Jas. A. McKenzie.*
 3 *J. W. Caldwell.*
 4 *J. P. ...*
 5 *Albert S. Willis.*
 6 *J. G. Carlyle.*
 7 *J. C. S. Blackburn.*
 8 *Phil. B. Thompson.*
 9 *Thomas Turner.*
 10 *E. C. Phister.*

- LOUISIANA.
 1 *Randall L. Gibson.*
 2 *E. John Ellis.*
 3 *J. H. Acklin.*
 4 *J. B. Elam.*
 5 *F. Floyd King.*
 6 *E. W. Robertson.*

- MAINE.
 1 Thos. B. Reed.
 2 Wm. P. Fry.
 3 Stephen D. Lindsey.
 4 GEORGE W. LADE.
 5 THOMPSON H. MURCH

- MARYLAND.
 1 *M. D. Henry.*
 2 *J. F. C. Talbot.*
 3 *Wm. Kimmell.*
 4 *Robert McLane.*

- MARYLAND — CON.
 5 *Eli J. Henkle.*
 6 Milton G. Urmer.

- MASSACHUSETTS.
 1 Wm. W. Crapo.
 2 Benjamin W. Harris.
 3 Walbridge A. Field.
 3 *Leopold Morse.*
 5 S. Z. Bowman.
 6 George B. Loring.
 7 Wm. A. Russell.
 8 Wm. Clafin.
 9 Wm. W. Rice.
 10 Amasa Norcross.
 11 Geo. D. Robinson.

- MICHIGAN.
 1 John S. Newbury.
 2 Edwin Willets.
 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 Jay A. Hubbell.

- MINNESOTA.
 1 Mark H. Dunnell.
 2 *Henry Poehler.*
 3 W. D. Washburn.

- MISSISSIPPI.
 1 *Henry L. Muldrow.*
 2 *Van H. Manning.*
 3 *Hernando D. Money.*
 4 *Otto 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 *Alfred M. Lay.*
 8 *T. L. Sawyer.*
 9 NICHOLAS FORD.
 10 *Gideon J. Rothwell.*
 11 *John B. Clark, Jr.*
 12 *Wm. H. Hatch.*
 13 *Aglett H. Buckner.*

- NEBRASKA.
 E. K. Valentine, full t'm.
 T. J. Majors, conting'nt.

NEVADA.
 R. M. Daggett.

- NEW HAMPSHIRE.
 1 Joshua G. Hall.
 2 Jas. F. Briggs.
 3 Evarts W. Farr.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 Geo. M. Robeson.
- 2 J. Howard Pugh.
- 3 Miles Ross.
- 4 *Avah A. Clark.*
- 5 Charles H. Voorhees
- 6 John L. Blake.
- 7 L. A. Bringham.

NEW YORK.

- 1 James W. Covert.
- 2 Daniel O'Reilly.
- 3 Simeon B. Chittenden
- 4 Archibald M. Bliss.
- 5 Nicholas Multer.
- 6 S. S. Cox.
- 7 Edward Einstein.
- 8 Anson G. McCook.
- 9 Fernando Wood.
- 10 James O'Brien.
- 11 L. P. Morton.
- 12 Alexander H. Smith.
- 13 John H. Ketcham.
- 14 John W. Ferdon.
- 15 W. Lounsberry.
- 16 John M. Bailey.
- 17 Walter A. Wood.
- 18 John Hammond.
- 19 Amaziah B. James.
- 20 John H. Starin.
- 21 David Wilber.
- 22 Warren 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 Ray V. Pierce.
- 33 H. Van Aerman.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Jesse J. Yeates.
- 2 James O'Hara.
- 3 — Russell.
- 4 Joseph J. Davis.
- 5 Alf M. Scales.
- 6 Walter L. Steele.
- 7 R. F. Armfield.
- 8 Robert B. Vance.

OHIO.

- 1 Benj. Butterworth.
- 2 Thomas L. Young.
- 3 John A. McMahon.

- 4 J. Warren Keifer.
- 5 Benjamin Lefevre.
- 6 William D. Hill.
- 7 Frank Hurd.
- 8 Ebenezer B. Finley.
- 9 Geo. L. Converse.
- 10 Thomas Ewing.
- 11 Henry L. Dickey.
- 12 Henry S. Neal.
- 13 Andrew J. Warner.
- 14 Gibson Atherton.
- 15 George W. Geddes.
- 16 Wm. McKinley, Jr.
- 17 James Monroe.
- 18 John P. Updegraff.
- 19 James A. Garfield.
- 20 Amos Townsend.

OREGON.

John Whitaker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 H. B. Bingham.
- 2 Charles O'Neil.
- 3 Samuel J. Randall.
- 4 William D. Kelley.
- 5 Alfred C. Harmer.
- 6 William Ward
- 7 William Godshalk.
- 8 Heister Clymer.
- 9 A. Herr Smith.
- 10 Reuben K. Backman.
- 11 Charles Albright.
- 12 Hendrick B. Wright.
- 13 John W. Ryan.
- 14 John W. Killinger.
- 15 E. Overton, Jr.
- 16 John L. Mitchell.
- 17 Alex. H. Coffroth.
- 18 H. G. Fisher.
- 19 F. E. Beltzhoover.
- 20 SETH H. YOCUM.
- 21 Morgan E. Wise.
- 22 Russell Errett.
- 23 Thomas M. Bayne.
- 24 W. S. Schallenberger.
- 25 Harry White.
- 26 Samuel B. Dick.
- 27 J. H. Osmer.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 Nelson V. Aldrich.
- 2 Latimer W. Ballou.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 J. S. Richardson.

- 2 M. P. O'Connor.
- 3 D. Wyatt Aiken.
- 4 J. H. Ewins.
- 5 J. D. Tiliman.

TENNESSEE.

- 1 Robert L. Taylor.
- 2 L. C. Houk.
- 3 George G. Dibrell.
- 4 Benton McMillan.
- 5 John M. Bright.
- 6 John F. House.
- 7 W. C. Whilthorne.
- 8 J. D. C. Atkins.
- 9 C. B. Simonton.
- 10 Casey Young.

TEXAS.

- 1 John H. Reagan.
- 2 David B. Culberson.
- 3 Olin Wellborn.
- 4 Roger Q. Mills.
- 5 John Hancock.
- 6 Gustav Schlbächer.

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. Ran Tucker.
- 7 John T. Harris.
- 8 Eppa Hunton.
- 9 S. 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 Herman L. Humphrey
- 8 Thad. C. Pound.

DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES.

COUNTRY.	Title.	Where employed.	Salary.
ARGENTINE REP. Thos. O. Osborne...	Minister Resident.....	Buenos Ayres.	\$7,500
AUSTRIA. Johr. A. Kasson....	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen....	Vienna.....	12,000
BELGIUM. William C. Goodloe.	Minister Resident.....	Brussels.....	7,500
BRAZIL. Henry W. Hilliard..	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen....	Rio de Janeiro.	12,000
CHILE. Thos. A. Osborn....	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen....	Santiago.....	10,000
CHINA. George F. Seward..	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen....	Pekin.....	12,000
DENMARK. M. J. Cramer.....	Charge d'Affaires.....	Copenhagen....	.....
FRANCE. Edward F. Noyes...	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen. ..	Paris.....	17,500
GREAT BRITAIN. John Welsh.....	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen....	London.....	17,500
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES. Geo. Williamson...	Minister Resident.....	Guatemala....	10,000
GREECE. J. Meredith Read..	Charge d'Affaires.. ..	Athens.....	.....
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. J. M. Comly.....	Minister Resident.....	Honolulu.....	7,500
HAYTI. John M. Longston..	M. Resident and Con. Gen.	Pt. au Prince..	7,500
ITALY. George P. Marsh...	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen....	Florence.....	12,000
JAPAN. Jno. A. Bingham...	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen....	Yeddo.....	12,000
LIBERIA. John H. Smyth....	M. Resident and Con. Gen..	Monrovia.....	4,000
MEXICO. John W. Foster....	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen....	Mexico.....	12,000
NETHERLANDS. James Birney.....	Minister Resident.....	The Hague....	7,500
PERU. Richard Gibbs.....	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen....	Lima.....	10,000
GERMAN EMPIRE. H. Sidney Everett..	Secretary of Legation.....	Berlin.....	.....
RUSSIA. E. W. Stoughton...	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen....	St. Petersburg.	17,500
SPAIN. J. Russell Lowell..	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen....	Madrid.....	12,000
SWEDEN AND NOR- WAY. John L. Stevens....	Minister Resident.....	Stockholm....	7,500
TURKEY. Horace Maynard...	Minister Resident.....	Constantin'le..	7,500
VENEZUELA. Jehu Baker.....	Minister Resident.....	Caracas.....	7,500

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS IN THE U. S.

[Official residence at Washington, D. C.]

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Senor Don Julio Perrie, Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affairs *ad interim*.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Chevalier Ernest von Tavera, Secretary of Legation, and Charge d'Affairs *ad interim*.

BELGIUM.

Mr. Maurice Delfosse, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

BRAZIL.

Councillor A. P. de Carvalho Borges, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

CHINA.

Chen Lan Pin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mr. Yung Wing, Assistant Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

DENMARK.

Mr. J. H. de Hegermann-Lindencrone, Minister Resident.

FRANCE.

Mr. Max Outrey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Mr. Kurd von Schlozer, Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Baron Max von Thielmann, Secretary of Legation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

ITALY.

Baron Albert Blanc, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

JAPAN.

Jushie Yoshida Kiyonari, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

MEXICO.

Senor Don Manuel M. de Zamacona.

NETHERLANDS.

Mr. de Pestel, Minister Resident.

PORTUGAL.

Viscount das Nogueiras, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

RUSSIA.

Mr. Nicholas Shiskin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

SPAIN.

Senor Don Jose Brunetti, First Secretary and Charge d'Affairs *ad interim*.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Count Carl Lewenhaupt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square miles.	Capitals.	Governors.	Salaries.	Length of terms, years.	Terms expire.	Legislatures, next sessions begin.	Representatives in congress.	Time of election in each state.
Alabama	50,722	Montgomery ...	<i>R. W. Cobb</i>	\$3,000	2	Nov. 1880	*Nov. 1880	8	1st Monday, August, 1880
Alaska Territory.	577,390	Sitka	O. O. Howard, M. G.						
Arizona Terr'y.	113,916	Tucson	John C. Fremont.	2,600	4		*Jan. 1879	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879
Arkansas	52,198	Little Rock. ...	<i>William R. Miller</i>	3,500	2	Jan. 1881	*Jan. 1879	4	1st Monday, September, 1880
California	188,981	Sacramento ...	<i>William Irwin</i> ...	8,000	4	Dec. 1879	*Dec. 1879	4	1st Tuesday, September, 1879
Colorado	104,500	Denver	E. W. Pitkin	3,000	2	Jan. 1881	Jan. 1879	1	1st Tuesday, October, 1880
Connecticut	4,750	Hartford	Chas. B. Andrews	2,000	2	Jan. 1881	Jan. 1879	4	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1880
Dakota Territory	152,000	Yankton	Wm. A. Howard..	2,600	4		*Dec. 1880	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879
Delaware	2,120	Dover	<i>John W. Hall</i> ...	2,000	4	Jan. 1883	*Jan. 1879	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1880
Dist. of Columbia	60	Washington ..							
Florida	59,248	Tallahassee ..	<i>George F. Drew</i> ..	4,000	4	Jan. 1881	Jan. 1879	2	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1880
Georgia	58,000	Atlanta	<i>Alfred H. Colquitt</i>	4,000	4	Jan. 1881	Nov. 1880	9	1st Wednesday, Nov. 1880
Idaho Territory	90,932	Boise City	John P. Hoyt	2,600	4			1	
Illinois	55,410	Springfield ..	Shelby M. Cullom	5,000	4	Jan. 1881	*Jan. 1879	19	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1880
Indiana	33,809	Indianapolis ..	<i>Jas. D. Williams</i> ..	6,000	4	Jan. 1881	*Jan. 1879	13	2d Tuesday, October, 1880
Indian Territory.	68,991	Tahlequah							
Iowa	55,045	Des Moines	John H. Gear	3,000	2	Jan. 1880	*Jan. 1880	9	2d Tuesday, October, 1879
Kansas	88,318	Topeka	John P. St. John.	3,000	2	Jan. 1881	*Jan. 1879	3	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879
Kentucky	37,680	Frankfort	<i>Jas. B. McCreary</i> ..	5,000	4	Sept. 1879	Dec. 1879	10	1st Monday, August, 1879
Louisiana	41,346	New Orleans	<i>F. T. Nichols</i> ...	8,000	4	Jan. 1881	Jan. 1879	6	1st Monday, November, 1880
Maine	35,000	Augusta	<i>Alex. Gardner</i> ...	2,500	1	Jan. 1880	Jan. 1879	5	2d Monday, September, 1879
Maryland	11,124	Annapolis	<i>John Lee Carroll</i> ..	4,500	4	Jan. 1880	*Jan. 1880	6	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879
Massachusetts...	7,800	Boston	Thomas Talbot ...	5,000	1	Jan. 1880	Jan. 1879	11	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879
Michigan	56,451	Lansing	Chas. M. Croswell	1,000	2	Jan. 1881	*Jan. 1879	9	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1880
Minnesota	83,531	St. Paul	John S. Pillsbury.	3,800	2	Jan. 1880	Jan. 1880	3	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879
Mississippi	47,156	Jackson	<i>J. M. Stone</i>	4,000	4	Jan. 1882	*Jan. 1880	6	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879

Democrats in *Italics*. Republicans in Roman. *Legislature meets biennially.

State and Territorial Governments—continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square miles.	Capitals.	Governors.	Salaries.	Length of terms, years.	Terms expire.	Legislatures, next sessions begin.	Representat's in congress.	Time of Election in each State.
Missouri	65,350	Jefferson City ..	<i>John S. Phelps</i> ...	\$5,000	4	Jan. 1881	*Jan. 1879	13	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1880
Montana Ter.....	143,776	Helena.....	Benjamin F. Potts	2,600	4	.....	Jan. 1879	1	1st Monday, Aug. 1881
Nebraska	75,995	Lincoln.....	Albinus Nance...	2,500	2	Jan. 1881	*Jan. 1879	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879
Nevada.....	81,539	Carson City	J. H. Kinkad	6,000	4	Jan. 1883	*Jan. 1879	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1880
New Hampshire..	9,280	Concord.....	Nathaniel Head..	1,030	2	June, 1881	*June, 1879	3	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1880
New Jersey.....	8,320	Trenton.....	<i>Geo. B. McClellan</i>	5,000	3	Jan. 1881	Jan. 1879	7	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879
New Mexico Ter.	121,201	Santa Fe.....	Lewis Wallace....	2,600	4	.....	*Dec. 1879	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879
New York.....	47,000	Albany.....	<i>Lucius Robinson</i> ..	10,000	3	Jan. 1880	Jan. 1879	33	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879
North Carolina..	50,704	Raleigh.....	<i>Zebulon B. Vance</i> ..	4,000	4	Jan. 1881	*Jan. 1879	8	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1880
Ohio.....	39,964	Columbus.....	<i>Rich'd M. Bishop</i>	4,000	2	Jan. 1880	*Jan. 1880	20	2d Tuesday, Oct. 1879
Oregon.....	95,274	Salem.....	<i>W. W. Thayer</i>	1,500	4	Sept. 1882	*Sept. 1880	1	1st Monday, June, 1880
Pennsylvania....	46,000	Harrisburg....	Henry M. Hoyt....	10,030	4	Jan. 1883	*Jan. 1879	27	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879
Rhode Island....	1,300	Newp't & Prov.	Chas. C. Van Zandt	1,000	1	May, 1879	May, 1879	2	1st Wednesday, April, 1879
South Carolina..	34,000	Columbia.....	<i>W. D. Simpson</i>	3,500	2	Dec. 1880	Dec. 1879	5	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1880
Tennessee.....	45,000	Nashville.....	A. S. Marks.....	4,000	2	Jan. 1881	*Jan. 1879	10	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1880
Texas.....	274,356	Austin.....	<i>Oran M. Roberts</i> ..	4,000	2	Jan. 1881	*Jan. 1879	6	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1880
Utah Territory..	88,056	Salt Lake City.	George W. Emory	2,600	4	June, 1879	*Jan. 1880	1	1st Monday, Aug. 1879
Vermont.....	10,212	Montpelier....	Redfield Proctor..	1,000	2	Oct. 1880	*Oct. 1880	3	1st Tuesday, Sept. 1880
Virginia.....	38,332	Richmond.....	<i>F. W. M. Holliday</i>	5,000	4	Jan. 1882	Dec. 1879	9	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879
Washington Ter.	69,994	Olympia.....	Elisha P. Ferry....	2,600	4	April 1880	*Oct. 1879	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1880
West Virginia...	23,000	Wheeling.....	<i>H. M. Matthews</i> ..	2,700	4	Mar. 1881	*Jan. 1879	3	2d Tuesday, Oct. 1880
Wisconsin.....	53,924	Madison.....	Wm. E. Smith....	5,000	2	Jan. 1880	Jan. 1879	8	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879
Wyoming Ter...	88,000	Cheyenne.....	John W. Hoyt....	2,600	4	.....	*Nov. 1879	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1879

Democrats in *Italics*; Republicans in Roman. * Legislature meets biennially.

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.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE, of Green Bay, was born at Livermore, Maine, February 24, 1816; received an academic education; studied law and was admitted to the bar; was a member of the legislature of the state of Maine in 1845, in the latter part of which year he removed to Wisconsin; was elected a judge of the circuit and supreme courts in Wisconsin in 1850, and held the office until he resigned in 1855; was elected to the United States Senate as a Union Republican to succeed Charles Durkee, and took his seat in 1861, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1873. His term of service will expire March 3, 1879.

ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse, was born at Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, July 4, 1835; 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.

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 and forty-fourth

congresses, and was re-elected to the forty-fifth congress as a Republican, receiving 18,206 votes against 12,478 votes for H. G. Winslow, Democrat. Re-elected to the forty-sixth congress, receiving 14,629 votes against 9,949 for Charles H. Parker, Greenbacker.

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 congress, and re-elected to the forty-fifth congress, as a Republican, receiving 15,073 votes, against 14,745 for Harlow S. Orton, Democrat. Re-elected to the forty-sixth congress, receiving 12,607 votes against 9,502 for R. E. Davis, Democrat, and 2,376 for H. A. Tenney, Greenbacker.

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, receiving 15,532 votes against 13,034 votes for P. A. Orton, Democrat. Re-elected to the forty-sixth congress, receiving 11,695 votes against 11,603 for Owen King, Greenbacker.

Fourth District.

Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington counties.

WILLIAM P. LYNDE, of Milwaukee, was born at Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, Dec. 16, 1817; graduated at Yale College in 1838; studied law; was admitted to the bar in New York in 1841, and removed the same year to Wisconsin, where he has practiced since; was appointed attorney general of Wisconsin in 1844; was appointed United States district attorney for the district of Wisconsin in 1845; was elected a representative in the thirtieth Congress, serving from December 6, 1847, to March 3, 1849; was elected mayor of Milwaukee in 1860; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1866, and a member of the state senate in 1868 and '69; was elected to the forty-fourth congress, and was re-elected to the forty-fifth Congress, as a Democrat, receiving 17,653 votes against 11,952 votes for W. E. Smith, 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 convention of 1860 and 1872; was the candidate of the war democracy for Congress in 1862, 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 congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,544 votes, against 14,031 votes for George W. Carter, Republican. Re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress receiving 12,392 votes against 10,285 for Hiram Smith, Republican, and 4,157 for David Giddings, Greenbacker.

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 1853 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 1864, 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, receiving 20,623 votes, against 17,847 votes for A. M. Kimball, Republican. 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 congress as a Republican, receiving 20,702 votes, against 13,220 votes for Martin R. Gage, Democrat, and 1,429 votes for Reuben May, Peter Cooper, Independent. Re-elected to the forty-sixth congress, receiving 15,256 votes, against 12,880 votes for Charles D. Parker, Greenback-Democrat.

Eighth District.

Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Juneau, Marathon, Marquette, Oconto, Polk, Portage, Shawano 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, receiving 14,838 votes against 13,860 votes for George W. Cate, Democrat. Re-elected to the forty-sixth congress, receiving 12,795 votes against 11,421 for Aug. R. Barrows, Greenback-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 1858 and 1859, 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 78,759 votes, against 70,486 for James A. Mallory, Democrat, and 26,216 for Edward P. Allis, Greenbacker.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JAMES M. BINGHAM, of Chippewa Falls, was born in Perry, Wyoming county, New York, February 3, 1828; 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 major of the 40th Wisconsin volunteer infantry during its term of service. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1877 as a Republican, receiving 77,926 votes, against 71,656 for R. E. Davis, Liberal Democrat, and 23,745 for E. H. Benton, 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 1859, 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, 1865. 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, an office to which 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.

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; returned 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 81,087 votes, against 68,405 for John Ringle, Democrat, and 25,387 for William Schwartz, 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 a 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.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

WILLIAM CLARKE WHITFORD, of Milton, Rock county, was born in the town of West 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 1858 assumed the charge of Milton Academy, which has since been organized as a college, and over which he continues to preside. Was a member of the assembly in 1868, and was a regent of 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 Geo. M. Steele, 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 1856-7, 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, 1866 and 1869; was a member of the county board of supervisors from the fifth ward of Portage from 1870 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 1868, and favored the nomination of U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax; has served many years on the county, congressional and state com-

mittees 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 Co., was born in Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn Co., Indiana, January 13th, 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 1878) for the term of two years, from April 1st, 1878; 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, 1877; those from odd numbered districts, in 1878. The population given is from the census of 1875, on which basis the state was re-districted in 1876.]

President of the Senate — JAMES M. BINGHAM, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

First District.

Door, Kewaunee, Oconto and Shawano counties. Population, 42,872.

GEORGE GRIMMER (Rep.), of Kewaunee, was born in the parish of St. Davids, New Brunswick, February 28th, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a Lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Shawano, thence removed to Kewaunee in 1853; has been chairman of the town of Kewaunee three years, and of the county board two years; state senator for 1877 and 1878, and re-elected for 1879, '80, receiving 3,814 votes against 3,335 for H. M. Loomer (Democrat), of Shawano.

Second District.

Brown county. Population 35,373.

THOMAS R. HUDD (Dem.), of Green Bay, was born in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., October 1, 1834; at the age of six, removed with his widowed mother to Chicago, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Appleton; thence removed to Green Bay in 1868, his present place of residence; he was educated in the common school, printing office and Lawrence University; is an Attorney-at-Law; was district attorney of Outagamie county, 1857, '58, and city attorney of Green Bay, 1873, '74; was state senator from 22d district, 1862, '63; member of assembly from Outagamie county,

1868, and from Brown county, 1875. He was elected to the senate for 1876, '77, and was re-elected for 1878, and '79, receiving 1,874 votes against 1,593 for Wm. J. Fisk (Rep.), and 638 votes for B. F. Smith (Greenbacker).

Third District.

Racine county. Population, 28,711.

WILLIAM EVERETT CHIPMAN (Rep.), of Burlington, Racine county, was born in Brockville, Canada, September 27, 1822; received a common school education, and is a Farmer by occupation. Removed to Cicero, Onondaga county, New York, at the age of twelve years; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and remained until 1852, when he went to California and remained until 1856, and then went to Illinois, where he resided until 1865, since which time he has resided in Racine county. Has been treasurer of the Racine county agricultural society since 1872, and president of the farmers' mutual fire insurance company. He was elected to the senate for 1879, '80, receiving 3,206 votes against 2,177 for Charles Jonas (Greenbacker), of Racine.

Fourth District.

Crawford and Vernon counties. Population, 36,559.

GEORGE W. SWAIN (Rep.), of Chaseburg, Vernon county, was born in Sanbornton, Belknap county, New Hampshire, March 5, 1824; received a common school education; is engaged in the manufacture of oak lumber for wagons, sleighs, plows, etc. Came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled in Bristol, Dane county, and removed to Chaseburg in '63; was town treasurer in 1866, and county supervisor in 1870. He was elected to the senate for 1878, '79, receiving 3,234 votes against 1,552 votes for A. D. Chase (Greenback and Democratic candidate).

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 46,958.

ISAAC W. VAN SCHAICK (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Coxsackie, Green county, New York, December 7, 1817; received such an education as the common schools afforded; he is one of the proprietors of the Phenix 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 7,339 votes, there being no opposing candidate. Re-elected for 1879, '80, receiving 3,437 votes, against 2,639 for David G. Hooker (Dem.), and 312 for Robert Gunyon (Greenbacker).

Sixth District.

The fifth, eighth, eleventh and twelfth wards in 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 (Democrat and Greenbacker), of Milwaukee, was born at Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, March 14, 1826; graduated at the University of Vermont, 1847; attended Harvard law school, class 1847-8, and was subsequently admitted to the bar; occupation, Newspaper Editor and Publisher, January, 1848, to May, 1874; now vice-president Milwaukee Cement Co., and superintendent sales department; appointed postmaster at Burling-

ton, Vt., 1849; moved to Kenosha, Wisconsin, 1851; assistant clerk Wisconsin senate, 1853; postmaster at Kenosha, 1853 to 1861; mayor of Kenosha city 1856-7-8; moved to Milwaukee, 1861; member charter convention, 1867; member board school commissioners, 1870; superintendent of public schools, 1870-1; member Wisconsin board of railroad commissioners, 1874-5 and 1875-6; appointed a member of board of regents Wisconsin University, February, 1874, and president of that board, February, 1875, to October 1877; elected senator for 1878, '79, receiving 2,464 votes against 1,664 for David Vance (Rep.).

Seventh District.

The second, third, fourth and seventh wards of Milwaukee. Population 38,409.

EDWIN HYDE (Rep.), was born in Keinton, Somersetshire, England, June 8, 1823; received a common school education; is a Contractor; emigrated and settled in Chicago, in 1857, and the next year removed to Milwaukee, where he has since resided; was a member of the common council of Milwaukee in 1861 and 1866; member of the county board of supervisors in 1861, '70, '71, '74 and '75. He was a member of the Assembly in 1867, '77 and '78, and elected Senator for 1879, '80, receiving 2,744 votes, against 2,631 for John Johnston (Democrat), and 174 for George Godfrey (Greenbacker).

Eighth District.

Kenosha and Walworth counties. Population, 40,166.

BENONI O. REYNOLDS (Rep.), of Geneva, Walworth county, was born in Sempronius, Cayuga county, N. Y., July 26, 1824; received a common school education and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in February, 1851, and in New York in 1861; is a Physician and Surgeon; removed to Richland county, Ohio, in 1837, and to Marseilles, Wyandot county, in 1841; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Ives Grove, Racine county; in 1854 removed to Elkhorn, Walworth county, and in 1866 to Geneva, his present place of residence; was mayor of the city of Geneva in 1874, '75 and '76; was commissioned surgeon of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry in December, 1861, and served in the field continuously until February, 1865. He was elected to the assembly for 1876, and to the senate for 1878, '79, receiving 3,706 votes against 2,546 for Samuel A. White (Dem.).

Ninth District.

Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara counties. Population, 35,394.

HOBART STERLING SACKET, (Rep.), of Berlin, was born at Sacket's Harbor, Jefferson county, N. Y., February 14, 1844; was educated in the common schools and pursued a partial course in the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio; is a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1866, and first settled in Waushara, and thence removed to Green Lake county; served two terms as chairman of the town of Aurora, Waushara county, and represented his district in the assembly in 1872; was a delegate to the national republican convention at Philadelphia the same year, and is at present a member of the republican state central committee. He was in the employ of the quartermaster's department during the war, and while so employed was stationed at Chicago, Pittsburg Landing, Atlanta and Chattanooga. State Senator in 1877 and 1878, and re-elected for 1879, '80, receiving 3,686 votes against 2,323 for L. S. Walker (Dem.), and 470 for John A. Williams (Greenbacker).

Tenth District.

Waukesha county. Population, 29,495.

JOHN A. RICE (Dem.), of Merton, was born at Ticonderoga, Essex county N. Y., March 17, 1832; graduated at the Western Reserve College, Ohio, in 1851; is by profession a Physician; came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Merton; was elected to the senate for 1870, '71, and in 1871 was the democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He was elected to the senate a second time for 1874, '75, and again elected for 1878, '79, receiving 2,499 votes against 2,466 for John C. Schuet (Rep.).

Eleventh District.

Chippewa, Clark, Lincoln, 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. He was state senator in 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77 and '78, and re-elected for 1879, '80, receiving 3,821 votes against 2,923 for Richard Dewhurst (Greenbacker).

Twelfth District.

Green and La Fayette counties. Population, 44,202.

JOSEPH B. TREAT (Rep.), of Monroe, was born at Orono, Maine, December 22, 1836; received an academic education; at the age of fourteen, went to Boston, Massachusetts, and remained there two years, when he returned to Orono, and thence removed to Wisconsin in 1860, settling at Monroe, where he has since resided; commenced business for himself as a dry goods merchant at the age of eighteen, and has been engaged in it ever since; has uniformly declined to be a candidate for office, but has served three terms as trustee of the village of Monroe. He was elected to the senate for 1876, '77 and re-elected, for 1878, '79, receiving 3,259 votes against 2,253 for Jas. G. Knight (Dem.), and 677 for J. W. Stewart (Greenback).

Thirteenth District.

Dodge county, excepting fifth and sixth wards of Watertown. Population 45,439.

EDWARD C. McFETRIDGE (Rep.), of Beaver Dam, was born in Rochester, New York, April 15th, 1836; received an academic education; read law, and was admitted to practice at Rochester in the spring of 1868; came to Wisconsin 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, receiving 3,437 votes against 3,043 for Charles H. Williams (Dem.), and 1,097 for Lorenzo Merrill (Greenbacker).

Fourteenth District.

Juneau and Sauk counties. Population 42,232.

DAVID E. WELCH (Rep.), of Baraboo, was born in Milton, Wayne county, Ohio, December 4, 1835; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; in 1856 went to Bowen's Prairie, Jones county, Iowa, where he remained until 1858, when he returned to Westfield, Medina county, Ohio, to engage in mercantile business; he was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, in 1861, which office he resigned to enter the military service, in August, 1861, as a private in the Second Ohio cavalry, but upon the organization of his company, was elected first lieutenant; subsequently, was promoted through all the grades to lieutenant colonel; was with the regiment during its service on the frontier of Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory; then in the army of the Tennessee under Gen. Burnside, and after re-enlistment, in the army of the Potomac under Sheridan; after the muster out of his regiment, he was retained, by special order of the War Department, in the Cavalry Bureau, until February, 1866; upon leaving the service, spent one year in Venango county, Pennsylvania. He came to Wisconsin in 1867, and settled as a farmer in the town of Delton, Sauk county, where he served as chairman of the board of supervisors four years; removed to Baraboo in 1876, to engage in the sale of agricultural machinery; he was a member of the legislature in 1874 and 1875; he was elected to the senate for 1876, '77, and re-elected for 1878, '79, receiving 3,089 votes against 1,884 for Joseph Mackey (Dem.), and 784 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 was commissioned as captain in the 27th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served three years; when ordered mustered out, was assistant inspector general of the northern division of Louisiana; was a member of the assembly of 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 2,583 votes, against 2,074 for Charles Luling, (Rep.).

Sixteenth District.

Grant County. Population 39,086.

OSCAR CLARK HATHAWAY (Rep.), of Beetown, was born at Swanton, Franklin county, Vermont, March 1, 1833; received an academic education; removed from Vermont to Wisconsin in 1853, settled at Ripon, Fond du Lac county, where he remained one year, when he removed to Mayville, Dodge county, where for twelve years he was engaged in the manufacture of iron; from there moved to Beetown, Grant county, in 1869, where he has since been engaged in lead mining and farming; was chairman of the town board in 1872 and '73. He was elected to the senate for 1876, '77, and was re-elected for 1878, '79, receiving 3,524 votes, against 2,039 for A. R. Bushnell (Dem.), and 1,010 for S. N. Jones (Greenback).

Seventeenth District.

Rock county. Population 30,039.

HAMILTON RICHARDSON (Rep.), of Janesville, was born in Le Roy, N. Y., October 17, 1820; 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 legislature in 1854. He was a member of the state senate in 1877, '78, and re-elected for 1879, '80, receiving 4,096 votes, against 2,596 for William A. Lawrence (Dem.).

Eighteenth District.

The towns of Alto, Byron, Eldorado, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, North Ward of the village of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, 37,429.

ALONZO A. LOPER (Rep.), of Ripon, was born in Blenheim, Schoharie county, N. Y., March 23, 1829; received a common school education; is a Farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in Ceresco, now town of Ripon, where he still resides; has served two years as town treasurer, and eight years as chairman of the board of supervisors; was elected to the assembly in 1872, and was an unsuccessful candidate for county treasurer in 1876. He was elected to the senate for 1878, '79; received 2,668 votes against 2,373 for George W. Lusk (Dem.), and 802 for Gustav de Neveu (Greenbacker).

Nineteenth District.

Winnebago county. Population 45,033.

ANDREW HABEN (Dem.), of Oshkosh, was born in Uhrexweiler, Prussia, December 23, 1834; received a common school and business education; is a Merchant by profession. Came to America in 1837, and located at Dansville, New York; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and has since resided at Oshkosh; was mayor of Oshkosh in 1876 and 1877; unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1877; has held various local offices, and was elected to the state senate for 1879, '80, receiving 2,855 votes against 2,797 for L. E. Knapp (Rep.), and 1,418 for W. E. Hanson (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.

LOUIS WOLF (Dem.), of Sheboygan Falls, was born in Durkheim, Germany, September 15, 1825; is by occupation a Manufacturer; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Sheboygan; was a member of the assembly in 1865, in 1874, and in 1876. He was elected to the state senate for 1878, '79; received 2,810 votes against 2,298 for J. G. Coolidge (Rep.), and 649 for E. M. Macgraw (Greenbacker).

Twenty-first District.

Marathon, Portage and Waupaca counties. Population 44,574.

JOHN AZOR KELLOGG (Rep.), of Wausau, Marathon county, was born in Bethany, Wayne county, Penn., March 16, 1828; received an academic

education; is a Lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1840, and settled at Prairie du Sac, removed to Mauston in 1857, to La Crosse in 1866, and to Wausau in 1876; was district attorney of Juneau county in 1861, and U. S. pension agent at La Crosse from 1866 to 1875. Entered military service in April, 1861, as 1st Lieut., Co. K., 5th Wis. Vol. Infantry; promoted to captaincy Co. I, same regiment, December, 1861; served with the regiment until January, 1863; was then on duty as Adj. Gen. of brigade up to December, 1863; returned to duty with regiment in January, 1864; was wounded the 5th of May, 1864, at the battle of Wilderness; escaped from the enemy by jumping from train of cars near Bransville, South Carolina, October 5th, 1864; traveled thence by night to Calhoun, Georgia, reaching the Union lines October 26th, 1864; was promoted, while in prison, to Major, Lieut. Col., and Col. respectively; took command of regiment in November, 1864; assigned to the command of the Iron Brigade in February, 1865; commanded the same during the last campaign, ending with the surrender of Gen. Lee, at Appomattox, April 9th, 1865; participated in the battles of Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Hatcher's Run, Boydon Plank Road, Five Forks, Appomattox; was promoted Brig. Gen. by brevet, with rank from April 9th, 1865; mustered out August 5th, 1865. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party in June, 1855, and is a Republican now of the strictest kind; he believes that the federal government should guarantee protection to the citizens of every state, regardless of color or former condition of servitude, in the exercise of every political right; he believes in honest money, and the payment of the nation's debt, both in letter and spirit, in strict accordance with the contract. He was elected to the state senate for 1879, '80, receiving 4,550 votes, against 3,066 votes for Matt Wadleigh (Dem.), of Stevens Point.

Twenty-second District.

Calumet and Outagamie counties. Population 40,673.

GEORGE NELSON RICHMOND (Dem.), of Appleton, was born at Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., April 18, 1821. Received an academic education; is by occupation a manufacturer of paper; came to Wisconsin in 1850, settling at Milwaukee; removed to Portage in 1851, and to Appleton in 1865; was six years an alderman and two years mayor of the city of Portage; has served three years as mayor of Appleton; was member of assembly from Outagamie county in 1874 and in 1875; entered the military service during the rebellion, and served as captain and major of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry. He received 3,658 votes against 1,642 for J. L. Pringle (Greenbacker).

Twenty-third District.

Jefferson county and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown, Dodge county. Population 34,903.

CHARLES HENRY PHILLIPS* (Rep.), of Lake Mills, Jefferson county, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, February 21, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Lake Mills; was a member of assembly in 1870, '76 and '77; elected to the state senate for 1879, '80, receiving 3,546 votes against 2,098 for J. K. Ryder (Dem.), and 393 for George Bishop (Greenbacker).

* Died January 1, 1879.

Twenty-fourth District.

Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Polk and St. Croix counties.
Population 29,389.

DANA REED BAILEY (Rep.), of Baldwin, St. Croix county, was born in the town of Montgomery, Franklin county, Vermont, April 27, 1833; spent over two years at Oberlin College, Ohio, and graduated from the Albany Law School in 1859; commenced the practice of law at Highgate, Vt., in 1859 but removed to St. Albans, Vt., in 1864, where he continued to practice his profession until 1874, when he removed to Wisconsin and settled at Baldwin; in 1872 he laid out the town of Baldwin, where he now resides, engaged in farming and manufacturing flour and lumber; was collector of customs at Highgate, Vt., from 1860 to 1864; was a member of the Republican State Committee of Vermont for the years 1865 and 1866, and was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1868; was state's attorney for Franklin county, Vt., for 1866 and 1867; was elected to the state senate in Vermont in 1870, for two years, and re-elected in 1872; was chairman of the judiciary committee of that body in 1872, and was appointed chairman of the joint committee of the Legislature to investigate the Vermont Central R. R. Co., which investigation was not concluded until July, 1873. He was elected to the state senate of Wisconsin for 1878, '79, receiving 4,212 votes against 670 for J. J. Miles (Dem.).

Twenty-fifth District.

The city of Madison, and the towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Cottage Grove, Christiana, Deerfield, 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, Vt., October 20, 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 (Dem.), and 481 for A. E. Adsit (Greenbacker).

Twenty-sixth District.

The towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, 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, 1858 and 1859; was chairman of the town of Cross Plains in 1861 and 1867, and postmaster at Pine Bluff from 1865 to 1868; 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 1878, '79, with no organized opposition, receiving 1,958 votes.

Twenty-seventh District.

Adams and Columbia counties. Population, 35,305.

CHARLES LEWIS DERING (Rep.), of Columbus, Columbia county, was born in Sunbury, Penn., December 3, 1836; received an academic education; graduated in class of 1855, at Platteville, Wis., and entered Hobart College, Geneva, New York, but was unable to complete full course on account of ill health; is by profession a Lawyer; removed to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at New Diggings, La Fayette county; went to Texas in 1859, but returned in 1861; was U. S. assistant assessor from 1864 to 1866; enlisted as private in Co. I, 3d Wis. Infantry, April 19, 1861; appointed color-bearer of regiment when it left the state; appointed sergt.-major soon after; promoted 2d lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1862, 1st Lieut. Co. B, May 4, 1863; engaged with regiment in battle of Newton, Va., May 24, 1862; battle of Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862; Cedar Mt., Va., Aug. 9, 1862, where he was wounded by gunshot wound in leg, on account of which was discharged July 24, 1864; elected to the state senate for 1879, '80, receiving 3,481 votes, against 2,170 for Peter Houston (Greenbacker).

Twenty-eighth District.

Iowa and Richland counties. Population, 41,486.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL (Rep.), of Middlebury, Iowa county, was born at New London, Prince Edward's Island, April 28, 1828; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, settled at Blue Mounds, Dane county, but removed to the town of Ridgeway, where he now resides, in 1865; was appointed county commissioner of Iowa county by Gov. Fairchild in October 1868, and was elected to the same office the next year; has served as chairman of his town for eight years; was 1st sergeant, company A, 49th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and remained with the regiment during its term of service. He received 2,473 votes, against 1,846 votes for J. L. R. McCollum (Dem.), and 1,946 for H. C. Cutler (Greenbacker).

Twenty-ninth District.

Buffalo, Pepin and Trempealeau counties. Population, 35,023.

HORACE E. HOUGHTON (Rep.), of Durand, Pepin county, was born at Alexander, Genesee county, New York, April 6, 1835; received an academic education; is by profession a Lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at East Troy, Walworth county, and removed to Durand in 1862; has been district attorney of Pepin county eight years, and was a member of the assembly in 1873; elected to state senate for 1879, '80, receiving 3,783 votes against 1,803 for L. D. Hubbard (Greenbacker and Democrat), of Mondovi, Buffalo county.

Thirtieth District.

Dunn, Eau Claire and Pierce counties. Population, 44,519.

ABRAHAM D. ANDREWS (Rep.), of River Falls, Pierce county, was born in Lovell, Oxford county, Maine, September 21, 1830; received an academic education, and graduated from the Chicago Medical College, March, 1860; is by profession a Physician and Surgeon; came to Wisconsin in 1856, settled at Hudson, but removed to River Falls in 1858, where he has since resided; was surgeon of the 6th regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry from November, 1861, to January, 1864, and was with the Iron Brigade in all its battles up

to and including Gettysburg; was supervisor of Pierce county in 1869 and 1870, and was appointed a member of the board of regents of normal schools in January, 1877. Elected to the senate for 1878, '79, receiving 3,978 votes gainst 3,041 for Frank McDonough (Dem.).

Thirty-first District.

La Crosse county. Population 23,945.

GYSBERT VAN STEENWYK (Rep.), of La Crosse, was born in the city of Utrecht, Netherlands, January 13, 1814; received an academic education at the University of Utrecht, graduating in philosophy and classical literature, 1836; is a Banker by profession; came to the United States, May, 1849, and located at Milwaukee until 1854, then removed to Newport, Sauk county, where he resided until 1858; then removed to Kilbourn City, Columbia county, and in January, 1862, removed to La Crosse; volunteer in the army of the Netherlands in 1830, '31, and commissioned officer of the National Guards from 1838 to 1849; Brigadier General of State Militia in 1857; Commissioner of Immigration for Wisconsin in New York City, by appointment of Gov. L. J. Farwell, from 1852 to 1853, under the law of 1852; appointed consul of the Netherlands for Wisconsin, 1849, also for Michigan and Minnesota, 1850; resigned as consul 1859; member of assembly, 1859; bank comptroller, 1860 and 1861; mayor of La Crosse for 1873 and '74. Elected senator for 1879, '80, receiving 1,849 votes, against 729 for W. A. Anderson (Dem.), and 747 for Edward Cronan (Greenbacker).

Thirty-second District.

Jackson and Monroe counties. Population 32,365.

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 1854, and undersheriff in 1855; was collector of internal revenue from 1862 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. Though of Republican antecedents and proclivities, he is politically in favor of protection to American industry, a prohibitory liquor law, compulsory education, silver dollars, as many greenbacks as can be floated on a par with coin; peace with the South, provided the North is not required to make all the concessions. Elected to the senate for 1878, '79, receiving 3,400 votes, against 2,019 for Roswell Cheney (Dem.).

Thirty-third District.

Ozaukee and Washington counties. Population 40,407.

LYMAN MORGAN (Dem.), of Ozaukee, Ozaukee county, was born at Buttermilk Falls, Wyoming county, Penn., April 23, 1814; received a common school education; is by occupation a Manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Port Washington; has held various local offices, was state senator in 1865, '66, '67, '68, 69, 70, '71 and '72, and elected again for 1879, '80, receiving 6,007 votes against 3,343 for Fred W. Horn (Rep.), of Cedarburg, Ozaukee county.

RECAPITULATION.

Republican members	24
Democrats	9
Total	<u>33</u>

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly consists of 103 members, who are chosen annually by districts, and receive a compensation of \$350 per annum.

Adams County.

Population 6,502.

CHARLES A. CADY (Rep.), of Dell Prairie, Adams county (post-office address Kilbourn City, Columbia county); was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady county, New York, September 7, 1829; received an academic education; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Newport, Columbia county, and removed to Dell Prairie, Adams county, in 1862; has served as chairman of the town board of supervisors for ten years; represented Adams and Wood counties in the Assembly in 1872 and 1873. Elected a member of the assembly for 1879, receiving 852 votes against 378 for Geo. Ribenack (Dem. and G. B.).

Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas and Polk Counties.

Population 14,437.

WILLIAM J. VINCENT (Rep.), of St. Croix Falls, Polk county, was born in Portland, Maine, June 10, 1830; received a common school education (one term academic); is by occupation a Farmer; removed to La Fayette county in 1845, and to St. Croix Falls in 1848; was chairman of county board several terms; county clerk of Polk county from 1872 to 1878; deputy provost marshal for several years, and served as First Lieutenant of Company F, 1st Reg. Wis. Vol., from July, 1861, to Feb., 1862; elected member of assembly for 1879, receiving 1,826 votes against 399 for John Leonard (Dem.), of Barron county.

Brown County.

First District—The city of Green Bay and the towns of Allouez, Green Bay, Humboldt, Preble and Scott. Population 13,537.

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; re-elected for 1879, receiving 904 votes against 860 for O. J. B. Brice (Dem. and Greenbacker).

Second District — The city of Fort Howard, the village of West Depere, and the towns of Ashwaubenon, Howard, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Suamico and the west precinct of Wrightstown. Population 11,708.

ALBERT LEWIS GRAY (Greenbacker), of Fort Howard, Brown county, was born in London, Canada, January 29, 1846, received a common school education; is a Dry Goods Merchant; removed to Wisconsin in 1849; has held various local offices, member board of supervisors, city treasurer, and chief engineer fire department; elected member of assembly for 1879, receiving 1,053 votes against 690 for Geo. Richardson (Rep.).

Third District — (Village of East Depere and the towns of Bellevue, Depere, Eaton, Glenmore, Holland, Morrison, New Denmark, Rockland and the east precinct of Wrightstown. Population, 10,128.

JOHN O'FLAHERTY (Dem.), of Morrison, Brown county, was born in the city of Tralee, Ireland, June 17, 1821; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; has held various local offices; was elected member of assembly for 1879, receiving 477 votes against 376 for D. J. F. Murphy (Rep.), 391 for P. Ryan (Greenbacker), and 351 for R. W. Weyenburg (Independent).

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.)

JOHN W. DEGROFF (Rep.), of Alma, Buffalo county, was born in Mentz, Cayuga county, New York, October 12, 1843; received a common school education; is by profession an Editor and Publisher; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and located at Juneau, Dodge county; removed to Alma in 1858; was county clerk of Buffalo county from 1867 to 1873, inclusive, chairman of county board in 1876, president of village of Alma in 1876, and assistant clerk of state senate in 1878; a member of company G, 25th Regt. Wis. Vols. for three years, participated in the battles before Atlanta, Georgia, and marched to the sea with Gen. Sherman. Elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 859 votes against 522 for George Schwæbel (Dem.)

Calumet County.

Population 15,085.

JOSEPH BIRDSALL REYNOLDS (Greenback-Dem.), of Chilton, Calumet county, was born at Green, Chenango county, New York, February 5, 1836; was educated at Cortland (N. Y.) Academy, and at the university of Heidelberg, Germany; is by profession a Lawyer; removed to Wisconsin in 1860; at the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in Company K, 4th Wis. Cavalry; was promoted to 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., and Captain; at the close of the war he went to Europe, where he remained until 1869; returning to New York City, where he remained until 1874, and then returned to Wisconsin and located at Chilton. Elected member assembly 1879, receiving 1,740 votes, against 810 for J. B. Nugent (Rep.).

Chippewa County.

Population 13,995.

HECTOR C. McRAE (Rep.), of Chippewa Falls, Chippewa county, was born in Stormont, Canada West, March 21, 1837; is a Dealer in Real Estate; came to Wisconsin in 1863, and settled at Chippewa Falls; served as county treasurer of Chippewa county in 1873, '74, '75, and '76. Elected to the assem-

bly for 1879, receiving 1,175 votes, against 649 for Louis Vincent (Dem.), and 893 for Wilson Hopkins (Greenbacker).

Clark, Lincoln, Taylor and Wood Counties.

Population 15,074.

NIRAM HASKELL WITHEE (Rep.), of Neillsville, Clark county, was born in Norridgewock, Somerset county, Maine, June 21, 1827; is by occupation a Lumberman and Farmer; removed to Wisconsin in 1852, and located at North La Crosse, and in 1870 removed to Clark county; was president of North La Crosse in 1868; member of county board of supervisors for several years; county treasurer of Clark county for 1875, '76, '77 and '78. Elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 2,278 votes against 1,772 for T. B. Matthews (Greenbacker), of Lincoln county.

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.

CHARLES RANDALL GALLETT (Rep.), of Portage, Columbia county, was born in Benton Centre, Yates county, New York, January 6, 1833; received an academic education; is a Merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Portage; was alderman of Portage for several years, and mayor in 1870, '73 and '74; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,191 votes, against 1,141 for Josiah Arnold (Dem.).

Second District.—The city of Columbus and towns of Columbus, Courtland, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Leeds, Lowville, Otsego, Randolph, Scott, Springvale, Wycena and west ward of the village of Randolph. Population 13,977.

JOHN SANDERSON (Rep.), of Randolph, Columbia county, was born in Slaidburn, York county, England, January 9, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1851; has held various local offices including chairman of the town of Randolph; was elected to the Assembly for 1879, receiving 1,321 votes, against 831 for Lewis Lloyd (Greenbacker).

Crawford County.

Population 15,064.

ATLEY PETERSON (Rep.), of Soldiers' Grove, Crawford county, was born in Lardule, Norway, February 21, 1847; received a common school education; is by occupation a Lumber Manufacturer and Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and located in Vernon county, and moved to Crawford county in 1853; has been postmaster at Soldiers' Grove since 1869; elected member of assembly for 1879, receiving 989 votes, against 746 for Thomas Curley (Dem.), and 710 for S. L. Wannemaker (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, 20,489.

MATTHIAS THEISEN (Dem.), of Roxbury, Dane county, was born in Trimport, Germany, August 24, 1833; educated in common schools; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled in Dane county; has been town treasurer and chairman of the town board for a series of years;

elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,690 votes against 1,247 for John McKenzie (Rep.), and 442 for L. P. Edwin (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.

BUEL E. HUTCHINSON (Rep.), of Madison, Dane county, was born in Rutland, Jefferson county, New York, November 26, 1829; received an academic education; is by profession a Lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and located at Prairie du Chien and removed to Madison in 1853; was district attorney of Crawford county in 1857, '53; member of assembly in 1857, and state senator for 33th district in 1860, '61; was commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain, from August, 1861, to September, 1863, serving with Gens. Curtis, and Steel's armies in Missouri and Kansas. Elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 2,098 votes against 1,305 for George Bunker (Dem.) and 370 for William Lalor (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 13,083.

CHARLES G. LEWIS (Rep.), of Sun Prairie, Dane county, was born in Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, December, 1823; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and located in Dane county; has held various local offices, including town treasurer, town clerk and chairman of town board of supervisors, for a series of years; was elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,305 votes against 960 for Dennis Crowley (Dem.), and 255 for J. H. Porter (Greenbacker).

Dodge County.

First District.—The towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon and Lowell. Population 13,506.

WILLIAM FLEMING (Dem.), of Emmet, Dodge county (post-office address at Watertown, Jefferson county) was born at Emmet, Dodge county, Wisconsin, February 6, 1851; received an academic education, completing his course at the Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis.; is a Farmer and School Teacher; has held various local offices at different times; was elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,254 votes against 669 for Rudolph Mengel (Rep.), and 285 for Patrick Moran (Greenbacker).

Second District—The towns of Herman, Lomira, Leroy, Rubicon, Theresa, and Williamtown. Population, 11,704.

HENRY SPIERING (Dem.), of Mayville, Dodge county, was born at Muddlemow, Pomerania, Germany, July 7, 1831; received a public and private school education; is by occupation a Printer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and located at Milwaukee; removed to Mayville in 1849; has been deputy sheriff eight years, town treasurer, town clerk, member of county board of supervisors, and held various other local offices; in 1876 established the Dodge County Pioneer, the first and only German paper in Dodge county; was elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 654 votes, against 591 for Conrad Hauser (regular Dem. nominee), 333 for Fred Stock (Rep.), and 94 for Julius Phillips (Greenbacker).

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.

JAMES DAVISON (Dem.), of Chester, Dodge county (post-office address Waupun, Fond du Lac county), was born near Belfast, Ireland, December 6, 1828; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at West Bend, Washington county, and removed to Dodge county in 1868; has held various local offices, including town superintendent of schools, assessor, supervisor, and justice of the peace; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 890 vote against 880 for H. W. Hildebrandt (Rep.).

Fourth District—The towns of Beaver Dam, Calamus, Elba, Portland, Shields and Westford, and the city of Beaver Dam. Population, 10,991.

WILLIAM GEISE (Dem.), of Portland, Dodge county (post office address, Waterloo, Jefferson county), was born in Stadt Horn, Fuerstenthum Lippe, Dettmoldt, Germany, January 26, 1830; educated in the common schools; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled in Dodge county; has been a member of town board of supervisors for several years; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,226 votes, against 574 for John Walls (Rep.).

Door County.

Population, 8,020.

CHARLES AUGUST MASSE (Rep.), of Sturgeon Bay, Door county, was born in Doesburg, Province of Gelderland, Holland, December 3, 1838; received a common school education; can speak and write English, French, German and Holland; is a Merchant; emigrated to America in 1848, and settled in Cook county, Illinois; removed to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled in Brown county, and removed to Door county in 1867; has held various local offices, including county clerk of Door county for 1871, '72, '73, '74, '75 and '76, county treasurer for 1877 and '78; elected clerk of circuit court for 1879 and '80, and member of assembly for 1879, receiving 856 votes, against 559 for J. E. Hoyt (Greenbacker).

Dunn County.

Population 13,427.

HENRY AUSMAN (Rep.), of Elk Mound, Dunn county, was born in Germany, October 20, 1836; is by occupation a Farmer and Merchant; immigrated to America in the fall of 1848, and settled in Pennsylvania; removed to Dunn county, Wisconsin, in 1850; has been town treasurer, chairman of town, and county commissioner, and at present is postmaster at Elk Mound; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,402 votes against 796 for Jacob Jungck (Dem.).

Eau Claire County.

Population, 15,991.

JULIUS G. INGRAM (Rep.), of Eau Claire, was born in Saratoga county, New York, May 31, 1832; received a common school education; is a Lumberman by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1864, and settled at Eau Claire; was a member of assembly in 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 1,672 votes against 1,156 for Peter Truax (Dem. and Greenbacker).

Fond du Lac County.

First District.—The towns of Alto, Eldorado, Metomen, Springvale, Ripon and Rosendale, and the city of Ripon. Population, 11,970.

HENRY C. BOTTUM (Rep.), of West Rosendale, Fond du Lac county, was born in Orwell, Addison county, Vermont, January 7, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled in Fond du Lac county; was a member of assembly in 1868, and again elected for 1879, receiving 936 votes against 829 for W. D. Ash (Dem.), 2-8 for H. C. Sherwin (Greenbacker), and 59 for H. N. Jewett (Prohibition).

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.

PHILIP GREENING, (Greenback-Dem.), of Lamartine, (post office address, Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac county); was born in Parish of Lamerton, county Devon, England, February 29, 1824; received a common school education; is a machinist by trade, but at present engaged in farming; immigrated to Canada in 1848, removed to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Green Bay, removed to Calumet county in 1851, removed to Winneshiek county, Iowa, in 1863, returned to Wisconsin in 1863, and settled in Fond du Lac county; has held various local offices for a long series of years; was elected a member of assembly for 1879, receiving 1,046 votes, against 897 for Delos Allen (Rep.).

Third District—The city of Fond du Lac. Population, 15,368.

THOMAS WILSON SPENCE, (Rep.), of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac county; was born in Dungamon, county Tyrone, Ireland, September 2, 1816; graduated from the classical course of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in 1870; is a Lawyer by profession; immigrated in his infancy to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he lived until 1865, when he removed to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided; was a member of assembly in 1877, and elected again for 1879, receiving 1,055 votes, against 605 for John Bunnell, (Dem.), and 507 for James Fitzgerald, (Greenbacker).

Fourth District—The towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah. Population, 12,812.

MICHAEL THELEN, of Ashford, Fond du Lac county; was born in Leuenburg, Prussia, April 10, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; immigrated to America in 1850, and settled at Ashford; has been assessor and chairman of Ashford for several years; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,302 votes, against 376 for Henry Stannard (Rep.), and 425 for J. V. Lichtensteiger (Greenbacker).

Grant County.

First District—The towns of Clifton, Ellenboro, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville and Smelser. Population, 13,522.

WILLIAM E. CARTER (Rep.), of Platteville, was born near Brighton, county of Sussex, England, November 17, 1833; is a Lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Lancaster; thence removed to Platteville in 1861, where he has since resided; was appointed a member of the board of regents of Wisconsin state university in 1877; was nominated attorney general by the republican state convention of 1877, which nomination he

declined. He was a member of the assembly in 1877 and 1878, re-elected for 1879, receiving 1,277 votes against 711 for Isaac Williams (Greenback Dem.).

Second District—The Towns of Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Lancaster, Liberty, Little Grant, Potosi and Waterloo. Population, 13,987.

JOSEPH T. MILLS (Rep.), of Lancaster, Grant county, was born in Cane Ridge, Bourbon county, Kentucky, December 18, 1812; received an academic education; is by profession a Lawyer; removed to Bond county, Illinois, in 1831, and to Lancaster, Wisconsin in 1843; was circuit judge for the fifth circuit from 1865 to 1877; member of assembly in 1856, 1857 and 1862; elected for session of 1879, receiving 1,027 votes against 956 for John Batie (Greenbacker and Dem.).

Third District—The towns of Blue River, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Millville, Mount Hope, Muscoda, Patch Grove, Watters-town, Wingville, Woodman and Wyalusing. Population, 12,177.

JOHN BRINDLEY (Rep.), of Boscobel, Grant county, was born in Marion, Grant county, April 18, 1850; was a graduate of the Wisconsin State University in 1874; is by profession a Teacher; was principal of the Lone Rock public schools in 1870, of Lancaster high school in 1874, '75 and '76, and Boscobel high school in 1877 and '78; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,110 votes against 914 for T. J. Graham (Greenback-Dem.).

Green County.

First District—The towns of Adams, Albany, Brooklyn, Exeter, Mount Pleasant, New Glarus, Washington and York. Population 8,055.

FORDYCE RUST MELVIN (Rep.), of Brooklyn, Green county, was born in Chester, Geauga county, Ohio, July 23, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; removed to Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1848, thence to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled in Green county; held various local offices, including county treasurer for six years; enlisted as a private in Company D, 2d Reg. Wis. Vol., May 20, 1861; participated in first battle of Bull Run, and soon after was discharged for disability; re-enlisted September 20, 1861, in 24th Reg. N. Y. Vol. Inf., and participated in several skirmishes and battles, receiving a gun shot wound through both arms at the second battle of Bull Run, and was disabled for further service. Elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 753 votes, against 744 for C. D. W. Leonard (Dem.).

Second District—The towns of Cadiz, Clarno, Decatur, Jordan, Jefferson, Monroe, Sylvester, and Spring Grove. Population 13,972.

FRANKLIN MITCHELL (Rep.), of Juda, Monroe county, was born in Fall City, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1824; received a common school education; is a Farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled in the town of Spring Grove, where he has since resided; has served on the town board, and as president and vice president of the Green county agricultural society. He was a member of the assembly in 1877 and 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 1,262 votes, against 1,171 for Dan. Brobst (Dem.).

Green Lake County.

Population, 15,273.

SAMUEL BARTER (Rep.), of Markesan, Green Lake county, was born in the village of Kingskerswell, county of Devon, England, February 14, 1828; received a common school education; is engaged in the Mercantile Business; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Mukwonago, Waukesha county; removed to Newton, Marquette county, and in 1863 removed to Green Lake county; has been president of Markesan village, and a member of county board of supervisors; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,085 votes, against 943 for O. W. Bow (Dem.), and 383 for A. Parerick (Greenbacker).

Iowa County.

First District—The towns of Arena, Clyde, Dodgeville, Highland, Pulaski, Ridgeway and Wyoming. Population, 14,126.

GEORGE LOMBARD FROST (Greenback), of Dodgeville, Iowa county, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 18, 1831; graduated at Williston Academy (Easthampton, Mass.), June, 1846, Yale College (New Haven, Conn.), in class of 1850, and at Harvard Law School in 1852; is by profession a Lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled in Iowa county; was city superintendent of schools at Mineral Point in 1862, state senator from Iowa county in 1863 and '64, district attorney in 1854 and '56, and defeated for circuit judge in 1864; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,154 votes, against 863 for Robert L. Joiner (Rep.), and 687 for William E. Rowe (Dem.).

Second District—The towns of Linden, Milfin, Mineral Point, Moscow and Waldwick. Population 10,037.

GEORGE GOLDSMITH COX (Rep.), of Mineral Point, Iowa county, was born in the county of Suffolk, New York, November 21, 1842; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Waldwick, Iowa county, where he now resides; was superintendent of poor for Iowa county in 1877 and '78, and chairman of the town board of supervisors for several years; was a private in company D., 2d Wis. Cav., and participated in all the scouts and cavalry raids in which the regiment took part; was elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 774 votes against 713 for J. M. Smith (Dem.), and 198 for Charles S. Millard (Greenbacker).

Jackson County.

Population 11,339.

FRED'K T. CONDIT (Independent Greenbacker), of Merrillan, Jackson county, was born in the village of Dresden, Yates county, New York, March 27, 1852; received a common school education; is by profession a Lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Sparta, Monroe county, removed to Merrillan, Jackson county, in 1877; was an unsuccessful candidate for district attorney of Jackson county, in 1877, on the democratic ticket; was elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 833 votes against 811 for J. R. Sechler (Rep.)

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.

HEZEKIAH FLINN (Dem.), of Watertown, was born at Leesville, Lawrence county, Ind., March 7, 1825; received a common school education; is a

Farmer and Nurseryman; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Watertown, where he has since resided; was elected mayor of the city of Watertown in 1873 and '74, and alderman for third ward in 1877; was in the employ of the quartermaster's department at St. Louis from 1864 till the close of the war. He was a member of the assembly in 1877 and 1878, re-elected for 1879, receiving 819 votes against 534 for John Gibb (Ind. Dem.), 388 for Thomas Shennick (Ind. Dem.), and 183 for S. S. Woodward (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.), 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 1861, and settled at Johnson's Creek, where he has continued to reside. Member of assembly for 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 868 votes, against 827 for W. L. Hoskins (Dem.).

Third District.—The towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koshkonong, Palmyra, Sullivan and Sumner. Population 13,166.

JAMES W. OSTRANDER (Rep.), of Jefferson, Jefferson county, was born in Clay, Onondaga county, New York, July 30, 1825; educated in the common schools; is engaged in Manufacturing; came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled in Jefferson county; was elected county surveyor in 1846, county treasurer in 1849, register of deeds in 1850, a member of assembly in 1873 and 1875, and elected again for the session of 1879, receiving 1,308 votes against 1,115 for H. J. Ball (Dem.).

Juneau County.

First District.—The towns of Marion, Kildare, Lemonweir, Lindina, Wonec, Summit, Seven Mile Creek, Lyndon, and the village of Mauston. Population, 7,896.

JAMES MULLOWNEY (Dem.), of Kildare, was born in Troy, New York, August 1, 1841; received a common school education; is by occupation a Dealer in Live Stock; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Seven Mile Creek, Juneau county; has served four years as deputy sheriff and two years as under sheriff of Juneau county. He was a member of assembly for 1878, re-elected for 1879, receiving 885 votes against 622 for Joseph Wolfenden (Rep.).

Second District.—The towns of Plymouth, Fountain, Lisbon, Orange, Clearfield, Germantown, Necedah, Armenia and the village of New Lisbon. Population 7,404.

HENRY T. C. NICHOLS (Rep.), of New Lisbon, Juneau county, was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, February 9, 1833; graduated at Williams College, in 1859, and at Andover Seminary, in 1864; is by occupation a Lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1867, and settled at New Lisbon; has been president of village of New Lisbon, chairman of county board of supervisors, and member of assembly in 1871 and 1872; served on sanitary commission in 1862, and on christian commission in 1864 and 1865; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 703 votes, against 641 for L. M. Davis (Dem.).

Kenosha County.

Population 13,907.

JOSEPH VERY QUARLES (Rep.), of Kenosha county, was born in Kenosha, December 16, 1844; graduated at the Michigan University, in 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 board of education for 1877 and '78, and mayor of Kenosha in 1876; elected member of assembly for 1879, receiving 1,427 votes, against 1,041 for J. M. Wilbur (Dem.), and 63 for Hosea Barnes (Greenbacker).

Kewaunee County.

Population, 14,405.

JOHN CAREL (Dem.), of Kewaunee, Kewaunee county, was born in Nemecka Briza, near Plzen, Bohemia, Europe, March 29, 1851; received a collegiate education at Plzen Gymnasium, Bohemia; is a Banker; came to Wisconsin in 1868 and settled at Kewaunee; has held various local offices, and is chairman of county board of supervisors; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,783 votes, against 397 for Edward Wyman (Rep.).

La Crosse County.

Population, 23,945.

JOHN BRADLEY (Rep.), of Bangor, La Crosse county, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, April 29, 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 and '76; elected for session of 1879, receiving 1,751 votes against 927 for William Van Waters (Dem.), and 652 for J. M. Sheldon (Greenback).

La Fayette County.

First District—The towns of Argyle, Blanchard, Darlington, Fayette, Gratiot, Wayne, Willow Springs, and Wiota. Population, 11,220.

NELSON LA DUE (Rep.), of Spafford, La Fayette county, was born in Duchess county, New York, April 15, 1831; educated in the common schools; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled in La Fayette county; has served as town superintendent of schools and a member of county board of supervisors for a series of years; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,084 votes, against 1,071 for P. A. Orton (Greenback Dem.).

Second District.—The towns of Belmont, Benton, Elk Grove, Kendall, Monticello, New Diggings, Seymour, Shullsburg and White Oak Springs. Population, 10,955.

JOHN WILFRED BLACKSTONE (Rep.), of Shullsburg, La Fayette county, was born at White Oak Springs, December 22, 1835; received a partial academic education at Brown's University; is a Farmer and Lawyer; was county judge from 1862 to '68, and district attorney from '73 to 1875; elected member of assembly for 1879, receiving 776 votes against 764 for Bernard McGinty (Dem.), and 288 for Fred Blackburn (Greenback).

Manitowoc County.

First District.—The towns of Schleswig, Meeme, Eaton, Liberty, Rockland, Cato, Maple Grove and Franklin. Population 12,990.

JOHN CAREY (Dem.), of Osman, Manitowoc county, was born in Ireland, April 1, 1839; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; emigrated to America in 1844, and settled at Albany, New York, removed to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled in La Fayette county; has held various local

offices for a long series of years; was a candidate for sheriff in 1864, and for state senator in 1870. Elected member of assembly for 1879, receiving 1,340 votes against 399 for William Cary (Rep.).

Second District.—The towns of Two Creeks, Mishicott, Gibson, Coopers-town, Kossuth, Two Rivers, and the village of Two Rivers. Population 11,757.

WILLIAM ZANDER (Dem.), of Larrabee, Manitowoc county, was born in the village of Tessin, Mecklenburg, Germany, July 17, 1844; educated in the common schools; is a Farmer and Lumber Manufacturer; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in Manitowoc county; has held various local offices, including justice of the peace and chairman of the board of supervisors; elected to the assembly for 1879, without opposition, receiving 1,265 votes.

Third District.—The towns of Centerville, Newton, Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc, and the city of Manitowoc. Population 12,710.

WILLIAM H. HEMSCHMEYER (Rep.), of Manitowoc, Manitowoc county, was born in Stolzenan, Province Hanover, Prussia, May 19, 1835; received a common school education; is a Life Insurance Agent; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in Manitowoc, remaining there until 1854, then spent several years in the western territories; has held various local offices, including alderman, city clerk and justice of the peace; was the Republican candidate for sheriff in 1868; enlisted in Company F., 26th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, August 2d, 1862, and appointed Sergeant; promoted to First Lieutenant, April 1, 1864; promoted to Captain, August 15, 1864; participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Lookout Valley, Tenn.; Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Lost Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Avereshorough and Bentonville, S. C.; elected member of assembly for 1879, receiving 539 votes against 539 for Henry Vits (Dem.).

Marathon County.

Population, 10,111.

JOHN RINGLE (Dem.), of Wausau, Marathon county, was born in Germantown, Washington county, Wisconsin, October 2, 1848; received a common school education; is a Land Agent; removed to Marathon county in 1859; 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, receiving 1,282 votes against 1,226 for F. W. Kickbusch (Green-backer.)

Marquette County.

Population, 8,698.

JAMES W. MURPHY (Dem.), of Briggsville, Marquette county, was born at Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York, September 27, 1852; graduated at University of Notre Dame, Indiana, June, 1868; is a Merchant and Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and has resided since at Briggsville; has held the offices of town clerk, town supervisor, and is now chairman of county board of supervisors; was elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 953 votes against 718 for Robert Mitchell, (Dem.), and 69 for O. C. Pomeroy (Green-backer.)

*Milwaukee County.**First District*—First ward. Population, 9,532.

EDWARD C. WALL (Honest Money Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in that city August 11, 1843; was educated at Racine College grammar school; is by occupation a Grain Commission Merchant; has served as alderman of Milwaukee. He was a member of assembly in 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 735 votes, against 714 for William P. McLaren (Rep.).

Second District—Second ward. Population, 13,491.

CHRISTIAN WIDULE (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in the village of Tarnowitz, Province of Silesia, Prussia, July 19, 1845; received a common school education; is a Druggist by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled in Milwaukee and has resided there since, excepting two years (1867 and '68) spent in Missouri; was unsuccessful republican candidate for assembly in 1866; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 888 votes, against 744 for Harrison C. Hobart (Dem.), and 9 for Antoni Nowak (Greenbacker).

Third District—Third ward. Population, 7,190.

EDWARD KEOGH (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Ireland, May 5, 1836; 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 1879, receiving 750 votes, against 336 for Patrick Walsh (Dem.).

Fourth District—(Fourth ward. Population, 10,656).

EDWARD B. SIMPSON, (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born at Burlington Heights, West Hamilton, Canada, November 21, 1835; received a common school education; is a Lumber Commission Merchant and Broker; came to Wisconsin in 1840, and settled at Milwaukee; in 1848, 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, receiving 1,055 votes against 559 for Matthew J. Hogan (Dem.) and 78 for H. P. Osborn (Greenbacker).

Fifth District—(Fifth and Twelfth wards. Population 12,324).

JOHN BENTLEY (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, March 23d, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a Builder; emigrated and settled in New York in 1838; removed to Milwaukee county in 1838; has held various local offices, and was a member of the assembly in 1863 and 1878, and elected for the session of 1879, receiving 826 votes against 647 for William H. Wolf (Rep.), and 140 for David D. Hooker (Greenbacker).

Sixth District—Sixth and thirteenth wards. Population 11,376.

CHRISTOPHER S. RAESSER (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Rochester, New York, February 20, 1843; received a business education, graduating at a commercial college; is a Wood and Bark Commission Merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Milwaukee; enlisted as a private

in the 3d Reg. Wis. Cavalry, March 3, 1862, and was discharged March 10, 1865, most of the term of enlistment was on detached service as clerk in the Department of the Frontier and Missouri; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 716 votes against 488 for Alonzo H. Richards (Dem.), and 253 for Henry Smith (Greenbacker).

Seventh District.— Seventh ward. Population 7,072.

ANSON COLEMAN ALLEN (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Rochester, New York, February 25, 1838; received a common school education; is engaged in the Forwarding and Transportation business between the east and west; came to Wisconsin in 1862, and settled at Milwaukee; elected to the Assembly for 1879, receiving 736 votes, against 311 for B. K. Miller (Dem.).

Eighth District.— Eighth and eleventh wards. Population 13,315.

HENRY P. FISCHER (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, October 16, 1842; received a common school education; is a Distiller; removed to Wisconsin in 1863, and settled at Milwaukee; has held various local offices and clerk of United States district court, United States storekeeper and is now acting as deputy city clerk; enlisted as private, April 20, 1861, at St. Louis, in Co. F, 2d Missouri Infantry, for three months; was during that time in the engagements of Camp Jackson, May 10, 1861, Battle of Booneville, January 17, 1861; re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, August 1, 1861, and served three years; was during that time engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, March 6, 7 and 8, 1862, and in the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, at which last battle he was wounded by a rifle ball in the right leg, shattering the bone, and the wound has not healed to the present day; was discharged by reason of the wound, April 15, 1863; re-enlisted June 30, 1863 in the 23d Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, doing duty as Acting Ordnance Sergeant at Milwaukee, headquarters Department of the Northwest, and at the Provost Marshal General office at Madison, until discharged at his own request, June 20, 1865; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 759 votes, against 563 for Francis J. Borchardt (Dem.), and 245 for Michael Hoffman (Greenbacker).

Ninth District.— Ninth and Tenth wards. Population 15,819.

CHRISTIAN SARNOW (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Holdorf, Germany, March 25, 1837; received an academic education; is a Merchant; emigrated in 1852, and after two years' residence in Buffalo, N. Y., settled at Milwaukee; was alderman of his ward in 1874 and 1875; served as lieutenant in the 1st Wis. Regt. (three months), then re-enlisted in Co. A, 25th Wis. Regt., and after four months' service, was discharged on account of sickness. He was a member of assembly in 1877, and elected for 1879, receiving 920 votes, against 652 votes for Garrett Dunck (Dem.), and 221 for Emil Strassmann (Greenback).

Tenth District.— (The towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa. Population 10,231.)

JUDSON G. HART (Rep.), of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, was born in Wauwatosa June 13, 1842, and has resided there since, excepting three years (1868, '69 and '70) in Brookfield, Waukesha county; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; was town treasurer in 1875, and an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1877; enlisted as private

April, 1861, in Co. B, 1st Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf., three months' men; re-enlisted October, 1861, in the 7th Wis. Vol. Battery, and served until the close of the war. Was elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,016 votes, against 623 votes for E. Harrison Cawker (Dem.).

Eleventh District.—(The towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek. Population, 11,921.

WILLIAM WALLACE JOHNSON, (Rep.), of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, was born in Buckland, Franklin county, Massachusetts, November 29, 1813; received an academic education, graduating at the Franklin Academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass; was a teacher for ten years and is an ordained minister of the M. E. Church; came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled at Greenfield; was school commissioner from 1842 to 1848; town treasurer in 1847, and town clerk from 1848 to 1855. The election in this district, at the general election, November 5, 1878, resulted in a tie vote between W. W. Johnson and M. J. Egan; the vote was as follows: W. W. Johnson, (Rep.), 607; M. J. Egan, (Dem.), 607; Thomas O'Neil, (Ind. Rep.), 289; Hayden M. Thompson, (Greenbacker), 130. There being no choice, the Governor ordered a special election for December 10, 1878, at which Wm. W. Johnson received 773 votes, against 740 for Michael J. Egan (Dem.).

Monroe County.

First District—The towns of Angelo, Jefferson, La Fayette, Leon, Little Falls, New Lyme, Portland, Ridgeville, Sparta and Wells. Population, 9,857.

JAMES DEMOTT CONDIT (Dem.), of Sparta, was born in Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., April 22, 1821; received an academic education; is a Hotel Keeper by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Sparta; was commissioned by Gov. Salomon as captain of company D, 25th Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf., August 18, 1862, and participated in the siege and surrender of Vicksburg; was a member of assembly in 1858 and 1878; re-elected for 1879, receiving 1,087 votes against 701 for John L. Way (Rep.).

Second District—The towns of Adrian, Byron, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield, La Grange, Lincoln, Oakdale, Sheldon, Tomah, Wellington and Wilton. Population, 11,169.

GEORGE R. VINCENT (Greenbacker), of Tomah, Monroe county, was born in Norway, Herkimer county, New York, August 29, 1841; received an academic education, graduating in the medical department of the University of Vermont, located at Burlington, Vt.; is by profession a Physician; came to Wisconsin in 1866, and settled at Tomah; was member of village board for several years, and president of village in 1872; unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1876; elected for session of 1879, receiving 1,069 votes against 787 for W. Y. Baker (Rep.).

Oconto and Shawano Counties.

Population, 20,447.

DANIEL H. PULCIFER (Rep.), of Shawano, Shawano county, was born in Vergennes, Addison county, Vermont, November 16, 1834; received no education except such as he acquired while working as an apprentice in a printing office (which he entered at the age of fourteen years); came to Wisconsin in 1855, and located in Oasis, Waushara county, and after several removals settled in Shawano county, February, 1865; has held various local

offices, including clerk of court, sheriff, deputy U. S. marshal, and is now serving his third term as mayor of the city of Shawano; was a member of assembly in 1867, and elected for the session of 1879, receiving 2,002 votes against 1,520 for O. F. Trudell (Greenback), of Oconto, Oconto county.

Outagamie County.

First District.—The city of Appleton, and the towns of Buchanan, Center, Freedom, Grand Chute and Kaukauna. Population 14,421.

JOHN C. PETERSEN (Greenback), of Appleton, Outagamie county, was born in Glueckstadt, Germany, November 2, 1842; received a common school education; is a Butcher by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1862, and settled in Appleton; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,096 votes against 1,000 for B. T. Rogers (Rep.), and 423 for W. S. Warner (Dem.).

Second District.—The towns of Bovina, Black Creek, Cicero, Dale, Deer Creek, Ellington, Greenville, Hortonville, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn and Seymour, and the third ward of the village of New London. Population, 11,167.

FRANCIS STEFFEN (Dem.)—P. O. address, Hortonville—was born in Ohrenhofen, Rhine Prussia, November 5, 1836; received a common school education; is a Farmer by occupation; emigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled at Schuylerville, Saratoga county, N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Hortonville; has held various local offices, and has been five times elected chairman of his town without opposition; was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1866, and chairman of the county board of supervisors in 1877; entered the military service in the late war in August, 1862, in Co. I, 32d Reg. Wis. Vol.; was with Gen. Grant in the Vicksburg campaign in 1862 and '63; marched with Gen. Sherman on the Meridian, Miss., campaign in 1864; took part at the siege of Atlanta and the battle of Jonesboro, Tenn.; marched with Sherman to the sea and into South and North Carolina; took part in all the engagements with the command until Johnston's surrender, near Raleigh, N. C., in April, 1865; marched through Washington, took part in the grand review in May, 1865, and in June was mustered out. He was a member of assembly in 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 1,256 votes against 297 for Dr. L. Tabor (Rep.), and 593 for W. D. Jordan (Greenback).

Ozaukee Coun'y.

Population, 16,545.

WILLIAM HENRY FITZGERALD (Independent Dem.), was born May 15, 1848, in the town of Cedarburg, Wisconsin, where he now resides; received a common school education; is a Farmer by occupation; was town treasurer in 1872, and chairman in 1876 and 1877, and is also justice of the peace. He was a member of assembly in 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 1,732 votes, against 860 for Peter Spehn (Regular Dem.).

Pepin County.

And the towns of Canton, Maxwell and Naples, in Buffalo county. Population, 8,427.

JAMES BARRY (Rep.), of Pepin, Pepin county, was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, March 17, 1812; received a common school education; is by occupation a Wagon Maker; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Pepin; was justice of the peace eight years, chairman of town four years, and register

of deeds two years; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 533 votes, against 418 for L. G. Wood (Greenbacker).

Pierce County.

Population, 15,101.

NILS P. HAUGEN (Rep.), of River Falls, Pierce county, was born in the Parish of Modum, Norway, March 9, 1849; graduated at the Law Department of the Michigan State University in the class of 1874; is by profession a Lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled in Pierce county; was phonographic reporter of the 8th judicial circuit for several years, and of the 11th circuit from July, 1876, until May, 1878, when he resigned; and is now reporter for the 8th circuit; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,453 votes, against 1,097 for M. C. Woodworth (Greenbacker).

Portage County.

Population 14,857.

THOMAS H. McDILL (Rep.), of McDill, Portage county, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, July, 1815; received a common school education; is a Lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1840, and settled in Portage county; was appointed sheriff by Gov. Dodge in 1847, and elected sheriff in 1848; elected county judge in 1852, county treasurer in 1856, and was for eight years chairman of county board of supervisors; was a member of assembly in 1867, 1871, and elected for the session of 1879, receiving 1,479 votes against 1,253 for Henry Cate (Dem.).

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, N. Y., September 26, 1839; received a collegiate education, graduating at Racine college July, 1857; is a Book-keeper; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Racine; enlisted in April, 1861, and was orderly sergeant Co. F. 2d Wis. Inf. He was a member of the assembly in 1876 and 1877, and elected for the session of 1879, receiving 1,143 votes against 1,110 for John C. Huggins (Greenbacker and Dem.).

Second District—Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Rochester, Raymond, Waterford and Yorkville. Population, 15,437.

KNUD ADLAND (Rep.), of North Cape, Racine county, was born near the city of Bergen, Norway, February 15, 1829; received a common school education; is a Merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1840, and settled at North Cape; was supervisor and justice of the peace for a long series of years, chairman of the board of supervisors in 1877, appointed postmaster of North Cape in August, 1858, and continues to hold the office; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,482 votes, against 1,398 for Henry Herzog (Greenbacker).

Richland County.

First District—Towns of Buena Vista, Henrietta, Ithaca, Orion, Richland, Rockbridge, Westford and Willow. Population, 8,764.

JOSEPH M. THOMAS (Rep.), of Lone Rock, Richland county, was born in the town of Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y., August 23, 1829; received a common school education; is a Farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled in Richland county; has held various local offices, and

was member of assembly in 1869, '78, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 877 votes against 834 for Samuel McCorkle (Greenbacker).

Second District—The towns of Akan, Bloom, Dayton, Eagle, Forest, Marshall, Richwood and Sylvan. Population, 8,589.

ELIHU BAILEY (Rep.), of Mill Creek, Richland county, was born in Warren township, Belmont county, Ohio, December 15, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a Teacher and Local Preacher in the M. E. church; removed to Morgan county, Ohio, in 1846, to Washington county in 1848, and in 1856 came to Wisconsin and settled in Marshall, where he continues to reside; was several times a candidate for the legislature in Ohio on the liberty ticket; was a candidate for clerk of Richland county in 1860, and has served as chairman and justice of the peace in his town; was a member of the assembly in 1861, '71, '77, and elected for the session of 1879, receiving 731 votes against 607 for L. M. Thorp (Greenbacker).

Rock County.

First District—The city of Beloit, and the towns of Ayon, Beloit, Center, Newark, Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley and Union. Population, 13,685.

RICHARD J. BURGE (Rep.), of Beloit, Rock county, was born in Oxbridge, England, December 28, 1833; received an academic education; is a Farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled in Rock county; was supervisor for several years, and elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,600 votes against 905 for Marvin Osborne (Dem.).

Second District—The city of Janesville, and the towns of Janesville and Rock. Population, 11,997.

ALLEN PERRY LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Janesville, Rock county, was born in the town of Wayne, Maine, March 21, 1825; received an academic education; is a Merchant and Manufacturer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled in Janesville; was elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,189 votes against 713 for James Church (Dem.).

Third District—The towns of Bradford, Clinton, Fulton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie, Lima, Milton, Porter and Turtle. Population 13,387.

WILLIAM GARDINER (Rep.), of Emerald Grove, Rock County, was born in the county of Gloucestershire, England, September 3, 1826; received an academic education; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in Rock county; has been chairman of town for past four years; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,576 votes, against 598 votes for W. H. Barden (Dem.).

St. Croix County.

Population, 14,957.

JAMES HILL (Rep.), of Warren, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., February 15, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer and Graindealer; came to Wisconsin in 1863, and settled at Warren, St. Croix county; has served three years as member of the county board of supervisors. He was a member of assembly for 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 1,677 votes, against 1,578 for F. J. Smith (Greenbacker).

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.

ULRICH HEMMI (Rep.), of Black Hawk, Sauk county, was born in Churwalden, Canton Sranbuenden, Switzerland, June 14, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in Sauk county; has held various local offices for a series of years, including treasurer, assessor, and justice of the peace; was elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 965 votes, against 936 votes for James E. McKenna (Greenbacker).

Second District—The towns of Baraboo, Delton, Dellona, Excelsior, Fairfield, Freedom, Greenfield, La Valle, Reedsburg, Winfield and Woodland. Population, 14,439.

ALEXANDER PRESTON ELLINWOOD (Rep.), of Reedsburg, was born in Peterboro, Madison county, N. Y., September 9, 1833; received an academic education; is by occupation a Lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Reedsburg, and engaged as principal of the school; resigned that position to enter the army, and served as second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain in the 19th regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry from December 19, 1861, to August 1, 1865; after the war returned to the principalship of the school at Reedsburg, and after teaching a year engaged in trade; was member of the county board of supervisors from 1870 to 1875, and chairman of that body in 1873, '74 and '75; was president of the village of Reedsburg in 1872 and 1876. He was a member of assembly in 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 1,617 votes, against 943 for J. B. Clark (Greenbacker).

Sheboygan County.

First District—City of Sheboygan, and towns of Herman, Mosel, Rhine, Sheboygan and Russell. Population, 13,723.

WILBUR M. ROOT (Dem.), of Sheboygan, Sheboygan county, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 27, 1842; received a common school education; is a Marble Dealer, and proprietor of Livery Stable; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Plymouth, Sheboygan county, removed to Sheboygan city in 1871; was justice of the peace for several years, and sheriff in 1872 and '73; enlisted April 23, 1861, in company C, 4th regiment Wisconsin cavalry, and was discharged July 9, 1864, on expiration of term; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,147 votes, against 1,055 for John M. Kopler (Rep.).

Second District—The village of Sheboygan Falls, and the towns of Greenbush, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth, Sheboygan Falls and city of Plymouth. Population, 10,572.

LA FAYETTE EASTMAN (Rep.), of Plymouth, Sheboygan county, was born in Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, New York, January 22, 1819; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Plymouth; has held the office of assessor and chairman of town for several years; was an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1872; elected for the session of 1879, receiving 919 votes, against 588 for Isaac Adrienne (Dem.), and 570 for C. W. Humphrey (Greenbacker).

Third district.—The towns of Holland, Lima, Scott, Sherman and Wilson. Population 9,726.

JAMES ALLAN, Jr. (Rep.), of Adell, Sheboygan county, was born in Brooklyn, Long Island, New York, January 18, 1845; received a common school education; is a Justice of the Peace; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled in Sheboygan county; enlisted in Company F., 27th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, August 21, 1862; commissioned as sergeant, July 14, 1864; was at siege of Vicksburg; battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.; at siege of Fort Spanish, Ala.; has been justice of the peace for several years. supervisor of town, and postmaster of Adell; was elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 607 votes against 539 for James White (Dem.), and 395 for F. A. Balch (Greenbacker).

Trempealeau County.

Population 14,992.

GEORGE HENRY MARKHAM (Rep.), of Independence, Trempealeau county, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, January 24, 1837; received a collegiate education; is a Farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled in Trempealeau county; has held the positions of town clerk, town treasurer, justice of the peace and chairman of board; was elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 2,058 votes against 847 for J. D. Olds (Greenbacker), and 92 for E. B. Russell (Prohibitionist).

Vernon County.

First District.—The towns of Bergen, Coon, Christiana, Franklin, Geneva, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling and Wheatland. Population 10,907.

JACOB ECKHARDT, Jr. (Rep.), of De Soto, Vernon county, was born in the village of Ingolshire, near Strasburg, Elsass, February 7, 1835; educated in the common schools; is by occupation a Farmer and Machinist; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Milwaukee; removed to Vernon county in 1866; has held various local offices, including chairman of town board; was elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 939 votes against 804 for Chris. Ellefson (Greenbacker).

Second District.—The towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsborough, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster and Whitestown. Population 10,617.

ROGER WILLIAMS (Rep.), of Hillsborough, Vernon county, was born in the town of Oswego, Oswego county, New York, January 21, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; from the age of fourteen to twenty-three he followed a sea-faring life; came to Wisconsin in 1865, and settled in Vernon county; enrolled on the 7th day of August, 1862, in Company I, 110th N. Y. Regiment Volunteer Infantry; was under Gen. Banks in his expeditions, and at the siege of Port Hudson and at Irish Bend, La.; has held various local offices for the past twelve years, and is at present chairman of the town board of supervisors; was elected to the assembly for the session of 1879, receiving 919 votes, against 790 for James A. Cooke (Greenbacker).

Walworth County.

First District—The towns of Bloomfield, Elkhorn, Geneva, Linn, Lyons, La Fayette and Spring Prairie. Population 9,155.

ELY BRUCE DEWING (Rep.), of Elkhorn, Walworth county, was born at French Creek, Chautauqua county, New York, June 21, 1834; educated in the common schools; is engaged in the Mercantile business; came to Wisconsin in 1843, and located in Elkhorn; in 1847 removed to St. Joseph county, Michigan, and in 1854 returned to Wisconsin and settled at Elkhorn, Walworth county; has held various town and village offices, was acting county clerk in 1874 and 1875, and at present is deputy clerk of court; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 941 votes, against 710 for Hollis Latham (Dem. and Greenbacker).

Second District—The towns of Darien, Delavan, Richmond, Sharon and Walworth. Population 8,376.

ALBERT L. MASON (Rep.), of Elton, Walworth county, was born in Middlefield, Otsego county, New York, August 3, 1824; received an academic education; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1840, and settled at Big Foot Prairie; has held various local offices during the past twelve years, including assessor, justice of the peace, and was postmaster of Sharon under President Fillmore; was sub-marshal to make list of persons subject to draft, and agent to pay local bounty; elected to the assembly for 1879 without opposition, receiving 953 votes.

Third District.—The towns of East Troy, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy, and Whitewater. Population 8,728.

EDWIN DELOS COE (Rep.), of Whitewater, was born in the town of Xonia, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, June 11, 1843; is Editor and Publisher of Whitewater Register; entered college at Wayland University, at Beaver Dam, in 1856; spent three years there and part of one year at the State University, at Madison, partly finishing the senior year in the classical course, but enlisting before graduating; was admitted to the bar of Rock county, in 1865; joined Co. A., of 2d Wis. Vol. Infantry, under the first call for three months volunteers; re-enlisted in August, 1861, in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and served about two years when he was discharged on account of injuries received in the service; participated in nearly all the engagements the regiment had with the enemy while in Missouri and Arkansas. He was a member of Assembly in 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 830 votes against 824 for George H. Smith (Independent Rep.).

Washington County.

First District.—The towns of Erin, Germantown, Hartford, Jackson, Polk and Richfield. Population 11,433.

JACOB H. MUCKERHEIDE (Dem.), of Kewaskum, Washington county, was born in Wildeshausen, Duchy Oldenburg, Germany, October 7, 1840; received a common school education; is a Farmer and Implement Dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled in Washington county; elected to the assembly for 1879 without opposition, receiving 2,061 votes.

Second District—The towns of Addison, Barton, Farmington, Kewaskum, Trenton, Wayne and West Bend. Population 12,429.

JOHN G. FRANK (Dem.), of Jackson, Washington county, was born

near the city of Glogan, Prussia, June 24, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation a Merchant and Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in Ozaukee county; in 1861 removed to Washington county; has been justice of the peace since 1867, and town clerk since 1863; was also postmaster at Jackson, Washington county; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,138 votes, against 861 for Jacob C. Place (Ind. Dem.).

Waukesha County.

First District—The towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Summit, Waukesha and Vernon. Population 14,800.

ALVARUS ELEAZER GILBERT (Rep.), of Prospect Hill, Waukesha county, was born in the town of Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y., August 17, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1839, and settled in New Berlin, Waukesha county, where he now resides; has held various local offices. He was a member of assembly in 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 1,476 votes, against 1,325 for William E. Hennessy (Dem. and Greenbacker).

Second District—The city of Oconomowoc, and the towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc and Pewaukee. Population 14,695.

WILLIAM HENRY WASHBURN (Rep.), of Pewaukee, Waukesha county, was born in Canandaigua, New York, June 15, 1842; received a common school education, to which he added six months in a commercial college; is by occupation a Traveling Salesman; came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled at Pewaukee, spent three years (1864, '65, and '66) in California, and one year (1874) in Europe; was a supervisor of his town in 1868; enlisted as a private in Co. G, 28th Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf., August 15, 1862, and served in the western army for one year, when he was discharged on account of sickness. He was elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 1,319 votes, against 1,180 for John Ross (Dem. and Greenbacker).

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.

LORENZO L. POST (Dem.), of Weyauwega, was born in Thedford, Orange county, Vermont, January 3, 1821; received a common school education; is a Druggist by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Shullsburg, La Fayette county, but removed to Weyauwega in 1851; has held various town offices, and served one term as chairman of the county board of supervisors of Waupaca county; he was a member of assembly in 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 625 votes against 562 for William Masters (Rep.) and 233 for J. W. Evans (Greenbacker).

Second District—The towns of Bear Creek, Dupont, Helvetia, Iola, Larrabee, Lebanon, Little Wolf, Matteson, Mukwa, Scandinavia, St Lawrence and Union, and the first and second wards of New London. Population, 10,114.

JOHN SCANLON (Greenbacker), of Symco, Waupaca county, was born in Buninadin, county of Sligo, Ireland, September 10, 1841; received a common school education; is by occupation a Farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Burnett, Dodge county; in 1856, removed to Waupaca

county; has held various local offices, including town treasurer and chairman of the town board of supervisors; was a delegate to the greenback state convention in 1877: enlisted in company E, 7th Wis. Vet. Vol. Infantry, December 31, 1864; participated in the battle of Gravelly Run, March 29, 30 and 31, 1865, and in the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865; was engaged in the pursuit and capture of Lee's army, took part in the "Grand Review" of the army of the Potomac, at Washington, May 23, 1865; was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, in June, 1865, and mustered out July 3, 1865, when the regiment returned to Madison and was discharged. Elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 943 votes against 783 for L. D. Moses (Rep.)

Waushara County.

Population, 11,523.

SAMUEL REED CLARK (Rep.), of Brushville, Waushara county, was born in the town of Gorham, Ontario county, N. Y., July 15, 1826; received a common school education; is a Lumberman by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and first settled at Beloit, removed from there to Berlin, and thence to Marion, Waushara county, thence to Wautoma, thence to Winneconne, and from there to Bloomfield, Waushara county; was postmaster at Winneconne two years, when he resigned; has held different local offices in Waushara county, and has served eight years as register of deeds. He was a member of assembly in 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 2,119 votes, against 260 for F. L. West (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 1854, and settled in Oshkosh; was first lieutenant of company C, 21st regiment Wisconsin volunteers, 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, receiving 1,068 votes, against 586 for George Mayer (Dem.), and 477 for C. Kaehler (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.

JOHN POTTER, Jr. (Greenbacker), of Menasha, was born at Potter's Mills, Center county, Pa., May 10, 1821; received an academic education at Harrisburg; is by profession a Lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled in Menasha, where he now resides; has held different local offices. He was a member of assembly in 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 1,274 votes, against 933 for C. P. Northrop (Rep.).

Third District. — The towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Omro and 3d and 6th wards of Oshkosh. Population 10,593.

HIRAM W. WEBSTER (Rep.), of Omro, Winnebago county, was born in Hampton, Washington county, New York, January 10, 1824; received an academic education at the Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vermont; is by occupation a Lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in

Omro; has held various local offices for the past thirty years; elected to the assembly for 1879, receiving 668 votes against 545 for S. D. Paddleford (Dem.) and 261 for E. B. Norton (Greenbacker.)

Fourth District.—The towns of Nepeuskun, Nekimi, Poygan, Rushford Utica and Wolf River. Population 7,300.

MILAN FORD (Greenbacker), of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, was born in the town of Kinsman, Ohio, February 14, 1822; received a common school education; is a Farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1837, and settled in Winnebago county, near Oshkosh; has been chairman of the town of Nekimi, and held other local offices. He was a member of assembly in 1878, and re-elected for 1879, receiving 660 votes against 536 for T. J. Bowles (Rep.).

RECAPITULATION.

Republican members.....	66
Democratic members.....	25
Greenback members.....	9
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Total.....	100
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STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS FOR 1879.

No. Miles	Dist.	NAMES.	Politi- tics.	POST OFFICE.		Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Y'rs in State.	Yrs in Leg.
				Name.	County.					
20	26	Anderson Matthew.	D.	Cross Plains..	Dane	Farmer	Ireland	57	19	3
330	30	Andrews, A. D.....	R.	River Falls..	Pierce	Physician and Surgeon..	Maine	48	23	2
332	24	Bailey, Dana R.	R.	Baldwin.....	St. Croix	Lawyer & Manufacturer	Vermont	45	5	6
000	25	Burrows, George B.	R.	Madison.....	Dane	Real Estate Dealer.....	Vermont	46	30	3
50	23	Campbell, Archib'd	R.	Middlebury..	Iowa	Farmer	Prince Edw'd Isl'd	51	29	2
100	3	Chipman, W. E.....	R.	Burlington...	Racine	Farmer	Canada	56	33	1
69	27	Dering, Charles L..	R.	Columbus...	Columbia	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	42	30	1
207	1	Grimmer, George...	R.	Kewaunee...	Kewaunee.	Lumberman	New Brunswick..	52	29	3
190	19	Haben, Andrew.....	D.	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.	Merchant	Prussia	44	24	1
105	16	Hathaway, Oscar C.	R.	Beetown.....	Grant	Miner and Farmer...	Vermont	46	26	4
235	29	Houghton, H. E....	R.	Durand.....	Pepin	Lawyer	New York	44	22	2
100	7	Hyde, Edwin.....	R.	Milwaukee...	Milwaukee.	Contractor	England	51	21	4
210	2	Hudd, Thomas R....	D.	Green Bay....	Brown	Lawyer	New York	44	26	8
190	21	Kellogg, John A....	R.	Wausau.....	Marathon.	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	50	39	1
185	18	Loper, Alonzo A....	R.	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac	Farmer	New York	50	32	2
120	13	McPetridge, E. C... 125	R.	Beaver Dam..	Dodge	Manufacturer	New York	43	20	2
100	6	Morgan, Lyman.... Paul, George H....	D.	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee	Manufacturer	Pennsylvania	65	32	9
.....	23	*Phillips, Chas. H..	D.	Milwaukee...	Milwaukee	Manufacturer	Vermont	53	27	2
130	32	Price, William T... 180	R.	Lake Mills... Rankin, Joseph.....	Jefferson... Manitowoc.	Farmer General Business	New York New Jersey	55 45	30 22	4 8
97	8	Reynolds, Benoni O.	D.	Geneva.....	Walworth	Physician and Surgeon.	New York	54	31	3
88	10	Rice, John A.....	D.	Merton.....	Waukesha..	Physician and Surgeon.	New York	47	26	6
40	17	Richardson, H.....	R.	Janesville...	Rock	General Business	New York	58	36	4
200	22	Richmond, Geo. N..	D.	Appleton....	Outagamie..	Paper Manufacturer...	New York	58	29	4
200	9	Sacket, Hobart S... 150	R.	Berlin.....	Green Lake.	Farmer	New York	35	12	4
159	4	Scott, Thomas B.... Swain, George W... 80	R.	Grand Rapids Chaseburg.... Monroe.....	Wood..... Vernon..... Green.....	Lumberman... Manufacturer... Merchant	Scotland New Hampshire..	50 55	31 26	7 2
100	5	Treat, Joseph B.... Van Schaick, I. W..	R.	Milwaukee...	Milwaukee.	Miller	Maine	42	19	4
140	31	Van Steenwyk, G... 40	R.	La Crosse.... Welch, David E....	La Crosse... Sauk.....	Banker Farmer	New York Netherlands	61 65	16 30	5 2
185	20	Wolf, Louis.....	D.	Baraboo..... Sheboy'n F'lls	Sheboygan..	Farmer Manufacturer	Ohio Germany	43 53	12 30	6 5

* Died January 1, 1879.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE—1879.

NAMES.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Y'rs in State	Post-Office.	County.
C. E. Bross.....	40	Chief Clerk.....	Manager Telegraph.....	Pennsylvania..	18	Madison.....	Dane.
W. S. Reynolds.....		Assistant Clerk.....	Medical Student.....	Wisconsin.....		Geneva.....	Walworth.
T. S. Ansley.....	56	Bookkeeper.....	Insurance Agent.....	Nova Scotia..	38	Mineral Point..	Iowa.
Thos. A. Dyson.....	27	Proof Reader.....	Reporter.....	Wisconsin.....	27	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
A. J. Smith.....		Enrolling Clerk.....	Clerk.....	England.....	20	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.
John P. Mitchell..	52	Engrossing Clerk.....	Book-keeper.....	Scotland.....	34	Chippewa Falls..	Chippewa.
Fred. Richards.....	20	Transcribing Clerk.....	Printer.....	Wisconsin.....	20	Lodi.....	Columbia.
Chalmers Ingersoll	40	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Manufacturer.....	New York.....	13	Beloit.....	Rock.
Wm. A. Adamson....	44	Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms	Farmer.....	Canada.....	22	Eldorado Mills..	Fond du Lac.
O. N. Russell.....	36	Postmaster.....	Editor.....	Pennsylvania..	26	Princeton.....	Green Lake.
A. C. Martin.....	52	Ass't Postmaster.....	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	24	Darlington.....	La Fayette.
E. T. Sougstad....	43	Door-keeper.....	Farmer.....	Norway.....	25	Coon Prairie....	Vernon.
M. Simon.....	53	Door-keeper.....	Laborer.....	Germany.....	37	Ahnapee.....	Kewaunee.
A. Knutson.....	36	Door-keeper.....	Musician.....	Norway.....	26	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
John Halls.....	15	Door-keeper.....	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	12	Beetown.....	Grant.
O. A. Kluetz.....	19	Gallery Attendant.....	Clerk.....	Germany.....	11	Wausau.....	Marathon.
Wm. McCann.....	28	Janitor.....	Carpenter.....	Wisconsin.....	28	Rome.....	Jefferson.
John Redman.....	38	Porter.....	Sleeping car Conduct'r	Ohio.....	9	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Wm. Graham.....	31	Doc. Room Attendant..	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.....	30	Union Grove....	Racine.
Eugene A. Steer...	20	Night Watch.....	Student.....	New York.....	10	Madison.....	Dane.
J. G. Hyland.....	20	Ch. Clerk's Messenger.	Telegraph.....	Missouri.....	8	Madison.....	Dane.
John Barrows.....	15	President's Messenger.	Student.....	Minnesota....	10	Chippewa Falls..	Chippewa.
Jos. Campbell.....	12	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	12	Glendale.....	Monroe.
Jas. H. Welch.....	12	Messenger.....	Student.....	Pennsylvania..	10	Baraboo.....	Sauk.
Harry M. Hathaway	11	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	10	Beetown.....	Grant.
Thos. Farness.....	10	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	10	Norway Grove..	Dane.
Geo. Roe.....	14	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	14	Grand Rapids..	Wood.
Jos. J. Gunkel.....	15	Messenger.....	Student.....	Massachusetts.	14	Madison.....	Dane.
Lono Loper.....	13	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	13	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.
H. M. Pierce.....	27	Clerk Judiciary Com.	Attorney.....	Vermont.....	2	St. Croix.....	St. Croix.
L. F. Nickey.....	27	Clerk Com. on Claims	Stock Dealer.....	Ohio.....	26	Spring Green...	Sauk.
Walter L. Houser..	24	Cl'k Com. on En. Bills	Collector.....	Pennsylvania..	14	Mondovi.....	Buffalo.
Ole Stevenson.....	58	Janitor.....	Carpenter.....	Norway.....	23	Madison.....	Dane.

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — 1879.

No. miles to & from.	No. of seat.	Name.	Politics.	Post Office.	County.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.		
								Age.	Years in state.	Yrs in Leg.
348	....	D. M. Kelly Spe'k'r	R.	Green Bay	Brown	Lawyer	Massachusetts	37	12	2
292	1	Adland, Knud	R.	North Cape	Racine	Merchant	Norway	50	39	..
200	95	Allan, James, Jr.	R.	Adell	Sheboygan	Justice of Peace	New York	34	23	..
200	34	Allen, Anson C.	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Forwarding and Transport'n.	New York	41	17	..
450	78	Ausman, Henry	R.	Elk Mound	Dunn	Farmer and Merchant	Germany	42	19	..
170	87	Bailey, Elihu	R.	Mill Creek	Richland	Farmer	Ohio	61	23	..
450	38	Barry, James	R.	Pepin	Pepin	Wagon-maker	Ireland	67	22	..
360	96	Barter, Samuel	R.	Markesan	Green Lake	Merchant	England	50	30	..
200	64	Bentley, John	D.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Builder	Wales	57	21	..
320	53	Blackstone, J. W.	R.	Shullsburg	La Fayette	Lawyer and Farmer	Wisconsin	43	43	..
366	50	Bottom, Henry C.	R.	West Rosendale	Fond du Lac	Farmer	Vermont	53	25	1
280	93	Bradley, John	R.	Bangor	La Crosse	Farmer	Connecticut	60	35	..
140	98	Brindley, John	R.	Boscobel	Grant	Teacher	Wisconsin	29	29	..
120	89	Bullock, John D.	R.	Johnson's Crok	Jefferson	Contractor	New York	45	25	1
122	39	Burdge, Richard J.	R.	Beoit	Rock	Farmer	England	45	34	..
126	23	Cady, Charles A.	R.	Kilbourn City	Columbia	Farmer	New York	49	25	..
414	70	Carel, John	D.	Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Banker	Bohemia	28	16	..
380	71	Carey, John	D.	Osman	Manitowoc	Farmer	Ireland	46	27	..
348	97	Carter, Wm. E.	R.	Platteville	Grant	Lawyer	England	45	29	..
400	21	Clark, Samuel R.	R.	Brushville	Waushara	Lumberman	New York	52	33	1
100	18	Coe, Edwin D.	R.	Whitewater	Walworth	Editor and Publisher	Wisconsin	39	39	..
306	72	Condit, F. T.	Gr.	Merrillan	Jackson	Lawyer	New York	27	22	..
220	14	Condit, James D.	D.	Sparta	Monroe	Hotel-keeper	New York	58	44	..
340	31	Cox, George G.	R.	Mineral Point	Iowa	Farmer	New York	36	30	..
200	58	Davison, James	D.	Waupun	Fond du Lac	Farmer	Ireland	50	31	..
460	42	DeGroot, John W.	R.	Alma	Buffalo	Editor and Publisher	New York	35	34	..
170	17	Dewing, Ely B.	R.	Elkhorn	Walworth	Merchant	New York	45	36	..
316	33	Easman, LaFayette.	R.	Plymouth	Sheboygan	Farmer	New York	60	31	..
320	82	Eckhardt, Jacob, Jr.	R.	DeSoto	Vernon	Farmer	Elsasz, Ger	44	24	..
110	24	Ellinwood, A.P.	R.	Reedsburg	Sauk	Lumberman	New York	45	21	1

250	74	Field, Norton J.	R.	Racine	Racine	Bookkeeper	New York	38	38	2
200	81	Fischer, Henry P.	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Distiller	Illinois	36	16	..
250	63	Fitzgerald, Wm. H.	D.	Cedarburg	Ozaukee	Farmer	Wisconsin	30	20	.. 1
90	66	Fleming, William	D.	Watertown	Jefferson	Farmer and Teacher	Wisconsin	28	28	..
80	6	Flinn, Hezekiah	D.	Watertown	Jefferson	Farmer	Indiana	54	31	.. 2
390	65	Ford, Milan	Gr.	Oshkosh	Winnebago	Farmer	Ohio	57	4	.. 1
272	60	Frank, John G.	D.	Jackson	Washington	Merchant and Farmer	Prussia	48	33	..
358	59	Frost, George L.	Gr.	Dodgeville	Iowa	Lawyer	Massachusetts	49	26	.. 2
80	79	Gallett, Charles R.	R.	Portage	Columbia	Merchant	New York	46	25	..
102	44	Gardiner, William	R.	Emerald Grove	Rock	Farmer	England	52	33	..
60	12	Geise, William	D.	Waterloo	Jefferson	Farmer	Germany	59	3	..
170	26	Gilbert, Alvarus E.	R.	Prospect Hill	Waukesha	Farmer	New York	53	40	.. 1
348	54	Gray, Albert L.	D.	Fort Howard	Brown	Merchant	Canada	33	30	..
340	7	Greening, Philip	Gr.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Farmer	England	55	30	..
200	83	Hart, Judson G.	R.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	Farmer	Wisconsin	26	36	..
658	30	Haugen, Nils P.	R.	River Falls	Pierce	Lawyer	Norway	30	24	..
114	41	Hemmi, Ulrich	R.	Black Hawk	Sauk	Farmer	Switzerland	50	31	..
360	77	Hemschemeyer, W.	R.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Insurance Agent	Prussia	44	23	..
530	47	Hill, James	R.	Warren	St. Croix	Farmer	N. Hampshire	54	16	..
.....	49	Hutchinson, Buel E.	R.	Madison	Dane	Lawyer	New York	49	31	.. 1 3
490	46	Ingram, J. G.	R.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Lumberman	New York	47	15	.. 1
238	88	Johnson, Wm. W.	R.	Greenfield	Milwaukee	Clergyman	Massachusetts	65	37	..
300	99	Keogh, Edward	D.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Printer	Ireland	43	37	.. 7
300	11	La Due, Nelson	R.	Spaford	La Fayette	Farmer	New York	48	23	..
28	28	Lewis, Charles G.	R.	Sun Prairie	Dane	Farmer	Vermont	55	33	..
80	45	Lovejoy, Allen P.	R.	Janesville	Rock	Merchant and Manufacturer	Maine	54	28	..
360	32	Markham, Geo. H.	R.	Independence	Trempealeau	Farmer	England	42	23	..
140	52	Mason, Albert L.	R.	Elton	Walworth	Farmer	New York	54	39	..
600	51	Masse, Charles A.	R.	Sturgeon Bay	Door	Merchant	Holland	40	28	..
340	85	McDill, Thos. H.	R.	McDill	Portage	Lumberman	Pennsylvania	6	39	.. 2
425	36	McRae, Hector C.	R.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Real Estate Agent	Canada	42	11	..
32	19	Melvin, Fordyce R.	R.	Brooklyn	Green	Farmer	Ohio	46	28	..
190	90	Mills, Joseph T.	R.	Lancaster	Grant	Lawyer	Kentucky	67	36	..
160	20	Mitchell, Franklin	R.	Juda	Green	Farmer	Pennsylvania	54	32	.. 2
282	4	Muckerheide, J. H.	D.	Kewaskum	Washington	Farmer	Germany	38	25	..
142	91	Mullowney, James	D.	Kildare	Juneau	Live Stock Dealer	New York	37	26	.. 1
120	3	Murphy, James W.	D.	Briggsville	Marquette	Merchant and Farmer	New York	26	25	..
160	48	Nichols, Henry F. C.	R.	New Lisbon	Juneau	Lumberman	N. Hampshire	46	12	.. 2
420	8	O'Flaherty, John	D.	Morrison	Brown	Farmer	Ireland	58	31	.. 2
110	92	Ostrander, James W.	R.	Jefferson	Jefferson	Manufacturer	New York	53	37	.. 2

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

List of Members of Assembly — 1879 — continued.

No. miles to and from	No. of seat.	NAME.	Politics.	Post Office.	County.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Years in state.	
									Yr's in state.	Yr's in Leg.
400	68	Peterson, John C.	Gr.	Appleton	Outagamie	Butcher	Germany	36	17	...
240	39	Peterson, Atley	R.	Soldier's Grove.	Crawford	Farmer	Norway	3	27	...
400	5	Post, Lorenzo L	D.	Weyauwega	Waupaca	Druggist	Vermont	58	30	1
380	2	Potter, John Jr.	Gr.	Menasha	Winnebago	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	58	29	1
424	37	Pulcifer, D. H.	R.	Shawano	Shawano	Editor and Publisher	Vermont	44	23	1
270	76	Quarles, Joseph V.	R.	Kenosha	Kenosha	Lawyer	Wisconsin	34	34	...
200	80	Ruesser, Christ'r S.	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Commission Merchant	New York	36	33	...
376	61	Reynolds, Joseph B	Gr.	Chilton	Calumet	Lawyer	New York	43	19	...
380	9	Ringle, John	D.	Wausau	Marathon	Land Agent	Wisconsin	30	30	...
306	100	Root, Wilbur M	D.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Marble Dealer	Ohio	36	30	...
124	84	Sanderson, John	R.	Cambria	Columbia	Farmer	England	47	28	...
200	10	Sarnow, Christian	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Merchant	Germany	42	25	1
476	67	Scanlon, John	Gr.	Synco	Waupaca	Farmer	Ireland	37	24	...
200	75	Simpson, Edw'd B.	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Lumber Merchant	Canada	43	39	...
320	73	Spence, Thomas W.	R.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Lawyer	Ireland	32	14	1
308	55	Spiering, Henry	D.	Mayville	Dodge	Printer and Publisher	Germany	37	33	...
480	69	Steffen, Francis	D.	Hortonville	Outagamie	Farmer	Prussia	42	26	1
70	57	Theisen, Mathias	D.	Roxbury	Dane	Farmer	Germany	45	28	...
306	62	Thelen, Michael	D.	Ashford	Fond du Lac	Farmer	Prussia	45	29	...
110	25	Thomas, Joseph M.	R.	Lone Rock	Richland	Farmer	New York	49	21	2
210	13	Vincent, George R.	Gr.	Tomah	Monroe	Physician	New York	37	23	...
720	43	Vincent, Wm. J.	R.	St. Croix Falls	Polk	Farmer	Maine	49	34	...
200	15	Wall, Edward C.	D.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Commission Merchant	Wisconsin	35	35	1
380	16	Wall, William	R.	Oshkosh	Winnebago	Lumberman	New York	43	25	...
160	27	Washburn, Wm. H.	R.	Pewaukee	Waukesha	Traveling Salesman	New York	37	36	...
380	94	Webster, Hiram W.	R.	Omro	Winnebago	Lumberman	New York	55	31	...
200	40	Widule, Christian	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Druggist	Prussia	33	30	...
200	86	Williams, Roger	R.	Hillsborough	Vernon	Farmer	New York	43	14	...
350	35	Withee, Niran H.	E.	Neillsville	Clark	Lumberman	Maine	52	27	...
360	56	Zander, William	D.	Larabee	Manitowoc	Farmer	Germany	34	25	...

CONDENSED LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY 1879.

Names.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Y's St	Post Office.	County.
John E Eldred	36	Chief Clerk	Real Estate and Loan	Wisconsin	36	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
W. M. Fogo	38	1st Ass't Clerk	Editor	Ohio	25	Richland Cent'r	Richland.
S. L. Perrine	19	2d Ass't Clerk	Student	Wisconsin	19	Hudson	St. Croix.
O. A. Southmayd	47	Bookkeeper	Farmer	Connecticut	22	Columbus	Columbia.
T. J. Vaughn	37	Engrossing Clerk	Accountant	Ohio	12	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
F. S. Lawrence	54	Enrolling Clerk	Book-keeper	Vermont	31	Janesville	Rock.
F. W. Rogers	29	Transcribing Clerk	Merchant	Maine	20	Ripon	Fond du Lac
H. O. Field	37	Proof Reader	Printer	Maine	23	Oscola Mills	Polk.
Miletus Knight	41	Sergeant-at-Arms	Real Estate and Ins.	New York	29	Arkansaw	Pepin.
Wm. Seamonson	38	Ass't Serg't-at-Arms	Farmer	Norway	35	Stoughton	Dane.
J. J. Gibbs	35	Postmaster	Ass't Postmaster	New York	22	Waukesha	Waukesha.
Wm. Stanton	36	Ass't Postmaster	Insurance Agent	England	28	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
J. J. Burnard	39	Door-keeper	Painter	Canada	16	West Salem	La Crosse.
C. E. Webster	39	Door-keeper	Farmer	Maine	34	Almond	Portage.
Geo. B. McMillen	38	Door-keeper	Farmer	England	26	Pine River	Waushara.
Fred Oelhafer	31	Door-keeper	Cigar Maker	Wisconsin	31	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
N. V. Chandler	47	Night Watch	Printer	New York	28	Reedsburg	Sauk.
R. Worts	26	Gallery Attendant	Cigar Maker	Prussia	25	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
J. L. Johnson	39	Gallery Attendant	Justice of the Peace	Norway	28	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
C. Schneider	54	Porter	Farmer	Germany	19	Portage	Columbia.
J. W. Kildow	63	Wash Room Att'nd'nt	Farmer	Virginia	41	Spring Grove	Green.
E. H. Potter	16	Speaker's Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	16	Janesville	Rock.
Arthur Truax	17	Clerk's Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	17	Sharon	Dane.
Wm. Post	10	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	10	Cambria	Columbia.
John F. Sanderson	14	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	14	Alma	Buffalo.
Richard Kempter	12	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	12	West Rosendale	Fond du Lac
S. G. Bottum	18	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	15	New Lisbon	Juneau.
Harvey Barlow	13	Messenger	Student	Maryland	8	Madison	Dane.
Candy Nicodemus	12	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	12	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Wm. Renkema	13	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	13	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Eddie Kavenaugh	13	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	13	Green Bay	Brown.
Julius Leison	10	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	10	Madison	Dane.
B. F. Oakley	13	Messenger	Student	Illinois	11	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
Bertie Carter	11	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	11	Jefferson City	Jefferson.
Freddie Wittl	12	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	12	Madison	Dane.
Jake Gill	16	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	16	Madison	Walworth.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

On Judiciary.

Senators D. R. Bailey, St. Croix.
H. E. Houghton, Pepin.
J. A. Kellogg, Marathon.
T. R. Hudd, Brown.
Joseph Rankin, Manitowoc.

On State Affairs.

Senators O. C. Hathaway, Grant.
A. A. Loper, Fond du Lac.
Matt. Anderson, Dane.

On Railroads.

Senators Thos. B. Scott, Wood.
H. S. Sacket, Green Lake.
I. W. Van Schaick, Milw.
B. O. Reynolds, Walworth.
G. B. Burrows, Dane.
Joseph Rankin, Manitowoc.
Geo. H. Paul, Milwaukee.
Lyman Morgan, Ozaukee.
T. R. Hudd, Brown.

On Education.

Senators G. B. Burrows, Dane.
A. D. Andrews, Pierce.
Geo. H. Paul, Milwaukee.

On Manufactures and Commerce.

Senators Geo. W. Vernon.
E. C. McFetridge, Vernon.
Lyman Morgan, Ozaukee.

On Incorporations.

Senators Chas. L. Dering, Columbia.
Thos. B. Scott, Wood.
Lyman Morgan, Ozaukee.

On Town and County Affairs.

Senators Archibald Campbell, Iowa.
Geo. Grimmer, Kewaunee.
Andrew Haben, Win'ebago.

On Public Lands.

Senators A. A. Loper, Fond du Lac.
W. E. Chipman, Racine.
Louis Wolf, Sheboygan.

On Military Affairs.

Senators John A. Kellogg, Marathon.
Geo. W. Swain, Vernon.
G. N. Richmond, Out'g'mie.

On Privileges and Elections.

Senators Edwin Hyde, Milwaukee.
H. E. Houghton, Pepin.
John A. Rice, Waukesha.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Senators E. C. McFetridge, Dodge.
H. Richardson, Rock.
Matt. Anderson, Dane.

On Federal Relations.

Senators H. S. Sacket, Green Lake.
I. W. Van Schaick, Milw.
T. R. Hudd, Brown.

On Roads and Bridges.

Senators B. O. Reynolds, Walworth.
C. L. Dering, Columbia.
Louis Wolf, Sheboygan.

On Agriculture.

Senators Geo. Grimmer, Kewaunee.
D. E. Welch, Sauk.
Louis Wolf, Sheboygan.

On Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Senators J. B. Treat, Green.
G. Van Steenwyk, La Cr'se.
John A. Rice, Waukesha.

On Engrossed Bills.

Senators W. E. Chipman, Racine.
O. C. Hathaway, Grant.
Matt. Anderson, Dane.

On Enrolled Bills.

Senators G. Van Steenwyk, La Cr'se.
W. T. Price, Jackson.
Andrew Haben, Win'ebago.

ASSEMBLY.

On Judiciary.

Messrs. W. E. Carter, Grant.
 J. T. Mills, Grant.
 T. W. Spence, Fond du Lac.
 J. V. Quarles, Kenosha.
 J. W. Blackstone, LaFayette
 John Potter, Jr., Winneb'go.
 Geo. L. Frost, Iowa.

On Ways and Means.

Messrs. N. J. Field, Racine.
 Nelson La Due, La Fayette.
 J. G. Hart, Milwaukee.
 John Bentley, Milwaukee.
 Milan Ford, Winnebago.

On Federal Relations.

Messrs. T. W. Spence, Fond du Lac.
 C. A. Cady, Adams.
 Samuel Barter, Green Lake.
 W. W. Johnson, Milwaukee.
 J. D. Condit, Monroe.

On Education.

Messrs. Elihu Bailey, Richland.
 N. P. Haugen, Pierce.
 John Brindley, Grant.
 H. T. C. Nichols, Juneau.
 William Fleming, Dodge.

On Railroads.

Messrs. D. H. Pulcifer, Shawano.
 John Bradley, La Crosse.
 J. W. Ostrander, Jefferson.
 J. V. Quarles, Kenosha.
 Christian Sarnow, Milw.
 William Wall, Winnebago.
 Edward Keogh, Milwaukee.
 Francis Steffen, Outagamie.
 J. B. Reynolds, Calumet.

On Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Messrs. B. E. Hutchinson, Dane.
 C. A. Masse, Door.
 C. R. Gallett, Columbia.
 H. C. McRae, Chippewa.
 John Carel, Kewaunee.

On State Affairs.

Messrs. E. D. Coe, Walworth.
 J. W. Ostrander, Jefferson.
 H. P. Fischer, Milwaukee.
 C. G. Lewis, Dane.
 E. C. Wall, Milwaukee.
 J. Ringle, Marathon.
 H. Flinn, Jefferson.

On Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. H. F. C. Nichols, Juneau.
 La Fayette Eastman, Sheb'tn
 James Hill, St. Croix.
 John Bentley, Milwaukee.
 J. D. Condit, Monroe.

On Incorporations.

Messrs. A. E. Gilbert, Waukesha.
 Wm. Gardiner, Rock.
 Geo. G. Cox, Iowa.
 W. M. Root, Sheboygan.
 Jno. Potter, Jr., Winnebago.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

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APPENDIX.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1879.

The first vote for United States Senator was taken in Senate and Assembly at eight o'clock P. M., January 21, 1879, and resulted as follows:

FOR MATTHEW H. CARPENTER.

SENATORS.	SENATORS.	
Andrews, A. D.,	Loper, Alonzo A.,	
Chipman, Wm. E.,	Richardson, Hamilton,	
Hyde, Edwin,	Van Schaick, J. W.	— 6
ASSEMBLYMEN.	ASSEMBLYMEN.	
Allan, James, Jr.,	Hill, James,	
Allen, A. C.,	Johnson, W. W.,	
Ausman, Henry,	Lovejoy, A. P.,	
Barter, Samuel,	McRae, Hector, C.,	
Eastman, La Fayette,	Raesser, C. S.	
Field, Norton J.	Sarnow, Christian,	
Fischer, Henry P.,	Simpson, Edward B.,	
Gardiner, William,	Spence, Thomas W.	
Hart, Judson G.,	Washburn, W. H.,	— 20
Haugen, N. P.,	Widule, Christian.	— 23
Total		23

FOR TIMOTHY O. HOWE.

SENATORS	SENATORS	
Grimmer, George,	Swain, George W.,	
Houghton, Horace E.,	Van Steenwyk, G.,	— 4
ASSEMBLYMEN	ASSEMBLYMEN	
Bottom, Henry C.,	Mills, J. T.,	
Bradley, John,	Nichols, H. F. C.,	
Burdge, R. J.,	Pulcifer, D. H.,	
Clark, Samuel R.,	Quarles, Joseph V.,	
Coe, Edwin D.,	Wall, William,	
Eckhart, Jacob, Jr.,	Webster, Hiram W.,	
Hemschemeyer, W. H.,	Williams, Roger,	
Ingram, J. G.,	Withee, N. H.,	
Markham, George H.,	SPEAKER	
Mason, Albert L.,	Kelly, D. M.,	20
Masse, Charles A.,		— 24
Total		24

FOR ELISHA W. KEYES.

SENATORS.	SENATORS.	
Bailey, Dana R.,	Reynolds, Benoni O.,	
Burrows, George B.,	Sacket, Hobart S.,	
Campbell, Archibald,	Scott, Thomas B.,	
Kellogg, John A.,	Treat, Joseph B.,	
McFetridge, E. C.,	Welch, David, E.	— 11
Price, William T.,		

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

ASSEMBLYMEN.		ASSEMBLYMEN.	
Bailey, Elihu,		La Due, Nelson,	
Barry, James,		Lewis, Charles G.,	
Blackstone, J. W.,		McDill, Thomas H.,	
Bullock, John D.,		Melvin, F. R.,	
Cady, Charles A.,		Mitchell, Franklin,	
Ellinwood, A. P.,		Ostrander, James W.,	
Gilbert, Alvarus E.,		Peterson, Atley,	
Hemmi, Ulrich,		Thomas, Joseph M.,	
Hutchinson, B. E.,		Vincent, William J.,	18
Total			29

FOR EDWARD G. RYAN.

SENATORS.		SENATORS.	
Anderson, Matthew.		Paul, Geo. H.	
Haben, Andrew.		Rankin, Joseph.	
Hudd, Thomas R.		Richmond, George N.	
Morgan, Lyman.		Wolf, Louis.	— 8
ASSEMBLYMEN.		ASSEMBLYMEN.	
Bentley, John.		O'Flaherty, John.	
Carel, John.		Post, Lorenzo, L.	
Carey, John.		Ringle, John.	
Davison, James.		Root, Wilbur M.	
Fleming, William.		Spiering, Henry.	
Flinn, Hezekiah.		Steffen, Francis.	
Frank, John G.		Theisen, Mathias.	
Geise, William.		Thelen, Michael.	
Keogh, Edward.		Wall, Edward C.	
Muckerheide, Jacob H.		Zander, William.	—21
Murphy, James W.			—
Total			29

FOR GABRIEL BOUCK.

ASSEMBLYMEN.		ASSEMBLYMEN.	
Cordit, F. T.,		Mullooney, James,	
Condit, J. D.,		Petersen, John C.,	
Ford, Milan,		Reynolds, Joseph B.,	
Frost, Geo. L.,		Scanlon, John,	
Gray, Albert,		Vincent, George R.,	
Greening, Philip,			
Total			11

FOR HORACE RUBLEE.

ASSEMBLYMEN.		ASSEMBLYMEN.	
Cox, George E.,		Dewing, Ely B.,	
DeGroof, John W.,			
Total			3

FOR JAMES T. LEWIS.

SENATOR.		ASSEMBLYMEN.	
Dering, Charles L.			—1
ASSEMBLYMEN.		ASSEMBLYMEN.	
Gallett, Charles R.,		Sanderson, John.	—2
Total			3

FOR CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

SENATOR.		ASSEMBLYMEN.	
Hathaway, Oscar C.			—1
ASSEMBLYMAN.		ASSEMBLYMEN.	
Carter, William E.			—1
Total			2

FOR PHILETUS SAWYER.

ASSEMBLYMAN.

Brindley, John. —1

FOR FRED. W. HORN.

ASSEMBLYMAN.

Fitzgerald, W. H. —1

There being no choice, the Legislature met in joint convention Wednesday, January 22, 1879, and at 12 M., proceeded to vote for United States Senator, the following gentlemen voted:

FOR MATTHEW H. CARPENTER.

SENATORS.

Andrews, A. D.,
Bailey, Dana R.,
Burrows, George B.,
Campbell, Archibald,
Chipman, William E.,
Dering, Charles L.,
Grimmer, George,
Hathaway, Oscar C.,
Houghton, Horace E.,
Hyde, Edwin,
Kellogg, John A.,

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Allan, James, Jr.,
Allen, A. C.,
Ausman, Henry,
Bailey, Elihu,
Barry, James,
Barter, Samuel,
Blackstone, J. W.,
Bottum, Henry C.,
Brindley, John,
Bullock, John D.,
Burdge, R. J.,
Cady, Charles A.,
Carter, William E.,
Clark, Samuel R.,
Coe, Edwin D.,
Cox, George G.,
DeGroff, John W.,
Dewing, Ely B.,
Eastman, La Fayette,
Eckhardt, Jacob, Jr.,
Ellinwood, A. P.,
Field, Norton J.,
Fischer, Henry P.,
Gallett, Charles R.,
Gardiner, William,
Gilbert, Alvarus E.,
Hart, Judson G.,
Haugen, N. P.,
Hemmi, Ulrich,
Hemschemeyer, W. H.,
Hill, James,
Hutchinson, B. E.,

SENATORS.

Loper, Alonzo A.,
McFetridge, E. C.,
Price, William T.,
Reynolds, Benoni O.,
Richardson, Hamilton,
Sacket, Hobart S.,
Scott, Thomas B.,
Swain, George W.,
Treat, Joseph B.,
Van Schaick, I. W.,

— 21

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Ingram, J. G.,
Johnson, W. W.,
La Due, Nelson,
Lewis, Charles G.,
Lovejoy, A. P.,
Markham, George H.,
Mason, Albert L.,
Masse, C. A.,
McDill, Thomas H.,
McLae, Hector C.,
Melvin, F. R.,
Mills, J. T.,
Mitchell, Franklin,
Nichols, H. F. C.,
Ostrander, James W.,
Peterson, Atley,
Pulcifer, D. H.,
Quarles, Joseph V.,
Raesser, C. S.,
Sanderson, John,
Sarnow, Christian,
Simpson, Edward B.,
Spence Thomas W.,
Thomas, Joseph M.,
Vincent, William J.,
Wall, William,
Washburn, W. H.,
Webster, Hiram W.,
Widule, Christian,
Withee, N. H.,

SPEAKER.

Kelly, D. M., — 63

Total 84

FOR EDWARD G. RYAN.

SENATORS.		SENATORS.	
Anderson, Matthew,		Rankin, Joseph,	
Hudd, Thomas R.,		Richmond, George N.,	
Morgan, Lyman,		Wolf, Louis,	— 6
ASSEMBLYMEN.		ASSEMBLYMEN.	
Bentley, John,		Muldowney, James,	
Carel, John,		Murphy, James W.,	
Carey, John,		O'Flaherty, John,	
Davison, James,		Post, Lorenzo L.,	
Fitzgerald, W. H.,		Ringle, John,	
Fleming, William,		Root, Wilbur M.,	
Flinn, Hezekiah,		Spiering, Henry,	
Frank, John G.,		Theisen, Mathias,	
Geise, William,		Thelen, Michael,	
Keogh, Edward,		Wall, Edward C.,	
Muckerheide, Jacob H.,		Zander, William,	— 22
Total.....			28

FOR GABRIEL BOUCK.

SENATOR.		SENATOR.	
Haben, Andrew,		Paul, George H.	— 2
ASSEMBLYMEN.		ASSEMBLYMEN.	
Condit, F. T.,		Potter, John, Jr.,	
Ford, Milan,		Reynolds, Joseph B.,	
Frost, George L.,		Scanlon, John,	
Gray, Albert,		Steffen, Francis,	
Greening, Philip,		Vincent, George R.,	11
Petersen, John C.,			
Total.....			13

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

SENATOR.		SENATORS.	
Rice, John A.,		Van Steenwyk, G.,	
		Welch, David E.,	— 3
ASSEMBLYMEN.		ASSEMBLYMEN.	
Adland, Knud,		Condit, J. D.,	
Bradley, John,		Williams, Roger,	4
Total.....			7

RECAPITULATION.

Matthew H. Carpenter.....	84
Edward G. Ryan.....	28
Gabriel Bouck.....	13
Absent or not voting.....	7
Vacancy (death of C. H. Phillips).....	1
Total.....	133

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

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).

STATE SENATOR.

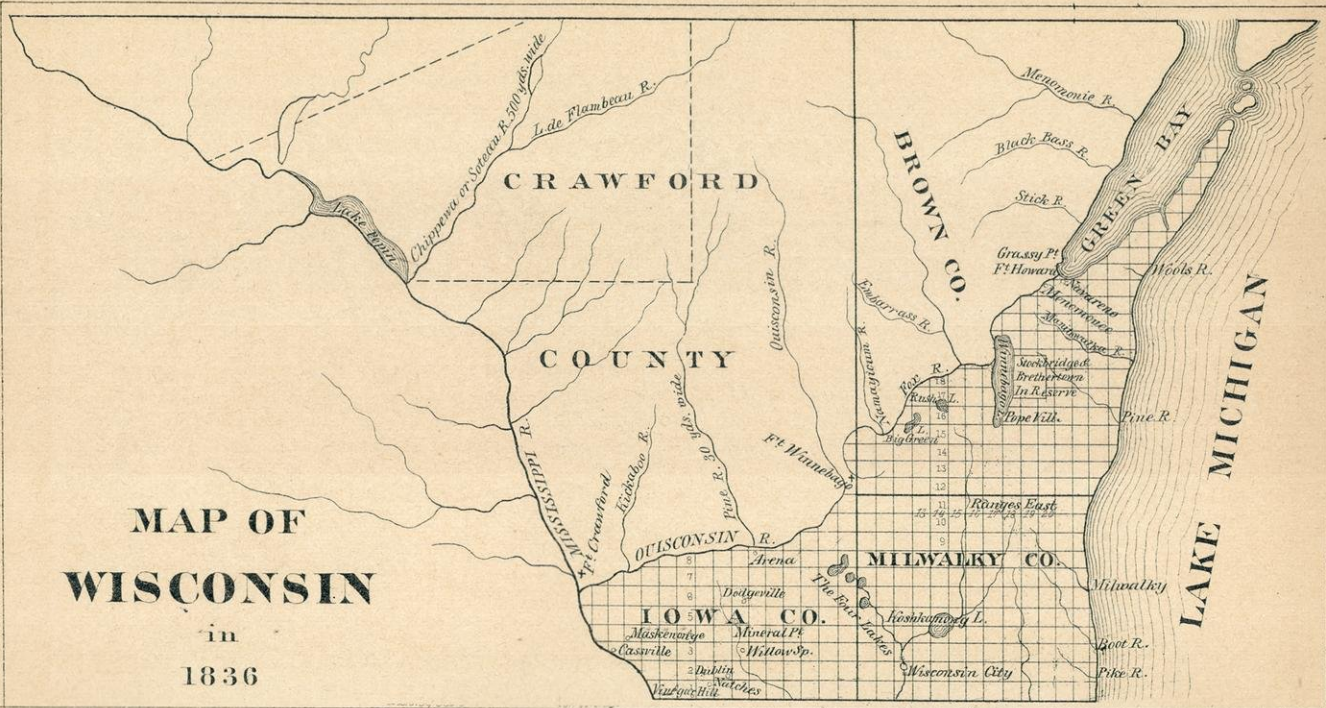
Twenty-third District.

Jefferson county and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown, Dodge county. Population, 34, 908.

JOSEPH BRAY BENNETT (Rep.), of Watertown, Jefferson county, was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, February 23, 1833; received a common school education; is by occupation a Machinist, Iron-Founder and Threshing Machine Manufacturer; came to Wisconsin in 1863, and settled in Milwaukee, from which place he removed to Watertown in 1869, where he has since resided; was a member of the board of supervisors of Jefferson county in 1874, and an alderman in the 1st ward of the city of Watertown in 1875 and 1878; elected to the state senate for 1879-'80 at a special election held January 21, 1879, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of senator-elect Charles H. Phillips, receiving 030 votes against 000 for Walter Green (Dem.), and 000 for George Bishop (Greenbacker). [No returns received as to number of votes cast, although Mr. Bennett's majority is reported at 402.]

MAP OF WISCONSIN

in
1836



■ Cities over 3000 Inhabitants
 ● County Seats
 Scale 36 Miles to an Inch
 Rail Roads Completed
 Rail Roads Projected



MAP OF WISCONSIN
 Prepared for the
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL
 from Official Records.
 1879.

LAKE SUPERIOR
 420 miles long 160 miles wide
 600 feet above the Ocean

LAKE MICHIGAN
 320 miles long, 84 miles wide, 578 feet above the Ocean

STEAM SHIP LINE FROM SARNIA
 GRAND TRUNK R. R.
 DETROIT & MILWAUKEE STEAM SHIP LINE Grand Haven
 Milwaukee & Chicago R. R.

WISCONSIN

Prepared for the
PROGRESSIVE MANUAL
from Official Records
1870

