



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The legislative manual of the state of Wisconsin: comprising the constitutions of the United States and of the state of Wisconsin, Jefferson's manual, forms and laws for the regulation of business; al...

Madison, Wisconsin: David Atwood, Printer and Stereotyper, 1878

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Z2BBQ7OUYLAX78W>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

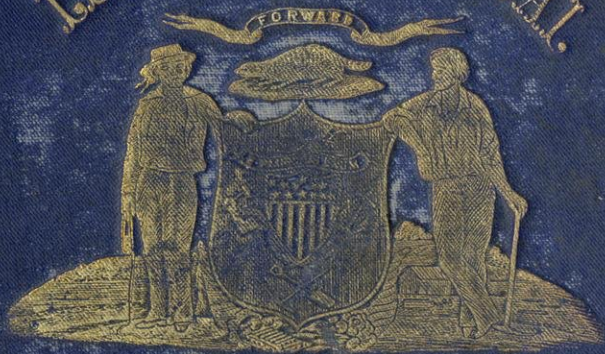
For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

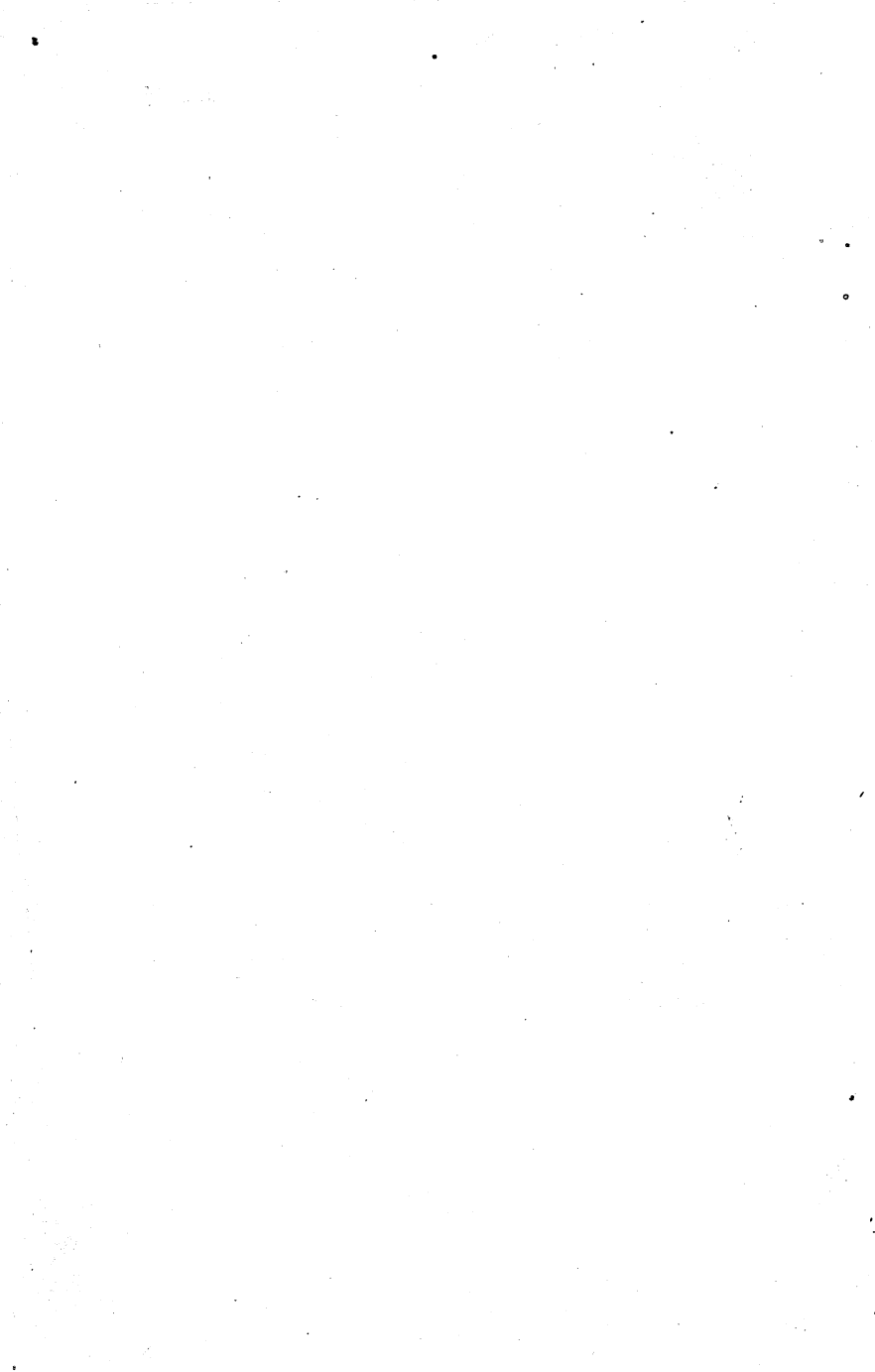
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

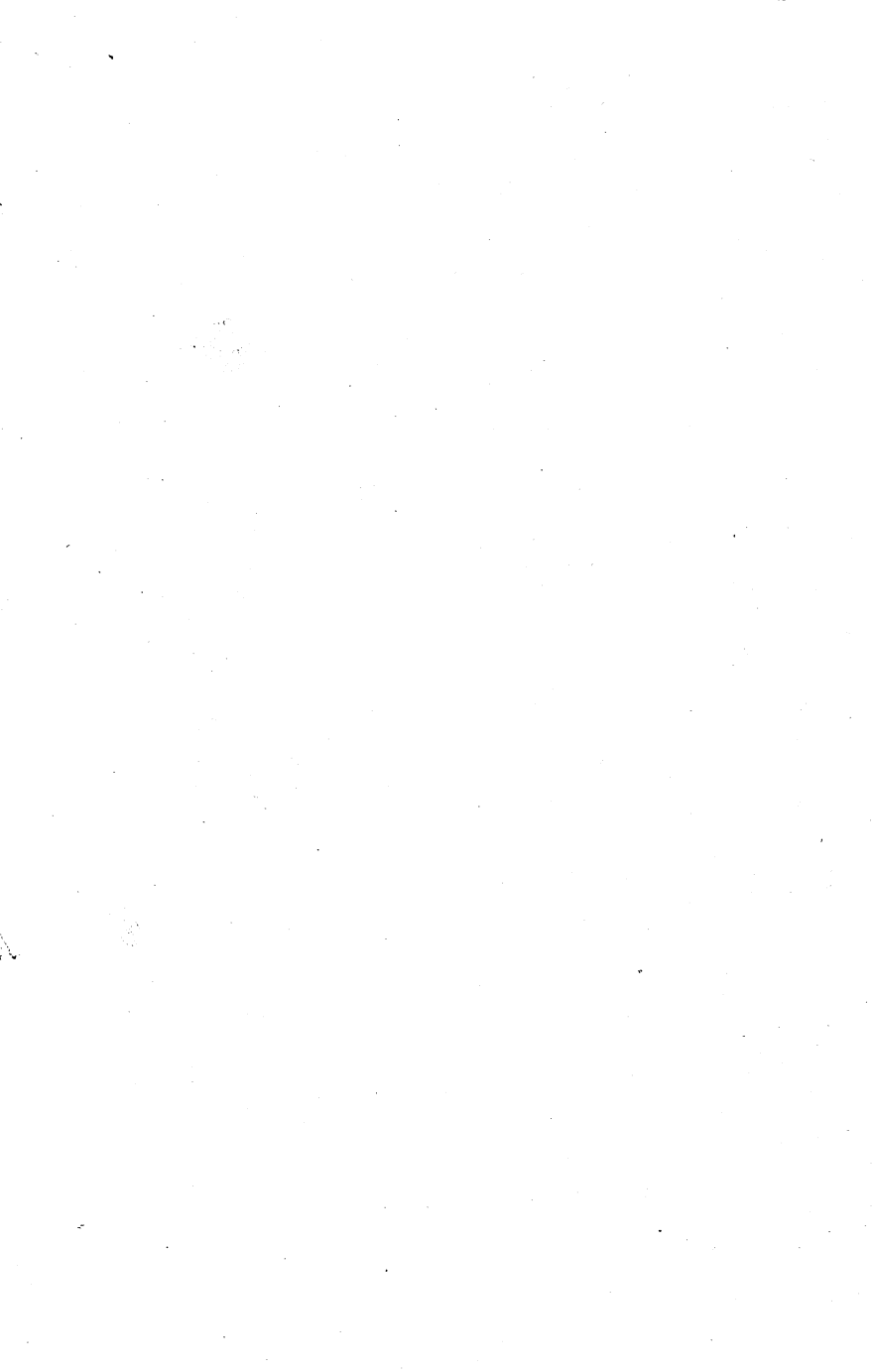


WISCONSIN 1878.

Presented by
John J. Stone

Presented by
J. J.





THE
Legislative Manual
FOR THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO & ENGR. CO.

compiled by

R. M. BASHFORD

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

1878.

THE
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN:

COMPRISING

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN, JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, FORMS
AND LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF BUSINESS;

— ALSO —

LISTS AND TABLES FOR REFERENCE, ETC.

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

For 1878,

BY R. M. BASHFORD.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EDITION.

MADISON, WIS.:
DAVID ATWOOD
PRINTER AND STEREOTYPED.

1878.

AN ACT
TO PROVIDE FOR THE ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF A
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

[Chapter 20 of the G. L. of 1866 as amended by chapter 72 of the Laws of 1873.]

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause to be prepared and printed by the State printer, annually hereafter, for the use of the Senate and Assembly, a book to be denominated a "Manual," which shall contain Jefferson's Manual, the rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly, joint rules of the Senate and Assembly, list of Senators and Assemblymen, and the employes of each House, diagrams of the Senate and Assembly Chambers, statistical and other information of the same description with that contained in the books heretofore procured by Clerks of the two Houses, respectively, with such other matter as may be deemed useful.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed one thousand copies of such Manual annually, one copy of which shall be distributed to each Senator and Assemblyman within two weeks after the commencement of each session. The remainder of each edition shall be distributed as follows: four copies to each member of the Senate and Assembly, one copy to each of the officers thereof, one copy to each of the State officers, and one hundred and fifty copies shall be deposited with the Superintendent of Public Property, for the use of the succeeding Legislature.

SECTION 3. There is hereby annually appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, belonging to the general fund, an amount sufficient for the expenses authorized by this act.

A
302
P
C 1 P

PREFACE.

The Legislative Manual for 1878, being the seventeenth annual edition, is herewith presented.

In addition to the statistical and other information required by law to be contained in this publication, the Compiler has included a complete list of Territorial and State Officers; the Annals of the Legislature from the first session in 1833 to the last session in 1877, including the members and officers of the first and second constitutional conventions; a brief history of the state with a chronological table of its early exploration and settlement; sketches of State Institutions with statistics showing the number of inmates and the annual appropriations from the treasury for their upbuilding and maintenance; the popular vote for President by states from 1856 to 1876; a list of the members of the forty-fifth congress with their politics designated, and the governors of the several states, with the time of holding elections and of the meeting of their Legislatures. These special features, it is believed, will add greatly to the value of the work as a book of reference and as a repository of statistical and historical information relating to Wisconsin.

The public records in the office of the Secretary of State and the other departments of the State Government, have been resorted to for the purpose of rendering this volume as accurate and reliable as possible. The Compiler records his obligation to Secretary Doyle and the efficient force in his office, for the prompt assistance rendered in procuring statistical and other information, and also to C. W. Butterfield, Esq., for valuable additions and corrections to the chronological table of the early settlement of the state. The limited time allotted for this work, and the amount of labor involved in collecting the material and putting it through the press, would serve as an apology for any errors that might appear, but they have been so carefully guarded against that the value of the Manual cannot be seriously impaired by any inaccuracies that may be detected.

The present Compiler, in the preface to the edition of 1875, the first prepared by him, recognized the fact that the excellence which preceding editions had attained left little scope for originality either in the selection or arrangement of materials for this work, and it has been his constant aim to maintain that high standard, and wherever possible, to render each succeeding edition more complete in every department, and more accurate in matters of detail. A comparison of this volume with the Manuals published under legis-

lative authority in other states, copies of which for 1877 are to be found in the state library, will convince the most casual observer that the WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL, not only in the amount of the statistics and information it contains, but also in the character and arrangement of the material, surpasses any similar publication issued in this country.

Hoping for this volume as favorable a reception by the public as was accorded to the last, it is respectfully submitted to the members of the legislature, and through them to their constituents.

R. M. B.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

I. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES —	Page.
Analytical Table of Contents.....	3
Constitution.....	10
Amendments.....	20
II. CONSTITUTION OF WISCONSIN —	
Analytical Table of Contents.....	27
Constitution.....	35
Amendments.....	63
III. JEFFERSON'S MANUAL —	
Table of Contents.....	65
Manual of Parliamentary Practice	67
Index.....	127
IV. ANNALS OF THE LEGISLATURE —	
Members of the Legislative Assemblies under Territorial Govern- ment.....	137
Members of the First Constitutional Convention.....	151
Members of the Second Constitutional Convention	152
Members and Officers of Senate and Assembly from Organization of the State until the present time.....	153
Table showing the length of Sessions of the Legislature.....	218
V. TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS —	
Governors, Secretaries, etc., of Territory.....	223
Governors and other State Officers.....	224
Judges of Supreme Court	226
United States Senators and Delegates to Congress.....	227
Representatives in Congress.....	227
Presidential Electors	229
VI. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT —	
Customs, Precedents, and Forms.....	233
Rules and Orders of Senate	251
Rules and Orders of Assembly.....	260
Joint Rules and Orders of Senate and Assembly.....	273
Index to Rules	278

VII. WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS—		Page.
Historical Sketch of Wisconsin.....		285
State Institutions		289
The State Capitol		290
State Historical Society.		292
The University of Wisconsin		295
The State Normal Schools		305
The Institute for the Blind.....		303
The Institute for the Deaf and Dumb		312
The Wisconsin State Prison.....		315
The Hospital for the Insane, at Madison.....		316
The Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh		320
The Industrial School for Boys		323
The National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers		326
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS—		
The State Finances.....		331
Valuation and State Tax for 1877.....		336
Taxes Levied in each County in 1876.....		338
Bonded and other Indebtedness of Towns, Cities and Villages... ..		340
Bonded and other Indebtedness of the Counties		342
Population of Wisconsin by Counties from 1840 to 1875		344
Population of the United States from 1790 to 1870.....		346
Newspapers published in Wisconsin.....		348
Post Offices in Wisconsin.....		352
IX. ELECTION STATISTICS—		
The Gubernatorial vote of 1877, by Counties and Towns, compared with the Presidential vote of 1876.....		365
The vote for Members of Legislature.....		391
Gubernatorial and Congressional vote from 1874 to 1877.....		397
Summary of Gubernatorial vote from 1848 to 1877		401
Gubernatorial and Presidential vote from 1868 to 1877.....		402
The vote for State Officers, by Counties, in 1877.....		404
The vote on Constitutional Amendments in 1877.....		408
Popular vote for President by States from 1856 to 1876		409
The Electoral vote from 1860		412
X. THE JUDICIARY—		
United States Supreme Court		415
United States District Courts of Wisconsin.....		416
United States Circuit Courts.....		417
Wisconsin Supreme Court.....		417
Terms of Wisconsin Circuit Courts		418

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

vii

XI. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—		Page.
The Executive, Cabinet and Supreme Court.....		425
United States Army Organization.....		426
Diplomatic Officers of the United States.		427
Members of the Forty-fifth Congress.....		428
Sta'es of the Union, Capitals, Governors, Elections, etc.....		431
XII. WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT—		
State Officers.....		435
Judges of Supreme and Circuit Courts.....		435
Organization of State Departments.....		436
Organization of State Institutions.....		438
List of County Officers, Salaries, County Seats, etc.....		440
XIII. OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—		
Biographical Sketches of Congressional Delegation.....		449
Biographical Sketches of State Officers.....		453
Biographical Sketches of Senators.....		455
Biographical Sketches of Assemblymen.....		464
Statistical List of Senators.....		487
Condensed List of Officers of the Senate.....		488
Statistical List of Assemblymen.....		489
Condensed List of Officers of the Assembly.....		492
Committees of the Senate.....		494
Committees of Assembly.....		495
Joint Committees of Senate and Assembly.....		496

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Diagram of Senate Chamber.....	Front.
Diagram of Assembly Chamber.....	Front.
The State Capitol.....	Page 288
Map of Wisconsin in 1836.....	137
The University of Wisconsin.....	296
Science Hall.....	304
Oshkosh Normal School.....	240
Platteville Normal School.....	160
Whitewater Normal School.....	176
River Falls Normal School....	193
Institute for the Blind.....	48
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	64
Industrial School for Boys.....	80
Hospital for the Insane near Madison.....	288
Hospital for the Insane near Oshkosh.....	240
Wisconsin State Prison.....	256
National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers.....	128
Map of the State of Wisconsin, 1878.....	Back.

Constitution of the United States.

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

A.	Art.	Sec.
<i>Acts, records and judicial proceedings of each state entitled to faith and credit in other states</i>	IV	1
<i>Amendments to the Constitution, how made</i>	V	1
which have been made (see pp. 20-23.)		
<i>Appointments to be made by the President</i>	II	2
<i>Apportionment of representatives</i>	I	2
<i>Appropriations by law</i>	I	9
<i>Appropriations for army not to exceed two years</i>	I	8
<i>Armies, Congress to raise and support</i>	I	8
<i>Arms, right of people to keep and bear (see p. 20.)</i>		
<i>Arts and Sciences, to be promoted</i>	I	8
<i>Assemble, people may. (see p. 20.)</i>		
<i>Attainder, bill of, prohibited to Congress</i>	I	9
prohibited to the States.....	I	10
of treason shall not work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.....	III	3
B.		
<i>Bail, excessive not required</i>	III	3
<i>Bankruptcy laws to be uniform</i>	I	8
<i>Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives</i>	I	7
before they become laws shall be passed by both houses and approved by the President; or if disapproved, shall be passed by two-thirds of each house.....	I	7
not returned in ten days, unless an adjournment intervenes, shall be laws.....	I	7
<i>Borrow money, Congress may</i>	I	8
C.		
<i>Capitation tax, apportionment of</i>	I	9
<i>Census, or enumeration, to be made every ten years</i>	I	2
<i>Citizens of each State shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States</i>	IV	2
who are, (14th amendment, section 1, p. 23.)		
<i>Claims, no prejudice to certain</i>	IV	3
of the United States, or of the several States, not to be prejudiced by any construction of the Constitution.....	IV	3
<i>Coasting trade, regulations respecting</i>	I	9
<i>Coins, Congress to fix value of foreign</i>	I	8
<i>Commerce, Congress to regulate</i>	I	8
regulations respecting to be equal and uniform.....	I	9
<i>Commissions to be granted by the President</i>	II	3
<i>Common Law recognized and established, (7th amendment, p. 21.)</i>		
<i>Congress vested with power</i>	I	1
may alter the regulations of State Legislatures concerning elections of Senators and Representatives, except as to place of choosing Senators.....	I	4
shall assemble once every year.....	I	4
officers of government cannot be members of.....	I	6
may provide for cases of removal, death, etc., of President and Vice President.....	II	1

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Congress</i> may determine the time of choosing electors of President and Vice President.....	II	1
may invest the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or the heads of departments	II	2
may establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court.....	III	1
may declare the punishment of treason.....	III	3
may prescribe the manner of proving the acts and records of each State.....	IV	1
to assent to the formation of new States.....	IV	3
may propose amendments to the Constitution or call a convention.....	V	1
to lay and collect duties.....	I	8
to borrow money.....	I	8
to regulate commerce.....	I	8
to establish uniform laws of bankruptcy and naturalization..	I	8
to coin money, to regulate the value of coin, and fix a standard of weights and measures.....	I	8
to punish counterfeiting.....	I	8
to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.....	I	8
to define and punish piracies, felonies on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations.....	I	8
to establish post offices and post roads.....	I	8
to authorize patents to authors and inventors.....	I	8
to declare war, grant letters of marque, and make rules concerning captures.....	I	8
to raise and support armies.....	I	8
to provide and maintain a navy.....	I	8
to make rules for the government of the army and navy.....	I	8
to call out the militia in certain cases.....	I	8
to organize, arm, and discipline militia.....	I	8
to exercise exclusive legislation over seat of government.....	I	8
to pass laws necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect.....	I	8
to dispose of and make rules concerning the territory or other property of the United States.....	IV	3
President may convene and adjourn in certain cases.....	II	3
<i>Constitution</i> , how amended.....	V	1
laws and treaties declared to be the supreme law.....	VI	1
rendered operative by the ratification of nine States.....	VII	I
<i>Contracts</i> , no law impairing.....	I	10
<i>Conventions</i> for proposing amendments to the Constitution.....	V	1
<i>Counterfeiting</i> , Congress to provide for the punishment of.....	I	8
<i>Court</i> , Supreme, its original and appellate jurisdiction.....	III	2
<i>Courts</i> inferior to the Supreme Court may be ordained by Congress.....	I	8
do.....do.....do.....	III	1
<i>Crimes</i> , persons accused of fleeing from justice, may be demanded. how to be tried.....	IV	2
do.....do.....do.....	III	2
<i>Criminal prosecutions</i> , proceedings in cases of.....	III	2

D.

<i>Debts</i> , against the confederation to be valid.....	VI	1
<i>Duties</i> to be laid by Congress, and to be uniform.....	I	9
further provisions respecting.....	I	9
cannot be laid by the States.....	I	10
on exports prohibited.....	I	9
on imports and exports imposed by States shall inure to the treasury of the United States.....	I	1

E.

<i>Elections</i> of Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by the States.....	I	4
<i>Elections</i> , qualifications and returns of members of Congress to be determined by each House.....	I	5
<i>Electors</i> of President and Vice President, how chosen, their duties. altered, (see 12th amendment, p. 22.)	II	1
to vote the same day throughout the United States.....	II	1

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

5

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Electors</i> , no senator or representative, or public officer, shall serve as.....	II	1
<i>Enumeration</i> every ten years.....	I	2
<i>Executive power</i> vested in the President. (See <i>President</i>).....	II	1
<i>Exports</i> not to be taxed.....	I	9
and imports, States prohibited from laying duties on.....	I	10
<i>Ex post facto law</i> , none shall be passed.....	I	9
prohibited to States.....	I	10
F.		
<i>Fines</i> , excessive, prohibited, (8th amendment, p. 21.).....	IV	2
<i>Fugitives</i> from justice to be delivered up.....	IV	2
from service may be reclaimed.....		
H.		
<i>Habeas Corpus</i> , writ of, can only be suspended in cases of rebellion or invasion.....	I	9
<i>House of Representatives</i> . (See <i>Representatives</i> .)		
I.		
<i>Impeachment</i> to, be brought by House of Representatives.....	I	2
tried by the Senate.....	I	3
judgment on.....	I	3
all civil officers liable to.....	II	4
<i>Importation of slaves</i> , not prohibited till 1808.....	I	9
J.		
<i>Judges</i> shall hold their office during good behavior.....	III	1
their compensation.....	III	1
<i>Judiciary</i> , tribunals inferior to Supreme Court may be created.....	I	8
<i>Judicial power</i> vested in Supreme Court and courts inferior.....	III	1
powers of the judiciary.....	III	2
<i>Judicial proceedings</i> of each State are entitled to faith and credit in every State.....	IV	1
<i>Jury trial</i> secured, and shall be held in the State where the crime shall have been committed.....	III	2
further regulated, (6th amendment, p. 21.)		
secured in suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, (7th amendment, p. 21.)		
L.		
<i>Law</i> , what is declared the supreme.....	VI	1
common, recognized and established, (7th amendment, p. 21.)		
<i>Laws</i> , President to see them faithfully executed.....	II	3
<i>Legislative powers</i> vested in Congress. (See <i>Congress</i> .)		
<i>Loans</i> , authority to make.....	I	8
M.		
<i>Marque and reprisal</i> , letters of.....	I	8
<i>Militia</i> to be called out.....	I	8
to be officered by the States.....	I	8
to be commanded by the President.....	II	2
their right to keep and bear arms secured, (2d amendment, p. 20.)		
<i>Money</i> shall be drawn from the treasury only by appropriation laws.....	I	9
Congress to coin and regulate value of.....	I	8
States cannot make.....	I	10
N.		
<i>Naturalization</i> , uniform rules of.....	I	8
<i>Navy</i> , Congress to provide and govern.....	I	8
<i>Nobility</i> , titles of, shall not be granted by the United States.....	I	9
nor by the States.....	I	10

O.

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Officers</i> , of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the House of the Senate shall be chosen by the Senate.....	I	2
civil, may be removed by impeachment.....	I	3
<i>Order</i> of one house requiring the concurrence of the other.....	II	4
<i>Oath</i> of the President.....	I	7
of the public officers.....	VI	1

P.

<i>Pardons</i> , President may grant.....	II	2
<i>Patents</i> to be granted to inventors.....	I	8
<i>Petition</i> , right of, (1st amendment, p. 20.)		
<i>Persons</i> held in service or labor, their importation or migration into the United States may be prohibited after 1808.....	I	9
escaping from one State to another shall be delivered up to those entitled to service.....	IV	1
<i>Piracy</i> , Congress to prescribe punishment for.....	I	8
<i>Post Offices and Post Roads</i> , establishment of.....	I	8
<i>Powers</i> not delegated to Congress nor prohibited to the States are reserved, (10th amendment, p. 21.)		
legislative. (See <i>Congress</i> .)		
executive. (See <i>President</i> .)		
judicial. (See <i>Judicial</i> .)		
<i>Presents</i> from foreign powers to public officers prohibited.....	I	9
<i>Press</i> , freedom of, (1st amendment, p. 20.)		
<i>President of the U. S.</i> vested with the executive power.....	II	1
shall be chosen for four years.....	II	1
how elected.....	II	1
same, (12th amendment, p. 22.)		
qualifications for.....	II	1
who shall act in case of vacancy.....	II	2
compensation of.....	II	1
shall take an oath of office.....	II	1
may be removed by impeachment.....	II	4
commander of army, navy and militia.....	II	2
may require the written opinions of the heads of departments	II	2
may reprieve and pardon.....	II	2
may make treaties with consent of the Senate.....	II	2
may appoint to office with consent of the Senate.....	II	2
shall fill up vacancies happening during the recess of the Senate	II	2
shall give information to Congress and recommend measures.	II	3
may convene both houses or either house.....	II	3
may adjourn them in case of disagreement.....	II	3
shall receive ambassadors and public ministers.....	II	3
shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.....	II	3
shall commission all officers.....	II	3
<i>Privileges and immunities</i> of members of Congress.....	I	6
of citizens. (See <i>Citizens</i> , also <i>Rights</i> .)		
<i>Property</i> , Congress to provide for care of public.....	IV	3
shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, (5th amendment, p. 21.)		
<i>Public Debt</i> , not to be questioned, (14th amendment, sec. 4, p. 23.)		
<i>Punishment</i> , cruel and unusual, prohibited, (8th amendment, p. 21.)		

Q.

<i>Quorum</i> for business, what shall be.....	I	5
of States in choosing a President by House of Representatives	II	1
<i>Quartered</i> , no soldier to be quartered on a citizen, (3d amt., p. 20.)		

R.

<i>Receipts and expenditures</i> , accounts of to be published.....	I	9
<i>Records</i> , how to be authenticated.....	IV	1
<i>Religion</i> , no law to be made, free exercise of, (1st amt., p. 20.)		
religious test not required.....	VI	..

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Reprieves granted by the President</i>	II	2
<i>Representatives, House of, composed of members chosen every second year</i>	I	2
qualification of voters.....	I	2
qualification of members.....	I	2
apportionment of.....	I	2
vacancies, how supplied.....	I	2
shall choose their officers.....	I	2
shall have power of impeachment.....	I	2
shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members.....	I	5
what shall be a quorum.....	I	5
any number may adjourn, and compel the attendance of absentees.....	I	5
may determine the rules of proceeding.....	I	5
may punish or expel a member.....	I	5
shall keep a journal and publish the same.....	I	5
shall not adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place, without the consent of the Senate.....	I	5
one-fifth may require the yeas and nays.....	I	5
shall originate bills for raising revenue.....	I	7
compensation to be ascertained by law.....	I	6
privileged from arrest, except in certain cases.....	I	6
shall not be questioned for speech or debate in the House.....	I	6
shall not be appointed to office.....	I	6
shall not serve as electors of President.....	II	1
and direct taxes apportioned according to numbers.....	I	2
how apportioned, (14th amendment, sec. 2, p. 23.)		
<i>Representation of a State, vacancies in, supplied until a new election by executive authority</i>	I	2
<i>Resolution, order, or vote, requiring the concurrence of both houses, to undergo the formalities of bills</i>	I	7
<i>Revenue bills to originate in the House of Representatives</i>	I	7
<i>Rights of the citizen declared to be—</i>		
privileges of citizens of the several States.....	IV	2
liberty of conscience in matters of religion, (1st amt., p. 20.)		
freedom of speech and of the press, (1st amendment, p. 20.)		
to assemble and petition, (1st amendment, p. 20.)		
to keep and bear arms, (2d amendment, p. 20.)		
to be exempt from the quartering of soldiers, (3d amt., p. 20.)		
to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures, (3d amendment, p. 20.)		
to be free from answering for a crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a jury, (5th amendment, p. 21.)		
not to be twice jeopardized for the same offense, (5th amendment, p. 21.)		
not to be compelled to be a witness against himself, (5th amt., p. 21.)		
not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due course of law, (5th amendment, p. 21.)		
private property not to be taken for public use, (5th amt., p. 21.)		
in criminal prosecutions, shall enjoy the right of speedy trial by jury, with all the means necessary for his defense, (6th amendment, p. 21.)		
in civil cases, trial to be by a jury, and shall only be re-examined according to common law, (6th amendment, p. 21.)		
excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted, (8th amt., p. 21.)		
enumeration of certain rights shall not operate against retained rights, (9th amendment, p. 21.)		
<i>Rules, each house shall determine its own</i>	I	5
S.		
<i>Seat of government, exclusive legislation</i>	I	5
<i>Searches and seizures, security against, (4th amendment, p. 20.)</i>	I	3
<i>Senate, composed of two Senators from each State</i>	I	3
how chosen, classed, and terms of service.....	I	3

	Art.	Sec
<i>Senate</i> , qualifications of Senators.....	I	3
Vice-President to be President of the	I	3
shall choose their officers.....	I	3
shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its mem- bers.....	I	5
what number shall be a quorum	I	5
any number may adjourn and compel the attendance of absent- ees	I	5
may determine its rules.....	I	5
may punish or expel a member.....	I	5
shall keep a journal, and publish the same, except parts re- quiring secrecy.....	I	5
shall not adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place, without the consent of the other house.....	I	5
one-fifth may require the yeas and nays.....	I	5
may propose amendments to bills for raising revenue.....	I	7
shall try impeachments.....	I	3
effect of their judgment on impeachment.....	I	3
compensation to be ascertained by law.....	I	6
privileged from arrest.....	I	6
not questioned for any speech or debate.....	I	6
shall not be appointed to office.....	I	6
Senator shall not be elector.....	II	1
<i>Senators and Representatives</i> , elections of, how prescribed.....	I	4
<i>Slaves</i> , their importation may be prohibited after 1808	I	9
escaping from one State to another may be reclaimed.....	IV	2
<i>Slavery and involuntary servitude</i> abolished except for crime, (13th amendment, p. 21)		
<i>Soldiers</i> not quartered on citizens, (3d amendment, p. 20.)		
<i>Speaker</i> , how chosen	I	2
<i>Speech</i> , freedom of, (1st amendment, p. 20.)		
<i>States prohibited from</i> —		
entering into a treaty, alliance or confederation.....	I	10
granting letters of marque.....	I	10
coining money	I	10
emitting bills of credit.....	I	10
making anything a tender but gold and silver coin.....	I	10
passing bills of attainder, ex-post facto laws, or laws impair- ing contracts.....	I	10
granting titles of nobility.....	I	10
laying duties on imports and exports.....	I	10
laying duties on tonnage.....	I	10
keeping troops or ships of war in time of peace.....	I	10
entering into any agreement or contract with another State or foreign power	I	10
engaging in war.....	I	10
<i>States</i> , new may be admitted into the Union	IV	3
may be formed within the jurisdiction of others, or by the junction of two or more, with the consent of Congress and the Legislature concerned.....	IV	3
<i>State Judges</i> bound to consider treaties, the Constitution, and laws under it, as supreme	VI	..
<i>State</i> , every, guaranteed a republican form of government, protected by United States	IV	4
<i>Supreme Court</i> , (See <i>Court and Judiciary</i> .)		
<i>Suits at common law</i> , proceedings in, (7th amendment, p. 21.) .....	..	..
T.		
<i>Tax, direct</i> , according to representation.....	I	2
shall be laid only in proportion to census	I	9
<i>Tax</i> on exports prohibited.....	I	9
<i>Tender</i> , what shall be legal.....	I	10
<i>Territory</i> , or public property, Congress may make rules concerning.....	IV	3
<i>Test</i> , religious, shall not be required.....	VI	..
<i>Titles</i> , (See <i>Nobility</i> .)		
<i>Title</i> from foreign State prohibited.....	I	9
<i>Treason</i> defined.....	III	3

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

9

	Art.	Soc.
<i>Treason</i> , two witnesses or confession necessary for conviction.....	III	3
punishment of may be prescribed by Congress	III	3
<i>Treasury</i> , money drawn from only by appropriation.....	I	9
<i>Treaties</i> , how made ..	II	2
the supreme law ..	VI	..
States cannot make.....	I	10

V.

<i>Vacancies</i> happening during the recess may be filled temporarily by the President.....	II	2
in representation in Congress, how filled.....	I	2
<i>Veto of the President</i> , effect of and proceedings on.....	I	7
<i>Vice President of the U. S.</i> to be President of the Senate.....	I	3
how elected	II	1
amendment (see p. 22.)		
shall in certain cases discharge the duties of President	II	1
may be removed by impeachment.....	II	4
<i>Vote</i> of one house requiring the concurrence of the other.....	I	7
right not to be denied on account of race, (15th amendment, p. 23.)		

W.

<i>War</i> , Congress to declare.....	I	8
<i>Warrants</i> for searches and seizures, when and how they shall issue, (4th amendment, p. 20.)		
<i>Witness</i> in criminal cases, no one compelled to be against himself, (5th amendment, p. 21.)		
<i>Weights and Measures</i> , standard of.....	I	8

Y.

<i>Yeas and Nays</i> entered on Journal.....	I	5
--	---	---

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 ags'nt invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (whe. 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.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

19

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

DELAWARE.

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

MARYLAND.

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

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JUN'R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

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

SOUTH CAROLINA.

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

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE I.

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

ARTICLE XII.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

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

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

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

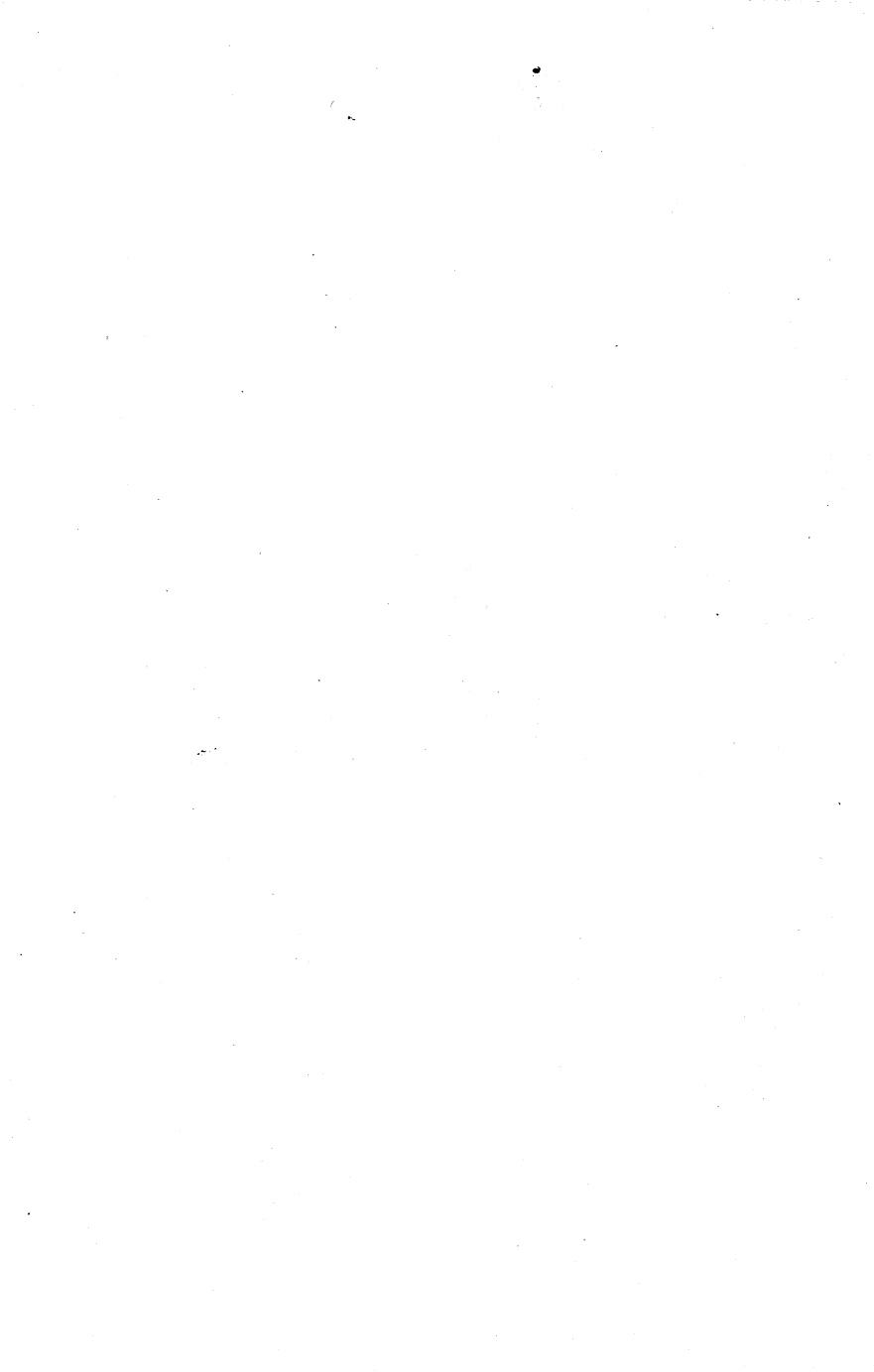
SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt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

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

ARTICLE XV.

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

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



Constitution of Wisconsin.

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

A.		Art.	Sec.
<i>Academies</i> , portion of income of School Fund to be applied to support of, (subdivision 2)	X	2	
<i>Accused</i> , right of	I	7	
<i>Actions</i> , to be continued as if no change in government	XIV	1	
<i>Adjournment</i> , of Legislature	IV	10	
<i>Aliens</i> to possess and enjoy property same as citizens	I	15	
<i>Amendments</i> to Constitution, how made	XII	1	
<i>Apportionment</i> of Senators and Members of Assembly	IV	3	
of Senators and Members of Assembly	XIV	12	
<i>Assembly</i> , number of members of	IV	2	
members of, when and how chosen	IV	4	
<i>Assembly Districts</i> , how to be bounded	IV	4	
State divided into	XIV	12	
<i>Attainder</i> , no bill of, to be passed	I	12	
of treason, not to work corruption of blood	I	12	
<i>Attorney</i> , suitors may prosecute and defend by, or in person	VII	20	
<i>Attorneys</i> , District, when and how chosen and term of office	VI	4	
<i>Attorney General</i> , when and how elected and term of office	VI	1	
to be one of School Land Commissioners	X	7	
<i>Auditor</i> , Secretary of State to be	VI	2	
B.			
<i>Bail</i> , excessive shall not be required	I	6	
all persons bailable before conviction, etc.	I	8	
<i>Banks</i> and Banking Associations, how may be incorporated	XI	5	
how vote on, to be submitted to people	XI	5	
<i>Betting</i> on election to disqualify as elector	III	6	
<i>Bills in Legislature</i> , not to embrace more than one subject	IV	18	
may originate in either house	IV	19	
action of Governor on	V	10	
if vetoed how proceed	V	10	
when bills become laws without Governor's signature	V	10	
<i>Bonds</i> , official, executed under Territorial government, to remain valid	XIV	4	
<i>Boundaries</i> , of State	II	1	
C.			
<i>Census</i> , of State	IV	3	
<i>Certificate of State debt</i> , when may be issued	VIII	9	
<i>Chief Justice</i> , one of Judges of Supreme Court to be	VII	7	
<i>Circuit Courts</i> , powers vested in	VII	2	
powers and jurisdiction of	VII	8	
terms of	VII	11	
clerks of to be chosen in each county	VII	12	
<i>Circuit Judges</i> , to be Judges of Supreme Court	VII	4	
to be elected for each circuit, and to reside therein	VII	7	
one of to be designated as Chief Justice	VII	7	
to be classified	VII	7	
vacancy in office, how filled	VII	9	
not to be elected within thirty days of a general election	VII	9	
salary of	VII	10	
not to receive fees or hold any other office	VII	10	

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Circuit Judges</i> , who eligible to office.....	VII	10
may hold courts for each other.....	VII	11
may be removed from office, and how.....	VII	13
<i>Cities</i> , Legislature to organize and restrict powers.....	XI	3
<i>Citizens</i> and aliens equal as to possession and enjoyment of property.....	I	25
<i>Civil Actions</i> . (See <i>Actions</i> .)		
<i>Clerks of Circuit Courts</i> , to be chosen in each county.....	VII	12
if vacancy, judge to appoint.....	VII	12
to take oath and give security.....	VII	12
<i>Clerk of Supreme Court</i> , to be appointed by court.....	VII	12
<i>Colleges</i> may be connected with University.....	X	6
<i>Commander-in-Chief</i> , Governor to be.....	V	4
<i>Commissioners</i> , to revise and simplify rules of practice, to be appointed.....	VII	22
<i>Commissioners of School and University Lands</i> , who to constitute board of.....	X	7
to take security on land sold.....	X	8
to execute conveyances.....	X	8
may withhold lands from sale.....	X	8
shall invest School and University funds.....	X	7
<i>Common Law</i> , to continue part of the law of the State.....	XIV	13
<i>Common Schools</i> . (See <i>Schools</i> .)		
<i>Compensation</i> of members of Legislature.....	IV	21
extra, never to be granted by Legislature.....	IV	26
of public officers, not to be increased or diminished.....	IV	26
of Governor.....	V	5
of Lieutenant Governor.....	V	9
<i>Conciliation</i> , courts of, their powers.....	VII	16
<i>Congressional Districts</i>	XIV	0
<i>Conscience</i> , rights of.....	I	18
<i>Constitution of Wisconsin</i> —		
oath to support, by whom to be taken.....	IV	28
how to be amended.....	XII	1
copy of, to be forwarded to President.....	XIV	8
when to be submitted for ratification or rejection.....	XIV	9
who entitled to vote for or against.....	XIV	9
<i>Contracts</i> , State not to pass law impairing obligation of.....	I	12
no member of Legislature or State officer to be interested in certain.....	IV	25
<i>Conviction</i> , not to work corruption of blood.....	I	12
<i>Coroners</i> , when and how chosen, term of office.....	VI	4
<i>Corporations</i> not to be created by special act, except in certain cases.....	XI	1
banking, how may be incorporated.....	XI	5
laws relating to may be altered or repealed.....	XI	1
Legislature to provide for incorporating villages, and to restrict their powers. (See <i>Villages</i> .).....	XI	3
<i>Counties</i> , to be but one system of government for.....	IV	23
when not to be divided except by vote of the people.....	XIII	7
<i>County Courts</i> , judicial power vested in.....	VII	2
<i>County Judges</i> , (probate) how elected, and term of office.....	VII	14
probate, office of, may be abolished.....	VII	14
<i>County Officers</i> , how and when to be elected.....	XIII	9
<i>County Seats</i> , how to be removed.....	XIII	8
<i>County Supervisors</i> , boards of, Legislature may confer certain legislative powers upon.....	IV	23
<i>Courts</i>	VII	2
<i>Courts, Circuit</i> . (See <i>Circuit Courts</i> .)		
<i>Courts of Conciliation</i>	VII	16
<i>Crimes</i> , no person to answer for, except on presentment or indictment, except in certain cases.....	I	8
committed under Territory may be prosecuted under State.....	XIV	4
<i>Criminal Proceedings</i> , how carried on.....	VII	17
commenced under Territorial government, to be continued.....	XIV	4
D.		
<i>Debts</i> , no imprisonment for.....	I	16
public, when, how and for what purpose contracted.....	VIII	6

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

29

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Declaration of rights</i>	I	..
<i>Deeds, registers of, how chosen and term of office</i>	VI	4
<i>Defaulters, ineligible to office</i>	XIII	3
<i>Defect of heirs, lands shall escheat to State</i>	IX	3
<i>Districts, Assembly, how to be bounded</i>	IV	4
<i>Districts, Senate and Assembly, apportionment of</i>	XIV	12
<i>Districts, Congressional, apportionment of</i>	XIV	10
<i>School, to be established by law</i>	X	3
<i>Distribution, of income of school fund</i>	X	5
<i>District Attorneys, how chosen and term of office</i>	VI	4
<i>Divorces, Legislature not to grant</i>	IV	24
<i>Duelling, persons engaged in disqualified to vote</i>	XIII	2

E.

<i>Education, how provided for</i>	X	..
<i>Elections, Governor may issue writs of</i>	IV	14
<i>how made by Legislature</i>	IV	30
<i>general, when to be held</i>	XIII	1
<i>first, when and how to be conducted</i>	XIV	9-11
<i>Electors, qualifications of</i>	III	..
<i>who disqualified from being</i>	III	2-6
<i>residing on Indian lands, where to vote</i>	XIII	5
<i>Enacting Clause, provisions concerning</i>	IV	17
<i>Enumeration, of inhabitants provided for</i>	IV	3
<i>Equity, how testimony taken in</i>	VII	19
<i>Error, writs of, not to be prohibited</i>	I	21
<i>Escheats, to State from defect of heirs</i>	IX	3
<i>Excessive bail, not to be required</i>	I	6
<i>Executive power, vested in the Governor</i>	V	1
<i>Exemption, of property from forced sale</i>	I	17
<i>Ex-post facto law, not to be passed</i>	I	12

F.

<i>Felonies, persons convicted of disfranchised</i>	III	2
<i>Fines and forfeitures, excessive not to be imposed</i>	I	6
<i>reserved in grants of land void</i>	X	14
<i>to become part of school fund</i>	X	2
<i>accruing to Territory to inure to State</i>	XIV	3
<i>Forfeitures, of estates, conviction not to work</i>	I	12
<i>Freedom of Speech, guaranteed to all persons</i>	I	1
<i>to members of Legislature</i>	IV	16
<i>Funds, school, (see School funds.)</i>		

G.

<i>General elections, when to be held</i>	XIII	1
<i>Governor, executive power vested in, and term of office</i>	V	1
<i>who eligible to office</i>	V	2
<i>when and how elected</i>	V	3
<i>his powers and duties</i>	V	4
<i>his compensation</i>	V	5
<i>may grant reprieves, etc</i>	V	6
<i>when powers and duties devolve on Lieutenant Governor</i>	V	7
<i>his powers in approving bills</i>	V	10
<i>may remove certain officers</i>	VI	4
<i>his official acts, how authenticated</i>	XIII	4
<i>first elected, how long to hold office</i>	XIV	14
<i>Grant, of lands, reserving rent, duration limited</i>	I	14
<i>of lands, not to be prejudiced</i>	II	2
<i>Great seal, Legislature to provide, and who to keep</i>	XIII	4

H.

<i>Habeas corpus, privilege not suspended</i>	I	8
<i>Highways, certain rivers to be common</i>	IX	1

I.

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Impeachments</i> , House of Representatives to have power	VII	1
<i>Imprisonment</i> , for debt on contract not to be	I	16
<i>Indians</i> , when qualified electors	III	1
<i>Indictment</i> , how to conclude	VII	17
<i>Infamous crimes</i> , to preclude right of suffrage	III	6
right to hold office	XIII	3
<i>Insane persons</i> , disqualified from voting	III	2
<i>Internal improvements</i> , not to contract debt for	VIII	10
State to sell lands granted in aid of. (Resolutions, pp. 60-1.)		

J.

<i>Journals</i> , of Legislature to be published	IV	10
<i>Judges</i> , election, term of office, etc	VII	7
may be removed	VII	13
<i>Judicial power</i> , where vested	VII	2
Legislature may vest in certain persons	VII	23
<i>Judicial officers</i> , in relation to impeachment of	VII	1
<i>Judicial Circuits</i> , division of	VII	5
limits may be altered	VII	6
Judge to be chosen from each	VII	7
when Judge may hold court in other circuit	VII	11
<i>Jury</i> , right of trial by and how waived	I	5
when may determine law and fact	I	3
<i>Justice</i> , how it should be obtained	I	9
<i>Justices of the Peace</i> , judicial powers vested in, term of office	I	15

L.

<i>Land</i> , tenure of, etc.	I	14
title in Territory to vest in State.	IX	2
no change of title	XIV	1
granted to State, how disposed of, (Resolutions, pp. 60-1.)		
<i>Lands, School and University</i> , how proceeds used	X	2
<i>Larceny</i> , persons guilty of disfranchised	III	6
<i>Laws</i> , how passed	IV	..
<i>ex post facto</i> , not to be passed	I	12
style of	IV	17
not to be enacted except by bill	IV	17
local not to embrace but one subject	IV	18
not in force till published	VII	21
what to be passed by yeas and nays	VIII	8
of Territory, when to expire	XIV	2
common law now in force to continue	XIV	13
<i>Leases</i> , of agricultural lands, time limited	I	14
<i>Legislature</i> , number of members	IV	2
powers and duties	IV	..
who eligible to	IV	6
each House to be judge, etc.	IV	7
determine rules	IV	8
choose officers	IV	9
publish journal	IV	10
where and how often meet	IV	11
members not to be appointed to civil offices	IV	12
who ineligible	IV	13
how members to vote in elections	IV	30
when may borrow money	VIII	7
to elect Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms	XIII	6
when may declare offices vacated	XIII	10
<i>Legislative power</i> , where vested	IV	1
<i>Legislative officers</i> , (See <i>Legislature</i> .)		
<i>Libel</i> , truth may be given in evidence	I	3
jury may determine law and fact	I	3
<i>Liberty of Speech and the Press</i> , relating to	I	3
<i>Lieutenant Governor</i> , how and when elected, and term of office	V	3
when to act as Governor	V	7
to be President of the Senate	V	8

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

31

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Lieutenant Governor</i> to have only casting vote	V	8
his compensation	V	9
first elected, how long to hold.....	XIV	14
<i>Lotteries</i> , Legislature not to grant.....	IV	34

M.

<i>Majority</i> of each House of Legislature to constitute a quorum	IV	7
to propose amendments to Constitution and call convention to revise same	XII	1
<i>Mariners</i> , in service of United States not to be deemed residents of State	III	5
<i>Master in Chancery</i> , office of, abolished.....	VII	19
<i>Members of Legislature</i> , number of	IV	2
how and when chosen	IV	4
who eligible as	IV	6
not to be elected or appointed to certain civil offices.....	IV	12
who ineligible as	IV	13
when seat to be vacated.....	IV	13
not liable for words spoken in debate	IV	16
compensation of	IV	21
mileage of.....	IV	21
when to vote <i>viva voce</i>	IV	30
<i>Members of Congress</i> , who ineligible	IV	13
<i>Mileage</i> , of Members of Legislature.....	IV	21
<i>Militia</i> , Legislature to determine what persons shall constitute	IV	29
may provide for organizing and disciplining the same	IV	29
<i>Mississippi River</i> and the navigable waters leading into the same to be common highways and free.....	IX	1
<i>Municipal and inferior courts</i> may be established	VII	2
jurisdiction to be limited	VII	2
judges of, to be elected, etc	VII	2

N.

<i>Navigable Waters</i> , certain to become highways	IX	1
<i>Non Compos</i> , persons disqualified from voting.....	III	2

O.

<i>Oaths</i> , of members of Legislature and executive and judicial officers	IV	28
by whom may be administered.....	XIV	15
<i>Officers</i> , elective of Legislature	XIII	6
how to be elected or appointed in counties, towns, etc.	XIII	9
holding office under the United States or Territory, to continue.....	XIV	5
county and town, under Territory, how long to hold.....	XIV	7
State first elected, how long to hold office.....	XIV	14
<i>Offices</i> , who disqualified from holding.....	XIII	3
when Legislature may declare vacant, and manner of filling.....	XIII	10

P.

<i>Pardons</i> , Governor may grant	V	6
<i>Persons</i> , every one entitled to a certain remedy in the laws.....	I	9
<i>Powers</i> , military to be subordinate to civil.....	I	20
<i>Pre-emption</i> , to settlers on canal lands, to be granted, (see pp. 60-1)		
<i>President of Senate</i> , Lieutenant Governor to be.....	V	8
his compensation.....	V	9
<i>Press</i> , freedom of	I	3
<i>Printing</i> , for use of State and Legislature to be let to lowest bidder	IV	25
<i>Privileges</i> , of the debtor, to enjoy the necessary comforts of life, to be recognized	I	17
of members and officers of the Legislature	IV	15
banking not to be granted by Legislature, except, etc	XI	1
<i>Process</i> , style of and how issued.....	VII	17
issued under authority of the Territory to remain valid.....	XIV	4
<i>Property</i> , private, not to be taken for public use without compensa- tion	I	13
a reasonable amount to be exempt from sale on debt.. ..	I	17

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Property of Territory to vest in State</i>	VIII	9
<i>do. do. do.</i>	XIV	4
not to be taken by municipal corporation without consent, etc.	XI	2
<i>Prosecutions, criminal, how carried on</i>	VII	17
<i>Publication, of laws and judicial decisions</i>	VII	21
<i>Public Instruction, (See Superintendent of Public Instruction, University Schools)</i>	X	1
<i>Public Lands which accrue to Territory to vest in State, (see School and University Lands)</i>	IX	2
<i>Public property, of Territory to vest in State</i>	IX	2
<i>Punishment, cruel and unusual, not to be inflicted</i>	I	6

Q.

<i>Qualifications of voters at elections</i>	III	1
of members of Legislature	IV	6
of Governor	V	2
<i>Quorum, what shall constitute in each house</i>	IV	7
<i>do. do.</i>	VIII	8
<i>do. do.</i>	VII	4

R.

<i>Recognizances, executed under territorial government to remain valid</i>	XIV	4
<i>Register of Deeds, when and how chosen, and term of office</i>	VI	4
<i>Religion, constitutional provisions relative to</i>	I	18
<i>Religious test, not to be required as a qualification for office</i>	I	19
belief of witness not to render him incompetent	I	19
societies, no money to be drawn from treasury for support of	I	18
<i>Removal, from office in case of impeachment</i>	VII	1
of what officers may be made by Governor	VI	4
<i>Repeal, of acts of incorporation</i>	XI	1
<i>Reprieves, Governor may grant</i>	V	6
<i>Resolutions, appended to constitution of Wisconsin, (see pp. 60-1.)</i>		
<i>Revenue Bills, constitutional provision concerning</i>	VIII	6
<i>Rights, of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, etc.</i>	I	11
of the accused	I	7
equality of and how secured	I	1
of the people to assemble and consult, and to petition	I	4
of worship not to be infringed	I	18
to continue as if no change in government	XIV	1
<i>Rivers, navigable to be common highways</i>	IX	1

S.

<i>Schedule, of Constitution</i>	XIV	..
<i>Schools, district, Legislature to establish</i>	X	3
to be uniform and to be free	X	3
no sectarian instruction allowed therein	X	3
annual tax to be raised for the support of	X	4
<i>School funds, what to consist of</i>	X	2
to remain separate and perpetual	X	2
how interest to be applied	X	2
how distributed	X	2
<i>School and University Lands, of what to consist</i>	X	2
who to sell	X	7
purchase money of, how secured	X	8
<i>Scrap, State, not to be issued except in certain cases</i>	VIII	9
<i>Seal of State, who to keep</i>	XIII	4
what acts of Governor to be authenticated thereby	XIII	4
<i>Seamen, not to be deemed residents</i>	III	5
<i>Searches and Seizures, constitutional provision relating thereto</i>	I	11
<i>Search Warrants, when and how issued</i>	I	11
<i>Seat of Government, where to be</i>	XIV	6
<i>Secretary of State, when to act as Governor</i>	V	8
when and how chosen and his term of office	VI	1
his duties, and to be <i>ex-officio</i> auditor	VI	2
to be one of Commissioners for sale of School Lands, etc.	X	7
to be keeper of the Great Seal	XIII	4

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

33

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Senate</i> , of State of Wisconsin.....	IV	5
<i>Senate Districts</i> , how formed and numbered.....	IV	5
State divided into.....	XIV	13
<i>Sentence</i> , Governor may suspend execution of, in case of treason.....	V	6
<i>Sheriff</i> , when and how chosen and term of office.....	VI	4
to hold no other office, and ineligible next term.....	VI	4
<i>Slavery</i> , not to exist in State.....	I	2
<i>Soldiers</i> , not to be deemed residents.....	III	5
<i>Speech</i> , liberty of.....	I	3
in debate.....	IV	16
<i>State of Wisconsin</i> , boundaries.....	II	1
not to interfere with primary disposal of soil.....	II	2
nor with regulation of Congress securing title to purchasers..	II	2
not to impose tax on United States lands.....	II	2
suits against.....	IV	27
credit of, not to be loaned.....	VIII	3
not to contract debts, except in certain cases.....	VIII	4
sovereignty and jurisdiction of.....	IX	3
<i>State Debt</i> , when may be contracted.....	VIII	6
not to be contracted for internal improvements.....	VIII	10
<i>State Superintendent</i>	X	1
<i>State Treasurer</i> , when elected.....	VI	1
term of office.....	VI	1
to be one of Commissioners for sale of School Lands.....	X	7
<i>Stationery</i> , for use of State, to be let to lowest bidder.....	IV	25
<i>Style</i> , of laws.....	IV	17
of writs and process.....	VII	17
<i>Suffrage</i> , laws may be passed excluding certain persons from right of	III	6
<i>Suits</i> , against State.....	IV	27
tax on.....	VII	18
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction</i> , how elected.....	X	1
his powers and duties.....	X	1
his salary.....	X	1
<i>Supervisors</i> , County, Legislature may confer certain powers.....	IV	23
<i>Supreme Court</i> , judicial power vested in.....	VII	2
to have appellate jurisdiction only.....	VII	3
its general powers.....	VII	3
circuit judges to be judges of Supreme Court.....	VII	4
separate Supreme Court may be formed.....	VII	4
number of judges to constitute a quorum.....	VII	4
number necessary to a decision.....	VII	4
judges of to be classified.....	VII	4
term of.....	VII	11
to appoint clerk.....	VII	13

T.

<i>Taxation</i> , rule of, to be uniform.....	VIII	1
<i>Taxes</i> , not to be laid on land of United States.....	II	2
on suits.....	VII	18
to be levied on such property as Legislature shall prescribe.....	VIII	1
annual tax to defray State expenses to be levied.....	VIII	5
<i>Tenure</i> , of lands, to be allodial.....	I	14
feudal prohibited.....	I	14
<i>Territorial limits</i> of State.....	II	1
<i>Territory</i> , of Wisconsin, property of, to vest in State.....	VIII	10
of Wisconsin, property of, to vest in State.....	XIV	4
officers of, how long to hold office.....	XIV	5
<i>Testimony</i> , in equity, how taken.....	VII	19
<i>Towns</i> , to be but one system of government for.....	IV	23
<i>Treason</i> , against State.....	I	10
evidence necessary to convict.....	I	10
persons convicted of, disqualified as an elector.....	III	2
<i>Treasurer</i> , State. (See <i>State Treasurer</i> .)		
<i>Treasury</i> , State, no money to be drawn from for religious societies or	I	18
seminaries.....	I	5
<i>Trial</i> , by jury, right of.....		

U.

	Art.	Sec.
<i>United States</i> , this State not to interfere with primary disposal of soil by.....	II	2
certain propositions irrevocable, without assent of.....	II	2
no tax to be imposed on lands of.....	II	2
<i>University</i> , State, where to be established, and name of.....	X	6
<i>University Lands</i> . (See <i>School and University Lands</i>).....	X	8
<i>University Fund</i> , of what to consist.....	X	6
interest of, how to be appropriated.....	X	6

V.

<i>Vacancies</i> , Legislature may declare when office vacant, and how filled.....	XIII	10
in State and county offices, and how may be filled.....	VII	9
<i>Villages</i> , may be incorporated.....	XI	3
officers how to be elected.....	XIII	9
<i>Voters</i> , who qualified.....	III	1
who disqualified.....	III	2
do.....	XIII	2
<i>Voting</i> , when to be by ballot.....	III	3

W.

<i>Wagers</i> , persons interested in, when disqualified as electors.....	III	6
<i>Witnesses</i> , against self in criminal cases not compelled to be.....	I	8
<i>Worship</i> , right of not to be infringed.....	I	18
<i>Writs</i> , style of.....	VII	19
power of Supreme Court to issue.....	VII	3
power of circuit court and circuit judges to issue.....	VII	8
of <i>certiorari</i> , may issue from Supreme Court.....	VII	3
circuit court.....	VII	8
of <i>error</i> , never to be prohibited.....	I	21
of <i>habeas corpus</i> , privilege of.....	I	8
may issue from Supreme Court.....	VII	3
circuit court.....	VII	8
of <i>injunction</i> , may issue from Supreme Court.....	VII	3
circuit court.....	VII	8
of <i>mandamus and prohibition</i> , may issue from Supreme Court.....	VII	3
circuit court.....	VII	8
of <i>quo warranto</i> , may issue from Supreme Court.....	VII	3
circuit court.....	VII	8

Y.

<i>Year</i> , political, when to commence.....	XIII	1
<i>Years and Days</i> , when shall be taken in Legislature.....	IV	20
on the passage of what shall be entered on the journal.....	VIII	8

AMENDMENTS.

	Art.	Sec.	Page.
<i>Compensation</i> , of members of the Legislature.....	IV	21	63
of Governor.....	V	5	64
of Lieutenant Governor.....	V	9	63
<i>Criminal offense</i> , no person held to answer without process of law.....	I	8	63
not to be put twice in jeopardy for same.....	I	8	63
not to be compelled to be a witness against self in.....	I	8	63
all persons bailable before conviction.....	I	8	63
<i>Habeas Corpus</i> , writ of not to be suspended, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion.....	I	8	63
<i>Local and special Legislation</i> , prohibited in certain cases.....	IV	31	63
<i>Municipal Indebtedness</i> , beyond five per centum prohibited.....	XI	3	64
<i>Supreme Court</i> , number judges increased.....	VII	4	64

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 any 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.

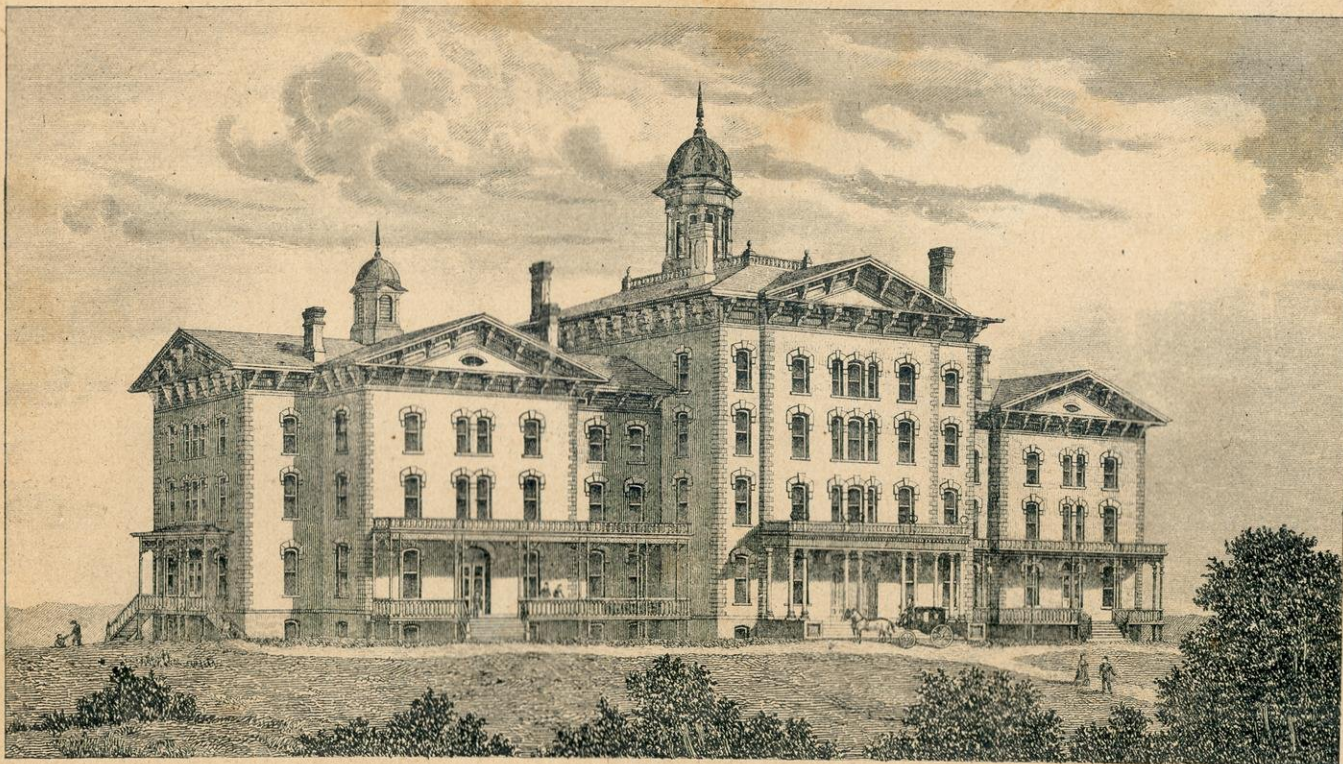
SECTION 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner herein provided.

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.

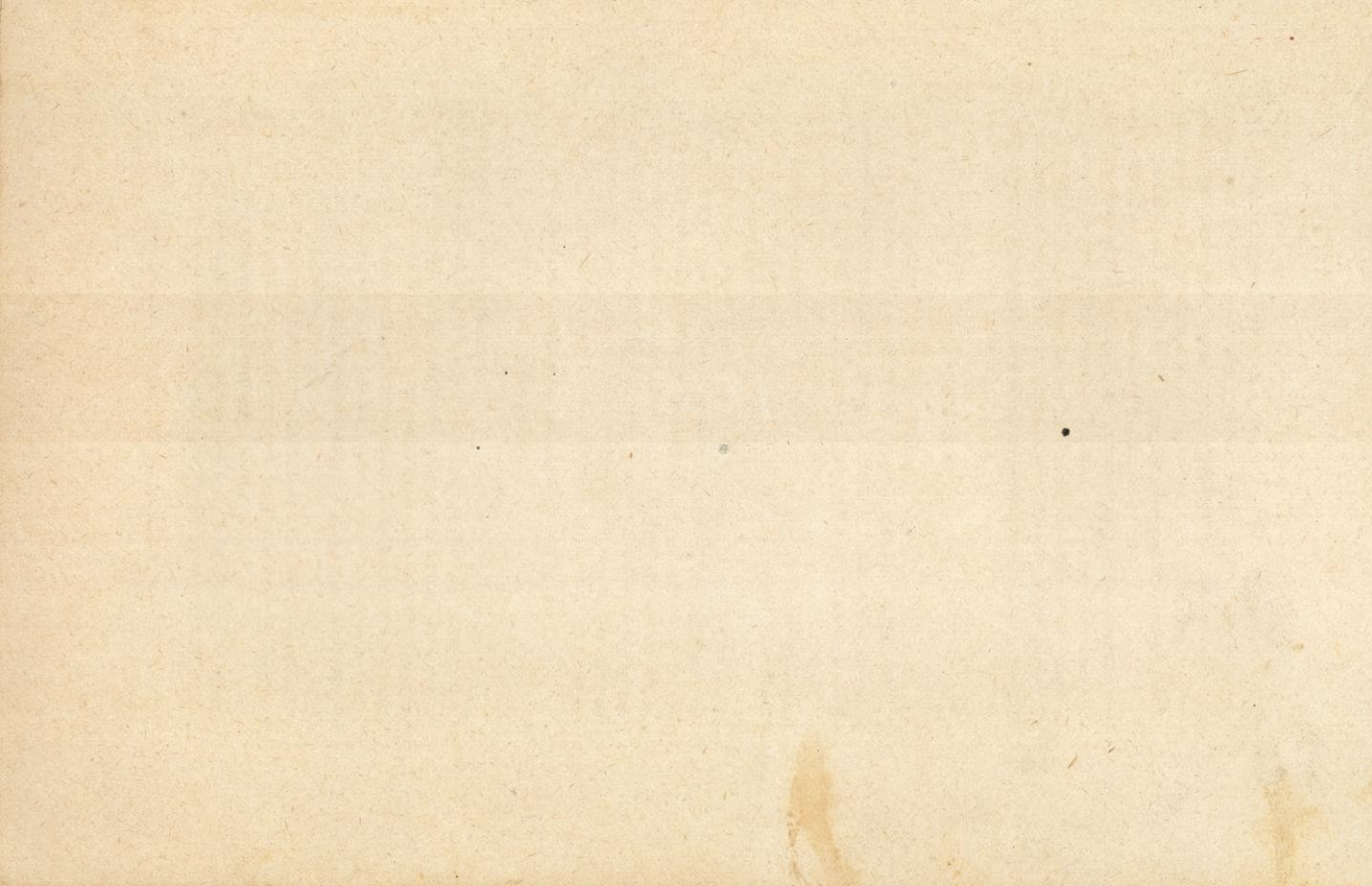
SECTION 7. The Legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

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-



MILWAUKEE, LITH & ENG. CO

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JANESVILLE.



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

CONSTITUTION OF WISCONSIN.

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, 1893.]

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.

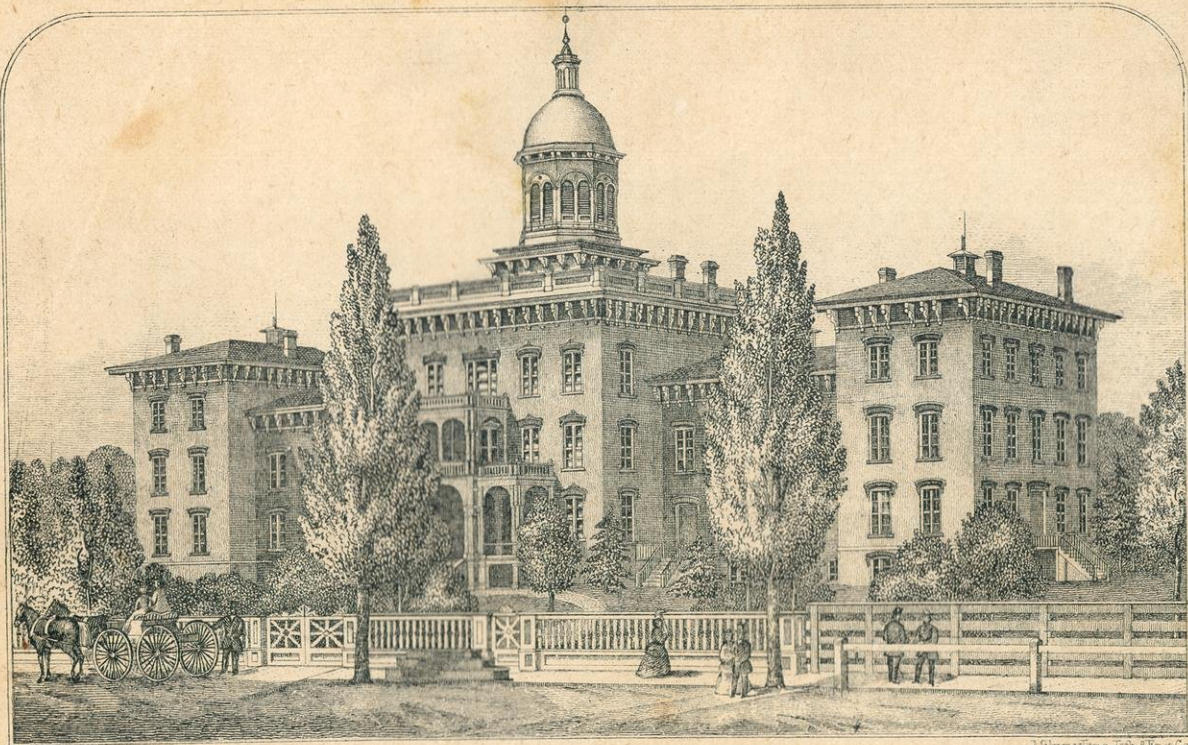
[Section 4, as amended by a vote of the people at the general election held November 6, 1877.]

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.



INSTITUTE FOR DEAF & DUMB, DELAVAN.

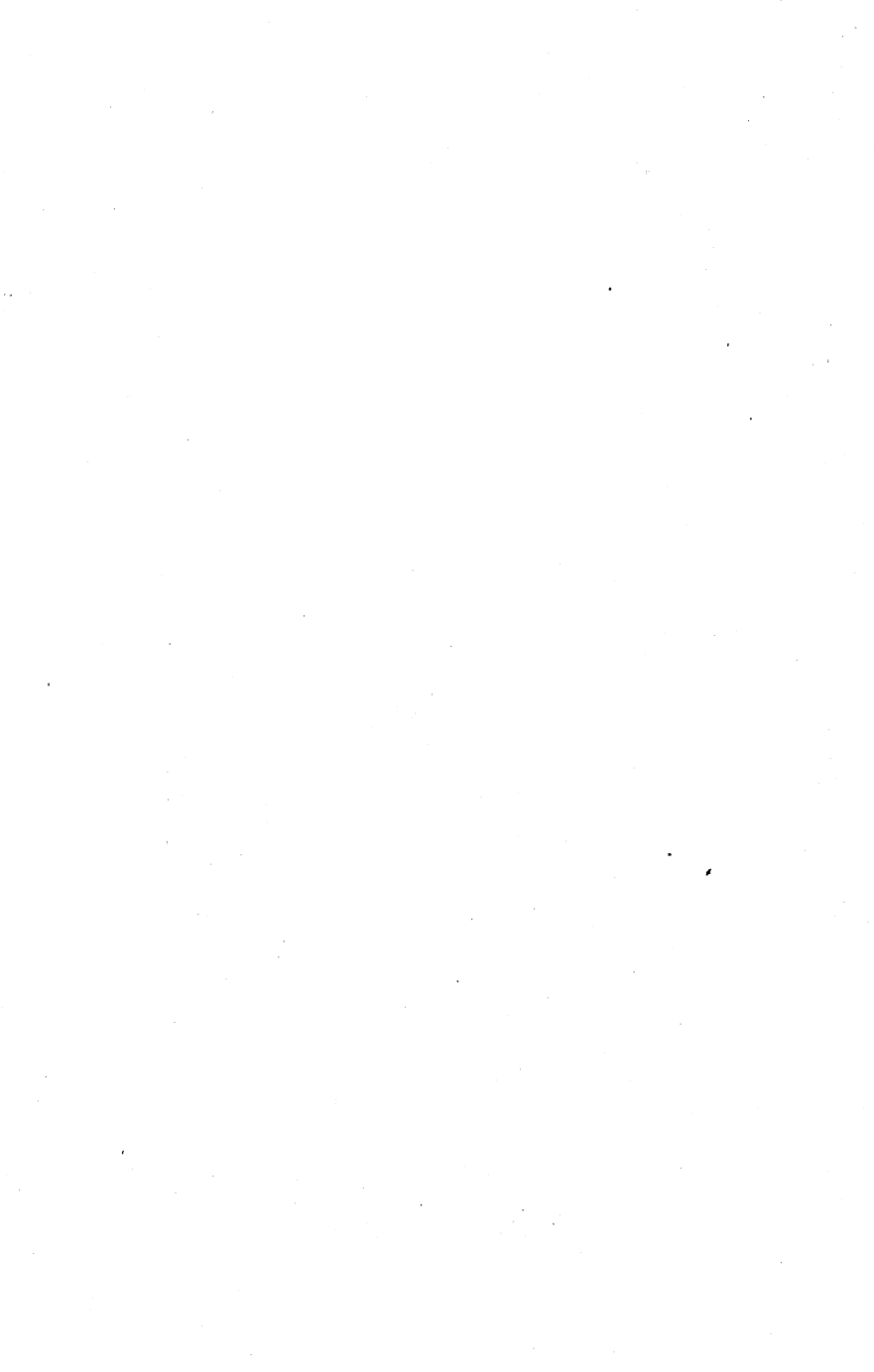
Milwaukee Lith & Eng Co

MANUAL
OF
Parliamentary Practice.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SEC. 1. Rules, importance of.	SEC. 28. Bills, Recommitment.
2. Legislature.	29. Report taken up.
3. Privilege.	30. Quasi Committee.
4. Elections.	31. Second reading in the House.
5. Qualifications.	32. Reading papers.
6. Quorum.	33. Privileged questions
7. Call of the House.	34. Previous question.
8. Absence.	35. Amendments.
9. Speaker.	36. Division of question
10. Address.	37. Coexisting questions
11. Committees.	38. Equivalent question
12. Committee of Whole.	39. The question.
13. Examination before Committees, etc.	40. Third reading.
14. Arrangement of business.	41. Division of the House
15. Order.	42. Title.
16. Order respecting papers.	43. Reconsideration.
17. Order in debate.	44. Bills sent to the other house
18. Orders of the House.	45. Amendments between the Houses.
19. Petitions.	46. Conferences.
20. Motions.	47. Messages.
21. Resolutions.	48. Assent.
22. Bills, Reading.	49. Journals.
23. Leave to bring in.	50. Adjournment.
24. First reading.	51. Session.
25. Second reading.	52. Treaties.
26. Commitment.	53. Impeachment.
27. Report of Committee.	



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, (familiaries sui,) for any matter of their own, may be² arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit: 3d. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege: 4th. Nor impleaded, cited or subpoenaed in any court: 5th. Nor summoned as a witness or juror: 6th. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained: 7th. Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; 'and that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws.'" 1 *Blackst.*, 163, 164.

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

¹ Order of House of Commons 1663, July 16.
² *Elsynge*, 217; *1 Hats.*, 21; *Gray's Deb.*, 133.

necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following grounds: 1. The act of arrest is void, *ab initio*.* 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.*, 166; 3 *Stra.*, 990; or by habeas corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 *Stra.*, 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons*, 1550, February 20. 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action and indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

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

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpoena ad respondendum, or, testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place. [When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 49,000 people whom he represents, lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.]

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

* *Stra.*, 989.

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

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

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn. *Memor.*, 107, 108. *D'Eues*, 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, 232.

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.*, 1631; 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 *Nelson*, 347; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.*, 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

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

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

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATES.	1787 ¹	1790 ²	1800 ³	1810 ⁴	1820 ⁵	1830 ⁶	1840 ⁷	1850 ⁸	1860 ⁹	1870 ¹⁰
¹¹ Maine .....	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	6	5	5
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3
Massachusetts	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10	11
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4
Vermont .....	...	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	38	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	21	19	20
¹⁵ Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	5	6
¹⁶ Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	11	11	13
¹⁷ Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	5	5	6
¹⁸ Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	9	14	19
¹⁹ Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	3	5	7	7	6	8
²⁰ Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	9	13
²¹ Michigan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	9
²² Arkansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
²³ Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
²⁴ Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	9
²⁵ Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	6
²⁶ Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	8
²⁷ California .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	4
²⁸ Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3
²⁹ Oregon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
³⁰ Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
³¹ West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
³² Nevada .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
³³ Nebraska .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	65	105	141	186	212	241	243	236	243	292

1 As per Constitution.

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

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

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

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

6 As per act of May 22, 1832, one representative for 47,000, fifth census.

7 As per act of June 25, 1842, one representative for 70,000, sixth census.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

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

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

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

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

14	do	do	April 30, 1802, with one	do
15	do	do	April 8, 1812, with one	do
16	do	do	Dec. 11, 1816, with three	do
17	do	do	Dec. 10, 1817, with one	do
18	do	do	Dec. 8, 1818, with one	do
19	do	do	Dec. 14, 1819, with three	do
20	do	do	Mar. 2, 1821, with one	do
21	do	do	Jan. 26, 1837, with one	do
22	do	do	Jan. 13, 1836, with one	do
23	do	do	Mar. 8, 1845, with one	do
24	do	do	Mar. 8, 1845, with two	do
25	do	do	Dec. 29, 1848, with two	do
26	do	do	May 29, 1848, with two	do
27	do	do	Sept. 8, 1848, with two	do
28	do	do	May 11, 1853, with two	do
29	do	do	Feb. 14, 1859, with one	do
30	do	do	Jan. 29, 1861, with one	do

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

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

[The Senate shall choose their officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. *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. Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen, 31 <i>H.</i>, VI. 3 <i>Grey</i>, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 <i>Hats.</i>, 161; 4 <i>Inst.</i>; 8, <i>L. Parl.</i>, 263. A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House and a Speaker pro tempore appointed.* 2 <i>Grey</i>, 186; 5 <i>Grey</i>, 134.</p>	}	<p>Not merely pro tempore. 1 <i>Chand.</i>, 169, 276, 277.</p>
--	---	--

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.

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

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

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House, (6 *Grey*, 311), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.*, 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*, 123.

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

No previous question can be put in a committee, nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the Committee of the Whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put upon their having leave, and on the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob.*, 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.*, 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.*, 103. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.*, 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:]



THE MORGENTHAU LITHO. & ENG. CO.

WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAUKESHA.

A. D. Hendrickson Supt.

[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*, 434, col. 1, 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House; no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.*, 169, 170; *Rushw.*, p. 3, v. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still in *feri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. 9 *Grey*, 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*, 123; 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*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him holding it in his hand. 10 *Grey*, 57.

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

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

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

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

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

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

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

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

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

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

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

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

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

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

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

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill, for he that would totally destroy will not amend it, (*Hakew.*, 146; *Town.*, col. 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. 33;*) 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.*, 289, 232; *Scob.*, 53; *2 Hats.*, 290; *8 Scob.*, 50.

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

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

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

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

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

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful 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.* 23, 1793.

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

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

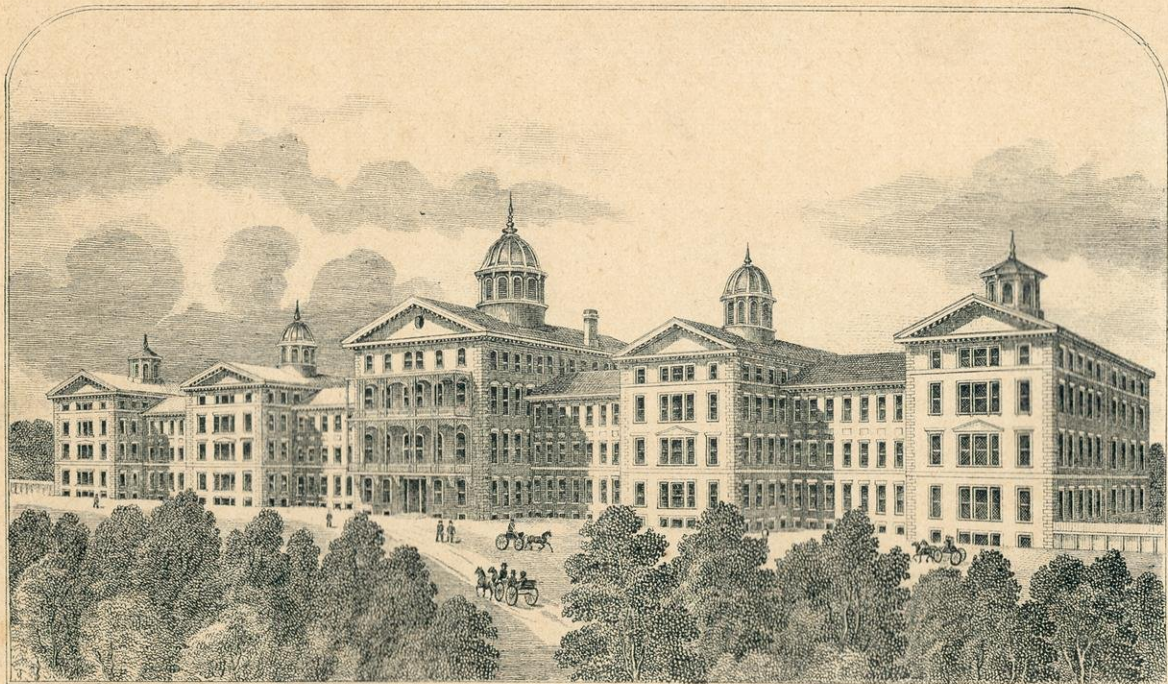
After these there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

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

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

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

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



MILWAUKEE LITH & ENG. CO.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
NEAR MADISON.

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.	{ Postponement indefinite,
	{ Lying on the table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition, by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. 2 *Hats.*, 79, 4, 83, 84. A new bill may be engrafted by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," etc. 1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Senate, January 25, 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. | } | Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendments may be proposed; <i>e. g.</i> , if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put. |
| 2d. To disagree. | | |
| 3d. To recede | } | You may then either insist or adhere. |
| 4th. To insist. | | You may then either recede or adhere. |
| 5th. To adhere. | | You may then either recede or insist. |

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

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

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

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, etc., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *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.*, 133.

[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 "pre-
amble 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 XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

* Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

To committee of the whole.....	..	Noes.	
To select committee.....	..	Ayes.	
Report of bill to lie on table .....	..	Noes.	
Be now <i>read</i>		Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence.....			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			250
Be printed.....		Ayes.	250
Committees. That A take the chair.....			
To agree to the whole or any part of report.....			
That the House do <i>now</i> resolve into committee.....			
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee.....		Noes.	291
That he issue warrant for new writ.....			
Member. That none be absent without leave.....			
Witness. That he be further examined.....	..	Ayes.	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 2 o'clock.....		Ayes.	
If after 2 o'clock.....	..	Noes.	
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock... ..	..	Ayes.	
If after 4 o'clock.....	..	Noes.	
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution).....	..	Ayes.	
Over the 30th of January .....	..	Noes	
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day. ..	Ayes.		

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker. *Mem. in Harkew.*, 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 re-considering 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.*, 92. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro regante*;" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Town.*, col. 131.

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

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

1066, May 1, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.*, 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLES.

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

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

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

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

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

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

†This rule now fixes the limitation.

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

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

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed, (3 *Hats.*, 278,) or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 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.



Milwaukee Lith. & Eng. Co.

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

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

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

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

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

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

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

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

Either house may recede from its amendment and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elsynge*, 23, 27; 10 *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; 10 *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, 349;) of insisting, (*Ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355;) of adhering, (269, 270, 283, 300;) and even of a second or final adherence. 3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *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*, 128, 300, 387; 7 *Grey*, 80; 8 *Grey*, 210, 255; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 278; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

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

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

sage, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. 3 *Grey*, 151, 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, 1635. 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 present 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 1793.

[It has been the usage for the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President,]

[The mode of voting on questions of ratification is by nominal call.]

[Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole, or any part, shall be received. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when, through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon, for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.]

[The votes so confirmed shall, by the House, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative; as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to. *Rule 37.*]

[When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration, and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. *Rule 37.*]

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

[The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Const. U. S.*, I, 3.]

[The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. *Const.*, I, 3.]

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

[The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Const.*, III, 2.]

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject:

Jurisdiction. The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the Commons. *Ib.*, 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the King or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib.*, 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached for high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court. 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325-7; Wooddeson, 601, 576; 3 *Seld.*, 1610, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.*, 25; 73 *Seld.*, 1604, 1618; 9, 1656.

Accusation. The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Woodd.*, 597; 6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will

take order from his appearance. *Sachev. Trial*, 325; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 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. On 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. *Seld. 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

finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be empaneled. *Id.* 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.*, 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments (2 *Woodd.*, 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 136.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray.*, 383; 4 *Com. Journ.*, 23 Dec., 1790; *Lords' Jour.*, May 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.*, 618.

INDEX.

A.

	Page.
<i>Absence</i> , not allowed without leave.....	76
provision in case of	76
<i>Address</i> , how presented.....	77
<i>Adhere</i> , question discussed.....	113
effect of a vote to.....	113
should be to conferences before vote to.....	114
<i>Adjournment</i> , motion for cannot be amended.....	119
rules and regulations in respect to.....	119
a question is removed by.....	105
of the session, all unfinished business falls	119
of the session, modes and manner discussed.....	119, 120
to be declared by the Speaker	119
for more than three days by concurrent votes.....	119
provision for disagreement respecting	119
effect of, on business pending.....	119
<i>Amendment to Bills</i> —See also <i>Bills</i>	102
proceedings in relation to	102
how to be reported	91
fail on recommitment	92
in the third degree not admissible	99, 114
discussion of the nature and coherence of.....	101
Speaker cannot refuse to receive because inconsistent.....	102
may totally change the subject.....	102
if House refuse to strike out a paragraph it cannot be amended	102
a new bill may be engrafted on another	102
mode of proceeding on amendments between the Houses	93
made in Committee of the Whole, falls on reference	93
proposed, inconsistent with one adopted may be put.....	102
may be amended <i>prior</i> to adoption but not <i>after</i>	102
(proposed) by <i>striking out</i> , and lost, the paragraph proposed to be stricken out cannot be amended	103
not identical or equivalent to one lost, may be proposed.....	102
by insertion, how far liable for further amendment.....	102
<i>Apportionment</i> of representatives, table of.....	74
<i>Appropriation</i> , made by resolution.....	67, 88
<i>Arrest</i> , definition of privilege from	68, 72
terminates with the session.....	68
<i>Assaults and Affrays</i> , in the House, how settled.....	84
<i>Ayes and Noes</i> , how questions are determined by.....	100
no member to vote if not present	110

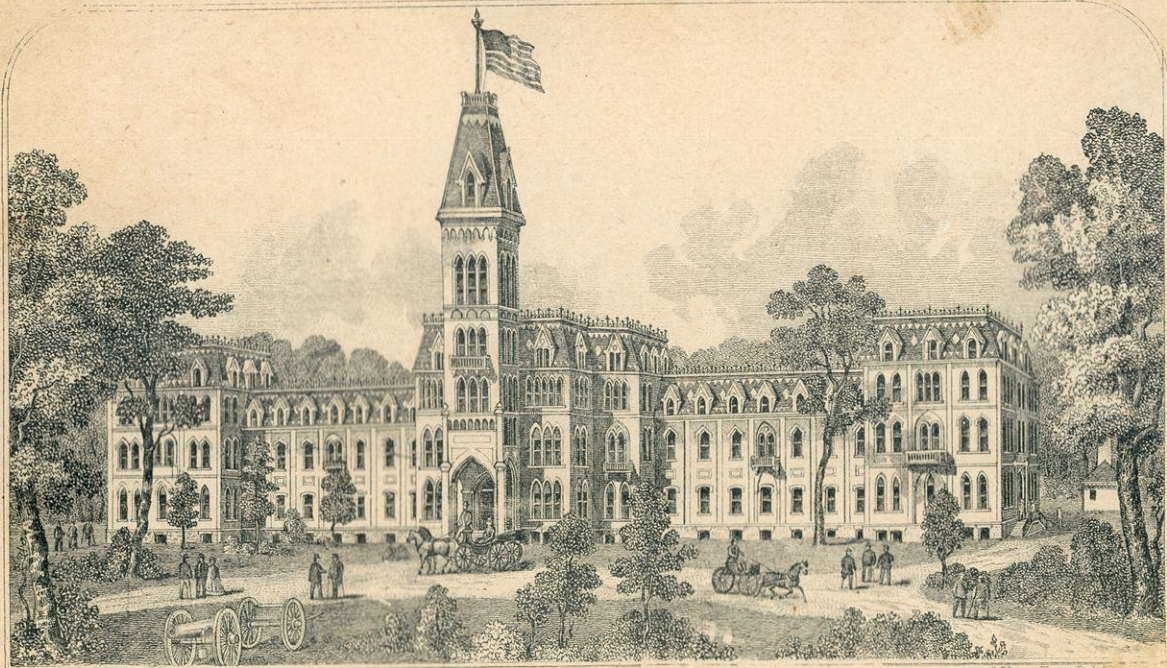
B.

<i>Bills</i> , engrossed, must not be looked into.....	82
to be fairly written or Speaker may refuse them.....	88
amendment fall, if recommitted	92
a particular clause may be recommitted.....	92
amendments, how proceeded with.....	92
amendments fall if referred to committee.....	93
proceedings on second reading.....	94
time for attacking or opposing.....	94
what constitutes possession.....	95
one bill may be engrafted on another.....	101
one House may pass with blanks and be filled in the other.....	104

	Page.
<i>Bills</i> , on third reading, forms observed	93, 106
on third reading, may be committed	107
on third reading, amended by <i>riders</i>	107
on third reading, blanks filled	107
cannot be altered after passage	108
new, concerning their introduction	88
to receive three readings, etc	88
how brought in on notice and leave	88
forms in introducing	88
not amended at first reading	88
proceedings on the second reading	89
how and to whom committed	89, 92
shall be read twice before commitment	89
not to be referred to avowed opponents	89
referred may be delivered to any of the committee	90
amendments between the Houses, mode of proceedings	112, 114
by whom to be taken from House to House	116
may be specially commended to notice of the other House	116
rejected, course to be pursued	116
if one House neglects a bill, the other may remind of it	117
how to be enrolled, signed, and presented to the President	117
amendments cannot be receded from or insisted on, by the amend- ing House, with a further amendment	114
amendment to an amendment has precedence over a motion to agree or disagree	114
amendments to amendments, how far admissible	114
proceedings upon in Committee of the Whole, etc	93
titles, when made	111
reconsideration, when and how the question may be moved	111
reconsideration, effect of a vote for (rejected) relating to their being brought in during the same ses- sion	111 112
originating in one House, rejected in the other, may be renewed in the rejecting House	112
expedient for remedying omissions in	112
mode of proceeding, when founded on facts requiring an explana- tion	112
effect of a vote to insist or adhere	113
conference upon, at what stages, and by whom asked	113
papers relating to, to be left with the conferees of the House <i>acced- ing</i> to the conference	115
enrolling	117
proceeding when disapproved	117
not returned in ten days, to be laws, unless an adjournment inter- vene	117
<i>Blanks</i> , longest time, largest sum first put	103
bills may be passed with, and filled in other House	103
may be filled in engrossed bills	107
construction of the rule in filling	103
<i>Breach of peace</i> , mode of proceeding on charge of	72
<i>Bribery</i> , (Randall & Whitney's case) breach of privilege	69
<i>Business</i> , order of in Senate	80, 81
a settled order in its arrangement useful	80

C.

<i>Call of the House</i> , proceedings in case of	75, 76
<i>Challenge</i> , breach of privilege	69
<i>Chairman</i> , of committee elected	77
of Committee of the Whole, may be elected	78
<i>Change of vote</i> , right to	110
<i>Clerk</i> , puts the question before election of Speaker	76
to read standing	94
numbers the sections	104
may correct his errors	116
<i>Committee</i> , cannot inquire concerning their members	77
must not sit when the House is in session	77
may elect chairman	77
manner of proceeding in	77, 78



Milwaukee Lith. Co.
NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NEAR MILWAUKEE, WIS.

	Page
<i>Committee</i> , members of the House may be present at their sittings.....	90
cannot reconsider or alter their own votes.....	91
how they report amendments.....	91
cannot sit in recess after Congress has expired.....	120
a member <i>elect</i> , though not returned, may be appointed on.....	71
standing.....	77
forms and proceedings in.....	77, 89
<i>joint</i> , how they act.....	78
who shall compose.....	89
how appointed in Senate.....	89
time and place for meeting.....	90
majority of to constitute a quorum.....	90
<i>Committee of the Whole</i> , great matters usually referred to.....	78
their power over a bill.....	96
have entire control over a report committed.....	105
dissolved by a report.....	79, 92
how revived.....	79, 92
may be discharged from instructions.....	112
when they may sit during recess.....	120
effect of a reference to, when a bill has been amended in Committee of the Whole.....	93
may elect their Chairman.....	78
Speaker may resume Chair if in great disorder.....	79
manner of doing business, in Senate.....	92
proceedings in.....	78, 89, 90
irregularly dissolved.....	79
cannot adjourn.....	79
report proceedings.....	91
subjects which have passed through may be referred to special com- mittee.....	93
particulars which attach to.....	93
<i>Communications</i> , confidential, to be kept secret.....	121
<i>Common Fame</i> , a ground for proceeding.....	79
<i>Conferences</i> , common to have two before vote to adhere.....	114
cannot alter anything upon which the House have agreed.....	115
discussions of, the nature and occasion of.....	114
report of, cannot be amended or altered.....	115
papers left with conferees of House agreeing to.....	115
when, by which House, and what stages to be asked.....	115
<i>Co-existing Questions</i> , discussed.....	105
<i>Counsel</i> , may be heard on private bills and law points.....	80
<i>Count of the House</i> , may be called.....	108
(See <i>Division of the House</i> .)	
<i>Covered</i> , when members are not to be.....	85

D.

<i>Debate</i> , no one to speak impertinently, superfluously or tediously.....	82
forms and proprieties to be observed.....	82
the Speaker not allowed to engage in, except on points of order....	83
proceedings of the House not to be censured.....	83
personalities to be prohibited.....	83
motives not to be arraigned.....	83
violation of order in, to be suppressed by the Speaker.....	83
disorderly words not noticed until the member has finished.....	84
disorderly words, when taken down.....	84
proceedings of the House not to be noticed in.....	84
members concerned or implicated by the subject of, ought to with- draw.....	85
<i>Decorum</i> , points, (see <i>Debate</i>).....	82, 85
<i>Defamatory publications</i> , breach of privilege.....	69
<i>Disorder in Committee of the Whole</i> , Speaker to resume the Chair if great	79
<i>Disorder</i> , members creating, proceedings.....	84, 85
<i>Disorderly words</i> , how and when taken down.....	84
<i>Division of the House</i> , practice in ascertaining.....	108
of questions discussed.....	104
<i>Doors</i> , rule respecting their being closed.....	86
ought not to be shut, to be kept by persons appointed.....	86
<i>Duel</i> , challenge to, breach of privilege.....	69

E.

	Page.
<i>Election</i> , time, place, and manner of holding.	72
of members to be judged by each House.....	72
<i>Engrossed bills</i> , not to be looked into	82
<i>Errors</i> , cannot be corrected in Committee of the Whole.....	82
various modes of correcting.....	82
Clerk may correct his own	116
<i>Equivalent questions</i> , discussed.....	105

F.

<i>Felony</i> , mode of proceeding on charge of.....	71
--	----

G.

<i>Gallery</i> , clearing of.....	86
Committee of the Whole cannot punish for disorder in.....	93

H.

<i>Hats</i> , when to be taken off.....	85
<i>House</i> , division of, how ascertained	103, 109
of <i>Representatives</i> . (See <i>Representatives</i> .)	

I.

<i>Impeachment</i> , sketch of the law respecting	123
<i>Inquiry</i> , or accusation, common fame a ground for.....	79
<i>Insist</i> , questions discussed.....	106
effect of vote to.....	106

J.

<i>Journal</i> , shall be kept by each House.....	118
of each House to be published	118
shall show every vote.....	118
to contain a brief statement of every petition, paper, etc., presented.	118
titles of bills and parts affected by amendments to be inserted on..	118
what question to be entered on	118
a record in law	118
subject to examination.....	118
directions as to making up.....	118
either House may notice and inspect journal of the other	119
how it may be amended	119

K.

<i>King</i> , not to be spoken of irreverently.....	85
---	----

L.

<i>Largest sum</i> , question first put.....	99
<i>Lie on the table</i> , call up at any time matters that	96
<i>Longest time</i> , question first put.....	99

M.

<i>Majority</i> , decides on general questions	110
<i>Members</i> and officers of one House not amenable to the other.....	85
must vote when the question is put.....	110
not to vote unless present when question is put	110
<i>Memorial</i> , (see <i>Petition</i> .)	

INDEX TO JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

131

	Page.
<i>Messages</i> , cannot be received in committee.....	116
nature of	116
Executive to be made known to both Houses at the same time ...	116
to be received.....	116
forms in receiving.....	116
errors in delivery may be corrected.....	116
bills not acted on, the subject of.....	116
<i>Minority</i> , protected by adherence to rules.....	67
<i>Mistakes</i> , (see <i>Errors</i> .)	
<i>Motion</i> , not to be put or debated until seconded.....	87
to be put in writing if desired	87
to be read for information.....	87
to adjourn not in order when a member has the floor.....	87
privileged, what shall be.....	96
removed from before the House by adjournment, etc.	96
(See <i>Questions</i> .)	

N.

<i>Newspaper publications</i> , defamatory, breach of privilege.....	69
--	----

O.

<i>Officers</i> , of either House, forms of nomination or election.....	76
of one House not amenable to the other	85
<i>Onslow, Mr.</i> , his opinion of importance of rules	67
<i>Order</i> , violated by Speaker, by not putting question	71
"instances make" order.....	82
respecting papers, (see <i>Papers</i> .).....	82
in debate, (see <i>Debate</i> .).....	82
questions of may be adjourned	86
decisions of Speaker, on points of, may be controlled.....	86
a member may insist on the execution of a subsisting.....	86
Committee of the Whole cannot punish breach of.....	93
if points arise while question is putting, Speaker to decide per-emptorily	110
of business, property of.....	80
for the Senate.....	80
of the day, how and when to be called up	86
of the day, may be discharged at any time.....	86
cannot be moved while member is speaking.....	87
take precedence of all questions.....	87
of the House, determined with the session.....	86
question of, to supersede a question depending	100
and resolution, distinction between	88
special, rules upon the subject of	86, 96
<i>Opposition to bills</i> , proper time to make.....	94, 10*

P.

<i>Papers and journals</i> , not to be removed from the Clerk's table.....	82
rules respecting their preservation	82
reading of, how far they may be called for	95
referred, usually read by title.....	95
to be left with conferees of the House, according to conference....	115
<i>Parliament</i> , each House may adjourn independently of the other.....	119
<i>Petition and remonstrance</i> , distinction.....	87
to be presented by a member, its form, etc	87
to be subscribed or written by petitioner.....	87
must go to committee through the House.....	87
question as to receiving.....	87
<i>Postpone indefinitely</i> , effect of a question to.....	96
beyond session, effect of.....	96
<i>Preamble</i> , last considered	91
<i>President of the Senate</i> , provided by the Constitution	76
may appoint chairman	78
<i>pro tempore</i> , to be chosen, in the absence of the Vice President...	76

	Page.
<i>President pro tem.</i> , at what time his office shall determine	76
of the United States, forms in presenting bills to	117
<i>Previous question</i> , its intention and effect	160
can an amendment be moved during pendency of P. Q.	101
effect of	95 97
discussed	95 97
<i>Priority and Precedence</i> } of motion, discussions of	95 97
<i>Privilege of Parliament</i> , has gradually increased	68
<i>Privilege</i> , of Members of Parliament	68 72
of Senators and Representatives	69
of Senators, constructive extent	69
of the two Houses, cases of alleged breach of	69
of members, commence by virtue of election	71
of members, must be ascertained at the peril of the party violating ..	71
of members, the privilege of the House	71
a member cannot waive breach of	71
is violated by Speaker not putting a question which is in order	71
of one House in relation to the other, or in relation to a co-ordinate branch of Government	72
breach of party summoned or sent for	68
breach of, by members, punishable by House only	71
breach of, by King or Executive	72
members of one House cannot be summoned by the other	80
neither House can exercise authority over members or officers of the other	85
of a member where he is charged or interested, etc.	85
questions of, take precedence of all	100
<i>Privileged questions.</i> (See <i>Questions.</i>)	

Q.

<i>Qualification of Senators</i>	73
<i>Quarrel</i> , in committee must be settled in House	84
members must declare they will not prosecute	84
question of privilege arising from, has precedence	79
<i>Questions</i> , general rule for putting	97
the propriety of certain, considered	96
removed from before the House by adjournment	105
may be debated between the count of affirmative and negative	106
manner of putting	107
must not speak or move about while putting	110
must decide peremptorily, if any difficulty arise	110
one House cannot question the other	116
<i>privileged</i> , what shall be	95
in filling blanks	99
in reference to committees	99
in amending amendments, and agree or disagree	113
motions to amend have precedence over motions to strike out	103
of order, (incidental) how far it shall supersede any other	99
decision of, how made	103
what are divisible	104
when divided each point open to debate and amendment	105
(<i>co-existing</i>) what suspends, and what removes from the House an existing question	105
<i>equivalent</i> , what is considered	106
determined by ayes and noes	111
to be resumed in <i>statu quo</i> , when suspended by the want of a quorum	111
<i>previous.</i> (See <i>Previous Question.</i>)	
<i>Quorum</i> , only shall do business	75
what number shall be	75
how attendance of may be compelled	75
any member may desire a count for the purpose of ascertaining	75
not present suspend the question	75

R.

	Page.
<i>Randall and Whitney</i> , reference to the case, breach of privilege.....	69
<i>Reading of papers</i> , right to require.....	95
question on, first put.....	100
<i>a speech</i> , is not a right.....	95
<i>a report</i> of one House not of right in the other House.....	95
<i>Recede</i> , questions discussed.....	113
effect of a vote to.....	113
<i>Recommitment</i> , effect of.....	97, 98
<i>Reconsideration</i> of bills, orders, instructions, etc.....	111
questions requiring two-thirds, by whom may be moved.....	111
<i>Remonstrance and Petition</i> , distinction.....	87
<i>Report of committee</i> , how to proceed in House.....	91
of one House not to be read to the other.....	95
<i>Representatives</i> , apportionment of, since 1787.....	74
qualifications of.....	73
House of, of whom composed.....	73
shall choose their Speaker and other officers.....	76
powers of, in relation to the rules and conduct of its members.....	82
<i>Resolution and order</i> , distinction.....	83
to pay money, in order.....	88
when to be presented for approval.....	117
<i>Riders</i> , amend engrossed bills by.....	107
<i>Rules and orders of each House</i> , to what cases they shall apply.....	86

S.

<i>Sections</i> , numbered by the Clerk.....	104
<i>Senate</i> , of whom composed and how classed.....	73
the Vice President, to be the President.....	76
shall choose their officers, etc.....	76
power of, in relation to rules and the conduct of members.....	83
equal division, to be determined by the vote of the Vice President.....	109
adjournment of, (<i>See Adjournment</i>).....	119
session of, what constitutes.....	119
<i>Session</i> , what constitutes.....	119
<i>Speaker</i> , manner of choosing.....	76
absence of, from sickness, another chosen.....	76
violates order by, not putting question.....	71
Clerk puts question, before election of.....	76
may be removed at will of House.....	77
not to speak unless to order.....	83
reads sitting, rises to put a question.....	94
cannot refuse an amendment, inconsistent.....	101
to decide point of order that arises in putting questions promptly may ask advice of old members.....	110
<i>Special Orders</i> . (<i>see Orders</i> .).....	
<i>Speech</i> , cannot read of right.....	95
<i>Strike out</i> , paragraph may be perfected before question to.....	102
<i>Strike out and insert</i> , discussed.....	102, 103
<i>Sum</i> , largest first put.....	99

T.

<i>Tellers</i> , to count sides of question.....	109
their errors rectified.....	109
<i>Time</i> , longest first put.....	99
<i>Title</i> , on the back.....	95
when to be made or amended.....	111
<i>Transposing</i> of sections, rules respecting.....	104
<i>Treason</i> , mode of proceeding on charge of.....	68
<i>Treaties</i> , may be made by the President and Senate.....	121
shall be kept secret until injunction removed.....	121
are legislative acts.....	121
extent of power to make.....	121
may be rescinded by an act of the Legislature.....	121
paper to be communicated with.....	121

	Page
<i>Treaties</i> , ratified by nominal call	122
read for information the day received.....	122
read for consideration on subsequent day.....	122
proceedings upon	122
reconsideration of votes upon, may be moved by one of the side of prevailing	122

V.

<i>Vote</i> , every member must.....	110
must not vote if not present.....	110
change of.....	111

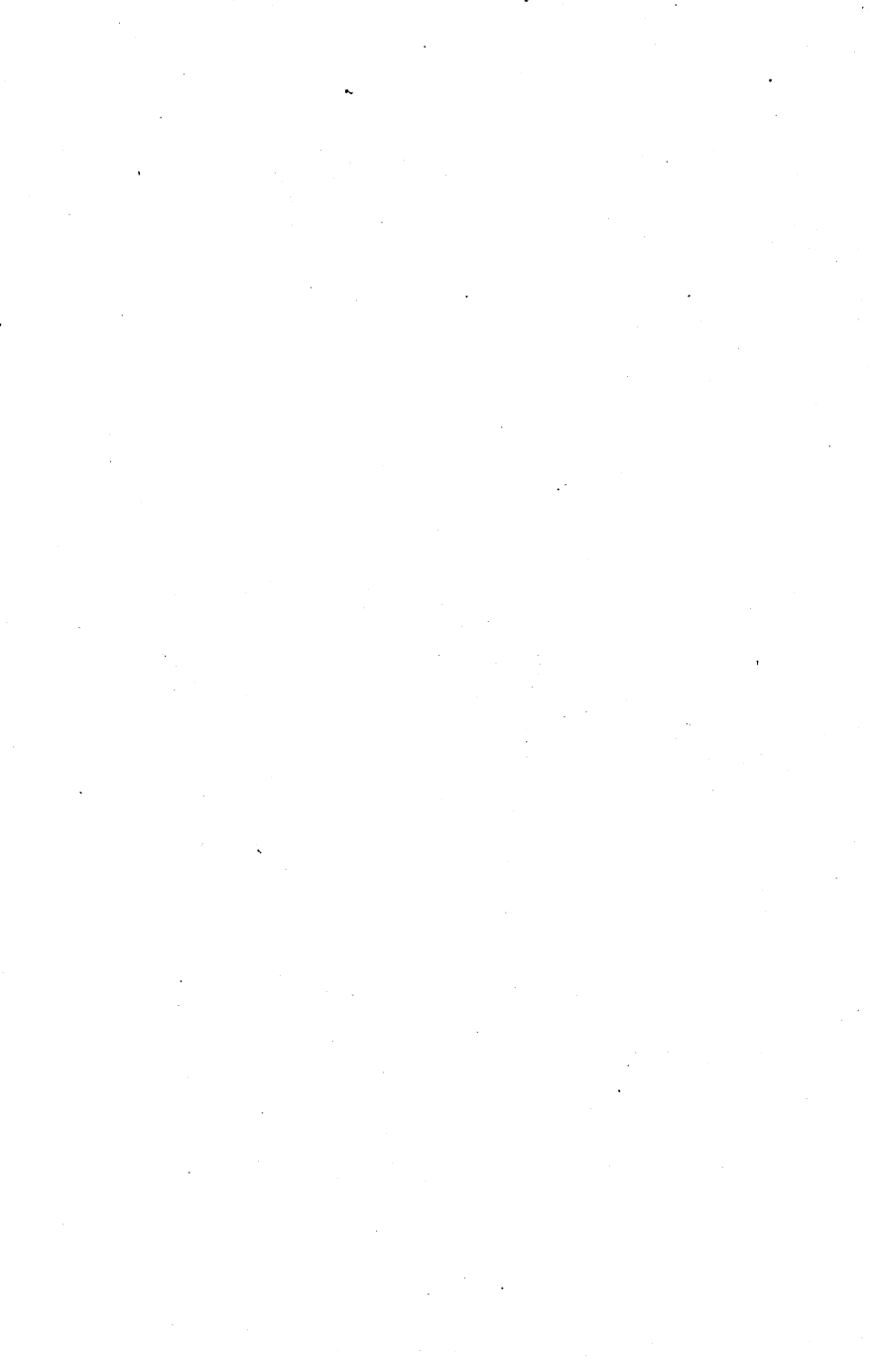
W.

<i>Warm words</i> , or quarrels, adjustment of.....	79, 84, 100
<i>Whitney and Randall</i> , bribery case, reference to.....	69
<i>Withdraw</i> , members cannot when question is putting.....	110
motions, rule of Parliament	100
<i>Witnesses</i> , how summoned, examined, etc.....	79

Y.

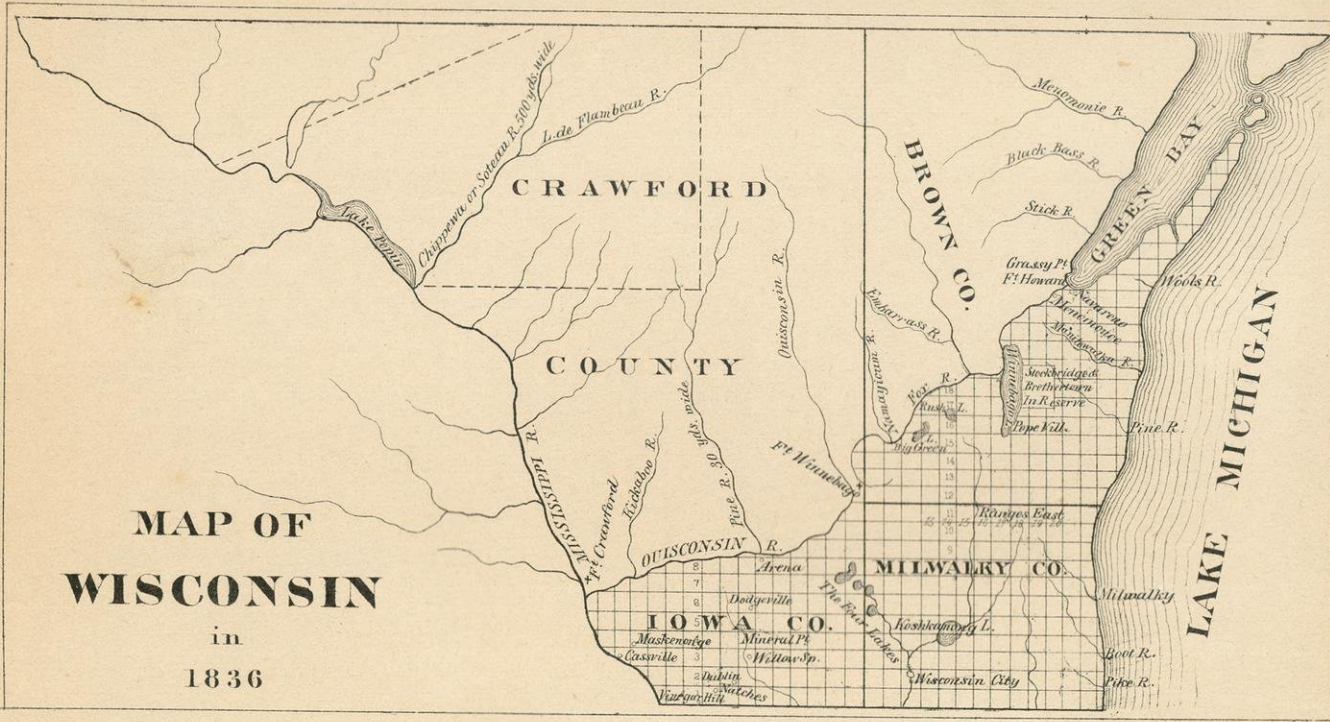
<i>Yeas and nays</i> , may be required by one-fifth.....	110
to be taken alphabetically.....	110
all present shall vote unless excused	110
when called and decision announced, no member allowed to vote..	110
how questions are determined by.....	110
no member to vote unless present.....	110

Annals of the Legislature.



MAP OF WISCONSIN

in
1836



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.

IOWA.

Ebenezer Brigham,
John B. Terry,
James R. Vineyard.

DUBUQUE.

Thos. McCraney,
John Foley,
Thomas McKnight.

CRAWFORD.

[Had no member of the
Council.*]

MILWAUKEE.

Alanson Sweet,
Gilbert Knapp.

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.

CRAWFORD.

James H. Lockwood,
James B. Dallam.

MILWAUKEE.

William B. Sheldon,
Madison W. Cornwall,
Charles Durkee.

IOWA.

William Boyles,
George F. Smith,
Daniel M. Parkinson,
Thomas McKnight,
Thomas Stanley,
James P. Cox.

DUBUQUE.

Loring Wheeler,
Hardin Nowlin,
Hosea T. Camp,
Peter Hill Engle,
Patrick Quigley.

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. ¹	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>
--	--	--

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>
--	--	---

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>
--	---	--

* 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 WALWOTH. 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 WALWOTH. 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. Ebenezer Childs, Barlow Shackelford, Charles C. Sholes, Jacob W. Conroe.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton. DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON Daniel S. Sutherland.	GRANT. Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig. CRAWFORD. Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Adam E. Ray, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells, Augustus Story, William R. Longstreet.	IOWA. Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.	RACINE. Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newiman, 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. Charles C. P. Arndt, Morgan L. Martin.	RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes. ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.	IOWA. Levi Sterling, James Collins. GRANT. John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Jonathan E. Arnold, Don A. J. Upham.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.	CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

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

RACINE. George Batchelder, Thomas E. Parmelee, Reuben H. Deming.	BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC AND SHE- BOYGAN. William H. Bruce,* Mason C. Darling, David Giddings.	IOWA. Francis J. Dunn, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkinson, David Newland.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. John Hackett, Hugh Long, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Joseph Bond, Jacob Brazelton, Adam E. Ray, John S. Rockwell, William Shephard.	GRANT. Daniel R. Burt, Nelson Dewey, Neely Gray.
DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON, Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.		CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. Alfred Brunson,† Joseph R. Brown.

* Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.

† Seat contested by Theophilus La Chappelle, and J. R. Brown appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report.

Second Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1841-2,
 Convened at Madison, December 6, 1841, and adjourned February 19, 1842.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EBENEZER CHILDS.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN.	RACINE. 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 Brazelton.	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. ⁶	Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.
CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.		
Joseph R. Brown, Albert Brunson. ⁵		

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
DULAC, 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
DULAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.

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

WALWORTH AND ROCK.

John Hopkins,
James Tripp,
John M. Capron,
Wm. A. Bartlett.

MILWAUKEE and WASH-
INGTON.

Andrew E. Elmore,
Benjamin Hunkins,
Thomas H. Olin,
Jonathan Parsons,
Jared Thompson,
George H. Walker.

IOWA.

Robert M. Long,
Moses Meeker,
William S. Hamilton.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.
John H. Manahan.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Isaac H. Palmer,
Lyman Crossman,
Robert Masters.

RACINE.

Philander Judson,
John T. Trowbridge,
Peter Van Vleet.*

GRANT.

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

* These Councilmen did not take their seats until March 8, 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.

Morgan L. Martin.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
 Edward V. Whiton.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Lemuel White,
 Hans Croker,
 David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Theoph. La Chappelle.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
 Nelson Dewey.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
 Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. W. TROWBRIDGE.

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

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

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

John H. Manahan.

IOWA.

Moses Mecker,
 George Messersmith,
 Robert M. Long.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Andrew E. Elmore,
 Benjamin Hunkins,
 Thomas H. Olin,
 Jonathan Parsons,
 Jared Thompson,
 George H. Walker.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Robert Masters,
 Lyman Crossman,
 Isaac H. Palmer.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

John M. Capron,
 William A. Bartlett,
 John Hopkins,
 James Tripp.

GRANT.

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

RACINE.

John T. Trowbridge,
 Levi Grant,
 Ezra Birchard.

* 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.

Randall Wilcox.

GRANT.

Nelson Dewey,
 John H. Rountree.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker.
 Edward V. Whiton.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Adam E. Ray,
 James Kneeland,
 Jacob Kimball.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Wiram Knowlton.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
 Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.
 John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

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

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

Mason C. Darling,
 Abraham Branley,
 William Fowler.*

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Stephen Field,
 Jesse C. Mills,
 Salmon Thomas,
 Jesse Moore.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

James Fisher.

RACINE.

Robert McClellan,
 Orson Sheldon,
 Albert G. Northway.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Charles E. Brown,
 Pitts Ellis,
 Byron Kilbourn,
 Benjamin H. Mooers,
 William Shew,
 George H. Walker.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Charles S. Bristol,
 Noah Phelps,
 George H. Slaughter.

IOWA.

James Collins,
 Robert C. Hoard,
 Solomon Oliver.

GRANT.

Thomas P. Burnett,
 Thomas Cruson,
 Franklin Z. Hicks.

* Brothertown Indian.

Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1846.
 Convened at Madison, January 5th, and adjourned February 3, 1846.

COUNCIL.

President—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

Secretary—BEN. C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOSEPH BRISEOIS

[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>
--	---	---

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 Burns, 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>
---	---	--

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 WASH- INGTON. Chauncey M. Phelps.
DODGE AND JEFFERSON. John E. Holmes.	ROCK. Andrew Palmer.	BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.
CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX. Benjamin F. Manahan.	GRANT. Orris McCartney.	Mason C. Darling.
	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, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, 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 WASH- INGTON. 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 Aggr.	William C. Green,	Henry C. Goodrich.
Henry S. Baird.	Hiram Brown.	
CALUMET.	IOWA.	RACINE.
Lemuel Goodell.	William R. Smith,	Edward G. Ryan,
COLUMBIA.	Moses M. Strong,	Marshall M. Strong,
Jeremiah Drake,	Daniel M. Parkinson,	Frederick S. Lovell,
La Fayette Hill.;	Thomas Jenkins,	Elijah Steele,
CRAWFORD.	William J. Madden,	Stephen O. Bennett,
Peter A. R. Brace.	Ninian E. Whitesides,	Nathaniel Dickinson,
DANE.	Joshua L. White,	Daniel Harkin,
John Y. Smith,	Thomas James,	Chauncey Kellogg,
Abel Dunning,	Andrew Burnside,	Haynes Finch,
Benjamin Fuller,	Moses Meeker,	Chatfield H. Parsons,
George B. Smith.	Elihu B. Goodsell,	Victor M. Willard,
Nathaniel F. Hyer,	JEFFERSON.	James B. Hall,
John M. Babcock.	Patrick Rogan,	James B. Cartter,
DODGE.	Theodore Prentiss,	T. S. Stockwell.*
William M. Dennis,	Aaron Rankin,	ROCK.
Stoddard Judd,	Elihu L. Attwood.	A. Hyatt Smith,
Hiram Barber,	Samuel T. Clothier,	David Noggle,
Benjamin Granger,	Peter H. Turner,	Sanford P. Hammond,
Horace D. Patch,	George Hyer,	James Chamberlain,
John H. Manahan.	LA POINTE.	Joseph S. Pierce,
FOND DU LAC.	James P. Hays.	George B. Hall,
Warren Chase,	MARQUETTE.	David L. Mills,
Lorenzo Hazen,	Samuel W. Beall.	John Hackett,
Moses S. Gibson.	MANITOWOC.	Joseph Kinney, Jr.,
GRANT.	Evander M. Soper.	Israel Inman, Jr.,
Thomas P. Burnett,	MILWAUKEE.	RICHLAND.
Thomas Cruson,	Don A. J. Upham.	Edward Coumbe.
Lorenzo Bevans,	Francis Huebschmann,	ST. CROIX.
Neely Gray,	Wallace W. Graham,	William Holcombe.
Joel Allen Barber,	Garret Vliet.	SHEBOYGAN.
James Gilmore,	John Crawford,	David Giddings.
Franklin Z. Hicks,	Asa Kinney,	WASHINGTON.
Daniel R. Burt,	Garret M. Fitzgerald,	Bostwick O'Connor,
James R. Vineyard.	John Cooper,	Edward H. Janssen,
GREEN.	John H. Tweedy,	Patrick Toland,
Davis Bowen,	James Magone,	Charles Julius Kern,
Noah Phelps,	Horace Chase,	Hopewell Coxé,
	Charles E. Brown.	Joel F. Wilson.

* This gentleman never took his seat.

First Convention—(continued.)

<p>WAUKESHA.</p> <p>Andrew E. Elmore, Pitts Ellis, George Reed, Elisha W. Edgerton, Rufus Parks, William B. Hesck, Barnes Babcock, Charles Burchard,* James M. Moore,</p>	<p>WAUKESHA—continued.</p> <p>Benjamin Hunkins, Alexander W. Randall.</p> <p>WALWORTH.</p> <p>Solmous Wakeley, Joseph Bowker, Charles M. Baker, John W. Boyd,</p>	<p>WALWORTH—continued.</p> <p>William Bell, Lyman H. Seaver, Sewall Smith, Josiah Topping, William Berry, M. T. Hawes.†</p> <p>WINNEBAGO.</p> <p>James Duane Doty</p>
---	---	---

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.

<p>BROWN.</p> <p>Morgan L. Martin.</p> <p>CALUMET.</p> <p>G. W. Featherstonhaugh.</p> <p>CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.</p> <p>Daniel G. Fenton.</p> <p>COLUMBIA.</p> <p>James T. Lewis.</p> <p>DANE.</p> <p>Charles M. Nichols, William A. Wheeler, William H. Fox.</p> <p>DODGE.</p> <p>Stoddard Judd, Samuel W. Lyman, Charles H. Larrabee.</p> <p>FOND DU LAC.</p> <p>Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase.</p> <p>GRANT.</p> <p>George W. Lakin, John H. Rountree, Alex. D. Ramsey, Orsamus Cole, William Richardson.</p> <p>GREEN.</p> <p>James Biggs, William McDowell.</p> <p>IOWA.</p> <p>S. P. Hollenbeck,</p>	<p>IOWA—continued.</p> <p>Charles Bishop, Joseph Ward.</p> <p>JEFFERSON.</p> <p>Theodore Prentiss, Milo Jones, Abram Vanderpool, Jonas Folts.</p> <p>LA FAYETTE.</p> <p>Charles Dunn, Allen Warden, John O'Connor.</p> <p>MARQUETTE AND WINNEBAGO.</p> <p>Harrison Reed.</p> <p>MILWAUKEE.</p> <p>Byron Kilbourn, Rufus King, Charles H. Larkin, John L. Doran, Garret M. Fitzgerald, Morritz Schœfler, Albert Fowler.</p> <p>PORTAGE.</p> <p>William H. Kennedy.</p> <p>RACINE.</p> <p>Theodore Secor, S. R. McClellan, Horace T. Sanders, Frederick S. Lovell, S. A. Davenport,</p>	<p>RACINE—continued.</p> <p>A. B. Jackson, Albert G. Cole, James D. Reymert.</p> <p>ROCK.</p> <p>Almerin M. Carter, Ezra A. Foot, Edward V. Whiton,, Paul Crandall, Joseph Colley, Louis P. Harvey.</p> <p>ST. CROIX.</p> <p>George W. Brownell.</p> <p>SHEBOYGAN AND MANTOWOC.</p> <p>Silas Steadman.</p> <p>WALWORTH.</p> <p>James Harrington, August C. Kinne, George Gale, Experience Estabrook, Hollis Latham, Ezra Mulford.</p> <p>WASHINGTON.</p> <p>Patrick Pentony, James Fagan, Harvey G. Turner.</p> <p>WAUKESHA.</p> <p>Peter D. Gifford, George Scagel, Squire S. Case, A. L. Castleman, Emulous P. Cotton, Eleazer Root.</p>
---	---	--

* 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. Billingshurst .	Juneau.
Iemuel 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 Rood.	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 Durgen	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. Shumway.	Wauwatosa.	William Caldwell... ..	Barton.
PORTAGE.		WAUKESHA.	
James M. Campbell.	Stevens Point.	Joseph W. Brackett.	Brookfield.
RACINE.		Dewey K. Warren ...	Delafield.
David McDonald	Racine.	Chauncey G. Heath.	Pewaukee.
Henry B. Roberts....	Caledonia.	Geo. M. Humphrey.	New Berlin.
Samuel E. Chapman	Rochester.	Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Erasmus D. Hall ...	Waukau.

* Seat contested successfully by Joseph Bowron of Hudson.

Second Session of the State Legislature, 1849,
 Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849.

SENATE.

President—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WILLIAM R. SMITH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—F. W. SHOLLNER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	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.	WALWORTH.	
Stoddard H. Martin.	Milwaukee.	Samuel Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.
John Flynn, Jr.....	Oak Creek.	Enos J. Hazzard.	La Grange.
Enoch Chase.....	Lake.	Samuel D. Hastings	Geneva.
Robert Wasson, Jr..	Granville.	George H. Lown....	Walworth.
PORTAGE.		Milo Kelsey.....	Delavan.
John Delaney.....	Stevens Point.	WASHINGTON.	
RACINE.		Solon Johnson.....	Pt. Washing'tn
Marshall M. Strong..	Racine.	James Fagan.....	Jackson.
James D. Reymert..	Norway.	Peter Turck.....	Mequon.
Maurice L. Ayers...	Burlington.	Patrick Toland. ...	Erin.
Otis Colwell.....	Southport.	Chauncey M. Phelps	Addison.
Herman S. Thorp....	Bristol.	WAUKESHA.	
ROCK.		William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
Anson W. Pope.....	Janesville.	John H. Wells.....	Prairieville.
Samuel G. Colley....	Beloit.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
Lucius H. Page.....	Fulton	David H. Rockwell.	Oconomowoc.
Paul Crandall.....	Lima.	Thomas Sugden...	North Prairie.
Josiah F. Willard....	Janesville.	WINNEBAGO.	
SAUK.		Thos. J. Townsend.	Winnebago.
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.			
Charles D. Robinson.	Green Bay.	MILWAUKEE.	
CALUMET.		James B. Cross	Milwaukee.
David E. Wood	Machester.	Charles E. Jenkins . .	Milwaukee.
COLUMBIA.		Edward McGarry . . .	Milwaukee.
Hugh McFarlane	Portage City.	John E. Cameron . . .	Milwaukee.
CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.		Garret M. Fitzgerald .	Franklin.
William T. Sterling . .	Mt. Sterling.	Enoch Chase	Lake.
DANE.		Samuel Brown	Milwaukee.
John Hasey	York.	PORTAGE.	
Chauncey Abbott	Madison.	Walter D. McIndoe . .	Wausau.
Oliver B. Bryant	Rutland.	RACINE.	
DODGE.		Horace N. Chapman . .	Racine.
Oscar Hurlbut	Lomira.	Stephen O. Bennett . .	Raymond.
James Murdock	Neosho.	Caleb P. Barns	Burlington.
John Lowth	Lowell.	Samuel Hale	Racine.
William T. Ward	Hustisford.	George M. Robinson . .	Salem.
Malcom Sellers	Beaver Dam.	ROCK.	
FOND DU LAC.		Wm. F. Tompkins . . .	Janesville.
Morgan L. Noble	Fond du Lac.	John R. Briggs	Beloit.
Bertine Pinkney	Ripon.	Leander Hoskins . . .	Union.
GRANT.		John A. Segar	Johnstown.
Henry D. York	Hazel Green.	Ezekiel C. Smith . . .	Spring Valley.
William McGonigal . . .	Wingville.	SAUK.	
John B. Turley	Cassville.	Caleb Crosswell	Baraboo.
Jeremiah E. Dodge . . .	Lancaster.	SHEBOYGAN.	
GREEN.		Horatio N. Smith . . .	Sheboygan.
William C. Green	York.	Francis G. Manney . . .	Linden.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		WALWORTH.	
Moses M. Strong	Mineral Point.	Alex. O. Babcock . . .	East Troy.
Thomas N. Fullerton . .	Dodgeville.	Rufus Cheney, Jr. . . .	Whitewater.
JEFFERSON.		Alex. S. Palmer	Geneva.
Abraham Vanderpool . .	Waterloo.	George Sykes	Sharon.
Austin Kellogg	Concord.	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.
Alva Stewart	Fort Atkinson.	WASHINGTON.	
LA FAYETTE.		Solon Johnson	Port Wash'n.
Cornelius De Long . . .	Belmont.	Eugene S. Turner . . .	Grafton.
John K. Williams	Shullsburg.	Edward Divine	Richfield.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		Henry Weil	West Bend.
John S. Watrous	La Pointe.	Cornelius S. Griffin . .	Saukville.
MANITOWOC.		WAUKESHA.	
Charles Kuehn	Manitowoc.	Patrick Higgins	Menomonee.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Henry Shears	Oconomowoc.
Benj. B. Spaulding . . .	Arcade.	Pitts Ellis	Genesee.
		John E. Gallagher . . .	Waukesha.
		Anson H. Taylor	Muskego.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		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	Platteville.
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... John D. Murphy....	Sheboygan. Sheboygan Fla.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		WALWORTH.	
Charles Waldo.....	Kingston.	Adam E. Ray..... H' C. Hemingway. Exp. Estabrook ... Elijah Easton ... Wyman Spooner ...	Troy. Richmond. Whitewater. Walworth. Elkhorn.
MILWAUKEE.		WASHINGTON.	
William K. Wilson..	Milwaukee.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
Charles E. Jenkins..	Milwaukee.	Harvey Moore.....	Ozaukee.
John L. Doran.....	Milwaukee.	Frederick Stock....	Mequon.
George H. Walker....	Milwaukee.	Francis Everley....	West Bend.
Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.	John C. Toll.....	Cedar Creek
Fobias G. Osborne..	Milwaukee.		
Patrick Carney.....	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
RACINE.		John C. Snover....	Eagle.
William L. Utley....	Racine.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
Peter Van Vliet....	Caledonia.	Aaron V. Groot.....	Brookfield.
James Tinker.....	Dover.	William A. Cone....	New Berlin.
ROCK.		Hosea Fuller, Jr....	Pewaukee.
Edward Vincent....	Milton.	WINNEBAGO.	
William F. Tompkins	Janesville.	Edward Eastman...	Oshkosh.
John Bannister.....	Beloit.		
Joseph Kinney.....	Lima.		

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	Harver 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.)

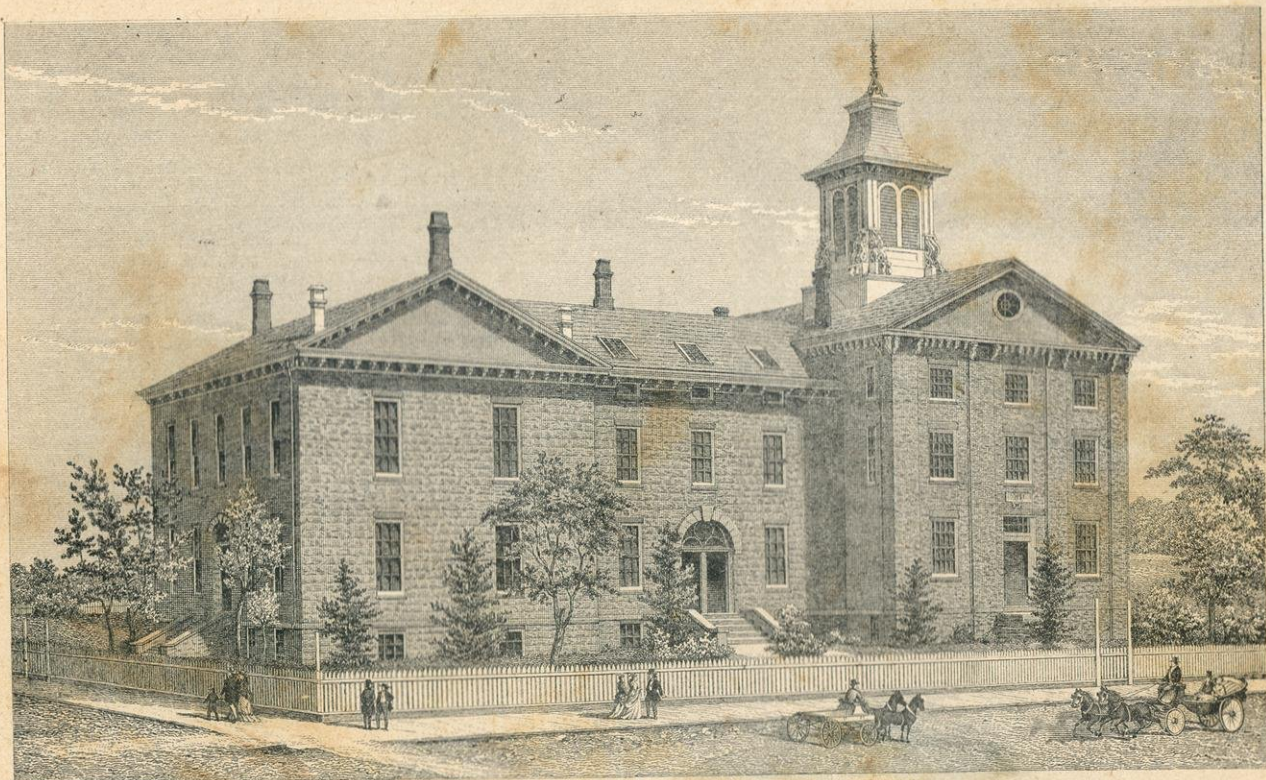
ASSEMBLY.

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.	Eleazer Root.....	Dartford.
CALUMET.		MILWAUKEE.	
James Cramond	Manchester.	Charles Cuir	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 Averbeck	Emmet.	James Catton	Burlington.
William H. Green ...	Lowell.	ROCK.	
Horace D. Patch	Beaver Dam.	Wm. A. Lawrence..	Janesville.
FOND DU LAC.		Simeon W. Abbott ..	Spring Valley.
Benjamin F. Moore ..	Fond du Lac.	John Hackett	Beloit.
Nich's M. Donaldson	Waupun.	George R. Ramsay ..	Janesville.
GRANT.		Azel Kinney.....	Lima Center.
William Richardson.	Fairplay.	SAUK.	
Noah Clemmons	Platteville.	Jonathan W. Fyffe .	Prairie du Sac.
David McKee	Potosi.	SHEBOYGAN.	
J. Allen Barber	Lancaster.	J. McMillan Shafter	Sheboygan.
GREEN.		David B. Conger ...	Greenbush.
Truman J. Safford...	Exeter.	WALWORTH.	
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		Stephen S. Barlow .	Elkhorn.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	Joel H. Cooper	Spring Prairie.
Luman M. Strong ...	Highland.	Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
JEFFERSON.		Zerah 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.



THE MEYERER LITHO. & ENG. CO.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.



Sixth Session of the State Legislature 1853.

[This Legislature convened on the 12th of January, 1853, and adjourned on the 4th day of April, 1853, until the 6th day of June following, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited, charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 13th of July, 1853.]

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN K. WILLIAMS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS HOOD.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Hor. N. Smith..	Sheboygan.	14	Alva Stewart...	Ft. Atkinson.
2	James S. Alban.	Plover.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mt. Sterling.
3	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	Elez'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 ...	Fitchburg.
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 Lehr	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.....	Pietteville.	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 ...	Meeker.
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 ..	Oshkosh.

* Seat contested by Benjamin F. Adams, but sustained by a vote of the House.

Seventh Session of the State Legislature, 1854,
 Convened January 11, 1854, and adjourned April 3, 1854.

SENATE.

President—JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—SAMUEL G. BUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. M. SHERWOOD.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Horatio N. Smith	Plymouth.	14	Daniel Howell..	Jefferson.
2	Jos. F. Loy.....	De Pere.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mineral Point.
3	A. M. Blair	Ozaukee.	16	Nelson Dewey...	Lancaster.
4	Baltus Mantz...	Meeker.	17	Ezra Miller.....	Spring Valley.
5	Ed. M. Hunter...	Milwaukee.	18	L. P. Harvey*...	Shopiere.
6	Edw. McGarry...	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen	Hudson.
7	John W. Cary...	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge...	Fond du Lac.
8	Levi Grant	Kenosha.	21	Colas Dashford.	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- FORD.		Peter W. Matts.....	Montrose
William F. Terhune.	Viroqua.	Charles R. Head....	Albion.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		DODGE.	
Francis Desnoyer ...	Green Bay.	Benj. F. Barney ...	Mayville.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA, CLARK, JACKSON AND LA CROSSE.		George Fox.....	Herman.
William J. Gibson ..	Blk. Riv. Falls.	Francis McCormick	Ashippun.
CALUMET.		Ruel Parker.....	Portland.
Alexander H. Hart ..	Lima.	Allen H. Atwater...	Oak Grove.
COLUMBIA.		John W. Davis	Fox Lake.
Alfred Topliff.....	East Hampden	FOND DU LAC.	
Asa C. Ketchum....	Portage City.	Major J. Thomas...	Fond du Lac.
DANE.		N. M. Donaldson...	Waupun.
Samuel H. Baker....	Bristol.	Isaac S. Talmadge..	Fond du Lac.
Henry Barnes	Middleton.	Edward Beier	Ashford.
		GRANT.	
		William Hull... ..	Potosi.
		Lewis Rood	Hazel Green.
		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. Wheedon†.	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.	
Samuel Hale.....	Kenosha.	Rich'd Center	
Jesse Hooker.....	Salem.	ROCK.	
LA FAYETTE.		John L. V. Thomas.	
James H. Knowlton.	Shullsburg.	David Noggle.....	Beloit.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	Samuel G. Colley..	Beloit.
Peter Parkinson, Jr.	Fayette.	Joseph Spaulding..	Harmony.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		SHEBOYGAN.	
William M. Torbert..	Hudson.	Adolph Rosenthal.	Sheboygan.
MANITOWOC.		John Mattes.....	Rhein.
James M. Kyle.....	Manitowoc.	WALWORTH.	
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		William P. Allen...	
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.	Oscar F. Bartlett...	Sharon.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Phipps W. Lake...	East Troy.
Archibald Nichols...	Markesan.	Simeon W. Spafford	Walworth.
Samuel McCracken..	Marquette.	Perry G. Harrington.	Geneva.
MILWAUKEE.		Anderson Whiting..	Sugar Creek.
John Crawford.....	Milwaukee.	RICHMOND.	
Jackson Hadley.....	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.	Adam Schantz.....	Addison.
Henry Beecroft.....	Milwaukee.	Philip Zimmermann	Germantown.
Timothy Hagerty....	Franklin.	WAUKESHA.	
Edward O'Neill.....	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees.....	Ottawa.
John Tobin.....	Granville.	Jesse Smith.....	Vernon.
William Reinhardt..	Milwaukee.	Denison Worthing'n	Summit.
William E. Webster.	Milwaukee.	Chauncey H. Purple	Brookfield Cen.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		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	Lzra 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—continued.	
Richard H. Davis....	Baraboo.	William R. Taylor..	Cottage Grove.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		DODGE.	
James Fisher.....	Pra. du Chien.	Solomon L. Rose...	Beaver Dam.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		John M. Sherman ..	Burnett.
Morgan L. Martin ...	Green Bay.	Narcisse M. Juneau.	Theresa.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		John D. Griffin.....	Shields.
Chase A. Stevens....	La Crosse.	John B. 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.		OZAUKEE—CON.	
John Love.....	Mineral Point.	Henry Blazer.....	Mequon River.
S. P. Hollenbeck ...	Highland.	OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
JEFFERSON.		Perry H. Smith ...	Appleton.
Patrick Rogan	Watertown.	RACINE.	
John Gibb.....	Ixonia.	Thomas Falvey.....	Racine.
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.	Caleb P. Barns.....	Burlington.
John G. Merriam....	Lake Mills.	Alanson Filer	Racine.
Willard Grant.....	Hebron.	Ebenezer Adams...	Yorkville.
KENOSHA.		RICHLAND.	
Charles C. Sholes..	Kenosha.	Daniel L. Downs ...	Richmond.
Philander Judson ...	Bristol.	ROCK.	
LA FAYETTE.		Nathan B. Howard.	Magnolia.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	George H. Williston	Janesville.
Joseph White	Cottage Inn.	Samuel G. Colley ..	Beloit.
A. A. Townsend.....	Shullsburg.	Joseph Goodrich ...	Milton.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Smith R. Gunn.....	Prescott.	Joseph Schrage	Sheboygan.
MANITOWOC.		Luther H. Cary.....	Greenbush.
James Bennett.....	Maanitowoc.	WALWORTH.	
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		George Allen.....	Linn.
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.	Daniel Hooper	Troy.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Solmous Wakeley..	Whitewater.
Harvey Grant	Tichora.	Levi Lee.....	Elkhorn.
Samuel R. Rood.....	Packwaukee.	William Isham.....	Delavan.
MILWAUKEE.		Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie
James B. Cross	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Jasper Vliet.....	Milwaukee.	Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Edward O'Neill.....	Milwaukee.	Byron Smith	Erin.
Edwin De Wolf	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
John Ruan	Oak Creek.	Alex. W. Randall...	Waukesha.
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.	Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.
Reuben Chase.....	Wauwatosa.	Stephen Warren ...	Delafeld.
Frederick Mascowitt	Milwaukee.	Benjamin F. Goss..	Pewaukee.
OZAUKEE.		WINNEBAGO.	
William H. Ramsey	Ozaukee.	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. Well.	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 DULAC.	
COLUMBIA.		Isaac Brown.....	Fond du Lac.
Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.	Peter Johnson	Ashford.
Oliver C. Howe.	Lowville.	Joseph Wagner	Marshfield.
DANE.		George W. Parker..	Metomen.
Augustus A. Bird....	Madison.	GRANT.	
George P. Thompson	Cross Plains.	William Hull.....	Potosi.
Aug. A. Huntington.	York.	Horace Catlin	Cassville.
Wm. M. Colladay....	Dunn.	Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
		Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.
		James T. Brown ...	Clifton.
		GREEN.	
		Martin Flood.....	Brooklyn.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA.		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 Mitchel	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'rville.	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, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		Henry Converse.	Wycocena.
George Strong.	Hudson.	DANE.	
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		John A. Johnson. . . .	Stoughton.
Buel E. Hutchinson.	Pra. du Chien.	Robert W. Davison.	Beverly.
BROWN.		Robert P. Maine. . . .	Oregon.
Edgar Conklin	Green Bay.	John B. Sweat	Black Earth.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPLEALEU.		Horace A. Tenney. . .	Madison.
Samuel D. Hastings.	Trempealeau.	Nathaniel W. Dean.	Madison.
CALUMET.		DODGE.	
George A. Jenkins . .	Charlestown.	Edward N. Foster. . .	Mayville.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		Peter Potter.	Leroy.
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.	Robt. B. Wentworth	Juneau.
COLUMBIA.		Quartus H. Barron . .	Fox Lake.
G. M. Bartholomew . .	Lodi.	A. Scott Sloan.	Beaver Dam.
		John J. Williams. . . .	Springfield.
		DOOR, KEWACNEE AND OCONTO.	
		Ezra B. Stevens. . . .	Sturgeon Bay.
		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.	Sharou.
James H. Earnest..	New Diggings..	Solmous Wakeley..	Whitewater
MANITOWOC.		Wyman 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 Hertel....	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, 1853,

Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1853.

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. Washingtn	18	Alden I. Bennett.	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Temple Clark..	Manitowoc.
5	August Grenlich	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 W. 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, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE POLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
James B. Gray	Hudson.	Daniel B. Crandall..	Utica.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		John W. Sharp	Door Creeek.
James R. Savage....	Springville.	Storer W. Field	Fitchburg.
BROWN.		Henry K. Belding...	Black Earth.
Edgar Conklin	Green Bay.	Frank Gault	Pheas. Branch.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPLEAU.		Alex. A. McDonell..	Madison.
Harlow E. Prickett..	Bl. River Falls.	DODGE.	
CALUMET.		John Steiner	Woodland.
James Robinson	Chilton.	Narcisse M. Juneau.	Theresa.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		Paul Juneau	Juneau.
Lucius Cannon	Pepin.	Benj. F. Gibbs	Fox Lake.
COLUMBIA.		Fred. W. Kribs	Beaver Dam.
Alvin B. Alden.....	Portage City.	Edward J. Williams.	Elba.
Wm. M. Griswold ..	Columbus.	DOOR, KEWAUNEE, OCONTO AND SHA- WAN.	
		Jonathan C. Hall ...	Marinette.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Edmund L. Runals.	Ripon.
		Henry D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.
		Frank D. McCarty..	Fond du Lac.
		Joseph Wagner.....	Dotyville.
		William S. Tuttle...	New Fane.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OZAUKEE.	
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville	B.O.ZastrowKussov	Cedarburg.
Henry Patch.....	Patch Grove.	Alex. M. Alling....	Saukville.
Henry D. York.....	Hazel Green.		
Albert W. Emery....	Potosi.		
Charles K. Dean....	Boscobel.		
GREEN.		RACINE.	
James E. Vinton....	Albany.	Herman Warner....	Racine.
William Brown.....	Skinner.	George W. Selden..	Racine.
		Samuel Collins.....	Yorkville.
		Edward P. Dyer....	Burlington.
IOWA.		RICHLAND.	
Henry M. Billings...	Constance.	Charles G. Rodolf..	Orion.
Levi Sterling.....	Mineral Point.		
JEFFERSON.		ROCK.	
Miles Holmes.....	Palmyra.	Kiron W. Bemis....	Janesville.
George C. Smith....	Oakland.	Zebulon P. Burdick	Janesville.
Peter Rogan.....	Watertown.	James H. Knowlton	Janesville.
John Gibb.....	Oconomowoc.	George Irish.....	Clinton.
Harlow Pease.....	Waterloo.	William H. Stark...	Shopiere.
KENOSHA.		SAUK.	
Fred. S. Lovell....	Kenosha.	Sam'l H. Bassinger	Prairie du Sac.
Almon D. Cornwell.	Salem.	Samuel Northrup ..	Dellona.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
James D. Condit ...	Sparta.	Zebulon P. Mason..	Sheboygan.
		Wm. H. Prentice...	Sheboygan F's.
		Abrah'm H. VanWie	Cascade.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Hamilton H. Grey...	Darlington.	Elijah Easton.....	Walworth.
Charles Bracken...	Mineral Point.	Butler G. Noble....	Whitewater.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	John McKibbin....	Geneva.
		James Baker.....	East Troy.
MANITOWOC.		WASHINGTON.	
Henry C. Hamilton..	Two Rivers.	James Kenealy... ..	Toland's Pr.
James B. Dunn.....	Manitowoc.	Paul A. Weil.	Richfield.
		Chas. W. Detmering	Newburg.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		WAUKESHA.	
Burton Millard.....	Wausau.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
		Oliver P. Hulett ...	Menom. Falls.
		David Roberts.....	North Prairie.
		George McWhorter.	Waukesha.
		Charles S. Hawley..	Waukesha.
MARQUETTE.		WAUPACA.	
Samuel W. Mather..	Markesan.	Andrew J. Dufur...	Iola.
Dominick Devany...	Montello.		
MILWAUKEE.		WAUSHARA.	
Dighton Corson....	Milwaukee.	William C. Webb*..	Wautoma.
Alex. Cotzhausen...	Milwaukee.		
John Hayden.....	Milwaukee.		
Duncan E. Cameron.	Milwaukee.		
Michell Steever....	Milwaukee.		
Fred. R. Berg.....	Milwaukee.		
Orlando Ellsworth..	Milwaukee.		
Joseph Carney.....	Wauwatosa.		
Michael Hanrahan...	Good Hope.		
OUTAGAMIE.		WINNEBAGO.	
Perry H. Smith.....	Appleton.	Samuel M. Hay.....	Oshkosh.
		William Duchman .	Menasha.
		Wm. P. McAllister.	Omro.

† 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 Proudit	Madison.
12	John W. Bord..	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, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
Moses S. Gibson*	Hudson.	Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		Adam Smith	Burke.
Thomas W. Tower... BROWN.	Towerville.	John Keenan	Fitchburg.
William Field, Jr....	Depere.	Chest. N. Waterbury	Roxbury.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPLEAU.		Harlow S. Orton....	Madison.
Jesse Bennett.....	Fountain City.	George B. Smith...	Madison.
CALUMET.		DODGE.	
Harrison C. Hobart.	Chilton.	Thomas Palmer	Mayville.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		John C. Bishop	Le Roy.
Richard Dewhurst ..	Neillsville.	Waldo Lyon	Hustisford.
COLUMBIA.		Cyrus S. Kneeland.	Waupun.
G. Van Steenwyk ...	Kilbourn City.	Lorenzo Merrill	Burnett.
Wm. M. Griswold ...	Columbus.	John Lowth	Lowell.
		DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
		Matthias Simon....	Ahnepee.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Alvan E. Bovay	Ripon.
		Warren Whiting ...	Ladoga.
		John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac
		O. Hugo Petters† ..	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.
Ford. 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. Eviston .	Milwaukee.	Charles T. Deissner.	Waukesha.
James A. Swain.....	Milwaukee.	Ira Blood.....	Mukwonago.
William S. Cross....	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Joseph Walter	Milwaukee.	Warner C. Carr.....	Crystal Lake.
Frederick 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.	19	Nash H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Z. P. Burdick...	Janesville.
3	Fred. Hilgen ...	Cedarburg.	18	Allen I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon ...	Cedar Creek.	16	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cic. Comstock...	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips...	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Franklin.	21	W. Washburn.	Oshkosh.
7	Nich. B. Pratt ..	Racine.	22	Ben. Ferguson...	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. D. Masters...	Jefferson.
9	Henry W. Curtis	DeLeon.	24	John W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage.
11	Wm. R. Taylor...	Cottage Grove.	26	John B. Sweet...	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Charles B. Cox...	River Falls.
14	Chas. R. Gill ...	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely....	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf.	Orion.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Pra. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

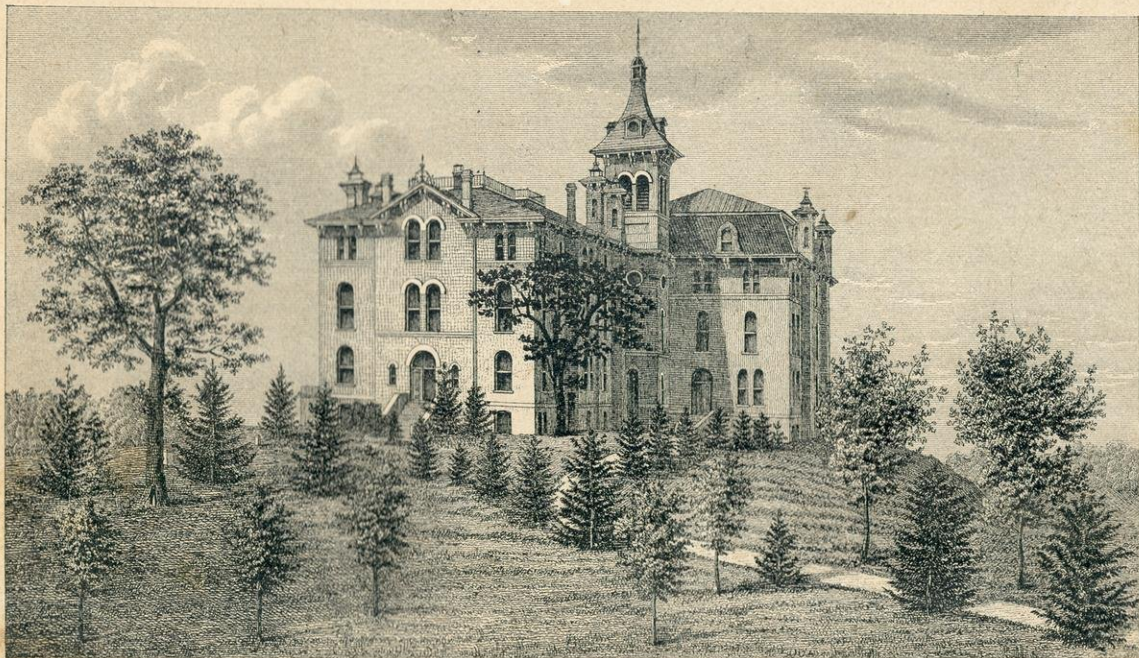
Sergeant-at-Arms—JOSEPH GATES.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—contin'd.	
Albert Wood.....	Quincy.	Marcus Barden.....	Pardeeville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
Asaph Whittlesey ...	Bayfield.	Wm. W. Blackman .	Stoughton.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		Eleazer Grover, Jr..	Madison.
Wm. C. McMichael..	Viroqua.	John Beath.	Verona.
BROWN.		Francis Fischer....	Cross Plains.
John C. Neville.....	Green Bay.	Leonard J. Farwell.	Madison.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPPEALEAU.		Cassius Fairchild...	Madison.
Romanzo Bunn.....	Galesville.	DODGE.	
CALUMET.		Elva Simpson	Iron Ridge.
Asaph Green	Chilton.	Max Bachhuber.....	Farmersville.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		John W. Nash.....	Oak Grove.
William P. Bartlett..	Eau Claire.	Stoddard Judd.....	Fox Lake.
COLUMBIA.		David S. Ordway ...	Beaver Dam.
Henry B. Munn.....	Portage.	Harvey C. Griffin..	Oak Grove.
William M. Griswold.	Columbus.	DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
		John Wiley.....	Shawano.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Alvan E. Bovay....	Ripon.
		Benjamin H. Bettis.	Ladoga.
		John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac.
		John Boyd.....	Calumet.
		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. Jennet ...	Appleton.
James W. Seaton....	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
John B. Moore	Muscoda.	Anthony Ahlhauser	Saukville.
Samuel F. Clise	Ellenboro.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
George Ballantine...	Patch Grove.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		William P. Lyon ...	Racine.
Walter S. Wescott...	Monroe.	Lewis L. Baldwin..	Racine.
Martin Mitchell	Brodhead.	Knud Langland	North Cape.
GREEN LAKE.		Frederick A. 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 Bouck	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.



THE MILWAUKEE LITH. & ENGR. CO.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER, WIS.

Fourteenth Session of State Legislature, 1861,

Convened January 8, 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	Bara A. ...	Brooklyn.
3	Hugh Canning.	Ozaukee.	18	Allen L. ...	...
4	D. W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.	19	...	...
5	Charles Quentin.	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips.	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan.	Milwaukee.	21	H. O. Crane.	Neshah.
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	Lema W. Joiner.	Wyoming.	30	B. E. Hutchinson.	Pr. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AMASA COBB, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—CRAIG B. BEEBE.

Names.	Post Office.	NAMES.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Otis B. Lapham	Friendship.	Nathan Hazen	Poynette.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		James H. Bonney ..	Bellefontaine.
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE,		DANE.	
POLK AND ST. CROIX.		Sereno W. Graves ..	Rutland.
John Comstock	Hudson.	Willard H. Chandler	Windsor.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Edward W. Dwight.	Oregon.
FORD.		Fred. A. Pfaff.	Cross Plains.
Daniel H. Johnson..	Pr. du Chien.	Dominick O'Malley.	Westport.
BROWN.		David Atwood.	Madison.
Fred. S. Ellis.	Green Bay.	DODGE.	
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Peter Peters.	Rubicon.
AND TREMPPEALEAU.		Jacob Bodden	Theresa.
Calvin R. Johnson ..	Bl'k Riv. Falls.	David N. Minor	Rubicon.
CALUMET.		George W. Bly	Waupun.
Le Roy Graves	Gravesville.	Frederick H. Kribs.	Beaver Dam.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		John J. Williams. . . .	Lowell.
DUNN AND PIERCE.		DOOR, KEWAUNEE, ETC	
Rodman Palmer.	Chippewa Falls	Wm. S. Finley.	Kewaunee.
COLUMBIA.		FOND DU LAC.	
Harvey W. Emery. . . .	Portage City.	Chas. F. Hammond.	Ripon.
		Benjamin H. Bettis.	Ladoga.
		Selim Newton.	Fond du Lac.
		John W. Hall	Dotyville.
		Horace Stanton	Fond du Lac.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Joseph Harris	Hazel Green.	Almeron B. Everts.	Appleton.
Henry L. Massey.....	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
Hanmer 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.....	Neosho.	SAUK.	
Sterling M. Cone....	Waterloo.	John Bear.....	Plain.
KENOSHA.		Marsena Temple ...	Newport.
Michael Frank	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Marcus Linsley.....	Kenosha.	John Gee.	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND 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 Caverio	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	Weelaunee.

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

Fifteenth 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. Har.	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 T. Kingston	Necedah.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt.	Waukesha.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	Samuel C. Bean	Sun Prairie.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	N. S. Cate.....	De Soto.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Edwin Flint....	La Crosse.
15	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..	Meemc.
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 Hæflinger	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*		RACINE.	
John H. Vivian†	Mineral Point.	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.	WAUKESHA.	
Allen C. Bates.....	Janesville.	George W. Brown..	Brookfield C'r.
Orrin Guernsey.....	Janesville.	Samuel Thompson..	Hartland.
SAUK.		Peter D. Gifford...	North Prairie.
J. Stephens Tripp...	Sauk City.	Wm. A. Vanderpool	Vernon.
Argalus W. Starks...	Baraboo.	WAUPACA.	
SHEBOYGAN.		Chester D. Combs..	N. Royalton.
Godfrey Stamm.....	Sheboygan.	WAUSHARA.	
John E. Thomas.....	Sheboygan Fls.	William C. Webb...	Wautoma.
Samuel D. Hubbard..	Scott.	WINNEBAGO.	
Benj. Dockstader....	Plymouth.	William E. Hanson..	Oshkosh.
WALWORTH.		Michael Hogan.....	Menasha.
Fayette P. Arnold ...	South Grove.	David R. Bean.....	Waukau.
Sylvester Hanson ...	La Grange.		
Hilton W. Boyce	Geneva.		
Hollis Latham.....	Elkhorn.		

Sixteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1863,

Convened January 14, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, pro tempore.

Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. | Sergeant-at-Arms—LUTHER BASFORD.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'n Falls.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks.	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr.	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan.	Ozaukee.	20	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. Ciapp....	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.	
		Horatio 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 Cetting	How'rds Grove
Adam Poertner	Milwaukee.	Henry Hayes	Cascade.
John Hanrahan	Good Hope.	Benj. Dockstader ..	Plymouth.
Edward Collins	Root Creek.	VERNON.	
John Bentley	Milwaukee.	James H. Layne	Viroqua.
MONROE.		Daniel B. Priest	Viroqua.
William W. Jackson. . . .	Tomah.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie.
Byron Douglas	Appleton.	Thomas W. Hill	Springfield.
OZAUKEE.		Chas. H. Sturtevant	Delavan.
Robert Power	Ozaukee.	George H. Foster	Whitewater.
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX		WASHINGTON.	
Charles B. Cox	River Falls.	Adam Schantz	Addison. .
PORTAGE.		Henry Hildebrandt.	Station.
Enoch Webster	Amherst.	Martin Schottler .	Staatsville.
RACINE.		WAUKESHA.	
Horatio T. Taylor	Racine.	Silas Richardson	Waukesha.
Orlando C. 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	Wautoma.
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	Nanaua.
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	Anstin 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 Rood.....	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 TREMPPEALEAU.		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..	Monroe.	PIERCE AND ST. CROIX.	
GREEN LAKE.		Joseph S. Elwell...	Hudson.
James Field.....	Berlin.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		John Phillips... ..	Stevens Point.
Wyman L. Lincoln..	Avoca.	RACINE.	
Francis Little.....	Mineral Point.	George C. Northrop	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Henry Stevens.....	Caledonia C.
Robert Hass.....	Watertown.	Philo Belden.....	Rochester.
Aaron B. Smith.....	Lake Mills.	RICHLAND.	
Joseph Powers.....	Hebron.	John Walworth....	Richland Cen.
James M. Bingham..	Palmyra.	ROCK.	
JUNEAU.		Thomas Earle.....	Fulton.
Lyman Clark.....	Kildare.	Thos. H. Goodhue..	Whitewater.
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. Westcott..	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 PAYETTE.	
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....	Boscobel.	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. McKeith, 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. Cadby.....	Merton.
Daniel Mowe	Orfordville.	John B. Monteith ..	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	Jno. 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. Thomas B. Marsden.	Friendship.	GRANT. Hanmer Robbins ..	Platteville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK Henry D. Barron.....	St. Croix Falls.	Wiley S. Scribner..	Fairplay.
BROWN. William J. Abrams..	Green Bay.	Alanson P. Hammon	Montfort.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU. William H. Thomas.	Sumner.	Geo. H. Washburn.	Millville.
CALUMET. George Baldwin.....	Chilton.	Alvery A. Bennett..	Glen Haven.
CRIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE. Thad. C. Pound.....	Chippewa F'ls.	GREEN. Daniel Smiley.....	Albany.
COLUMBIA. A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	Edgert E. Carr....	Monroe.
Robert B. Sanderson	Poynette.	GREEN LAKE. William A. Bugh...	Berlin.
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	IOWA. Elihu B. Goodsell..	Highland.
CLARK AND JACKSON. Lorenzo G. Merrill..	Bl. River Falls.	James Spensley ...	Mineral Point.
CRAWFORD. Geo. E. Harrington .	Boscobel.	JEFFERSON. Patrick Rogan	Watertown.
DANE. William D. Potter... John M. Flint.....	Cambridge. Sun Prairie.	John Mosher.....	Waterloo.
Geo. H. Slaughter... William Charlton ... Benj. F. Hopkins....	Mendota. Verona. Madison.	William W. Reed... Henry Harnden ...	Jefferson. Rome.
DODGE. Oliver Ashley.....	Westford.	JUNEAU. Eliphalet S. Miner.	Necedah.
Andrew Willard.....	Beaver Dam.	KENOSHA. Franklin Newell ..	Kenosha.
Hiram Sawyer.....	Burnett.	KEWAUNEE. Constant Martin ...	Dykesville.
Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.	LA CROSSE. Angus Cameron....	La Crosse.
William M. Morse...	Ashippun.	LA FAYETTE. David J. Seeley	Elk Grove.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO. Isaac Stephenson...	Marinette.	John Armstrong ...	Wiota.
FOND DU LAC. Albert M. Skeels...	Ripon.	MANITOWOC. Nicholas Dittmar ..	Meeme.
George F. Clark.....	Bugle.	William Eatough ..	Brant's Mills.
James Coleman.....	Fond du Lac.	David Smoke.	Two Rivers.
Joseph Wagner.....	Moria.	MARATHON AND WOOD. Bradbury G. Plumer	Wausau.
Andrew Dieringer...	Auburn.	MARQUETTE. Spencer A. Pease .	Montello.
		MILWAUKEE. Jackson Hadley....	Milwaukee.
		Wm. Pitt Lynde...	Milwaukee.
		James McGrath	Milwaukee.
		Ammi R. R. Butler.	Milwaukee.
		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'tn	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...	Pacine.	WALWORTH. William C. Allen...	Delavan.
George Q. Erskine ..	Racine.	Thomas Davis.....	Sugar Creek.
Philo Belden	Rochester.	Shepherd O. Raymo'd	Geneva.
RICHLAND. Henry L. Eaton	Lone Rock.	Paris Pettit	East Troy.
ROCK. Anson W. Pope	Janesville.	WASHINGTON. James Kenealy.....	Toland's Prai'o
Burrows Burdick ..	Edgerton.	Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Henry S. Wooster...	Clinton.	Phillip Schneider ..	Barton.
Edward P. King.....	Beloit.	WAUKESHA. Daniel Brown	Elm Grove.
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.	Samuel Thompson.	Hartland.
Alanson C. Douglas.	Hanover.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
SAUK. William Palmer	Logansville.	Jesse Smith.....	Dodge's Cor.
Rollin M. Strong....	Reedsburg.	WAUPACA. Albert K. Osborn..	Iola.
SHEBOYGAN. Bille Williams	Sheboygan.	WAUSHARA. Oscar Babcock	Dacotah.
		WINNEBAGO. William H. Doe.....	Oshkosh.
		John Proctor.....	Neenah.
		William Simmons..	Oshkosh.

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature, 1867,

Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Van Eps Young	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd.	Fox Lake.
2	M. J. Meade ...	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ..	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaupa.
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. Prondft.	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 Whitman.	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.

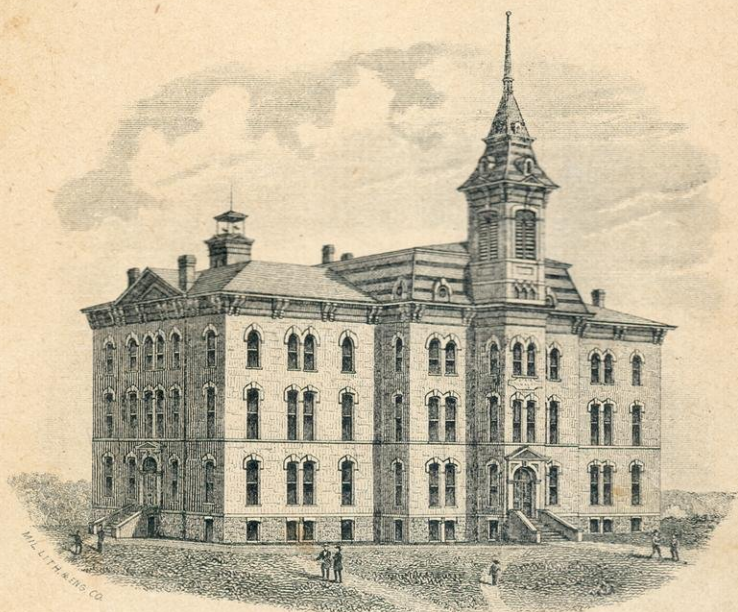
Chief Clerk—E. W. Young.

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,		Luther H. Cary....	Fond du Lac.
BURNETT, DALLAS,		Charles D. Gage....	New Fane.
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Joseph Wagner....	Moria.
Henry D. Barron....	St. Croix Falls.	CRANT.	
BROWN.		Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.
William J. Abrams..	Green Bay.	John Carthew.....	Rockville.
Randall Wilcox.....	Depere.	Joseph Allen.....	New California
BUFFALO.		Hugh A.W. McNair..	Fennimore.
Conrad Moser, Jr....	Alma.	Alvery A. Bennett..	Glen Haven.
CALUMET.		GREEN.	
Randolph J. Needham	Stockbridge.	Lucius W. Wright..	Monticello.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		David Dunwiddie..	Brodhead.
Thad. C. Pound.....	Chip'wa Falls.	GREEN LAKE.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Charles Kilbourne..	Princeton.
J. A. Watrous.....	Black R. Falls.	IOWA.	
COLUMBIA.		Joseph Frost.....	Avoca.
W. S. Schermerhorn.	Lodi.	John Green.....	Moscow.
Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.	JEFFERSON.	
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	Thomas Shinink...	Watertown.
CRAWFORD.		Gustavus H. Bryant	Lake Mills.
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Pra. du Chien.	William W. Reed....	Jefferson.
DANE.		Jost D. Petrie.....	Concord.
Isaac Adams.....	Door Creek.	JUNEAU.	
John M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.	Ezra C. Sage.....	New Lisbon.
Frank Gault.....	Mendota.	KENOSHA.	
Hugh Cathcart.....	Madison.	Gideon Truesdell...	Kenosha.
Eleazer Wakeley....	Madison.	LA CROSSE.	
DODGE.		Angus Cameron....	La Crosse.
Miles Burnham.....	Danville.	Duncan A. Kennedy	Stevestown.
James B. Hays.....	Juneau.	LA FAYETTE.	
Warren Marston....	Lomira.	David J. Seeley....	Elk Grove.
John Wetherby.....	Hustisford.	William Monroe...	Fayette.
DOOR AND KEWAU-		MANITOWOC.	
NEE.		Nicholas Dittmar..	Meeme.
David Youngs.....	Ahnepee.	Michael Murphy....	Maple Grove.
EAU CLAIRE AND		Thomas Robinson..	Manitowoc.
PEPIN.		MARQUETTE.	
Fayette Allen.....	Durand.	Charles S. Kelsey..	Montello.
FOND DU LAC.		MARATHON AND	
Albert M. Skeels....	Ripon.	WOOD.	
A. Chapin Whiting..	Ladoga.	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 Kneel.....	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.
David 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.		



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RIVER FALLS.



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.
CHIPPEWA 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. Colomy.	Alderly.
		DOOB AND KEWA'NEE.	
		Moses Kilgore	Bailey'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.	
Hamner 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 ...	Meme.	ST. CROIX.	
Richard Donovan ...	Manitowoc.	Marcus A. Fulton ..	Hudson.
David Smoke.....	Manitowoc.	TREMPEALEAU.	
MARQUETTE.		John Nichols	Trempealeau.
Francis Russell	Westfield.	VERNON.	
MARATHON AND WOOD		Henry Chase	Chaseburg.
Willis C. Silverthorn	Wausau.	Daniel B. Priest....	Viroqua.
MILWAUKEE.			
Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.		
George Abert	Milwaukee.		

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
WALWORTH.		WAUSHARA.	
Joseph F. Lyon.....	Darien.	Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
John A. Smith.....	Geneva.	WAUKESHA.	
George A. Ray.....	La Grange.	Silas Barber.....	Waukesha.
WASHINGTON.		Wm. Thompson ...	Oconomowoc.
George H. 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 ..	Monticello.
8	A. Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Carl Habich ...	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann...	Oconomowoc.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	Wm. J. Copp...	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray †....	Darlington.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow....	Delton.	31	Cyrus M. Butt..	Viroqua.
15	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		CALUMET.	
St. Croix Falls.		C. H. M. Petersen..	New Holstein.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Otto Puhlmann.
 † Seat unsuccessfully contested by A. A. Townsend.

Twenty-Second Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		JEFFERSON—con.	
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. Bottum	W. Rosendale.	John Fellenz	Milwaukee.
Benj. H. Bettis	Ladoga.	Joseph Phillips	Milwaukee.
Irenus K. Hamilton . . .	Fond du Lac.	Daniel H. Johnson . . .	Milwaukee.
William S. Warner	Lamartine.	Henry C. Runkel	Milwaukee.
Andrew Dieringer	Auburn.	Henry 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 Gillespie	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, Lt. 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, BAYFIELD, 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.
Raelof 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 Høeflinger	Wausau.	Alexander Graham..	Janesville.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
Stephen A. Harrison	Milwaukee.	Carl C. Kuntz.....	Black Hawk.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.	George G. Swain...	Kilbourn City.
James McGrath.....	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Nathan Brick.....	Milwaukee.	Horatio G. H. Reed.	Sheboygan.
John Fellenz	Milwaukee.	J. Henry McNeel...	Greenbush.
Daniel H. Richards .	Milwaukee.	Jacob Blanshan....	Scott.
Daniel H. Johnson..	Milwaukee.	ST. CROIX.	
Henry C. Runkel....	Milwaukee.	Charles D. Parker..	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 Burgit ...	East Troy.
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon River.	WASHINGTON.	
PIERCE.		Henry V. R. Wilmot	Newburg.
Oliver S. Powell ...	River Falls.	Densmore W Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
PORTAGE.		WAUKESHA.	
Frederick Huntley...	Buena Vista.	Henry Totten	Waukesha.
RACINE.		John D. McDonald.	Summit.
Albert L. Phillips...	Racine.	Thomas McCarty...	Menomonee.
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 25, 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. Town*	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz .	Addison.	21	James H. Foster	Koro.
5	F Huebschmann	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Chilton.
6	Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Johnson's C'k.
7	Philo Belden . .	Rochester.	24	John C. Hall . .	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	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.	Richland Cen.
14	Bennet U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	Francis Little . .	Mineral Point.	32	Wm. T. Price . .	Black Riv. F'ls
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams .	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Dodge.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG

Sergeant-at-Arms—SAM. S. FIFIELD

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Anson Rood	Kilbourn City.	Stillman E. Dana . .	Portage City.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Thomas Sanderson.	Leeds.
Samuel S. Vaughn . .	Bayfield.	George G. Marvin . .	Westford.
BROWN.		CRAWFORD.	
Joseph S. Curtis . . .	Green Bay.	Darius W. Briggs . .	Mt. Sterling.
D. Cooper Ayres. . . .	Ft. Howard.	DANE.	
BUFFALO.		Lem'l O. Humphrey	Albion.
Ahaz F. Allen.	Gilmantown.	Knudt O. Heimdal .	Deerfield.
CALUMET.		Matthew Anderson.	Cross Plains.
William H. Dick . . .	Brothertown.	Ole Torgerson	Perry.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN.		Harlow S. Orton. . . .	Madison.
James A. Bate.	Chippewa F'ls.	DODGE.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		William E. Smith. . .	Fox Lake.
George W. King.	Humbird.	Allen H. Atwater . .	Oak Grove.
		William Rusch.	Herman.
		Marcus Trumer	Rubicon.
		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.			
Henry Cousins	Eau Claire.	MILWAUKEE.	
FOND DU LAC.		James S. White	Milwaukee.
Jehdeiah Bowen.....	Ripon.	August Richter.....	Milwaukee.
John A. Baker	Waupun.	James Hoyer.....	Milwaukee.
Gerrit T. Thorn	Fond du Lac.	Charles M. Hoyt....	Milwaukee.
Uriah D. Mihills	Fond du Lac.	Charles F. Freeman.	Milwaukee.
Michael Lonergan....	Eden,	Daniel H. Richards.	Milwaukee.
Joseph Wagner.....	Calvary.	Matthew Keenan...	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		John L. Semmann...	Milwaukee.
Joseph Harris.....	Fairview.	Valentin Knell	Painesville.
Henry B. Coons	Potosi.	James Watts	Granville.
John C. Holloway...	Lancaster.	MONROE.	
William W. Field....	Boscobel.	David D. Cheney ...	Sparta.
Geo. H. Chambers ..	Bloomington.	OCONTO AND SHAW-ANO.	
GREEN.		Parlan Semple	Waukechon.
Orrin Bacon.....	Monticello.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Marshal H. Pengra ..	Juda.	Chas. E. McIntosh ..	Appleton.
GREEN LAKE.		OZAUKEE.	
Archibald Nichols ..	Markesan.	Charles G. Meyer...	Fredonia.
IOWA.		PIERCE.	
Henry C. Barnard ...	Avoca.	Oliver S. Powell....	River Falls.
John J. Davis	Mifflin.	PORTAGE.	
JEFFERSON.		Thomas H. McDill...	Plover.
Daniel Hall.....	Watertown.	RACINE.	
William L. Hoskins.	Lake Mills.	Lucius S. Blake	Racine.
Nelson Fryer.....	Cold Spring.	George Brenner....	Union Grove.
Hiram J. Ball	Palmyra.	RICHLAND.	
JUNEAU.		Elihu Bailey.....	Mill Creek.
Perry R. Briggs	Mauston.	ROCK.	
KENOSHA.		Halvor H. Peterson.	Orfordvillo.
Jonas W. Rhodes....	Kenosha.	Robert T. Powell...	Indian Ford.
LA CROSSE.		Adelmorn Sherman.	Janesville.
Gideon C. Hixon	La Crosse.	John Hammond....	Clinton.
Powers G. Moulton..	Onalaska.	Willard Merrill....	Janesville.
LA FAYETTE.		SAUK.	
Patrick Galagan.....	Darlington.	Carl C. Kuntz	Black Hawk.
Henry W. Barnes....	Wiota.	George G. Swain ...	Kilbourn City.
MANITOWOC.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Svend Samuelson ...	Eaton.	Charles Cetting.....	How'd's Grove
Michael Fitzgerald ..	Cato.	Enos Eastman.....	Plymouth.
Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc,	Hiram Smith.....	Sheboygan Falls
MARQUETTE.		ST. CROIX.	
Spencer A. Pease ...	Montello.	Reuel K. Fay.....	Star Prairie.
MARATHON AND WOOD.		TREMPEALEAU.	
Rufus P. Manson....	Wausau.	Alex A. Arnold.....	Galesville.

Twenty-Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(contin'd.)

Names.	Post Office,	Names.	Post Office.
VERNON,		WAUKESHA—CON.	
Joseph W. Hoyt.....	Chaseburg.	John D. McDonald.	Summit.
Henry A. Chase.....	Viroqua.	William Ockler.....	MuskegoCent'r
WALWORTH.		WAUPACA.	
John Jeffers.....	Darien.	George E. More..	Royalton.
Amzy Merriam.....	Geneva.	WAUSHARA.	
Samuel A. White....	Whitewater.	Edwin Montgomery	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. George A. Neeves ...	Grand Rapids.	DUNN AND PEPIN. Elias P. Bailey	Menomonie.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK. Henry D. Barron ...	St. Croix Falls.	EAU CLAIRE. Bradley Phillips....	Eau Claire.
BROWN* Christian Waelz.....	Green Bay.	FOND DU LAC. Andrew J. Yorty ...	Brandon.
D. Cooper Ayres	Fort Howard.	Elihu Colman.....	Fond du Lac.
Daniel Lee	Depere.	Aaron Walters	Foster.
BUFFALO. George Cowie	Glencoe.	GRANT. George E. Cabanis ..	Big Patch.
CALUMET. C. H. M. Petersent..	New Holstein.	Allen R. Bushnell..	Lancaster.
CHIPEWA. John J. Jenkins. ...	Chippewa F'ls.	Samuel A. Ferrin... Jerome B. Cory	Montfort. Patch Grove.
CLARK AND JACKSON. Eustace L. Brockway	Black Riv. F'ls	GREEN. Marshal H. Pengra.	Juda.
COLUMBIA. William W. Corning.	Portage City.	GREEN LAKE. Archibald Nichols .	Markesan.
Henry C. Brace.....	Fall River.	IOWA. William E. Rowe... John Strachan	Arena. Mineral Point.
Jacob Low	Lowville.	JEFFERSON. § Daniel Hall.....	Watertown.
CRAWFORD. Oliver A. Caswell ...	Mount Sterling	William L. Hoskins Lucien B. Caswell..	Lake Mills. Fort Atkinson.
DANE. Benjamin F. Adams.	Door Creek.	JUNEAU. Henry F. C. Nichols	New Lisbon.
John D. Gurnee.....	Madison.	KENOSHA. Frederick Robinson	Kenosha.
John Adams	Black Earth.	LA CROSSE. Gideon C. Hixon...	La Crosse.
Phineas Baldwin....	Oregon.	LA FAYETTE. Thomas Bainbridge.	Benton.
DODGE. † Michael Adams.....	Danville.	MANITOWOC. Peter Reuther.....	Centreville.
Calvin E. Lewis.....	Beaver Dam.	Martin McNamara..	Maple Grove.
Allen H. Atwater....	Oak Grove.	Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.
Silas W. Lamoreux..	Mayville.		
George Schott.....	Rubicon.		
John Solon.....	Richwood.		
DOOR. ‡ Gideon W. Allen ...	Sturgeon Bay.		

* 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....	DeJavan.
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'a
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 ...	Neenah.
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. Corzhansen	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	Wm. Neilson	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	Henry L. Eaton.	Lone Rock.
12	Orrin Bacon	Monticello.	29	Thos. B. Scott ..	Gr'd Rapids.
13	S. D. Burchard.	Beaver Dam.	30	Joseph G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	Gideon C. Hixon	La Crosse.
15	C. H. Schmidt ..	Manitowoc.	32	Orlando Brown ..	Modena.
16	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.	Durand.	Jacob Sander	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE.		James McGrath....	Milwaukee.
William P. Bartlett..	Eau Claire.	§Gottlob E. Weiss..	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		John A. Becher	Milwaukee.
Alonzo A. Loper	Ripon.	Casper M. Sanger..	Milwaukee.
Rensselaer M. Lewis..	Fond du Lac.	Henry L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.
Truman M. Fay	Byron.	Galen B. Seaman...	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Moritz N. Becker ..	Milwaukee.
Thomas G. Stephens.	Hazel Green.	Thomas Tobin	FiveMileHouse
William H. Clise....	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. Røemer....	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
SACK.		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've	Sherman Bardwell..	Plainfield.
Otto Puhlman.....	Plymouth.		
Peter Daane, Jr.....	Oostburg.		
TREMPEALEAU.		WINNEBAGO.	
Seth W. Button.....	Trempealeau.	Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
VERNON.		Thomas McConnell.	Winneconne.
Peter Jerman.....	Rising Sun.	Carlton Foster	Oshkosh.
J. Henry Tate.....	Viroqua.	Alson Wood.....	Waukau.

Twenty-Seventh Session of the State Legislature, 1874.

Convened January 14, 1874, and adjourned March 12, 1874.

SENATE.

President — CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk — J. H. WAGGONER.

Sergeant-at-Arms — O. U. AKIN.

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	P. H. O'Rourke..	Cascade.	18	Wm. H. Hiner	Fond du Lac.
2	John M. Read..	Kewaunee.	19	Robt. McCurdy..	Oshkosh.
3	F. W. Cotzhausen	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	A. E. 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. Fifield.....	Ashland.	Thomas Jenkins...	Platteville.
BROWN.		John B. Callis.....	Lancaster.
Morgan L. Martin...	Green Bay.	Gottlieb Wehrle....	Fennimore.
Wm. H. Bartran...	Ft. Howard.	Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.
Patrick Hobbins....	Morrison.	GREEN.	
BUFFALO.		C. R. 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.....	Melrose.	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.	Schiecton.
OUTAGAME.		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. Smith	Janneys.	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	Nee nah.
		Carlton Foster	Oshkosh.
		Frank Leach	Oshkosh.

Twenty-eighth Session of the State Legislature, 1875.

Convened January 13, 1875, and adjourned March 6, 1875.

SENATE.

President—CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRED. A. DENNETT.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—O. U. AKIN.

Dis	Names.	Post-office.	Dis	Names.	Post-office.
1	Enos Eastman..	Plymouth.	18	Wm. H. Hiner..	Fond du Lac.
2	John M. Read ..	Kewaunee.	19	Wm. P. Rounds.	Menasha.
3	Wm. H. Jacobs.	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	A. E. Bleckman.	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. Potter .	Wautoma.
9	D. McFarland...	Highland.	26	R. E. 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.
SAM. S. FIFIELD.....		CRAWFORD.	
Sam. S. Fifield.....	Ashland.	Zenas Beach.....	Eastman.
BROWN.		DANE.	
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.....		DODGE.	
Edward Lees.....	Fountain City.	Owen R. Jones	Beaver Dam.
CALUMET.		David W. Coleman..	Lowell.
John Harsh.....	Stockbridge.	John Lloyd	Clyman.
CHIPPEWA.		Max Bachhuber....	Farmersville.
Thos. Lee Halbert...	Chip'wa Falls.	Wm. M. Morse.....	Rubicon.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Harman Grube.....	Watertown.
Richard Dewhurst...	Neillsville.	DOOR.	
COLUMBIA.		Charles Scofield	Red River.
Marcus Barden	Pardeeville.	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. Muscovitz.....	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 Götze.....	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..	Nee nah.
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.	Beetown.	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 Luch-Singer...	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)	Rando'ph.	KENOSHA.	
Augustus O. Dole....	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....	Mishicot.
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 Getze	Ozaukee.	John Stevenson....	Enterprise.
William Carbys.....	Mequon River	Timothy S. Jordan.	West Lima.
PIERCE.		WALWORTH	
Christopher L. Taylor	Maiden Rock.	Charles S. Teeple ..	Darien.
PORTAGE.		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. BULLARD.

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	Osceola.
4	J. Henry Tate..	Viroqua.	21	H. C. Mumbruc.	Waupaca.
5	I. W. VanSchaick	Milwaukee.	22	James Ryan ...	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed ...	Jefferson.
7	George A. Abert	Milwaukee.	24	Sam. S. Fifield.	Ashland.
8	Asahel Farr	Kenosha.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	Hobart S. Sacket	Berlin.	26	R. E. Davis ...	Middleton.
10	William Blair ..	Waukesha.	27	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.		CLARK, 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.
		Harmon J. Fisk.....	Fall River.
BROWN.		CRAWFORD.	
David M. Kelly... ..	Green Bay.	S. L. Wannemaker..	Boscobel.
William J. Fisk.	Fort Howard.		
Michael J. Touhey ..	Morrison.	DANE.	
* BUFFALO.		Michael Johnson....	Mt. Vernon.
John J. Senn.....	Fountain City	Phineas Baldwin...	Oregon.
		George Weeks.....	Columbus.
CALUMET.		*DODGE.	
Benjamin F. Carter .	Sherwood.	William Zeiman ...	Horicon.
CHIPPEWA.		F. A. Neuhauser	Leroy.
Louis Vincent.	Chipp'wa F'lls	Leander H. Shepard.	Burnett.
		Patrick Roche.....	Danville.

* In part.

Thirtieth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
DOOR.		MANITOWOC.	
Jarvis T. Wright	Sturgeon Bay	Thomas Thornton...	Clark's Mills.
DUNN.		Thomas Mohr.....	Manitowoc
Samuel Black.....	Menomonie.	Peter Johnston.....	Manitowoc.
EAU CLAIRE.		MARATHON.	
Thomas Carmichael.	Eau Claire.	Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.
FOND DU LAC.		MARQUETTE.	
William T. Innis....	W. Rosendale	Samuel Crockett	Westfield.
Wolcott T. Brooks ..	Waupun.	MILWAUKEE.	
Thomas W. Spence ..	Fond du Lac.	James G. Flanders..	Milwaukee.
Lambert Brost	Hinesburg.	Joseph Hamilton....	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.
William E. Carter...	Platteville.	Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.
Joseph Bock	Lancaster.	David Vance	Milwaukee.
Daniel R. Sylvester.	Castle Rock.	Florian J. Ries.. ..	Milwaukee.
GREEN.		David P. Hull.	Milwaukee.
John Luchsinger....	New Glarus.	† Peter Salentine...	Milwaukee.
Franklin Mitchell...	Juda.	Christian Sarnow ...	Milwaukee.
GREEN LAKE.		Richard F. Stapleton	Milwaukee.
Homer Nelson.....	Markesan.	Aloysius Arnolds....	Milwaukee.
IOWA.		MONROE.	
Robert H. Kinzie...	Avoca.	Chauncey Blakeslee.	Sparta.
John Gray.....	Mneral Point.	Harry Dextader ...	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 Getze	Ozaukee.
David Truell	Lyndon Stat'n	‡ PEPIN.	
Wm. H. H. Cash	New Lisbon.	Vivus W. Dorwin'...	Durand.
KENOSHA.		PIERCE.	
Walter S. Maxwell ..	Kenosha.	Ellsworth Burnett ..	River Falls.
KEWAUNEE.		PORTAGE.	
Charles Tisch	Nero.	William L. Arnot ...	Plover.
LA CROSSE.		RACINE.	
William Van Waters	West Salem..	Norton J. Field	Racine.
LA FAYETTE.		John T. Rice	Waterford.
Andrew J. Anderson	Argyle.	RICHLAND.	
James H. Earnest...	Shullsburg.	J. L. R. 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 county.

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 Prairic.
ST. CROIX.		WASHINGTON.	
Guy W. Dailey	Hudson.	Frank Fitzgerald....	Hartford.
		Nicolaus Marx	Kohlsville.
SAUK.		WAUKESHA.	
David B. Hulburt. ...	Loganville.	H. P. Dousman.....	Waterville.
Silas J. Seymour....	Reedsburg.	Thomas McCarty....	Menom'ee Falls
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 Prairic.	Henry P. Leavans...	Neenah.
Henry H. Wyatt ...	Star.	Levi E. Knapp. . . .	Oshkosh.
		Sidney A. Shufelt...	Omro.

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 30, 1838	76 days	39
1838	June 11th	June 25th	15 days	35
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	23 days	39
1843	December 4th	January 31, 1844	59 days	39
1845	January 6th	February 24th	50 days	39
1846	January 5th	February 3d	30 days	39
1847	January 4th	February 11th	39 days	39
1847	October 18th	October 27th	10 days	39
1848	February 7th	March 13th	36 days	39

State Organization.

1848	June 5th	August 21st	78 days	85
1849	January 10th	April 2d	83 days	85
1850	January 9th	February 11th	34 days	85
1851	January 8th	March 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

Table showing the length of Legislative Sessions, etc.—(continued.)

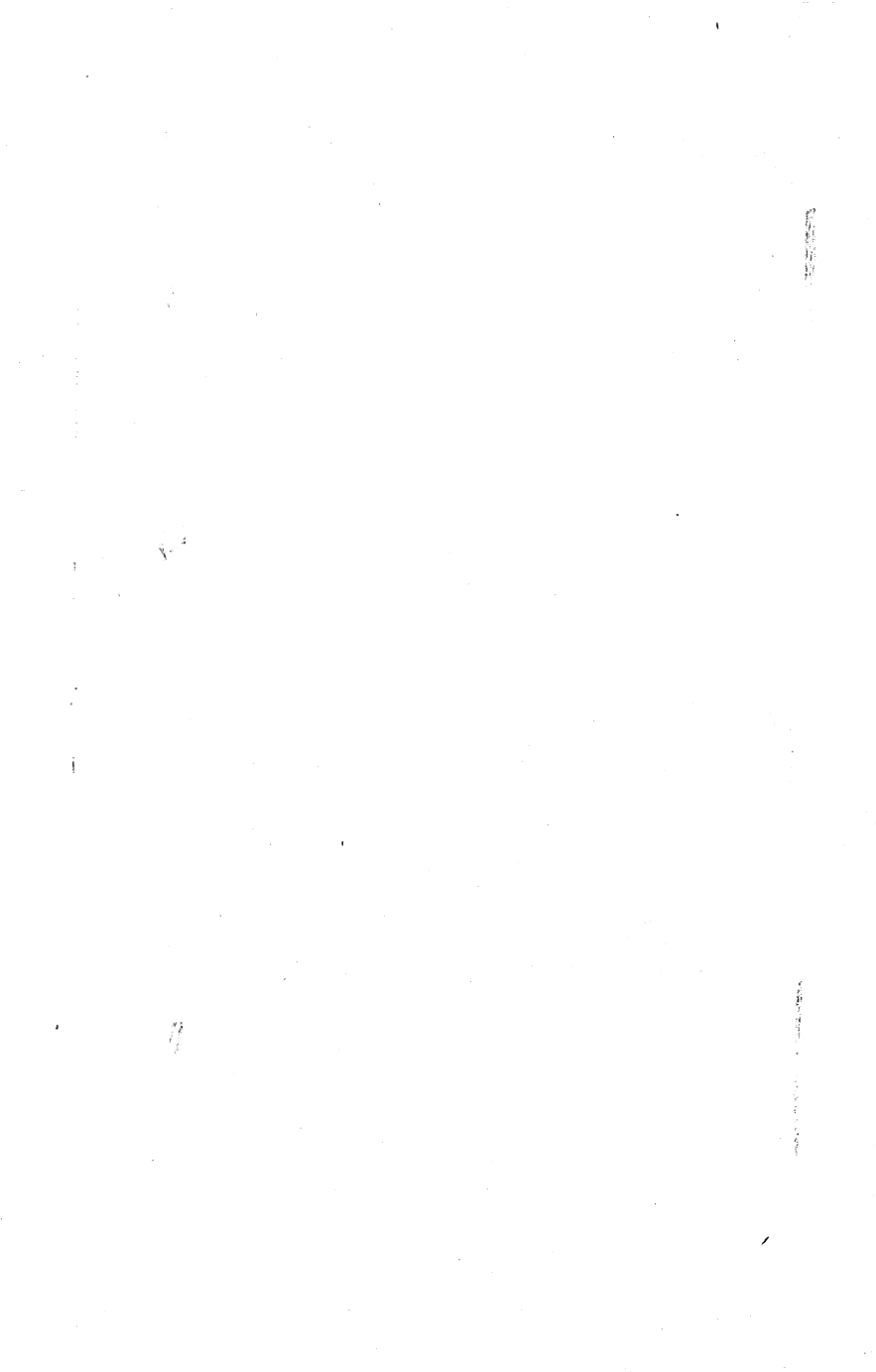
Constitutional Conventions.

FIRST CONVENTION.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No. Reps.
1846	October 5th.....	December 16th.....	73 days	124

SECOND CONVENTION.

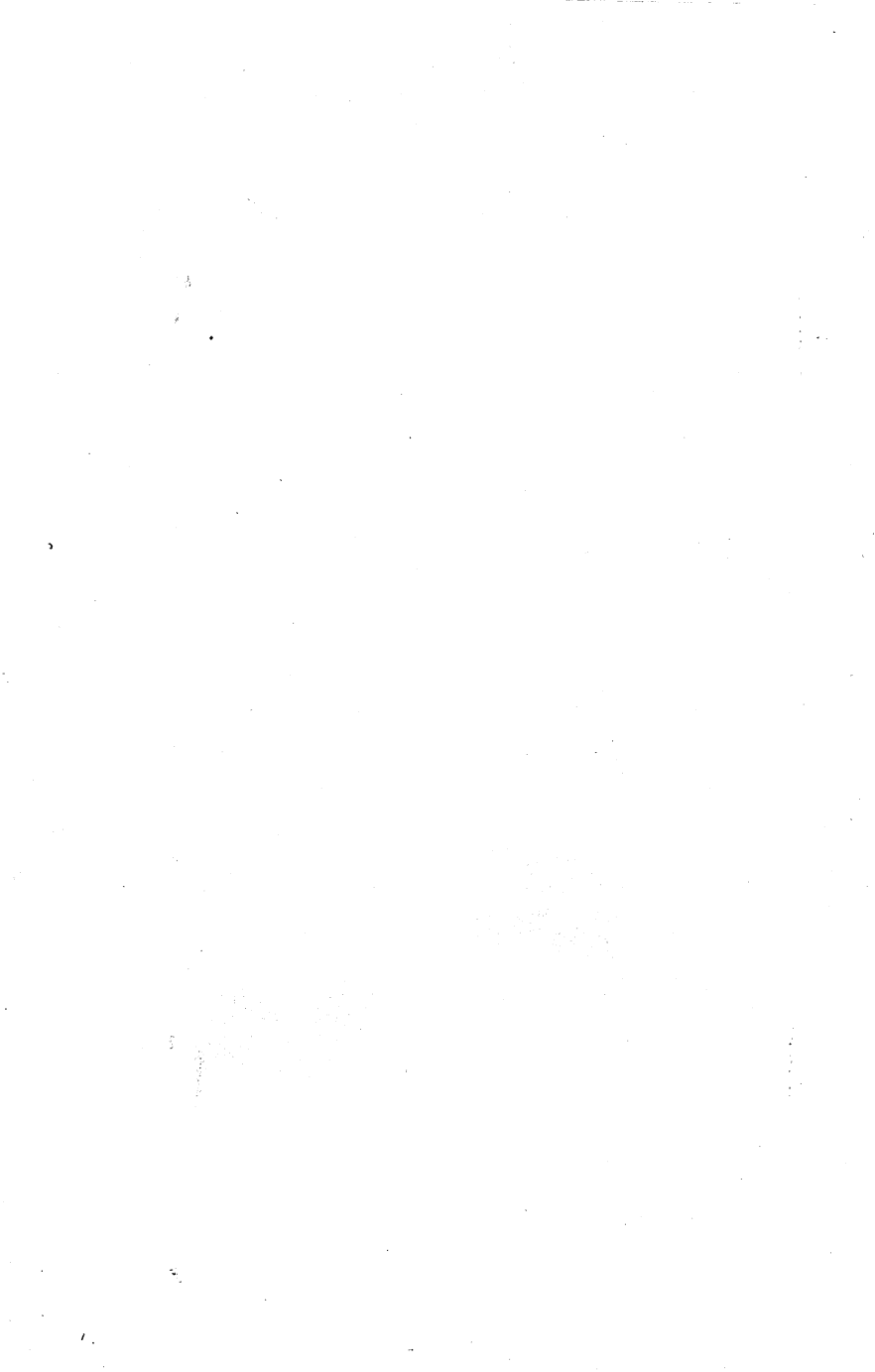
1847	December 15th.....	February 1st.....	48 days	66
------------	--------------------	-------------------	---------------	----



Territorial and State Officers,

TOGETHER WITH

Senators and Representatives in Congress and Presidential Electors.



TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN.

Governors.

Henry Dodge	appointed by Andrew Jackson.....	April 30, 1836
Henry Dodge	appointed by Martin Van Buren	Mar. 9, 1839
James Duane Doty.....	appointed by John Tyler.....	Sep. 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.....	Apr. 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.....	Aug., 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., 1836

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.....	1836
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, 1877.

Governors.

Nelson Dewey.....	Lancaster	from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
Nelson Dewey.....	Lancaster	from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
L. J. Farwell.....	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
Wm. A. Barstow.....	Waukesha.....	from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
Coles Bashford.....	Oshkosh.....	from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
Alex. W. Randall.....	Waukesha.....	from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
Alex. W. Randall.....	Waukesha.....	from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
Louis P. Harvey.....	Shopiere.....	from Jan. 1, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
Edward Salomon.....	Milwaukee.....	from Apr. 20, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863
James T. Lewis.....	Columbus.....	from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
Lucius Fairchild.....	Madison.....	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
Lucius Fairchild.....	Madison.....	from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869
Lucius Fairchild.....	Madison.....	from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871
C. C. Washburn.....	La Crosse.....	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873
Wm. R. Taylor.....	Cottage Grove.....	from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875
Harrison Ludington...	Milwaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1877

Lieutenant-Governors.

John E. Holmes.....	Jefferson.....	from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
Samuel W. Beall.....	Taycheedah.....	from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
Timothy Burns.....	La Crosse.....	from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
James T. Lewis.....	Columbus.....	from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
Arthur McArthur.....	Milwaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
E. D. Campbell.....	La Crosse.....	from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
Butler G. Noble.....	Whitewater.....	from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
Edward Salomon.....	Milwaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
Gerry W. Hazelton*....	Columbus.....	from Sep. 10, 1862, to Sep. 26, 1862
Wyman Spooner*.....	Elkhorn.....	from Jan. 14, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863
Wyman Spooner.....	Elkhorn.....	from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
Wyman Spooner.....	Elkhorn.....	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
Wyman Spooner.....	Elkhorn.....	from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869
Thad. C. POUND.....	Chippewa Falls ..	from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871
Milton H. Pettit.....	Kenosha.....	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Mar. 23, 1873
Charles D. Parker.....	Pleasant Valley ..	from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875
Charles D. Parker.....	Pleasant Valley ..	from Jan. 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1877

Secretaries of State.

Thos. McHugh.....	Delavan.....	from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
Wm. A. Barstow.....	Waukesha.....	from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
Chas. D. Bobinson.....	Green Bay.....	from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
Alex. T. Gray.....	Janesville.....	from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
David W. Jones.....	Belmont.....	from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
David W. Jones.....	Belmont.....	from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
Louis P. Harvey.....	Shopiere.....	from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
James T. Lewis.....	Columbus.....	from Jan. 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863
Lucius Fairchild.....	Madison.....	from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
Thos. S. Allen.....	Mineral Point....	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
Thos. S. Allen.....	Mineral Point....	from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869
Llywelyn Breese.....	Portage.....	from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871
Llywelyn Breese.....	Portage.....	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873
Peter Doyle.....	Prairie du Chien .	from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875
Peter Doyle.....	Prairie du Chien .	from Jan. 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1877

*Ex-officio, as President of the Senate.

State Treasurers.

J. C. Fairchild	Madison	from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
J. C. Fairchild	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
E. H. Janssen	Cedarburg	from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
E. H. Janssen	Cedarburg	from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
Chas. Kuehn	Manitowoc	from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
S. D. Hastings	Trempealeau	from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
S. D. Hastings	Trempealeau	from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
S. D. Hastings	Trempealeau	from Jan. 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863
S. D. Hastings	Trempealeau	from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
Wm. E. Smith	Fox Lake	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
Wm. E. Smith	Fox Lake	from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869
Henry Bætz	Manitowoc	from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871
Henry Bætz	Manitowoc	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873
Ferdinand Kuehn	Milwaukee	from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875
Ferdinand Kuehn	Milwaukee	from Jan. 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1877

Attorney-Generals.

James S. Brown	Milwaukee	from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
S. Park Coon	Milwaukee	from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
E. Estabrook	Geneva	from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
Geo. B. Smith	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
Wm. R. Smith	Mineral Point	from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
Gabriel Bouck	Oshkosh	from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
James H. Howe	Green Bay	from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
James H. Howe	Green Bay	from Jan. 1, 1862, to Oct. 7, 1862
Winfield Smith	Milwaukee	from Oct. 8, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863
Winfield Smith	Milwaukee	from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
Chas. R. Gill	Watertown	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
Chas. R. Gill	Watertown	from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869
Stephen S. Barlow	Dellona	from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871
Stephen S. Barlow	Baraboo	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873
A. Scott Sloan	Beaver Dam	from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875
A. Scott Sloan	Beaver Dam	from Jan. 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1877

State Superintendents.

Eleazer Root	Waukesha	from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1851
Azel P. Ladd	Shullsburg	from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
H. A. Wright	Prairie du Chien	from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
A. C. Barry	Racine	from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
Lyman C. Draper	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
Josiah L. Pickard	Platteville	from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
Josiah L. Pickard	Platteville	from Jan. 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863
Josiah L. Pickard	Platteville	from Jan. 1, 1864, to Sep. 30, 1864
John G. McMynn	Racine	from Oct. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
John G. McMynn	Racine	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
A. J. Craig	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869
A. J. Craig	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1870, to July 3, 1870
Samuel Fallows	Milwaukee	from July 4, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871
Samuel Fallows	Milwaukee	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873
Edward Searing	Milton	from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875
Edward Searing	Milton	from Jan. 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1877

Bank Comptrollers.

(Office abolished December 31, 1869.)

Jas. S. Baker	Green Bay	from Nov. 23, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
Wm. M. Dennis	Watertown	from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
Wm. M. Dennis	Watertown	from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
Joel C. Squires	Mineral Point	from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
G. Van Steenwyk	Kilbourn City	from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
Wm. H. Ramsey	Ozaukee	from Jan. 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863
Wm. H. Ramsey	Ozaukee	from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
Jeremiah M. Rusk	Viroqua	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
Jeremiah M. Rusk	Viroqua	from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869

State Prison Commissioners.

[Office abolished December 31, 1873.]

John Taylor.....	Waupun.....	from Mar. 28, 1853, to Apr. 2, 1853
Henry Brown.....	Fond du Lac.....	from Apr. 2, 1853, to Dec. 31, 1853
A. W. Starks.....	Baraboo.....	from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
Ed. McGarry.....	Milwaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
E. M. McGraw.....	Sheboygan.....	from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
Hans C. Heg.....	Racine.....	from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
Alexander P. Hodges..	Oshkosh.....	from Jan. 1, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1863
Henry Cordier.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
Henry Cordier.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
Henry Cordier.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869
George F. Wheeler....	Springvale.....	from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871
George F. Wheeler....	Springvale.....	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873

State Commissioners of Immigration.

[Office abolished Dec. 31, 1875.]

Ole C. Johnson.....	Beloit.....	from Apr. 3, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1871
Ole C. Johnson.....	Beloit.....	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873
Martin J. Argard.....	Eau Claire.....	from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875

Judges of Supreme Court.

[Supreme court was not separately organized until 1853, previous to which the judges of the circuit courts were ex-officio judges of supreme court.]

Edward V. Whiton.....	1st circuit.....	Aug. 7, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1852
Levi Hubbell.....	2d circuit.....	Aug. 7, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1852
Charles H. Larabee.....	3d circuit.....	Aug. 7, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1852
Alex. W. Stowe.....	4th circuit.....	Aug. 7, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1860
Mortimer M. Jackson.....	5th circuit.....	Aug. 7, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1852
Tim. O. Howe.....	4th circuit.....	Sep. 30, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1852
Wiram Knowlton.....	6th circuit.....	July 4, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1852

Edward V. Whiton, C. J.....	June 1, 1853, to May 31, 1857
Samuel Crawford, A. J.....	June 1, 1853, to May 31, 1855
Abram D. Smith, A. J.....	June 1, 1853, to May 31, 1859
Orsamus Cole, A. J.....	June 1, 1855, to May 31, 1861
Edward V. Whiton, C. J.....	June 1, 1857, to Apr. 12, 1859
Byron Paine, A. J.....	June 1, 1859, to Nov. 14, 1864
Luther S. Dixon, C. J.....	Apr. 19, 1859, to Apr. 31, 1860
Luther S. Dixon, C. J.....	June 1, 1860, to May 31, 1863
Orsamus Cole, A. J.....	June 1, 1861, to May 31, 1867
Jason Downer, A. J.....	Nov. 15, 1864, to May 31, 1865
Jason Downer, A. J.....	June 1, 1865, to Aug. 5, 1867
Orsamus Cole, A. J.....	June 1, 1867, to May 31, 1873
Byron Paine, A. J.....	Aug. 6, 1867, to May 31, 1868
Luther S. Dixon, C. J.....	June 1, 1863, to May 31, 1860
Byron Paine, A. J.....	June 1, 1865, to Jan. 13, 1871
Luther S. Dixon, C. J.....	June 1, 1869, to June 10, 1874
Wm. Penn Lyon, A. J.....	Jan. 20, 1871, to May 31, 1871
Wm. Penn Lyon, A. J.....	June 1, 1871, to Jan. 7, 1878
Orsamus Cole, A. J.....	June 1, 1873 to Jan. 4, 1880
Edward G. Ryan, C. J.....	June 17, 1874, to Jan. 10, 1876
Edward G. Ryan, C. J.....	Jan. 10, 1876, to Jan. 2, 1882
Wm. Penn Lyon, A. J.....	Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 7, 1884

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

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.

<i>XXXth Congress, 1847-49.</i>		<i>XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.</i>	
1st Dist.—William Pitt Lynde.*		1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.	
2d “ Mason C. Darling.*		2d “ Cadwallader C. Washburn.	
		3d “ Charles Billinghamurst.	
<i>XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.</i>		<i>XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.</i>	
1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.		1st Dist.—John F. Potter.	
2d “ Orsamus Cole.		2d “ Cadwallader C. Washburn.	
3d “ James Duane Doty.		3d “ Charles Billinghamurst.	
<i>XXXIIId Congress, 1851-53.</i>		<i>XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.</i>	
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.	
<i>XXXIIIId Congress, 1853-55.</i>		<i>XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.</i>	
1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.		1st Dist.—John F. Potter.	
2d “ Ben C. Eastman.		2d “ Luther Hanchett.†	
3d “ John B. Macy.		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.*
	David Atwood.
3d	“ Amasa Cobb.
4th	“ Charles A. Eldredge.
5th	“ Philetus Sawyer.
6th	“ 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 Billingham.

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.

1876. Elected November 7.

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

1864. Elected November 8.

At large—William W. Field.
—Henry L. Blood.
1st Dist.—George C. Northrop.
2d “ Jonathan Bowman.
3d “ Allen Warden.
4th “ Henry J. Turner.
5th “ Henry F. Belitz.
6th “ Alexander S. McDill.

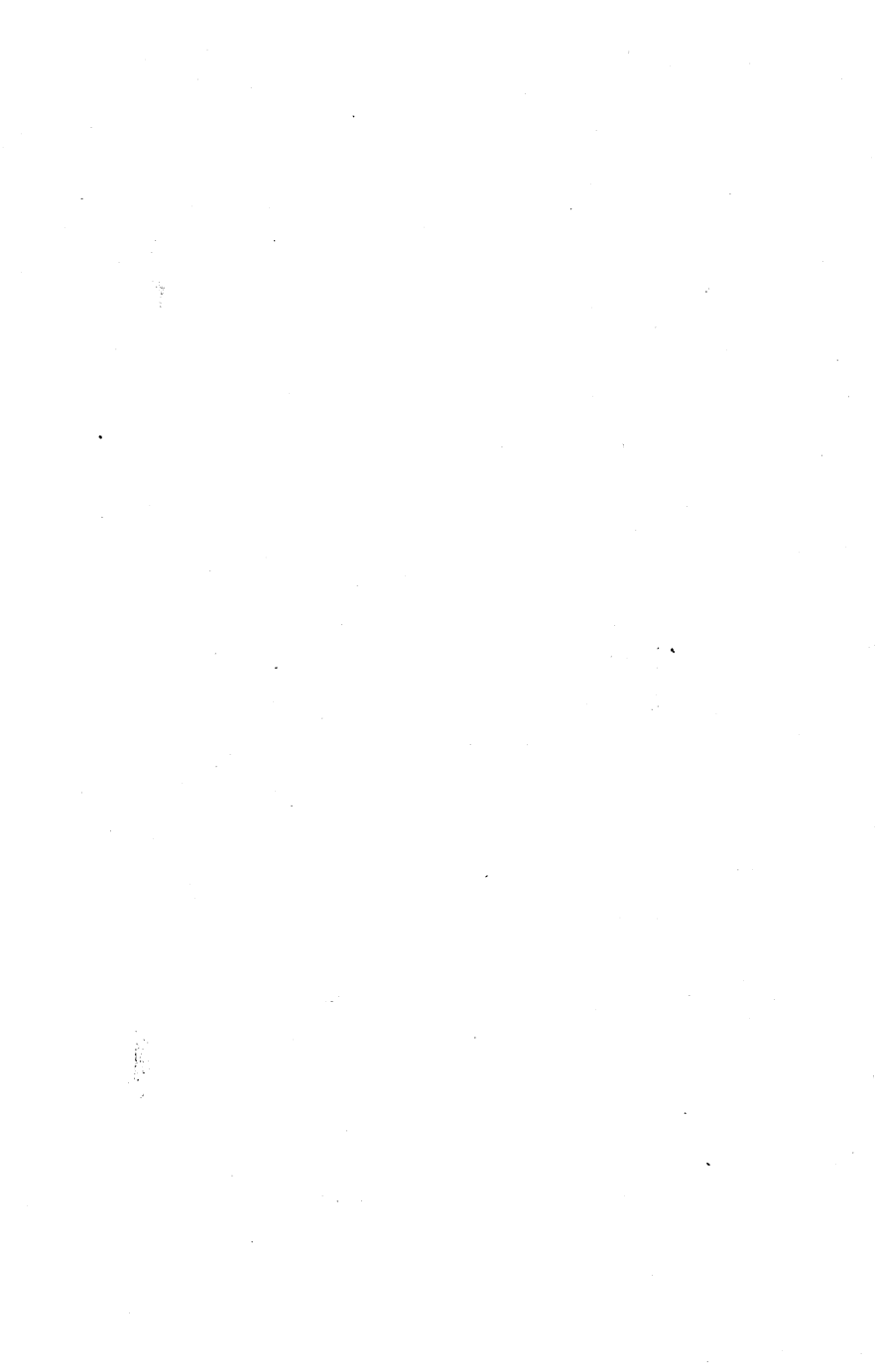
1868. Elected November 3.

At large—Stephen S. Barlow.
—Henry D. Barron.
1st Dist.—Elihu Enos.
2d “ Charles G. Williams.
3d “ Allen Warden.
4th “ Leander F. Frisby.
5th “ William G. Ritch.
6th “ William T. Price.

1872. Elected November 5.

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

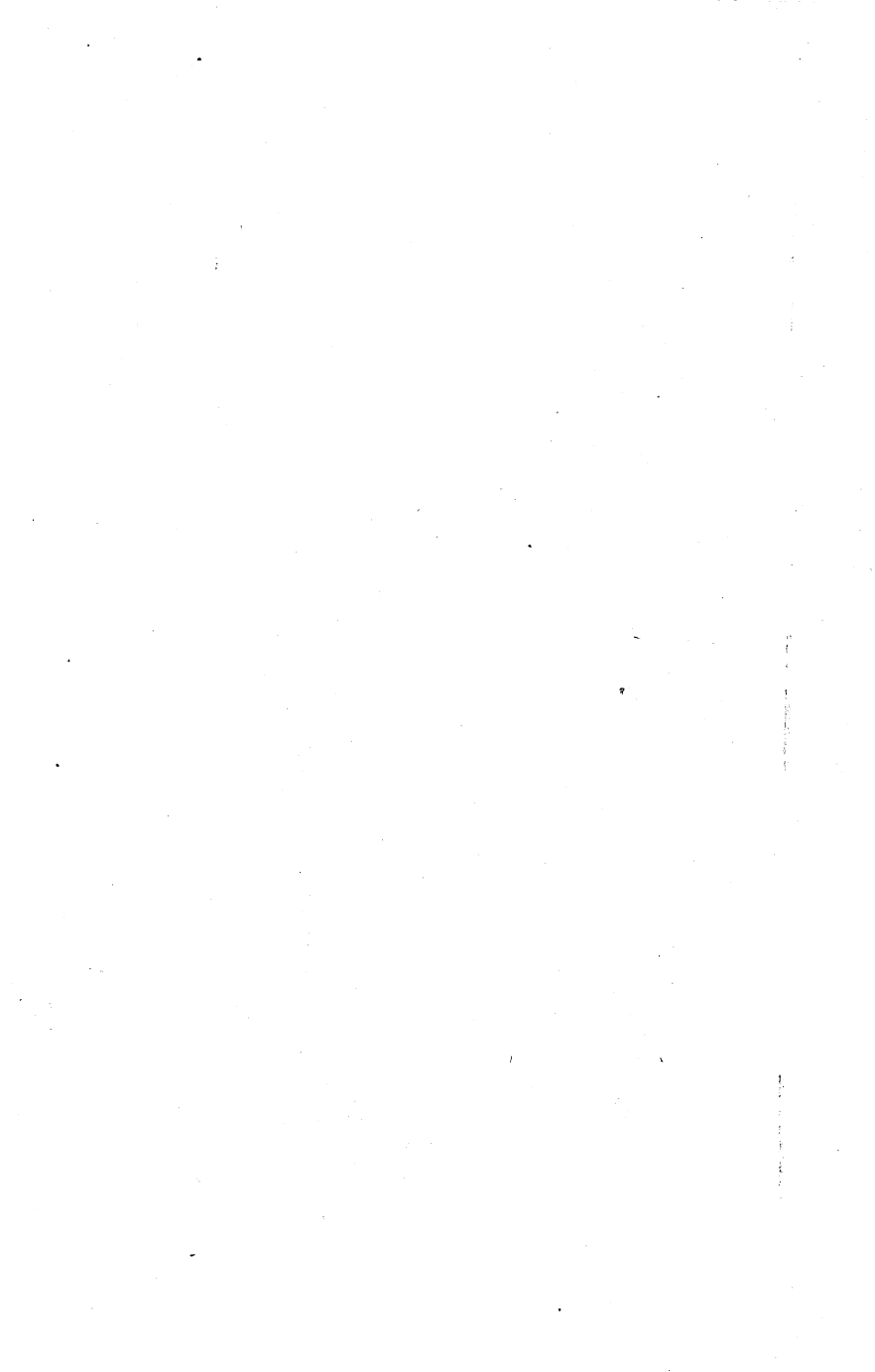
4th Dist.—C. M. Sanger.
5th “ Charles Luling.
6th “ James H. Foster.
7th “ C. B. Solberg.
8th “ John H. Knapp.



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 *in voce*, and these are the only offices the Assembly can fill.

The roll is called, and each member announces audibly the name of the candidate of his choice.

The Clerk announces the result, and names a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair. The other elections proceed in the same manner, except that when the result is announced by the Speaker, the officer elect advances to the Clerk's desk and is sworn in by the Speaker.

A committee is then appointed to wait on the Senate, and inform it that the Assembly is organized; or the Clerk is directed, by resolution, to inform the Senate of the fact.

A joint committee of both Houses is then appointed to convey a like message to the Governor, and inform him that the Houses are in readiness to receive any communication from him.

The Senate and Assembly have usually assembled in joint convention, in the Assembly Chamber, upon some day and hour suggested by the Governor, during the first week of the session, to hear his annual message.

The message has been read usually by the Governor himself, but sometimes by his Private Secretary, and sometimes by the Clerk of one of the Houses.

At the first opportunity after hearing the message read, the various recommendations therein contained are referred, by resolution, to appropriate standing committees or select committees.

In the Assembly, standing committees are appointed by the Speaker at as early a day in the session as is possible. In the Senate, the committees are appointed by resolution of that body. The custom is for the party having the majority to agree upon their members of the committees, in caucus. The list is then handed to the other party, and the balance of the members are named. When thus completed, the list is offered in the Senate in the form of a resolution, that the standing committees be as therein named.

Drawing of Seats.

The drawing of seats by lot has been observed since the Assembly first took possession of the new Assembly Chamber.

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

The members leave their seats, and take places in the open area behind their seats. The Clerk having placed in a box, slips of paper containing the names of the members respectively, a page or messenger draws them therefrom. The Clerk announces each name as it is drawn, and the member named selects his seat, and occupies it until the drawing is completed. In the Senate the seats are usually placed in such manner as will be most agreeable to the Senators.

Compensation.

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 ENROSSING 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.”

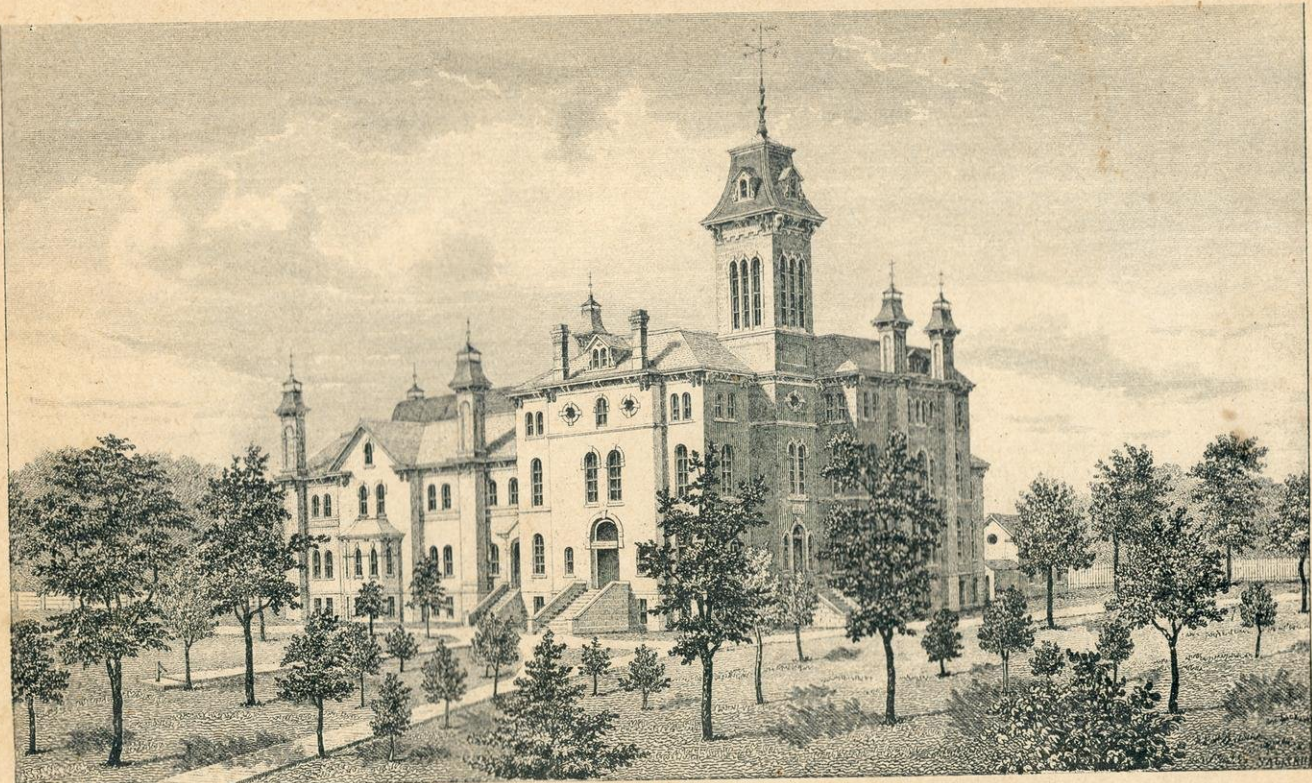
If no objection is made, the Clerk reads the bill at length, if it is a bill appropriating money; if not, by its title only; when the Speaker announces:

“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



THE MORGAN LITHO & ENGRAVING CO.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH.



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 Assembly District." Chapter 343, Laws 1876—(which provides for 100 Assembly Districts.)

To expel a member—67.

"Two-thirds of all the members elected." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 8.

To do any business except to adjourn from day to day, and to compel the attendance of absent members—51.

"A majority." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To cause the ayes and nays on any question to be entered on the journal—

“One-sixth of those present.” Const., Art. IV., Sec. 20.

(See table on next page.)

To pass any bill which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews any appropriation of public trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand from the State—

“A majority of three-fifths.”— (31), three-fifths (60), being present. Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 8.

To adjourn from day to day—

“A smaller number” (than a majority). Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To compel the attendance of absent members—

“A smaller number” (than a majority). Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To agree to an amendment of the Constitution— 51.

“A majority of the members elected.” Const., Art. XII., Sec. 1.

To recommend a Constitutional Convention—

“A majority” (present). Const., Art. XII., Sec. 2.

(See table on next page.)

To contract a public debt— 51 affirmative votes.

“A majority of all the members elected.” Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 6.

To pass any bill, resolution or motion—

“A majority” (at least 26), of a quorum of 51.

(See table on next page.)

To make a call of the House— 15.

“Fifteen members.” Rule 66, A.

To order the previous question— (at least 26.)

“A majority present.” Rule 74, A.

(See table on next page.)

To suspend the rules— at least 34.

“Two-thirds of the members present.” Rule 94, A.

(See table on next page.)

To change the order of business— (at least 34.)

“Two-thirds of the members present.” Rule 94, A.

Table

Showing the number constituting a majority, one-sixth and two-thirds of a working quorum of any number.

No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.	No. present	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.
51	9	34	26	68	12	46	35	85	15	57	43
52	9	35	27	69	12	46	35	86	15	58	44
53	9	36	27	70	12	47	36	87	15	58	44
54	9	36	28	71	12	48	36	88	15	59	45
55	10	37	28	72	12	48	37	89	15	60	45
56	10	38	29	73	13	49	37	90	15	60	46
57	10	38	29	74	13	50	38	91	16	61	46
58	10	39	30	75	13	50	38	92	16	62	47
59	10	40	30	76	13	51	39	93	16	62	47
60	10	40	31	77	13	52	39	94	16	63	48
61	11	41	31	78	13	52	40	95	16	64	48
62	11	42	32	79	14	53	40	96	16	64	49
63	11	42	32	80	14	54	41	97	17	65	49
64	11	43	33	81	14	54	41	98	17	66	50
65	11	44	33	82	14	55	42	99	17	66	50
66	11	44	34	83	14	56	42	100	17	67	51
67	12	45	34	84	14	56	43	..	..	..	..

THE RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE SENATE.

CALLING THE SENATE TO ORDER.

1. — The Lieutenant Governor of the State, who, by the 8th section of the 5th article of the Constitution, is constituted ex-officio President of the Senate, shall, when present, take the chair at the hour fixed for the meeting of the Senate, when he shall immediately call the Senators to order, who shall thereupon take their seats, and continue with their heads uncovered, while the Senate remains in session; the clerk shall call the roll of Senators at the opening of the session on each day.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

2. — The President shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to Senators, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide points of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator.

3. — The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed; he shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas, that may be issued by the Senate, shall be signed by him and attested by the Clerk.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

4. — The Senate shall elect a President pro tempore, for the session, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the President of the Senate in the absence of the President, and in the absence or inability of the President pro tem. to preside, the President shall have the right to name any Senator to perform any of the duties of the Chair temporarily, and who shall be invested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but no Senator shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the chair; nor shall such substitute's authority as presiding officer, except to the President pro tem., extend beyond a day's adjournment of the Senate.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

5. — Whenever the Senate determines to go into Committee of the Whole, the President shall name one of the Senators as Chairman, who shall, for the

time being, be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the Senate.

DISTURBANCES IN THE LOBBY.

6.—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby, the President (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons except the Senators and officers of the Senate.

QUESTIONS — HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

7.—Questions may be stated by the President while sitting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) will say aye;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the President doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide — those in the affirmative on the question shall first rise and be counted, or, if there still be a doubt, or a *count* be called for, the President shall appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the President, who shall declare the same to the Senate.

QUORUMS.

8.—A majority of all the members elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business; three-fifths of the Senators elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the passage of appropriation bills, as provided by the Constitution of the State; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and have power to compel the attendance of absent Senators.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

9.—No Senator or officer of the Senate, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Senate during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

10.—Any committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them may make a majority and minority report; any member of such committee dissenting in whole or in part, from either the conclusions or the reasoning of both the majority and minority, shall be entitled to present to the Senate a brief statement of the reasons of such dissent, which, if decorous in its language, and respectful to the Senate, shall be entered on the journal in connection with the majority and minority reports.

CLERK — ELECTION OF AND DUTIES.

11.—A clerk shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the Senate, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journal pro-

ceedings, the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing, and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records nor papers belonging to the Senate to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the President; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the President, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

12. — A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the President of the Senate and to perform all duties that may be assigned him, connected with the police and good order of the Senate Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed, and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

13. — The following Standing Committees shall be elected by the Senate at such time as may be designated, unless otherwise directed; and

The Committee on Judiciary shall consist of five members; the Committee on Railroads shall consist of nine members, and all other standing committees shall consist of three members each:

1. On the Judiciary.
2. On State Affairs.
3. On Finance, Banks, and Insurance.
4. On Railroads.
5. On Education.
6. On Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.
7. On Incorporations and Public Improvements.
8. On Town and County Affairs.
9. On Public Lands.
10. On Military Affairs.
11. On Privileges and Elections.
12. On Legislative Expenditures.
13. On Federal Relations.
14. On Engrossed Bills.
15. On Enrolled Bills.

The following shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims*.* — Three from the Senate, and five from the Assembly.
2. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions*. † — Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.
3. *On Printing*. ‡ — Two from the Senate and Three from the Assembly.

* See secs. 18 to 22 inclusive, of chap. 9, R. S., page 122.

† See ch. 165, general laws of 1863, as amended ch. 109, G. L. of 1872.

‡ See ch. 114, sec. 22, general laws of 1858

REPORTERS, PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

14. — Reporters for newspapers can have seats assigned them by the President, within the bar of the Chamber, for the purpose of taking down the proceedings, but not so as to interfere with the convenience of the Senate. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Senators, Ex-Senators, and Members of Congress, Judges of any Court, Senators, and ex-members of State Legislatures, and Members of the Assembly of this State, and all editors of newspapers in the State may be admitted to seats within the bar of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

15. — The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Call of the roll.
2. Correction of the journal.
3. Communications to the Legislature.
4. Resolutions may be offered.
5. Introduction and reference of bills.
6. Reports of Standing Committees.
7. Reports of Select Committees.
8. Executive Communications.
9. Communications from the Assembly, and action thereon.
10. Senate resolutions may be considered.
11. Bills ready for a third reading.
12. Bills on their third reading.
13. Bills ready for engrossment and third reading.
14. Bills reported by Committee of the Whole.
15. Bills not yet considered in the Committee of the Whole.

CALL TO ORDER.

16. — When any Senator is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under consideration, and avoid personalities.

17. — When any Senator is called to order, he shall sit down until it shall be determined whether he is in order or not, except he be permitted to explain; and if a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing immediately.

18. — When two or more Senators happen to rise at the same time, the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

19. — No Senator shall speak more than twice on the same question during the same day, without the consent of the Senate.

20. — While the President is putting any question or addressing the Senate, no Senator shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; nor whilst a Senator is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. No Senator or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are being called, or the ballots counted.

21. — No Senator shall vote on any question in any case where he was not in the Chamber of the Senate when the question was put, unless by leave of the Senate; nor shall any Senator be counted, upon a division and count of the Senate, who shall be without the Chamber at the time. The word "chamber" shall be construed as including the lobby and gallery, and the rooms of the President, Chief Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and the post office.

EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

22. — Every Senator who may be within the Senate Chamber when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Senate shall excuse him from voting. When a question is being taken, or about to be taken, it shall be competent for any Senator to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a Senator from voting shall be made before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced, and any Senator wishing to be excused from voting may briefly and pertinently explain his reasons therefor before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced; but when the ayes and noes are being taken, the call shall not be interrupted for any purpose whatever.

23. — When a motion is made it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud before debate.

24. — Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the President or any Senator desire it.

25. — After a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the senate, but may be withdrawn or altered at any time before a decision or amendment, on leave of the Senate.

26. — When a question is under debate, no motion shall be in order, except to adjourn, to send for papers for re-consideration, to re-consider, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they herein stand arranged. But a motion to postpone to a day certain, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely, shall not again be in order on the same day, or at the same stage of the proposition.

27. — A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except as restricted by the "previous question." A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take a recess, shall be decided without debate.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

28. — Any Senator may move the previous question. It being seconded by four Senators aside from the mover, "the previous question." shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of Senators present, and shall preclude amendments and further debate, until the main question shall have been disposed of. The "main question" shall be the original proposition and pending amendments. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall not now be put, the pending subject shall be considered as re-

maining under debate, and may be proceeded with and determined upon in the same manner as though the previous question had not been moved. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, its effect shall be to bring the Senate to a direct vote — first on pending amendments in their order, and then on the main question, without debate or further amendment. But after the previous question has been sustained, and prior to the Senate having determined that the main question shall now be put, a motion to adjourn and a call of the Senate shall each be in order; but no further motion or call shall be in order, except to receive the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or dispense with proceedings under the call; and all motions and proceedings authorized by this rule shall be decided without debate, whether on appeal or otherwise.

RECONSIDERATION.

29. — It shall be in order for any Senator who voted in the majority on any question, for any Senator who voted in the negative, when the Senate was equally divided, to move a reconsideration of such vote, on the same or next succeeding day that the Senate shall be in session, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn. A motion to reconsider having been put and determined, shall not again be in order.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

30. — Any Senator may call for a division of the question, when the same will admit of it. A motion to strike out being lost shall not preclude an amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

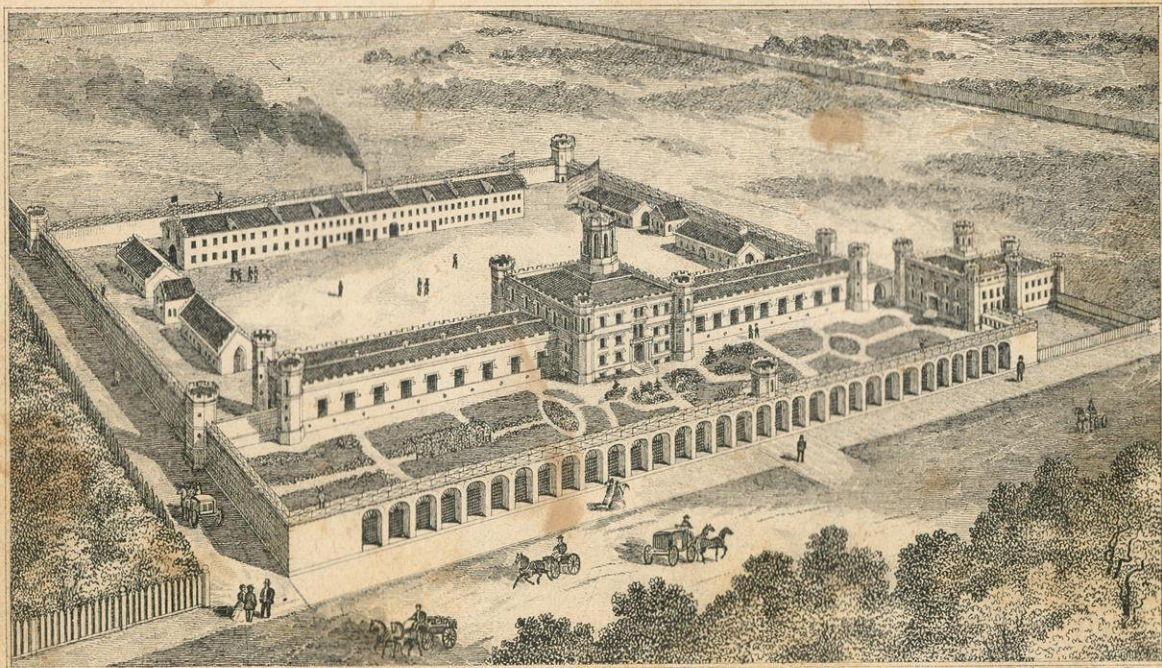
31. — A Senator offering a resolution or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, may read the same in his place before presenting it to the President; and every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee shall be indorsed with its appropriate title, and immediately under the indorsement, the name of the Senator presenting the same shall be written.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

32. — Any three Senators may make a call of the Senate and require absent Senators to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and a call of the Senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed and the absentees noted, and no Senator permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by the vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

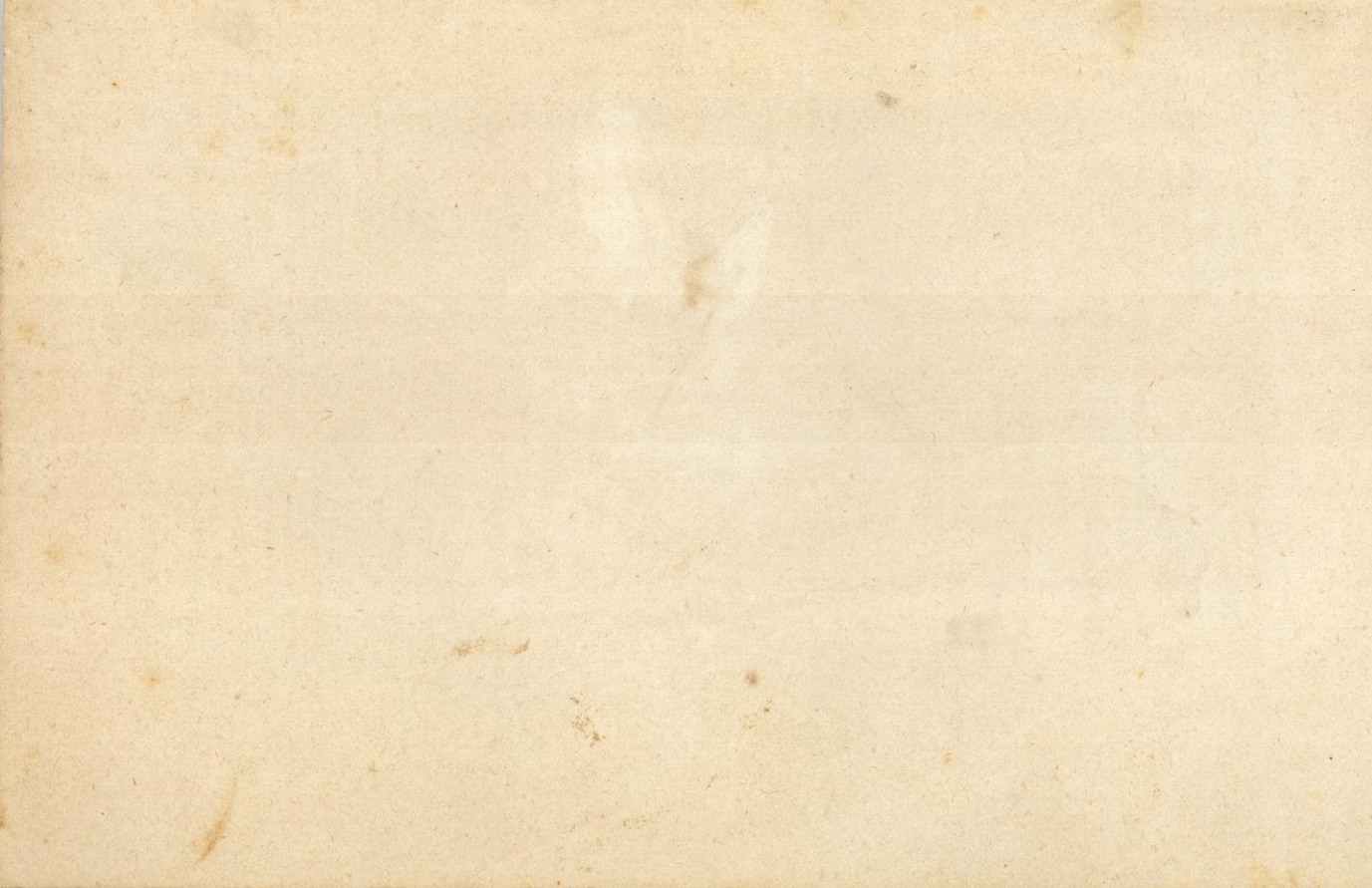
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

33. — The rules observed by the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable,



WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.

Milwaukee Ink & Eng Co.



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 Assmblly, without special leave, except a Committee of Conference.

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

† See chapter 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chapter 109, general laws of 1872.

‡ See chapter 114, section 22, general laws of 1853.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

26.—Whenever an Assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the Committee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to the Assembly as the engrossed bill.

REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

27.—The Committee on Enrolled Bills shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

28.—It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time, except when questions are being taken, or a Call of the House is being had.

29.—No standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute," or "amendment," for any bill, or bills, or resolution, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title of the original bill or resolution; or any substitute bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever the Assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. And this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly, and shall apply to bills or resolutions originating in the Senate, as well as those originating in the Assembly,

30.—No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment, and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therein, any other bill or resolution pending before the Assembly.

Journal and Order of Business.

THE JOURNAL.

31.—The journal of each day's proceedings shall be printed in pamphlet form and laid upon the desks of members the following morning. The journal need not be read unless ordered by the Assembly. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the Assembly to such error and have the same corrected by the Clerk.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

32.—After an opportunity shall have been given to correct the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, accounts, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered.
3. Resolutions may be considered.
4. Bills may be introduced, and notice of leave to introduce bills may be given.

5. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next, from select committees.
6. Messages and other Executive communications.
7. Messages from the Senate.
8. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.
9. Senate bills on their third reading.
10. Assembly bills ready for a third reading.
11. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
12. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
13. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

MORNING HOUR.

33.—After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of business under the first, second and third heads, in the preceding rule, the Assembly shall proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and the orders of the day.

PETITIONS.

34.—Petitions, memorials, communications, and other papers addressed to the Assembly, shall be presented by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally, and indorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

35.—Any member offering a resolution in the Assembly may read the same in his place before sending it to the Chair. It shall then be read by the Clerk, and when so read shall be considered before the House; but it shall not be acted on by the House on the same day on which it is offered, without leave.

36.—All bills and resolutions offered in the Assembly by any member or committee, shall be indorsed by the member or committee offering the same.

FIRST AND SECOND READING OF THE BILLS.

37.—The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

BILLS NOT COMMITTED UNTIL TWICE READ.

38.—No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall be twice read; and all joint resolutions which will require the signature of the Governor, shall take the same course as to their reading, as in the case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly.

REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

39.—On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be

announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly except bills reported by joint committee.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

40.—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill shall be printed after a second reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills, resolutions and memorials, that shall be printed, shall remain at least one day on the files after being printed, before being considered.

READING OF BILLS.

41.—If the Assembly shall dispense with the printing of any bill or memorial, such bill or memorial shall be read at length at least once before its final passage; and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

42.—The second and third reading of all bills appropriating money, shall be at length, and a suspension of this rule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

43.—Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day.

GENERAL FILE.

44.—Bills committed to committees and reported back by them, bills originating with and reported by committees, and bills taking no other reference shall constitute the "General File." Bills in the general file shall be arranged therein by the Clerk in the order in which they are reported, or referred thereto as aforesaid, and shall be considered in the same order unless the Assembly shall direct otherwise.

BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

45.—All bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., requiring the approval of the Governor, shall, after the second reading, be considered by the House in Committee of the Whole before they shall be taken up and considered by the Assembly.

How Business Conducted.

ADDRESSING THE SPEAKER.

46.—When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Assembly, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair, thus: "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

SPEAKER TO DECIDE WHO HAS THE FLOOR.

47.—When any two or more members shall arise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the person who is first to speak.

CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

48.—When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether he is in order or not; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and Assembly may be better able to judge.

SPEAKING MORE THAN TWICE OR OUT OF PLACE PROHIBITED.

49.—No member shall speak except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, except on leave of the Assembly.

ORDER WHILE THE SPEAKER OR A MEMBER IS SPEAKING.

50.—While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the House; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the Chair.

MOTIONS.

51.—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except—

1. To adjourn;
2. To lay on the table;
3. For the previous question;
4. To postpone to a day certain;
5. To commit to a standing committee;
6. To commit to a select committee;
7. To amend;
8. To postpone indefinitely.

And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

52.—A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an Assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone.

NO MEMBER TO SPEAK MORE THAN TWICE WITHOUT LEAVE.

53.—If a question depending be lost by adjournment, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the Assembly.

MOTIONS DECIDED WITHOUT DEBATE.

54.—A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

MOTIONS NOT TO BE RENEWED.

55.—A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

MOTIONS, HOW STATED, ETC.

56.—When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit,) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the Assembly, before division or amendment.

QUESTIONS, HOW PUT.

57.—All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be) say, *Aye*. Those of contrary opinion say, *No*." And in doubtful cases any member may call for a division.

AYES AND NOES, WHEN TAKEN.

58.—It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members present, when a question is taken, to order the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded by the Clerk. In recording the votes taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall record the names of those absent or not voting.

MEMBERS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

59.—Every member present, when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the Assembly shall, for special cause, excuse him, but it shall not be in order for a member to be excused after the House has commenced voting.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

60.—Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct, that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Assembly. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

COMMITTAL OF PAPERS.

61.—Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the Assembly.

FILLING BLANKS.

62.—In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put.

TIE VOTE.

63.—In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

RECONSIDERATION.

64.—When a motion or question shall have been once determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the Assembly is equally divided, for any member who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S TABLE.

65.—No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

66.—Any fifteen members may make a call of the House and require absent members to be sent for; but a call of the House cannot be made after the voting has commenced.

67.—On a call of the House being moved, the Speaker shall say: "It requiring fifteen members to order a call of the House, those in favor of the call will rise;" and if fifteen or more shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered.

68.—A call of the House being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room.

69.—The clerk shall immediately call the roll of members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent *with* leave, and who are absent *without* leave. The Clerk shall furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

70.—While the Assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no other motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call; which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

71.—Upon the Sergeant-at-Arms making a report showing that all who were absent without leave, (naming them) are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.

72.—The Sergeant-at-Arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and further proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; but the motion to accept such report shall be determined by yeas and nays, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by rule 69.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

73.—When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration, any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question;" but such motion shall not be deemed to be seconded unless fifteen members concur therein.

74.—The previous question being moved, the Speaker shall say. "It

requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?"—which question shall be determined by yeas and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

75.—When, on taking the previous question, the Assembly shall decide that the main question shall *not* now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the House, in the same stage of proceeding as before the previous question was moved.

76.—On motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the main question, one call of the House shall be in order; but after proceedings under such call 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. 22, 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.

INDEX TO RULES.

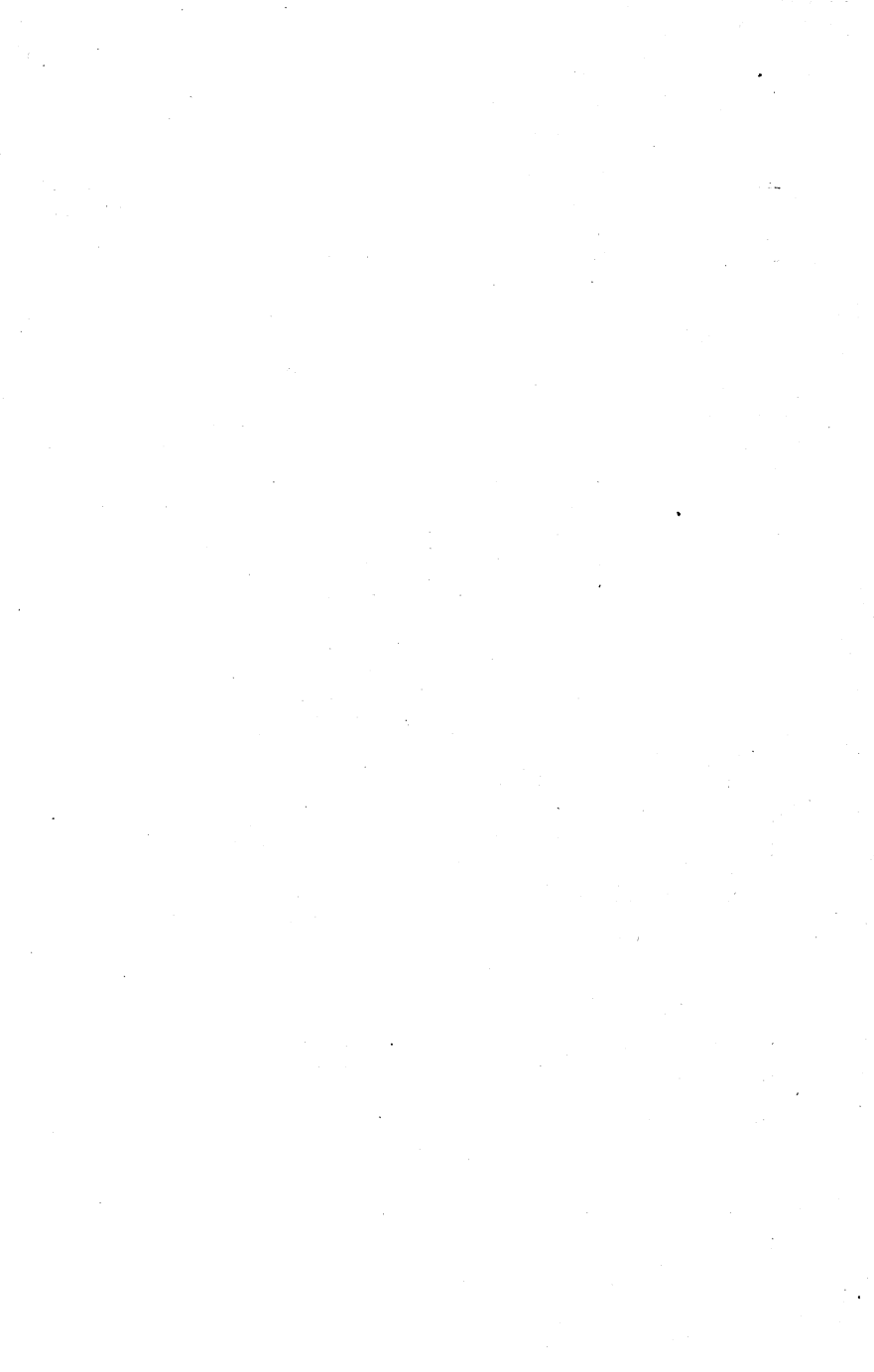
[The figures refer to the number of the Rules.]

	NO. OF RULE.		
	Sen.	Ass.	Jt.
A.			
<i>Absence</i> , leave to be obtained	9	3	....
committees not to be absent without leave.....	45	25	....
<i>Accounts</i> , to be verified by affidavit			22
papers relating to			23
<i>Adjournment</i> , when in order, motion to	27	51	....
not in order for more than three days			28
<i>Amendments</i> , to be read	31		....
on the third reading, how made	41	88	....
by substitute, how made	52		....
"dead heads" prohibited		29	15
not germane, prohibited		30	....
in committee of the whole	34	80	....
not to be read by Speaker		84	....
either house may amend			15
<i>Appropriations</i> , bills for, to be read at length		42	....
papers relating to, to be preserved			23
bills making, referred to committee on claims, the law .....			....
<i>Assembly</i> , hour for meeting		1	....
roll to be called		2	....
journal to be printed		31	....
<i>Ayes and Noes</i> , to be called	48	58	....
absentees to be recorded		58	....
Speaker to vote		13	....
B.			
<i>Bills, Resolutions, and Memorials</i> , how introduced	35	35	....
first and second reading		37	....
to be indorsed	35	36	....
to be referred		39	....
to be printed, number of	39	40	....
to be considered in committee of the whole	38	45	....
to receive three readings	36	43	....
recommitment		89	....
to be committed at pleasure		61	....
"dead heads" prohibited		29	15
appropriating money		42	....
engrossment of bills	40	26	....
clerical errors may be corrected	42	86	....
report on enrolled bills		79	....
examination of enrolled bills		27	....
enrolled bills to be signed			17
to be presented to the governor			18
resolutions to take the same course as bills			19
form of title prescribed			20
title to be recited in bill, the law			12
when rejected, notice to be given		24	4
not to be brought in again without leave			5
papers to accompany			6
reading of bills		41	....
to be read by sections		78	....

	NO. OF RULE.		
	Sen.	Ass.	Jt.
C.			
<i>Call of the House</i> , when and how made.....	32	66-76	.....
duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms under.....		68	.....
duties of Clerk under.....		69	.....
no business to be transacted.....		70	.....
when at an end.....		71-2	.....
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , election of.....	11	14	.....
his general duties.....	11	14	.....
no person to remain at table of.....	20	65	.....
papers not to be taken away from table of.....	11	14	.....
to appoint assistants.....		15	.....
may correct certain errors.....		16	.....
to sign acts.....		17	.....
<i>Claims</i> , accounts to be verified.....			22
papers relating to, to be preserved.....			23
<i>Committees</i> , how appointed.....	13	19	8
not to be absent.....	45	25	.....
select committees.....		21	.....
majority and minority report of.....	10		.....
to recite titles in reports.....		24	.....
of the whole, chairman of.....	5	77	.....
of the whole, rules of.....	33	81	.....
of the whole, reports of.....		83	.....
amendments in committee of the whole.....	34		.....
"dead-heads" in, prohibited.....		29	15
chairman to preserve order.....		82	.....
of conference.....			10
on enrolled bills, may report at any time.....	46	28	.....
joint committees.....	13	20	8
chairman of joint committees.....			24
<i>Contestants of Seats</i> , entitled to certain privileges.....		4	.....
<i>Convention</i> , joint, proceedings in.....			25
D.			
<i>Division</i> , when called for.....	30	60	.....
<i>Debate</i> , when question is under, order of motions.....		51	.....
how to address the presiding officer.....	16	46	.....
speaking out of place prohibited.....		49	.....
when two members rise.....	18	47	.....
call to order while speaking.....	17	48	.....
not to speak more than twice.....	19	49	.....
G.			
<i>General file</i> , what constitutes.....		44	.....
J.			
<i>Joint Convention</i> , proceedings in.....			25
who to preside.....			25
who to act as clerk.....			25
L.			
<i>Lobby</i> , disturbance in.....	6	6	.....

	NO. OF RULE.		
	Sen.	Ass.	Jt.
M.			
<i>Messages</i> , how and by whom announced.....			1
how and by whom communicated to the chair			2
ceremony when sent to the senate			3
to be sent to Chief Clerk, or assistant in each house			
<i>Morning Hour</i>		33	
<i>Motions</i> , how stated.....	23	56	
to be reduced to writing.....	24		
when and how withdrawn	25		
precedence of.....	26	51	
to adjourn, always in order	27		
to strike out enacting clause		52	
to be decided without debate		54	
not to be renewed		55	
O.			
<i>Order</i> , of business.....	15	32	
call to, effect of	17	48	
rule to be observed while presiding officer is speaking	20	50	
rule to be observed while member is speaking	16	50	
when two members rise to speak	18	47	
not to vote unless within the chamber.....	21		
filling blanks		62	
the vote.....		63	
reading papers and smoking prohibited.....		7	
P.			
<i>Petitions</i> , to be indorsed		34	
contents of, to be stated.....	31	34	
<i>President of Senate</i> , duties of.....	2		
to administer oaths	49		
to appoint committees	3		
to sign warrants and subpoenas	3		
to name President <i>pro tem</i>	4		
<i>Previous Question</i> , when to be admitted	28	73	
form of.....	28	74	
effect of.....	28	74	
effect of, when main question is not ordered	28	75	
to be decided without debate.....	28	75	
one call of the House in order.....	28	76	
<i>Privileged</i> , contestants for seats.....		4	
reporters.....	14	5	
State officers, ex-members, etc.	14	5	
motions.....		92-93	
<i>Printing</i> , reports			3
number of bills.....	41	40	
Q.			
<i>Questions</i> , how stated and decided	7		
division of.....		60	
on passage of bills.....		90	
<i>Quorums</i> , what shall constitute.....	8	2	
in absence of, course to be pursued.....	8	2	

	NO. OF RULE.		
	Sen.	Ass.	Jt.
R.			
<i>Reports</i> , majority and minority.....		22	.....
papers to lay on table until reports printed.....		23	.....
ordered printed by house first presented to.....			9
<i>Reporters</i> , privileged to floor.....	14	5	.....
<i>Reconsideration</i> , rule in relation to.....	29	64	.....
<i>Resolutions</i> , introduction of.....		35	.....
to be committed.....		38	.....
to take same course as bills.....			20
Jefferson's Manual the standard.....	53	95	27
<i>Rules</i> , not to be rescinded without notice.....	54	94	.....
suspension of.....	54	94	26
S.			
<i>Senate</i> , call to order.....	1		.....
President of.....	2		.....
President of, <i>pro tem.</i>	4		.....
General duties of President of.....	2-3		.....
hour of meeting.....	50		.....
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> , election of.....	12	18	.....
his general duties.....	12	18	.....
<i>Speaker</i> , to be elected.....		8	.....
his general duties.....		9	.....
to preserve order.....		10	.....
may speak.....		10	.....
may call a member to the chair.....		11	.....
in absence of to be elected.....		12	.....
shall vote on call of ayes and noes.....		13	.....
to sign acts.....		17	.....
to appoint committees.....		9	.....
may clear the gallery.....		6	.....
T.			
<i>Title of Bills</i> , of a general nature.....			12
amendatory.....			13
repealing.....			13
to be recited.....		24	.....
V.			
<i>Voting</i> , every member to vote.....	22	59	.....
absent members, names of to be recorded.....		58	.....
W.			
<i>Writs, Warrants and Subpoenas</i> , how issued and attested..	3	17	.....



Chronology of Wisconsin
AND
History of State Institutions.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WISCONSIN.

THE state of Wisconsin is situated between latitude 42 degrees 30 minutes and 47 degrees 30 minutes north, and between longitude 87 degrees 30 minutes and 92 degrees 30 minutes west of Greenwich, near London, England. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by the Mississippi river, and the states of Iowa and Minnesota. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles, or 35,840,000 acres. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes, rivers, etc., there remain 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres of land.

The territory, of which Wisconsin forms a part, was originally connected with the Canadas, and was under the French and British dominion. It became a part of the territory of the Northwest at the close of the revolutionary war, by the treaty of 1783, confirmed by the treaty of 1795; but the United States did not take formal possession of the territory now comprising this state until 1816. In the meantime, Virginia and other states ceded to the government all their claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio river, and congress, by the "ordinance of 1787," provided for its government as the "Northwest Territory," and it was enacted that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory," and that there should be formed from such territory, as the population should justify, "not less than three nor more than five states." Wisconsin was the fifth state thus organized from the territory—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan having been previously admitted into the Union.

Wisconsin was afterwards included in the Indiana territory, which was organized in 1800, then in the Illinois territory, organized in 1809, and in 1818, when Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state, it was attached to the territory of Michigan. In 1823, Wisconsin was made part of a separate judicial circuit, and in 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

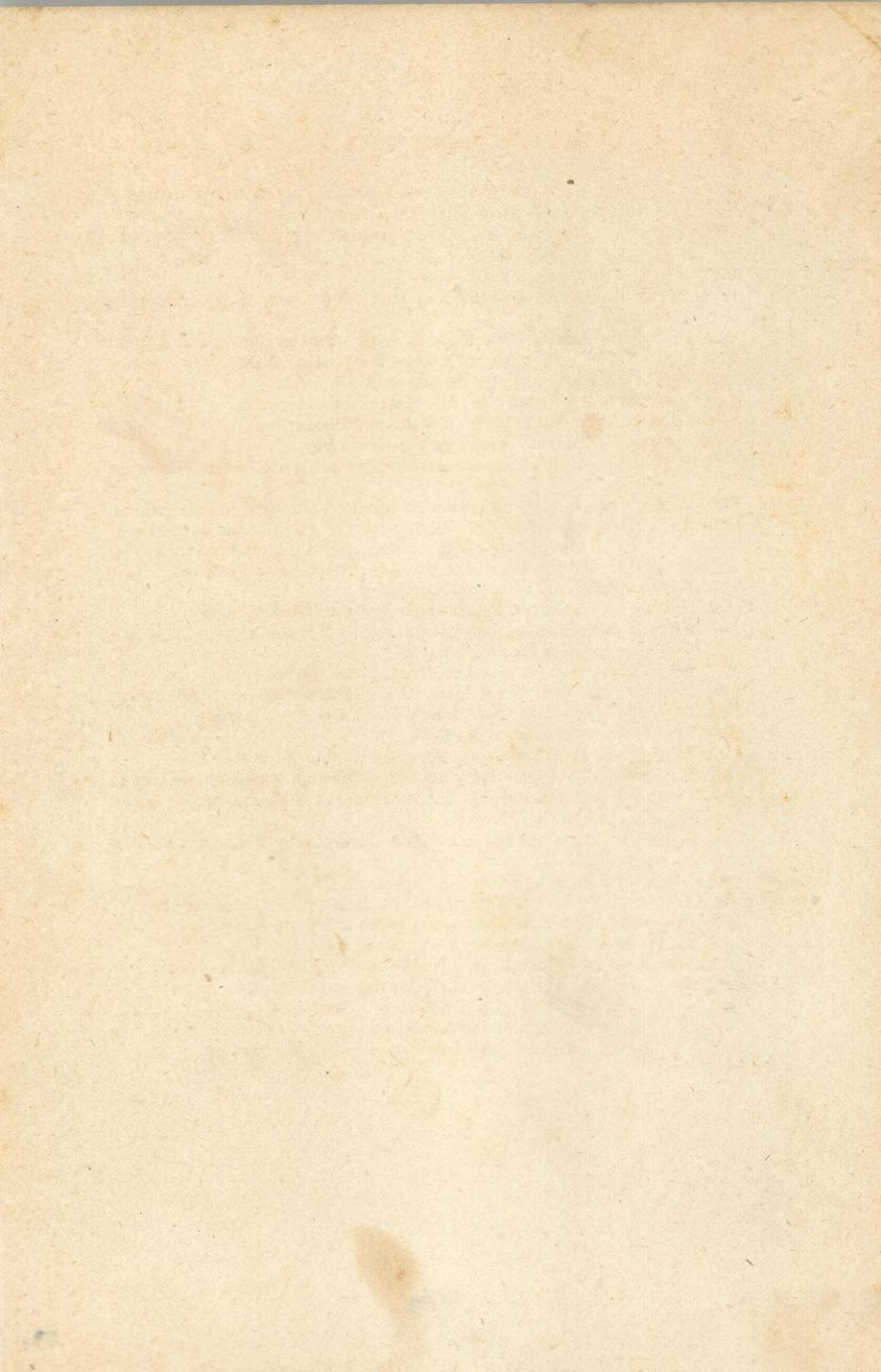
in the Union, being the seventeenth admitted, and the thirtieth in the list of states.

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 Tallafero 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.





THE MILWAUKEE LITH & ENGR CO

WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

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 indigent 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, \$1,120,620.59; for the Industrial School, \$578,000.00; for the Institute for the Blind, \$678,597.91; for the Deaf and Dumb, \$220,000.00; for the State Hospital for the Insane, \$1,562,997.73; for the Northern Hospital, \$1,000,170.00; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, \$247,000.00 — making a total of \$5,940,821.03. 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. DOTY, 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 STEPHEN T. MASON, JULIA G. MASON and KUTZING 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 capitol 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 \$57,364.42. This does not in-

clude \$8,662.70 which was expended in a fruitless attempt to bore an artesian 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 fourth-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 school land commissioners. 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 and state board of charities and reform. 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.

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 for 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 76,702, nearly one-half of which are bound, while around the room are hung one hundred and ten 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 total appropriations to the society from the state treasury from its organization to the close of the last fiscal year, amount to \$136,275.99, which sum does not include wages of janitor, cost of stationery for its officers, or of state publications furnished for purposes of exchange.

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 completed 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 re-organized 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 re-organization, 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, "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. DUBRIE 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 apartments 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 ninety-a hundred volumes, documents and pamphlets. The total additions for the twelve years the society has occupied rooms in the capitol, have been over fifty-five 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 the two thousand, six hundred bound newspaper files — almost, if not quite unequalled 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 three 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.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

*Board of Regents.*STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *Ex-officio.**Term expires first Monday in February, 1878.*

7th Cong. Dist.....	T. D. STEELE.....	Sparta.
5th.....do.....	CONRAD KREZ.....	Sheboygan.
2d.....do.....	J. C. GREGORY.....	Madison.
4th.....do.....	M. KEENAN.....	Milwaukee.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1879.

State at Large.....	N. B. VAN SLYKE.....	Madison.
5th Cong. Dist.....	J. M. BINGHAM.....	Chippewa Falls.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1880.

State at Large.....	E. W. KEYES.....	Madison.
1st Cong. Dist.....	J. B. CASSODAY.....	Janesville.
3d.....do.....	W. E. CARTER.....	Platteville.
6th.....do.....	THOS. B. CHYNOWETH.	Green Bay.

Officers.

JAMES M. BINGHAM, *President.* JOHN S. DEAN, *Secretary.*
STATE TREASURER, *ex-officio Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, J. C. GREGORY, J. B. CASSODAY.

FARM COMMITTEE.

J. C. GREGORY, M. KEENAN.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY, COURSE OF STUDY AND TEXT BOOKS.

T. D. STEELE, CONRAD KREZ,

COMMITTEE ON LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. M. BINGHAM, W. E. CARTER, T. B. CHYNOWETH.

Faculty and Instructors.

JOHN BASCOM, D. D., LL. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

JOHN W. STEPLING, Ph. D.,
Vice President and Professor of Mathematics.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A. M.,
Professor of Latin and History.

STEPHEN H. CARPENTER, LL. D.,
Professor of Logic and English Literature.

ALEXANDER KERR, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

JOHN B. FEULING, Ph. D.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Philology.

WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMUS, A. M. C. E.,
Professor of Military Science, and Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.,
Professor of Civil Polity and Political Economy.

JOHN E. DAVIES, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Astronomy and Physics.

W. W. DANIELLS, M. S.,
Professor of Agriculture and Chemistry.

ROLAND IRVING, A. M., E. M.,
Professor of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, and Curator of Cabinet.

R. B. ANDERSON, A. M.,
Professor of Scandinavian Languages, and Librarian.

HON. ORSAMUS COLE, LL. D.,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Professor of Law.

HON. WILLIAM PENN LYON, LL. D.,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Professor of Law.

HON. ROMANZO HUNN,
Judge of U. S. District Court. Professor of Law.

J. H. CARPENTER, LL. D.,
Dean of Law Faculty.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. B.,
Professor of Law.

HON. I. C. SLOAN,
Professor of Law.

HON. S. U. PINNEY,
Professor of Law.

HON. J. B. CASSODAY,
Professor of Law.

CLARK GAPEN, M. D.,
Professor of Law.

JOHN M. OLIN, A. M.,
Instructor in Rhetoric and Oratory.

EDWARD A. BIRGE, A. B.,
Instructor in Natural History, and Assistant Curator of Cabinet.

SEYMOUR W. TALBOT, C. E.,
Assistant in Civil Engineering.

CHARLES T. KING,
In charge of the Machine Shop.

SAMUEL W. TROUSDALE, A. B.,
Instructor in English and Elocution.

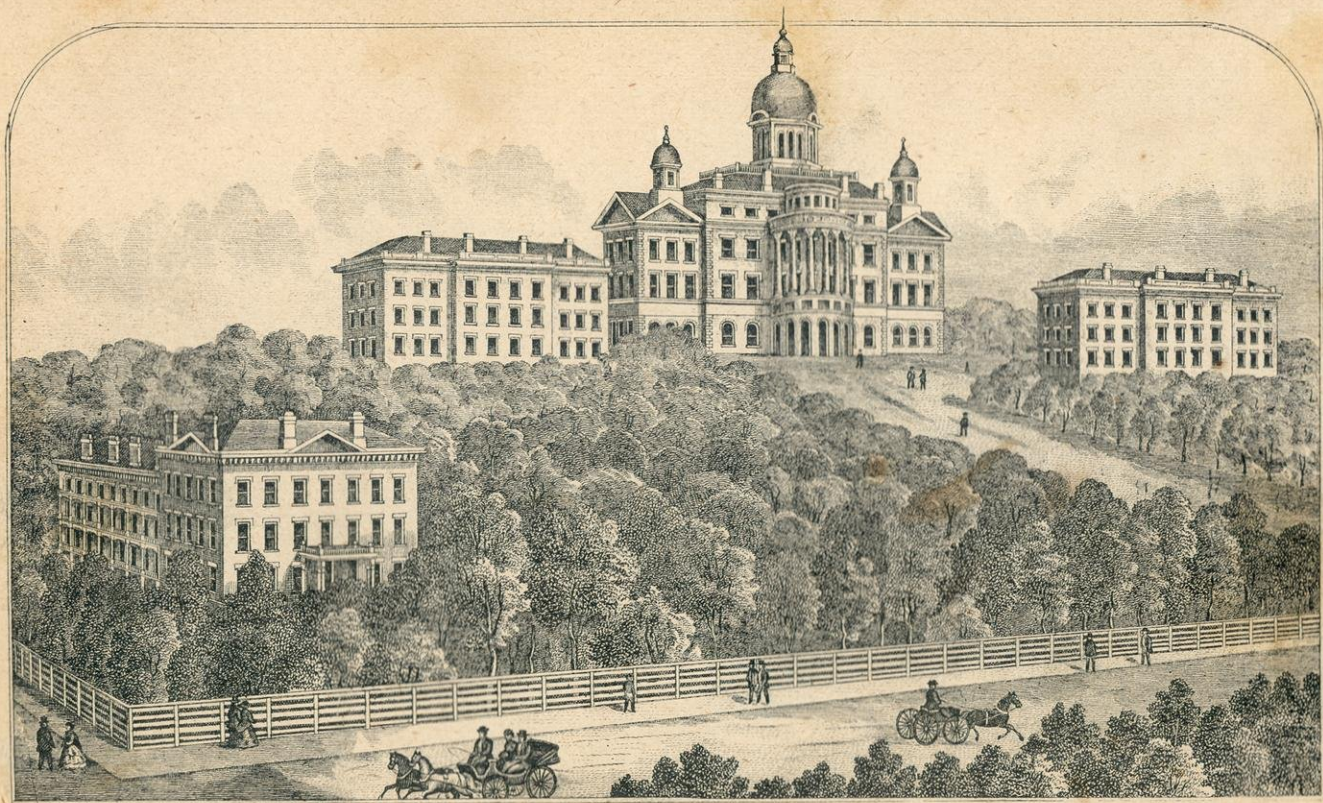
C. P. ETTEN,
Instructor in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Mrs. D. E. CARSON,
Preceptress.

Miss S. A. CARVER,
Instructor in French and German.

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,"



STATE UNIVERSITY, MADISON.



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. SCHNEIDERHORN, WM. W. CORYELL, GEO. BRATTY, HENRY L. LORAIN 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 him in a most acceptable manner.

Section 6 of article 10 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. WINTON, J. H. ROYNTREE, J. T. CLARKE, ELEAZER ROOT, A. HYATT SMITH, SIMON MILLS, HENRY BRYAN, RUFUS KING, THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND, CYRUS WOODMAN, HIRAN 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, 1866, 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 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 the act, which are as follows:

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the land aforesaid by the states to which the lands are apportioned and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States or of the state, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks, and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section five of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each state which may take and claim the benefit of this act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the

leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized, shall be made on the following conditions, to which as well as to the provisions hereinafter contained, the previous assent of the several states shall be signified by legislative acts: *First*. If any portion of the fund invested as provided by the foregoing section or any portion of the interest thereon shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the state to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any state under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said states. *Second*. *No portion of said fund nor the interest thereon shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.* *Third*. Any state which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such state shall cease, and said state shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received for any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the state shall be valid. *Fourth*. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, and their costs and results, and such other matters, including state, industrial and economical statistics as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the secretary of the interior. *Fifth*. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the states at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished. *Sixth*. No state while in condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. *Seventh*. No state shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President."

The lands received by Wisconsin under this 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 one million dollars. 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 \$3 to \$10. 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 200 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 fa-

vor. 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 Science 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, 1877.....	\$223,210 32
The agricultural college fund, September 30, 1877.....	214,761 90
Income of university fund from all sources.....	70,611 93
Income of agricultural college fund.....	14,337 96

From the above statement it appears that the income of the university for the last year was \$89,819 89, which includes the appropriation from the general fund, under ch. 117, Laws of 1876, which appropriation for the last fiscal year amounted to \$42,359.62.

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 college 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 faculty is composed of the judges of the supreme court and other gentlemen of high legal attainments. No law school in the country possesses superior advantages. The U. S. district and circuit courts hold sessions annually at Madison; while all the state courts—supreme, circuit, county and municipal—hold their regular sessions here, affording the student almost uninterrupted opportunity to familiarize himself with practice, pleading and the conduct of cases. The law library of the state is the best in the northwest, and is open every day for the use of students. The course in this department was extended in 1876 to two years, and is now as thorough and complete as any in the country.

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 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 4th 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."

President BASCOM has recently made public announcement of the fact that this provision of the act was inserted at the instance of ex-Gov. WASHBURN,

who proposes during the coming year to erect and fully equip, a superior astronomical observatory for the University of Wisconsin. The president adds:

"This announcement may well give great pleasure to the friends of public education and of science. Gov. WASHBURN was the gentleman at whose instigation the above section was inserted in the act, and from none of its citizens would the state receive such a gift with more pleasure.

"We mark the event, also, as introducing a new era in the history of the university. We believe that henceforward private liberality will freely add itself to public efforts in the endowment of this institution.

"There are things exceedingly desirable in themselves in order to complete the usefulness of such an institution which prudent legislators must hesitate to grant from general taxation.

"A well furnished astronomical observatory is somewhat of such a nature. It pertains to the higher fields of science, and might seem a burden to the ordinary taxpayer. An art gallery is still more obviously of the same character. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that we find distinguished citizens willing to furnish these most desirable, yet expensive accessories of public instruction. In no way can the citizen of the state more fittingly support and improve its best institutions.

"We are thankful for the promised gift, thankful for the source of it, and thankful for the future increase, of which we make no doubt it is only the first fruits.

"No state institutions, however well devised in themselves, can be of much value which are not sustained and enlarged by the enthusiasm of our citizens. The best spirit in the best portion of our social life speaks forth in the gift which is here announced.

"Those interested in pure science everywhere will also take pleasure in the announcement, because it is the intention of the legislature and of the regents of the university, as indicated by the section of the act above given, that the observatory shall not be merely an ornamental appendage to instruction, but shall be vigorously used in the general interest of science.

"It is to be furnished with a fifteen inch equatorial, 'equal or superior to that of the Observatory of Harvard University, Cambridge.'

"The other instruments will be correspondingly complete and prepare the way for extended astronomic work."

CALENDAR.

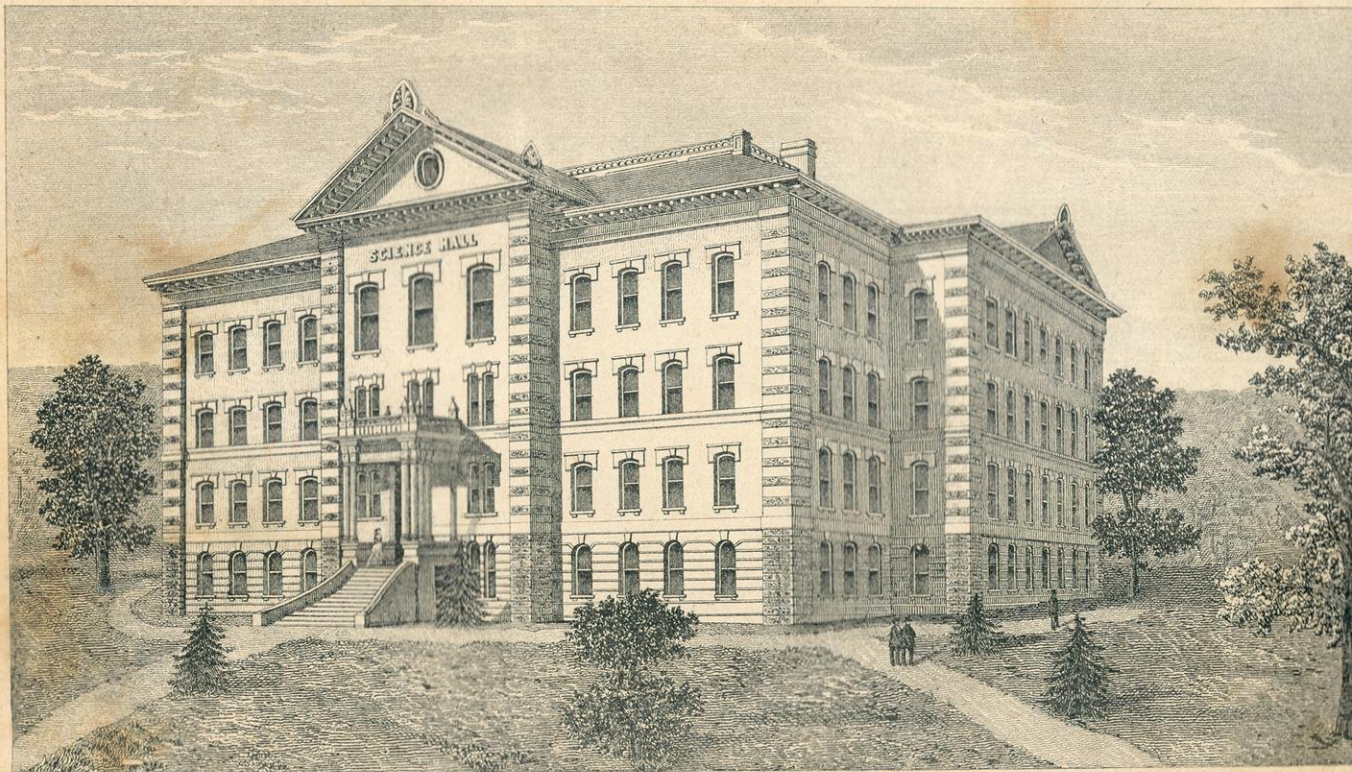
'77-'78.

WINTER TERM begins Wednesday, January 2, and closes Wednesday, March 27 — 12 weeks.

SPRING TERM begins Wednesday, April 3, and closes Wednesday, June 19 — 11 weeks.

ANNIVERSARY OF LITERARY SOCIETIES, Tuesday evening before Commencement.

FALL TERM begins Wednesday, September 4, and closes Wednesday, December 18 — 15 weeks.



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO & ENGR OF

STATE UNIVERSITY, SCIENCE HALL.

H. G. KOCH, ARCHT

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

*Board of Regents.*Governor WM. E. SMITH, Madison, *ex officio*.W. C. WHITFORD, Madison, Superintendent Public Instruction, *ex officio*.

WILLIAM STARR.....	Ripon	Term expires Feb., 1878.
J. H. EVANS.....	Platteville.....	do..... 1878.
F. W. COTZHAUSEN....	Milwaukee	do..... 1878.
S. S. SHERMAN.....	Milwaukee	do..... 1879.
JOHN PHILLIPS.....	Stevens Point	do..... 1879.
S. M. HAY.....	Oshkosh.....	do..... 1879.
W. H. CHANDLER.....	Sun Prairie.....	do..... 1880.
T. D. WEEKS.....	Whitewater	do..... 1880.
A. D. ANDREWS.....	River Falls	do..... 1880.

Presidents of Faculties.

GEORGE S. ALBEE, A. M., Oshkosh Normal School.

WM. F. PHELPS, A. M., Whitewater Normal School.

EDWIN A. CHARLTON, A. M., Platteville Normal School.

WARREN D. PARKER, A. M., River Falls Normal School.

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 has since been in charge of E. A. CHARLTON, A. M., from Lockport, N. Y.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the 21st of April, 1868, under OLIVER AREX, 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 AREX, 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.

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 GEORGE S. ALBEE, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools in Racine.

A fourth Normal School was opened in September, 1875, at River Falls, Pierce county, under the charge of WARREN D. PARKER, A. M., formerly superintendent and principal of public schools in Janesville. This is the only institution of the kind in northwest Wisconsin, and it starts out under most favorable auspices.

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 their "exclusive purpose 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; also, to give instruction in agriculture, chemistry, in the arts of husbandry, the mechanic arts, the fundamental laws of the United States, and 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 six representatives in the normal school, 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 and 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 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 the 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 nearly one million dollars, and yields an annual income of over 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.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Board of Trustees.

J. B. WHITING, M. D....	Janesville	Term expires April, 1878.
WM. MACLOON.....	Janesville	Term expires April, 1878.
E. BOWEN.....	Brodhead.....	Term expires April, 1879.
CYRUS MINER.....	Janesville	Term expires April, 1879.
B. R. HINCKLEY.....	Oconomowoc	Term expires April, 1880.

Officers of the Board.

WM. MACLOON, <i>President.</i>	J. B. WHITING, <i>Secretary.</i>
CYRUS MINER, <i>Treasurer.</i>	

Officers of the Institution.

Mrs. SARAH F. C. LITTLE, M. A., Superintendent.		
Miss S. A. WATSON,	Miss A. J. 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 \$3,000.00. 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 8 and 21 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 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 409 blind persons in the state, one hundred of whom were under twenty. In 1875, the number had increased to 493, 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 un-

fortunate children still fail to avail themselves of the advantages of the school. The entire number of different persons who have received instruction at this school since its opening in 1850, is less than 500, while the total appropriations for the erection and furnishing of buildings and for the current expenses of the institution foot up \$678,597.91. Of this sum about \$150,000 was required to make good the loss occasioned by the fire of 1874, as will be seen by the statistics which follow.

TABLE showing the appropriations made each year.

1850	Current expenses (by tax)		\$1,368 62
1851	Current Expenses	\$2,000 00	
	Building	3,000 00	
			5,000 00
1852	Current expenses.....	\$2,000 00	
	Building and furnishing,.....	2,500 00	
			4,500 00
1853	Current expenses.....		2,500 00
1854	Current expenses.....	\$3,500 00	
	Building.....	12,000 00	
			15,500 00
1855	Current expenses.....	\$4,000 00	
	Building.....	5,000 00	
			9,000 00
1856	Current expenses.....	\$5,000 00	
	Building.....	10,000 00	
			15,000 00
1857	Current expenses.....	\$7,000 00	
	Building.....	15,000 00	
			22,000 00
1858	Current expenses.....	\$5,000 00	
	Debt on building.....	7,530 79	
			12,530 79
1859	Current expenses.....	\$9,000 00	
	Building.....	5,575 00	
	Apparatus.....	1,000 00	
			15,575 00
1860	Current expenses.....	\$9,000 00	
	Building.....	3,200 00	
	Furnishing.....	00 00	
			12,700 00
1861	Current expenses.....	\$9,000 00	
	Extending heating apparatus.....	600 00	
	Fence.....	400 00	
			\$10,000 00
1862	Current expenses.....		8,800 00
1863	Current expenses.....	\$12,000 00	
	Repairing steam works.....	2,000 00	
			14,000 00
1864	Current expenses.....	\$15,000 00	
	Building shop.....	5,000 00	
			20,000 00
1865	Current expenses.....	\$19,500 00	
	Building shop.....	6,500 00	
			26,000 00
1866	Current expenses.....		16,000 00
1867	Current expenses.....	\$16,000 00	
	Pasture.....	1,000 00	
			17,000 00
1868	Current expenses.....	\$18,000 00	
	Building west wing.....	60,000 00	
			78,000 00

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

311

Table showing appropriations made each year—continued.

1869	Current expenses.....	\$18,000 00	.....
	Sewer.....	500 00	.....
			18,500 00
1870	Current expenses.....	\$18,000 00	.....
	Building.....	19,625 00	.....
	Heating and plumbing.....	6,675 00	.....
	Passage between old and new ce.lars.....	1,500 00	.....
	Furnishing.....	2,000 00	.....
			47,800 00
1871	Current expenses.....	\$18,300 00	.....
	Apparatus.....	1,000 00	.....
	Indebtedness on building.....	2,973 50	.....
	Gas works.....	2,500 00	.....
	Steam pump and hot water fixtures.....	600 00	.....
			25,373 50
1872	Current expenses.....	\$21,000 00	.....
	Land.....	1,400 00	.....
			22,400 00
1873	Current expenses.....	\$20,500 00	.....
	Land.....	250 00	.....
			20,750 00
1874	Current expenses.....	\$19,000 00	.....
	For barn.....	2,800 00	.....
	Land.....	1,000 00	.....
			22,800 00
1875	Current expenses.....	\$18,000 00	.....
	Indebtedness account of fire.....	4,000 00	.....
	Rebuilding wing.....	56,000 00	.....
	Engine house etc.....	5,000 00	.....
			83,000 00
1876	Current expenses.....	\$18,000 00	.....
	Rebuilding main part.....	90,000 00	.....
	Furnishing wing.....	5,000 00	.....
			113,000 00
1877	Current expenses.....	\$17,000 00	.....
	Permanent improv'ts and misc'l. purposes.....	2,500 00	.....
			19,500 00
	Total amount of twenty-eight annual app's.....		\$578,597 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

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Board of Trustees.

D. G. CHEEVER.....	CLINTON.....	Term expires April, 1878
JOS. HAMILTON.....	MILWAUKEE.....	do..... 1878
A. L. CHAPIN.....	BELOIT.....	do..... 1879
S. R. LA BAR.....	DELVAN.....	do..... 1879
HOLLIS LATHAM.....	ELKHORN.....	do..... 1880

Officers.

A. L. CHAPIN, President.	S. R. LA BAR, Secretary.	HOLLIS LATHAM, Treasurer.
-----------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------

Corps of Instruction.

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

TEACHERS.

G. F. SCHILLING, M. A.,	EMILY EDDY,
W. A. COCHRANE, M. A.,	MARY E. SMITH,
Z. G. MCCOY,	ELEANOR MCCOY,
I. L. TILDEN,	CORA E. CARVER,
H. PHILLIPS,	ISABELLA KIMBALL.

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, 1852. 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 the manual alphabet, by written language, and, to one class, 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 written language, so as to enable them to communicate with their fellow men.

Two trades are taught—cabinet-making and shoemaking. The shop for the former was opened in March, 1860; the latter subsequently. 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 have become self-supporting.

The *proper* age for the admission of pupils is twelve years. None are received under ten. The regular course of instruction occupies five years. There is no charge, for children of the state, for board and tuition, but their friends are expected to furnish clothing and pay incidental expenses. The school year commences on the first Wednesday of September; 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-two, and the average annual attendance since the Institution was organized in 1852, is about ninety-seven.

TABLE showing the appropriations made each year.

YEAR.	Building.	Current Expenses.	Total.
1852	\$3,000 00	\$500 00	\$3,500 00
1853	5,000 00	4,000 00	9,000 00
1854		7,500 00	7,500 00
1855	500 00	7,000 00	7,500 00
1856	300 00	7,000 00	7,300 00
1857	22,500 00	12,000 00	34,500 00
1858	6,500 00	9,000 00	15,500 00
1859	4,500 00	15,100 00	19,600 00
1860	15,900 00	13,550 00	29,450 00
1861		14,000 00	14,000 00
1862		12,200 00	12,200 00
1863		13,250 00	13,250 00
1864		15,550 00	15,550 00
1865	22,000 00	19,000 00	41,000 00
1866	13,901 35	27,684 48	41,585 83
1867	8,000 00	27,000 00	35,000 00
1868		27,000 00	27,000 00
1869	3,000 00	30,000 00	33,000 00
1870	4,176 00	30,000 00	34,176 00
1871		28,364 00	28,364 00
1872		37,949 00	37,949 00
1873		28,500 00	28,500 00
1874		35,000 00	35,000 00
1875	1,500 00	34,500 00	36,000 00
1876	6,500 00	33,500 00	40,000 00
1877	4,500 00	31,500 00	36,000 00
Totals.....	\$121,777 35	\$530,647 48	\$652,424 83

The attendance each year since the incorporation of the Institute.

Pupils.		Pupils.		Pupils.	
In the year 1852	8	In the year 1861	86	In the year 1870	144
do 1853	16	do 1862	83	do 1871	149
do 1854	31	do 1863	89	do 1872	164
do 1855	34	do 1864	80	do 1873	176
do 1856	49	do 1865	91	do 1874	176
do 1857	55	do 1866	104	do 1875	180
do 1858	52	do 1867	108	do 1876	191
do 1859	79	do 1868	95	do 1877	182
do 1860	87	do 1869	112		

Counties from which pupils were in attendance during the last year.

County.	Pupils.	County.	Pupils.	County.	Pupils.
Adams	1	Iowa	2	Portage	4
Brown	8	Jackson	1	Racine	5
Buffalo	1	Jefferson	10	Richland	2
Calumet	2	Juneau	1	Rock	4
Chippewa	2	Kenosha	5	St. Croix	1
Clark	2	La Fayette	3	Sauk	3
Columbia	10	Manitowoc	6	Shawano	2
Dane	9	Marathon	3	Sheboygan	4
Dodge	6	Marquette	2	Trumpealeau	1
Door	3	Milwaukee	18	Vernon	3
Dunn	1	Monroe	3	Walworth	3
Eau Claire	2	Oconto	1	Washington	2
Fond du Lac	5	Outagamie	1	Waukesha	7
Grant	5	Ozaukee	1	Waupaca	4
Green	1	Pepin	1	Waushara	5
Green Lake	2	Pierce	3	Winnebago	6
Total.....					182

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

Board of Directors.

WM. E. SMITH	MILWAUKEE	Term expires January, 1878
NELSON DEWEY	CASSVILLE	Term expires January, 1880
GEO. W. BURCHARD	FORT ATKINSON	Term expires January, 1882

Officers of the Institution.

H. N. SMITH	Warden.	JOEL RICH	Deputy Warden.
JACOB FUSS	Clerk.	REV. E. TASKER	Chaplain,
		H. BUTTERFIELD	Physician.

The State Prison was located at Waupun in July, 1857, 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 erection of the main part, and additions have been made from time to time since that date.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Whole number of convicts received since 1851	2,386
Number remaining September 30, 1876	266
Received during the year	176
Discharged to September 30, 1877	152
Convicts imprisoned for life September 30, 1877	42
Whole number remaining September 30, 1877	290

COUNTIES FROM WHICH INMATES HAVE BEEN COMMITTED DURING LAST YEAR.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Adams	5	Juneau	1	Richland	1
Brown	6	Jefferson	8	Rock	17
Buffalo	1	Kenosha	5	Sauk	3
Calumet	2	Kewaunee	1	Sheboygan	2
Chippewa	3	La Crosse	8	Trempealeau	3
Columbia	6	Marathon	1	Taylor	1
Crawford	2	Milwaukee	5	Vernon	1
Dane	13	Monroe	4	Wa worth	6
Dodge	8	Ozaukee	2	Waukesha	3
Dunn	5	Ozaukee	2	Waupaca	5
Fond du Lac	5	Pepin	2	Waushara	4
Grant	5	Pierce	2	Winnebago	5
Green	3	Portage	7	Wood	3
Green Lake	2	Racine	4	United States courts	4
Total	176				

AGES.

From 14 to 20	31
From 20 to 30	86
From 30 to 40	31
From 40 to 50	16
From 50 to 60	7
From 60 to 70	3
From 70 to 80	1
From 80 to 90	1
Total	176

SEX, NATIVITY, COLOR.

Males	172
Females	4
American	127
Foreign	49
White	171
Colored	5

HOW OFTEN SENTENCED.	AVERAGE NUMBER.
First time..... 139	<i>For the year ending—</i>
Second time..... 24	September 30, 1877..... 289
Third time..... 11	September 30, 1876..... 261
Fifth time..... 1	September 30, 1875..... 240
Eighth time..... 1	September 30, 1874..... 203
Total..... 176	September 30, 1873..... 180

APPROPRIATIONS made by the Legislature for State Prison.

1851. \$10,030 00	1860..... \$31,696 24	1869..... \$40,000 00
1852... 16,388 60	1861..... 24,504 13	1870..... 40,000 00
1853..... 13,617 73	1862..... 23,609 87	1871..... 99,900 00
1854..... 42,378 08	1863..... 30,900 00	1872..... 52,928 00
1855..... 88,135 26	1864..... 41,371 53	1873..... 45,550 47
1856..... 49,079 73	1865..... 35,500 00	1874..... 49,968 39
1857..... 37,200 00	1866..... 44,000 00	1875..... 46,341 54
1858..... 35,000 00	1867..... 49,204 00	1876..... 27,870 00
1859..... 49,500 00	1868..... 59,796 00	1877..... 42,000 00
Total.....		\$1,120,630 59

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Board of Trustees.

H. N. DAVIS,	BELOIT,	Term expires April, 1878.
R. E. DAVIS,	MIDDLETON,	do 1879.
ANDREW PROUDFIT,	MADISON,	do 1880.
DAVID ATWOOD,	MADISON,	do 1881.
JOHN A. JOHNSON,	MADISON,	do 1882.

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.

COMMITTEE ON FARM AND FARMING.

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

Resident Officers.

D. F. BOUGHTON, M. D.,
Superintendent.

CLARK GAPIN, M. D.,
First Assistant Physician.

J. N. DEHART, M. D.,
Second Assistant Physician.

Mrs. M. C. HALLIDAY,
Matron.

ARCHIBALD TREDWAY,
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 was 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, wood 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.

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. The most important change made by these acts, is contained in section 12, chapter 178, General Laws, 1872, which is as follows: "All insane persons, residents of this state, who may be admitted into said hospital for treatment, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the state: *provided* the county in which such patient resided before being brought to the hospital shall pay the sum of one dollar and fifty cents a week for the support of such patient, and for all necessary clothing when it is not otherwise supplied; *provided, further*, that the relatives, friends or guardians of any patient shall have the privilege of paying for the maintenance and clothing of such patient, or any part thereof, and the superintendent shall cause the accounts of such patients to be credited with any sums so paid; *and provided, further*, that if the relatives or immediate friends of any patient shall desire it and pay the expenses thereof, such patient may have special care, and may be provided with a special attendant, as may be agreed upon with the superintendent. In all cases, the charge for such special care and attendance shall be paid quarterly in advance."

By section 11 of said chapter "the admission of patients from the several counties of the state, shall be in the ratio of population of such counties, but each county shall be entitled to at least two patients if it should seek to do so."

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, 1863, 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 two 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 p'tnts.	Average number.
1856 } 1860 {	224,925 33	\$3,875 89	\$28,801 23	45	7
1861	20,724 24	21,602 18	42,326 42	147	90
1862	28,645 06	22,038 49	50,683 55	192	117
1863	7,074 54	31,716 36	38,790 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	124,230 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 26	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	11,500 00	89,501 79	101,001 79	498	370
Total....	\$56,226 48	\$1,006,771 25	\$1,563,997 73	.....	.....

STATE INSTITUTIONS,

319

General statistics of the hospital from its opening July 14, 1860.

STATISTICS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole number admitted.....	1,287	1,206	2,493
Whole number discharged recovered.....	368	348	716
Whole number discharged improved.....	293	236	529
Whole number discharged unimproved.....	270	276	546
Whole number died.....	171	145	316
Whole number not insane.....	1	.....	1
Patients in hospital September 30, 1876.....	189	165	354
Admitted during the last year.....	61	83	144
Whole number treated during the last year.....	250	248	498
Discharged during the year recovered.....	21	24	45
Discharged during the year improved.....	12	9	21
Discharged during the year unimproved.....	11	10	21
Died during the year.....	17	11	28
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
Whole number discharged during the year.....	62	54	116
Remaining September 30, 1877.....	188	194	382
Daily average under treatment during the last year... ..	186.4	184.1	370.5

COUNTIES from which patients have been received.

RESIDENCE.	Whole num- ber admitted.	Remain'ng Sept. 30, 77.	RESIDENCE.	Whole num- ber admitted.	Remain'ng Sept. 30, 77.
Adams.....	10	3	Marquette.....	12	.....
Ashland.....	.....	.....	Milwaukee.....	225	3
Barron.....	4	3	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1	1
Bayfield.....	.....	.....	Monroe.....	23	10
Brown.....	65	.....	Oconto.....	14	.....
Buffalo.....	.....	.....	Oshkosh.....	20	.....
Burnett.....	5	2	Ozaukee.....	22	.....
Calumet.....	.....	.....	Pepin.....	8	5
Chippewa.....	19	2	Pierce.....	24	11
Clark.....	.....	.....	Polk.....	17	6
Columbia.....	122	19	Portage.....	16	.....
Crawford.....	24	11	Racine.....	68	.....
Dane.....	259	41	Richland.....	32	10
Door.....	4	.....	Rock.....	148	34
Douglas.....	1	1	St. Croix.....	28	8
Dunn.....	28	9	Sauk.....	85	17
Eau Claire.....	31	16	Shawano.....	3	.....
Fond du Lac.....	84	.....	Sheboygan.....	34	.....
Grant.....	113	23	Trempealeau.....	22	5
Green.....	77	22	Vernon.....	30	13
Green Lake.....	19	.....	Walworth.....	96	14
Iowa.....	84	23	Washington.....	33	1
Jackson.....	13	6	Waukesha.....	97	.....
Juneau.....	33	7	Waupaca.....	19	.....
Kenosha.....	27	.....	Waushara.....	8	.....
Kewaunee.....	3	.....	Winnebago.....	47	.....
La Crosse.....	59	24	Wood.....	4	.....
La Fayette.....	58	16	State at large.....	33	2
Manitowoc.....	36	.....		
Marathon.....	3	.....	Total.....	2,493	382

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Board of Trustees.

N. A. GRAY.....	Milwaukee.....	Term expires November, 1877
THOS. D. GRIMMER.....	Oshkosh.....	do..... 1878
D. W. MAXON.....	Cedar Creek	do..... 1879
PETER RUPP.....	Fond du Lac.....	do..... 1880
W. P. ROUNDS.....	Menasha.....	do..... 1881

Officers of the Board.

D. W. MAXON, <i>President.</i>	N. A. GRAY, <i>Secretary.</i>
T. D. GRIMMER, <i>Treasurer.</i>	

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. THOMSON, 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, which will be found in the sketch of that institution.

On the completion of this institution its district was enlarged, and henceforth all insane persons residing within the limits of the following named counties will be received at the Northern Hospital, at Oshkosh, so far as accommodations can be furnished: Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Calumet, Clark, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marquette, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Oconto, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Washington, Waushara, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago and Wood.

The following statistics are taken from the annual report of the superintendent for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1877.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

321

GENERAL STATISTICS OF HOSPITAL *from its opening, May 11, 1873.*

STATISTICS.	Male.	Female.	Total
Total number admitted.....	473	473	945
Total number discharged.....	207	201	408
Total number discharged recovered.....	53	55	108
Total number discharged improved.....	50	52	102
Total number discharged unimproved.....	45	32	77
Total died.....	57	61	118
Not insane.....	1	3	4
Number under treatment September 30, 1876.....	246	257	503
Admitted during the year.....	101	100	201
Whole number under treatment during the year.....	347	357	704
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1877.....	265	272	537
Discharged during the year.....	82	85	167
Discharged recovered.....	17	23	40
Discharged improved.....	15	21	36
Discharged unimproved.....	29	20	49
Died.....	21	21	42

List of counties and number of patients received from each.

COUNTIES.	Number of patients now in hospital from each county.	Total number of patients received from each county.	Number which each county is entitled to.
Ashland.....			2
Bayfield.....			2
Brown.....	25	54	7
Calumet.....	12	22	12
Clark.....	3	6	6
Columbia.....	1	1	.....
Dodge.....	25	57	37
Door.....	5	11	6
Fond du Lac.....	32	59	39
Green Lake.....	12	20	12
Jefferson.....	25	56	27
Kenosha.....	14	15	10
Kewaunee.....	7	10	11
Lincoln.....	1	2	2
Manitowoc.....	25	49	30
Marathon.....	5	10	8
Marquette.....	6	10	6
Milwaukee.....	95	134	95
Outagamie.....	23	49	20
Oconto.....	12	23	11
Ozaukee.....	12	15	13
Portage.....	7	16	11
Racine.....	20	27	22
Shawano.....	5	7	5
Sheboygan.....	25	57	26
Taylor.....	1	1	2
Washington.....	20	34	19
Waukesha.....	26	34	23
Waupaca.....	13	22	15
Wausara.....	7	10	9
Winnebago.....	40	85	35
Wood.....	6	7	5
State at large.....	9	12	.....

APPROPRIATIONS *have been made for this hospital as follows:*

1870.		
For locating and securing site and commencing the building		\$125,000 00
1871.		
For completing north wing	\$44,000 00	
For sewerage, air ducts and water	8,000 00	
For kitchen, laundry and engine house.....	48,500 00	
For heating laundry and culinary apparatus	25,500 00	
		126,000 00
1872.		
For central building	\$91,800 00	
For lighting, fixtures and furniture ..	31,500 00	
For barns, fences, roads, etc.	6,700 00	
For purchase of land.....	2,000 00	
		132,000 00
1873.		
For current expenses	\$45,000 00	
For improvement of grounds, etc.	5,000 00	
For water supply	10,600 00	
For furniture, etc.	9,000 00	
		69,000 00
1874.		
For current expenses, furniture, etc.	\$60,000 00	
For necessary improvements	4,250 00	
For building south wing	90,000 00	
		154,250 00
1875.		
For current expenses	\$55,000 00	
For furnishing north and south wing, etc.	32,950 00	
For completing south wing	98,700 00	
		186,650 00
1876.		
For current expenses	\$117,000 00	
For improvements	9,700 00	
		126,700 00
1877.		
For current expenses	\$64,420 00	
For boiler and engine	12,000 00	
For farm improvements, etc.....	4,150 00	
		80,570 00
Total appropriations from state treasury		\$1,000,170 00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Managers.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,	-	FORT HOWARD,	-	Term expires April, 1878.
JOHN MATHER.	-	EAST TROY.	-	Term expires April, 1878.
EDWARD O'NEILL,	-	MILWAUKEE,	-	Term expires April, 1879.
WILLIAM BLAIR,	-	MILWAUKEE,	-	Term expires April, 1879.
CHARLES R. GIBBS,	-	WHITEWATER,	-	Term expires April, 1880.

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>

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county, 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 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 employes, 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 30 to 36 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, shoe shops, tailor shop, carpenter shop, paint shop, broom shop and store rooms. Of wooden buildings

there is a convenient barn, with sheds for cattle and cellar for roots. A first class piggery with stone base and storage above for corn, etc., a poultry house, ice house, slaughter house and tool house. There is also a wooden building with stone basement, formerly used for shops, now used for bakery, boys' kitchen, and bath room in the basement, and for a family of boys in the two upper stories. There is another wooden building formerly used for girls, since removed, stone basement added, and intended to accommodate 30 to 36 boys. This building is two stories high above basement. On the southeast corner of the quadrangle occupied by the buildings there has recently been erected a stone building 44 by 80 feet, three stories high, containing all the rooms contained in the family buildings before described, but of larger size, and also additional rooms for school, lodging and storage, together with a large shop for the use of the boys who are to occupy this structure, to be known as the Correction House. 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 40 by 72 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 233 acres of land, the most of it under good cultivation.

Section 1 of chapter 66 of the general laws of 1870, as amended in 1873, enacts that the "Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of ten and sixteen years who shall be legally committed to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct, by any court having competent authority to make such commitment." Section eight of said chapter sixty-six as amended, reads as follows: "The courts and several magistrates in any county in this state may, in their discretion, sentence to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them as a vagrant, or of any petit larceny or misdemeanor, and the several courts may, in their discretion, send to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them of any offense which under the existing laws would be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, and the said several courts may, in their discretion, commit to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any male child within the ages specified in section one of this act, upon complaints and due proof made to said court or magistrate by the parents or guardian of such child, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such child is beyond the power and control of such parent or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and welfare of such child manifestly required that he should be committed to the guardianship of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys; *provided*, that in all cases the term of commitment shall not be less than to the age of twenty-one years." The board of managers, however, have power to discharge inmates at their discretion, and there is seldom a boy so abandoned that he is confined in the school till he is of age.

TABLE showing amount expended each year; number of inmates and cost of support.

YEAR.	Current expenses.	Building, etc.	Total.	Whole No. of pupils.	Average No. of pupils.	Yearly cost per pupil.
1860....	\$4,953 81	.....	\$4,953 81	39	39	\$127 02
1861....	5,879 17	\$1,142 62	7,051 79	58	45	130 65
1862....	5,861 21	509 63	6,370 84	80	65	90 17
1863....	6,916 22	347 75	7,263 97	98	83	83 33
1864....	12,456 53	3,500 00	15,956 63	155	145	85 10
1865....	19,759 47	747 91	20,507 38	245	170	116 21
1866....	24,026 14	29,804 76	53,850 90	209	160	150 60
1867....	24,247 59	13,353 55	37,602 91	217	162	149 68
1868....	26,741 83	11,178 03	37,919 86	227	165	162 07
1869....	24,982 34	4,507 87	29,490 21	233	178	140 35
1870....	32,103 04	13,449 12	45,552 16	233	206	153 41
1871....	32,387 95	3,429 59	35,817 54	288	259	123 65
1872....	36,538 70	12,809 59	49,348 29	347	284	128 66
1873....	41,472 46	27,000 00	68,472 46	362	286	145 01
1874....	43,453 02	5,646 05	49,099 07	402	293	148 03
1875....	45,156 70	14,000 00	59,156 70	412	311	150 02
1876....	46,815 59	1,332 90	48,148 49	415	299	141 39
1877....	46,321 21	18,060 00	64,321 31	471	341	125 97
Total.	\$478,070 65	\$160,761 17	\$638,831 22	.....	.....	.....

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 \$579,000.

COUNTIES from which inmates were committed during past year.

Counties.	Past year.	Counties.	Past year.
Brown.....	19	Milwaukee.....	30
Calumet.....	3	Ostago mic.....	9
Columbia.....	2	Pierce.....	1
Crawford.....	1	Polk.....	1
Dane.....	1	Portage.....	1
Dodge.....	2	Recine.....	8
Dunn.....	1	Rock.....	8
Eau Claire.....	1	Rice land.....	2
Fond du Lac.....	5	Sauk.....	1
Green Lake.....	1	Sheboygan.....	3
Grant.....	4	Trempealeau.....	1
Iowa.....	2	Waupaca.....	1
Jefferson.....	5	Waiworth.....	1
Juneau.....	2	Winnebago.....	6
Kenosha.....	1	Word.....	.....
La Crosse.....	4	Waukesha.....	1
Manitowoc.....	3		
Mcroe.....	4	Total.....	135

AMOUNTS—Charged to each County for those committed for vagrancy, incorrigibility and vicious conduct.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Amounts.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Amounts.</i>
Adams.....	\$52 00	Monroe.....	\$125 50
Brown.....	1,076 50	Milwaukee.....	1,331 75
Calumet.....	310 50	Oconto.....	156 00
Crawford.....	120 50	Outagamie.....	600 00
Columbia.....	261 50	Ozaukee.....	52 00
Dane.....	199 00	Pierce.....	24 50
Dodge.....	56 75	Polk.....	4 25
Door.....	52 60	Portage.....	100 50
Duna.....	1 50	Racine.....	288 00
Eau Claire.....	277 75	Richland.....	46 50
Fond du Lac.....	1,038 25	Rock.....	385 75
Grant.....	415 75	St. Croix.....	52 00
Green.....	238 50	Sauk.....	52 00
Green Lake.....	145 50	Sheboygan.....	119 00
Iowa.....	89 50	Waukesha.....	272 25
Juneau.....	92 75	Walw rth.....	251 00
Jefferson.....	213 75	Waushara.....	125 75
Kenosha.....	52 00	Waupaca.....	103 75
La Crosse.....	574 50	Winnebago.....	477 00
La Fayette.....	137 25	Wood.....	104 00
Manitowoc.....	117 25		
Total.....			\$10,194 50

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 & 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 indentity 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 endorses his order for the admission of the disabled person and furnishes an order for free transportation by railroad to the Home.

LABOR, INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENTS.

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 cen's 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. Whenever a soldier of the war is temporarily or permanently disabled to support himself, in consequence of wounds or disease contracted in the service, by so becoming disabled, he acquires an interest in this property, to the benefit of which he is entitled. No disabled soldier should avoid this home from an apprehension that the enjoyment of its comforts is disreputable, or places him in the ranks of the occupants of the alms-houses. It is not humiliating to accept the protection of this excellent institution, which was established as a monument of the nation's gratitude, and as a payment of part of the debt it owes to its preservers. The home is calculated to accommodate 750 inmates, and there were in actual attendance January 10, 1877, 710 disabled soldiers, and doubtless during the year more than one thousand have been cared for, or aided at this branch. The whole number of disabled soldiers and sailors that have received support or assistance at the home from its first establishment, in December, 1866, to December 31, 1876, was 3,501.

Miscellaneous.

THE STATE FINANCES.

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.....	111,000 00
To agricultural college fund.....	51,600 00
Total.....	\$2,238,000 00

Bonds maturing in 1880	\$12,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1886	1,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1888	1,000 00
Total.....	\$14,000 00

Currency certificates.....	\$57 00
Total indebtedness.....	\$2,252,057 00

General Fund.

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1877.

RECEIPTS.

From counties, state tax.....	\$735,899 15	
From counties, suit tax.....	4,520 03	
		\$740,419 18
Railroad companies, taxes.....		380,726 26
Plankroad companies, taxes		161 42
Bonds receivable.....		100 00
Telegraph companies, taxes.....		2,366 00
Centennial commission		1,118 94
Fire Ins. Co.'s license, tax and fees.....	\$36,753 52	
Life insurance companies, license	10,359 94	
		47,113 46
Hawkers and peddlers		11,748 33
Miscellaneous.....		16,201 22
Total....		\$1,199,954 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries, State Officers.....	\$24,866 74	.....
State Library.....	2,790 42	.....
State Historical Society.....	8,498 20	.....
Supreme Court.....	16,879 77	.....
Circuit Courts.....	37,833 32	.....
Interest on state indebtedness.....	157,530 00	.....
Wisconsin Reports.....	4,950 00	.....
		253,348 45
Legislative expenses.....		90,579 41
State Pri-on.....	\$47,612 50	.....
Hospital for the Insane (Madison).....	123,869 64	.....
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	148,674 17	.....
Institute for the Blind.....	77,750 00	.....
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	42,083 36	.....
Industrial School for Boys.....	73,347 50	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	3,500 00	.....
		521,837 17
Miscellaneous.....		339,135 77
Total disbursement.....		\$1,204,900 40
Total receipts.....	\$1,199,954 86	.....
Balance Sept. 30, 1876.....	10,959 94	.....
Balance Sept. 30, 1877.....		6,014 40
Total.....	\$1,210,914 80	\$1,210,914 80

School Fund.

The school fund is composed of: Proceeds of sales of land granted by the United States for the support of schools; moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat, and penalties for trespass on school lands; all fines collected in the several counties for breaches of penal laws; all moneys paid as an exemption from military duty; and five per cent. on sales of government lands. The receipts from all sources during the last fiscal year were \$80 819.23, and the disbursements were, loans, \$45,100.00; transferred to other funds, \$39.84; refunded for over payment, \$64.30; total, \$45,204.14. The balance on hand September 30, 1876, was \$38,580.13; and on September 30, 1877, was \$74,195.22.

The amounts of the productive school fund on the 30th days of September, 1876 and 1877, respectively, were as follows:

	<i>1876.</i>	<i>1877.</i>
Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$428,936 07	\$473,223 08
Amount due on loans.....	259,161 99	239,337 09
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1,559,700 00	1,559,700 00
United States bonds.....	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	170,000 00	170,000 00
Iowa county loan.....	75,000 00	65,000 00
City of Madison loan.....	7,500 00	5,000 00
City and town of Mineral Point loan.....	45,000 00	40,000 00
Racine county loan.....	12,500 00	12,500 00
Clark county loan.....	25,000 00	20,000 00
Wood county loan.....		38,500 00
Totals.....	<u>\$2,625,798 06</u>	<u>\$2,596,361 07</u>

Taking into account the balances in the treasury at the close of each year, the increase is \$6,178.10.

School Fund Income.

Total receipts.....	\$189,553 13	.....
Total disbursements.....	.....	\$194,094 61
Balance September 30, 1876.....	19,397 40	.....
Balance September 30, 1877.....	.....	14,850 92
	<u>\$208,950 53</u>	<u>\$208,950 53</u>

University Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of sales of land granted to the state by congress for the support of the State University. The receipts for the last fiscal year were \$12,568.24, all of which was loaned for the benefit of the institution.

The amount of productive University Fund on the 30th day of September, 1876 and 1877 respectively, was as follows:

	<i>1876.</i>	<i>1877.</i>
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$54,931 40	\$49,464 40
Amount due on loans.....	29,304 16	36,775 92
Certificates of indebtedness.....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	17,500 00	16,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	10,000 90	10,000 00
	<u>\$222,735 56</u>	<u>\$223,240 32</u>

Showing an increase of \$504.76.

University Fund Income.

This income is applied to the support of the State University. The various sources from which the income is derived will appear from an examination of the receipts in the following account:

RECEIPTS.	
Interest.....	\$5,694 24
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	7,770 00
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	1,172 50
Interest on Milwaukee bonds.....	700 00
Interest on medal fund.....	18 81
General fund, appropriation, ch. 117, laws 1876.....	42,359 62
Tuition fees.....	5,598 90
Madison city, refunded for graveling Park street.....	100 00
J. S. Dean, sec., sale of Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	6,025 27
J. S. Dean, sec., experimental farm.....	831 31
J. S. Dean, sec., diplomas.....	126 00
J. S. Dean, sec., damages.....	2 58
J. S. Dean, sec., Bascom cont. fund refunded.....	100 00
J. S. Dean, sec., laboratory fees.....	232 70
	<u>70,641 93</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Treasurer of state university.....	\$70,554 94
Refunded for overpayment.....	86 99
	<u>\$70,641 93</u>
	<u>\$70,641 93</u>

Agricultural College Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of 240,000 acres of land granted by congress to the state for the support of an institution of learning, for instruction in the principles of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income, and the amount of such fund on the 30th day of September, 1876 and 1877, respectively, was as follows:

	<i>1876.</i>	<i>1877.</i>
Amount due on certificates of sale	\$142,460 40	\$140,832 40
Amount due on loans	25,919 00	29,859 50
Certificates of indebtedness	51,600 00	51,600 00
Dane county bonds	4,500 00	4,500 00
United States bonds	4,000 00	4,000 00
Milwaukee City bonds	10,000 00	10,000 00
	<u>\$238,479 40</u>	<u>\$240,791 90</u>

Showing an increase of \$2,312 50.

Agricultural College Fund Income.

Receipts	\$19,237 96
Disbursements	<u>19,237 96</u>

Normal School Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the support of Normal Schools, by the provisions of chapter 537 of the general laws of 1865. The receipts for the last fiscal year were \$39,097.22, all of which was invested for the benefit of these institutions.

The amount of productive Normal School fund on the 30th day of September, 1876 and 1877, respectively, was as follows:

	<i>1876.</i>	<i>1877.</i>
Amount due on certificates of sales	\$41,945 29	\$39,431 29
Amount due on loans	114,272 05	112,750 05
Certificates of indebtedness	515,700 00	515,700 00
United States bonds	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds	160,000 00	160,000 00
Town bonds	16,500 00	14,300 00
City of Madison loan	7,500 00	5,000 00
Iowa county loan	65,000 00	55,000 00
Racine county loan .....	.....	7,500 00
Town of Pine Valley loan .....	.....	5,000 00
Wood county loan .....	.....	30,000 00
	<u>\$963,917 34</u>	<u>\$985,681 34</u>

Showing an increase of \$21,764.

Normal School Fund Income.

Receipts	\$85,076 16	.....
Disbursements .....	.....	\$98,075 26
Balance September 30, 1876	22,451 58	.....
Balance September 30, 1877 .....	.....	9,452 48
Totals	<u>\$107,527 74</u>	<u>\$107,527 74</u>

Summary.

The total productive accumulations of these several trust funds of the state on the 30th day of September, 1877, was \$4,046,074.63, showing a decrease during the last year of \$4,855.73. The amount belonging to each fund on that day was as follows:

School fund.....	\$2,596,361 07
University fund.....	225,240 32
Agricultural College fund.....	240,791 90
Normal School fund.....	985,681 34
Total.....	<u>\$4,046,074 63</u>

Balance in the Treasury September 30, 1876 and 1877.

	1876.	1877.
General fund.....	\$10,959 94	\$6,014 40
School fund.....	38,480 13	74,195 22
School fund income.....	19,397 40	14,850 92
Normal school fund.....	53,282 29	45,056 84
Normal school fund income.....	22,451 58	9,452 48
Drainage fund.....	5,528 71	4,828 25
University fund.....	1,577 38	1,567 62
Agricultural college fund.....	1,643 30	1,975 70
Delinquent tax fund.....	3,384 70	1,977 29
Deposit fund.....	8,153 12	7,891 60
St. Croix & Lake Superior R. R. Co. trespass fund	131,981 29	95,827 08
St. Croix & Lake Superior deposit fund.....	6,879 60	8,664 60
Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Canal fund.....	331 67	3,574 33
North Wisconsin Railroad aid fund.....	1,392 93	1,148 36
Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad aid fund.....	4,000 00	
Commissioners' contingent fund.....	114 60	173 87
Allotment fund.....	1,107 97	965 78
Total.....	<u>\$315,866 61</u>	<u>\$278,264 34</u>

VALUATION AND STATE TAX FOR 1877.

COUNTIES.	VALUATION BY		STATE TAX FOR 1877.					Due on loc's to school districts.	Total of all.
	Town Assessors, 1877.	State Board, 1876.	1 31-100 mills per cent. on valuation.	Wis. Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hos. for the Insane.	Industrial School for Boys.	Total.		
Adams	\$803,939	\$1,254,471	\$1,643 36	\$365 13	.....	\$52 00	\$2,060 49	\$438 39	\$2,498 88
Ashland.....	932,189	1,087,032	1,424 01	.....	.....	.....	1,424 01	.....	1,424 01
Barron.....	1,190,338	1,186,657	1,554 52	206 07	.....	.....	1,760 59	.....	1,760 59
Bayfield*	554,872	558,180	731 21	.....	.....	.....	731 21	242 00	1,120 63
Brown.....	2,637,340	6,349,621	8,318 00	.....	\$2,582 35	1,076 50	11,976 85	3,792 34	15,769 19
Buffalo.....	1,328,529	2,212,433	2,898 29	399 19	.....	.....	3,297 48	1,089 83	4,387 31
Burnett*.....	475,184	496,679	650 65	190 82	.....	.....	841 47	.....	898 93
Calumet.....	2,481,157	3,190,326	4,179 33	.....	1,094 21	310 50	5,584 04	410 25	5,994 29
Chippewa.....	5,324,869	9,431,097	12,354 74	599 91	.....	.....	12,954 65	659 20	13,613 85
Clark.....	2,637,785	3,017,305	3,952 67	.....	310 80	.....	4,263 47	2,197 07	13,662 25
Columbia.....	8,958,941	11,136,224	14,588 45	1,996 75	.....	261 50	16,846 70	1,860 80	18,707 50
Crawford.....	1,984,639	3,116,260	4,082 30	991 06	.....	120 50	5,193 86	1,770 45	6,964 31
Dane.....	19,492,947	25,230,330	33,051 73	4,087 68	.....	199 00	37,338 41	1,261 37	38,602 78
Dodge.....	13,461,111	17,030,844	22,310 40	.....	3,233 48	56 75	25,600 63	350 00	25,950 63
Door.....	794,757	748,922	981 09	.....	526 20	52 00	1,559 29	733 00	2,292 29
Douglas.....	429,661	631,534	827 31	99 29	.....	.....	926 60	.....	926 60
Dunn.....	2,927,448	3,158,227	4,137 23	907 00	.....	1 50	5,045 78	1,132 41	6,178 19
Eau Claire.....	5,558,375	5,122,985	6,711 11	1,226 68	.....	277 75	8,215 54	3,206 70	11,422 24
Fond du Lac.....	14,139,523	17,457,603	22,859 46	.....	3,636 90	1,038,25	27,544 61	207 00	27,751 61
Grant.....	9,541,996	14,685,700	19,234 27	2,361 98	.....	415 75	22,016 00	1,940 15	23,956 15
Green.....	8,257,428	10,320,008	13,519 21	1,819 11	.....	238 50	15,576 82	1,905 23	17,482 07
Green Lake.....	4,275,555	5,428,817	7,111 75	.....	917,97	145 50	8,175 22	1,468 00	9,643 22
Iowa.....	5,532,128	8,949,188	11,723 44	2,154 93	.....	89 50	13,967 87	1,057 88	51,225 75
Jackson.....	1,512,541	2,123,897	2,782 30	531 86	.....	.....	3,314 16	2,424 75	5,738 91
Jefferson.....	9,650,518	11,815,786	15,473 68	.....	2,051 46	213 75	17,743 89	587 00	18,330 89
Juneau.....	2,267,370	2,622,164	3,435 03	734 91	.....	92 75	4,262 69	852 42	5,115 11
Kenosha.....	5,809,143	6,827,319	8,943 79	.....	1,323 37	52 00	10,324 16	.....	10,324 16
Kewaunee.....	3,107,319	943,157	1,235 54	.....	611 66	.....	1,847 20	355 00	2,202 20
La Crosse.....	5,351,839	6,847,676	8,970 46	2,154 46	.....	574 50	11,699 42	626 00	12,325 42

La Fayette.....	5,971,919	8,136,293	10,658 54	1,363 54	.....	137 25	12,159 33	1,596 90	13,756 23
Lincoln.....	1,546,196	1,263,205	1,654 80	.....	125 29	.....	1,790 09	377 00	2,167 09
Manitowoc.....	6,431,923	8,085,784	10,592 38	.....	2,400 15	117 25	13,109 78	5,100 60	18,210 38
Marathon.....	2,079,979	2,577,096	3,376 00	.....	539 85	.....	3,915 85	2,840 89	6,756 74
Marquette.....	1,360,635	1,433,816	1,878 30	.....	562 41	.....	2,440 71	.....	2,440 71
Milwaukee.....	61,822,564	56,115,439	73,511 22	.....	169 78	7,911 00	1,331 75	82,923 75	357 38
Monroe.....	2,653,102	4,607,378	6,035 66	.....	1,015 53	.....	125 50	7,176 69	1,791 35
Oconto.....	3,867,298	6,026,178	7,894 29	.....	1,427 22	.....	156 00	9,477 51	210 00
Outagamie.....	3,972,011	7,140,112	9,353 55	.....	2,256 12	.....	600 00	12,209 67	1,2 5 91
Ozaukee.....	3,185,472	3,799,341	4,977 14	.....	809 74	.....	52 00	5,838 88	.....
Pepin.....	830,599	847,072	1,109 66	.....	328 28	.....	.....	1,437 94	371 75
Pierce.....	3,173,401	4,063,633	5,323 36	.....	937 51	.....	24 50	6,285 37	729 44
Polk*.....	1,359,166	1,665,399	2,181 67	.....	581 39	.....	4 25	2,767 31	523 40
Portage.....	2,156,097	3,378,732	4,426 14	.....	.....	730 97	100 50	5,257 61	722 28
Racine†.....	10,490,059	11,241,438	14,726 28	.....	1,727 69	.....	288 00	16,741 37	350 00
Richland.....	2,520,557	3,886,491	5,691 30	.....	834 87	.....	46 50	5,972 67	1,074 21
Rock.....	18,393,458	21,676,559	23,396 29	.....	3,458 79	.....	385 75	32,240 83	3,055 96
St. Croix.....	3,927,213	4,741,760	6,172 41	.....	1,009 49	.....	52 00	7,233 90	774 90
Sauk.....	5,401,585	8,996,301	11,785 15	.....	1,615 42	.....	53 00	13,452 57	1,162 65
Shawano.....	807,181	1,611,915	2,150 91	.....	.....	448 88	.....	2,599 79	124 17
Sheboygan.....	9,000,631	9,298,658	12,181 24	.....	.....	2,507 15	119 00	14,807 39	2,000 00
Taylor.....	870,233	991,469	1,298 82	.....	.....	12 64	.....	1,311 46	1,231 72
Trempealeau.....	2,745,366	2,763,279	3,593 70	.....	381 74	.....	.....	3,975 54	1,671 85
Vernon.....	3,213,255	5,849,569	7,662 94	.....	1,199 80	.....	.....	8,862 74	2,030 37
Walworth.....	13,747,241	14,690,899	19,245 08	.....	1,192 24	.....	.....	20,688 32	28 00
Washington.....	5,989,981	7,003,897	9,175 11	.....	40 10	1,917 89	.....	11,133 10	105 00
Waukesha.....	15,057,623	15,181,418	19,888 31	.....	.....	2,632 76	272 25	22,793 32	3,275 00
Waupaca.....	2,307,745	4,160,993	5,450 90	.....	.....	1,296 26	103 75	6,850 91	330 68
Waushara.....	1,686,538	2,138,660	2,801 64	.....	.....	442 71	125 75	3,370 10	263 72
Winnebago.....	12,891,598	15,410,248	20,187 43	.....	48 44	3,347 76	477 00	24,060 63	24,060 63
Wood†.....	850,589	1,852,316	2,426 53	.....	.....	528 61	104 00	3,059 14	1,886 00
Totals.....	\$351,780,354	\$423,596,290	\$551,911 13	\$35,003 75	\$47,927 90	\$10,194 50	\$618,037 28	\$65,761 39	\$766,829 19

* Taxes in arrears for former years, and added to state tax for 1877 in Bayfield county \$147.42; in Burnett county \$57.46; in Polk county \$616.24.

† Taxes for loans and miscellaneous purposes added to state tax in Clark county \$7,201.81; in Iowa county \$36,200.00; in Racine county \$6,494.69, and in Wood county \$2,313.00.

TAX LEVIED IN EACH COUNTY.

For all purposes and the assessment as made in 1876.

COUNTIES.	Assessed value of all 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.	Supp't of poor.	Other purposes.				
Adams	\$873,421	\$2,402	\$8,254	\$1,013	\$2,167	.....	.....	\$117	\$2,284	\$9,305	\$5,089	\$28,347
Ashland	1,023,458	1,696	29,000	560	2,172	\$1,197	\$387	4,422	8,178	.....	.....	39,374
Barron	1,186,424	1,952	19,119	927	7,607	16,259	735	5,495	30,096	2,188	6,348	60,623
Bayfield	585,481	863	6,000	99	2,037	.....	500	.....	2,537	3,652	5,206	18,357
Brown	3,010,539	16,386	77,815	5,469	57,366	19,174	.....	18,290	94,830	18,945	18,862	232,247
Buffalo	1,330,542	3,580	7,588	4,800	10,974	.....	275	2,265	13,514	19,453	12,806	61,741
Burnett	494,244	1,423	10,434	949	2,106	1,213	725	.....	4,044	2,234	4,931	24,015
Calumet	2,504,221	6,128	15,007	2,356	4,811	.....	500	4,465	9,776	15,857	15,516	64,640
Chippewa	5,043,459	15,165	40,226	1,689	18,724	25,630	1,500	103,054	148,908	10,330	27,631	243,949
Clark	2,663,284	10,664	10,000	5,675	9,737	4,038	2,720	8,443	24,938	26,149	16,058	93,484
Columbia	8,965,517	20,730	28,730	5,831	14,633	18,056	.....	7,086	39,775	36,436	21,056	152,558
Crawford	2,082,578	5,863	20,273	2,870	7,355	4,850	1,900	6,260	20,265	12,257	7,930	69,558
Dane	19,833,757	43,153	42,824	9,155	35,189	29,591	20	35,320	100,120	48,887	53,867	298,046
Dodge	13,673,537	29,462	47,023	7,721	22,435	7,756	3,632	6,067	39,890	42,853	37,699	204,648
Door	1,001,585	1,663	5,836	1,453	3,740	.....	950	4,028	8,718	11,759	8,316	37,745
Douglas	392,011	1,086	6,004	133	2,500	.....	2,500	.....	5,000	1,500	.....	13,723
Dunn	2,908,448	6,273	11,570	1,898	6,424	1,660	1,975	10,028	20,027	25,768	17,377	82,913
Eau Claire	6,005,418	9,103	18,060	2,190	33,194	24,055	635	3,232	61,116	19,554	11,813	121,826
Fond du Lac	14,583,377	30,688	94,517	8,095	10,392	31,736	11,000	78,174	131,302	34,008	11,073	329,683
Grant	19,896,979	25,469	21,000	7,124	9,112	2,252	3,170	30,677	45,211	60,955	39,995	193,754
Green	3,156,680	17,770	20,224	3,523	6,495	.....	.....	6,058	12,553	33,411	20,598	108,079
Green Lake	4,462,725	9,572	12,041	3,065	5,809	7,670	3,570	16,869	33,918	14,210	13,096	85,902
Iowa	5,932,535	55,379	25,044	5,054	9,492	5,000	.....	1,803	16,795	25,039	22,270	149,510
Jackson	1,455,999	3,627	20,119	1,860	5,169	1,016	1,641	11,006	18,832	19,234	10,079	73,751
Jefferson	9,849,814	20,256	33,863	5,660	18,875	5,934	.....	28,234	53,093	32,973	25,863	171,708
Juneau	2,275,212	4,761	17,227	3,169	7,157	2,194	3,532	3,266	16,149	20,320	13,806	74,932

Kenosha	5,668,328	11,465	16,659	6,150	7,576	7,125	1,875	8,428	25,004	14,046	9,247	82,571
Kewaunee	2,049,606	2,116	8,000	2,414	4,143	1,958	1,394	15,701	23,196	10,436	16,408	62,570
La Crosse	5,497,321	12,936	19,578	4,283	40,574	28,105	6,700	4,081	79,460	15,096	12,114	143,467
La Fayette	5,949,186	13,834	25,664	3,710	9,962	100	1,350	5,135	16,547	35,682	21,301	116,768
Lincoln	1,690,000	2,160	33,800	1,080	9,842	4,275	.....	4,523	18,645	2,685	9,896	68,266
Manitowoc	6,925,257	14,583	45,205	13,277	20,692	2,140	5,074	25,082	62,988	32,813	24,987	183,453
Marathon	1,940,702	5,822	24,259	2,667	15,910	7,688	.....	12,179	35,777	19,081	15,674	103,280
Marquette	1,174,209	3,045	6,419	2,087	2,848	.....	1,145	1,743	5,736	8,487	7,306	33,080
Milwaukee	61,183,211	94,827	132,100	66,210	963,582	113,859	.....	4,584	1,082,025	21,576	24,261	1,420,999
Monroe	2,781,008	7,801	23,000	3,292	12,658	2,379	.....	12,177	27,214	31,781	19,681	115,769
Oconto	3,998,512	10,726	32,500	1,538	6,494	6,161	3,146	41,578	67,379	22,681	17,709	142,533
Outagamie	4,242,029	12,327	24,113	4,815	35,073	546	1,810	16,123	53,552	33,352	16,577	144,736
Ozaukee	3,106,619	6,634	9,090	3,088	5,915	2,050	.....	12,755	20,720	16,216	17,488	73,206
Pepin	815,501	1,537	5,000	407	3,184	240	330	714	4,468	9,559	6,136	27,607
Pierce	3,129,965	6,935	15,067	2,353	7,614	50	.....	8,773	16,437	27,063	21,422	89,277
Polk	1,410,907	3,562	14,091	1,441	6,224	1,732	.....	2,190	10,146	18,354	16,681	64,278
Portage	2,173,766	6,102	25,075	2,234	16,239	402	251	3,508	20,400	18,976	11,728	84,515
Racine	10,326,674	19,725	26,773	4,533	78,015	23,018	1,673	1,903	104,609	19,304	7,285	182,229
Richland	2,465,907	6,915	11,050	4,050	4,981	300	950	9,266	15,497	15,164	20,263	72,944
Rock	18,000,000	36,888	24,282	11,250	36,214	27,982	.....	33,233	97,429	49,664	24,731	244,244
St. Croix	3,874,554	7,884	11,387	2,203	12,583	806	.....	3,898	17,287	32,694	12,684	84,138
Sauk	5,562,849	15,645	18,731	4,257	9,106	1,407	.....	26,761	37,274	42,805	30,790	149,502
Shawano	869,583	2,839	12,229	1,891	7,591	2,728	350	2,894	13,563	6,966	7,436	44,924
Sheboygan	9,140,094	16,821	44,014	5,726	19,756	21,362	3,275	45,304	89,697	24,449	33,393	219,100
Taylor	993,535	1,517	23,314	1,000	4,000	.....	250	5,026	9,276	4,502	3,950	42,589
Trempealeau	2,730,373	4,544	12,099	2,708	3,800	400	675	21,699	26,574	26,353	17,167	89,445
Vernon	3,268,073	10,186	17,478	3,767	6,551	434	.....	9,901	16,886	24,460	24,173	96,850
Walworth	13,881,014	24,174	18,228	3,815	17,912	106	.....	8,737	26,749	47,952	27,415	148,333
Washington	6,013,725	12,269	17,856	6,302	6,072	4,199	275	7,848	18,394	20,230	29,334	104,385
Waukesha	13,962,381	25,882	18,745	4,666	7,231	1,200	.....	8,332	16,763	41,114	29,604	136,714
Waupaca	2,255,322	7,403	13,874	3,582	8,636	1,748	.....	24,511	32,895	26,197	11,132	95,083
Waushara	1,690,824	4,005	9,050	3,291	4,270	171	1,841	6,057	12,339	16,650	9,201	52,536
Winnebago	13,816,453	27,200	44,418	19,870	49,170	37,000	.....	59,276	145,446	24,011	27,239	288,184
Wood	2,027,671	3,490	7,000	759	9,973	4,475	800	12,828	28,076	11,581	3,340	54,246
Total	\$364,729,328	\$788,942	\$1,436,849	\$297,437	\$1,770,563	\$515,361	\$75,081	\$859,462	\$3,220,417	\$1,320,252	\$1,033,538	\$8,097,435

THE BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

Of the towns, cities and villages in the several counties in the state January 1, 1877.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.				All other In- debtedness.	Indebted- ness of School Dis- tricts.	Total Indebted- ness.
	Railroad Aid.	Roads and Bridges.	Other Purposes.	Interest unpaid.			
Adams						\$1,386 84	\$1,386 84
Ashland	\$200,000 00			\$2,800 00		202,800 00	202,800 00
Bayfield						802 24	802 24
Brown	127,546 17	\$50,735 00	\$16,004 15	1,261 00		17,328 00	212,874 32
Buffalo					\$97 00	1,858 20	1,955 20
Calumet	75,000 00			2,000 00		1,450 00	78,450 00
Chippewa	25,000 00	13,000 00	6,700 00	4,031 00	51,047 00	401 83	100,179 83
Columbia	55,000 00		5,500 00	1,030 00		8,030 00	69,680 00
Crawford	4,300 00					128 00	4,428 00
Dane	179,000 00	575 00			51,000 00	10,750 00	241,325 00
Dodge		2,500 00				297 75	10,147 92
Douglas	350,000 00			5,600 00		7,350 17	355,600 00
Dunn						3,116 67	3,116 67
Eau Claire		15,000 00	6,500 00		389 20	10,937 00	32,826 20
Fond du Lac	197,025 00			875 00		113 41	198,013 41
Grant	51,000 00	4,900 00				9,413 93	65,313 93
Green						8,182 12	8,182 12
Green Lake	79,237 37			38 00	170 00	4,800 00	84,245 37
Iowa	44,800 00		27,000 00		18,104 40	8,900 00	98,804 40
Jackson	30,000 00			1,200 00	1,185 06	6,373 00	38,758 06
Jefferson	118,100 00			66,516 00		4,111 43	188,727 43
Juneau					420 00		420 00
Kewaunee					9,371 07	2,000 00	11,371 07
La Crosse	109,500 00	1,972 25	1,364 44			2,000 00	114,836 69
La Fayette		787 92		80 78		1,205 00	2,073 70
Manitowoc	118,000 00					30,328 57	148,328 57

Marathon.....	8,000 00				4,679 07	17,531 67	30,210 74
Marquette.....	12,000 00			240 00		183 00	12,423 00
Milwaukee.....					2,392,882 58		2,392,882 58
Monroe.....	50,000 00	522 00	400 00	3,528 00		150 00	55,582 43
Oconto.....					2,965 07	155 00	3,120 07
Outagamie.....	151,950 00	2,000 00	41,000 00	616 00		736 00	196,302 00
Ozaukee.....	7,960 00			316 00	1,500 00		9,716 00
Pepin.....						500 00	500 00
Pierce.....			12,000 00	770 60	2,507 85		15,277 85
Portage.....	50,000 00		19,000 00	3,400 00	2,111 30		74,511 30
Racine.....	14,200 00	1,000 00	72 36	12,000 00	261,016 00		288,288 36
Richland.....	19,000 00			1,830 00	452 83	2,669 60	23,452 43
Rock.....	177,200 00		39,825 00	1,930 00	100 00	42,100 00	261,155 00
St. Croix.....	25,000 00		16,975 00	1,624 15		850 00	44,449 15
Sauk.....	125,000 00			9,027 00	426 00	9,207 00	143,660 00
Shawano.....					474 73	771 00	1,245 73
Sheboygan.....	271,260 00			1,200 00	3,160 00	2,105 16	277,725 16
Taylor.....					11,635 94	3,970 00	15,605 94
Trempealeau.....	75,000 00	5,000 00		4,000 00	1,500 00	12,630 40	98,130 40
Vernon.....	17,570 78	321 80				6,173 98	24,066 56
Walworth.....	101,600 00			8,650 00			113,250 00
Washington.....	10,000 00			800 00			10,800 00
Waukesha.....						3,000 00	3,000 00
Waupaca.....	125,400 00		969 93	13,250 00	69 34	750 00	139,539 27
Waushara.....	32,500 00	350 00		2,461 93	903 43	675 00	36,890 36
Winnebago.....	96,000 00	10,000 00		26,900 00	24,538 73	2,000 00	160,338 73
Wood.....			345 00	24 15	10,093 36	2,781 03	13,243 54
Totals.....	\$3,136,989 32	\$108,663 97	\$193,655 88	\$176,599 01	\$2,854,200 14	\$249,905 25	\$6,720,013 57

MISCELLANEOUS.

BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS.

Of the several counties in the state, January 1, 1877.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.				Total Bonded In- debtedness.	All other Indebted- ness.	Total Indebted- ness.
	Railroad Aid.	Roads and Bridges.	Interest un- paid.	Other pur- poses.			
Ashland	\$200,000 00		\$2,800 00		\$202,800 00		\$202,800 00
Brown	254,000 00			\$8,000 00	262,000 00		262,000 00
Calumet				5,941 00	5,941 00		5,941 00
Chippewa				69,500 00	69,500 00	\$29,500 00	99,000 00
Clark				25,000 00	25,000 00	20,000 00	45,000 00
Dane				20,500 00	20,500 00		20,500 00
Dodge		\$2,500 00			2,500 00	7,647 92	10,147 92
Douglas	350,000 00		5,600 00		355,600 00		355,600 00
Eau Claire				5,800 00	5,800 00		5,800 00
Fond du Lac	197,025 00		875 00		197,900 00	113 41	198,013 41
Grant	51,000 00	4,900 00			55,900 00	9,413 93	65,313 93
Iowa	160,000 00			130,000 00	290,000 00		290,000 00
Jackson	35,000 00		18,375 00		53,375 00		53,375 00
Jefferson	118,100 00		66,516 00	4,111 43	188,727 43		188,727 43
Juneau						13,579 23	13,579 23
Lincoln				3,700 00	3,700 00		3,700 00
Manitowoc	216,000 00				216,000 00		216,000 00
Marathon		4,000 00			4,000 00	5,000 00	9,000 00
Marquette	12,000 00		240 00		12,240 00	183 00	12,423 00
Milwaukee				320,390 00	320,390 00		320,390 00
Oconto						18,546 88	18,546 88

Pierce			770 00	12,000 00	12,770 00	2,507 85	15,277 85
Polk				2,804 96	2,804 96		2,804 96
Portage	100,000 00				100,000 00		100,000 00
Shawano						1,245 73	1,245 73
Sheboygan	156,760 00				156,760 00		156,760 00
Taylor				6,000 00	6,000 00	20,318 56	26,318 56
Vernon	15,570 78	321 80		6,173 98	24,066 56		24,066 56
Waukesha				3,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00
Winnebago			1,200 00	12,000 00	13,200 00		13,200 00
Wood	200,000 00				200,000 00		200,000 00
Totals	\$2,067,455 78	\$11,721 80	\$96,376 00	\$634,921 37	\$2,810,474 95	\$128,056 51	\$2,938,531 46

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN — 1840—1875.

State and Federal Census by Counties.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Adams		187	6,868	6,492	5,698	6,601	6,502
Ashland				515	256	221	750
Barron				13		538	3,737
Bayfield				353	269	344	1,032
Brown	2,107	6,215	6,699	11,795	15,282	25,168	35,373
Buffalo			832	3,864	6,776	11,123	14,219
Burnett				12	171	706	1,456
Calumet	275	1,743	3,631	7,995	8,638	12,335	15,065
Chippewa		615	838	1,895	3,278	8,311	13,995
Clark			232	789	1,011	3,450	7,282
Columbia		9,565	17,965	24,411	26,112	28,802	28,803
Crawford	1,502	2,498	3,323	8,068	11,011	13,075	15,035
Dane	314	16,639	37,714	43,922	50,192	53,096	52,798
Dodge	67	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	139	14,510	24,784	34,154	42,029	46,273	50,241
Grant	929	16,198	23,170	31,189	33,618	37,979	39,086
Green	933	8,566	14,827	19,808	20,646	23,611	22,027
Green Lake				12,663	12,596	13,195	15,274
Iowa	3,978	9,522	15,205	18,967	20,657	24,544	24,133
Jackson			1,098	4,170	5,631	7,687	11,339
Jefferson	914	15,317	26,869	30,438	30,597	34,050	34,908
Juneau				8,770	10,013	12,396	15,300
Kenosha		10,734	12,357	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
Mantowoc	235	3,702	13,048	22,416	26,762	33,369	38,456
Marathon		489	447	2,892	3,678	5,885	10,111
Marquette	18	508	1,427	8,233	7,327	8,057	8,597
Milwaukee	5,605	31,077	46,265	62,518	72,320	89,936	122,927
Monroe			2,407	8,410	11,652	16,552	21,026
Oconto			1,501	3,592	4,858	8,322	13,812
Outagamie			4,914	9,587	11,852	18,440	25,558
Ozaukee			12,973	15,682	14,882	15,579	16,545
Pepin				2,392	3,002	4,659	5,816
Pierce			1,720	4,672	6,324	10,003	15,101
Polk			547	1,400	1,677	3,422	6,736
Portage	1,623	1,250	5,151	7,507	8,145	10,640	14,856
Racine	3,475	14,973	20,673	21,360	22,884	26,742	28,702
Richland		963	5,584	9,722	12,186	15,736	17,353
Rock	1,701	20,750	21,364	26,690	36,033	39,030	39,039
St. Croix	809	624	2,040	5,392	7,255	11,039	14,956
Sauk	102	4,371	13,614	18,963	20,154	23,868	26,932
Shawano			254	829	1,369	3,165	6,635
Sheboygan	133	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	21,524
Walworth	2,611	17,862	22,662	26,496	25,773	25,992	26,259
Washington	343	19,485	18,897	23,622	24,019	23,905	23,862
Waushara		19,258	24,012	26,851	27,029	28,258	29,425
Waupaca			4,437	8,851	11,208	15,553	19,646
Waukesha			8,541	8,770	9,002	11,379	11,523
Winnebago	135	10,167	17,439	23,770	29,767	37,325	45,033
Wood				2,425	2,965	3,911	6,048
Totals	30,915	305,391	552,109	775,881	868,325	1,054,670	1,236,729

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. 1790-1870.

[BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total of United States	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453
Total of states	38,115,641	31,183,744	23,067,262	17,019,641
Alabama	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	1,057,286	906,185	691,392
Illinois	2,539,891	1,711,951	851,470	476,183
Indiana	1,680,697	1,350,428	988,416	685,866
Iowa	1,194,020	674,913	192,214	43,112
Kansas	364,399	107,206	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,155,684	982,405	779,828
Louisiana	726,915	708,002	517,762	352,411
Maine	626,915	628,279	583,169	501,793
Maryland	780,894	687,049	583,034	470,019
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,231,066	994,514	737,699
Michigan	1,184,059	749,113	397,654	212,267
Minnesota	439,706	172,023	6,077	.....
Mississippi	827,922	791,305	606,526	375,651
Missouri	1,721,295	1,182,012	682,044	383,702
Nebraska	122,993	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	3,007,394	2,423,921
North Carolina	1,071,361	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	703,708	668,507	594,398
Tennessee	1,258,520	1,109,801	1,002,717	829,210
Texas	818,579	604,215	212,592	.....
Vermont	330,551	315,098	214,120	291,948
Virginia	1,225,163	1,596,318	1,421,661	1,239,797
West Virginia	442,014	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,054,670	775,881	305,391	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 the United States — continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Total of the U. S.	12,866,020	9,633,823	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
Total of states	12,220,868	9,690,782	7,215,858	5,294,390	3,929,214
Alabama	309,527	127,901	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	30,338	14,255	.....	.....	.....
California . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	297,675	275,148	261,942	251,002	237,946
Delaware	76,748	72,749	72,674	64,273	59,096
Florida	34,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	516,823	340,985	252,433	162,866	82,548
Illinois	157,445	55,162	12,282	.....	.....
Indiana	343,031	147,178	24,520	5,641	.....
Iowa . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	687,917	564,135	406,511	220,955	73,677
Louisiana	215,739	152,923	76,556	.....	.....
Maine	399,455	298,269	228,705	151,719	96,540
Maryland	447,040	407,350	380,546	341,548	319,728
Massachusetts	610,408	523,159	472,040	422,845	378,787
Michigan	31,639	8,765	4,762	.....	.....
Minnesota . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	136,621	75,448	40,352	8,850	.....
Missouri	140,455	66,557	20,845	.....	.....
Nebraska . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	269,323	244,022	214,460	183,858	141,885
New Jersey	320,823	277,426	245,562	211,149	184,139
New York	1,918,608	1,372,111	959,049	589,051	340,120
North Carolina	737,987	638,829	555,500	478,103	393,751
Ohio	937,903	581,295	230,760	45,365	.....
Oregon . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,348,233	1,047,507	810,091	602,365	434,373
Rhode Island	97,199	83,015	76,931	69,122	68,825
South Carolina	581,185	502,741	415,115	345,591	249,073
Tennessee	631,904	422,771	261,727	105,602	35,691
Texas . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	280,652	235,966	217,895	154,465	85,425
Virginia	1,211,405	1,065,116	974,600	880,200	747,610
West Virginia . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of territories	38,834	33,039	24,023	14,093	.....
Arizona . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	38,834	33,039	24,023	14,093	.....
Idaho . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

TOWN.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Ahnepee	Kewaunee ...	Ahnepee Record.....	Rep...	Weekly.
Alma	Buffalo ...	Express	Rep...	do ..
Appleton	Outagamie ...	Crescent.....	Dem...	do ..
Appleton	do	Post	Rep...	do ..
Appleton	do	Volksfreund ¹	Dem...	do ..
Arcadia	Trempealeau ..	Leader.....	Rep...	do ..
Ashland	Ashland	Pre-s	Rep...	do ..
Augusta	Eau Claire...	Eagle.....	Rep...	do ..
Baldwin	St. Croix	Baldwin Bulletin.....	Rep...	do ..
Baraboo	Sauk	Republic	Rep...	do ..
Barron	Barron	Shield	Rep...	do ..
Bayfield	Bayfield	Press	Ind...	do ..
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Argus	Dem...	do ..
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Citizen	Rep...	do ..
Beloit	Rock	Free Press.....	Rep...	do ..
Beloit	do	Graphic	Dem...	do ..
Berlin	Green Lake...	Courant	Rep...	do ..
Berlin	do	Journal	Rep...	do ..
Black Earth	Dane	Advertiser.....	Ind...	do ..
Black River Falls	Jackson	Banner	Rep...	do ..
Black River Falls	do	Independent.....	Dem...	do ..
Boscobel	Grant	Boscobel Dial	Rep...	do ..
Brodhead	Green	Independent.....	Ind...	do ..
Burlington	Racine	Standard	Rep...	do ..
Chilton	Calumet.....	Times	Dem...	do ..
Chilton	do	Wisconsin Demokrat ¹ ..	Ind...	do ..
Chilton	do	Volksbote ¹	Dem...	do ..
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Herald	Rep...	do ..
Chippewa Falls	do	Times	Dem...	do ..
Clinton	Rock	Independent.....	Rep...	do ..
Colby	Clark	Enterprise	G. B.	do ..
Columbus	Columbia	Democrat.....	Dem...	do ..
Columbus	do	Republican.....	Rep...	do ..
Darlington	La Fayette ...	Democrat.....	Dem...	do ..
Darlington	do	Republican	Rep...	do ..
Delavan	Walworth	Republican	Rep...	do ..
Depere	Brown	Facts	Dem...	do ..
DeSoto	Vernoa	Enterprise.....	Ind...	do ..
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle	Rep...	do ..
Durand	Pepin	Times	Rep...	do ..
Edgerton	Rock	Tobacco Reporter	Neut...	do ..
Elkhorn	Walworth	Independent.....	Rep...	do ..
Ellsworth	Pierce	Herald	Rep...	do ..
Eau Claire	Eau Claire...	Free Press	Rep...	D & W.
Eau Claire	do	Valley News	Ref...	Weekly.
Eau Claire	do	Volkstimme ¹	Dem...	do ..
Elroy	Juneau	Plaindealer.....	Neut...	do ..
Evansville	Rock	Review	Rep...	do ..
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac..	Commonwealth	Rep...	D. & W.
Fond du Lac	do	Journal	Ref...	Weekly.
Fond du Lac	do	Reporter	Rep...	do ..
Fond du Lac	do	Northwestern Courier ¹ ..	Dem...	do ..
Fond du Lac	do	People's Champion.....	G. B.	do ..
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Jefferson County Union	Rep...	do ..
Fort Howard	Brown	Fort Howard Herald....	Ind...	do ..

Wisconsin Newspapers — continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Fountain City	Buffalo	Republicaner ¹	Ref.	Weekly.
Fox Lake	Dodge	Representative	Rep.	do
Friendship	Adams	Adams County Press	Rep.	do
Galesville	Trempealeau	Independent	Ind.	do
Geneva	Walworth	Geneva Lake Herald	Rep.	do
Grand Rapids	Wood	Reporter	Rep.	do
Grand Rapids	do	Tribune	Dem.	do
Grantsburg	Burnett	Sentinel	Rep.	do
Green Bay	Brown	Green Bay Advocate	Dem.	do
Green Bay	do	Gazette	Rep.	D. & W.
Green Bay	do	Concordia ¹	Dem.	Weekly.
Green Bay	do	Volks Zeitung ¹	Rep.	do
Hammond	St. Croix	Independent	Rep.	do
Hartford	Washington	Republican	Rep.	do
Hudson	St. Croix	Star and Times	Rep.	do
Hudson	do	True Republican	Ref.	do
Janesville	Rock	Janesville Gazette	Rep.	D. & W.
Janesville	do	Recorder	Rep.	Weekly.
Janesville	do	Times	Dem.	do
Jefferson	Jefferson	Banner	Dem.	do
Jenny	Lincoln	Lincoln Co. Advocate	Rep.	do
Juneau	Dodge	Democrat	Dem.	do
Kenosha	Kenosha	Telegraph	Rep.	do
Kenosha	do	Union	Dem.	do
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Enterprise	Dem.	do
Kilbourn City	Columbia	Guards	Rep.	do
La Crosse	La Crosse	Liberal Democrat	Dem.	D. & W.
La Crosse	do	Republican and Leader	Rep.	do
La Crosse	do	Sun	Dem.	Weekly.
La Crosse	do	Teetotaler & Free Press	Ind.	do
La Crosse	do	Fædrelandet ²	Rep.	do
La Crosse	do	Nord Stern ¹	Ind.	do
La Crosse	do	Advocate	Ref.	do
Lancaster	Grant	Grant County Herald	Rep.	do
Lancaster	do	Argus	G. B.	do
Lodi	Columbia	Lodi Valley News	Rep.	do
Madison	Dane	Madison Democrat	Dem.	D. & W.
Madison	do	Wisconsin State Journal	do	do
Madison	do	Home Diary	Ind.	Weekly.
Madison	do	Botschafter ¹	Ref.	do
Madison	do	University Press	Ed.	S. M.
Madison	do	Journal of Education	Ed.	Monthly.
Madison	do	Star	Dem.	Weekly.
Mauston	Juneau	Star	Rep.	do
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Tribune	Rep.	do
Manitowoc	do	Pilot	Dem.	do
Manitowoc	do	Nordwesten ¹	Dem.	do
Marinette	Oconto	Eagle	Rep.	do
Mayville	Dodge	Telephone	Dem.	do
Medford	Taylor	Taylor County News	Rep.	do
Medford	do	Taylor County Star	Rep.	do
Menasha	Winnebago	Press	Rep.	do
Merasha	do	Observer	Dem.	do
Menomonie	Dunn	Dunn County News	Rep.	do
Menomonie	do	Menomonie Times	Dem.	do
Merrillon	Jackson	Leader	G. B.	do

Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Metomen.....	Fond du Lac..	Brandon Times.....	Rep...	Weekly.
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee Sentinel...	Rep...	D. & W.
Milwaukee.....	do	Milwaukee News	Dem...	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Wisconsin.....	Rep...	do
Milwaukee.....	do	See Bote ¹	Dem...	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Herold ¹	Ind...	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Banner & Volksfreund ¹	Dem...	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Germania ¹	Rep...	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Commercial Times.....	Dem...	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Columbia ¹	Ind...	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Sontag's Blatt ¹	Ind...	Weekly.
Milwaukee.....	do	Courier.....	Neut...	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Western Church.....	Relig...	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Family Freund ¹	Relig...	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Christian Statesman...	Relig...	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Catholic Vindicator...	Relig...	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Socialist ¹	Ind...	Daily.
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	National Democrat.....	Dem...	Weekly.
Mineral Point.....	do	Tribune.....	Rep...	do
Mondovi.....	Buffalo.....	Herald.....	Rep...	do
Monroe.....	Green.....	Sentinel.....	Rep...	do
Monroe.....	do	Reformer.....	Ref...	do
Montello.....	Marquette.....	Express.....	Dem...	do
Neenah.....	Winnebago.....	Gazette.....	Rep...	do
Neenah.....	do	Times.....	Dem...	do
Neilsville.....	Clark.....	Republican and Press...	Ind...	do
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.....	Argus.....	Dem...	do
New London.....	Waupaca.....	Times.....	Rep...	do
New London.....	do	News.....	Ind...	do
Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.....	Local.....	Rep...	do
Oconomowoc.....	do	Times.....	Lib...	do
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	Lumberman.....	Rep...	do
Oconto.....	do	Reporter.....	Rep...	do
Omro.....	Winnebago.....	Journal.....	G. B...	do
Osceola Mills.....	Polk.....	Polk County Press.....	Rep...	do
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	Northwestern.....	Rep...	D. & W.
Oshkosh.....	do	City Times.....	Ref...	Weekly.
Oshkosh.....	do	Telegraph ¹	Ref...	do
Palmyra.....	Jefferson.....	Enterprise.....	Rep...	do
Plainfield.....	Waushara.....	Times.....	Ind...	do
Platteville.....	Grant.....	Witness.....	Rep...	do
Plover.....	Portage.....	Times.....	Rep...	do
Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.....	Reporter.....	Dem...	do
Portage.....	Columbia.....	Wis. State Register.....	Rep...	do
Portage.....	do	Democrat.....	Dem...	do
Portage.....	do	Columbia Co. Wecker ¹	Dem...	do
Port Washington.....	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee Advertiser.....	Dem...	do
Port Washington.....	do	Zeitung ¹	Dem...	do
Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	Courier.....	Dem...	do
Prairie du Chien.....	do	Union.....	Rep...	do
Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.....	News.....	Ind...	do
Prescott.....	Pierce.....	Paidealer.....	Dem...	do
Princeton.....	Green Lake.....	Republic.....	Rep...	do
Princeton.....	do	Democrat.....	Dem...	do
Princeton.....	do	Merkur ¹	Dem...	do
Racine.....	Racine.....	Racine Advocate.....	Rep...	do
Racine.....	do	Argus.....	Dem...	do
Racine.....	do	Journal.....	Rep...	do
Racine.....	do	Slavie ³	Lib...	do

Wisconsin Newspapers — continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Reedsburg	Sauk	Free Press	Rep.	Weekly.
Reedsburg	do	Sauk County Courier. . .	Dem.	do
Reedsburg	do	Herold ¹	Dem.	do
Rice Lake	Barron	Chronotype	Ind.	do
Richland Center. . .	Richland	Republican	Rep.	do
Richland Center. . .	do	Observer	Rep.	do
Richmond	St. Croix	Republican	Rep.	do
Ripon	Fond du Lac. . .	Commonwealth	Rep.	do
Ripon	do	Free Press	Rep.	do
River Falls	Pierce	Journal	Rep.	do
River Falls	do	Press	Rep.	do
Sauk City	Sauk	Pionier am Wisconsin ¹ .	Rep.	do
Sharon	Walworth	Inquirer	Rep.	do
Shawano	Shawano	Journal	Ref.	do
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Times	Rep.	do
Sheboygan	do	Herald	Rep.	do
Sheboygan	do	Demokrat ¹	Dem.	do
Sheboygan	do	Tribun ¹	Dem.	do
Sheboygan	do	News	G. B.	do
Sparta	Monroe	Republican	Lib.	do
Sparta	do	Herald	Rep.	do
Stevens Point. . .	Portage	Pinery	Dem.	do
Stevens Point. . .	do	Journal	Rep.	do
Stoughton	Dane	Courier	Rep.	do
Sturgeon Bay	Door	Advocate	Rep.	do
Sturgeon Bay	do	Door County Expositor. .	Dem.	do
Superior	Douglas	Times	Rep.	do
Tomah	Monroe	Journal	Rep.	do
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	Chronicle	Ind.	do
Trempealeau	Trempealeau . .	Republican	Rep.	do
Union Grove	Racine	Enterprise	Ind.	do
Vircqua	Vernon	Vernon County Censor .	Rep.	do
Watertown	Jefferson	Watertown Democrat . .	Dem.	do
Watertown	do	Republican	Rep.	do
Watertown	do	Weitberger ¹	Dem.	do
Waukesha	Waukesha	Waukesha Freeman. . .	Rep.	do
Waukesha	do	Democrat	Dem.	do
Waupaca	Waupaca	Republican	Rep.	do
Waupun	Dodge	Times	Rep.	do
Waupun	Fond du Lac. . .	Leader	Rep.	do
Wautoma	Waushara	Argus	Rep.	do
Wausau	Marathon	Wisconsin River Pilot. .	Dem.	do
Wausau	do	Central Wisconsin. . .	Rep.	do
Wausau	do	Wocheblatt ¹	Dem.	do
Wausau	do	Torch of Liberty	G. B.	do
Waterloo	Jefferson	Journal	Rep.	do
West Bend	Washington	Democrat	Dem.	do
Westfield	Marquette	Union	Rep.	do
Weyauwega	Waupaca	Times	Ind.	do
Whitehall	Trempealeau . .	Messenger	Rep.	do
Whitewater	Walworth	Register	Rep.	do
Whitewater	do	Pantagraph	Dem.	do
Winneconne	Winnebago	Item	Ind.	do

¹ Printed in the German language. ² Printed in the Scandinavian language
³ Printed in the Bohemian language.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

Corrected from official Records to January 1, 1878.

[COUNTY SEATS IN CAPITALS.]

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Ackerville.....	Washington.	Badger.....	Portage.
Ada.....	Sheboygan.	Badger Mills.....	Chippewa.
Adams.....	Walworth.	Bailey's Harbor.....	Door.
Adams Center.....	Adams.	Baldwin.....	St. Croix.
Adamsville.....	Iowa.	Baldwin's Mills.....	Waupaca.
Addison.....	Washington.	Balsam Lake.....	Polk.
Ade'l.....	Sheboygan.	Bancroft.....	Portage.
Afton.....	Rock.	Bangor.....	La Crosse.
Ahnepee.....	Kewaunee.	Banner.....	Fond du Lac.
Aken.....	Richland.	BARABOO.....	Sauk.
Alabama.....	Polk.	Barber.....	Iowa.
Alaska.....	Kewaunee.	Barnum.....	Adams.
Alban.....	Portage.	Barre Mills.....	La Crosse.
Albanville.....	Monroe.	BARRON.....	Barron.
Albany.....	Green.	Barton.....	Washington.
Albion.....	Dane.	Basha w.....	Burnett.
Alden.....	Polk.	Basett's Station.....	Kenosha.
Alden's Corners.....	Dane.	Bass Wood.....	Richland.
Alderly.....	Dodge.	Bay City.....	Pierce.
Alhambra.....	Trempealeau.	BAYFIELD.....	Bayfield.
Allen's Grove.....	Walworth.	Bay Hill.....	Walworth.
Alloa.....	Columbia.	Bay Settlement.....	Brown.
ALMA.....	Buffalo.	Bayview.....	Milwaukee.
Alma Center.....	Jackson.	Bear.....	Richland.
Almond.....	Portage.	Bear Creek.....	Waupaca.
Archerst.....	Portage.	Bear Valley.....	Richland.
Amherst Junction.....	Portage.	Beaver Creek.....	Jackson.
Anchorage.....	Buffalo.	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.
Anderson.....	Burnett.	Beaver Mill.....	Juneau.
Angelica.....	Shawano.	Beechwood.....	Sheboygan.
Annaton.....	Grant.	Beetown.....	Grant.
APPLETON.....	Outagamie.	Beldenville.....	Pierce.
Apple River.....	Polk.	Belgium.....	Ozaukee.
Arcadia.....	Trempealeau.	Bell Center.....	Crawford.
Arena.....	Iowa.	Bellefontain.....	Columbia.
Argyle.....	La Fayette.	Belle Plaine.....	Shawano.
Arkansaw.....	Pepin.	Belleville.....	Dane.
Arkdale.....	Adams.	Belmont.....	La Fayette.
Arlington.....	Columbia.	Beloit.....	Rock.
Armenia.....	Juneau.	Belvue.....	Shawano.
Armstrong's Corners.....	Fond du Lac.	Bem.....	Green.
Ashford.....	Fond du Lac.	Benson.....	Dunn.
Ashippun.....	Dodge.	Benton.....	La Fayette.
ASHLAND.....	Ashland.	Bergen.....	Vernon.
Ash Ridge.....	Richland.	Berlin.....	Green Lake.
Ashton.....	Dane.	Big Bend.....	Waukesha.
Askeaton.....	Brown.	Big Flats.....	Adams.
Attica.....	Green.	Big Patch.....	Grant.
Atwater.....	Dodge.	Big River.....	Pierce.
Auburndale.....	Wood.	Big Spring.....	Adams.
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.	Binghamton.....	Outagamie.
Aurora.....	Washington.	Black Brook.....	Polk.
Auroraville.....	Waushara.	Black Creek.....	Outagamie.
Avalanche.....	Vernon.	Black Earth.....	Dane.
Avoca.....	Iowa.	Black Hawk.....	Sauk.
Avon Center.....	Rock.	BLACK RIV. FALLS.....	Jackson.
Aztalan.....	Jefferson.	Blaine.....	Portage.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Blair	Trempealeau.	Camp Douglas	Juneau.
Blanchardville	La Fayette.	Carlton	Kewanee.
Bloomfield	Walworth.	Caroline	Shawano.
Bloomington	Vernon.	Cascade	Sheboygan.
Blue Mound	Grant.	Casco	Kewaunee.
Blue River	Dane.	Cassell Prairie	Dane.
Boardman	Grant.	Cas-ville	Grant.
Boaz	St. Croix.	Castle Rock	Grant.
Bob Creek	Richland.	Cataract	Monroe.
Bohemia	Chippewa.	Cato	Manitowoc.
Boltonville	La Crosse.	Cavott	Oconto.
Bonduel	Washington.	Cazenovia	Richland.
Boscobel	Shawano.	Cedarburg	Ozaukee.
Bouchea	Grant.	Cedar Creek	Washington.
Bowen's Mills	St. Croix.	Cedar Falls	Dunn.
Bratville	Richland.	Cedar Grove	Sheboygan.
Brady's	Grant.	Cedar Lake	Waushara.
Branch	Richland.	Center	Rock.
Braudon	Manitowoc.	Center River	Manitowoc.
Brant	Fond du Lac.	Centralia	Wood.
Brereton	Calumet.	Centerville	Trempealeau.
Bridgeport	Dane.	Charlesburgh	Calumet.
Briggsville	Crawford.	Cha-eburgh	Vernon.
Brighton	Marquet.	Chelsea	Taylor.
Brillion	Kenosha.	Chester Station	Dodge.
Brinkman	Calumet.	CHILTON	Calumet.
Bristol	Vernon.	Chimney Rock	Trempealeau.
British Hollow	Kenosha.	Chippewa	Ashland.
Brodhead	Grant.	Chippewa City	Chippewa.
Brookfield Center	Green.	CHIPPEWA FALLS	Chippewa.
Brooklyn	Waukesha.	Christiana	Dane.
Brookside	Green.	Christie	Clark.
Brookside Station	Oconto.	City Point	Jackson.
Brockville	Oconto.	Clam Falls	Polk.
Brothertown	St. Croix.	Clark's Mills	Manitowoc.
Brushville	Calumet.	Clay Banks	Door.
Brussels	Waushara.	Clayton	Polk.
Buckhorn	Door.	Clear Lake	Folk.
Buena Vista	Adams.	Clemansville	Winnebago.
Buffalo	Portage.	Clifton	Monroe.
Buncombe	Buffalo.	Clifton Mills	Pierce.
Burlington	La Fayette.	Clinton	Rock.
Burnett	Racine.	Clintonville	Waupaca.
Burnett Station	Dodge.	Clantarf	Dane.
Burns	Dodge.	Clyde	Iowa.
Burnside	La Crosse.	Clyman	Dodge.
Burr	Buffalo.	Cobb	Iowa.
Burr Oak	Vernon.	Coe	Vernon.
Burton	La Crosse.	Colburn	Columbia.
Besseville	Grant.	Colby	Marathon.
Butler	Jefferson.	Cold Spring	Jefferson.
Butte des Morts	Miwaukeee.	Colebrook	Waushara.
Butternut	Winnebago.	Colfax	Dunn.
Byron	Ashland.	Coloma	Waushara.
	Fond du Lac.	Coloma Station	Waushara.
		Columbus	Columbia.
Cadiz	Green.	Concoru	Jefferson.
Cadott	Chippewa.	Connersville	Dunn.
Cady	St. Croix.	Cook's Valley	Chippewa.
Calamine	La Fayette.	Cook-ville	Rock.
Caldwell Prairie	Racine.	Coon Prairie	Vernon.
Cainville	Rock.	Coon Valley	Vernon.
Caledonia	Racine.	Cooperstown	Manitowoc.
Calvary	Fond du Lac.	Coral City	Trempealeau.
Calumet Harbor	Fond du Lac.	Cottage Grove	Dane.
Cambria	Columbia.	Crawford	Marquette.
Cambridge	Dane.	Cross	Buffalo.
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac.	Cross Plains	Dane.

<i>Post-office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post-office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Crystal Lake.....	Waupaca.	Eagle Corners.....	Richland.
Cuba City.....	Grant.	Eagle Creek.....	Buffalo.
Cumberland.....	Barron.	Eggleton.....	Chippewa.
Cushing.....	Polk.	East Delavan.....	Walworth.
Custer.....	Portage.	East Farmington...	Polk.
Cylon.....	St. Croix.	East Gibson.....	Manitowoc.
Cypress.....	Kenosha.	East Lincoln.....	Polk.
Dacada.....	Sheboygan.	East Middleton.....	Dane.
Dakota.....	Waushara.	East Oasis.....	Waushara.
Dale.....	Outagamie.	East Pepin.....	Pepin.
Dallas.....	Barron.	East Troy.....	Walworth.
Dane Station.....	Dane.	East Wrightstown..	Brown.
Danville.....	Dodge.	Eastman.....	Crawford.
Darbellay.....	Kewaunee.	Easton.....	Adams.
Darboy.....	Calumet.	Eaton.....	Manitowoc.
Darien.....	Walworth.	EAU CLAIRE.....	Eau Claire.
DARLINGTON.....	La Fayette.	Eau Galle.....	Dunn.
DARTFORD.....	Green Lake.	Eau Paine.....	Portage.
Davis.....	Dunn.	Edgerton.....	Rock.
Davis Corners.....	Adams.	Eden.....	Fond du Lac.
Dayton.....	Green.	Edson.....	Chippewa.
Deansville.....	Dane.	Edwards.....	Sheboygan.
Debello.....	Vernon.	Egg Harbor.....	Door.
Decora Prairie.....	Trempealeau.	E.ber-ton.....	Waupaca.
Deerfield.....	Dane.	Eldorado.....	Fond du Lac.
Deer Park.....	St. Croix.	Eldorado Mills.....	Fond du Lac.
De Forest.....	Dane.	Elk.....	Manitowoc.
Dekorra.....	Columbia.	Elk Creek.....	Trempealeau.
DeLafield.....	Waukesh.	Elk Grove.....	La Fayette.
Delavan.....	Walworth.	E'khart Lake.....	Sheboygan.
Dell.....	Vernon.	ELKHORN.....	Walworth.
Dellna.....	Sauk.	Elk Mound.....	Dunn.
Dell Prairie.....	Adams.	Ella.....	Pepin.
Deiton.....	Sauk.	Ellenborough.....	Grant.
Denmark.....	Brown.	Ellis.....	Portage.
De Pere.....	Brown.	Ellison Bay.....	Door.
De Soto.....	Vernon.	Ellisville.....	Kewaunee.
Dexter ville.....	Wood.	ELLSWORTH.....	Pierce.
Lheinsville.....	Washington.	Elm Creek.....	Wood.
Diamond Bluff.....	Pierce.	Elmo.....	Grant.
Dickesville.....	Grant.	Elmore.....	Fond du Lac.
Dixon.....	Columbia.	Elm Grove.....	Waukesh.
Dobbston.....	Oconto.	Elm Lake.....	Wood.
Dodge.....	Trempealeau.	Elo.....	Winnebago.
Dodge's Corners.....	Waukesh.	El Paso.....	Pierce.
DODGEVILLE.....	Iowa.	Elroy.....	Juneau.
Door Creek.....	Dane.	El Salem.....	Polk.
Dorset.....	Monroe.	Elston.....	Richland.
Dorchester.....	Clark.	Elton.....	Walworth.
Dotyville.....	Fond du Lac.	Embarraas.....	Waupaca.
Doudville.....	Wood.	Emerald.....	St. Croix.
Douglas Center.....	Marquette.	Emerald Grove.....	Rock.
Dousman.....	Waukesh.	Emery.....	Monroe.
Dover Station.....	Racine.	Empire.....	Fond du Lac.
Downsville.....	Dunn.	Enoma.....	Vernon.
Doylestown.....	Columbia.	Enterprise.....	Vernon.
Dry Wood.....	Chippewa.	Ephraim.....	Door.
Dundas.....	Calumet.	Erin.....	St. Croix.
Dundee.....	Fond du Lac.	Erfurt.....	Jefferson.
Dunnville.....	Dunn.	Esdaile.....	Pierce.
Duplainville.....	Waukesh.	Esofea.....	Vernon.
Dupont.....	Waupaca.	Etna.....	La Fayette.
DURAND.....	Pepin.	Ettrick.....	Trempealeau.
Durham Hill.....	Waukesh.	Eureka.....	Winnebago.
Dyckesville.....	Kewaunee.	Evansville.....	Rock.
Eagle.....	Waukesh.	Evanswood.....	Waupaca.
		Excelsior.....	Rich and.

<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Fairchild	Eau Claire.	Glencoe.....	Buffalo.
Fairfield	Rock.	Glendale ...	Monroe.
Fairplay	Grant.	Glen Haven ..	Grant.
Fairview Grant	Grant.	Golden Lake.....	Waukesha.
Fairwater	Fond du Lac.	Good Hope.....	Milwaukee.
Fall City	Dunn.	Goole	Vernon.
Fall River	Columbia.	Grafton	Ozaukee.
Fall Creek	Eau Claire.	Grand Marsh.....	Adams.
Farmer's Grove.....	Green.	Grand Prairie.....	Green Lake.
Farmer's Valley.....	Monroe.	GRAND RAPIDS ..	Wood.
Farmersville	Dodge.	Granger.....	Dunn.
Farmington.....	Jefferson.	GRANTSBURGH ..	Burnett.
Farmington Center ..	Polk.	Granville	Milwaukee.
Farr's Corners.....	Columbia.	Granville Center ..	Milwaukee.
Fayette	La Fayette.	Gratiot.....	La Fayette.
Fayetteville.....	Walworth.	Gravesville	Calumet.
Fennimore	Grant.	GREEN BAY	Brown.
Ferryville.....	Crawford.	Greenbush.....	Sheboygan.
F. field	Chippewa.	Greenfield	Milwaukee.
Fillmore	Washington.	Green Lake.....	Green Lake.
Fish Creek.....	Door.	Greenleaf	Brown.
Fisk's Corners.....	Winnebago.	Greenstreet	Manitowoc.
Fitchburg.....	Dane.	Greenville	Outagamie.
Flambeau.....	Chippewa.	Greenwood.....	Clark.
Flambeau Station.....	Chippewa.	Grimm's	Manitowoc.
Fiintville	Brown.	Hadleyville ...	Eau Claire.
FOND DU LAC.....	Fond du Lac.	Hale	Trempealeau.
Fontenoy	Brown.	Hale's Corners.....	Milwaukee.
Footville	Rock.	Half Way Creek.....	La Crosse.
Forest	Richland.	Hamilton's Mill.....	Waushara.
Forest Junction	Calumet.	Hamlin	Trempealeau.
Forestville.....	Door.	Hammond.....	St Croix.
Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.	Hampton.....	Columbia.
Fort Howard.....	Brown.	Hancock	Waushara.
Forward	Dane.	Hanerville	Dane.
Foster	Fond du Lac.	Hanover	Rock.
Fountain City.....	Buffalo.	Harrisville.....	Marquette.
Fox Lake	Dodge.	Hatfield.....	Jackson.
Fox River.....	Kenosha.	Hartford	Washington.
Francis' Creek.....	Manitowoc.	Hartland.....	Waukesha.
Frankfort	Pepin.	Hartman	Columbia.
Franklin	Sheboygan.	Hart Prairie.....	Walworth.
Franks	Racine.	Hart's Mills.....	Monroe.
Fredonia.....	Ozaukee.	Harvey	Jefferson.
Freeman	Crawford.	Hayton	Calumet.
Freedom	Outagamie.	Hazel Green	Grant.
Freistadt.....	Ozaukee.	Hazelton	Grant.
Fremont	Waupaca.	Hubon	Jefferson.
Frenchville.....	Trempealeau.	Hegg	Trempealeau.
FRIENDSHIP.....	Adams.	Helena Station.....	Iowa.
Fulton	Rock.	Helenville.....	Jefferson.
Fussville	Waukesha.	Helvetia	Waupaca.
Galesville.....	Trempealeau.	Henrietta	Richland.
Genesee.....	Waukesha.	Henry	Chippewa.
Genesee Depot.....	Waukesha.	Herman	Dodge.
Geneva	Walworth.	Hersev	St. Croix.
Genoa	Vernon.	Hesseyville.....	Monroe.
Genoa Junction.....	Walworth.	Hewett'sville.....	Clark.
Georgetown	Grant.	High Hill.....	Vernon.
Germantown.....	Juneau.	Highland	Iowa.
Germania	Marquette.	Hika	Manitowoc.
Gibbsville	Sheboygan.	Hilbert	Calumet.
Gilmantown.....	Buffalo.	Hillsborough	Vernon.
Gilman.....	Pierce.	Hinesberg	Fond du Lac.
Gillett	Oconto.	Hingham	Sheboygan.
Glasgow	Trempealeau.	Hixton	Jackson.
Glenbuelah	Sheboygan.	Holland.....	Brown.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Holland Station.....	Brown.	King's Bridge.....	Manitowoc.
Holmen.....	La Crosse.	Kingston.....	Green Lake.
Ho y Cross.....	Ozaukee.	Kirchhain.....	Washington.
Heme.....	Trempealeau.	Knapp.....	Dunn.
Homer.....	Grant.	Knapp's Creek.....	Crawford.
Homewood.....	Monroe.	Knowlton.....	Marathon.
Honey Creek.....	Walworth.	Kohlsville.....	Washington.
Horicon.....	Dodge.	Koro.....	Winnebago.
Horn's Corners.....	Ozaukee.	Koshkonong.....	Rock.
Hortonville.....	Outagamie.	Kroghville.....	Jefferson.
Howard's Grove.....	Sheboygan.	Krok.....	Kewaunee.
Howard's Prairie.....	Milwaukee.		
Hubbleton.....	Jefferson.	Ladoga.....	Fond du Lac.
HUDSON.....	St. Croix.	LA CROSSE.....	La Crosse.
Hullsburgh.....	Dodge.	La Farge.....	Vernon.
Humburd.....	Clark.	La Grange.....	Walworth.
Hurlbut's Corners.....	Crawford.	Lake Five.....	Washington.
Hurricane Grove.....	Grant.	Lake Maria.....	Green Lake.
Hustisford.....	Dodge.	Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.
Hyde's Mills.....	Iowa.	Lake View.....	Dane.
Hyer's Corners.....	Dane.	Lamar.....	Green.
Ida.....	Pepin.	Lamartine.....	Fond du Lac.
Independence.....	Trempealeau.	Lamberton.....	Racine.
Indian Ford.....	Rock.	LANCASTER.....	Grant.
Iola.....	Waupaca.	Laney.....	Shawano.
Iron Ridge.....	Dodge.	Langlade.....	Oconto.
Ironton.....	Sauk.	La Pointe.....	Ashland.
Iron.....	Wood.	Larrabee.....	Manitowoc.
Irving.....	Jackson.	Lavalle.....	Sauk.
Ithaca.....	Richland.	Lawrence.....	Marquette.
Ives' Grove.....	Racine.	Ledgeville.....	Brown.
Ixonia Center.....	Jefferson.	Leeds.....	Columbia.
		Leeds Center.....	Columbia.
Jackson.....	Washington.	Leon.....	Monroe.
Jacksonport.....	Door.	Leopolis.....	Shawano.
Jamestown.....	Grant.	Leroy.....	Dodge.
JANESVILLE.....	Rock.	Lewiston.....	Columbia.
Jeddo.....	Marquette.	Leyden.....	Rock.
JEFFERSON.....	Jefferson.	Liberty.....	Vernon.
JENNY.....	Lincoln.	Liberty Pole.....	Vernon.
Jennieton.....	Iowa.	Liberty Ridge.....	Grant.
Jewett Mills.....	St. Croix.	Lima Center.....	Rock.
Johnson's Creek.....	Jefferson.	Lima Ridge.....	Sauk.
Johnsonville.....	Sheboygan.	Lime Rock.....	Outagamie.
Johnstown.....	Rock.	Lincoln.....	Kewaunee.
Johnstown Center.....	Rock.	Lincoln Center.....	Polk.
Jordan.....	Green.	Lind.....	Waupaca.
Juda.....	Green.	Linden.....	Iowa.
Juelson.....	Portage.	Little Chute.....	Outagamie.
Junction.....	Portage.	Little Falls.....	Polk.
JUNEAU.....	Dodge.	Little Grant.....	Grant.
		Little Lake.....	Adams.
Kansasville.....	Racine.	Little Prairie.....	Walworth.
Kasson.....	Manitowoc.	Little Rapids.....	Brown.
Kaukauna.....	Outagamie.	Little Sturgeon.....	Door.
Kendall.....	Monroe.	Little Suamico.....	Oconto.
Keene.....	Portage.	Little Valley.....	Dunn.
Kekoskee.....	Dodge.	Little Wolf.....	Waupaca.
Kellnersville.....	Manitowoc.	Lochiel.....	Dunn.
KENOSHA.....	Kenosha.	Lodi.....	Columbia.
Keshena.....	Shawano.	Loganville.....	Sauk.
Kewaskum.....	Washington.	Lomira.....	Dodge.
KEWAUNEE.....	Kewaunee.	Lone Pine.....	Portage.
Keyesville.....	Richland.	Lone Rock.....	Richland.
Kickapoo.....	Vernon.	Longwood.....	Clark.
Kiel.....	Manitowoc.	Lorraine.....	Polk.
Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.	Lost Creek.....	Pierce.
Kildare.....	Juneau.	Louisville.....	Dunn.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Lovass	Vernon.
Lowell	Dodge.
Lower Lynxville	Crawford.
Lowville	Columbia.
Loyal	Clark.
Loyd	Richmond.
Lucas	Dunn.
Luck	Polk.
Lynn	Clark.
Lyons	Wa. worth.
McDill	Portage.
McFarland	Dane.
Mackville	Outagamie.
Madelev	Portage.
MADISON	Dane.
Magnolia	Rock.
Magoon	La Fayette.
Mahew	Walworth.
Maiden Rock	Pierce.
Malakoff	Door.
Malone	Fond du Lac.
Manawa	Wau. paca.
Manchester	Green Lake.
MANITOWOC	Manitowoc.
Manitowoc Rapids	Manitowoc.
Manville	Marathon.
Maple Grove	Manitowoc.
Maple Springs	Dunn.
Mapleton	Waukesha.
Maplewood	Door.
Maple Works	Clark.
Marathon City	Marathon.
Marble	Waupaca.
Marcellon	Columbia.
Marcy	Waukesha.
Marengo	Jackson.
Markesan	Green Lake.
Marquette	Green Lake.
Marquette	Oconto.
Marshall	Dane.
Marshfield	Wood.
Marshland	Buffalo.
Marietta	Crawford.
Martell	Pierce.
Martin	Green.
Martinville	Grant.
Marytown	Fond du Lac.
Mathers	Juneau.
MAUSTON	Juneau.
Maxville	Buffalo.
Mayfield	Washington.
Mayville	Dodge.
Mayhew	Walworth.
Mazomanie	Dane.
Meadow Valley	Juneau.
Medina	Outagamie.
MEDFORD	Taylor.
Meehan	Portage.
Meeker	Washington.
Meeker's Grove	La Fayette.
Meeme	Manitowoc.
Meenekaune	Oconto.
Melrose	Jackson.
Melvina	Monroe.
Menasha	Winnebago.
Mendota	Dane.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
MENOMONIE	Dunn.
Menominee Falls	Waukesha.
Mequon River	Ozaukee.
Meridian	Dunn.
Merrillon	Jackson.
Merrimack	Sauk.
Meiton	Waukesha.
Metomen	Fond du Lac.
Middlebury	Iowa.
Middleton	Dane.
Midland	Columbia.
Midway	La Crosse.
Miffin	Iowa.
Milford	Jefferson.
Miladore	Wood.
Millard	Walworth.
Mill Creek	Richland.
Millhome	Manitowoc.
Mills	Jackson.
Mills Center	Brown.
Millston	Jackson.
Millville	Grant.
Milton	Rock.
Milton Junction	Rock.
MILWAUKEE	Milwaukee.
Mindoro	La Crosse.
Mineral Point	Iowa.
Minnesota Junction	Dodge.
Mishakokwa	Buffalo.
Mishicot	Manitowoc.
Modena	Buffalo.
Monches	Waukesha.
Mondovi	Buffalo.
Money's Mills	Barron.
MONROE	Green.
Montana	Buffalo.
MONTELLO	Marquette.
Monterey	Waukesha.
Montfort	Grant.
Monticello	Green.
Montpelier	Kewanee.
Moose Ear	Barron.
Morley	Barron.
Morrison	Brown.
Morrisonville	Dane.
Moscow	Iowa.
Musel	Sheboygan.
Mosinee	Marathon.
Moundville	Marquette.
Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac.
Mount Hope	Grant.
Mount Horeb	Dane.
Mount Ida	Grant.
Mount Morris	Waushara.
Mount Pisgah	Monroe.
Mount Sterling	Crawford.
Mount Tabor	Vernon.
Mount Vernon	Dane.
Mount Zion	Juneau.
Mukwonago	Waukesha.
Muscoda	Grant.
Muskego Center	Waukesha.
Myra	Washington.
Namur	Door.
Nashotah Mission	Waukesha.
Nasonville	Wood.
National Home	Milwaukee.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Naugart.....	Marathon.	Oakland.....	Jefferson.
Navarino.....	Shawano.	Oakly.....	Green.
Necedah.....	Juneau.	Oak Ridge.....	Pierce.
Neenah.....	Winnebago.	Oaks.....	Sauk.
NEILLSVILLE.....	Clark.	Oakwood.....	Milwaukee.
Nekama.....	Winnebago.	Oasis.....	Waushara.
Nelson.....	Buffalo.	Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.
Neisonville.....	Portage.	OCONTO.....	Oconto.
Neuno.....	Washington.	Oconto Falls.....	Oconto.
Neosho.....	Dodge.	Odanah.....	Ashland.
Nepeuskun.....	Winnebago.	Ogdensburg.....	Waupaca.
Nero.....	Manitowoc.	Ogema.....	Chippewa.
Neshkoro.....	Marquette.	Oil City.....	Monroe.
New Amsterdam.....	La Crosse.	Okee.....	Columbia.
New Berlin.....	Waukesha.	Olin.....	Adams.
Newberg's Corners.....	La Crosse.	Olivet.....	Pierce.
Newburg.....	Washington.	Omro.....	Winnebago.
New Cas-el.....	Fond du Lac.	Onalaska.....	La Crosse.
New Centerville.....	St. Croix.	Oneida.....	Brown.
New Chester.....	Adams.	Ono.....	Pierce.
New Coelo.....	Milwaukee.	Ontario.....	Vernon.
New Diggings.....	La Fayette.	Orange.....	Juneau.
Newfane.....	Fond du Lac.	Oregon.....	Dane.
New Franken.....	Brown.	Orfordville.....	Rock.
New Glarus.....	Green.	Orihula.....	Winnebago.
New Haven.....	Adams.	Orion.....	Richland.
New Holstein.....	Calumet.	Osceola.....	Fond du Lac.
New Hope.....	Portage.	OSCEOLA MILLS.....	Polk.
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.	Oslo.....	Manitowoc.
New London.....	Waupaca.	Osseo.....	Trempealeau.
New Prospect.....	Fond du Lac.	Oostburgh.....	Sheboygan.
New Richmond.....	St. Croix.	OSHKOSH.....	Winnebago.
New Rome.....	Adams.	Otsego.....	Columbia.
Newry.....	Vernon.	Ottawa.....	Waukesha.
Newton.....	Vernon.	Otter Creek.....	Eau Claire.
Newtonburg.....	Manitowoc.	Otter Vale.....	Vernon.
Newville.....	Vernon.	Our Town.....	Sheboygan.
Niles.....	Manitowoc.	Owego.....	Shawano.
Nora.....	Dane.	Oxford.....	Marquette.
Norman.....	Kewaunee.	OZAUKEE.....	Ozaukee.
North Andover.....	Grant.	Pacific.....	Columbia.
Northheim.....	Manitowoc.	Packwaukee.....	Marquette.
North Bend.....	Jackson.	Patch Grove.....	Grant.
North Branch.....	Jackson.	Palmyra.....	Jefferson.
North Bristol.....	Dane.	Paoli.....	Dane.
North Cape.....	Racine.	Pardeeville.....	Columbia.
North Clayton.....	Crawford.	Paris.....	Kenosha.
North Freedom.....	Sauk.	Payneville.....	Milwaukee.
North Hudson.....	St. Croix.	Pedee.....	Green.
North La Crosse.....	La Crosse.	Pebbles.....	Fond du Lac.
North Lake.....	Waukesha.	Pella.....	Shawano.
North Leeds.....	Columbia.	Pensaukee.....	Oconto.
North Port.....	Waupaca.	Peshtigo.....	Oconto.
North Prairie Station.....	Waukesha.	Petersville.....	Oconto.
North Star.....	Crawford.	Pewaukee.....	Waukesha.
North Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac.	Pheasant Branch.....	Dane.
North Valley.....	Polk.	Phillips.....	Chippewa.
Northern Junction.....	Milwaukee.	Pickett's Station.....	Winnebago.
Norwalk.....	Monroe.	Pigeon Falls.....	Trempealeau.
Norway Grove.....	Dane.	Pigeon Creek Center.....	Jackson.
Norway Ridge.....	Monroe.	Pilot Knob.....	Adams.
Oak Creek.....	Milwaukee.	Pine Bluff.....	Dane.
Oak Center.....	Fond du Lac.	Pine Grove.....	Brown.
Oak Dale.....	Monroe.		
Oakfield.....	Fond du Lac.		
Oak Grove.....	Dodge.		
Oak Hill.....	Jefferson.		

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Pine Hill.....	Jackson.
Pine Hollow.....	Monroe.
Pine Knob.....	Iowa.
Pine River.....	Wau-hara.
Pipersville.....	Jefferson.
Pittsville.....	Wood.
Plain.....	Sauk.
Plainfield.....	Wauhara.
Plainville.....	Adams.
Platteville.....	Grant.
Pleasant Hill.....	Crawford.
Pleasant Prairie.....	Kenosha.
Pleasant Ridge.....	Clark.
Pleasant Valley.....	St. Croix.
Plover.....	Portage.
Pium City.....	Pierce.
Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.
Point Bluff.....	Adams.
Polonia.....	Portage.
Porcupine.....	Pepin.
PORTAGE CITY.....	Columbia.
Port Andrew.....	Richland.
Port Edwards.....	Wood.
Porter's Mills.....	Eau Claire.
Port Hope.....	Columbia.
Portland Center.....	Monroe.
Potosi.....	Grant.
Potter's Mills.....	Calumet.
Poygan.....	Winnebago.
Poynette.....	Columbia.
Poysippi.....	Wauhara.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.....	Crawford.
Prairie Farm.....	Barron.
Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.
Prescott.....	Pierce.
Primrose.....	Dane.
Princeton.....	Green Lake.
Prospect Hill.....	Waukesha.
Pulcifer.....	Shawano.
Purdy.....	Vernon.
Quincy.....	Adams.
Quinney.....	Calumet.
RACINE.....	Racine.
Randolph.....	Dodge.
Randolph Center.....	Columbia.
Random Lake.....	Sheboygan.
Rathbun.....	Sheboygan.
Raymond.....	Racine.
Readfield.....	Waupaca.
Readstown.....	Vernon.
Red Mound.....	Vernon.
Red River.....	Kewaunee.
Reedsburg.....	Sauk.
Reedsville.....	Manitowoc.
Reeseville.....	Dodge.
Remington.....	Wood.
Rest.....	Vernon.
Retreat.....	Vernon.
Rhine.....	Sheboygan.
Rib Falls.....	Marathon.
Rice Lake.....	Barron.
Riceville.....	Washington.
Richfield.....	Washington.
Richford.....	Wauhara.
RICHLAND CENT.....	Richland.
Richland City.....	Richland.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Richmond.....	Walworth.
Riche's Corners.....	Sauk.
Richwood.....	Dodge.
Ridgeway.....	Iowa.
King.....	Winnebago.
Rio.....	Columbia.
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.
Rising Sun.....	Crawford.
River Falls.....	Pierce.
River.....	Dane.
Roaring Creek.....	Jackson.
Robinson.....	Brown.
Roche-a-Chri.....	Adams.
Rochester.....	Racine.
Rockbridge.....	Richland.
Rock Elm.....	Pierce.
Rock Elm Center.....	Pierce.
Rock Falls.....	Dunn.
Rockfield.....	Washington.
Rockland.....	La Crosse.
Rock Prairie.....	Rock.
Rock Springs.....	Sauk.
Rockton.....	Vernon.
Rocky Run.....	Columbia.
Rockville.....	Grant.
Rodes Corners.....	Pierce.
Rolling Prairie.....	Dodge.
Romance.....	Vernon.
Rome.....	Jefferson.
Root Creek.....	Milwaukee.
Rosecrans.....	Manitowoc.
Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.
Rostere.....	Kewaunee.
Roxbury.....	Dane.
Royalton.....	Waupaca.
Rozellville.....	Ma-athon.
Rubicon.....	Dodge.
Rudd's Mills.....	Monroe.
Rudolph.....	Wood.
Runkel's Mills.....	Portage.
Rural.....	Waupaca.
Rusk.....	Dunn.
Rutland.....	Dane.
Ryan.....	Kewaunee.
Sagole.....	Outagamie.
Saint Anna.....	Calumet.
Saint Cloud.....	Fond du Lac.
Saint Croix Falls.....	Polk.
Saint Francis Stat'n.....	Milwaukee.
Saint John.....	Calumet.
Saint Joseph.....	La Crosse.
Saint Kilban.....	Fond du Lac.
Saint Lawrence.....	Washington.
Saint Mary's.....	Monroe.
Saint Martin's.....	Milwaukee.
Saint Michael's.....	Washington.
Saint Nathan's.....	Oconto.
Saint Nazlanz.....	Manitowoc.
Saint Phillip.....	Crawford.
Saint Rose.....	Grant.
Sa'em.....	Kenosha.
Salemville.....	Green Lake.
Sand Creek.....	Dunn.
Sandusky.....	Sauk.
Sandy Bay.....	Kewaunee.
Saratoga.....	Wood.
Sauk City.....	Sauk.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Sankville.....	Ozaukee.	STEVENS POINT..	Portage.
Sawyer.....	Door.	Stevenstown	La Crosse.
Saxeville.....	Waushara.	Stewart.....	Green.
Scandinavia.....	Waupaca.	Stienthal.....	Manitowoc.
Schiller.....	Brown.	Stiles.....	Oconto.
Schleislingerville.....	Washington.	Stinson.....	Outagamie.
Schofield's Mills.....	Marathon.	Stockbridge.....	Calumet.
Scotia.....	Trempealeau.	Stockholm.....	Pepin.
Scott.....	Sheboygan.	Sto k on.....	Portage.
Scranton.....	Wood.	Stodard.....	Vernon.
Sechtersville.....	Jackson.	Stone Bank.....	Waukesha.
Seneca.....	Crawford.	Stoner's Prairie.....	Dane.
Sentinel.....	Juneau.	Stoughton.....	Dane.
Sevastapol.....	Door.	Strong's Prairie.....	Adams.
Sextonville.....	Richland.	STURGEON BAY..	Door.
Seymour.....	Outagamie.	Suamico.....	Brown.
Sharon.....	Walworth.	Sucker Lake.....	Polk.
SHAWANO.....	Shawano.	Sugar Grove.....	Vernon.
SHEBOYGAN.....	Sheboygan.	Sullivan.....	Jefferson.
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.	Summit Center.....	Waukesha.
Shelby.....	La Crosse.	Summit Station.....	Fond du Lac.
Sherman.....	Portage.	Sumner.....	Barron.
Shetek.....	Barron.	Sun Prairie.....	Dane.
Sheridan.....	Waupaca.	SUPERIOR.....	Douglas.
Sherwood.....	Calumet.	Surry.....	Portage.
Shiloh.....	Polk.	Sussex.....	Waukesha.
Shiocton.....	Outagamie.	Syene.....	Dane.
Shopiere.....	Rock.	Sylvan.....	Richland.
Shuey's Mills.....	Green.	Sylvania.....	Racine.
Shullsburg.....	La Fayette.	Sylvester.....	Green.
Sierra.....	Vernon.	Symco.....	Waupaca.
Sigel.....	La Crosse.	Tabor.....	Racine.
Silver Creek.....	Sheboygan.	Taychedah.....	Fond du Lac.
Sinsinawa Mounds.....	Grant.	Taylor Station.....	Jackson.
Sister Bay.....	Door.	Ten Mile House.....	Milwaukee.
Skinner.....	Green.	Terrill's Corners.....	Waushara.
Shadesburg.....	Crawford.	Tess Corners.....	Waukesha.
Smithville.....	Milwaukee.	Theresa.....	Dodge.
Snell's Station.....	Winnebago.	Thiry Deams.....	Kewaunee.
Snidersville.....	Outagamie.	Thomp-onville.....	Racine.
Soldier's Grove.....	Crawford.	Thompson.....	Washington.
Somers.....	Kenosha.	Tiffany.....	Rock.
Somersset.....	St. Croix.	Tiffany Creek.....	Dunn.
South Farmington.....	Polk.	Ti-ch Mills.....	Manitowoc.
South Germantown.....	Washington.	Token Creek.....	Dane.
South Osborne.....	Outagamie.	Tond Prairie.....	Washington.
Spafford.....	La Fayette.	Tomah.....	Monroe.
SPARFA.....	Monroe.	Tornado.....	Door.
Spencer.....	Marathon.	Towerville.....	Crawford.
Spring Bluff.....	Adams.	Trade Lake.....	Burnett.
Spring Creek.....	Adams.	Trapp.....	Marathon.
Springdale.....	Dane.	Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau.
Springfield.....	Walworth.	Trenton.....	Pierce.
Springfield Corners.....	Dane.	Trimbelle.....	Pierce.
Spring Green.....	Sauk.	Trippville.....	Vernon.
Spring Lake.....	Waushara.	Troy.....	Walworth.
Spring Prairie.....	Walworth.	Troy Center.....	Walworth.
Springville.....	Vernon.	Truax.....	Dunn.
Spring Valley.....	Pierce.	Truesdell.....	Kenosha.
Springwater.....	Waushara.	Tunnell City.....	Monroe.
Standart Grove.....	Iowa.	Tustin.....	Waushara.
Stanfold.....	Barron.	Twin Grove.....	Green.
Star.....	Vernon.	Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.
Star Prairie.....	St. Croix.	Union.....	Rock.
Stebbinsville.....	Rock.	Union Center.....	Juneau.
Stephensville.....	Outagamie.	Union Church.....	Racine.
Stein.....	Marathon.		
Stetsonville.....	Taylor.		

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Union Grove.....	Racine.
Union Mills.....	Iowa.
Unity.....	Marathon.
Upham.....	Shawano.
Urne's Corner's.....	Buffalo.
Utica.....	Dane.
Valley.....	Vernon.
Valley Junction.....	Monroe.
Valton.....	Sauk.
Vanceburg.....	Dunn.
Van Dyne.....	Fond du Lac.
Vanville.....	Chippewa.
Velp.....	Brown.
Vernon.....	Waukesha.
Verona.....	Dane.
Victory.....	Vernon.
Vienna.....	Walworth.
Vinland.....	Winnebago.
Viola.....	Richland.
VIROQUA.....	Vernon.
Wakefield.....	Outagamie.
Waldo.....	Sheboygan.
Walhain.....	Kewaunee.
Walworth.....	Walworth.
Waneka.....	Dunn.
Warren.....	St. Croix.
Warren's Corners.....	Door.
Warren's Mills.....	Monroe.
Washburn.....	Grant.
Washington Harbor.....	Door.
Waterford.....	Racine.
Waterloo.....	Jefferson.
Watertown.....	Jefferson.
Waterville.....	Waukesha.
Waubeck.....	Pepin.
Wauconeta.....	Fond du Lac.
Waukau.....	Winnebago.
Waukechon.....	Shawano.
WAUKESHA.....	Waukesha.
Wauwataw.....	Buffalo.
Wauwauke.....	Dane.
WAUPACA.....	Waupaca.
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.
WAUSAU.....	Marathon.
Wausemon.....	Green.
WAUTOMA.....	Wauwataw.
Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.
Wauzeka.....	Crawford.
Wayne.....	Washington.
Wayside.....	Brown.
Wein.....	Marathon.
Wells.....	Monroe.
Wequoick.....	Brown.
Werner.....	Juneau.
WEST BEND.....	Washington.
West Bloomfield.....	Wausau.
West Blue Mounds.....	Iowa.
Westboro.....	Taylor.
West Branch.....	Richland.
West Denmark.....	Polk.
West Depere.....	Brown.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Western Union.....	Racine.
West Farmington.....	Polk.
Westfield.....	Marquette.
Westford.....	Richland.
West Granville.....	Milwaukee.
West Green Lake.....	Green Lake.
West Lima.....	Richland.
West Magnolia.....	Rock.
West Middleton.....	Dane.
Weston.....	Dunn.
West Oregon.....	Dane.
West Ponsaukee.....	Oconto.
West Point.....	Columbia.
Westport.....	Dane.
West Prairie.....	Vernon.
West Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.
West Salem.....	La Crosse.
West Sweden.....	Polk.
Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.
Wheatland.....	Kenosha.
Wheatville.....	Crawford.
White Creek.....	Adams.
Whitefish Bay.....	Milwaukee.
WHITEHALL.....	Trempealeau.
White Mound.....	Sauk.
White Oak Springs.....	La Fayette.
Whitewater.....	Walworth.
Wild Rose.....	Wauwataw.
Willett.....	Green.
Wilmot.....	Kenosha.
Wilson.....	St. Croix.
Wilton.....	Monroe.
Winchester.....	Winnebago.
Windsor.....	Dane.
Winnebago.....	Winnebago.
Winneconne.....	Winnebago.
Winnika.....	Clark.
Winooski.....	Sheboygan.
Wiotia.....	La Fayette.
Wolf Creek.....	Polk.
Wonewoc.....	Juneau.
Worcester.....	Chippewa.
Woodhull.....	Fond du Lac.
Woodland.....	Dodge.
Woodlake.....	Burnett.
Woodman.....	Grant.
Woodstock.....	Richland.
Woodside.....	St. Croix.
Woodville.....	St. Croix.
Woodworth.....	Kenosha.
Wrightstown.....	Brown.
Wrightsville.....	Jackson.
Wyalusing.....	Grant.
Wycena.....	Columbia.
Wyoming.....	Iowa.
Yankeetown.....	Crawford.
Yellowstone.....	La Fayette....
Yorkville.....	Racine.
Young America.....	Washington.
Yuba.....	Richland.
Zoar.....	Winnebago.

Election Statistics.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF 1877,

Compared with the Presidential vote of 1876.

[BY COUNTIES, TOWNS AND ELECTION PRECINCTS.]

[The difference between the vote of Smith and Mallory is given as the majority without reference to the vote of Allis.]

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
ADAMS.							
Adams	69	25	...	44	...	70	34
Big Flats	26	3	...	23	...	32	10
Dell Prairie	38	12	35	26	...	78	41
Easton	34	16	1	18	...	58	29
Jackson	41	6	2	35	...	75	19
Leola	6	...	24	6	...	49	...
Lincoln	51	14	7	37	...	76	15
Monroe	34	10	1	24	...	76	10
New Chester	23	11	...	12	...	51	18
New Haven	76	38	3	38	...	101	87
Preston	12	8	1	4	...	20	15
Quincy	18	21	1	...	3	29	22
Richfield	13	17	1	...	4	26	25
Rome	18	3	23	15	...	44	31
Rome	35	8	2	27	...	54	18
Springville	72	30	4	42	...	114	44
Strong's Prairie	72	30	4	42	...	114	44
White Creek	14	11	12	3	...	39	24
Total	580	233	116	347	...	981	442
ASHLAND.							
Ashland	75	83	...	...	8	107	108
Chippewa	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
La Pointe	3	60	...	...	57	2	81
Butternut	3	15	...	...	12	...	...
Total	86	163	...	...	77	109	189
BARRON.							
Barron	17	20	...	...	3	26	19
Cedar Lake	16	15	1	1	...	28	14
Clinton	12	6	...	6	...	7	7
Dallas	52	12	20	40	...	75	23
Lake Land	26	6	1	20	...	30	6
Maple Grove	26	13	...	13	...	46	15
Prairie Farm	87	28	...	59	...	130	29
Rice Lake	25	20	1	5	...	26	26
Shetek	114	19	4	95	...	150	25
Standfold	27	53	26	...	26	64	79
Sumner	57	11	...	46	...	62	14
Total	459	203	53	256	...	644	257

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallery.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
BAYFIELD.							
Bayfield.....	40	34	2	6		86	74
BROWN.							
Allouez.....	18	30			12	23	45
Ashwaubenon.....	54	8	3	46		58	23
Bellevue.....	12	41	1		29	29	106
Depere town.....	6	52	9		46	24	112
village east.....	85	99	130		14	207	261
village west.....	48	107	102		59	155	256
Eaton.....	15	44			29	34	60
Ft. Howard—							
city, 1st ward.....	16	30	42			70	74
2d ward.....	10	25	38			54	47
3d ward.....	20	14	47			50	72
4th ward.....	22	3	24			39	27
5th ward.....	42	2	39			101	42
6th ward.....	40	11	5			55	26
	150	85	195	65		369	288
Glenmore.....	28	37	42		9	64	107
Green Bay, town.....	75	27		48		97	59
city, 1st ward.....	50	48	41			95	103
2d ward.....	62	46	24			87	85
3d ward.....	55	37	17			98	65
4th ward.....	63	41	25			85	98
5th ward.....	65	24	12			82	51
6th ward.....	51	55	17			79	88
7th ward.....	42	28	12			78	56
8th ward.....	29	32	18			53	62
9th ward.....	15	22	15			39	39
	432	333	181	99		696	647
Holland, east.....	1	105	32		104		168
west.....		107	9		107	9	114
Howard.....	24	72	23		48		189
Humboldt.....	104	41		63		55	61
Lawrence.....	36	17	6	19		119	61
Morrison.....	44	83	45		39	57	174
New Denmark.....	86	36	4	50		115	81
Pittsfield.....	30	13	26	17		87	37
Preble.....	20	87	1		67	47	134
Rockland.....	3	33	76		30	15	131
Scott.....	62	97	1		35	66	184
Suamico.....	12	49	46		37	94	92
Wrightstown, east.....	4	33	23		29	21	53
west.....	38	104	60		66	169	204
Total.....	1,387	1,740	1,015		353	2,755	3,647
BUFFALO.							
Alma, town.....	14	44	22		30	11	68
village.....	117	66		51		102	74
Belvidere.....	45	35		10		20	58
Buffalo, town.....	6	41			35	16	79
city.....	25	17		8		14	31
Canton.....	41	27	3	14		64	64

Governatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
BUFFALO—CON.							
Cross	16	72			56	18	79
Dover	69	9	2	60		107	9
Fountain City, vil.	60	74			14	58	121
Gilmanton	63	21	13	42		89	20
Glencoe	30	63	5		33	36	77
Lincoln	16	58			42	10	59
Maxville	38	21	3	17		56	25
Milton	8	22			14	4	54
Modena	97	19	2	78		136	9
Montana	25	43			18	30	56
Naples	187	59	7	128		230	72
Nelson	159	46		113		162	95
Waumandee	59	75	19		16	23	112
Total.....	1,075	810	76	265	.....	1,186	1,162
BURNETT.							
Bashaw	4	11			7		
Grant-burg	168	12		156		171	23
Marshland	31			31			
Trade Lake	86	1		85		76	5
Wood Lake	47			47		38	
Total.....	336	24	.....	312	.....	285	28
CALUMET.							
Brillien	27	34	113		7	93	161
Brothertown	28	116	19		88	97	232
Charlestown	55	117	22		32	134	152
Chilton, town	43	68	56		25	141	372
city	31	128	33		97		
Harrison	18	97	21		79	84	314
New Holstein	36	199	7		163	73	279
Rantoul	39	131	36		161	100	231
Stockbridge	149	135	32	14		271	194
Woodville	3	105	3		162	19	210
Total.....	450	1,139	339	.....	680	1,012	2,145
CHIPPEWA.							
Anson	31	18	41	13		85	60
Auburn	50	9	47	41		136	51
Big Bend	7	3	8	4		43	30
Bloomer	55	81	95		26	153	147
Chippewa Falls —							
1-t ward	34	114	36			121	218
2d ward	93	81	37			166	188
3d ward	54	43	31			103	61
4th ward	48	56	39			85	105
	229	294	143		65	475	572
Eagle Point	53	74	126		21	163	297
Edson	29	51	1		22	57	85
Flambeau	19	2		17		35	24
La Fayette	84	61	63	23		176	139

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory,	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
CHIPPEWA — con.							
Little Cooks.....						3	51
Sigel.....	49	19	9	30		87	57
Wheaton.....	56	26	48	30		111	100
Worcester.....	20	55	7		35	92	161
Total.....	675	693	589	.....	18	1,596	1,774
CLARK.							
Beaver.....	11	1	8	10		41	5
Colby.....	23	3	91	20		72	38
Eaton.....	30	16	11	14		63	37
Fremont.....	3		19	3		14	9
Grant.....	31	8	88	23		71	69
Hewett.....	3	1	18	2		21	6
Hixon.....	12	12	9			45	37
Levis.....	12	4	18	8		38	13
Loyal.....	14	4	56	10		87	24
Lynn.....	6	4	29	2		13	20
Mayville.....	36	9	39	25		103	31
Mentor.....	38	13	74	25		77	58
Pine Valley.....	124	38	187	86		316	163
Sherman.....	22	2	16	20		23	15
Sherwood Forest.....	14	2	1	12		23	2
Thorp.....	3	2	14	1		9	15
Unity.....	12	7	15	5		30	10
Washburn.....	6	1	15	5		17	11
Warner.....	11	18	6		7	41	46
Weston.....	23	8	46	15		70	44
York.....	15		56	15		76	7
Total.....	449	153	816	296	.....	1,255	660
COLUMBIA.							
Arlington.....	50	32	8	18		96	66
Caledonia.....	64	58		6		148	113
Columbus town.....	32	40	11		8	78	103
city, 1st ward.....	94	22				105	48
2d ward.....	53	33	2			72	58
3d ward.....	63	68	1			77	116
	210	123	3	87		254	212
Courtland.....	63	22	7	41		245	54
Dekorra.....	79	52	4	27		174	84
Ft. Winnebago.....	27	60			33	55	88
Fountain Prairie.....	90	50	19	40		156	120
Hampden.....	51	65	6		14	87	113
Leeds.....	61	70			9	124	103
Lewiston.....	79	62		17		123	112
Lodi.....	225	78	2	147		238	87
Lowville.....	33	62	1		29	81	95
Marcellon.....	76	53		23		135	66
Newport.....	113	86	3	27		185	132
Otsego.....	148	63		85		234	82
Pacific.....	38	5		23		41	18

ELECTION STATISTICS.

369

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
COLUMBIA — con.							
Portage City —							
1st ward	12	102				21	125
2d ward	70	56				86	72
3d ward	66	60	2			117	85
4th ward	51	111	3			70	147
5th ward	46	76	2			72	103
	245	405	7		160	366	532
Randolph	64	48	17	16		154	65
Scott	45	26	24	19		111	47
Springvale	67	14		53		123	35
West Point	65	57		8		105	73
Wycocna	125	62	4	63		201	76
West w'd Randolph	8	4	2	4		8	7
Total	2,048	1,597	118	451		3,532	2,493
CRAWFORD.							
Bridgeport	29	34				44	36
Clayton	77	123			46	157	176
Eastman	46	86	38		40	81	178
Freeman, 1st prec't	95	29	11			150	51
2d prec't	33	6	1			35	22
	128	35	12	93		185	73
Haney	29	18	6	11		64	50
Marietta	33	51			18	91	109
Prairie du Chien	11	89			78	18	120
city, 1st ward	39	59	2			46	98
2d ward	47	103				72	136
3d ward	45	74	1			70	97
4th ward	24	31				27	46
	155	267	3		112	215	377
Scott	55	49	13	6		97	94
Seneca	37	120	27		83	106	178
Utica	133	58	27	80		203	78
Wauzeka	68	78	20		10	94	135
Totals	806	1,008	146		202	1,355	1,604
DANE.							
Albion	153	31	11	122		253	54
Berry	9	130	4		121	23	189
Black Earth	93	52	7	41		129	67
Blooming Grove	61	53	8	3		74	114
Blue Mounds	73	48	1	25		97	66
Bristol	67	87	7		20	126	136
Burke	38	68	20		30	119	135
Christiana	139	97	24	42		221	167
Cottage Grove	62	80	46		18	102	122
Cross Plains	39	184			145	54	211
Dane	77	111	1		34	106	146
Deerfield	83	37		26		111	97
Dunkirk	81	82	29		1	140	115
Dunn	94	40	26	54		128	99
Fitchburg	38	70	26		32	82	163

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
DANE — CON.							
Madison, town.....	58	56	3	2		85	100
city, 1st ward.....	162	242				170	264
2d ward.....	179	174	4			203	193
3d ward.....	145	302	2			159	387
4th ward.....	139	182	3			157	228
5th ward.....	115	157	4			145	180
	740	1057	13		317	834	1252
Mazomanie.....	83	115	48	32		209	171
Medina.....	98	111	44		13	158	170
Middleton.....	63	220	22		157	90	248
Montrose.....	76	59	65	15		166	89
Oregon.....	168	36	75	132		225	98
Perry.....	75	21		54		107	45
Primrose.....	99	16	8	83		136	41
Pleasant Springs.....	109	25	13	84		191	43
Roxbury.....	23	97			74	42	183
Rutland.....	129	12	45	117		231	37
Springdale.....	24	87			63	63	140
Springfield.....	24	145	1		121	44	252
Stoughton village.....	149	74	9	75		172	91
Sun Prairie, town.....	60	43	25	17		134	79
Sun Prairie, village.....	70	47		23		83	57
Vermont.....	66	79			13	107	89
Verona.....	28	96	9		68	51	159
Vienna.....	97	29		68		136	72
Westport.....	13	157			104	75	235
Windsor.....	105	64	4	41		197	77
York.....	89	62	15	27		130	117
Total.....	3,613	3,903	614		290	5,435	5,726
DODGE.							
Ashippun.....	103	121	26		18	126	177
Beaver Dam, town.....	59	149	1		90	105	170
city, 1st ward.....	23	107	2			17	136
2d ward.....	58	123				62	157
3d ward.....	121	49	1			169	64
4th ward.....	118	82	3			109	114
	320	361	6		41	357	465
Burnett.....	123	71		52		114	88
Calamus.....	81	69		12		109	95
Chester.....	86	57	20	29		121	102
Clyman.....	46	144	11		98	70	201
Elba.....	67	104	16		37	142	156
Emmet.....	7	91	34		84	33	221
Fox Lake.....	184	136	16	48		267	196
Herman.....	18	157			139	19	255
Hubbard.....	81	374	7		293	150	491
Hustisford.....	53	261	23		208	74	303
Lebanon.....	19	149	9		130	33	272
Le Roy.....	70	125	28		55	143	162
Lomira.....	63	132	4		69	90	226
Lowell.....	158	211	24		53	213	305
Oak Grove.....	154	209	50		55	193	318
Portland.....	70	87	1	17		90	161

Governatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
DODGE — continued.							
Randolph vil., E wd	51	13	3	38		75	13
Rubicon	50	130	20		80	98	232
Shields	5	106	9		101	8	194
Theresa	25	277			252	16	427
Trenton	151	112	21	39		226	176
Watertown, city—							
" 5th wd.	8	97	12			31	139
" 6th wd.	26	140	12			39	249
	34	237	24		203	70	388
Waupun vil., S. wd.	15	19	15	126		116	57
Westford	31	113	2		82	48	152
Williamstown	79	252	11		173	96	358
Total	2,333	4,267	381		1,934	3,236	6,361
DOOR.							
Baileys Harbor	12	5	55	7		43	61
Brussels	44	6	4	38		109	23
Clay Banks	44	15	3	29		77	48
Egg Harbor	20	17	23	13		38	62
Forestville	57	33	5	24		81	73
Gardner	19	5	18	14		93	15
Gibraltar	46	3	30	43		82	34
Jacksonport	18	2	29	16		43	22
Liberty Grove	61	1	10	60		156	22
Nasewaupsee	25	19	14	6		40	56
Sevastapol	16	2	58	14		35	55
Sturgeon Bay	84	9	117	75		168	97
Union	21			21		83	5
Washington	10	9	17	1		47	18
Total	477	126	282	351		1,095	596
DOUGLAS.							
Superior	21	28			7	42	67
DUNN.							
Colfax	69	4	4	65		74	17
Dunn	92	41	44	51		147	98
Enu Galle	59	111	5		52	95	137
Elk Mound	58	10	12	48		82	28
Grant	45	2	3	43		177	13
Lucas	31	2	12	29		54	26
Menomonie	357	110	59	247		562	277
New Haven	22	13	6	9		43	14
Peru	20	1	17	19		55	14
Red Cedar	56	40	3	16		66	64
Rock Creek	40	2	76	38		113	
Sand Creek	56	5	5	51			
Sheridan	22	11		11		61	
Sherman	48	6	1	42		100	26
Spring Brook	81	2	99	79		157	58

Governatorial and Presidential votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
DUNN — con.							
Stanton	55	4	23	51	.....	94	19
Tainter	21	20	16	1	.....	71	48
Tiffany	15	6	15	9	.....	42	15
Weston	27	17	12	10	.....	40	40
Total	1,174	407	412	767	.....	2,633	894
EAU CLAIRE.							
Bridge Creek	168	19	133	149	.....	296	147
Brunswick	53	45	17	8	.....	91	74
Clear Creek	56	13	24	43	.....	.....	.....
Drammen	25	4	7	21	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire —							
1st ward	52	67	41	.....	.....	341	352
2d ward	47	83	18	.....	.....	160	137
3d ward	106	44	20	.....	.....	148	70
4th ward	55	40	29	.....	.....	262	137
5th ward	99	48	43	.....	.....	263	172
6th ward	62	48	66	.....	.....	148	147
7th ward	95	36	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
8th ward	104	93	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
	620	459	250	161	.....	1202	1013
Fairchild	70	43	1	27	.....	51	47
Lant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	6
Lincoln	19	48	25	.....	29	59	240
Ludington	24	1	25	23	.....	53	4
Otter Creek	103	20	33	83	.....	167	55
Pleasant Valley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	43
Seymour	3	12	5	.....	9	10	25
Union	21	23	45	.....	7	81	77
Washington	46	13	32	33	.....	109	54
Total	1,208	805	597	403	.....	2,266	1,785
FOND DU LAC.							
Alto	133	20	3	113	.....	211	71
Ashford	46	138	25	.....	92	145	266
Auburn	104	114	9	.....	10	116	209
Byron	71	52	115	19	.....	118	124
Calumet	16	160	17	.....	144	16	287
Eden	56	98	107	.....	42	88	210
Eldorado	91	143	11	.....	52	140	198
Empire	72	97	40	.....	25	128	106
Fond du Lac, town	114	102	33	12	.....	169	143
city, 1st ward	140	142	66	.....	.....	228	232
2d ward	186	195	32	.....	.....	236	270
3d ward	171	108	71	.....	.....	293	178
4th ward	119	185	49	.....	.....	161	309
5th ward	54	38	76	.....	.....	126	76
6th ward	48	71	66	.....	.....	86	161
7th ward	74	73	63	.....	.....	119	141
8th ward	70	72	97	.....	.....	133	175
	862	884	520	.....	22	1382	1542
Forest	39	145	32	.....	106	79	201

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
FOND DU LAC—CON.							
Friendship.....	69	84	3		15	82	141
Lamartine.....	100	92	41	8		182	149
Marshfield.....	5	272	61		267	17	463
Metomen.....	182	117	7	65		295	159
Oakfield.....	207	61	25	146		270	83
Osceola.....	38	120	20		82	81	182
Ripon, town.....	110	62	29	48		118	124
city, 1st ward.....	130	119	14			201	166
2d ward.....	140	120	19			196	167
	270	239	33	31		397	233
Rosendale.....	115	46	16	69		207	78
Springvale.....	116	106	11	10		155	130
Taycheedah.....	52	187	6		135	57	246
Waupun, town.....	120	17	40	103		212	70
vil., north ward..	98	58	45	40		151	114
Total.....	3,086	3,414	1,249	.....	328	4,845	5,660
GRANT.							
Beetown.....	83	97	118		9	199	155
Bloomington.....	170	46	41	124		212	68
Boscobel.....	139	82	125	57		253	149
Cassville.....	97	94	13	3		120	139
Castle Rock.....	15	88			73	34	113
Clifton.....	66	31	3	35		130	59
Ellenboro.....	53	12	33	41		135	24
Fennimore.....	111	61	63	50		238	108
Glen Haven.....	74	49	42	25		114	88
Harrison.....	61	59	9	2		137	106
Hazel Green.....	160	105	15	55		252	207
Hickory Grove.....	42	9	20	33		104	49
Jamestown.....	36	52	4		16	93	133
Lancaster.....	219	143	51	76		376	181
Liberty.....	17	27	18		10	65	78
Lima.....	77	27	6	50		164	41
Little Grant.....	40	23	57	17		119	48
Marion.....	25	13	25	12		61	54
Millville.....	35	6	2	20		42	4
Mount Hope.....	65	16	28	49		114	39
Muscoda.....	81	151	2		70	115	172
Paris.....	34	23	24	11		93	76
Patch Grove.....	50	42	58	8		113	67
Platteville.....	412	233	15	174		547	362
Potosi.....	136	213	39		77	215	329
Smelzer.....	109	29	77	60		224	75
Wat rloo.....	36	48	37		12	95	79
Waterstown.....	30	30	31			77	59
Wingville.....	35	54	54		19	118	94
Woodman.....	39	43	7		4	61	60
Wyalusing.....	68	27	20	41		103	42
Total.....	2,620	1,938	1,037	682	.....	4,723	3,198

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor. 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
GREEN.							
Adams.....	50	48	10	2		67	96
Albany.....	91	3	124	88		183	59
Brooklyn.....	92	18	95	74		140	43
Cadiz.....	89	66	10	23		133	128
Clarno.....	75	82	19		7	125	168
Decatur.....	246	82	77	164		311	161
Exeter.....	89	17	54	72		126	50
Jefferson.....	95	73	18	22		170	146
Jordan.....	68	35	12	33		112	82
Monroe.....	387	267	51	120		495	380
Mt. Pleasant.....	132	34	21	98		165	68
New Glarus.....	45	44	3	1		57	92
Spring Grove.....	100	20	47	80		171	72
Sylvester.....	106	35	19	71		137	71
Washington.....	31	21	19	10		42	104
York.....	127	4	1	123		167	15
Total.....	1,823	849	580	974		2,601	1,735
GREEN LAKE.							
Berlin, town.....	72	12	16	60		143	49
city, 1st ward...	94	95	14			191	164
2d ward.....	50	49	10			99	73
3d ward.....	75	53	12			166	75
	219	197	36	22		456	312
Brooklyn.....	126	58	2	68		200	118
Green Lake.....	84	64	9	20		155	160
Kingston.....	60	119	4		59	107	110
Mackford.....	59	79	54		20	190	143
Manchester.....	79	107	3		8	134	140
Marquette.....	39	74	17		35	90	101
Princeton.....	107	160	63		53	177	268
St. Marie.....	21	20	4	1		40	89
Seneca.....	13	6	7	7		47	24
Total.....	879	896	215		17	1,739	1,514
IOWA.							
Arena.....	87	71	122	16		186	178
Clyde.....	12	15	77		3	24	118
Dodgeville.....	278	106	232	172		543	286
Eden.....	17	88	27		71		
Highland.....	31	232	140		201	136	528
Linden.....	201	29	53	172		332	105
Mifflin.....	87	18	91	69		194	80
Mineral Point town.	89	62	17	27		173	114
city, 1st ward...	152	113	15			209	149
2d ward.....	108	136	6			139	175
	260	249	21	11		348	324
Moscow.....	80	30	15	50		130	47
Pulaski.....	74	191	17		117	135	189
Ridgeway.....	159	79	90	80		277	230

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
IOWA—COB.							
Waldwick.....	42	34	40	8	.....	87	88
Wyoming.....	44	16	79	28	.....	86	55
Total.....	1,461	1,175	1,021	286	.....	2,651	2,348
JACKSON.							
Albion.....	179	188	115	.....	9	314	280
Alma.....	54	34	164	20	.....	225	105
Garden Valley.....	15	33	85	.....	18	90	90
Hixton.....	136	25	42	111	.....	183	62
Irving.....	82	61	15	21	.....	149	84
Manchester.....	20	2	41	18	.....	66	11
Melrose.....	127	36	10	91	.....	187	59
Millston.....	16	.....	20	16	.....	46	9
Northfield.....	109	2	14	107	.....	145	2
Springfield.....	64	10	15	54	.....	102	16
Total.....	802	391	521	411	.....	1,507	718
JEFFERSON.							
Aztalan.....	101	86	.....	15	.....	116	144
Cold Spring.....	46	18	9	28	.....	100	47
Concord.....	51	89	7	.....	38	98	192
Farmington.....	79	154	12	.....	75	145	246
Hebron.....	105	76	2	29	.....	143	121
Ixonia.....	76	105	16	.....	29	106	214
Jefferson—							
1st precinct.....	125	322	6	.....	.....	187	532
2d precinct.....	12	73	.....	.....	.....	16	94
.....	137	455	6	.....	318	203	626
Koshkonong.....	302	274	.....	28	.....	436	375
Lake Mills.....	210	59	5	151	.....	254	124
Millford.....	49	75	1	.....	26	114	188
Oakland.....	84	46	.....	40	.....	161	101
Palmyra.....	218	62	55	155	.....	296	66
Sullivan.....	122	116	12	6	.....	171	153
Summer.....	31	16	.....	15	.....	56	44
Waterloo, town.....	33	93	3	.....	60	58	153
Waterloo, village.....	55	106	13	.....	51	65	123
Watertown, town.....	18	135	14	.....	117	50	310
city, 1st ward.....	102	119	21	.....	.....	122	298
2d ward.....	41	161	7	.....	.....	63	263
3d ward.....	20	72	53	.....	.....	55	178
4th ward.....	23	49	30	.....	.....	29	91
*5th ward.....	8	97	12	.....	.....	31	139
*6th ward.....	25	140	12	.....	.....	39	249
7th ward.....	12	49	29	.....	.....	33	137
.....	232	687	164	.....	455	372	1295
Total.....	1,917	2,418	296	.....	501	2,874	4,134

* These wards are in Dodge county. The total vote of the city is given for convenience in comparison, but the vote of these wards is not given in the total vote of Jefferson county.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
JUNEAU.							
Armenia	13	3		10		39	11
Clearfield	7	20	1		13	25	35
Fountain	48	29	3	19		107	45
Germantown	15	62	27		47	52	80
Kildare	42	83	8		41	40	98
Kingston	12	12	2	2		25	15
Lemonweir	103	41	40	62		148	84
Lindina	113	37	13	76		156	72
Lisbon	73	12	5	61		89	42
Lyndon	11	40	21		29	32	62
Marion	14	35			21	19	50
Mauston	121	75	30	46		168	89
Necedah	92	124	19		32	147	146
New Lisbon	151	64	10	87		147	93
Orange	4	26		15		70	44
Plymouth	110	47	62	63		162	146
Seven Mile Creek	7	103	11		96	15	140
Summit	25	14	58	11		82	83
Wonewoc	47	56	153		9	191	123
Total.....	1,045	883	463	162		1,714	1,458
KENOSHA.							
Brighton	52	125			73	69	167
Bristol	108	52	7	56		190	76
Kenosha, city—							
1st ward.....	114	104	31			212	189
2d ward.....	25	114	3			51	189
3d ward.....	70	37	5			149	67
4th ward.....	72	59	3			102	99
Paris	281	314	42		33	514	544
Pleasant Prairie.....	66	85			19	91	118
Randall	102	76	1	26		180	138
Salem	42	37	1	5		89	43
Salem	117	76		41		187	103
Somers	140	44		96		230	105
Wheatland.....	30	98			68	60	128
Total.....	938	907	51	31		1,610	1,432
KEWAUNEE.							
Ahnapee	123	121		2		140	265
Carlton	4	80			76	36	172
Casco	13	24		11		43	168
Franklin		79			79	1	195
Kewaunee.....	22	64			42	70	361
Krok	11	41			30		
Lincoln	24	24				62	75
Montpeller.....	8	50			42	34	139
Pierce.....	1	74			73	39	209
Red River.....	41	1	20	40		136	70
Total.....	247	558	20		311	561	1,654

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
LA CROSSE.							
Bangor.....	217	33	9	184		180	115
Barre.....	58	23	2	35		63	58
Burns.....	62	13	69	49		161	37
Campbell.....	43	21	35	22		52	86
Farmington.....	183	65	9	118		227	118
Greenfield.....	39	42	5		3	52	78
Hamilton.....	277	40	12	237		331	86
Holland.....	125	29	6	96		161	80
La Crosse city—							
1st ward.....	142	181	74			201	359
2d ward.....	84	119	15			142	274
3d ward.....	233	220	87			340	452
4th ward.....	128	78	30			141	143
5th ward.....	125	73	145			261	291
	712	671	351	41		1,085	1,549
Onalaska, town. . .	93	21	5	72		125	35
" village.....	70	63	16	7		116	103
Shelby.....	25	50			25	31	75
Washington.....	64	44	5	20		60	106
Total.....	1,968	1,115	524	853		2,644	2,481
LA FAYETTE.							
Argyle.....	149	56		93		164	66
Belmont.....	84	80	2	4		147	135
Benton.....	111	130	9		19	184	186
Blanchard.....	28	69	3		41	39	69
Darlington.....	210	241	55		31	289	312
Elk Grove.....	28	41	19		13	88	98
Fayette.....	83	59	48	24		128	115
Gratiot.....	115	86	59	29		206	140
Kendall.....	27	96	3		69	49	132
Monticello.....	49	32		17		63	35
New Diggings.....	123	104	1	24		226	171
Seymour.....	17	85	18		63	62	138
*Shullsburg.....	24	244	17		40	252	310
Wayne.....	103	24	25	79		168	48
White Oak Springs	55	25		30		67	39
Willow Springs.....	30	88	2		58	61	170
Wiota.....	192	84	25	108		231	135
Total.....	1,409	1,300	269	109		2,424	2,299
LINCOLN.							
Corning.....			20				
Jenny.....	8	12	123		4	71	174
Pine River.....	19		12	19			
Rock Falls.....		2	14		3		
Total.....	27	15	169	12		71	174

* The vote of Shullsburg was rejected by county canvassers for irregularity, and hence is not included in total vote of county.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877,					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
MANITOWOC.							
Cato	135	125	16	10		202	211
Centerville	106	67		39		132	149
Cooperstown	42	76	17		34	74	182
Eaton	47	126			79	90	218
Franklin	10	78	32		68	105	163
Gibson	51	62			11	113	164
Kossuth	83	82		1		173	202
Liberty	104	18		86		157	103
Manitowoc, town	63	49	6	14		129	59
city, 1st ward	85	80	7	14		180	156
2d ward	76	30				134	48
3d ward	80	130	8			166	222
4th ward	108	44	2			180	86
	349	284	17	61		600	512
Manitowoc Rapids	99	96		3		163	202
Maple Grove	18	91	4		73	68	191
Meeme	13	72			59	71	211
Mishicot	13	148			135	32	261
Newton	54	88			34	156	183
Rockland	40	37		3		88	85
Schleswig	41	131	6		90	83	278
Two Creeks	8	35			27	20	89
Two Rivers	89	286			197	184	485
Total	1,365	1,951	98	..	586	2,700	3,908
MARATHON.							
Bergen	7	8	5		1	33	23
Berlin	5	99	16		94		171
Brighton	15	16	16		1	127	80
Hamburg		32	19		32		62
Holden	34	4	2	30		39	9
Hull	37	5	37	32		64	25
Knowlton	13	8	9	5		24	25
Maine	15	21	73		7	13	137
Marathon		86	1		86	9	109
Mosinee	25	45	8		20	54	66
Rib Falls		72	22		72		
Spencer	36	13	43	23			
Stettin		68	31		68		215
Texas		10	54		10	21	42
Wausau, town	4	54	48		50	26	140
city, 1st ward	10	12	66			38	102
2d ward	12	58	70			42	124
3d ward	23	33	66			96	180
4th ward	13	56	49			34	189
5th ward	18	11	49				
	76	170	300		94	210	595
Wein	2	18	15		16	8	35
Weston	32	25	47	7		40	62
Total	301	755	746	..	454	668	1,796

ELECTION STATISTICS.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.		
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	
MARQUETTE.								
Buffalo.....	57	52	6	5	28	86	89	
Crystal Lake.....	6	34			11	19	89	
Douglas.....	52	63	12		31	65	90	
Hars.....	21	52			64	34	79	
Mecan.....	1	65			127	7	117	
Montello.....	42	169	5			44	176	
Moundville.....	30	29	6	1		53	39	
Neshkoro.....	18	47			29	23	72	
Newton.....	5	34			29	19	68	
Oxford.....	67	19	8	48		103	26	
Packwaukee.....	46	47	32		1	84	76	
Shields.....	17	60			43	18	97	
Springfield.....	23	26			3	36	39	
Westfield.....	62	33	7	29		104	55	
To'al.....	447	730	76		283	697	1,112	
MILWAUKEE.								
Franklin.....	36	164	1		128	111	242	
Granville.....	85	181			96	107	312	
Greenfield.....	80	164	19		84	139	354	
Lake, 1st prect.....	96	162	2			167	317	
2d prect.....	201	22	99			337	136	
Milwaukee, town.....	297	184	101	113		504	453	
Pr.....	111	190	8		79	201	301	
city, 1st ward.....	1	235	290	38		55	348	512
do.....	2	254	296	12		42	312	502
2d ward.....	1	211	259	30		48	324	571
do.....	2	201	181	17	20		539	663
do.....	3	142	124	20	18			
3d ward.....	1	94	220	28		186	187	537
do.....	2	118	333	35		205	184	508
4th ward.....	1	421	232	43	189		604	414
do.....	2	498	385	50	113		693	640
5th ward.....	1	248	263	64		15	436	461
do.....	2	220	134	101	86		376	294
6th ward.....	1	273	221	42	52		399	439
do.....	2	155	124	24	31		252	259
7th ward.....	1	321	199	26	122		456	292
do.....	2	286	173	20	113		361	364
8th ward.....	1	240	206	66	34		428	398
do.....	2	46	55	123		9	226	138
9th ward.....	1	98	226	33		128	196	445
do.....	2	136	153	30		17	400	302
10th ward.....	1	142	9	45	53		333	232
do.....	2	88	127	21		39	218	319
11th ward.....	1	58	160	46		102	143	383
do.....	2	81	176	69		95	234	279
12th ward.....	1	83	123	41		40	301	463
do.....	2	57	102	13		45		
13th ward.....	1	110	126	13		16	268	210
	4,816	5,027	1,050		211	3,218	9625	

Governatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
MILWAUKEE — COU.							
Oak Creek	106	185	11		79	186	271
Wauwatosa	312	293	38	19		515	468
Total	5,843	6,388	1,223		545	9,981	12,026
MONROE.							
Adrian	35	31	18	4		73	57
Angelo	44	14	10	30		90	27
Byron	25	21	7	4		50	32
Clifton	25	58	13		33	62	101
Glendale	67	34	80	33		181	109
Greenfield	13	38	65		25	64	70
Jefferson	16	80	4		64	51	134
La Fayette	32	18	17	14		49	41
La Grange	64	10	44	54		132	27
Leon	62	36	24	26		109	60
Lincoln	65	7	82	58		163	26
Little Falls	19	27	86		8	52	54
New Lyme	7		20	7		23	12
Oakdale	23	63	37		40	41	118
Portland	66	31	10	35		145	63
Ridgeville	62	120	40		58	85	177
Sheldon	19	14	31	5		98	40
Sparta	273	190	210	83		423	388
Tomah	119	179	89		60	189	274
Wellington	31	11	69	20		71	65
Wells	9	31	21		22	42	67
Wilton	26	79	42		53	65	151
Total	1,102	1,096	1,019	6		2,558	2,030
OCONTO.							
Gillett	39	23		16		49	26
Langlade	13	16	6		3	5	17
Little Suamico	30	32	42		2	95	73
Maple Valley						49	25
Marinette	231	182	5	49		437	243
Oconto, town	60	88	6		28	126	112
city, east ward	62	74	2			122	126
west ward	35	59				58	115
north ward	48	94				53	123
south ward	105	84	4			166	142
	270	311	6		41	399	506
Pensaukee —							
1st precinct	22	14	2			49	15
2d precinct	48	4	83			106	25
3d precinct						14	14
	70	18	85	52		169	54
Peshigo	316	59		257		458	76
Stiles —							
1st precinct	16	22	7				
2d precinct	14	13					
	30	35	7		5	26	42
Total	1,059	764	157	295		1,813	1,174

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
OUTAGAMIE.							
Appleton—							
1st ward.....	59	38	54			165	80
2d ward.....	118	168	54			207	304
3d ward.....	13	156	23			51	242
4th ward.....	7	56	36			44	114
5th ward.....	17	63	16			44	86
6th ward.....	17	41	18			38	85
	231	522	201		291	549	911
Black Creek.....	36	104	44		68	89	149
Bovina.....	22	25	102		3	99	82
Buchanan.....	7	97			90	4	192
Center.....	18	173			155	26	286
Cicero.....	10	5	36	5		33	71
Dale.....	38	94	77		56	91	158
Deer Creek.....	10	6	60	4		35	41
Ellington.....	46	111	83		66	119	150
Freedom.....	49	123	32		74	72	201
Grand Chute.....	29	131	45		102	103	213
Greenville.....	24	99	104		75	84	240
Hortonia.....	57	86	66		29	131	134
Kaukauna.....	57	93	3		36	105	165
Liberty.....	6	13	28		7	39	37
Little Chute prec'nt	4	91	2		87	7	154
Maine.....	10	16	23		14	25	30
Maple Creek.....	11	25	47		23	40	94
New London, 3d w'd	3	26	4	3		10	36
Osborn.....	24	21	5		59	67	36
Seymour.....	85	144	30			133	228
Total.....	2,005	776	992		1,220	1,859	3,608
OZAUKEE.							
Belgium.....	14	158			144	13	341
Cedarburg.....	93	250	4		157	114	414
Fredonia.....	40	194			154	48	334
Grafton.....	66	170			104	79	257
Mequon.....	73	262	4		189	141	368
Port Washington.....	101	347			246	135	426
Saukville.....	50	198	9		148	53	340
Total.....	437	1,579	17		1,142	583	2,480
PEPIN.							
Albany.....	30	6	11	24		38	22
Durand.....	122	43	22	79		149	84
Frankfort.....	49	5	13	44		101	15
Lima.....	16	30	14		14	39	77
Pepin.....	112	28	13	84		203	68
Stockholm.....	90	5	3	85		119	5
Waterville.....	82	48	44	34		154	95
Waubeck.....	20	6	3	14		33	28
Total.....	521	171	123	350		836	394

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
PIERCE.							
Chilton	55	22	7	33		99	40
Diamond Bluff.....	24	4	32	20		70	24
Ellsworth.....	144	10	107	134		198	82
El Paso.....	31	42	0		11	45	57
Gilman.....	103	2	11	101		136	13
Hartland.....	100	31	7	69		164	43
Isabelle.....	25	1	6	24		35	5
Maiden Rock.....	124	47	3	77		169	46
Martell.....	155	32		123		154	41
Oak Grove.....	30	36	45		6	76	91
Prescott —							
1st ward.....	26	17	4			59	32
2d ward.....	25	24	5			31	47
3d ward.....	36	20	1			53	29
	87	61	10	26		143	108
River Falls.....	312	115	19	197		316	152
Rock Elm.....	75	26	45	49		133	49
Salem.....	20	23	9		3	28	39
Spring Lake.....	64	16	15	48		89	55
Trenton.....	36	14	28	22		84	39
Trimbelle.....	79	14	45	65		119	51
Union.....	56	49	10	7		77	50
Total.....	1,523	545	408	978	.....	2,135	985
POLK.							
Alden.....	147	27	2	120		174	34
Apple River.....	18	9	11	9			
Balsam Lake.....	13	6	19	7		89	20
Black Brook.....	153	33	2	120		171	29
Clam Falls.....	13	2		11			
Clayton.....	38	50			12	42	30
Eureka.....	58	14		44		59	7
Farmington.....	61	75	1		14	55	85
Laketown.....	34	9		25		56	6
Lincoln.....	54	14	16	40		80	20
Lorraine.....	13	3	1	10		14	2
Luck.....	41	8		33		42	6
Milltown.....	17	14		3		19	16
Osceola.....	162	40	7	122		138	54
St. Croix Falls.....	46	45	1	1		57	35
Sterling.....	22	14		8		38	18
West Sweden.....	26			26		33	
Total.....	916	363	60	553	.....	1,019	362
PORTAGE.							
Almond.....	56	16	78	40		119	51
Amherst.....	156	22	54	134		229	82
Belmont.....	42	10	48	32		98	13
Buena Vista.....	67	28	34	39		107	61
Eau Claire.....	21	25	21		4	49	71
Grant.....	1	36	9		35	5	48
Hull.....	15	117	4		102	37	181

ELECTION STATISTICS.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. M	Hayes.	Tilden.
PORTAGE — CON.							
Lanark.....	57	24	19	33	.....	104	52
Linwood.....	3	2	68	1	.....	24	44
New Hope.....	146	14	5	132	.....	200	23
Pine Grove.....	34	.....	46	34	.....	71	3
Plover.....	147	43	48	104	.....	222	55
Sharon.....	8	164	24	.....	156	30	296
Stevens Point, town	3	82	52	.....	79	40	100
city, 1st ward ...	89	86	29	.....	.....	133	232
2d ward.....	62	84	52	.....	.....	187	262
3d ward.....	73	38	22	.....	.....	103	69
4th ward.....	28	62	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockton.....	252	270	145	.....	18	423	563
	72	64	75	8	.....	97	151
Total.....	1,080	917	728	163	.....	1,855	1,794
RACINE.							
Burlington.....	171	307	6	.....	136	213	436
Caledonia.....	105	184	.....	.....	79	204	371
Dover.....	83	91	1	.....	8	128	120
Mt. Pleasant.....	177	70	8	107	.....	354	154
Norway.....	112	47	.....	65	.....	155	70
Racine —							
1st ward.....	118	102	7	.....	.....	185	164
2d ward.....	189	65	3	.....	.....	257	101
3d ward.....	229	136	4	.....	.....	362	198
4th ward.....	116	335	36	.....	.....	228	445
5th ward.....	253	174	3	.....	.....	319	248
6th ward.....	147	109	29	.....	.....	261	168
	1052	921	82	131	.....	1672	1324
Raymond.....	167	56	.....	111	.....	240	101
Rochester.....	107	56	1	51	.....	117	68
Waterford.....	144	114	3	30	.....	206	141
Yorkville.....	186	60	11	126	.....	271	95
Total.....	2,304	1,906	112	398	.....	3,560	2,880
RICHLAND.							
Akan.....	49	20	21	29	.....	76	85
Bloom.....	74	52	47	22	.....	116	114
Buena Vista.....	74	26	99	48	.....	141	105
Dayton.....	41	4	100	37	.....	79	132
Egle.....	61	58	12	3	.....	149	115
Forest.....	95	37	12	58	.....	133	63
Henrietta.....	51	26	72	25	.....	89	58
Ithaca.....	107	83	51	24	.....	181	103
Marshall.....	96	14	45	82	.....	131	50
Orion.....	48	35	10	13	.....	91	67
Richland.....	235	87	27	138	.....	300	136
Richwood.....	62	44	57	18	.....	185	129
Rockbridge.....	65	18	64	47	.....	114	97
Sylvan.....	54	45	36	9	.....	92	98

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. M. J.	Hayes.	Tilden.
RICHLAND—con.							
Westford.....	47	137	8			67	148
Willow.....	52	43	44	9	90	94	91
Total.....	1,201	729	705	472		2,038	1,591
ROCK.							
Avon.....	162	16	18	86		130	45
Beloit, town.....	22	12	22	10		98	52
city, 1st ward.....	115	42	37			196	96
2d ward.....	117	12	26			185	36
3d ward.....	66	25	105			180	94
4th ward.....	79	30	72			184	101
	377	109	240	268		745	627
Bradford.....	55	36	4	19		149	82
Center.....	63	18	32	45		166	64
Clinton.....	216	91	35	125		355	110
Enlton.....	188	124	1	64		283	176
Harmony.....	85	29	8	56		174	76
Jamesville, town.....	79	41		38		125	70
city, 1st ward.....	205	138	5			266	179
2d ward.....	164	107	17			213	165
3d ward.....	165	91	2			200	132
4th ward.....	181	173	6			267	235
5th ward.....	56	96	1			90	137
	771	605	31	166		1036	848
Johnstown.....	84	71	6	15		152	109
La Prairie.....	92	24		68		152	58
Lima.....	158	32		126		241	46
Magnolia.....	86	43	48	43		146	86
Milton.....	234	101	1	183		329	131
Newark.....	91	8	48	83		187	43
Plymouth.....	98	68	10	30		159	118
Porter.....	54	26	50	28		166	80
Rock.....	79	83	3		4	116	117
Spring Valley.....	136	19	28	117		244	29
Turtle.....	86	56	16	30		205	71
Union.....	169	8	185	161		349	76
Total.....	3,375	1,620	781	1,755		5,707	2,814
ST. CROIX.							
Baldwin.....	161	44		117		176	39
Cady.....	45	25	2	20		43	41
Cylon.....	69	36	1	33		69	36
Eau Galla.....	74	15		59		92	39
Emerald.....	19	39	4		20	27	63
Erin Prairie.....		294	7		294	5	268
Hammond.....	168	162	4	6		154	180
Hudson, town.....	55	54	6	1		69	77
city, 1st ward.....	49	48	1			68	63
2d ward.....	112	93	2			121	91
3d ward.....	65	66				61	70
	226	207	3	19		250	224
Kinnickinnic.....	61	52	4	9		74	67

Governatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
ST. CROIX—con.							
Pleasant Valley	29	29	37	..	..	39	32
Richmond	151	111	8	40	..	195	123
Rush River	61	33	..	23	..	76	65
Star Prairie	119	31	..	88	..	135	40
Somerset	36	54	..	..	18	26	80
Springfield	58	51	12	7	..	83	88
Stanton	37	72	..	..	35	46	61
St. Joseph	14	35	..	21	..	24	57
Troy	85	75	4	30	..	107	85
Warren	91	83	..	8	..	81	71
Total.....	1,559	1,489	93	70		1,775	1,736
SAUK.							
Baraboo	322	92	69	230	..	593	320
Bear Creek	21	69	2	..	48	55	114
Dellona	30	23	22	7	..	55	89
Delton	96	18	22	78	..	162	43
Excelsior	64	23	11	36	..	141	96
Fairfield	50	12	25	38	..	131	29
Franklin	33	28	19	5	..	63	73
Freedom	96	8	35	88	..	173	75
Greenfield	21	5	28	16	..	104	43
Honey Creek	46	21	1	25	..	89	78
Ironton	136	42	8	94	..	164	95
Lavalle	86	48	52	38	..	151	95
Merrimack	49	43	3	6	..	83	84
Prairie du Sac	146	127	2	19	..	204	160
Reedsburg	151	99	163	52	..	291	285
Spring Green	84	56	5	28	..	151	80
Sumpter	77	5	1	72	..	144	20
Troy	65	12	12	53	..	135	31
Washington	69	34	37	35	..	172	68
Westfield	61	111	7	..	50	89	171
Winfield	40	26	22	14	..	81	100
Woodland	83	15	28	68	..	164	52
Total.....	1,826	922	574	904		3,395	2,201
SHAWANO.							
Almon	3	14	..	..	11	4	20
Angelica	29	2	..	27	..	68	15
Belle Plain	13	84	2	..	71	38	114
Green Valley	29	9	3	20	..	55	13
Grant .....	..	88	..	..	88	14	96
Hartland	9	88	15	..	79	31	137
Herman	7	23	7	..	16	18	45
Howe .....	..	8	1	..	8	5	17
Lesser	34	..	13	34	..	48	..
Maple Grove	26	6	9	20	..	52	32
Naverino	17	3	10	14	..	23	10
Pella	3	47	14	..	44	7	75
Richmond	24	29	..	..	5	65	24
Seneca .....	..	17	..	..	17	7	20

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
SHAWANO — con.							
Shawano, town						17	41
city, 1st ward	10	44	10			27	57
2d ward	45	29	3			60	28
Washington	55	73	13		18	87	83
Waukechon	2	84			82	16	84
	18	30	5		12	27	45
Total	269	605	92		336	582	873
SHEBOYGAN.							
Greenbush	98	62	168	36		245	166
Herman	78	135			57	128	256
Holland	158	49	21	109		444	143
Lima	98	89	54	9		269	157
Lyndon	159	19	133	140		308	103
Mitchell	17	30	89		13	67	170
Mosel	51	48				78	112
Plymouth, town	148	67	16	81		302	319
city, 1st ward	23	49	14				
2d ward	41	78	14				
	69	127	23		58		
Rhine	11	39	63		28	71	190
Russell	3	45	50		42	7	74
Scott	133	48	12	85		173	113
Sheboygan, town	17	143	4		126	66	245
city, 1st ward	60	82	14			112	132
2d ward	94	146	25			202	277
3d ward	36	28	3			114	43
4th ward	31	146	22			100	315
5th ward	27	38	4			47	106
	248	440	68		192	575	873
Sheboygan Falls	79	98	9		19	151	240
village	122	105	29	17		155	126
Sherman	59	133	3		74	79	242
Wilson	50	60	3		10	106	114
Total	1,598	1,737	750		139	3,224	3,633
TAYLOR.							
Chelsea	18	48			30	21	16
Little Black	59	50	14	9		57	40
Medford	86	87	36		1	136	108
Wesboro	32	69	3		37	26	82
Total	195	254	53		59	240	246
TREMPEALEAU.							
Albion	77	11		66		73	17
Arcadia	483	303	20	180		410	281
Burnside	209	59	18	150		184	35
Caledonia	43	22	18	21		71	26
Dodge	2	76			74	18	76
Ettrick	237	45	5	192		245	55

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
TREMPEALEAU—CON.							
Gale	218	101	8	117	.....	279	138
Hale	174	6	52	168	.....	112	11
Lincoln	225	20	7	205	.....	164	18
Preston	274	5	4	269	.....	257	15
Pigeon	161	1	.....	160	.....	123	1
Sumner	174	20	41	154	.....	161	24
Trempealeau	206	62	3	144	.....	263	93
Total	2,483	731	176	1,752	.....	2,360	790
VERNON.							
Bergen	48	4	23	44	.....	80	53
Christiana	193	4	20	189	.....	234	2
Clinton	52	8	37	44	.....	130	30
Coon	81	11	.....	70	.....	147	13
Forest	47	9	34	36	.....	110	31
Franklin	117	43	35	74	.....	119	111
Genoa	46	30	19	16	.....	61	66
Greenwood	42	7	33	35	.....	69	76
Hamburg	126	18	2	108	.....	150	39
Harmony	99	7	58	92	.....	161	15
Hillsborough	88	15	68	73	.....	167	84
Jefferson	69	22	113	47	.....	168	48
Kickapoo	61	76	11	.....	15	105	105
Liberty	38	12	25	26	.....	45	34
Stark	67	30	23	37	.....	107	67
Sterling	84	19	95	65	.....	168	37
Union	16	10	30	6	.....	56	55
Viroqua	201	43	79	158	.....	326	95
Webster	57	9	75	48	.....	126	59
Wheatland	84	25	45	59	.....	128	56
Whitestown	62	14	21	48	.....	107	36
Total	1,678	416	846	1,262	.....	2,764	1,117
WALWORTH.							
Bloomfield	141	56	.....	85	.....	215	69
Darien	152	73	16	79	.....	216	114
Delavan	321	138	.....	183	.....	409	175
East Troy	144	88	1	56	.....	212	130
Eikhorn	131	99	20	32	.....	166	103
Geneva	311	128	14	183	.....	444	177
La Fayette	84	67	.....	17	.....	145	100
La Grange	140	25	8	115	.....	204	44
Linn	78	40	.....	38	.....	119	53
Lyons	134	97	1	37	.....	183	132
Richmond	84	80	.....	4	.....	127	101
Sharon	258	87	2	171	.....	365	105
Spring Prairie	111	42	.....	69	.....	185	89
Sugar Creek	99	47	15	52	.....	138	73
Troy	75	60	21	15	.....	143	101

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
WALWORTH—con.							
Walworth	140	38	1	102	.....	234	84
Whitewater	511	209	61	302	.....	707	315
Total	2,904	1,374	160	1,530	.....	4,212	1,970
WASHINGTON.							
Addison	38	207	.....	.....	169	27	305
Barton	37	162	1	.....	125	76	196
Erin	22	129	34	.....	107	37	205
Farmington	114	121	5	.....	7	117	221
German town	72	138	11	.....	66	120	181
Hartford	242	286	10	.....	44	269	348
Jackson	33	98	13	.....	65	81	182
Kewaskum?	122	139	1	.....	17	131	158
Polk	57	126	.....	.....	69	107	209
Richfield	19	150	43	.....	131	48	254
Schleisingerville	24	43	.....	.....	17	21	61
Trenton	30	213	50	.....	183	53	270
Wayne	115	91	.....	24	.....	198	142
West Bend, town	30	118	6	.....	88	55	117
West Bend, village	39	166	13	.....	127	41	198
Total	994	2,187	187	.....	1,193	1,321	3,047
WAUKESHA.							
Brookfield	87	217	15	.....	130	137	327
Delafield	155	82	46	73	.....	205	130
Eagle	119	136	1	.....	17	135	154
Genesee	153	135	9	18	.....	208	163
Lisbon	141	147	20	.....	6	192	154
Menomouee	87	215	1	.....	123	161	352
Merton	120	137	74	.....	17	193	162
Mukwonago	154	79	.....	75	.....	168	116
Muskego	117	93	.....	24	.....	110	205
New Berlin	131	167	.....	.....	36	131	250
Ottawa	99	89	.....	10	.....	128	92
Oconomowoc	81	60	50	21	.....	134	145
Oconomowoc, city	172	167	24	5	.....	232	238
Pewaukee	179	167	9	12	.....	226	240
Summit	125	101	7	24	.....	131	126
Vernon	134	80	6	54	.....	162	83
Waukesha	430	306	6	124	.....	486	398
Total	2,484	2,388	276	96	.....	3,129	3,335
WAUPACA.							
Bear Creek	16	71	31	.....	55	42	113
Caledonia	11	96	18	.....	85	27	142
Dayton	110	24	31	86	.....	153	42
Dupont	33	18	2	15	.....	50	22
Farmington	69	11	36	58	.....	158	19
Fremont	26	52	60	.....	26	66	101
Helvetia	34	4	5	30	.....	37	11

ELECTION STATISTICS.

389

Governatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
WAUPACA — CON.							
Iola	105	7	17	98		155	27
Larrabee	82	79	25	3		110	87
Lebanon	8	102	22		94	27	142
Lind	65	31	48	34		160	64
Little Wolf	54	30	109	24		143	97
Matteson	13	34	26		21	51	45
Mukwa	53	40	56	13		113	99
New London —							
1st ward.	10	37	27			97	102
2d ward.	31	33	27			99	70
*3d ward.	3	26	4			10	36
4th ward.	27	21	25				
5th ward.	13	8	35				
	84	125	118		41	206	208
Royalton	77	66	14	11		151	91
St. Lawrence	111	16	15	95		175	33
Scandinavia	154	9	2	145		197	14
Union	13	4	77	9		70	24
Waupaca, town	65	13	11	52		152	23
city, 1st ward	55	11	8			82	11
2d ward	53	12	5			64	16
3d ward	52	5	1			58	5
4th ward	50	21	6			76	20
	210	49	20	161		280	52
Weyauwega	83	133	33		50	129	172
Total	1,473	990	772	483	..	2,642	1,592
WAUSHARA.							
Aurora	111	35	27	76		200	46
Bloomfield	92	25	20	67		154	89
Coloma	36	11	1	25		47	23
Dakota	46	1		45		73	19
Deerfield	30	1	3	29		45	5
Hancock	56	21	24	35		95	33
Leon	96	11	50	85		167	23
Marion	73	20	13	53		102	31
Mt. Morris	87	6	18	81		115	18
Oasis	65	6	20	59		120	25
Plainfield	132	14	62	118		215	43
Poysippi	79	33	12	46		162	43
Richford	53	3	8	50		74	19
Rose	34	1	40	33		80	8
Saxville	106	10	14	96		145	18
Springwater	69	2	13	67		100	12
Warren	36	20	41	16		74	50
Wautoma	81	37	11	44		110	43
Total	1,282	257	377	1,025	.....	2,080	548
WINNEBAGO.							
Algoma	58	12	24	46		140	43
Black Wolf	38	44	18		6	81	88
Clayton	40	56	88		16	152	141

* In Outagamie county the vote is not included in the total for this county.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1877.					President, 1876.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.
WINNEBAGO — con.							
Menasha, town.....	10	38	34		28	60	92
city, 1st ward.....	61	83	28			122	131
2d ward.....	32	101	13			63	52
3d ward.....	25	45	16			52	50
4th ward.....	28	82	10			54	111
— 146	311	67		165	291	344	
Neenah, town.....	10	25	29		15	64	66
city, 1st ward.....	36	28	123			169	101
2d ward.....	49	50	120			168	144
3d ward.....	27	60	90			131	105
4th ward.....	3	8	43			43	35
— 115	146	376		31	511	385	
Nekimi.....	44	64	36		20	114	142
Nepeskun.....	81	37	44	44		163	65
Omro.....	209	72	251	137		547	130
Oshkosh, town.....	52	48	25	4		90	103
city, 1st ward.....	245	131	47			414	257
2d ward.....	96	225	22			177	416
3d ward.....	76	183	58			202	375
4th ward.....	177	243	81			338	454
5th ward.....	89	47	97			233	134
6th ward.....	41	123	70			142	274
— 724	954	375		230	1496	1910	
Poygan.....	26	76	68		50	70	152
Rushford.....	106	48	261	58		414	95
Utica.....	80	33	41	47		193	56
Vinland.....	75	44	26	31		152	109
Winchester.....	113	46	11	67		159	76
Winneconne.....	140	104	105	36		380	193
Wolf River.....	1	80	8		79	15	134
Total.....	2,068	2,238	1,887		170	5,092	4,426
WOOD.							
Auburndale.....	46	15	22	31		49	17
Centralia, 1st ward.....	8	1	25			33	19
2d ward.....	7	3	34			16	30
3d ward.....	1	1	38			15	44
— 16	5	97	11		64	93	
Dexter.....	4	14	7		10	20	29
Grand Rapids, town.....	8	40	31		32	29	90
city, 1st ward.....	9	6	25			23	52
2d ward.....	24	17	48			52	67
3d ward.....	17	19	37			46	72
— 50	42	110	8		121	191	
Lincoln.....	22		58	22		80	17
Marshfield.....	5	23	25		17	25	23
Port Edwards.....	43	10	22	33		40	53
Remington.....	6	15	23		9	19	26
Rudolpa.....	16	13	50	3		69	67
Saratoga.....	3		42	3		27	27
Seneca.....	2		46	2		26	37
Sigel.....	12	15	36		3	46	55
Wood.....	14	5	32	9		43	10
Total.....	247	196	601	51		678	745

THE LEGISLATIVE VOTE.

SENATE.

[The difference between the Republican and Democratic votes is given as the majority without regard to any other vote where there are more than two candidates.]

Dist.	Republican candidate.	Vote.	Democratic candidate.	Vote.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
I	George Grimmer...	5,114	Wm. McCartney....	3,198	1,916	.....
II	Wm. J. Fisk.....	1,593	Thos. R. Hudd.....	1,874	.....	281
	B. F. Smith*.....	638				
III	Thos. A. Bones....	3,555	Wm. W. Vaughn...	2,879	676	.....
IV	Geo. W. Swain....	3,234	A. D. Chase*.....	1,552	1,682	.....
V	I. W. Van Schaick..	4,565	H. C. Runkle.....	3,200	1,365	.....
VI	David Vance.....	1,664	Geo. H. Paul.....	2,464	.....	800
	R. Parker †.....	164				
VII	Nicholas Senn....	3,452	George A. Abert...	3,843	.....	391
VIII	B. O. Reynolds....	3,706	Samuel A. White...	2,546	1,160	.....
IX	H. S. Sacket.....	3,482	John D. Porter....	3,667	215	.....
X	J. C. Schuet.....	2,466	John A. Rice.....	2,499	.....	33
XI	Thos. B. Scott....	3,925	A. R. Barrows....	3,700	225	.....
XII	Joseph B. Treat...	3,250	Jas. G. Knight....	2,258	992	.....
	J. W. Stewart*....	677				
XIII	E. C. McFerridge..	3,457	Chas. H. Williams..	5,728	.....	2,271
XIV	David E. Welch....	3,089	Joseph Mackey....	1,844	1,245	.....
	J. B. Potter*....	784				
XV	John Schuette....	2,759	Joseph Rankin....	3,848	.....	1,089
XVI	O. C. Hathaway....	2,524	A. R. Bushnell....	2,039	485	.....
	S. N. Jones*.....	1,010				
XVII	H. Richardsor....	5,669	James Cleland....	2,873	2,796	.....
XVIII	A. A. Loper.....	2,668	G. W. Lusk.....	2,373	295	.....
	G. Denevine*....	802				
XIX	R. D. Torrey.....	4,856	Carlton Foster....	4,624	232	.....
XX	J. G. Coolidge....	2,298	Louis Wolf.....	2,810	.....	512
	A. M. McGrew*....	649				
XXI	Thos. H. McDill...	4,990	H. C. Mumbrue...	5,362	.....	372
XXII	J. L. Ringle*.....	1,642	Geo. N. Richmond..	3,658	.....	2,016
XXIII	N. S. Green.....	3,070	W. W. Reed.....	3,923	.....	853
XXIV	D. R. Bailey.....	4,212	J. J. Miles.....	670	3,542	.....
XXV	Geo. B. Burrows....	3,773	J. J. Naset.....	3,305	468	.....
XXVI	L. M. Anderson....	67	Matthew Anderson..	1,958	.....	1,891
XXVII	L. W. Barden....	4,408	P. G. Stroud.....	3,006	1,402	.....
XXVIII	A. Campbell.....	2,473	J. L. R. McCullom..	1,846	627	.....
	H. C. Cutler*....	1,946				
XXIX	Alex. A. Arnold....	4,327	G. T. Freeman.....	2,220	2,107	.....
XXX	A. D. Andrews....	3,978	F. McDonough....	3,041	937	.....
XXXI	M. P. Wing.....	2,754	Theo. Rodolph....	2,392	353	.....
XXXII	Wm. T. Price.....	3,400	R. Cheney.....	2,019	1,381	.....
XXXIII	Wm. Carbys.....	1,895	Philip Schneider....	5,559	.....	3,664

* Greenback.

† Socialist.

*The Legislative Vote—continued.***ASSEMBLY.**

[The difference between the Republican and Democratic votes is given as the majority without regard to any other vote where there are more than two candidates.]

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
ADAMS —						
I.....	S. W. Pierce ...	530	Jackson Bagley.	159	371	.....
	A. L. Gibson†...	164				
ASHLAND, etc						
I.....	Canute Anders'n	1,908	C. A. F. Wilkie.	824	1,084	.....
BROWN —						
I.....	D. M. Kelley ...	836	Anton Klaus....	626	210	.....
	H. O. Leary*.....	37				
II.....	J. Rasmussen ..	458	David M. Burns.	539	.....	81
	I. H. Potter* ..	287				
III.....	George Oleson..	284	William Rice... 721	.....	437	
	Patrick Ryan *..	298				
BUFFALO —						
(in part.)						
I.....	John J. Senn... 809		G. M. Reinhardt	757	52	.....
CALUMET —						
I.....	No opposition..	.....	J. H. Haight....	1,601	.....	.....
CHIPPEWA —						
I.....	O. R. Dahl..... 555		Louis Vincent.. 496	.....	59	.....
			A. R. Barrows*,	886		
CLARK, etc—						
I.....	S. L. Nason * ..	2,923	No opposition..	.....	.....	.....
COLUMBIA—						
I.....	Joel Pruyn 976		Josiah Arnold.. 1,035	.....	59	.....
II.....	Fester Woodard	890	Matthew Lowth.	746	144	.....
	Theo. Thomas..	92				
CRAWFORD—						
I.....	J. A. Haggerty .	848	J. H. Jewell....	1,081	.....	233
DANE —						
I.....	O. F. O son..... 66		John Lyle 1,883	.....	1,817	.....
II.....	E. E. Bryant... 1,643		John Lamont... 1,477	.....	166	.....
	H. A. Colburn*..	162				
III.....	John Ollis..... 1,119		A. B. Devoe 699	.....	420	.....
	J. S. Dailey*... 137					
DODGE —						
I.....	Henry Miller ... 433		Carl Dowe..... 983	.....	550	.....
	Wm. Schwefelt.	508				
II.....	No opposition ..	.....	P. Langenfeld.. 1,098	.....	.....	.....
III.....	Eli Hawks 871		J. B. Cochrane.	750	121	.....
	N. E. Allen* ..	9				
IV.....	E. C. McFetridge	999	Peter Miller.... 629	.....	370	.....
	O. H. Crowl†...	38				
DOOR —						
I.....	E. S. Minor..... 554		Geo. Basford ... 427	.....	127	.....

* Greenback

† Independent.

‡ Prohibitionist.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
DUNN—						
I.....	F. G. Barlow....	1,146	Theo. Louis....	826	320	.....
	A. F. Carpenter†	124				
EAU CLAIRE.						
I.....	J. G. Ingram....	1,117	H. H. Hayden..	1,052	65	.....
	D. C. Whipple*	419				
FOND DU LAC						
I.....	Uriah Wood....	961	F. K. Gillett..	840	121	.....
	G. C. Hill†	101				
II.....	A. A. Swan....	966	W. P. Amidon..	757	209	.....
III.....	E. N. Foster....	1,051	Jas. Fitzgerald.	1,150		69
IV.....	John Trentledge	422	Michael Wirtz..	1,312		890
GRANT—						
I.....	Wm. E. Carter..	992	John A. May...	769	223	.....
II.....	W. B. Clark....	721	W. J. McCoy...	922		201
	G. Dawson*....	365				
III.....	Jos. Horstall..	569	T. J. Graham...	648		79
	L. G. Armstrong*	555				
GREEN—						
I.....	J. Luchsinger..	705	Wm. Gill.....	459	216	.....
II.....	F. Mitchell....	1,164	James Ely.....	883	281	.....
GREEN LAKE.						
I.....	L. Eichstadt....	835	O. W. Bow.....	1,120		285
IOWA—						
I.....	J. P. Smelker..	702	D. McFarland..	576	126	.....
			Owen King*....	954		.....
II.....	John Gray.....	707	Geo. Crawford..	548	259	.....
	Wm. A. Pierce*	149				
JACKSON—						
I.....	Carl C. Pope....	1,038	G. McAdams...	671	367	.....
JEFFERSON—						
I.....	L. A. Cole....	472	H. Flinn.....	606		134
			Lewis Smith*..	504		.....
II.....	J. D. Bullock...	895	D. A. Seeber...	379	536	.....
III.....	C. H. Powers...	1,009	H. J. Ball....	1,055		46
JUNEAU—						
I.....	F. V. Burroughs	575	J. Mallowney..	723		168
II.....	W. H. H. Cash..	496	E. D. Rogers...	548		52
KENOSHA—						
I.....	H. Blackman..	929	W. L. Dexter...	953		24
KEWAUNEE—						
I.....	No opposition ..	.....	Charles Tisch..	868		.....
LA CROSSE—						
I.....	Suel Briggs....	1,656	J. W. Losey...	1,132	524	.....
	R. Moore*.....	927				

* Greenback

† Socialist.

‡ Prohibitionist.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
LA FAYETTE—						
I.....	Geo. Hawley ...	769	Lars E. Johnson	825	.....	56
	A. B. Wood* ...	221				
II.....	W. J. Chamberlin	713	Bern'd McGinty	879	.....	166
MANITOWOC—						
I.....	Chas. Boettcher.	463	Thos. Thornton	666	.....	203
II.....	No opposition ..	.....	Wm. F. Nash..	990	.....
III.....	A. D. Jones....	508	Henry Vitz....	891	.....	383
MARATHON—						
I.....	F. W. Kickbusch*	977	J. C. Clarke....	799	.....
MARQUETTE—						
I.....	James A. Briggs	423	Wm. H. Peters..	821	.....	398
MILWAUKEE—						
I.....	C. Dæflinger... G. B. Goodwin* Jacob Landert... George Tyret... John Meinecke. Edwin Hyde.... James Ormsby†. Wm. R. Allen... Robert Stall‡... Jacob Obermant	505 30 448 388 191 898 68 454 58 381	Edward C. Wall John C. Dick... Edward Keogh. J. Frank. Pierce John Bentley .. Chas. Fashel ... Henry Smith †... F. H. West....	639 652 642 738 1,018 381 618 376	..... ..... ..... 160 265	134 451 564
VII.....	C. H. Hamilton. H. S. Brown†... C. F. Burnham* Wm. Stange†... Christ'n Sarnow C. F. Maas†... Judson G. Hart J. C. Crounse ..	641 46 771 88 481 465 586 530	Peter Salentine. Chas. Holzhauser Matt. Sempelaar* Fred. Moscowitt Wm. Lawler....	537 587 95 632 796	244 ..... ..... ..... .....	..... 106 46 266
MONROE—						
I.....	James Lowrie... John Williams* W. Y. Baker... A. Kerr*	564 336 604 491	J. D. Condit ... T. McCaul.....	671 514	..... 90	107
OCONTO, etc—						
I.....	E. Funke..... O. Andrews†...	1,882 13	O. J. Yates	1,067	815	.....
OUTAGAMIE—						
I.....	W. S. Warnert... W. D. Jordan*..	1,203 818	W. H. P. Bogan. Francis Steffen.	583 1,011	..... .....	..... 193
OZAUKEE—						
I.....	A. M. Alling....	634	W. H. Fitzgerald	1,439	.....	805
PEPIN, etc.—						
I.....	V. W. Dorwin..	696	Geo. W. Gilkey.	452	244	.....

* Greenback.

† Independent.

‡ Socialist.

¶ Prohibitionist.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
PIERCE —						
I.....	Chas. A. Hawn... M. C. Woodworth*	1,058 415	J. W. Hancock..	993	65	.....
PORTAGE —						
I.....	W. L. Arnot ...	1,044	James Meehan*..	1,638	.....	594
RACINE —						
I.....	Edward Gillen..	760	Chas. Jonas....	1,229	.....	469
II.....	Jacob S. Crane..	1,034	P. G. Cheves...	1,194	.....	160
RICHLAND —						
I.....	J. M. Thomas ...	652	Albert Misslich	471	181	.....
	J. Hoover*...	364				
II.....	P. M. Smith....	519	J. T. Coats....	352	267	.....
	T. C. Clark*....	355				
ROCK —						
I.....	Wm. Alcott....	972	Chas. H. Parker*	1,079	.....	.....
II.....	Fenner Kimball	1,018	Anson Rogers..	647	371	.....
III.....	Wm. H. Stark..	1,245	W. H. Borden...	733	512	.....
ST. CROIX —						
I.....	James Hill	1,809	Geo. D. Jewett..	1,302	507	.....
SAUK —						
I.....	D. B. Hulbart..	752	J. S. Tripp....	689	63	.....
II.....	E. P. Ellenwood	1,053	D. S. Vittum...	380	673	.....
	Thos. Wilcox*..	411				.....
SHEBOYGAN —						
I.....	Joseph Wedig..	425	G. A. Willard..	967	.....	542
II.....	J. L. Shepard..	741	Isaac Adriance..	574	170	.....
	J. B. Knowles*..	325				
III.....	J. Wonser	466	James White...	492	.....	26
TREMPLEAU —						
I.....	Jas. M. Barrett.	2,958	Scattering...	103	.....	.....
VERNON —						
I.....	F. K. Van Wagner	690	Chris. Ellefson*	843	.....	.....
II.....	Allen Rusk. ...	800	Marvin Henry*..	560	.....	.....
WALWORTH —						
I.....	A. M. Aldrich..	993	Andrew Kull, Jr	551	442	.....
II.....	John Pemberton	904	A. Woodard, Jr.	481	423	.....
III.....	E. D. Coe	965	D. K. Sanford*..	519	444	.....
WASHINGTON						
I.....	No opposition..	.....	Wm. Scollard..	1,078	.....	.....
II.....	G. H. Keffler ...	735	C. Coughlin....	995	.....	260
WAUKESHA —						
I.....	A. E. Gilbert...	1,514	A. G. Hardell..	1,158	356	.....
II.....	Joseph Johnson	1,107	Richard Weaver	1,348	.....	241

*Greenback.

The Legislative Vote — Assembly — continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
WAUPACA —						
I.	Evan Townsend	581	L. L. Post.....	611	.....	30
	M.A. Stinchfield*	271				
II.	F. M. Guernsey.	780	J. C. Hoxie.....	560	220	
	C. G. Witt*.....	409				
WAUSHARA —						
I.	N. W. Milliken.	750	Henry Floyd* ..	317		
	S. R. Clark †....	834				
WINNEBAGO —						
I.	James V. Jones.	759	Andrew Hyben.	748	11	
	J. N. Ruby †....	61	S. B. Boynton*.	257		
II.	F. T. Moulton ..	728	John Potter, Jr.*	1,270		
III.	L. E. Knapp....	459	Henry Schneider	454	5	
	M. Kremert	17	Geo. S. Kaime*.	344		
IV.	George Slingsby	261	E. B. Rounde...	355		94
	Milan Ford*.....	518				

* Greenback.

† Independent.

‡ Socialist.

GUBERNATORIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL VOTES.

[BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.]

First Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1877.			1876.		1875.		1874.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Williams.	Winslow.	Ludington.	Taylor.	Williams.	Fratz.
Kenosha.....	938	907	51	1,606	1,441	1,085	1,131	1,170	1,247
Racine.....	2,314	1,906	112	3,538	2,896	1,965	2,631	2,316	2,559
Rock.....	2,375	1,620	761	5,735	2,832	3,734	1,718	4,164	1,537
Walworth.....	2,914	1,374	160	4,202	1,967	2,825	1,272	2,658	1,550
Waukesha.....	2,484	2,388	276	3,125	3,342	2,533	2,461	2,260	2,639
Total	12,015	8,195	1,380	18,206	12,478	12,142	8,613	12,568	9,532
Majority	3,820			5,728		3,529		3,036	
Whole vote		21,590		30,684		20,755		22,100	

Second Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1877.			1876.		1875.		1874.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Caswell.	Orton.	Ludington.	Taylor.	Caswell.	Cook.
Columbia.....	2,048	1,597	118	3,463	2,566	2,413	1,618	2,580	2,275
Dane.....	3,613	3,903	614	5,274	5,905	4,457	4,823	4,340	4,906
Jefferson.....	1,917	2,418	296	2,936	4,060	2,300	2,938	2,646	2,927
Sauk.....	1,826	922	574	3,400	2,214	2,242	1,310	2,110	1,451
Total	9,404	8,840	1,602	15,073	14,745	11,412	10,689	11,676	11,459
Majority.....	564			328		733		217	
Whole vote		19,846		29,818		22,101		23,135	

*Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes—continued.**Third Congressional District.*

COUNTIES.	1877.			1876.		1875.		1874.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Hazel-ton.	Orton.	Luding-ton.	Taylor.	Magoon.	Thompson.
Crawford.....	806	1,008	146	1,400	1,540	847	1,106	1,028	1,233
Grant.....	2,620	1,938	1,037	4,596	3,250	3,182	2,318	3,198	2,583
Green.....	1,823	849	580	2,587	1,862	1,960	1,595	1,926	1,649
Iowa.....	1,461	1,175	1,021	2,602	2,389	1,593	1,665	1,874	1,929
La Fayette.....	1,409	1,300	269	2,369	2,359	1,673	1,642	1,985	1,843
Richland.....	1,201	729	705	2,028	1,634	1,522	1,132	1,524	1,163
Total.....	9,330	6,999	3,758	15,582	13,034	10,777	9,458	11,535	10,400
Majority.....	2,321	.....	.....	2,548	.....	1,319	.....	1,135	.....
Whole vote.....	20,077			28,616		20,235		21,935	

Fourth Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1877.			1876.		1875.		1874.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Smith.	Lynde.	Luding-ton.	Taylor.	Luding-ton.	Lynde.
Milwaukee.....	5,843	6,388	1,228	10,046	12,064	6,042	7,415	7,231	8,641
Ozaukee.....	437	1,579	17	584	2,492	460	1,652	1,386	882
Washington.....	994	2,187	187	1,322	3,097	723	2,305	928	2,523
Total.....	7,274	10,154	1,432	11,972	17,653	7,225	11,372	9,545	12,046
Majority.....	.....	2,880	.....	.....	5,781	.....	4,147	.....	2,501
Whole vote.....	18,860			29,625		18,597		21,591	

Governatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

Fifth Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1877.			1876.		1875.		1874.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Carter.	Bragg.	Ladington.	Taylor.	Barber.	Burchard.
Dodge.....	2,338	4,267	381	3,287	6,360	2,503	4,685	2,376	5,054
Fond du Lac.....	3,086	3,414	1,249	4,829	5,618	3,392	3,973	3,512	4,327
Manitowoc.....	1,365	1,951	98	2,692	3,913	1,406	2,620	1,923	3,157
Sheboygan.....	1,598	1,737	750	3,223	3,653	1,723	2,215	2,078	3,246
Total.....	8,382	11,369	2,478	14,031	19,544	9,024	13,493	9,889	15,784
Majority.....		2,987			5,513		4,469		5,895
Whole vote.....		22,229		33,575		22,517		25,673	

Sixth Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1877.			1876.		1875.		1874.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Kimball.	Bouck.	Ladington.	Taylor.	Kimball.	Bouck.
Brown.....	1,337	1,740	1,015	2,765	3,566	1,716	2,385	2,498	2,661
Calumet.....	450	1,130	389	994	2,168	449	1,137	1,247	1,202
Door.....	477	126	383	1,037	641	453	566	808	339
Green Lake.....	879	896	215	1,669	1,567	1,127	795	1,392	1,082
Kewaunee.....	247	558	20	474	1,743	226	995	893	825
Outagamie.....	776	2,005	992	1,789	3,702	1,198	2,517	1,312	3,470
Waupaca.....	1,473	990	772	2,545	1,673	1,869	1,191	1,496	1,544
Waushara.....	1,282	257	371	1,934	662	1,379	313	1,496	596
Winnebago.....	2,068	2,238	1,887	4,640	4,091	3,634	2,591	3,591	3,922
Total.....	9,039	9,940	6,050	17,847	20,623	12,051	12,286	14,733	14,641
Majority.....		901			2,776		235	92	
Whole vote.....		25,029		38,470		24,337		29,374	

Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.
 Seventh Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1877.			1876.			1875.		1874.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Humphrey.	Gage.	May.	Ludington.	Taylor.	Rusk.	Fulton.
Buffalo.....	1,075	810	76	1,160	1,080	.....	696	841	607	722
Clark.....	449	153	816	1,196	656	147	717	525	609	680
Eau Claire.....	1,208	805	597	2,266	1,771	28	1,641	1,076	1,982	1,384
Jackson.....	802	391	521	1,500	716	59	992	491	631	467
La Crosse.....	1,968	1,115	524	2,678	2,448	46	1,872	1,739	2,068	1,710
Monroe.....	1,102	1,096	1,019	2,142	2,008	402	1,557	1,275	1,821	1,403
Pepin.....	521	171	123	856	372	7	452	270	556	288
Pierce.....	1,523	545	408	2,277	791	48	1,065	791	1,088	1,408
St. Croix.....	1,557	1,489	93	1,836	1,667	..	1,185	1,582	1,199	1,448
Trempealeau..	2,483	731	176	2,375	779	57	1,077	520	1,160	396
Vernon.....	1,678	416	846	2,416	932	635	1,784	696	1,916	644
Total.....	14,368	5,722	5,199	20,702	13,220	1,429	13,038	9,806	13,637	10,196
Majority.....	8,646	.....	.....	6,053	.....	.....	3,233	.....	3,441	.....
Whole vote ...	25,289			35,351			22,844		23,833	

Eighth Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1877.			1876.		1875.		1874.	
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Found.	Cate.	Ludington.	Taylor.	McDill.	Cate.
Adams.....	520	233	116	959	465	705	362	654	367
Ashland.....	86	163	.....	152	145	77	98	214	4
Barron.....	459	203	53	578	312	501	206	219	335
Bayfield.....	40	34	2	111	51	75	35	155	.....
Burnett.....	336	24	.....	285	28	312	10	146	4
Chippewa.....	675	693	589	1,765	1,581	714	1,030	1,014	1,202
Douglas.....	21	28	.....	46	65	34	77	109	40
Dunn.....	1,174	401	412	1,777	1,152	1,159	867	1,115	696
Juneau.....	1,045	883	463	1,674	1,520	1,306	968	1,278	1,369
Lincoln.....	27	15	169	79	237	49	68	67	19
Marathon.....	301	755	746	619	1,867	365	977	560	1,021
Marquette.....	447	730	76	682	1,120	463	736	538	892
Oconto.....	1,059	764	157	1,808	1,175	873	1,092	848	866
Polk.....	916	363	60	963	428	817	299	547	224
Portage.....	1,080	917	728	1,860	1,787	1,265	818	1,388	1,662
Shawano.....	269	605	92	579	864	271	448	235	790
Taylor.....	195	254	53	235	249	90	93	.....	.....
Wood.....	247	196	601	666	814	419	473	457	655
Total.....	8,457	7,267	4,317	14,838	13,869	9,495	8,657	9,444	9,446
Majority.....	1,690	.....	.....	978	.....	838	.....	.....	2
Whole vote.....	20,541			28,698		18,15		18,890	

SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

1848.		1863.	
Dewey, democrat	19,875	Lewis, republican.....	72,719
Tweedy, whig.....	14,621	Palmer, democrat	49,053
Dewey's majority.....	5,254	Lewis' majority.....	23,664
1849.		1865.	
Dewey, democrat	16,701	Fairchild, republican.....	58,332
Collins, whig	11,317	Hobart, democrat.....	48,330
Dewey's majority.....	5,384	Fairchild's majority.....	10,002
1851.		1867.	
Farwell, whig.....	22,319	Fairchild, republican.....	73,637
Upham, democrat.....	21,812	Tallmadge, democrat.....	68,873
Farwell's majority.....	507	Fairchild's majority.....	4,764
1853.		1869.	
Barstow, democrat	30,405	Fairchild, republican	69,502
Holton, republican.....	21,886	Robinson, democrat.....	61,239
Baird, whig.....	3,304	Fairchild's majority.....	8,263
Barstow's plurality....	8,519	1871.	
1855.		Washburn, republican	78,301
Barstow, democrat	36,355	Doolittle, democrat.....	68,910
Bashford, republican.....	36,198	Washburn's majority ...	9,391
Barstow's majority....	*157	1873.	
1857.		Taylor, democrat.....	81,551
Randall, republican	44,093	Washburn, republican.....	66,224
Cross, democrat	44,239	Taylor's majority	15,375
Randall's majority.....	454	1875.	
1859.		Ludington, republican.....	85,164
Randall, republican.....	59,999	Taylor, democrat.....	84,374
Hobart, democrat	52,539	Ludington's majority ...	790
Randall's majority....	7,460	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.....	8,321		

*This certificate was set aside by the Supreme Court.

THE GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF 1877, 1875 and 1873,

Compared with the Presidential Vote of 1876, 1872 and 1868.

COUNTIES.	Governor.								President.							
	1877.				1875.		1873.		1876.				1872.		1868.	
	Smith.	Mal-lory.	Allis.	Scat.	Lud-ington.	Taylor	Wash-burn.	Taylor	Hayes.	Tilden	Coop-er.	Scat.	Grant.	Gree-ley.	Grant.	Sey-mour.
Adams	580	233	116	.....	705	362	642	125	981	442	7	3	885	233	958	320
Ashland	86	163	.....	.....	77	98	61	265	109	189	.....	.....	86	43	9	30
Barron	459	203	53	.....	501	206	356	169	644	257	.....	.....	129	38	.....	.....
Bayfield	40	34	2	.....	75	35	102	12	86	74	.....	.....	89	42	20	24
Brown	1,387	1,740	1,015	13	1,716	2,385	1,296	2,030	2,755	3,647	.....	.....	2,694	2,185	1,806	2,019
Buffalo	1,075	810	76	.....	696	841	639	1,105	1,186	1,162	5	87	843	861	1,093	454
Burnett	336	24	.....	.....	312	10	247	12	285	28	.....	.....	160	7	.....	.....
Calumet	450	1,130	389	23	449	1,137	508	1,357	1,012	2,145	.....	.....	757	1,313	985	136
Chippewa	675	693	589	.....	714	1,030	587	879	1,596	1,774	.....	.....	1,045	767	677	692
Clark	449	153	816	.....	717	525	362	429	1,255	660	74	.....	801	119	411	137
Columbia	2,048	1,597	118	16	2,413	1,618	2,001	1,509	3,532	2,493	10	4	3,070	1,835	3,867	1,893
Crawford	806	1,098	146	.....	847	1,176	681	1,112	1,375	1,604	.....	.....	1,162	1,151	1,104	1,186
Dane	3,613	3,903	614	36	4,457	4,823	3,760	4,295	5,435	5,726	19	2	5,143	4,682	5,731	4,880
Dodge	2,333	4,267	381	58	2,503	4,685	1,828	4,562	3,236	6,361	4	130	3,051	5,623	3,634	5,675
Door	477	126	383	.....	453	366	538	213	1,095	596	3	.....	873	214	643	165
Douglas	21	28	.....	.....	34	77	19	70	42	67	.....	.....	72	96	73	73
Dunn	1,174	407	412	117	1,159	867	687	632	2,033	894	39	13	1,390	498	1,138	352
Eau Claire	1,208	805	597	.....	1,641	1,076	810	1,132	2,266	1,785	22	.....	1,615	818	1,287	707
Fond du Lac	3,086	3,414	1,249	135	3,392	3,973	2,932	3,926	4,845	5,660	.....	.....	67	4,292	4,734	4,466
Grant	2,620	1,938	1,037	1	3,182	2,318	2,405	2,104	4,723	3,198	.....	.....	10	4,307	4,634	2,071
Green	1,823	849	580	2	1,960	1,595	1,402	1,366	2,601	1,735	30	10	4,307	319	4,734	4,466
Green Lake	879	896	215	47	1,127	795	896	602	1,739	1,514	123	870	2,450	1,246	2,791	1,294
Iowa	1,461	1,175	1,021	4	1,593	1,665	1,334	1,549	2,651	2,348	.....	.....	1,541	1,045	1,803	805
Jackson	802	391	521	2	992	491	484	1,549	2,651	2,348	16	.....	2,078	1,978	2,345	1,959
Jefferson	1,917	2,418	295	41	2,300	2,938	1,630	2,950	2,774	4,134	.....	.....	956	353	1,055	376
											3		2,580	3,559	3,195	3,747

Juneau.....	1,045	883	463	4	1,306	968	1,110	909	1,714	1,458	20	1	1,421	1,068	1,444	1,114
Kenosha.....	938	907	51	.....	1,086	1,131	862	942	1,610	1,432	1	1	1,408	1,215	645	851
Kewaunee.....	247	558	20	57	226	991	181	807	561	1,654	.....	.....	503	1,012	1,530	1,194
La Crosse.....	1,968	1,115	524	152	1,872	1,739	2,147	1,458	2,644	2,481	34	16	2,177	1,966	2,368	1,388
La Fayette.....	1,409	1,300	269	.....	1,673	1,642	1,294	1,430	2,424	2,299	10	30	2,081	1,908	2,221	2,136
Lincoln.....	27	15	169	.....	49	68	.....	.....	71	174	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	1,365	1,951	98	163	1,406	2,620	831	2,715	2,700	3,908	.....	30	2,289	2,677	2,605	2,640
Marathon.....	301	755	746	1	365	977	317	779	668	1,796	22	4	491	911	209	788
Marquette.....	447	730	76	4	463	716	345	739	697	1,112	.....	.....	643	910	666	920
Milwaukee.....	5,843	6,388	1,228	1,417	6,042	7,435	2,837	10,435	9,981	12,026	6	72	5,834	8,512	6,101	9,074
Monroe.....	1,102	1,096	1,019	.....	1,557	1,275	1,267	1,134	2,258	2,030	289	.....	2,117	1,425	1,951	1,248
Oconto.....	1,059	764	157	2	873	1,092	710	790	1,813	1,174	.....	10	1,076	395	842	376
Outagamie.....	776	2,005	992	2	1,198	2,517	1,031	2,092	1,859	3,608	38	.....	1,535	1,970	1,501	1,801
Ozaukee.....	437	1,579	17	40	460	1,652	235	1,839	583	2,480	13	1	574	1,594	512	2,059
Pepin.....	521	171	123	1	452	270	431	303	836	394	6	.....	644	272	544	222
Pierce.....	1,523	545	408	2	1,065	791	687	741	2,135	985	19	32	1,460	634	1,356	533
Polk.....	916	303	10	1	817	299	524	223	1,019	362	16	.....	659	189	322	144
Portage.....	1,080	917	728	11	1,265	818	1,044	549	1,855	1,794	3	1	1,536	798	1,231	740
Racine.....	2,301	1,906	112	1	1,965	2,031	1,888	2,138	3,560	2,880	.....	.....	2,880	2,100	3,130	1,927
Richland.....	1,201	729	705	.....	1,522	1,132	1,148	1,066	2,038	1,591	46	170	1,675	999	1,609	1,101
Rock.....	3,375	1,620	781	4	3,731	1,718	3,347	1,219	5,707	2,814	63	3	5,138	1,740	5,582	2,135
St. Croix.....	1,559	1,489	93	.....	1,185	1,582	1,023	1,151	1,775	1,736	54	.....	1,373	1,190	1,237	811
Sauk.....	1,826	922	571	69	2,242	1,310	1,550	1,115	3,395	2,201	.....	20	2,702	1,354	3,262	1,366
Shawano.....	269	695	92	20	271	448	198	415	582	873	.....	.....	416	464	299	235
Sheboygan.....	1,598	1,737	750	49	1,723	2,215	1,449	2,480	3,217	3,633	19	8	2,687	2,948	3,062	2,457
Taylor.....	195	251	53	.....	90	93	.....	.....	240	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	2,483	731	176	31	1,077	520	923	339	2,360	790	58	25	1,457	417	1,193	268
Vernon.....	1,678	416	816	2	1,781	696	1,706	547	2,764	1,117	110	.....	2,445	542	2,248	621
Walworth.....	2,914	1,374	160	2	2,825	1,272	2,482	1,075	4,212	1,970	2	21	3,512	1,499	4,184	1,568
Washington.....	994	2,187	187	1	723	2,305	463	2,334	1,321	3,047	41	36	947	2,727	1,213	3,073
Waukesha.....	2,484	2,388	276	4	2,533	2,461	2,086	2,641	3,129	3,335	17	1	2,671	2,720	2,930	2,970
Waupaca.....	1,473	99	772	9	1,869	1,191	1,542	902	2,642	1,592	9	.....	2,050	945	1,994	912
Waushara.....	1,232	257	377	5	1,379	313	1,270	413	2,080	548	10	10	1,708	359	1,741	386
Winnebago.....	2,068	2,238	1,887	108	3,634	2,591	2,853	2,591	5,092	4,426	38	13	4,280	2,969	4,711	2,742
Wood.....	247	196	601	1	419	473	226	328	658	745	89	.....	563	473	401	442
Totals.....	73,759	70,486	26,216	2,661	85,164	84,374	66,224	81,599	130,067	123,926	1,509	1,675	105,012	86,390	108,900	84,703
Majority.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	790	.....	15,375	.....	2,957	.....	.....	.....	18,622	.....	24,197	.....
Whole vote.....	.....	178,122	.....	.....	169,538	.....	147,823	.....	.....	257,277	.....	.....	191,402	.....	193,603	.....

ELECTION STATISTICS.

THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1877.

[BY COUNTIES.]

COUNTIES.	<i>Governor.</i>						<i>Lieutenant Governor.</i>						<i>Secretary of State.</i>					
	William E. Smith.	James A. Malory.	Edward P. Allis	J. C. Hall.	Collin M. Campbell.	Scattering.	James M. Bingham.	Romanzo E. Davis.	E. H. Benton.	E. W. Arndt.	B. H. Brown.	Scattering.	Hans B. Warner.	James B. Hays.	Joseph H. Osborn.	J. A. Webster.	Julius Gugler	Scattering.
Adams	580	233	116				583	233	113				562	230	113			21
Ashland	86	163					85	164					87	162				
Barron	479	203	53				454	205	51				464	200	49			
Bayfield	40	31					39	35	2				40	34				
Brown	1,387	1,740	1,015	13			1,387	1,751	1,003	12			1,386	1,752	1,001	12		
Buffalo	1,075	810	76				991	899	61				968	930	61			
Burnett	336	24					346	24					335	24				
Calumet	450	1,130	389		20	3	458	1,124	388		21	1	457	1,118	385		21	1
Chippewa	675	693	599				652	480	521			1	685	702	567			
Clark	449	153	816				458	157	808			1	460	156	803			
Columbia	2,045	1,597	118	14	2		2,061	1,598	109	14	2		2,079	1,586	106	14		1
Crawford	806	1,008	146				813	1,012	141				819	1,009	130			
Dane	3,613	3,903	614			36	3,344	4,233	554			34	3,557	3,963	787			39
Dodge	2,333	4,267	351	57	1		2,291	4,320	373	56			1	1,765	4,931	231	66	
Door	477	126	383				474	125	387				485	125	375			1
Douglas	21	28					21	28					21	28				
Dunn	1,174	407	412	8	109		1,165	412	412		108	1	1,196	401	390	8	107	3
Eau Claire	1,208	805	597				730	1,234	407			3	1,232	797	569			4
Fond du Lac	3,066	3,414	1,249	119	15	1	3,031	3,452	1,263	123	14		3,027	3,473	1,241	125	14	3
Grant	2,620	1,934	1,037			1	2,619	1,943	1,033			1	2,627	1,942	1,021			1
Green	1,723	849	589		1	1	1,815	867	570		1	1	1,816	861	578		1	1
Green Lake	879	896	215	47			880	900	209	46			878	900	210	46		
Iowa	1,461	1,175	1,221	4			1,456	1,168	1,033	4			1,491	1,155	1,038	4		
Jackson	802	391	521	2			816	391	504	2			846	357	509	2		2

Jefferson	1,917	2,418	296	3	22	19	1,882	2,441	291	3	22	23	1,900	2,482	244	3	22	22
Juneau	1,045	883	463	3	.....	1	1,047	893	447	3	.....	.....	1,059	885	441	3	.....	.....
Kenosha	938	907	51	.....	.....	.....	938	921	37	.....	.....	.....	933	926	36	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee	247	558	20	.....	57	.....	244	561	20	.....	58	.....	243	561	20	.....	58	.....
La Crosse	1,968	1,115	52	.....	149	3	1,969	1,136	511	.....	142	2	1,970	1,152	491	.....	140	3
La Fayette	1,409	1,300	269	.....	.....	.....	1,408	1,309	265	.....	.....	2	1,417	1,302	285	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	27	15	169	.....	.....	.....	28	15	168	.....	.....	.....	28	15	168	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	1,365	1,951	98	8	155	.....	1,367	1,959	99	6	152	.....	1,377	1,948	98	6	153	.....
Marathon	301	755	74	.....	1	.....	286	775	743	.....	1	.....	282	775	736	.....	1	.....
Marquette	447	730	76	4	.....	.....	444	735	74	4	.....	.....	446	733	74	4	.....	.....
Milwaukee	5,843	6,388	1,228	10	1,437	.....	5,784	6,488	1,153	16	1,442	1	5,744	6,537	1,107	16	1,474	3
Monroe	1,102	1,096	1,019	.....	.....	.....	1,102	1,100	1,008	.....	.....	.....	1,111	1,093	1,005	.....	.....	.....
Oconto	1,059	764	157	.....	.....	2	1,060	777	144	.....	.....	.....	1,063	771	145	.....	.....	.....
Outagamie	776	2,005	992	.....	.....	.....	766	2,029	984	.....	.....	2	750	2,051	974	.....	.....	2
Ozaukee	437	1,519	17	.....	38	2	415	1,605	15	.....	38	1	416	1,600	15	.....	38	1
Pepin	521	171	123	.....	.....	1	519	171	125	.....	.....	1	525	170	121	.....	.....	.....
Pierce	1,523	515	408	.....	.....	2	1,522	549	411	.....	.....	1	1,911	395	154	.....	.....	2
Polk	916	363	60	.....	.....	1	909	369	54	.....	.....	.....	907	370	54	.....	.....	.....
Portage	1,080	917	728	8	3	.....	1,085	924	717	4	3	.....	1,091	919	715	4	1	1
Racine	2,301	1,906	112	.....	.....	1	2,285	1,937	104	.....	.....	.....	2,279	1,942	99	.....	.....	.....
Richland	1,201	729	705	.....	.....	.....	1,196	734	704	.....	.....	.....	1,197	733	704	.....	.....	.....
Rock	3,375	1,620	781	4	.....	.....	3,379	1,621	777	4	.....	.....	3,382	1,608	771	4	.....	.....
St. Croix	1,559	1,489	93	.....	.....	.....	1,564	1,486	91	.....	.....	.....	1,634	1,433	79	.....	.....	.....
Sauk	1,826	922	574	.....	68	1	1,825	941	555	.....	25	42	1,832	936	553	.....	70	.....
Shawano	269	605	92	20	.....	.....	265	608	92	21	.....	.....	290	612	69	21	.....	.....
Sheboygan	1,598	1,737	750	.....	48	1	1,591	1,725	751	.....	48	.....	1,590	1,739	738	.....	48	1
Taylor	195	251	53	.....	.....	.....	197	254	52	.....	.....	.....	196	255	52	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau	2,463	731	176	34	.....	.....	2,492	733	165	34	.....	.....	2,539	691	158	34	.....	.....
Vernon	1,678	416	846	.....	.....	2	1,651	420	841	.....	.....	.....	1,730	419	792	.....	.....	.....
Walworth	2,914	1,371	160	.....	.....	2	2,904	1,387	156	.....	.....	1	2,918	1,373	153	2	.....	.....
Washington	994	2,187	187	.....	1	.....	974	2,208	186	.....	1	.....	962	2,237	176	.....	1	.....
Waukesha	2,484	2,338	276	.....	2	2	2,467	2,421	264	.....	2	.....	2,439	2,470	238	.....	2	.....
Waupaca	1,473	990	772	8	.....	1	1,492	997	748	9	.....	1	1,493	1,003	741	9	.....	1
Waushara	1,222	257	377	5	.....	.....	1,280	257	379	5	.....	.....	1,281	257	377	5	.....	.....
Winnebago	2,068	2,238	1,887	31	77	.....	2,076	2,230	1,879	32	82	.....	2,073	2,244	1,876	32	74	1
Wood	247	196	601	.....	.....	1	247	194	593	.....	.....	.....	251	190	593	.....	.....	.....
Total	78,759	70,486	26,216	399	2,176	86	77,926	71,656	25,745	395	2,165	130	78,506	71,659	25,077	417	2,225	115

ELECTION STATISTICS.

The Vote for State Officers — continued.

COUNTIES.	State Treasurer.						Attorney General.						State Superintendent.					
	Richard Guenther	John Kingle.	William Schwartz.	M. J. All-house	George Klisbert.	Scattering.	Alexander Wilson.	J. M. Morrov.	Henry Hayden.	Eli Hooker.	Edw. A. Ptersilia	Scattering.	W. C. Whitford	Edward Searing.	George D. Steele.	J. W. Carhart.	Henry Egg rs.	Scattering.
Adams.....	584	232	113				583	232	113			1	578	248	103			
Ashland.....	85	164					85	164					81	166				
Barron.....	458	204	50				459	205	45				446	224	41			
Bayfield.....	40	31	2				40	34					38	36	2			
Brown.....	1,418	1,699	1,022	13			1,382	1,722	946	12		83	1,371	1,738	914	13		80
Buffalo.....	999	902	61				974	926	60				1,002	899	59			
Burnett.....	336	24					239	24				94	333	27				
Calumet.....	579	991	416		5	1	457	1,039	376		21	78	432	1,086	357			86
Chippewa.....	683	689	577			4	681	692	540				679	692	579			
Clark.....	450	173	796				341	346	731				428	234	754			
Columbia.....	2,064	1,595	1,6	14			2,044	1,600	106	13			1,975	1,675	102	13		
Crawford.....	812	1,010	139				809	1,003	138				796	1,013	140			
Dane.....	3,559	3,956	607			35	3,525	3,941	670			37	3,556	2,917	1,184			42
Dodge.....	2,352	4,167	368	68	1	3	2,289	4,329	371	65	1	3	2,273	4,384	360	65	1	4
Door.....	491	105	388				478	125	374				486	126	374			
Douglas.....	21	28					21	28					21	28				
Dunn.....	1,169	411	411	8	109	1	1,168	414	411	8	109		1,162	431	394	8	114	
Eau Claire.....	1,209	756	546		58		1,205	816	583				1,185	834	548			1
Fond du Lac.....	3,199	3,228	1,281	122	13	3	3,043	3,456	1,240	118	13	15	2,980	3,512	1,251	100	13	18
Grant.....	2,619	1,938	1,031				2,614	1,933	1,031			2	2,560	2,000	1,030			4
Green.....	1,818	860	573		1	1	1,816	862	574		1	1	1,796	816	627		1	1
Green Lake.....	928	850	209	46			882	897	208	46			870	907	211	46		
Iowa.....	1,454	1,158	1,036	4		1	1,542	1,090	989	4			1,442	1,171	1,035	4		
Jackson.....	809	392	512	2			758	519	435			1	799	409	502	2		
Jefferson.....	1,909	2,376	314		49	23	1,906	2,427	287		22	22	1,952	2,312	285		23	23
Juneau.....	1,054	886	447	3			989	1,044	355	3			982	956	442	3		
Kenosha.....	938	918	27				939	919	37				911	945	32			8

Kewanee	341	461	23	58	240	564	20	58	239	566	20	58	....				
La Crosse	1,970	1,133	508	136	3	1,846	1,255	506	142	2	1,906	1,164	504					
La Fayette	1,413	1,309	261	....	....	1,423	1,297	263	....	....	1,400	1,309	238	
Lincoln	25	68	121	....	....	28	15	167	....	....	29	15	167	
Manitowoc	1,374	1,923	101	6	108	1,374	1,950	100	4	152	1,378	1,958	100					
Marathon	213	1,246	341	1	....	279	778	746	....	....	236	813	746		
Marquette	46	732	74	4	....	444	731	77	3	....	414	782	55			
Milwaukee	6,061	6,259	1,098	16	1,418	3	5,765	6,502	1,142	16	1,458	5,388	6,904					
Monroe	1,102	1,089	1,010	....	....	727	1,779	712	....	....	1,079	1,149	987	
Oconto	1,062	776	144	....	....	1,058	774	144	....	....	1,046	779	144	
Outagamie	808	1,968	1,000	....	2	765	2,029	984	....	2	670	2,007	1,092			
Ozaukee	757	1,111	18	38	28	519	1,595	9	38	2	212	1,804	13					
Pepin	522	168	123	....	3	522	173	118	....	1	522	169	123			
Pierce	1,521	545	402	....	4	1,523	548	407	....	....	1,480	593	405		
Polk	907	364	54	....	17	907	373	50	....	....	860	420	50		
Portage	1,104	919	705	2	3	980	919	726	3	3	102	919	722					
Racine	2,389	1,826	102	....	....	2,282	1,946	12	....	....	2,184	2,049	103	
Richland	1,196	733	703	....	....	1,197	732	704	....	....	1,189	736	702	
Rock	3,375	1,628	777	4	....	3,370	1,615	774	4	....	3,112	1,894	746			
St. Croix	1,569	1,480	85	....	1	1,554	1,486	87	....	....	1,527	1,519	77		
Sauk	1,833	998	553	....	67	1,815	955	551	....	70	1,782	970	559			
Shawano	267	611	90	21	....	265	610	98	20	....	139	810	35			
Sheboygan	1,556	1,512	968	....	48	1,602	1,715	747	....	48	1,574	1,787	747			
Taylor	109	378	15	....	....	189	261	53	....	....	195	254	54	
Trempealeau	2,486	737	166	34	....	2,402	742	164	33	....	2,473	740	165			
Vernon	1,722	419	801	....	....	1,611	570	764	....	....	1,692	479	758	
Walworth	2,930	1,360	149	4	....	2,916	1,377	151	2	....	2,839	1,560	50			
Washington	1,550	1,589	196	....	1	974	2,205	179	....	1	939	2,232	181			
Waukesha	2,485	2,402	255	....	2	2,482	2,411	256	....	2	2,221	2,709	256			
Waupaca	1,501	992	743	9	....	1,444	991	748	....	63	1,435	1,049	748			
Waushara	1,278	257	379	5	....	1,278	257	389	5	....	1,272	259	375			
Winnebago	2,934	1,487	1,753	35	61	2,030	2,197	1,866	33	79	2,019	2,218	1,894					
Wood	241	200	585	....	1	194	161	634	....	41	244	188	593			
Totals	81,087	68,405	25,387	420	2,177	137	77,304	72,300	25,090	394	2,219	615	75,728	72,658	25,911	226	2,203	459

ELECTION STATISTICS.

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, 1877.

[NOTE. — No vote returned from Douglas, Lincoln and Taylor counties.]

COUNTIES.	AMENDMENT TO SEC. 4, ART. 7.		AMENDMENT TO SEC. 2, ART. 8.	
	For	Against.	For	Against
Adams	442	130	487	126
Ashland	83	.....	70	.....
Barron	272	39	208	1
Bayfield	43	.....	43	.....
Brown	2,380	272	108	7
Buffalo	1,229	252	719	91
Burnett	33	27	123	.....
Calumet	1,439	.....	5	.....
Chippewa	34	67	24	64
Clark	3	55	3	39
Columbia	2,279	197	1,956	93
Crawford	615	139	291	99
Dane	6,272	609	1,152	5
Dodge	2,614	2,151	1,166	371
Door	44	34	79	35
Dunn	1,406	290	628	18
Eau Claire	636	121	357	55
Fond du Lac	3,483	1,446	534	457
Grant	1,227	2,436	3,012	160
Green	1,437	186	1,539	49
Green Lake	444	58	160	10
Iowa	1,213	181	183	13
Jackson	864	385	539	11
Jefferson	1,102	205	210	31
Juneau	803	197	324	.....
Kenosha	651	99	773	3
Kewaunee	823	30	513	56
La Crosse	2,730	33	682	211
La Fayette	1,451	644	1,395	216
Manitowoc	2,453	18	272	1
Marathon	76	201	23	3
Marquette	782	343	400	59
Milwaukee	9,594	619	1,912	47
Monroe	2,116	54	343	18
Oconto	1,640	15	698	1
Outagamie	789	81	187	9
Ozaukee	612	19	252	1
Pepin	115	5	.....	1
Pierce	1,023	121	341	90
Polk	722	103	236	79
Portage	16	38	143	47
Racine	2,677	270	525	2
Richland	1,132	695	599	49
Rock	2,649	733	2,239	131
St. Croix	221	6	142	2
Sauk	1,564	540	1,942	21
Shawano	229	50	13	12
Sheboygan	275	111	.....	.....
Trempealeau	1,079	18	84	4
Vernon	1,411	106	.....	.....
Walworth	2,553	317	2,076	93
Washington	2,164	651	235	279
Waukesha	3,079	67	494	4
Waupaca	185	169	519	8
Waushara	363	632	988	101
Winnebago	2,244	122	474	74
Wood	85	10	131	4
Totals	79,140	16,763	33,046	3,371

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.....	13,351	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	4,545
Louisiana †.....	70,590	75,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,972
Maine.....	49,965	46,300	663	.....	.....	19,799	.....
Maryland.....	91,750	71,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,230
Massachusetts.....	108,975	150,078	.....	.....	873	.....	15,540
Michigan.....	141,095	166,534	9,060	767	72	.....	21,857
Minnesota.....	48,787	72,955	2,311	.....	.....	56,388	.....
Mississippi.....	108,241	51,853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	202,687	144,398	3,498	.....	277	54,512	11,415
Nebraska.....	17,551	31,906	2,830	.....	117	.....	1,073
Nevada.....	9,297	10,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,948
New Hampshire.....	38,509	41,539	.....	.....	82	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	115,956	103,511	712	43	.....	11,690	.....
New York.....	521,949	489,507	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	00	68	.....	.....	4,947
South Carolina.....	90,906	91,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	964
Tennessee.....	133,228	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.	Mc Clellan, Dem.
Alabama.....	90,272	79,444				
Arkansas....	41,073	37,927	76,366	72,086		
California....	54,020	40,718	22,152	19,078		
Connecticut...	50,638	45,872	54,592	54,078	62,134	43,841
Delaware.....	11,115	10,205	50,996	47,951	44,691	42,285
Florida.....	17,765	15,428	7,063	10,980	8,155	8,767
Georgia.....	62,715	76,287				
Illinois.....	241,248	184,770	57,134	102,822		
Indiana.....	186,144	163,637	250,203	199,143	189,996	159,730
Iowa.....	131,233	71,134	176,552	166,980	150,422	130,233
Kansas.....	67,048	32,970	150,399	74,040	89,075	49,596
Kentucky.....	88,816	100,212	31,047	14,019	16,441	3,691
Louisiana....	59,975	66,466	39,569	115,899	27,786	64,301
Maine.....	61,422	29,087	33,263	80,225		
Maryland.....	66,760	67,685	70,426	42,396	68,114	46,992
Mass.....	133,472	59,260	30,438	62,357	40,153	32,739
Michigan.....	136,202	77,027	136,477	59,403	126,742	48,745
Minnesota....	55,709	35,211	128,550	97,069	91,521	74,604
Mississippi...	81,916	47,191	43,542	28,072	21,060	17,375
Missouri.....	119,196	151,433				
Nebraska.....	18,245	7,705	85,671	59,788	72,750	31,678
Nevada.....	8,413	6,236	7,705	5,439		
N.Hampshire	37,168	31,425	6,480	5,218	9,826	6,594
New Jersey...	91,611	76,801	38,191	31,224	36,400	32,871
New York.....	440,759	387,279	80,121	83,001	60,723	68,024
N. Carolina...	94,304	69,474	419,883	429,833	368,735	361,986
Ohio.....	281,852	244,321	96,226	84,090		
Oregon.....	11,820	7,746	280,128	238,700	265,154	205,568
Pennsylvania	349,689	211,961	14,961	11,125	9,883	8,457
Rhode Island	13,665	5,329	342,280	313,332	296,391	276,316
S. Carolina...	72,290	22,903	12,903	6,548	14,549	8,718
Tennessee....	83,665	94,391	62,301	45,237		
Texas.....	47,405	66,500	56,757	26,311		
Vermont.....	41,487	10,947				
Virginia.....	93,415	91,440	44,167	12,045	42,419	13,321
W. Virginia...	32,283	29,537				
Wisconsin....	104,992	86,477	29,025	20,306	23,152	10,438
			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	8,817	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		8,513	5,437	367		4,833	6,358
Georgia		51,889	42,886	11,590		42,228	56,598
Illinois	172,161	2,404	4,913	160,215	96,189	37,444	105,348
Indiana	139,033	12,295	5,306	115,509	94,375	22,386	118,670
Iowa	70,409	1,048	1,763	55,111	43,954	9,180	36,107
Kansas							
Kentucky	1,361	53,143	66,053	25,651	314	67,416	74,642
Louisiana		22,681	20,204	7,625		20,709	22,164
Maine	62,811	6,368	2,046	26,693	67,379	3,325	39,080
Maryland	2,294	42,482	41,760	5,966	281	47,460	39,115
Massachusetts	106,533	5,939	22,331	34,372	108,190	19,620	39,240
Michigan	88,480	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	58,272	58,081		48,524	58,164
Nebraska							
Nevada			441	22,811	38,345	422	32,789
New Hampshire	37,519	2,112		62,500	28,338	24,115	46,943
New Jersey	58,321			312,731	276,007	124,604	195,878
New York	362,646					26,886	48,246
North Carolina		48,539	44,990			28,126	170,874
Ohio	231,610	11,403	12,194	18,822	187,497		
Oregon	5,270	5,006	183	3,951			
Pennsylvania	268,030	178,871	12,776	16,765	147,510	82,175	230,710
Rhode Island	12,244			7,707	11,467	1,675	6,680
South Carolina*							
Tennessee		64,700	69,274	11,350		66,178	73,638
Texas		47,548	15,438			15,639	31,169
Vermont	33,808	218	1,969	6,819	39,561	545	10,569
Virginia	1,929	74,323	74,681	16,299	231	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.	Filden.	Grant.	Greely†	Grant.	Seymour	Lincoln.	McCl'n	Lincoln.	Breck.	Bell.	Douglas.
Alabama	10		10		8	*	*					
Arkansas	6		† 6		5	*	*		9			
California	6		6		5		5		4			
Colorado	3							4				
Connecticut		6	6		6		6		6			
Delaware		3	3									
Florida	** 4		4		3	3	3			3		
Georgia		11		11			*	*		3		
Illinois	21		21		13	9	*	*		10		
Indiana		15	15		16		16		11			
Iowa	11		11		13		13		13			
Kansas	5		5		8		8		4			
Kentucky	11		12		5		3					
Louisiana	** 8		† 8			11	*	11			12	
Maine	7		7		7	7	*	*	6			
Maryland		8			7		7		8			
Massachusetts	13		13		12	7	7		8			
Michigan	11		11		8		12		13			
Minnesota	5		5		4		8		6			
Mississippi		8	8		*	*	4		4			
Missouri		15		15		*	*	*		7		
Nebraska	3		3		11		11					9
Nevada	3		3		3							
New Hampshire	5		5		3		3					
New Jersey	9		9		5		5		5			
New York	35		35		7	7	7		4			3
North Carolina		10			33	33	33		35			
Ohio	23		22		9	*	*		10			
Oregon	3		3		21		21		23			
Pennsylvania	29		29		3		3		3			
Rhode Island	4		4		26		26		27			
South Carolina	7		7		4	*	*		4			
Tennessee		12		12	6	*	*			8		
Texas		8		8	10	*	*			12		
Vermont	5		5	*	5	*	*		4			
Virginia		11			5	*	5		5			
West Virginia		5			5	*	*			15		
Wisconsin	10		10		8		8					
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 colleges, 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.

The Judiciary.

THE JUDICIARY.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ALLOTMENT, ETC., OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

As made January 15, 1869, under the acts of Congress of July 23, 1866, and March 2, 1857.

Name of Judge and state whence coming.	Number and territory of the circuit.	Date and author of judge's commission.
<i>Chief Justice.</i>		
HON. MORRISON R. WAITE, Ohio.	<i>Fourth.</i> Maryland, W. Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.	<i>1874.</i> January 17th. President Grant.
<i>Associates.</i>		
HON. WARD HUNT, New York.	<i>Second.</i> New York, Vermont and Connecticut.	<i>1872.</i> December 5th. President Grant.
HON. WILLIAM STRONG, Pennsylvania.	<i>Third.</i> Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.	<i>1870.</i> March 14th. President Grant.
HON. NATHAN CLIFFORD, Maine.	<i>First.</i> Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.	<i>1858.</i> January 12th. President Buchanan.
HON. JOS. P. BRADLEY, New Jersey.	<i>Fifth.</i> Georgia, Florida, Ala- bama, Mississippi, Lou- isiana and Texas.	<i>1870.</i> March 23d. President Grant.
HON. NOAH H. SWAYNE, Ohio.	<i>Sixth.</i> Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.	<i>1862.</i> January 24th. President Lincoln.
HON. SAMUEL F. MILLER, Iowa.	<i>Eighth.</i> Minnesota, Iowa, Missou- ri, Kansas and Arkan.	<i>1862.</i> July 16th. President Lincoln.
HON. JOHN M. HARLAN, Kentucky.	<i>Seventh.</i> Indiana, Illinois and Wis- consin.	<i>1877.</i> November. President Hayes.
HON. STEPHEN J. FIELD, California.	<i>Ninth.</i> California, Oregon and Nevada.	<i>1863.</i> March 10th. President Lincoln.

DANIEL WESLEY MIDDLETON, of Washington, D. C. *Clerk.*
 JOHN G. NICOLAY *Marshal.*
 WILLIAM T. OTTO *Reporter.*

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR WISCONSIN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Title of Office.	Name.	Address.
United States Circuit Judge...	THOMAS DRUMMOND....	Chicago.
United States District Judge ..	CHARLES E. DYER.....	Racine.
United States District Attorney	GERRY W. HAZELTON...	Columbus.
United States Marshal.....	HENRY FINK.....	Milwaukee.
Clerk to United States Courts.	E. KURTZ.....	Milwaukee.

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.	Kewaunee.	Outagamie.	Walworth.
Calumet.	Manitowoc.	Ozaukee.	Washington.
Door.	Marquette.	Racine.	Waukesha.
Fond du Lac.	Milwaukee.	Shawano.	Waupaca.
Green Lake.	Oconto.	Sheboygan.	Wauwaha.
Kenosha.			Winnebago.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Title of Office.	Name.	Address.
United States Circuit Judge...	THOMAS DRUMMOND....	Chicago.
United States District Judge ..	ROMANZO BUNN.....	Madison.
United States District Attorney	CHARLES M. WEBB.....	Grand Rapids.
United States Marshal.....	F. W. OAKLEY.....	Madison.
Clerk to United States Courts.	F. M. STEWART.....	Madison.
Clerk to United States Courts.	H. J. PECK.....	La Crosse.

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.	Polk.	Wood.
Crawford.			

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

Circuit Judges.

Circuit.	Name.	Residence.
First	GEORGE F. SHEPLEY	Portland, Me.
Second	ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON	New York City.
Third	WILLIAM MCKENNAN	Washington, Pa.
Fourth	HUGH L. BOND	Baltimore, Md.
Fifth	WILLIAM B. WOODS	Montgomery, Ala.
Sixth	H. H. EMMONS	Detroit, Mich.
Seventh	THOMAS DRUMMOND	Chicago, Ill.
Eighth	JOHN F. DILLON	Davenport, Ia.
Ninth	LORENZO SAWYER	San Francisco, Cal.

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.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expir's
EDWARD G. RYAN.....	Chief Justice....	\$5,000	Jan. 1882.
WILLIAM PENN LYON	Associate Justice	5,000	Jan. 1884.
ORSAMUS COLE	Associate Justice	5,000	Jan. 1880.
LA FAYETTE KELLOGG	Clerk.....	.....	.....
O. M. CONOVER.....	Reporter.....	.....	.....

Terms of Court, at Madison.

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

TERMS OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURTS.

Times and places for holding Circuit Courts in the several Counties.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
FIRST CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—J. T. WENTWORTH.</i>			
Walworth	2d Monday in September ... 2d Monday in February..... 2d Monday in June	Elkhorn	Ch. 164, L. 1877.
Racine.....	2d Monday in October 2d Monday in March..... 3d Monday in June.....	Racine.....	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
Kenosha.....	Wed. after 3d Mond. in Nov. Wed. after 2d Mond. in April 1st Monday in August	Kenosha.....	Ch. 70, L. 1877.
SECOND CIRCUIT.*			
<i>Judge—DAVID W. SMALL.</i>			
Milwaukee ...	2d Monday in January..... 1st Monday in May..... 4th Monday in June, law t'm 1st Monday in October.....	Milwaukee.....	Ch. 291, L. 1875.
Waukesha ...	3d Monday in March..... 1st Monday in December.... 2d Monday in June, law t'm	Waukesha	Ch. 248, P. & L. 1866.
THIRD CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—DAVID J. PULLING.</i>			
Green Lake....	2d Monday in January..... 1st Monday in June.....	Dartford	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Dodge	2d Monday in October.... 4th Monday in February ...	Juneau	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871. Ch. 22, G. L. 1872.
Washington... Ozaukee	3d Monday in March..... 2d Monday in November ... Tues. after 4th Mond. in Jan. Tues. after 3d Mond. in June	West Bend	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Winnebago ...	Tues. after 2d Mond. in April Tues. after 4th Mond. in Nov.	Port Washington. Oshkosh.....	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871. Ch. 233, L. 1873.

* Sec. 1, ch. 106, general laws 1872, provides that the general terms in each of the counties in this circuit shall be special terms for the whole circuit.

Times and places for holding circuit courts—continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
FOURTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge — CAMPBELL McLEAN</i>			
Sheboygan.....	1st Monday in October*..... 1st Monday in April*.....	Sheboygan	Ch. 84, L. 1876.
Calumet.....	2d Monday in December.... 3d Monday in May	Chilton'.....	Ch. 84, L. 1876.
Kewaunee.	3d Monday in Oc'ober..... 4th Monday in April.....	Kewaunee!.....	Ch. 84, L. 1876.
Fond du Lac..	2d Monday in November*... 1st Monday in March*..... 4th Monday in June..... Spec. term 2d Mon. in Feb.*	Fond du Lac.....	Ch. 84, L. 1876.
Manitowoc....	2d Monday in January†..... 1st Monday in Junet.....	Manitowoc.....	Ch. 84, L. 1876.
FIFTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge — M. M. COTHREN.</i>			
Grant.....	1st Tuesday in February.... 2d Tuesday in September...	Lancaster.....	Ch. 398, L. 1876.
Iowa.....	4th Tuesday in March..... 1st Tuesday in October.....	Dodgeville.....	Ch. 398, L. 1876.
La Fayette....	4th Tuesday in June..... 1st Tuesday in December....	Darlington.....	Ch. 398, L. 1876.
Richland.....	2d Tuesday in April..... 4th Tuesday in October.....	Richland Center..	Ch. 398, L. 1876.
Crawford	4th Tuesday in May..... 2d Tuesday in November....	Prairie du Chien..	Ch. 398, L. 1876.
SIXTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge — — —</i>			
Clark	3d Monday in April..... 3d Monday in October.....	Neillsville.....	Ch. 1, L. 1877.
Jackson	2d Monday in March*	Black River Falls.	Ch. 1, L. 1877.
Monroe	2d Monday in September*..	Sparta	Ch. 1, L. 1877.
La Crosse....	1st Monday in Jure*..... 1st Monday in December*..	La Crosse.....	Ch. 1, L. 1877.
Vernon	2d Monday in May*..... 2d Monday in November*..	Viroqua	Ch. 1, L. 1877.
	4th Monday in March..... 1st Monday in October.....		

* Special term for whole circuit.

† Special term for Kewaunee county.

Times and places for holding circuit courts—continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
SEVENTH CIRCUIT.			
Judge—GILBERT L. PARK.			
Portage.....	1st Tuesday in March..... 2d Tuesday in November..	Stevens Point ...	Ch. 32 & 120 L. 1877.
Marathon	2d Tuesday in April..... 1st Tuesday in October.....	Wausau.....	Ch. 120, L. 1877.
Waupaca	4th Tuesday in May..... 2d Tuesday in January.....	Waupaca	Ch. 120, L. 1877.
Wood.....	2d Tuesday in May..... 1st Tuesday in December..	Grand Rapids ...	Ch. 120, L. 1877.
Waushara	4th Tuesday in March..... 3d Tuesday in September..	Wautoma	Ch. 120, L. 1877.
Lincoln	3d Tuesday in February... 4th Tuesday in August....	Jenny	Ch. 120, L. 1877.
Taylor	1st Tuesday in February... 1st Tuesday in September..	Medford.....	Ch. 120, L. 1877.
EIGHTH CIRCUIT.			
Judge—E. B. BUNDY.			
Dunn.....	2d Monday in March..... 2d Monday in September..	Menomonie	Ch. 120, L. 1874.
Pepin.....	3d Monday in April..... 3d Monday in October.....	Darand.....	Ch. 120, L. 1874.
Pierce.....	4th Monday in May..... 4th Monday in November..	Ellsworth	Ch. 116, R. S.
St. Croix *.....	2d Monday in May..... 2d Monday in November..	Hudson.....	Ch. 116, R. S.
NINTH CIRCUIT.			
Judge—ALVA STEWART.			
Adams.....	3d Tuesday in January..... 2d Tuesday in June.....	Friendship	Ch. 120, L. 1877.
Columbia.....	2d Tuesday in May†..... 2d Tuesday in December..	Portage.....	Ch. 120, L. 1877.
Dane.....	Mon. after 1st Tues. in Apr.† 2d Wednesday in November† Spec'l term 2d Tues. in July†	Madison.....	Ch. 120, L. 1877.

* Chapter 254, Laws of 1874, authorizes the judge of the eighth judicial circuit, to alter the time for holding terms in the county of St. Croix, by publishing a notice of such change for sixty days before such order is to take effect.

† Special term for the whole circuit.

Times and places for holding circuit courts — continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
NINTH CIRCUIT — continued			
Juneau	2d Tuesday in March..... 3d Tuesday in October.....	Mauston	Ch. 120, L. 1877.
Marquette	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Jan.. 1st Tues. in June	Montello	Ch. 120, L. 1877.
Sauk	4th Monday in September... 3d Monday in March.....	Baraboo	Ch. 120, L. 1877.
TENTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge — E. HOLMES ELLIS.</i>			
Outagamie.....	1st Monday in June*	Appleton	Ch. 33, L. 1875.
	2d Monday in November*...		
Oconto	2d Monday in April*	Oconto	Ch. 33, L. 1875.
	3d Monday in October*		
Shawano	1st Tue. after 4th Mo. in June 1st Tue. after 2d Mo. in Jan'y	Shawano.....	Ch. 33, L. 1875.
Door.....	1st Tue. after 3d Mo. in Feb. 1st Tue. after 3d Mo. in July.	Sturgeon Bay.....	Ch. 33, L. 1875.
Brown	1st Monday in March*	Green Bay.....	Ch. 33, L. 1875.
	1st Monday in September*...		
	4th Monday in January*....		
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge — H. D. BARRON.</i>			
Ashland	3d Tuesday in January	Ashland	Ch. 17, L. 1877.
Barron.....	4th Monday in July.....	Barron.....	Ch. 17, L. 1877.
	1st Tuesday in March.....		
	1st Tuesday in September ..		
Bayfield	3d Monday in January	Bayfield	Ch. 17, L. 1877.
	3d Monday in July.....		
Burnett.....	2d Tuesday in February.....	Grantsburg	Ch. 17, L. 1877.
	2d Tuesday in August		
Chippewa	1st Monday in June*.....	Chippewa Falls ..	Ch. 17, L. 1877.
	1st Monday in December*...		
Douglas	1st Tuesday in February ...	Superior.....	Ch. 17, L. 1877.
	2d Tuesday in July		
Polk	3d Monday in March*.....	Osceola Mills.....	Ch. 17, L. 1877.
	3d Monday in September* ..		

* Special term for the whole circuit.

Times and places for holding circuit courts — continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
TWELFTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge — H. S. CONGER.</i>			
Rock	4th Monday in April..... 4th Monday in January..... Wed. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	Janesville	Ch. 143, L. 1875.
Green.....	1st Tuesday in March..... 3d Tuesday in June..... 1st Tuesday in October.....	Monroe.....	Ch. 143, L. 1875.
Jefferson	1st Monday in February 2d Tuesday in June..... 1st Monday in September...	Jefferson	Ch. 143, L. 1875.
THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge — A. W. NEWMAN.</i>			
Buffalo	3d Tuesday in May..... 3d Tuesday in November...	Alma	Ch. 9, L. 1877.
Eau Claire.....	4th Tuesday in March*..... 4th Tuesday in September*. Special term 2d Tu. in Jan.*.	Eau Claire.....	Ch. 9, L. 1877.
Trempealeau ..	1st Tuesday in June*	Whitehall	Ch. 9, L. 1877.
	1st Tuesday in December*..		

* Special term for the whole circuit.

United States Government.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

	<i>President.</i>	Salary.
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.....		\$50,000
	<i>Vice President.</i>	
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.....		10,000

THE CABINET.

NAME.	Where from.	Title of office.	Salary.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS.	New York	Secretary of State ...	\$10,000
JOHN SHERMAN	Ohio	Secretary of Treasury	10,000
GEORGE W. McCRARY ...	Iowa.....	Secretary of War	10,000
RICHARD W. THOMPSON.	Indiana.....	Secretary of Navy	10,000
CARL SCHURZ.....	Missouri.....	Secretary of Interior..	10,000
CHARLES DEVENS	Massachusetts	Attorney General....	10,000
DAVID M. KEY	Tennessee	Postmaster General ..	10,000

SUPREME COURT.

NAME.	Where from.	Title of office.	Salary.
MORRISON R. WAITE.....	Ohio.....	Chief Justice	\$10,500
NATHAN CLIFFORD.....	Maine	Associate Just'ce.....	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 ARMY ORGANIZATION.

General Officers.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN..... General.
 PHILIP H. SHERIDAN..... Lieutenant General.

Major Generals.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, JOHN M. SCOFIELD.
 IRVIN McDOWELL.

Brigadier Generals.

PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK, ALFRED H. TERRY,
 JOHN POPE, E. O. C. ORD
 OLIVER O. HOWARD, CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

Adjutant General.

EDWARD D. TOWNSEND..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

Inspector General.

RANDOLPH B. MARCY..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

Judge Advocate General.

W. MCKEE DUNN..... Brigadier General.

Quartermaster General.

MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

Commissary General of Subsistence.

ROBERT MACFEELY..... Brigadier General.

Surgeon General.

JOSEPH K. BARNES..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

Paymaster General.

BENJAMIN AIVORD..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

Chief Engineer.

A. A. HUMPHREYS..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

Chief of Ordnance.

STEPHEN V. BENET..... Brigadier General.

Chief Signal Officer.

ALBERT J. MYER..... Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.

DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES.

COUNTRY.	Title.	Where employed.	Salary.
ARGENTINE REP. Thos. O. Osborn . . .	Minister Resident	Buenos Ayres ..	\$7,500
AUSTRIA. John A. Kasson . . .	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.	Vienna	12,000
BELGIUM. Ayres P. Merrill . . .	Minister Resident	Brussels	7,500
BRAZIL. Henry W. Hilliard . .	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.	Rio de Janeiro . .	12,000
CHILI. Thos. A. Osborn . . .	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.	Santiago	10,000
CHINA. George F. Seward . . .	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.	Pekin	12,000
FRANCE. Edward F. Noyes . . .	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.	Paris	17,500
GREAT BRITIAN. John Welsh	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.	London	17,500
CENT AME. STATES. Geo. Williamson . . .	Minister Resident	Guatemala	10,000
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. J. M. Comly	Minister Resident	Honolulu	7,500
HAYTI. John M. Langston . . .	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.	Tokai	12,000
LIBERIA. Jas. M. Turner	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.	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.	Berlin	17,500
RUSSIA. E. W. Stoughton . . .	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.	St. Petersburg . .	17,500
SPAIN. Jas. Russell Lowell . .	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.	Madrid	12,000
SWEDEN & NORWAY. John L. Stevens	Minister Resident	Stockholm	7,500
TURKEY. Horace Maynard	Minister Resident	Constantinople . .	7,500
VENEZUELA. Thos. Russell	Minister Resident	Caracas	7,500

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

[As constituted Jan. 1, 1878.]

SENATE.

Democrats in Roman, 36. Republican in *Italic*, 33. Ind. in SMALL CAPS, 2

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
<i>George E. Spencer</i>	1879	<i>Branche K. Bruce</i>	1881
John T. Morgan.....	1883	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	1883
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
<i>Stephen W. Dorsey</i>	1879	David H. Armstrong.....	1879
Augustus H. Garland.....	1883	Francis M. Cockrell.....	1881
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
<i>Aaron A. Sargent</i>	1879	<i>Algernon S. Paddock</i>	1881
Newton Booth.....	1881	<i>Alvin Saunders</i>	1883
COLORADO.		NEVADA.	
<i>Jerome B. Chaffee</i>	1879	<i>John P. Jones</i>	1879
<i>Henry M. Teller</i>	1883	<i>Wm. Sharon</i>	1881
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
William H. Barnum.....	1879	<i>Bainbridge Wadleigh</i>	1879
William W. Eaton.....	1881	<i>Edward H. Rollins</i>	1883
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
Thomas F. Bayard.....	1881	Theodore F. Randolph.....	1881
Eli Saulsbury.....	1883	John R. MacPherson.....	1883
FLORIDA.		NEW YORK.	
<i>Simon B. Conover</i>	1879	<i>Roscoe Conkling</i>	1879
Charles W. Jones.....	1881	Francis Kernan.....	1881
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
John B. Gordon.....	1879	Augustus S. Merrimon.....	1879
Benj. H. Hill.....	1883	Matthew W. Ransom.....	1883
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
<i>Richard J. Oglesby</i>	1879	<i>Stanley Matthews</i>	1879
DAVID DAVIS.....	1883	Allen G. Thurman.....	1881
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
Daniel W. Voorhees.....	1879	<i>John H. Mitchell</i>	1879
Joseph E. McDonald.....	1881	La Fayette Grover.....	1883
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>William B. Allison</i>	1879	<i>James Donald Cameron</i>	1879
<i>Samuel J. Kirkwood</i>	1883	William A. Wallace.....	1881
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
<i>John J. Ingalls</i>	1879	<i>Ambrose E. Burnside</i>	1881
<i>Preston B. Plumb</i>	1883	<i>Henry B. Anthony</i>	1883
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Thomas C. McCreery.....	1879	<i>John J. Patterson</i>	1879
James B. Beck.....	1883	M. C. Butler.....	1883
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
J. B. Eustis.....	1879	James E. Bailey.....	1881
<i>Wm. P. Kellogg</i>	1883	Isham B. Harris.....	1883
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
<i>Hannibal Hamlin</i>	1881	Samuel B. Maxey.....	1881
<i>James G. Blaine</i>	1883	Richard Coke.....	1883
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
George R. Dennis.....	1879	<i>Justin S. Morrill</i>	1879
William P. White.....	1881	<i>George F. Edmunds</i>	1881
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
<i>Henry L. Dawes</i>	1881	Robert E. Withers.....	1881
<i>George F. Hoar</i>	1883	John W. Johnston.....	1883
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
<i>Isaac P. Christianity</i>	1881	Frank Hereford.....	1881
<i>Thomas W. Ferry</i>	1883	Henry G. Davis.....	1883
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
<i>Samuel J. R. McMillan</i>	1881	<i>Timothy O. Howe</i>	1879
<i>William Windom</i>	1883	<i>Angus Cameron</i>	1881

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats in Roman, 153. Republicans in *Italic*, 140. Whole number, 293.

ALABAMA.		INDIANA.		MASSACHUSETTS.	
1 James T. Jones.		1 Beroni S. Fuller.		1 Wm. W. Crapo.	
2 Hilary A. Herbert.		2 Thos. R. Cobb.		2 Benj. W. Harris.	
3 Jere. N. Williams.		3 George A. Bicknell.		3 Walbridge A. Field.	
4 Charles M. Shelley.		4 Leonidas Sexton.		4 Leopold Morse.	
5 Robert F. Ligon.		5 Thomas M. Browne.		5 Nathaniel P. Banks.	
6 G. W. Hewitt.		6 Milton S. Robinson.		6 George B. Loring.	
7 Wm. H. Forney.		7 John Hanna.		7 Benj. F. Butler.	
8 Wm. W. Garth.		8 Morton C. Hunter.		8 Wm. Claflin.	
ARKANSAS.		9 Michael D. White.		9 Wm. W. Rice.	
1 Lucien C. Gause.		10 Wm. H. Calkins.		10 Amasa Norcross.	
2 Wm. F. Slemmons.		11 James L. Evans.		11 Geo. D. Robinson.	
3 Jordan E. Cravens.		12 Andrew H. Hamilton.			
4 Thomas M. Gunter.		13 John H. Baker.		MICHIGAN.	
CALIFORNIA.		IOWA.		1 Alpheus S. Williams.	
1 Horace Davis.		1 Joseph C. Stone.		2 Edwin Willis.	
2 Horace F. Page.		2 Hiram Price.		3 J. H. McGowan.	
3 John K. Luttrell.		3 Theo. W. Burdick.		4 Edwin W. Keightley.	
4 R. Pacheco.		4 Nat. C. Deering.		5 John W. Stone.	
COLORADO.		5 Rush Clark.		6 Mark S. Brewer.	
T. M. Patterson.		6 Ezekiel S. Sampson.		7 Omar C. Conger.	
CONNECTICUT.		7 H. J. B. Cummings.		8 Chas. C. Ellsworth.	
1 Geo. M. Landers.		8 Wm. F. Sapp.		9 Jay A. Hubbell.	
2 James Phelps.		9 Addison Oliver.		MINNESOTA.	
3 John T. Wait.		KANSAS.		1 Mark H. Dunnell.	
4 Levi Warner.		1 Wm. A. Phillips.		2 Horace B. Strait.	
DELAWARE.		2 Dudley C. Haskell.		3 Jacob H. Stewart.	
James Williams.		3 Thomas Ryan.		MISSISSIPPI.	
FLORIDA.		KENTUCKY.		1 H. L. Muldow.	
1 R. H. M. Davidson.		1 Andrew R. Boone.		2 Van H. Manning.	
2 Horatio Bisbee.		2 James A. McKenzie.		3 H. D. Monev.	
GEORGIA.		3 John W. Caldwell.		4 O. R. Singleton.	
1 Julian Hartridge.		4 J. Proctor Knott.		5 Charles O. Hooker.	
2 William E. Smith.		5 Albert S. Willis.		6 Jas. R. Chalmers.	
3 Philip Cook.		6 John G. Carisle.		MISSOURI.	
4 Henry R. Harris.		7 J. C. S. Blackburn.		1 Anthony Ittner.	
5 Milton A. Caudler.		8 Milton J. Durham.		2 Nathan Cole.	
6 James H. Blount.		9 Thomas Turner.		3 Lyne S. Metcalfe.	
7 William H. Felton.		10 John B. Clarke.		4 Robert A. Hatcher.	
8 Alex. H. Stephens.		LOUISIANA.		5 Richard P. Bland.	
9 Hiram P. Bell.		1 Randall L. Gibson.		6 Charles H. Morgan.	
ILLINOIS.		2 E. John Ellis.		7 Thos. T. Crittenden.	
1 William Aldrich.		3 Chester B. Darrall.		8 Benj. J. Franklin.	
2 Carter H. Harrison.		4 Joseph B. Elam.		9 David Rea.	
3 Lorenzo Brentano.		5 John E. Leonard.		10 Henry M. Pollard.	
4 William Lathrop.		6 Edward W. Robinson.		11 John B. Clark, Jr.	
5 Horatio C. Burchard.		MAINE.		12 John M. Glover.	
6 Thos. J. Henderson.		1 Thos. B. Reed.		13 Aylett H. Buckner.	
7 Phillip C. Hayes.		2 William P. Frye.		NEBRASKA.	
8 Greenbury L. Fort.		3 Stephen D. Lindsey.		Frank Welch.	
9 Thomas A. Boyd.		4 Llewellyn Powers.		NEVADA.	
10 B. F. Marsh.		5 Eugene Hale.		Thomas Wren.	
11 Robert M. Knapp.		MARYLAND.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
12 William M. Springer.		1 Daniel M. Henry.		1 Frank Jones.	
13 Thomas F. Tipton.		2 Charles B. Roberts.		2 Jas. F. Briggs.	
14 Joseph G. Cannon.		3 Wilham Kimmel.		3 Henry W. Blair.	
15 John R. Eden.		4 Thomas Swann.		NEW JERSEY.	
16 Wm. A. J. Sparks.		5 Eli J. Henkle.		1 Clem. H. Smickson.	
17 Wm. R. Morrison.		6 William Walsh.		2 J. Howard Pugh.	
18 Wm. Hartzell.					
19 R. W. Townshend.					

House of Representatives — continued.

NEW JERSEY — con.		OHIO — con.		SOUTH CAROLINA — con.	
3 Miles Ross.		5 Americus V. Rice.		3 D. Wyatt Allen.	
4 Alvah A. Clark.		6 Jacob D. Cox.		4 John H. Ewins.	
5 Augustus W. Cutler.		7 Henry L. Dickey.		5 Robert Smalls.	
6 Thomas B. Peddie.		8 J. Warren Keifer.		TENNESSEE.	
7 A. A. Hardenbergh.		9 John S. Jones.		1 James H. Randolph.	
NEW YORK.		10 Charles Foster.		2 J. M. Thornburgh.	
1 James W. Covert.		11 Henry S. Neal.		3 George G. Dibrell.	
2 Wm. D. Veeder.		12 Thomas Ewing.		4 H. Y. Riddle.	
3 S. B. Chittenden.		13 Milton I. Southard.		5 John M. Bright.	
4 Arch. M. Bliss.		14 E. R. Finley.		6 John F. House.	
5 Nicholas Muller.		15 N. H. Van Vorhes.		7 W. C. Whitthorne.	
6 Samuel S. Cox.		16 Lorenzo Danford.		8 John D. C. Atkins.	
7 Anthony Etzkoff.		17 William McKinley.		9 W. P. Caldwell.	
8 Anson G. McCook.		18 James Monroe.		10 Casey Young.	
9 Fernando Wood.		19 James A. Garfield.		TEXAS.	
10 Abram S. Hewitt.		20 Amos Townsend.		1 John H. Reagan.	
11 Benj. A. Willis.		OREGON.		2 David B. Culberson.	
12 Clarkson N. Potter.		Richard Williams.		3 J. W. Throckmorton.	
13 John H. Ketcham.		PENNSYLVANIA.		4 Roger Q. Mills.	
14 George M. Beebe.		1 Chapman Freeman.		5 B. C. Giddings.	
15 Stephen L. Mayham.		2 Charles O'Neill.		6 Gustave Schleicher.	
16 Terence J. Quinn.		3 Samuel J. Randall.		VERMONT.	
17 Martin I. Townsend.		4 William D. Kelley.		1 Charles H. Joyce.	
18 Andrew Williams.		5 Alfred C. Harmer.		2 Dudley C. Denison.	
19 Amaziiah B. James.		6 William Ward.		3 George W. Hendee.	
20 John H. Starin.		7 Isaac N. Evans.		VIRGINIA.	
21 Solomon Bundy.		8 Hester Clymer.		1 Beverlv B. Douglas.	
22 Geo. A. Bagley.		9 A. Herr Smith.		2 John Goode, Jr.	
23 William J. Bacon.		10 Samuel A. Bridges.		3 Gilbert C. Walker.	
24 Wm. H. Baker.		11 Francis D. Collins.		4 Joseph Jorgenson.	
25 Frank Hiscock.		12 Hendrick B. Wright.		5 George C. Cabell.	
26 John H. Camp.		13 James B. Reilly.		6 John R. Tucker.	
27 Elbridge G. Lapham.		14 John W. Killinger.		7 John T. Harris.	
28 Jeremiah W. Dwight.		15 Edward Overton.		8 Eppa Huntan.	
29 John N. Hungerford.		16 John I. Mitchell.		9 A. L. Pridemore.	
30 E. Kirke Hart.		17 Jacob M. Campbell.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
31 Charles B. Benedict.		18 William S. Stenger.		1 Benjamin Wilson.	
32 David N. Lockwood.		19 Levi Maish.		2 Ben. F. Martin.	
33 Geo. W. Patterson.		20 Levi A. Mackey.		3 John E. Kenna.	
NORTH CAROLINA.		21 Jacob Turney.		WISCONSIN.	
1 Jesse J. Yeater.		22 Russell Errett.		1 Charles G. Williams.	
2 Curtis H. Brogden.		23 Thomas M. Bayne.		2 Lucien B. Caswell.	
3 Alfred M. Waddell.		24 W. S. Shallenberger.		3 Geo. C. Hazelton.	
4 Joseph J. Davis.		25 Harry White.		4 William P. Lynde.	
5 Alfred M. Scales.		26 John M. Thompson.		5 Edward S. Bragg.	
6 Walter L. Steele.		27 Lewis F. Watson.		6 Gabriel Bouck.	
7 Wm. M. Robbins.		RHODE ISLAND.		7 H. L. Humphrey.	
8 Robert B. Vance.		1 Benjamin T. Eames.		8 Thad. C. Pound.	
OHIO.		2 Lattimer W. Ballou.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1 Milton Saylor.		SOUTH CAROLINA.		1 Joseph H. Rainey.	
2 H. B. Banning.		1 Richard H. Cain.		2 Richard H. Cain.	
3 Mills Gardner.					
4 John A. McMahon.					
Territorial Delegates.					
Arizona	H. S. STEVENS.	New Mexico....	Trinidad Romero.		
Dakota.	Jefferson P. Kidder.	Utah	Geo Q. CANNON.		
Idaho	Stephen S. Fenn.	Washington....	Orange Jacobs.		
Montana.....	Martin Maginnis.	Wyoming	Wm. W. Corlett.		

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

[Democratic Governors in Roman; Republican, in Italic.]

STATES. (38)	Capitals.	Governors.	Term expires.	Salary.	Legislatures meet.	State elections.
Alabama	Montgomery.....	George S. Houston	Nov. 1879	\$3,000	*Tu. after 2 M. in Nov.	1 Mond. in August.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Wm. R. Miller	Jan. 1881	3,500	*1 Mond. in January..	*1 Mond. in Sept.
California	Sacramento	William Irwin.....	Dec. 1879	7,000	*1 Mond. in December	*1 Wed. in Sept.
Colorado	Denver	<i>John L. Routt</i>	Jan. 1879	3,000	*1 Tues. in January ..	1 Tues. in October.
Connecticut	Hartford.....	Richard D. Hubbard ..	Jan. 1879	2,000	Wed. aft. 1 M. in Jan.	*Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
Delaware	Dover	John P. Cochran	Jan. 1879	2,000	*1 Tues. in January ..	*Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
Florida	Tallahassee	George F. Drew	Jan. 1881	3,500	*1 Wed. in January...	*Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	Alfred H. Colquitt....	Jan. 1881	4,000	*1 Wed. in November.	*1 Wed. in October.
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	<i>Shelby M. Cullom</i>	Jan. 1881	6,000	*Wed. aft. 1 M. in Jan.	*Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	James D. Williams.....	Jan. 1881	6,000	*Tu. after 1 M. in Jan.	*2 Tues. in October.
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	<i>John H. Gear</i>	Jan. 1880	2,500	*2 Tues. in January ..	*2 Tues. in October.
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	<i>George T. Anthony</i>	Jan. 1881	3,000	*2 Tues. in January ..	*Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	James B. McCreary....	Sept. 1879	5,000	*1 Mond. in December	*1 Mond. in August.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	Francis T. Nichols....	Jan. 1881	8,000	1 Mond. in January..	1 Mond. in Nov.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	<i>Seldon Connor</i>	Jan. 1880	2,500	1 Wed. in January ..	2 Mond. in Sept.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	John Lee Carroll	Jan. 1880	4,500	*1 Wed. in January ..	*Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	<i>Alexander H. Rice</i>	Jan. 1880	5,000	1 Wed. in January ..	Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	<i>Charles M. Crosswell</i>	Jan. 1881	1,000	*1 Wed. in January ..	*Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	<i>John S. Pillsbury</i>	Jan. 1880	3,000	Tu. after 1 M. in Jan.	Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	John M. Stone.....	Jan. 1882	3,000	1 Mond. in January..	*Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City	John S. Phelps.....	Jan. 1881	5,000	*1 Wed. in January ..	*Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	<i>Silas Garber</i>	Jan. 1879	1,000	*1 Tues. in January ..	Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	L. R. Bradley	Jan. 1880	6,000	*1 Mond. in January..	*Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	<i>Benj. F. Prescott</i>	June 1878	1,000	*1 Wed. in June	2 Tues. in March.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	George B. McClellan..	Jan. 1880	3,000	2 Tues. in January ..	Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	Lucius Robinson.....	Jan. 1879	10,000	1 Tues. in January ..	Tu. after 1 M. in Nov.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Zebulon B. Vance.....	Jan. 1881	4,000	*Wed. aft. 1 M. in Jan.	*Wed. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	R. M. Bishop.....	Jan. 1880	4,000	*1 Mond. in January..	2 Tues. in October.

State Governments—continued.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Expires.	Salary.	Legislatures Meet.	State Elections.
Oregon	Salem.....	S. F. Chadwick.....	June 1878	1,500	* 2 Monday Septemb'r	* 1 Monday, June.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	<i>John F. Hartranft</i> ...	Jan. 1879	10,000	* 1 Tu. January.....	Tu. aft. 1 Mon., Nov.
Rhode Island.....	New'rt & Provid.	<i>Charles C. Van Zant</i> ..	May, 1878	1,000	May and January....	1 Wednesday, April.
South Carolina....	Columbia.....	Wade Hampton.....	Jan. 1881	3,500	4 Tuesday November..	Tu. aft. 1 Mon., Nov...
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	James D. Porter.....	Jan. 1878	4,000	* 1 Monday, January..	* Tu. aft. 1 Mon., Nov.
Texas.....	Austin.....	R. B. Hubbard.....	Jan. 1880	5,000	* 2 Tuesday, January..	* 1 Tuesday, Nov.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	<i>Horace Fairbanks</i> ...	Oct. 1879	1,000	* 1 Wednesday, Oct...	* 1 Tuesday, Sept.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Fred. W. M. Holliday..	Jan. 1882	5,000	* 1 Wednesday, Dec..	* Tu. aft. 1 Mon., Nov.
West Virginia.....	Wheeling.....	Henry M. Matthews....	Mar. 18-1	2,700	* 2 Wednesday, Jan...	* 2 Tuesday, October.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	<i>William E. Smith</i>	Jan. 1880	5,000	2 Wednesday, Jan...	Tu. aft. 1 Mon., Nov.

TERRITORIES.

Name.	Capitals.	Governors.	Name.	Capitals.	Governors.
Alaska.....	Sitka.....	Not organized.	Montana.....	Helena.....	Benjamin F. Potts.
Arizona.....	Tucson.....	Charles E. G. French.	New Mexico.....	Santa Fe.....	Samuel B. Axtell.
Dakota.....	Yankton.....	John L. Pennington.	Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	George W. Emery.
Idaho.....	Boise City.....	Mascn Brayman.	Washington.....	Olympia.....	Elisha P. Ferry.
Indian.....	Tahlaquah.....	Not organized.	Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	John M. Thayer.

Wisconsin State Government,
State Boards and County Officers.

28 — MANUAL.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

STATE OFFICERS.

NAME.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Residence.
WILLIAM E. SMITH... ..	Governor	\$5,000	Milwaukee
JAMES M. BINGHAM	Lt. Governor	1,000	Chippewa Falls
HANS B. WARNER	Secretary of State....	5,000	Ellsworth
RICHARD GUENTHER..	State Treasurer.....	5,000	Oshkosh
ALEXANDER WILSON..	At.orney General....	3,000	Mineral Point
WM. C. WHITFORD.....	State Superintendent	1,200	Milton.

THE JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

NAME.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term Expires.
EDWARD G. RYAN.....	Chief Justice.....	\$5,000	Jan. 1882.
ORSAMUS COLE	Associate Justice....	5,000	Jan. 1880.
WILLIAM P. LYON.....	Associate Justice. .	5,000	Jan. 1834.
LA FAYETTE KELLOGG..	Clerk.....	.....	.....
O. M. CONOVER	Reporter .....	.....	.....

Circuit Courts.

Cir.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.	Term Expires.
1st..	JOHN T. WENTWORTH.....	Elkhorn	\$3,000	Dec. 31, 1883.
2d..	DAVID W. SMALL	Oconomowoc	3,000	Dec. 31, 1881.
3d..	DAVID J. PULLING	Oshkosh	3,000	Dec. 31, 1878.
4th..	CAMPBELL McLEAN.	Fond du Lac	3,000	Dec. 31, 1880.
5th..	MONTGOMERY M. COTHREN	Mineral Point	3,000	Dec. 31, 1882.
6th..	.....	.....	3,000	Dec. 31, 1880.
7th..	GILBERT L. PARK	Stevens Point ...	3,000	Dec. 31, 1878.
8th..	EUGENE B. BUNDY	Menomonie	3,000	Dec. 31, 1878.
9th..	ALVA STEWART	Portage	3,000	Dec. 31, 1878.
10th..	E. HOLMES ELLIS	Green Bay	3,000	Dec. 31, 1879.
11th..	HENRY D. BARRON	St. Croix Falls... .	3,000	June 31, 1882.
12th..	H. S. CONGER	Janesville	3,000	Dec. 31, 1882.
13th..	A. W. NEWMAN	Trempealeau	3,000	June 1, 1882.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Executive Department.

WILLIAM E. SMITH	Governor.
JAMES M. BINGHAM.....	Lieutenant Governor.
GEORGE W. BURCHARD	Private Secretary.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Adjutant General.....	ED. E. BRYANT, with rank of brigadier general.
Quartermaster General...	GEO. E. BRYANT, with rank of brigadier general.
Surgeon General	DR. E. B. WOLCOTT, with rank of brigadier general.
Military Sec. and A. de C..	GEO. W. BURCHARD, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	FLORIAN J. RIES, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	J. A. WATROUS, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	L. B. SALE, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	JOHN C. HUGGINS, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	DAVID W. CURTIS, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	GEORGE TONNAR, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	PLINY NORCROSS, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	B. F. BRYANT, with rank of colonel.

Secretary of State's Office.

HANS B. WARNER	Secretary of State.
F. H. PUTNEY	Assistant Secretary of State.
D. H. TULLIS	Bookkeeper.
E. H. WEBER.....	Printing Clerk.
J. H. KEYES.....	Insurance Clerk.
D. N. TAYLOR.....	General Clerk.
LARS HARSTAD	Bookkeeper Trust Funds.
Mrs. FANNY MAIN VILAS.....	Recorder Marriages, Births, Deaths.
M. B. KIMBALL.....	Proof Reader and Recording Clerk.

State Treasurer's Office.

RICHARD GUENTHER	State Treasurer.
ROBERT McCURDY	Assistant State Treasurer.
A. MENGES	Bookkeeper.
W. D. CARR (till April 1st) ..	Corresponding Clerk.
W. B. HAZELTINE (after April 1st) ..	Corresponding Clerk.
CHARLES WEDLSTEDT ..	Bookkeeper Land Department.
HENRY SCHUETTE.....	Messenger.

Attorney General's Office.

ALEXANDER WILSON.....	Attorney General.
H. W. CHYNOWETH.....	Assistant Attorney General.
ANDREW DAUBNER.....	Messenger.

State Superintendent's Office.

WM. C. WHITFORD.....	State Superintendent.
JOHN B. PRADT..	Assistant Superintendent.
W. P. CLARK	Clerk and Messenger.

Office Commissioners School and University Lands.

COMMISSIONERS.

HANS B. WARNER.....	Secretary of State.
RICHARD GUENTHER	State Treasurer.
ALEXANDER WILSON.....	Attorney General.

CLERKS.

J. H. WAGGONER.....	Chief Clerk.
E. S. MCBRIDE.....	Assistant Clerk.
W. H. BENNETT.....	Patent Clerk.
C. M. FORESMAN.....	Bookkeeper.
PETER FAGG.....	General Clerk.
F. J. MOLL.....	General Clerk.
H. B. POUSE.....	General Clerk.
DAN. C. BROWN (temporary).....	General Clerk.
W. W. JONES.....	Messenger.

Railroad Commission.

DANA C. LAMB	Commissioner.
JAS. H. FOSTER.....	Clerk.

Superintendent of Public Property.

ANDREW SEXTON.....	Superintendent.
ROBERT MONTEITH.....	Assistant Supt.
WM. J. JONES.....	Messenger.

Miscellaneous.

HENRY KLEINPELL.....	State Treasury Agent.
H. A. TAYLOR.....	Agent St. Croix Land Grant.
JOHN R. BERRYMAN.....	State Librarian.
E. G. LINDERMAN.....	State Arm'r and clk in Adj. Gen. office.

State Historical Society.

LYMAN C. DRAPER.....	Corresponding Sec.
DANIEL S. DURRIE.....	Librarian.

State Agricultural Society.

N. D. FRATT.....	Racine	President.
GEO. E. BRYANT.....	Madison	Secretary.

State Horticultural Society.

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

Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries.

His Excellency WILLIAM E. SMITH		Ex-officio.
P. R. HOY	Racine	Term expires Apr. 1, 1878.
H. F. DOUSMAM, Sec. and Treas.	Waterville	Term expires Apr. 1, 1879.
ALFRED PALMER	Boscobel	Term expires Apr. 1, 1880.
WILLIAM WELCH, President..	Madison.....	Term expires Apr. 1, 1881.

State Prison Directors.

WM. E. SMITH.....	Milwaukee.....	Term expires Jan. 1878.
NELSON DEWEY.....	Cassville	Term expires Jan. 1880.
GEO. W. BURCHARD.....	Ft. Atkinson	Term expires Jan. 1882.
H. N. SMITH.....		Warden

State Board of Charities and Reform.

A. E. FLMORE.....	Ft. Howard	Term expires Apr. 1, 1878.
H. C. TILTON	Janesville.....	Term expires Apr. 1, 1879.
H. H. GILES.....	Madison	Term expires Apr. 1, 1880.
C. H. HASKINS	Milwaukee	Term expires Apr. 1, 1881.
WM. W. REED.....	Jefferson	Term expires Apr. 1, 1882.
THERON W. HAIGHT.....	Waukesha.....	Secretary.

State Board of Health and Vital Statistics.

H. P. STRONG	Beloit	Term expires Jan. 31, 1878.
J. T. REEVE.....	Appleton	Term expires Jan. 31, 1879.
JAMES BINTLIFF	Janesville.....	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 F. WITTER	Grand Rapids..	Term expires Jan. 31, 1884.

State Hospital for the Insane.

(Located near Madison.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HORATIO N. DAVIS	Beloit.....	Term expires Apr. 1, 1878.
ROMANZO E. DAVIS	Middleton.....	Term expires Apr. 1, 1879.
ANDREW PROUDFIT.....	Madison.....	Term expires Apr. 1, 1880.
DAVID ATWOOD	Madison.....	Term expires Apr. 1, 1881.
JOHN A. JOHNSON.....	Madison.....	Term expires Apr. 1, 1882.
LEVI ALDEN	Madison.....	Secretary.

Northern Hospital for the Insane.

(Located near Oshkosh.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THOMAS D. GRIMMER.....	Oshkosh	Term expires Nov. 1878.
D. W. MAXON.....	Cedar Creek.....	Term expires Nov. 1879.
PETER RUPP	Fond du Lac	Term expires Nov. 1881.
WM. P. ROUNDS.....	Menasha.....	Term expires Nov. 1881.
N. A. GRAY	Milwaukee	Term expires Nov. 1882.

Industrial School for Boys.

(Located at Waukesha.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

		Term expires.
ANDREW E. ELMORE.....	Fort Howard.....	April 3, 1878.
JOHN MATHER.....	East Troy.....	April 3, 1878.
EDWARD O'NEILL.....	Milwaukee.....	April 3, 1879.
WILLIAM BLAIR.....	Milwaukee.....	April 3, 1879.
CHARLES R. GIBBS ..	Whitewater.....	April 3, 1880.

Institution for the Education of the Blind.

(Located at Janesville.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

		Term expires.
J. H. WHITING, M. D.	Janesville.....	April 3, 1878.
WM. MACLOON.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1878.
E. BOWEN.....	Brodhead.....	April 3, 1879.
CYRUS MINER.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1879.
B. R. HINCKLEY.....	Summit.....	April 3, 1880.

Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

(Located at Delavan.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

		Term expires.
D. G. CHEEVER.....	Clinton.....	April, 1878.
JOS. HAMILTON.....	Milwaukee.....	April, 1878.
A. L. CHAPIN.....	Beloit.....	April, 1879.
S. R. LA BAR.....	Delavan.....	April, 1879.
HOLLIS LATHAM.....	Elkhorn.....	April, 1880.

University of Wisconsin.

(Located at Madison.)

BOARD OF REGENTS.

		Term expires.
J. C. GREGORY.....	Madison.....	First Monday in Feb., 1878.
CONRAD KREZ.....	Saukoygan.....	First Monday in Feb., 1878.
MATT KEENAN.....	Milwaukee.....	First Monday in Feb., 1878.
THOS. D. STEELE.....	Sparta.....	First Monday in Feb., 1878.
N. B. VAN SLYKE.....	Madison.....	First Monday in Feb., 1879.
JAS. M. BINGHAM.....	Chippewa Falls.....	First Monday in Feb., 1879.
ELISHA W. KEYES.....	Madison.....	First Monday in Feb., 1880.
WILLIAM E. CARTER.....	Platteville.....	First Monday in Feb., 1880.
THOS. B. CHYNOWETH.....	Green Bay.....	First Monday in Feb., 1880.
J. B. CASSODAY.....	Janesville.....	First Monday in Feb., 1880.
WM. C. WHITFORD.....	Madison.....	<i>Ex-officio</i> as State Sup't.

Normal Schools.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Gov. WM. E. SMITH, <i>ex-officio</i>	Madison.....	
W. C. WHITFORD, Sup't Public Instruction, <i>ex-officio</i>	Madison.....	
WILLIAM STARR.....	Ripon.....	Term expires February 1, 1878.
J. EVANS.....	Platteville.....	February 1, 1878.
GEORGE KOEPPEN.....	Milwaukee.....	February 1, 1878.
S. S. SHERMAN.....	Milwaukee.....	February 1, 1879.
JOHN PHILLIPS.....	Stevens Point.....	February 1, 1879.
S. M. HAY.....	Oshkosh.....	February 1, 1879.
W. H. CHANDLER.....	Sun Prairie.....	February 1, 1880.
T. D. WEEKS.....	Whitewater.....	February 1, 1880.
A. D. ANDREWS.....	River Falls.....	February 1, 1880.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

[County judges hold their offices for four years and county superintendents for two years, commencing on the first day of January, 1878.]

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	COUNTY JUDGES.	Salary.	Co. SUPERINTENDENT.	Post Office.	Salary.
Adams.....	Friendship.....	J. B. Harrison.....	\$300	J. M. Higbee.....	Plainville.....	\$500
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	John W. Bell.....	250	J. W. Bell.....	La Pointe.....	100
Barrois.....	Barron.....	H. J. Sill.....	450	H. J. White.....	Rice Lake.....	500
Bayfield.....	Bayfield.....	Jno. McCloud.....	100	Jno. McCloud.....	Bayfield.....	100
Brown.....	Green Bay.....	M. L. Martin.....	3,500	Minnie H. Kelleher.....	Depere.....	900
Buffalo.....	Alma.....	Conrad Moser, Jr.....	600	J. C. Rathbun.....	Gilmanston.....	800
Burnett.....	Grantsburg.....	J. J. Buck.....	40	J. G. Fleming.....	Grantsburg.....	*4
Calumet.....	Chilton.....	William Paulsen.....	500	Patrick E. Skahan.....	Chilton.....	800
Chippewa.....	Chippewa Falls.....	R. D. Marshall.....	800	John A. McDonald.....	Chippewa Falls.....	1,200
Clark.....	Neillsville.....	R. Dewhurst.....	400	John S. Dore.....	Neillsville.....	600
Columbia.....	Portage.....	J. J. Guppy.....	1,500	Kennedy Scott.....	Rio.....	1,000
Crawford.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Ira B. Brunson.....	500	M. E. Norris.....	Prairie du Chien.....	800
Dane—						
1st district.....	} Madison.....	Alden S. Sanborn.....	2,000	{ A. R. Ames.....	Door Creek.....	800
2d district.....					M. S. Frawley.....	Black Earth.....	800
Dodge—						
1st district.....	} Juneau.....	S. W. Lamoreux.....	2,100	{ Jno. T. Flavin.....	Watertown.....	975
2d district.....					A. K. Delaney.....	Hustisford.....	975
Door.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	R. M. Wright.....	400	James Keogh, Jr.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	600
Douglas.....	Superior.....	Geo. W. Perry.....	400	Geo. L. Brooks.....	Superior.....	*5
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	Robert Macaulay.....	600	Geo. Tonnar.....	Menomonie.....	900
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	Arthur C. Ellis.....	800	Miss Agnes Hosford.....	Eau Claire.....	800
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	George Perkins.....	2,200	Edw. McLaughlin.....	Eldorado Mills.....	1,200
Grant.....	Lancaster.....	Wm. McGonigal.....	1,000	Charles Harper.....	Hazel Green.....	1,000
Green.....	Monroe.....	Brooks Dunwiddie.....	950	T. C. Richmond.....	Bem.....	800
Green Lake.....	Dartford.....	J. Edmund Millard.....	600	A. W. Millard.....	Manchester.....	800
Iowa.....	Dodgeville.....	Jno. T. Jones.....	800	William A. Jones.....	Mifflin.....	800
Jackson.....	Black River Falls.....	Mark Bump.....	600	T. P. Marsh.....	Hixton.....	800
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	Henry Collonius.....	800	C. J. Collier.....	Rome.....	800
Juneau.....	Mauston.....	Chas. H. Grote.....	700	J. W. Wightman.....	Werner.....	800

Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	Volney French.....	1,100	Daniel A. Mahoney...	Kenosha.....	550
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	W. Stransky.....	450	John M. Read.....	Kewaunee.....	800
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	C. S. Benton.....	1,200	S. M. Leete.....	West Salem.....	800
La Fayette.....	Darlington.....	J. S. Waddington.....	900	C. G. Thomas.....	Darlington.....	900
Lincoln.....	Jenny.....	A. C. Norway.....	200	David Finn.....	Jenny.....	200
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Michael Kerwen.....	1,200	W. A. Walker.....	Manitowoc.....	1,200
Marathon.....	Wausau.....	B. Ringle.....	400	Thomas Greene.....	Wausau.....	500
Marquette.....	Montello.....	H. S. Thomas.....	500	R. G. O'Conner.....	Montello.....	500
Milwaukee—						
1st district.....	Milwaukee.....	John E. Marn.....	5,000	{ Thomas O'Herrin ..	Oak Creek.....	500
2d district.....				{ Thomas F. Clarke ..	Butler.....	500
Monroe.....	Sparta.....	C. M. Waters.....	500	N. H. Holden.....	Sparta.....	800
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	Albert Reinhart.....	500	L. W. Winslow.....	Oconto.....	800
Outagamie.....	Appleton.....	J. E. Harriman.....	1,000	Patrick Flanagan.....	Appleton.....	1,000
Ozaukee.....	Port Washington.....	Leopold Eghart.....	1,000	Adolph Heidkamp.....	Ozaukee.....	800
Pepin.....	Durand.....	S. L. Pummer.....	250	J. E. Rounds.....	Durand.....	800
Pierce.....	Ellsworth.....	Henry P. Ames.....	600	Henry S. Baker.....	River Falls.....	800
Polk.....	Oscoda.....	Ole Larson.....	250	Marcelles Tizer.....	Black Brook.....	500
Portage.....	Stevens Point.....	John R. Kingsbury.....	500	C. S. Sutherland.....	Stevens Point.....	800
Racine.....	Racine.....	Elbert O. Hand.....	1,100	Charles H. Sprout.....	Waterford.....	800
Richland.....	Richland Center.....	H. W. Fries.....	400	D. D. Parsons.....	Richland Center..	800
Rock, 1st dist.....	Janesville.....	Amos P. Prichard.....	1,500	{ J. W. West.....	Footville.....	800
2d district.....				{ J. B. Tracy.....	Milton.....	800
St. Croix.....	Hudson.....	S. C. Simonds.....	500	Miss Betsey Clapp.....	New Richmond.....	800
Sauk.....	Baraboo.....	Giles Stevens.....	1,000	J. T. Lunn.....	Ironton.....	1,100
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	Henry Klusterman.....	200	Wm. Sommers.....	Upham.....	500
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	B. Williams.....	1,200	B. R. Grogan.....	Plymouth.....	800
Taylor.....	Medford.....	George S. Phelps.....	300	Ole N. Lee.....	Medford.....	200
Trempealeau.....	Arcadia.....	Charles E. Perkins.....	400	Miss M. Brandenburg.....	Trempealeau.....	800
Vernon.....	Viroqua.....	C. M. Butt.....	500	O. B. Wyman.....	Viroqua.....	800
Walworth.....	Elkhorn.....	Peter Golder.....	1,100	Fred. W. Isham.....	Elkhorn.....	800
Washington.....	West Bend.....	John Shelley.....	1,000	S. S. Barney.....	West Bend.....	900
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	John C. Snover.....	1,500	John Howitt.....	Waukesha.....	1,000
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	C. S. Ogden.....	400	L. L. Wright.....	New London.....	800
Wausara.....	Wautoma.....	D. L. Burn.....	300	James H. Tobin.....	Aurorahville.....	800
Winnebago.....	Oshkosh.....	George Gary.....	2,000	F. A. Morgan.....	Oshkosh.....	1,000
Wood.....	Grand Rapids.....	Henry Hayden.....	400	Geo. L. Williams.....	Centralia.....	500

COUNTY OFFICERS.

441

* Per diem for actual services.

County officers and salaries*—continued.

COUNTIES.	SHERIFFS.	COUNTY CLERKS.	COUNTY TREASURERS.	REGISTERS.	DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.	TERM EXPIRES.
Adams	H. A. Merriman ..	A. O. Holm	F. B. Hamilton...	L. S. Perkins	S. W. Pierce.....	Jan. 1879
Ashland	V. W. Newland ¹ ..	G. M. Willis.....	Frank Shaw.....	J. W. Bell	J. J. Miles ¹	Jan. 1879
Barron	W. W. Dietz ¹	N. M. Rockman ¹ ..	W. Bird ¹	Walter Speed ¹	Chas. S. Taylor...	Jan. 1879
Bayfield	H. H. Picard	S. E. Mahan.....	Andrew Tate	J. D. Cruttenden...	J. H. Knight.....	Jan. 1879
Brown	Daniel Lee	M. J. Meade.....	F. S. Ellis.....	B. M. Berensen...	J. C. Neville.....	Jan. 1879
Buffalo	J. M. Lecnhardy..	John Burgess	S. Davis, Jr.....	Henry Bechmann...	J. W. McKay.....	Jan. 1880
Burnett	Peter Andersen...	Andrew Ahlstrom	Chas. Stevenson..	Hans O. Hagestead	J. E. Glover	Jan. 1880
Calumet	Anton Meiser.....	Wilbert Kempen...	Claus Menke.....	Arthur Connelly..	J. E. McMullen...	Jan. 1879
Chippewa	Fred Hoenig.....	J. P. Hurlbut.....	Ambrose Hoffman	W. D. McGilroy...	Wm. R. Hoyt.....	Jan. 1879
Clark	Thos. B. Philpott.	J. F. Canon	N. H. Withee.....	Herman Schuster..	J. R. Sturtevant ¹	Jan. 1879
Columbia	A. H. Russell.....	L. S. Rolleston...	Henry Neef.....	George Yule.....	J. H. Rogers.....	Jan. 1879
Crawford	W. B. Hunt.....	Barnaby Dunue...	J. E. Cambell...	Otto Georgie.....	Wm. H. Evans.....	Jan. 1879
Dare	William Charleton	Phil. Barry.....	B. M. Minch.....	O. S. Holm.....	W. H. Rogers.....	Jan. 1879
Dodge	Jacob Bodden.....	Ferd. Gnewuch...	O. W. Traynor...	Ch. Hemmy.....	Jas. B. Hays.....	Jan. 1879
Door	D. Houle.....	A. D. Thorp.....	C. A. Massi.....	James Keogh, Jr.	D. A. Reed.....	Jan. 1879
Douglas	Victor Desimval..	Richard Relf.....	James Bardou...	James Syer.....	Jas. S. Ritchie...	Jan. 1879
Dunn	C. W. Moore.....	W. H. Landon.....	Carroll Lucas...	S. A. Peterson ¹ ...	R. C. Bierce.....	Jan. 1879
Eau Claire	Geo. H. Daniells.	L. P. Hotchkiss...	B. J. Churchill...	Roderick Etwell...	L. M. Vilas ¹	Jan. 1879
Fond du Lac	Edward Colman ¹ ..	E. Blewett.....	J. C. Perry.....	C. L. Pierce.....	N. S. Gilson.....	Jan. 1880
Grant	Matt Birchard...	F. S. Kidd.....	Alex Ivey.....	Wm. P. Dorley...	Homer Beebe...	Jan. 1879
Green	F. R. Studley.....	L. Seltzer.....	J. S. Smoch.....	C. E. Tauberg.....	P. J. Clawson...	Jan. 1879
Green Lake	Samuel J. Ellis, Sr	H. S. Comstock...	Gustave Teske...	Henry B. Lowe...	M. L. Kimball...	Jan. 1879
Iowa	Thos. Kennedy...	J. T. Fryor, Jr....	C. Kessler.....	Jas. Cleminson...	Samuel W. Reese.	Jan. 1879
Jackson	M. McEwen.....	W. S. Darrow.....	S. D. Blake.....	Geo. B. Perkins...	C. F. Ainsworth.	Jan. 1880
Jefferson	Earl Newton.....	W. H. Hake.....	Gideon Ives.....	D. Rutledge.....	W. H. Rogers.....	Jan. 1879
Juneau	J. W. Tarbox.....	Chas. F. Cutler...	D. C. Remington.	T. J. Hinton.....	R. A. Wilkinson ¹	Jan. 1879
Kenosha	Hugh McDermott.	E. G. Timme.....	Martin Thomas...	D. B. Benedict...	Myron A. Baker...	Jan. 1879
Kewaunee	Jos. Wery.....	L. Brummer.....	Wm. Bastar.....	Vitalis Miller...	Lyman Walker...	Jan. 1879
La Crosse	Chas. L. Halstead	J. L. Pettingill...	Jno. Lienlokeu...	L. Wachenheimer	Benj. F. Bryant...	Jan. 1880
La Fayette	A. A. Townsend..	James Scott.....	A. Richardson...	T. C. L. Mackay...	G. H. Francis.....	Jan. 1879
Lincoln	J. T. Adams.....	Herman Rusch...	T. P. Mathews...	V. R. Willard...	Chas. O'Neill.....	Jan. 1879
Manitowoc	Peter Mulholland	Jno. P. Wickert...	G. Dangler.....	John Pruett.....	A. J. Schmitz...	Jan. 1879
Marathon	Orson Phelps.....	John Ringle.....	F. W. Kickbusch.	John Patzer.....	C. F. Crosby.....	Jan. 1880

Marquette	S. W. Stinson.....	M. G. Ellison.....	C. F. Rorkie.....	C. H. Pierce.....	G. H. Peters.....	Jan. 1879
Milwaukee	Casper M. Sanger.	Chris. H. Meyer..	Hiram H. Everts.	Fred Schloemilch.	J'd Thompson, Jr.	Jan. 1879
Monroe	N. P. Lee.....	J. E. Derry.....	Francis Avey....	Wm. G. Williams.	A. E. Bleekman..	Jan. 1879
Oconto	James Conniff ¹ ..	Robert Ellis.....	James McGee....	Huff Jones.....	R. W. Hubbell ¹ ..	Jan. 1879
Outagamie.....	Joseph Malberb ² .	W. H. Lamphe r.	Richard Buttrell..	J. A. Bertschy ¹ ..	Wm. Kennedy ¹ ..	Jan. 1879
Ozaukee.....	Charles Coleman.	J. C. Schrolling..	Chas. G. Meyer...	John Gengler....	James Hedding ¹ ..	Jan. 1879
Pepin.....	Thos L. Nelson...	William Boyd, Jr.	W. B. Newcomb..	E. J. Erickson...	John Frazer.....	Jan. 1879
Pierce.....	Charles Coleman.	Hans B. Warner..	Milton J. Paine..	Clark Brown.....	Frank L. Gilson..	Jan. 1879
Polk.....	Sam'l B. Dresser..	Iver Michaelson..	Robert Downend.	Asahel Kimball..	V. M. Babcock...	Jan. 1880
Portage.....	John Finch ¹	Jas B. Carpenter.	Wm. Albertie....	Ole O. Wogslund..	O. H. Lamcreaux.	Jan. 1879
Racine.....	Louis Konst.....	Erastus C. Peck..	John R. Jones....	Wm. G. Hyde.....	Wm. Crosten.....	Jan. 1879
Richland.....	G. N. Matteson..	Jesse G. Bannell.	H. L. Burnham...	Reuben Sutton...	Eugene Wolfing..	Jan. 1879
Rock.....	S. G. Colley.....	S. Morgan.....	Willis Miles.....	C. L. Valentine..	John W. Sale.....	Jan. 1879
St. Croix.....	Jerome B. Jones ¹ .	W. L. Perrin....	Alexander Ross..	Patrick McNally..	Moses E. Clapp ¹ ..	Jan. 1879
Sauk.....	R. A. Wheeler....	John P. Witruen.	A. L. Slye.....	John M. True.....	John Barker ¹	Jan. 1879
Shawano.....	S. P. Wescott....	J. M. Schweers..	E. F. Sawyer....	E. Somers.....	Geo. W. Latta....	Jan. 1879
Sheboygan.....	Joseph Schrage..	Frederick Hoppe.	John M. O'Hearn.	E. C. arenbach...	Cobrad Krez.....	Jan. 1879
Taylor.....	Dennis Needham.	Peter Doyle.....	W. W. Fryc.....	T. G. Jeffers....	John K. Parish..	Jan. 1880
Trempealeau...	E. S. Hotchkies..	Allen R. Wymann.	David Kribs.....	John O. Melby...	S. W. Button....	Jan. 1879
Vernon.....	C. E. Morley ² ...	John R. Corson..	Ole Johnson.....	C. C. Olson.....	H. P. Proctor....	Jan. 1880
Walworth.....	C. P. Taylor.....	D. L. Cowdery....	F. W. Blomiley...	A. L. Sanborn...	A. S. Spooner ¹ ..	Jan. 1879
Washington...	Hugo Konner....	Joseph Ott.....	Peter Wenner...	Andrew Schmidt.	Patrick O'Meara..	Jan. 1879
Waukesha.....	J. W. Patterson..	T. C. Martin.....	J. A. Lins.....	John Stephens...	A. Cook ³	Jan. 1879
Waupaca.....	D. J. Van Epps ² ..	Samuel Ritchie..	W. J. Chamberlain	Ole O. Hole.....	E. J. Goodrick ² ..	Jan. 1880
Waushara.....	W. W. Beach.....	George Sexton....	A. D. McIntyre...	J. J. Hawley....	L. L. Soule.....	Jan. 1879
Winnebago.....	W. D. Harshaw..	O. F. Chase.....	Stephen Bowron..	Gander Larsen...	Geo. W. Burnell..	Jan. 1879
Wood.....	Philip Ward.....	F. J. Wood.....	J. L. Mosher.....	W. T. King.....	John A. Gaynor..	Jan. 1879

COUNTY OFFICERS.

¹ Term expires January, 1880.

² Term expires January 1, 1879.

³ Term expires November 15, 1879.

* Sheriffs and registers receive fees for their services. The salaries of county clerks, treasurers and district attorneys will be found on next page.

County Officers and Salaries—continued.

COUNTIES.	CLERKS OF COURT.	CORONERS.	SURVEYORS.	Term expires.	County Clerk.	County Treasur'r.	Dist. Att'y.
Adams	David Scofield ¹	A. J. Hill.....	Zenas Wise.....	Jan 1879	\$650	\$725	\$300
Ashland	A. W. O'Malley ¹	V. W. Newland.....	John Frazer.....	Jan. 1879	1,000	1,000	400
Barron	Fred. Telke.....	N. Washburn.....	M. Brewer.....	Jan. 1880	900	900	550
Bay field	Asaph Whittlesey.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1879	900	900	500
Brown	E. T. Boland.....	.....	.....	Jan. 18 9	1,500	1,500	1,200
Buffalo	Nic Philipp ¹	Dr. Ehling.....	J. V. Suydam.....	Jan. 1880	1,000	800	400
Barnett	J. J. Bock.....	Ole H. Bang.....	John Barch.....	Jan. 1880	600	500	50
Calumet	John P. Hume.....	J. L. Kurker.....	H. W. Sundler.....	Jan. 1879	850	850	700
Chippewa	Ludwig Meyer.....	.....	John Albes.....	Jan. 1879	1,800	1,800	600
Clark	Jas. G. Parkhurst ¹	Geo. W. Hubbell.....	John O'Brien.....	Jan. 1879	1,200	1,200	700
Columbia	S. M. Smith.....	T. J. D. Swift.....	C. E. Brussell.....	Jan. 1879	1,200	1,200	600
Crawford	D. B. Richardson.....	Matthew Ryan.....	G. M. Bartholomew.....	Jan. 1879	1,000	1,000	500
Dane	Bernard Esser.....	John Ariens.....	Geo. A. Smith.....	Jan. 1879	1,900	1,800	850
Dodge	Eugene O'Connor.....	E. L. Jacobs.....	James Melville.....	Jan. 1879	1,500	1,500	1,000
Door	Chris Daniels.....	Fred. C. Wil lar.....	Geo. W. Morse.....	Jan. 1879	1,000	800	600
Douglas	B. F. Greeley.....	L. F. Wheelock.....	Wm. H. Warren.....	Jan. 1879	700	600	300
Dunn	Nils Michelet.....	J. P. Wood.....	Emerson Chase.....	Jan. 1879	1,000	1,200	600
Eau Claire	M. B. Hubbard.....	W. H. Willard.....	J. H. Webster.....	Jan. 1879	1,000	1,000	800
Fond du Lac.....	James Russell.....	Peter V. Lang.....	Russell Hackett.....	Jan. 1879	1,100	1,000	600
Grant	H. Buchner.....	Mandley Dean.....	Jacob Haesley.....	Jan. 1879	1,200	1,000	1,000
Green	E. Bartlett.....	John Wood.....	J. A. Barber, Jr.....	Jan. 1879	1,000	900	550
Green Lake.....	J. V. Swetting.....	.....	A. C. Stuntz.....	Jan. 1879	600	500	400
Iowa	William Sands.....	.....	A. W. Comfort.....	Jan. 1879	1,500	1,500	500
Jackson	G. M. Perry.....	I. L. D'Ammock.....	O. H. Hoffman.....	Jan. 1880	1,000	800	500
Jefferson	C. F. Krebs.....	James Rogan.....	G. P. Goodrich.....	Jan. 1879	1,000	800	500
Juneau	C. W. Fosbinder.....	Daniel Whicher.....	Y. V. Beebee.....	Jan. 1879	1,000	1,000	500
Kenosha	L. B. Nichols.....	Daniel Head.....	Jason Lathrop.....	Jan. 1879	1,000	600	500
Kewaunee	Patrick J. Rooney.....	J. L. Chapel.....	Constant Thiry.....	Jan. 1879	1,200	900	300
La Crosse	Charles Smith.....	D. D. Polleys.....	S. Middlebrook.....	Jan. 1880	1,400	1,000	800
La Fayette	G. F. West.....	R. H. Paddock.....	Albert Pool.....	Jan. 1879	900	1,000	500
Lincoln	N. D. Gorham.....	Jules Posey.....	D. N. Kline.....	Jan. 1879	1,000	1,300	400
Manitowoc	Hubert Falge.....	D. F. Simon.....	John O'Hara.....	Jan. 1879	1,400	1,400	600
Marathon	Louis Marchette.....	Geo. Werheim.....	C. W. Nutter.....	Jan. 1879	1,200	1,200	400

Marquette	John Barry	Robert Page	M. Finnegan	Jan. 1879	\$500	\$500	\$200
Milwaukee	Julius Wechselberg	Chas. Kuepper	Geo. F. Epeneter	Jan. 1879	3,500	4,500	3,850
Monroe	Joel Brown	C. W. McMullen	A. S. Ingalls	Jan. 1879	1,100	1,100	850
Oconto	Charles Hall	Chas. Bentz	A. A. Van Cleve	Jan. 1880	1,200	2,000	500
Outagamie	G. T. Moeske	G. H. Marston	Jas. M. Gillan	Jan. 1880	1,100	900	800
Ozaukee	M. G. Ruppert	John Nevens	La Fayette Tourley	Jan. 1880	900	1,000	600
Pepin	Alex. G. Coffin	D. C. Topping	L. G. Wood	Jan. 1879	550	550	250
Pierce	Milton C. Guest	Hans Bredahl	J. J. Schulthess	Jan. 1879	900	900	500
Polk	A. C. Gramum	Samuel E. ery	Timothy Prentice	Jan. 1880	1,000	800	200
Portage	J. E. Rogers	G. W. Hungerford	S. H. Vaughn	Jan. 1879	1,000	1,000	900
Racine	Fred'k W. Bruce ¹	Henry Sandford	Wm. Montgomery	Jan. 1879	800	800	350
Richland	Michael Murphy	Wm. M. Fogo	James Appleby	Jan. 1879	1,200	1,000	800
Rock	A. W. Baldwin	Wm. Taylor	Edward Rager	Jan. 1880	1,100	1,000	500
St. Croix	S. J. Bradford	D. Stillman	George Strong ²	Jan. 1879	1,000	1,000	500
Sauk	D. E. Morzan	O. L. Gazier	D. B. Hulbert	Jan. 1879	850	850	300
Shawano	Chas. A. Raisler	James Berry	J. H. Grimmer	Jan. 1879	1,200	1,000	800
Sheboygan	Felix Benfry	J. S. Haskins	— Simpson	Jan. 1880	600	600	300
Taylor	Peter McCourt	Robert Cance	I. O. Miles	Jan. 1879	1,000	1,000	600
Trempealeau	R. A. Odell	H. C. Gosling	Paul Heyse	Jan. 1879	800	800	300
Vernon	P. J. Layne	Wm. H. Bell	W. H. Knowler	Jan. 1880	800	750	600
Walworth	Levi E. Allen ¹	Otto Boewetter	James Child	Jan. 1879	800	950	800
Washington	James Kenedy, Jr	S. H. Breler	John Brosius	Jan. 1880	800	1,000	600
Waukesha	M. L. Snyder ¹		R. C. Hathaway	Jan. 1879	800	900	400
Waupaca	Chas. Churchill ¹	M. W. Bute	Frank Dorr	Jan. 1879	900	700	250
Waushara	A. McMillan	C. R. Hamlin	Edgar Sears	Jan. 1879	700	1,400	800
Winnebago	H. B. Harshaw	John Haum	C. Palmer	Jan. 1879	1,500	800	500
Wood	M. Rourke		Wm. Scott	Jan. 1879	700		

COUNTY OFFICERS.

* In most of the counties the clerk of court, coroner and surveyor, receive fees or a per diem for actual services, and have no fixed salary.
 January, 1880. 2 Term expires January, 1879.

1 Term expires

Official Directory.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

The Wisconsin Congressional Delegation, State Officers and Members of the Senate and Assembly,

WITH DISTRICTS, HOME POST OFFICES AND STATISTICAL 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 1843, 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, 1826; received an academic education; studied law at Buffalo, in that state, and graduated at the National Law School, Ballston Spa; removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1857; was a member of the state senate of Wisconsin in 1863, '64, '71 and '72; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1865 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 15,206 votes against 12,478 votes for H. G. Winslow, democrat.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Columbia, Dane, Jefferson and Sauk counties.

LUCIEN B. CASWELL, of Fort Atkinson, was born at Swanton, Vermont, November 27, 1827; removed to Wisconsin in 1837; pursued a partial collegiate course at Beloit; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and has practiced since; was elected district attorney of Jefferson county in 1855 and 56; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1863, '72 and 74; was 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 was re-elected to the forty-fifth congress as a republican, receiving 15,073 votes against 14,745 for Harlow S. Orton, democrat.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, La Fayette, and Richland counties.

GEORGE C. HAZELTON, of Boscobel, was born in Chester, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, January 3, 1833; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1858; 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 15,583 votes against 13,034 votes for P. A. Orton, democrat.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Washington counties.

WILLIAM P. LYNDE, of Milwaukee, was born at Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, December 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 11,953 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; post master at Fond du Lac in 1867; state senator in 1868 and 1869; delegate to the 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 reg't Wis. vol. 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, 2d 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 6th Wis., 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 Chickomony 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 Wellton Railroad and Hatcher's Run. In 1865, 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, which closed the winter campaign, when he was assigned by general orders to the duty of transportation of troops from recruiting stations to fill up the army, with such of his regiments as were reduced in number and had not been filled up; and before the duty was discharged, the battle of Five Forks was fought, and the rebellion was at an end. At the battle of Gainesville, 2d 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.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Brown, Ca'met, Door, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties.

GABRIEL BOUCK, of Oshkosh, was born at Fulton, Schoharie Co., N. Y., December 16, 1828; graduated at Union College in 1847; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and first settled at Milwaukee, and removed to Oshkosh in 1849; was attorney general of the state in 1858 and 1859, and a member of the assembly in 1860 and 1874, and was elected to pre

side 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 service, 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.

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 1,420 votes for Reuben May, Peter Cooper independent.

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, 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.

THE 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 has been a director of the State Prison since January, 1874. 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 1851 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 77,935 votes, against 71,635 for R. E. Davis, liberal democrat, and 25,745 for E. H. Benton, greenbacker.

Secretary of State.

HANS B. WARNER, of Ellsworth, Pierce county, was born at Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, July 12, 1844; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; immigrated and settled in Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1850, 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 78,566 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 September, of 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 Herry 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 72,653 votes for Edward Searing, liberal republican, and 25,911 votes for Geo. M. Steele, greenbacker.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The senate consists of thirty three members, who hold their office for two years, and receive a compensation of \$250 per annum. Senators representing even numbered districts were elected in November, 1877; those from odd numbered districts, in 1876. The population given is from the census of 1875, on which basis the state was redistricted in 1876.

President of the senate—JAMES M. BINGHAM, LIUT. 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. He received 5,114 votes against 3,198 for Wm. McCartney (Dem.).

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 he 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 1857-8, and city attorney of Green Bay 1872-4; was state senator from 22d district, 1862-4, member of assembly from Outagamie county, 1868, and from Brown county, 1875. He was elected to the senate in 1875, and was re-elected in 1877, receiving 1,874 votes against 1,593 for Wm. J. Fisk (Rep.), and 638 votes for B. F. Smith (Greenback).

THIRD DISTRICT—Racine county. Population, 23,711.

THOMAS A. BONES (Rep.), of Racine, was born in the town of Theresa, Jefferson county, N. Y., November 11, 1835; received a common school education and was two years at Racine College; is a farmer; removed to Kentucky in 1839, thence to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled near Racine, where he has since resided with the exception of two years spent in Chicago; served three years in First Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery. He received 2,555 votes against 2,879 for Wm. A. Vaughn (Dem.).

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 5th, 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 in 1877, 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 "Phoenix Flouring Mills;" came to Wisconsin in 1861 and settled at Milwaukee; had filled various local offices in his native state, and was elected councillor of the first ward of Milwaukee in 1871. He was elected to the assembly in 1872 and in 1874, and to the senate in 1876, receiving 7,339 votes, there being no opposing candidate.

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; appointed postmaster at Burlington, Vt., 1849; moved to Kenosha, Wisconsin, 1851; assistant clerk Wisconsin senate, 1853; postmaster at Kenosha, 1853 to 1861; mayor of Kenosha city 1856-7 and 1857-8; member of the board of supervisors of Kenosha county 1857; moved to Milwaukee, 1861; member 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 to board of regents, Wisconsin university, February 1874, and president of that board, February 1875 to October 1877; elected senator November 6, 1877, receiving 2,464 votes against 1,664 for David Vance (Rep). Occupation—newspaper editor and publisher, January 1848 to May 1874; now vice president Milwaukee Cement Co., and superintendent of its sales department.

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

GEORGE A. ABERT, (Dem.), was born in Milwaukee, October 22, 1841; received a common school and academic education; has always resided in Milwaukee where he is engaged in business as a manufacturer. He received 3,843 votes against 3,452 for Nicholas Senn, (Rep).

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Kenosha and Walworth counties. Population 40,166.

BENONI O. REYNOLDS, (Rep.), of Geneva, Walworth county, was born in Sympronius, Cayuga county, New York, July 26, 1824; received a common school education and graduated at "Rush Medical College," Chicago, in Feb-

ruary, 1851, and in New York in 1861; is a physician and surgeon; removed to Richland county, Ohio, in 1837, and to Marseilles, Wiandott 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, 1875, and 1876; 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 in 1875 and to the senate in 1877, receiving 3,706 votes, against 2,546 for Samuel A. White, (Dem.).

NINTH DISTRICT — Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara counties. Population 35,494.

HOBERT 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 Chatanooga. He received 3,882 votes against 3,660 for John D. Porter, (Dem.).

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 in 1869, and in 1871 was the democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He was elected to the senate a second time in 1873, and again elected in 1877, 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; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and first settled in Columbia county; removed to Grand Rapids in 1851, where he has since resided; has occupied various town offices, and was county clerk one term and county treasurer of Wood county two terms. He was elected State Senator in 1872, and re-elected in 1874 without opposition, and again re-elected in 1876, receiving 3,925 votes, against 3,700 for A. R. Barrows (Dem.).

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, Mass., 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 in 1875, and re-elected, receiving 3,250 votes against 2,258 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.

CHARLES HENRY WILLIAMS (Dem.), of Fox Lake, was born in Burnett, Dodge county, Wis., August 13, 1844; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; has been supervisor of the town of Westford, where he resides, and has held various other local offices. He received 5,728 votes against 3,457 for E. McFetridge (Rep.).

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; there he was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, in 1861, which office he resigned to enter the military service; he enlisted 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, Penn. 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 in 1875, and re-elected, receiving 3,039 votes, against 1,884 for Joseph Mackey (Dem.), and 784 for J. B. Potter (Greenback).

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, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874; was elected chairman of the democratic state central committee in 1877. He received 3,848 votes against 2,759 for John Schuette (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, settling 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 he 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 1873. He was elected to the senate in 1875, and was re-elected, receiving 2,524 votes, against 2,039 for A. K. Bushnell (Dem.), and 1,010 for S. N. Jones (Greenback).

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—Rock county. Population 39,039.

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 thence 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 1864. He received 5,669 votes against 2,873 for James Cleland (Dem.).

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—The towns of Alto, Byron, Eldorado, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, the 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 received 2,668 votes against 2,373 for George W. Lusk (Dem.), and 802 for G. Devine (Greenback).

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Winnebago county. Population 45,033.

RETURN D. TORREY (Rep.), of Oshkosh, was born in Madison, Lake county, Ohio, March 24, 1835; received a common school education, and is by occupation a miller; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Fall River, Columbia county; removed to Sheboygan county in 1853; the next year to Racine county, and in 1860 to Neenah, Winnebago county, and in 1871 to Oshkosh; was county treasurer of Winnebago county from 1871 to 1877. He received 4,806 votes, against 4,624 for Carlton Foster (Ind.).

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 received 2,810 votes against 2,298 for J. G. Coolidge (Rep.), and 649 for A. M. McGrew (Greenback).

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT. — Marathon, Portage and Waupaca counties. Population 44,574.

HENRY COOK MUMBRUE (Lib. Rep.), of Waupaca, was born in the village of Tyre, Seneca county, N. Y., February 15, 1828; was educated at Falley Seminary, Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y.; is by trade a cabinet and chair maker, but is now engaged in farming and selling merchandise; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Winneconne, where he was for several years engaged in steamboating on Lake Winnebago, Fox and Wolf rivers; thence removed to Waupaca in 1855. He was a member of the assembly of 1876 and was elected to the senate the same year, receiving 5,362 votes against 4,990 for Thos. H. McDill (Rep.).

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 2d Wisconsin cavalry. He received 3,658 votes against 1,642 for J. L. Pringle (Greenback).

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT. — Jefferson county and the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county. Pop. 34,908.

WILLIAM W. REED (Liberal Republican), of Jefferson, was born in Versailles, Dark county, Ohio, February 8, 1825; received an academic education; is by profession a physician; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Jefferson, where he has since resided; has held various local offices, and was a member of the assembly in 1862, 1866 and 1867; has been examining physician for pensions of Jefferson county since 1863; is president of the board of trustees of the Jefferson Liberal Institute, and a member of the State Board of Charities and Reform. He was elected to the senate in 1874 and re-elected, receiving 3,923 votes against 3,070 for N. S. Green (Rep.).

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT — Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Polk and St. Croix counties. Population 29,359.

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 in 1877, 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. He received 3,773 votes against 3,305 for J. J. Nasct (Dem.).

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, Ireiand, 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; been president of the Dane County Agricultural Society for the last five years. He was elected to the assembly in 1871, and to the senate in 1877, with no organized opposition, receiving 1,958 votes against 67 votes for L. M. Anderson (Rep.).

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Adams and Columbia counties. Population, 35,305.

LEVI W. BARDEN (Rep.), of Portage City, was born in Benton, Yates county, N. Y., September 3, 1820; received an academic education; was engaged in teaching and farming until 1851, when he commenced the study of law; attended the State and National Law School at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, in 1851 and 1852; graduated from that institution and was admitted

to the bar of that state at Rochester, N. Y., in September of the same year. Removed to Wisconsin in November, 1852, and located at Portage, his present residence; was admitted to practice in all the courts of this state soon after, and was elected district attorney for Columbia county in 1856, and served in that capacity for four years; was chairman of the board of supervisors for two years, and was elected to the assembly in 1864. He was elected to the senate in 1874, and re-elected in 1876, and was elected president *pro tem.* of that body on its organization in 1878. He received 4,408 votes against 3,006 for P. G. Stroud (Dem.).

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Iowa and Richland counties. Population, 41,486.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Middlebury, Iowa county, was born at New London, Prince Edward's Island, April 28th, 1828; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, settling 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 1863, 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 (Greenback).

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.—Buffalo, Pepin and Trempealeau counties. Population, 35,043.

ALEX. A. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Galesville, Trempealeau county, was born in Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. Y., October 20, 1833; received an academic education; graduated at the Poland, Ohio, law school; was admitted to the bar in the state of New York in 1857, and to the supreme court of this state in 1858; is now engaged in stock farming; removed from his native state in 1857 and settled at Galesville, Wisconsin; held the office of district attorney one term by appointment, and was elected county superintendent of schools in 1861, resigned that office in 1862, quit the practice of law, and enlisted as a volunteer in the United States service; was elected and commissioned by the governor as captain of company C, 30th Wisconsin Vol. Inf., and served till the close of the war; was elected to the assembly of 1871; has been several times a member of the board of supervisors of Trempealeau county, and is now president of the county agricultural society. He received 4,327 votes, against 2,220 for Geo. F. Freeman (Dem.).

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, settling 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 1868 and 1869, and was appointed a member of the board of regents of normal schools in January, 1877. He received 3,978 votes against 3,041 for Frank McDouough (Dem.)

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—La Crosse county. Population 23,945.

MERRICK P. WING (Rep.), of La Crosse, was born in the town of Hinsdale, Mass., September 10, 1833; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Portage City, thence removed to La Crosse in 1863; was elected city attorney of La Crosse in 1872. He received 2,745 votes, against 2,322 for Theodore Rodolf (Dem.).

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, Huntingdon 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 in 1870 and 1871; county judge of Jackson county in 1853 and 1854, and undersheriff in 1855; was collector of internal revenue from 1862 to 1864, and is now president 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, the remonetization of silver, a government dollar made a legal tender for all debts, and government bonds paid according to the contract under which they were issued. He received 3,400 votes against 2,019 votes for Roswell Cheney (Dem.).

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Ozaukee and Washington counties. Population 40,407.

PHILIP SCHNEIDER (Dem.).—post office address St. Michaels Washington county—was born in Gillenfeld, Germany, November 30, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in the town of Farmington, where he now resides; was assessor five years, town clerk two years, and county commissioner in 1864 and 1865; has been chairman of the town board of supervisors since 1869, and was chairman of the county board of supervisors in 1873, '75 and '76; was elected to the assembly without opposition in 1866, in 1874, and again in 1875. He received 5,559 votes against 1,889 for Wm. Carby's (Rep.).

Recapitulation.

Republican members.....	21
Democrats and Liberals.....	12
Total.....	33

ASSEMBLY.

[The Assembly consists of 100 members, chosen annually by districts.]

ADAMS COUNTY.—Population 6,502.—**SOLON W. PIERCE** (Rep.), of Friendship, Adams county, was born in the town of Allen, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. March 7, 1831; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer and editor; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at White Creek, Adams county, and in 1857 removed to Friendship, where he has since resided; was elected county judge in 1861, and resigned to enter the army in 1864; was elected district attorney of Adams county in 1866, and was four times re-elected to the same office; was a member of the assembly of 1870 and 1877; was draft commissioner in 1862, and entered the army as 1st Lieut. of Co. K, 38th Wis. Vols., in 1864 and took part with that regiment in the battles of Peeble's House, Poplar Spring Grove, Hatcher's Run, the siege of Petersburg, the assault and capture of Ft. Mahone, and was not absent from duty a day from the time he entered the service until he was mustered out at the close of the war in June, 1865. He was elected to the assembly in 1876, and re-elected, receiving 530 votes against 150 for J. Bagley (Dem.), and 164 for A. L. Gibson (Greenback).

ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS and POLK COUNTIES.—Population 14,437. **CANUTE ANDERSON** (Rep.), of Grantsburg, Burnett county, was born in Bergen's Stift, Norway, April 14, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Sterling, then in Polk but now in Burnett county; has been postmaster at Anderson for the last ten years; has served several terms as chairman of his town and six years as county treasurer. He received 1,908 votes against 824 for C. A. F. Wilkie (Dem.).

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. KELLEY** (Rep.), of Green Bay, was born in the town of Hamilton, Essex Co., Mass., Feb. 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. He was elected to the assembly in 1876, and was re-elected, receiving 836 votes against 626 for Anton Klaus (Dem.), 37 for H. O'Leary (Greenback).

Second District—(The city of Fort Howard, the village of West Depere, and the towns of Ashwabanon, Howard, Lawrence, Pitsfield, Suamico and the west Precinct of Wrightstown. Population 11,703.) **DAVID M. BURNS** (Dem.), of Ft. Howard, was born at Dundee, Scotland, January 8, 1833; received a common school education; is a boiler maker and machinist by occupation; came to America in 1852, settling in Canada; came to Wisconsin in

1861, and after a residence of two years in Milwaukee, removed to Ft. Howard; was elected alderman in 1872, school commissioner in 1873 and 1875, mayor in 1874, president of the city council in 1876, and president of city school board in 1877. He received 539 votes against 458 for James Rassmassen, (Rep.) and 287 for L. H. Potter (Greenback).

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.) WILLIAM RICE (Dem.), of Morrison, was born in Gurteen, Tipperary county, Ireland, April 3, 1816; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; emigrated and settled at Oneida, Madison county, N. Y., in 1846, and in 1854 removed to Wrightstown, Brown county, Wisconsin, where he has continued to reside; has been supervisor, treasurer and clerk of his town, and is now director in the Wrightstown Farmers' Mutual Ins. Co.; was an unsuccessful candidate for assembly in 1874, on the democratic ticket. He was elected in 1877, receiving 721 votes against 284 for George Oleson (Rep.), and 258 for Patrick Ryan (Greenback).

BUFFALO COUNTY [in part].—(The towns of Alma, Belvidere, Buffalo, Buffalo city, Cross, Dover, Gilmanton, Glencoe, Lincoln, Milton, Modena, Montana, Nelson and Waumandee, and the villages of Alma and Fountain City. Population 11,819.) JOHN J. SENN (Rep.), of Fountain City, was born in Toggeburg, Canton St. Gallen, Switzerland, March 24, 1828; received a common school education; is an insurance agent; emigrated in 1852, and settled at Galena, Ill., thence removed to Fountain City in 1855; has held various town offices, and was county treasurer of Buffalo county in 1866, 1867, 1870 and 1871; was president of the board of trustees of Fountain City in 1873 and 1874; has served five terms in succession as member of the county board of supervisors, and was president of that body in 1873; served one year in the Union army in the 9th regiment Wisconsin volunteers. He was a member of the assembly in 1877, and was reelected, receiving 809 votes against 757 for G. M. Reinhardt (Dem.).

CALUMET COUNTY—Population 15,085. J. HAYWARD HAIGHT (Greenbacker), of Brothertown, was born in the town of Laurens, Otsego county, N. Y., March 2, 1844; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Brothertown, where he now resides; was elected town clerk in 1869, re-elected in 1870 and again in 1872 and every year since, at three elections receiving every vote cast; enlisted in Co. B, 2d battery, 15th Reg't, U. S. infantry, April 28th, 1862, and was discharged at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 30, 1863, by reason of disability caused by sickness. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 1,601 votes.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY—Population 13,995. AUGUSTUS R. BARROWS, (Independent Greenbacker), of Chippewa Falls, was born in Olean, N. Y., July

30, 1838; received an academic education; is a lumberman by occupation; removed to Pleasant Grove, Minn., in 1855; enlisted as a private in Co. H. 11th Minn. Vol. infantry, and was mustered out as lieutenant, June 30, 1865, and immediately thereafter removed to Wisconsin, settling in Chippewa county; was elected county treasurer of Chippewa county in 1869 to fill vacancy, and re-elected for full term in 1870; has served one term as mayor of Chippewa Falls; was elected to the assembly in 1877 and was chosen speaker on the organization of that body, January 9, 1878. He received 886 votes against 496 for Louis Vincent, (Dem.), and 555 for O. R. Dahl, (Rep.).

CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR AND WOOD COUNTIES—Population 15,074. SOLOMON L. NASON, (Greenback), of Nasonville, Wood county, was born in Standish, Cumberland county, Maine, Dec. 16, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and lumberman; went to California in 1849; returned to his former home in Maine in 1853, and the same year came to Wisconsin, settling in Wood county, where he now resides; has been postmaster at Nasonville for eighteen years; was chairman of the town board of supervisors for eight years, and county commissioner of Wood county, under the commissioner system, two years. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 2,923 votes.

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). JOSIAH ARNOLD (Dem.), of Portage, was born in the town of Washington, Berkshire county, Mass., November 1, 1820; received an academic education; is by occupation a merchant and lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1843, and first settled at Janesville, but removed to Columbus in 1846, and to Portage in 1852; was the first clerk of the court of Columbia county, which office he held in 1848, 1849, and 1850; was register of deeds in 1851 and 1852; was alderman of the city of Portage, in 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1858, and at present holds the office of mayor of the city, a position to which he was elected in April, 1877. He received 1,035 votes against 976 for Joel Prayn (Rep.).

SECOND DISTRICT—(The city of Columbus and towns of Columbus, Courland, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Leeds, Lowville, Otsego, Randolph, Scott, Springdale, Wyocena, and west ward of the village of Randolph. Population 13,977.) LESTER WOODARD (Rep.), of Pardeeville, was born in the town of Burns, Alleghany county, N. Y., December 13, 1815; received an academic education; is by occupation a dealer in lumber and hardware; came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled in the town of Scott, Columbia county, where he resided until 1876, when he removed to Pardeeville; has held the office of town clerk for three years. He received 890 votes, against 746 for Matthew H. Lowth (Dem.), and 92 for Theodore Thomas (Greenback).

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Population 15,064. JAMES H. JEWELL (Dem.),—P. O. address Ferryville,—was born in Franklin county, Ill., August 25, 1820; received a common school education; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled

at Mount Sterling; thence removed to the town of Freeman, where he still resides, engaged in milling and farming; has been chairman of the town board for the last five years, and was one year chairman of county board. He received 1,081 votes, against 818 for J. A. Haggerty (Rep.).

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.) JOHN LYLE (Dem.)—P. O. address Paoli—was born in Scotland, May 7th 1835; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; immigrated with his parents, and settled in Springdale, Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1851, and removed to the town of Montrose, where he now resides, in 1864; was elected chairman of the board of supervisors in 1869, 1870, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877. He received 1,883 votes, against 66 votes for O. F. Olson, there being no regular nominee of any party running against him.

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.) EDWIN E. BRYANT (Rep.), of Madison, was born in the town of Milton, Chittenden county, Vt., January 10, 1836; received an academic education and was two years in the classical department of the New Hampton Institute; left Vermont in 1856, and went to Buffalo, N. Y., thence to Janesville, Wis., and removed thence to Monroe in 1857, and commenced the practice of the law. He entered the military service in May 1861; was 2d and 1st lieutenant in the 3d Wisconsin infantry volunteers and was appointed adjutant of the regiment in 1862; served in Virginia, participating in the battles of Bolivar Heights, Va., October 16, 1861; Winchester, May, 1862; Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; and several engagements of Pope's campaign in Virginia; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Hooker's battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 3, 1863; Beverly Ford, June 5, 1863; Gettysburg, July, 1, 2 and 3, 1863; Falling Waters, July 14, 1863; was in brigade sent to New York city in August, 1863 to suppress draft riots; went west in October 1863 and joined the army of the Cumberland; was appointed commissioner of enrollment for 3d district of Wisconsin July 1, 1864; served as such till February, 1865, and returned to the field as lieutenant colonel of the 50th regiment Wisconsin volunteers; was detailed as judge advocate of a military commission at headquarters, department Missouri, to try the boat burners employed by the Confederate government to fire the shipping on the Mississippi river; completing this duty he resigned his commission and returned to Monroe and resumed the practice of law in 1866; was president of the board of directors of the public schools of Monroe from 1866 to 1868; removed to Madison in 1863; was private secretary to Gov. Lucius Fairchild from 1868 to the close of his term in 1871; was chairman of board of supervisors of the town of Madison in 1871; was adjutant general of Wisconsin in 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1876 and 1877, and was reappointed to that office by Gov. Smith for his official

term. He received 1,643 votes, against 1,477 for John Lamont (Dem.), and 162 for H. A. Colburn (Greenback).

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.) **JOHN OLLIS** (Rep.)—post office address DeForest—was born at Bergen's Stift, Norway, March 25, 1839; received a common school education, and attended the State University, at Madison; is by occupation a farmer; emigrated from Norway with his parents in 1846, and came to Wisconsin, settling in the town of Vienna, Dane county, where he now resides; has been assessor, supervisor and treasurer of the town of Vienna, and chairman of the board for four years. He received 1,119 votes against 699 for A. B. Devoe (Dem.), and 137 for J. S. Dailey (Greenback).

DODGE—FIRST DISTRICT.—(The towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon and Lowell. Population, 13,506.) **CARL DOWE** (Dem.), of Horicon, was born in the village of Nuetrebin, Germany, December 26, 1839; received a common school education; is by occupation a grocer and flour and feed merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled in the town of Hubbard, Dodge county, removed to Clyman in 1866, and to Horicon in 1873; has held various local offices, and is at present treasurer of the town of Hubbard and village of Horicon; enlisted in Co. A, 2d Ill. cavalry, in 1861; served three years, and re-enlisted as a veteran; was discharged from veteran service at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 23, 1865; was in the battles of Ft. Donaldson, Pittsburg Landing, Jackson, Miss., Champion Hills, and all through the siege of Vicksburg, and also at the battles of Ft. Blakely and Spanish Fort. He received 983 votes against 433 for Henry Miller (Rep.) and 508 for Wm. Schwefel (Ind. Dem.).

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Herman, Lomira, Leroy, Rubicon, Theresa and Williamstown. Population, 11,704.) **PETER LANGENFELD** (Dem.), of Theresa, was born in Langenfeld, Prussia, December 8th, 1837; received an academic education; is by occupation a school teacher; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Menasha, but removed in 1858 to Iron Ridge Station, and in 1860 to Theresa, his present place of residence; has held the office of justice of the peace for the last fifteen years, and at present holds that and the office of town clerk. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 1,098 votes.

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.) **ELI HAWKS** (Rep.), of Juneau, was born in Georgetown, Madison county, N. Y., January 15th, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a produce dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled in Juneau, where he now resides; has held various local offices. He received 871 votes, against 750 for John Cochran (Dem.), and 9 for N. E. Allen (Greenback).

FOURTH DISTRICT—(The towns of Beaver Dam, Calamus, Elba, Portland, Shields and Westford, and the city of Beaver Dam. Population 10,991.) **EDWARD C. McFETRIDGE** (Rep.), of Beaver Dam, was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 15th. 1835; received an academic education; read law and was admitted to practice at Rochester in the spring of 1858; 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 Co., and was one of the presidential electors chosen in 1872 on the republican ticket. He received 991 votes against 629 for Peter Miller (Dem.), and 38 for O. H. Crowl (Prohibition).

DOOR COUNTY.—Population 8,020. **EDWARD S. MINOR** (Rep.), of Fish Creek, was born at Point Peninsula, Jefferson county, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1839; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1844, and settled in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county; afterwards removed to the city of Milwaukee, and thence to Door county; was enrolled on the 20th day of December, 1861, in Co. "G," 2d Wisconsin cavalry; re-enlisted January 13th, 1864; promoted to 2d Lieutenant August 1st, 1865, and to 1st Lieutenant October 21, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment November 15th, 1865. Participated in the battles of Newtonia, Missouri, October 4, 1862; Prairie Grove, December 7th, 1862; Van Buren, Arkansas, December 28th, 1862; Hall's Plantation, October 3d, 1864, Woodville, Mississippi, October 6th, 1864, near Yazoo City, December 1st, 1864; Egypt Station, Mississippi, December 26th, 1864, and was also engaged in many raids and skirmishes on the march through the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas. He received 551 votes against 427 for George Basford (Dem.).

DUNN COUNTY—Population 13,427. **FREDERIC GEORGE BARLOW** (Rep.)—P. O. address, Rock Falls—was born in the town of Stratford, Coos county, N. H., July 26, 1839; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and manufacturer; came to Wisconsin in 1866, and settled at Eau Claire, but in 1868 removed to the town of Rock Creek, Dunn Co., where he now resides; has been chairman of his town for the last two years, and has held other local offices. He received 1,146 votes against 826 for Theo. Louis (Dem.), and 124 for N. F. Carpenter (Socialist).

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—Population 15,991. **JULIUS G. INGRAM** (Rep.), of Eau Claire, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., May 31, 1832; received a common school education; is a lumberman by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1864, and settled at Eau Claire. He received 1,117 votes against 1,052 for Henry H. Hayden (Dem.), and 419 for D. C. Whipple (Greenback).

FOND DU LAC COUNTY—**FIRST DISTRICT**—(The towns of Alto, Eldorado, Me tomen, Springvale, Ripon and Rosendale, and the city of Ripon. Population 11,970.) **URIAH WOOD**, (Rep.)—P. O. address, Brandon—was born in Cato

N. Y., Dec. 21, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at Bristol, Kenosha county, but removed to Fond du Lac county the next year; went to California in 1852 and returned to Fond du Lac county in 1854, where he has since resided. He received 961 votes, against 840 for F. K. Gillett, (Dem.).

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Byron, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Oakfield and Waupun, and the north ward of the village of Waupun. Population 10,151.) **ALMON A. SWAN**, (Rep.).—P. O. address Oak Center—was born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1819; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Oakfield, Fond du Lac county; has been chairman of his town for the last three years, and has held other local offices. He received 956 votes against 757 for W. P. Amidon, (Dem.).

THIRD DISTRICT.—(The city of Fond du Lac. Population 15,308). **JAMES FITZGERALD** (Greenback Dem.), of Fond du Lac, was born in the town of Middleton, county of Cork, Ireland, April 13, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer of boots and shoes. Came to the United States in 1848, and settled in Massachusetts, but removed to Fond du Lac in 1854; has been chairman of the 4th ward of the city of Fond du Lac. He was elected to the assembly on the Greenback ticket, receiving 1,150 votes against 1,081 for E. N. Foster (Rep.).

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(The towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah. Population, 12,812). **MICHAEL WIRTZ** (Dem.).—P. O. address, Summit—was born in Prussia, April 24, 1839; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; immigrated to this country in 1847, and settled at Taycheedah, Fond du Lac county, where he has since resided; has been chairman of the town board for the last five years. He received 1,312 votes against 423 for John Trentledge (Rep.).

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 for attorney general by the Republican state convention of 1877, which nomination he declined. He was a member of the Assembly in 1877, and was re-elected, receiving 992 votes against 769 for John A. May (Greenback Dem.).

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Lancaster, Liberty, Little Grant, Potosi and Waterloo. Population 13,387) **WILLIAM JOHN McCOY** (Dem.), of Beetown was born in Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., September 30, 1834; received an academic education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at

Beetown; has served five years as chairman of his town, and was a member of the Assembly in 1876. He received 922 votes against 721 for W. B. Clark (Rep.), and 865 for G. Lamson (Greenback).

THIRD DISTRICT—(The towns of Blue River, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Millville, Mount Hope, Muscoda, Patch Grove, Watters-town, Wingville, Woodman and Wysalus'ng. Population 12,177.) **THOMAS JEFFERSON GRAHAM** (Dem.), of Muscoda, was born in the town of Conder, Tioga county, N. Y., April 17, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant and farmer; removed to Illinois in 1835, and to Platteville, Wis., in 1836; went to California in 1849 and returned to Grant county in 1852. He received 648 votes against 569 for Jos. Horsfall, and 555 for L. G. Armstrong (Greenback).

GREEN COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The towns of Adams, Albany, Brooklyn, Exeter, Mount Pleasant, New Glarus, Washington and York. Population 8,055.) **JOHN LUCHSINGER** (Rep.), of New Glarus, was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, June 29, 1839; was educated in Jefferson Grammar School, Philadelphia; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States with his parents in 1845, and first settled at Syracuse, N. Y.; removed to Philadelphia the same year, and to Wisconsin in 1856, settling at New Glarus; has held various town offices. He was a member of the Assembly in 1873, in 1876, and in 1877, and was re-elected, receiving 705 votes against 459 for William Gill (Greenback and Dem. candidate).

SECOND DISTRICT—(The towns of Cadiz, Clarno, Decatur, Jordan, Jefferson, Monroe, Sylvester, and Spring Grove. Population 13,972.) **FRANKLIN MITCHELL** (Rep.)—P. O. address Juda—was born in Fall City, Fayette county, Penn., 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 was re-elected, receiving 1,164 votes, against 883 for James Ely (Democratic and Greenback candidate).

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.—Population 15,273. **CRRIN W. BOW** (Dem.), of Kingston, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1826; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Janesville, but in 1846 removed to Kingston, where he now resides. He received 1,120 votes against 835 for L. Eichstadt (Rep.).

IOWA COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The towns of Arena, Clyde, Dodgeville, Highland, Pulaski, Ridgeway and Wyoming. Population 14,126.) **OWEN KING** (Independent Greenback)—P. O. address Helena—was born in the town of New London, Prince Edwards Island, September 17th, 1845; received a common school and partial collegiate education; is by occupation a lumber dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Helena. He was elected to the Assembly in 1874, and again in 1877, receiving 954 votes against 702 for Jesse P. Smelker (Rep.), and 576 for David McFarland (Dem.).

SECOND DISTRICT—(The towns of Linden, Mifflin, Mineral Point, Mescoo and Waldwick. Population, 10,007.) JOHN GRAY (Rep.), of Mineral Point, was born in the town of Redruth, county of Cornwall, England, April 10, 1817; received a common school education; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Mineral Point, where he has since resided with the exception of three years, from 1851 to 1853, which were spent in mining in California. He was a member of the assembly of 1877, and was re-elected, receiving 707 votes against 548 for George Crawford (Dem.) and 149 for Wm. A. Pierce (Greenback).

JACKSON COUNTY—Population, 11,339. CARL C. POPE (Rep.), of Black River Falls, was born in Washington, Orange county, Vt., July 22, 1834; received an academic education at the Green Mountain Liberal Institute, located at South Woodstock, Vt.; is by profession a lawyer; removed to St. Charles, Ill., in the spring of 1856, and to Black River Falls, Wis., the same year; was district attorney for Jackson county from 1858 to 1861; member of assembly in 1862, in 1863 and in 1877, and a member of the senate in 1864 and 1865; was a member of the Republican National Convention at Baltimore, June, 1864; was county judge of Jackson county in 1872 and 1873; was elected district attorney of Jackson county in 1875; was appointed United States commissioner for the district of Wisconsin in 1864, and for the Western district of Wisconsin in 1870, a position he continues to hold. He was elected to the assembly in 1876, and was re-elected, receiving 1,938 votes against 671 for Gilbert McAdam (Dem.).

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 1874, and alderman for 3d 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 was re-elected, receiving 606 votes against 472 for L. A. Cole (Rep.), and 531 for Frank Smith (Greenback and Dem.).

SECOND DISTRICT—(The towns of Aztalan, Farmington, Lake Mills, Milford, Oakland, Waterloo, and the village of Waterloo—Population 9,594.) JOHN DWIGHT BULLOCK (Rep.), P. O. address Johnson's Creek, was born in the town of Ephraim, Fulton county, N. Y., August 5, 1836; received a common school education; is a contractor by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and settled at Johnson's Creek, where he has continued to reside. He received 895 votes against 359 for D. A. Seeber (Dem.).

THIRD DISTRICT.—(The towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koshkonnong, Palmyra, Sullivan and Sumner. Population 13,166.) HIRAM JEROME BALL, (Dem.)—P. O. address Palmyra—was born in the town of Han-

over, Chautauque county, N. Y., November 9, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846; went to California in 1859, and returned to Jefferson county in 1862, where he has since resided. He was a member of the assembly of 1871, and was again elected in 1877, receiving 1,055 votes against 1,009 for Chas. H. Powers, (Rep.).

JUNEAU COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT.—(The towns of Marion, Kildare, Lemonweir, Lindina, Wonewoc, Summit, Seven Mile Creek, Lyndon, and the village of Mauston. Population 7,496) **JAMES MULLOWNEY** (Dem.), of Kildare, was born in Troy, N. Y., 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 received 723 votes, against 555 for F. V. Burroughs, (Rep.).

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Plymouth, Fountain, Lisbon, Orange, Clearfield, Germantown, Necedah, Armenia, and the village of New Lisbon. Population, 7,404.) **E. D. ROGERS** (Dem.) of Necedah, was born in Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., June 27, 1838; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Madison, but removed to Juneau county in 1855, where he has since resided; was educated at the Argyle academy, N. Y., and at the State University of Wisconsin; is a surveyor and civil engineer by profession, and is now engaged in the real estate and cranberry business; has served since his majority as justice of the peace, and for the last ten years as town clerk; has served also as deputy sheriff and county surveyor; enlisted in 1863 and served till the close of the war, being mustered out July 13th, 1865. He received 548 votes, against 496 for W. H. H. Cash (Rep.).

KENOSHA COUNTY.—Population 13,907. **WALTER L. DEXTER** (Dem.), P. O. address Kenosha, was born in the town of Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha county, Wis., December 19th, 1842, where he has since resided; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; has served three years as town treasurer, and five years as chairman of the town. He received 953 votes, against 929 for Henry Blackman (Rep.).

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.—Population 14,403. **CHARLES TISCH** (Dem.), post office address, Tisch Mills; was born in the city of Eutin, near Lubeck, Holstein, Germany, May 26, 1829; received a common school education; is a miller by occupation; immigrated to New York in April, 1851; came to Wisconsin the same year and settled at Mishicot, Manitowoc county, whence he removed to Carlton, Kewaunee county; has held various town offices since coming to the state, and was county judge of Kewaunee county from 1870 to 1874. He was a member of the assembly in 1877, and was reelected without opposition, receiving 868 votes.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.—Population 23,945. **SUEL BRIGGS** (Rep.)—post-office address, New Amsterdam—was born in Concord, Erie county, N. Y., April 7, 1821; received a common school education; is a farmer and lawyer;

came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Holland, La Crosse county, where he still resides; has served as justice of the peace since 1859, and has also served as town clerk and superintendent of schools; has been chairman of the town board ten years, and, in 1876, was chairman of county board of supervisors. He received 1,656 votes, against 1,132 for J. W. Losey (Dem.), and 927 for R. A. Moore (Greenback).

LA FAYETTE COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The towns of Argyle, Blanchard, Darlington, Fayette, Gratiot, Wayne, Willow Springs, and Wiota. Population 11,220. LARS E. JOHNSON (Dem.), of Wiota, was born in Urhland Bergen's Stift, Norway, October 20, 1833, received a common school education and was two years at the State University of Wisconsin; is a farmer by occupation; came to America in 1845, and settled at Koshkonong, Dane county, but removed to Madison in 1847, where he resided till 1855, when he removed to Wiota; has served six years as chairman of his town and has held other local offices; was county clerk of LaFayette county from 1869 to 1875, and was candidate for State Prison Commissioner on the democratic state ticket of 1871. Served as 1st lieutenant Co. I, 5th regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and participated in the siege of Petersburg, the battle of Sailor Creek, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee's army. He received 825 votes against 769 for George Hawley (Rep.), and 221 for A. B. P. Wood (Greenbacker).

SECOND DISTRICT—(The towns of Belmont, Benton, Elk Grove, Kendall, Monticello, New Diggings, Seymour, Shullsburg and White Oak Springs. Population 10,955) BERNARD MCGINTY (Dem.), P. O. address, Calamine. Was born at Buck Mountain, Carbon county, Pa., April 6, 1851; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation and has also taught school for four years; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in the town of Kendall, where he has since resided; was elected chairman of the town board of supervisors in 1876, and has held various other local offices. He received 879 votes against 713 for Wm. J. Chamberlain (Rep.).

MANITOWOC COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The towns of Schleswig, Meeme, Eaton, Liberty, Rockland, Cato, Maple Grove and Franklin. Population 12,990.) THOMAS THORNTON, (Dem.), P. O. address, Clark's Mills, was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland, January 25, 1831; received his education in common and private schools; is a farmer; immigrated to Canada with his parents in 1842 and removed to Wisconsin in 1851, settling at Cato, Manitowoc county; has served twenty years as member of the school board, five years as town treasurer, and is at present chairman of his town. He was a member of the assembly in 1864 and in 1877, and was reelected receiving 666 votes against 463 for Chas. Böttcher (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 F. NASH, (Dem.), of Two Rivers, was born in the town of Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., February 22, 1847; Took a select course at Lawrenc

University at Appleton; is an editor and publisher; came to Wisconsin in 1852 with his parents and settled in Rock county, near Janesville, which was his home till four years ago when he removed to Manitowoc county; served in the union army as a private. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 999 votes.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(The towns of Centerville, Newton, Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc and the city of Manitowoc. Population 12,710.) **HENRY VITS** (Dem.), of Manitowoc, was born in the city of Rheydt, Prussia, January 21, 1842; received a common school education; is by occupation a tanner and carrier; immigrated with his parents in 1855, and settled in Manitowoc, Wisconsin; has served as alderman and supervisor of his ward, and has held other local offices. He received 891 votes against 508 for A. D. Jones (Rep.).

MARATHON COUNTY.—Population 10,111. **F. W. KICKBUSH** (Ind. Greenback), of Wausau, was born at Colberg, in the province of Pommern, Germany, January 25, 1841; received a common school education; is a lumberman by occupation; immigrated to America with his parents in 1857, and settled in the city of Milwaukee, but moved to Wausau in 1860; has been three times in succession elected county treasurer of Marathon county, and is at present holding that office; has held other local offices, and in 1877 was elected president of the State Fireman's Association. He received 977 votes against 799 for J. C. Clarke (Dem.).

MARQUETTE COUNTY. Population 8,698. **WILLIAM H. PETERS** (Dem.), of Montello, was born in the town of Summerhill, Cayuga county, N. Y., November 26, 1825; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Packwaukee, Marquette county, and in 1865 removed to Montello, where he now resides; has been president of the village of Montello, and held various other local offices; served two terms as president and secretary of the Marquette county agricultural society; was elected county judge in 1860, and district attorney in 1858, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1872 and in 1874. He received 821 votes, against 423 for James H. Briggs (Rep.).

MILWAUKEE--FIRST DISTRICT—(First ward. Population 9,532.) **EDWARD C. WALL** (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 received 691 votes, against 505 for Carl Dœrflinger (Rep.), and 30 for Geo. B. Goodwin (Greenback).

SECOND DISTRICT—(Third Ward. Population 13,491.) **JOHN C. DICK**, (Ref. Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 12th, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a notary public and insurance agent; emigrated and settled in New York city in August, 1846, and the next year removed to Milwaukee, where he has since resided. He received 652 votes against 448 for Jacob Sander (Ind.), and 388 for George Tyre (Socialist).

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 and in 1877, and was re-elected, receiving 642 votes against 191 for John Meinecke, (Rep., and Greenback).

FOURTH DISTRICT—(Fourth ward. Population, 10,656.) **EDWIN HYDE** (Rep.), was born in Keinton, Somersetshire, England, June 8, 1828; 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, 1870, 1871, 1874 and 1875. He was elected to the assembly in 1866, and in 1876, and was re-elected, receiving 898 votes, against 738 for J. Frank Pierce (Dem.), and 68 for James Ormsby (Socialist).

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, and removed to Milwaukee county, Wis., in 1838; has held various local offices, and was a member of the assembly in 1863. He received 1,018 votes, against 454 for Wm. R. Allen (Rep.), and 58 for Robert Stall (Socialist).

SIXTH DISTRICT—(Sixth and thirteenth wards—Population 11,376.) **HENRY SMITH** (Socialist), was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 22, 1838; received a common school education; is a millwright by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Milwaukee, where he has since resided; has served four years as member of the common council of that city. He received 618 votes against 381 for John Fashel (Dem.), and 381 for Jacob Oberman (Greenback).

SEVENTH DISTRICT—(Seventh ward—Population 7,072.) **CHARLES HADLEY HAMILTON** (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1850; was educated at the State University of Michigan, graduating in 1869; is a merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1853 with his parents and resided at Fond du Lac until 1869, when he removed to Milwaukee; was deputy U. S. Marshal from 1869 to 1873, when he resigned to enter into business, having previously been admitted to the Milwaukee county bar. He received 641 votes against 376 for F. H. West (Dem.), and 46 for S. H. Brown (Socialist).

EIGHTH DISTRICT—(Eighth and eleventh wards—Population 13,315.) **CHARLES TAYLOR BURNHAM** (Ind. Greenback), was born September 18, 1847, at Milwaukee, where he has continued to reside; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer of brick. He received

771 votes against 537 for Peter Salentine (Dem.), and 87 for William Stange (Socialist).

NINTH DISTRICT—(Ninth and tenth wards. Population, 15,819.) **CHARLES HOLZHAUER** (Dem) was born in the village of Stettin, under Hlostein, circuit Hohenzoller Hechingen, Prussia, July 12, 1837; is a lumber merchant by occupation; immigrated to the United States in May, 1852; resided in Herkimer county, N. Y., three years, when he came to Wisconsin and settled in Milwaukee; was distribution clerk in the post office at Milwaukee from 1855 to 1857, and mail agent on the Mil. & La Crosse R. R. from 1857 to 1861; served as clerk of the municipal court of Milwaukee county three terms, from 1866 to 1875, and as sheriff of Milwaukee county from Jan. 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1877. He received 557 votes against 451 for Christian Sarnow (Rep.) and 465 for C. F. Maas (Socialist) and 95 for Matt. Siplelear (Greenback).

TENTH DISTRICT—(The towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa. Population, 10,231.) **FREDERICK MOSCOWITT** (Lib. Dem.)—P. O. address Good Hope—was born in Erfurt, Prussia, February 7, 1821; received a common school education; is a gardener and farmer by occupation; immigrated and settled in New Jersey, July, 24, 1837, but removed to Wisconsin in 1841, settling in Milwaukee county; has held various local offices, and was Indian agent in 1857 and 1858; was member of the assembly in 1855, 1857, 1859 and in 1875, and was again elected in 1877, receiving 632 votes against 586 for Judson G. Hart (Rep.).

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—(The towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake, and Oak Creek. Population 11,921.) **WILLIAM LAWLER** (Dem.)—Post office address, New Coeln—was born in Gurteen, Queen's county Ireland, February 15, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin 1847, and settled at Oak Creek, Milwaukee county, and removed to the town of Lake, same county, where he now resides; has served seven years as clerk of Oak Creek, and five years as chairman of the town of Lake; was county superintendent of schools for the first district of Milwaukee county two terms, from 1862 to 1864. He received 796 votes against 530 for J. C. Crouse (Rep.).

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 D. 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 a member of Assembly in 1858; was commissioned by Gov. Salomon as Captain of Co. D, 25th Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf. August 18, 1862, and participated in the siege and surrender of Vicksburg. He received 671 votes against 564 for James Lowrie (Rep.) and 336 for John S. Williams (Greenback).

SECOND DISTRICT—(The towns of Adrian, Byron, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield, La Grange, Lincoln, Sheldon, Tomah, Wellington, Oakdale and Wil-

ton. Population, 11,169.) WILLIAM Y. BAKER (Rep.), of Oakdale, was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., September 7, 1829; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Oakdale, where he has continued to reside; has been chairman and clerk of his town, and was county commissioner in 1862 and 1863; was postmaster from 1865 to 1871, and was elected Superintendent of the poor in 1873 and again in 1876. He received 604 votes against 514 for Thomas McCaul (Dem.), and 491 for Alex. Kerr (Greenback).

OCONTO AND SHAWANO COUNTIES — Population 20,447. ERNST FUNKE (Rep.), of Oconto, was born in Lutzen, Germany, January 20, 1835; received a common school education; is by occupation a ropemaker; immigrated in 1853, and settled at Oconto; has been mayor of Oconto, and held other local offices. He received 1,882 votes against 1,067 for O. J. Yates (Dem.), and 18 for O. Andrews (Prohibitionist).

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY — FIRST DISTRICT — (The city of Appleton, and the towns of Buchanan, Center, Freedom, Grand Chute, and Kaukauna. Population 14,421.) WILLIAM SMITH WARNER (Ind. D. m.), of Appleton, was born in the town of Hector, Tompkins county, N. Y., February 1st, 1817; received a common school education; is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Watertown, but removed to Sheboygan in 1846, and to Appleton in 1849; in 1852 was postmaster, justice of the peace and town superintendent of schools; since then has been police justice, city attorney, and alderman of the city of Appleton, and held other local offices. He received 1,303 votes, against 583 for W. H. P. Bogden (Dem.).

SECOND DISTRICT — (The towns of Bovina, Black Creek, Cicero, Dale, Deer Creek, Ellington, Greenville, Hortonville, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn and Seymour, and the third ward of the village of New London. Population 11,167.) FRANCIS STEFFEN (Ref. Dem.),—P. O. address, Hortonville,—was born in Ohrenhofen, Rhine Prussia, November 5, 1836; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; immigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled at Schnylersville, 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 to Washington, took part in the grand review in May, 1865, and in June was mustered out. He received 1,011 votes, against 818 for W. D. Jordan (Greenback).

OZAUKEE COUNTY.—Population 16,545. **WILLIAM HENRY FITZGERALD** (Dem.) was born May 15'h, 1849, 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 received 1,439 votes against 634 for A. M. Alling (Rep.).

PEPIN COUNTY (and the towns of Canton, Maxwell and Naples, in Buffalo county. Population 8,427.) **VIVUS WRIGHT DORWIN** (Rep.), of Durand, Pepin county, was born in Champion, Jefferson county, New York, January 15, 1832; received a common school education; is engaged in farming and milling; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Jackson, Adams county, thence removed to Durand in 1856; has served as chairman of the town board of supervisors eight years, and of the county board three years; entered the army during the late war as captain of Co. G., 25th Wis. Vol. Infantry, in September, 1862, and continued in the service until he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health, September, 1863; was present at the siege of Vicksburg. He was a member of the Assembly in 1877, and was re-elected, receiving 696 votes against 452 for Geo. W. Gilkey (Ind. Rep.).

PIERCE COUNTY.—Population 15,101. **CHARLES A. HAWN**, (Rep.), of Rock Elm Center, was born in the town of Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1828; received a common school education; is engaged in manufacturing lumber; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled in Neosho, Dodge county, and removed to Pierce county in 1861; has been chairman of his town and is at present postmaster at Rock Elm Center. He received 1,058 votes, against 993 for J. W. Hancock, (Dem.), and 415 for M. C. Woodworth, (Greenback).

PORTAGE COUNTY.—Population 14,857. **JAMES MEEHAN**, (Greenback Democrat)—P. O. address Meehan—was born in the Parish of St. Catharine, Canada East, July 7, 1834; received a common school education; is a lumberman by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Hozey Creek, Sauk county, and in 1858 removed to Grand Rapids, and in 1867 to the town of Linwood, Portage county, where he now resides; has been a member of the county board of supervisors of Portage county from 1870 to 1877. He received 1,638 votes against 1,044 for Wm. L. Arnot, (Rep.).

RACINE COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(City of Racine. Population 13,274.) **CHARLES JONAS** (Dem.), of Racine, was born in Bohemia, Europe, October 30, 1840; received an academic education at the Bohemian school of science and polytechnic institution in Prague; is a newspaper editor by profession; left Bohemia in 1860 and resided in London, England, until February, 1863, when he came to America and settled at Racine, Wisconsin; was a member of the board of managers of the State Industrial School for Boys in 1874 and 1875. He received 1,229 votes against 760 for Edward Gillen (Rep.).

SECOND DISTRICT—(Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant,

Norway, Rochester, Raymond, Waterford and Yorkville. Population 15,437.) PATRICK GRAY CHEVES (Lib.)—P. O. address, North Cape—was born in the town of Fraserburgh, county of Aberdeen, Scotland, May 16, 1820; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; emigrated from Scotland in 1840, and the same year came to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and in 1845, removed to Racine county and settled on the farm in the town of Norway, where he now resides; has held various local offices, serving twelve years as chairman of his town and one year as chairman of the county board; was county clerk of Racine county six years, and member of the Assembly in 1856. He received 1,194 votes, against 1,034 for Jacob S. Crane (Rep.).

RICHLAND COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(Towns of Buera Vista, Henrietta, Ithaca, Orion, Richland, Rockbridge, Westford, and Willow. Population 8,764.) JOSEPH M. THOMAS (Rep.)—P. O. address Lone Rock—was born in the town of Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y., August 23d, 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. He received 652 votes, against 471 for Albert Mischlich (Dem.), and 364 for J. Hoover (Greenback).

SECOND DISTRICT—(The towns of Akan, Bloom, Dayton, Eagle, Forest, Marshall, Richwood, and Sylvan. Population 8,587.) PHILIP M. SMITH (Rep.)—P. O. address Richland Center—was born at Yellow Creek, Columbia county, Ohio, September 23, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; removed to California in 1859, and remained in that state and the territories until 1866, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Fancy Creek, Richland county; has held various local offices, and was a member of the Assembly in 1874. He received 519 votes, against 355 for T. C. Clark (Greenback), and 252 for J. T. Coats (Dem.).

ROCK COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The city of Beloit, and the towns of Avon, Beloit, Center, Newark, Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley, and Union. Population 13,685.) CHARLES H. PARKER (Greenback), of Beloit, was born at Newton, Mass., November 16, 1814; received a common school education; is a manufacturer by occupation, being the president of the Parker & Stone Reaper Company; went to Dedham, Mass., when ten years old, and to Canton when sixteen, and to Concord, N. H., in 1837; came west in 1849, and first settled at Belvidere, Ill., but removed to Beloit, Wis., the next year; has served as alderman of the city most of the time since 1857, and was mayor in 1861; has repeatedly served as a member of the county board, and was a member of the Assembly in 1868 and in 1869. He received 1,079 votes against 972 for Wm. Alcott (Rep.).

SECOND DISTRICT—(The city of Janesville, and the towns of Janesville and Rock. Population 11,997.) FENNER KIMBALL (Rep.), of Janesville, was born in North Scituate, Providence county, R. I., October 6, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer and dealer in

furniture; removed to Fall River, Mass., in 1843, and to East Greenwich, R. I., in 1845; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at La Prairie, Rock county, and engaged in farming, but removed to Janesville in 1865, where he has since resided; was president of the town council and village corporation of East Greenwich, R. I., two years; was a member of the county board of supervisors of Rock county in 1876 and 1877. He received 1,018 votes against 647 for Anson Rogers (Dem.).

THIRD DISTRICT—The towns of Bradford, Clinton, Fulton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie, Lima, Milton, Porter and Turtle. Population 13,387.) WILLIAM HUBBARD STARK (Rep.)—P. O. address Tiffany—was born in the town of Halifax, Windham county, Vt., March 6, 1810; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled in the town of La Prairie, where he has since resided; has served seven years as a member of the county board, and was a member of the Assembly in 1858 and in 1867. He received 1,245 votes against 733 for W. H. Borden (Opposition).

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 received 1,809 votes against 1,302 for Georgs B. Jewett, (Dem.)

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.) DAVID B. HULBURT (Rep.)—Post office address Loganville—was born in Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., December 8, 1829; received an academic education, and graduated from the normal school department; is a farmer and surveyor; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Loganville, Sauk county; was school superintendent of his town four years; justice of the peace six years, and chairman of the board three year; was enrolling officer in the late war, and has been six years county surveyor; was postmaster of Loganville from 1871 until his election to the legislature in 1875; he was a member of the Assembly of 1876 and 1877, and was again re-elected, receiving 752 votes against 689 for J. S. Tripp (Dem.).

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., Sept. 9, 1833; received an academic education; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1858, 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 in-

fantry 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 1873, and chairman of that body in 1873, '74 and '75; was president of the village of Reedsburg in 1872 and 1876. He received 1,053 votes against 380 for D. S. Vittum, and 411 for Thomas Wilcox (Greenback).

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.—FIRST DISTRICT—(City of Sheboygan, and towns of Herman, Mosel, Rhine, Sheboygan and Russell. Population, 13,723.) **GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS WILLARD** (Dem.), of Sheboygan, was born in the town of Gardner, Kennebec county, Maine, January 29, 1840; received a high school and business education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Sheboygan, where he has continued to reside; has served eight years as chairman of his town, and has held various other local offices. He received 967 votes against 425 for Joseph Wedig (Rep.).

SECOND DISTRICT—(The village of Sheboygan Falls, and the towns of Greenbush, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth and Sheboygan Falls. Population 10,572). **J. L. SHEPARD** (Rep.), of Sheboygan Falls, was born in Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., October 30, 1832; received an academic education and graduated at Rush Medical College in 1865; is a physician and surgeon; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled in Sheboygan county; entered the army as assistant surgeon in the 32d Wis. Vol. Infantry and served until the end of the war. He received 744 votes against 574 for Isaac Adriance (Dem.) and 325 for J. B. Knowles (Greenback).

THIRD DISTRICT—(The towns of Holland, Lima, Scott, Sherman and Wilson. Population 9,726). **JAMES WHITE** (Dem.)—P. O. address, Random Lake—was born in Dundalk county, Ireland, April 15, 1845; received a common school education; immigrated with his parents in 1848, and settled in the town of Sherman, Sheboygan county, Wis., where he now resides; has served two years as chairman of his town, and has held other local offices. He received 492 votes against 466 for William Wonser (Rep.).

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—Population 14,992. **JAMES M. BARRETT** (Rep.), of Trempealeau, was born in the town of Mason, Hillsborough county, N. H., April 13, 1825; received an academic education; is by occupation a merchant; removed with his parents to Livingston county, N. Y., in 1835, and thence to McKeesport, Pa., in 1852; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Trempealeau, where he has since resided; was judge of elections in Pennsylvania in 1854; has served two years as member of the county board of supervisors for Trempealeau county and was chairman of that body in 1860; has served as president of the county agricultural society and filled other local offices. He received 2,958 votes against 9 for John McGilvary (Dem.), and 33 for W. L. Cummings (Prohibitionist), and 61 for James Gaveny (Ind.).

VERNON COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The towns of Bergen, Coon, Christiana, Franklin, Geneva, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling, and Wheat-

land. Population 10,907.) CHRISTEN ELLEFSON (Ind. Greenback)—P. O. address Liberty Pole—was born in Lyster, Bergen's Stift, Norway, April 20, 1842; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; immigrated in 1860 and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin; removed to Dakota territory in 1861, thence to Sioux City, Iowa, in 1864, and thence to the town of Franklin, Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1866. Has been chairman and treasurer of his town, and has held other local offices. He received 813 votes against 690 for F. K. Van Wagner (Rep.).

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsborough, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster and Whitestown. Population 10,617.) ALLEN RUSK (Rep.), of Liberty, was born in Claytor, Perry county, Ohio, February 6th, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and mason; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Lancaster, Grant county, but removed to Vernon county the next year; has served five years as chairman of his town, and sixteen years as justice of the peace. Enlisted in Co. "I," 42d Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf. September, 1, 1864, and served till the close of the war. He received 800 votes against 560 for Marvin Henry (Greenback).

WALWORTH COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The towns of Bloomfield, Elkhorn, Geneva, Linn, Lyons, La Fayette, and Spring Prairie. Population 9,155.) ALMA MONTGOMERY ALDRICH (Rep.),—P. O. address Burlington—was born in Kirtland, Lake county, Ohio, May 6, 1837; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; removed with his parents to near Galatin, Mo., in 1837, but was driven away from there during the Mormon war the winter of 1838-9; lived two years at Warsaw, Ill., and six years at Keokuk, Iowa, from which place he removed, in 1847, to Spring Prairie, Walworth county, where he now resides; was elected supervisor of his town in 1871, and chairman in 1872, and re-elected every year since. He received 993 votes against 551 for Andrew Kull, Jr., (Dem.).

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Daried, Delavan, Richmond, Sharon and Walworth. Population 8,376.) JOHN PEMBERTON, (Rep.).—P. O. address, Delavan—was born in the city of Lancaster, Lancashire county, England, April 30, 1829; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; immigrated to the United States in 1842 and resided at Buffalo, N. Y. and vicinity three years, when he removed to Richmond, Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he has since resided; has served as chairman of his town and filled various other local offices. Enlisted in Co. K, 49th Regt., Wis. Vol. Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He received 904 votes against 481 for A. Woodward, Jr. (Dem.).

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 Ixonia, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, June 11, 1840; is by profession a newspaper editor and publisher; 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 enlisted 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 received 965 votes, against 519 for D. K. Sandford (Dem. and Greenback).

WASHINGTON COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The towns of Erin, German-town, Hartford, Jackson, Polk and Richfield. Population 11,433.) WILLIAM SCOLLARD (Dem.)—P. O. address, Hartford—was born in Killarney, county of Kerry, Ireland, February 4, 1837; is a farmer by occupation; immigrated to America with his parents in 1840 and settled in Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y.; removed to Delafield, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, in 1844, and thence to Erin, Washington county, in 1846, where he now resides; has served five years as chairman of the town of Erin. He was elected to the Assembly in 1877, without opposition, receiving 1,078 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT—(The towns of Addison, Barton, Farmington, Kewas-kum, Trenton, Wayne and West Bend. Population 12,429.) CORNELIUS COUGHLIN (Ind. Greenback) of West Bend, was born in Pennsylvania, November 23, 1840; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1841, and settled at Summit, Waukesha county, but removed to Washington county, in 1855. He received 995 votes against 735 for Geo. H. Klefler.

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.)—P. O. address Prospect Hill—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 received 1,514 votes against 1,158 for A. G. Hardell (Dem.).

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The city of Oconomowoc and the towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc, and Pewaukee. Population 14,695.) RICHARD WEAVER (Dem.)—P. O. address Sussex—was born in Sussex, England, August 25th, 1827; received a common school education; is a hop merchant and farmer by occupation; emigrated and arrived in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1830; came to Wisconsin in 1837 and settled in the town of New Lisbon, Waukesha county, where he has since resided; has held different town offices, and is at present chairman of the board of supervisors. He received 1,340 votes against 1,107 for Joseph Johnson (Rep.).

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 3d, 1821; received a common school education; is a druggist by occupation; 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 received 611 votes, against 581 for E. Van Townsend (Rep.), and 271 for M. A. Stinchfield (Greenback).

SECOND DISTRICT—(The towns of Bear Creek, Dipont, Helvetia, Iola, Larabee, Lebanon, Little Wolf, Matteson, Mukwa, Scanlinavia, St. Lawrence, and Union, and the 1st and 2d wards of New London. Population 10,114.) FRANCIS M. GUERNSEY (Rep.)—P. O. address Clintonville—was born in Guilford, Chenango county, N. Y., February 23, 1839; received an academic education at Oberlin college, Ohio; is an attorney at law by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1837, and settled at Berlin, but removed to Almond, Portage county, in 1865, and to Clintonville in 1837; held the office of county commissioner under the old system, and afterwards represented his town on the county board three years; enlisted as a private in company C., 32d regiment Wis. Vol. Inf., August, 1863; was promoted to 2d lieutenant in 1863, and to 1st lieutenant in 1864, and to captain in 1875; was in Sherman's march to the sea; participated in the siege of Atlanta and Savannah, and the battles of Bentonville, River Bridges, etc. He received 730 votes, against 530 for John C. Hoxie (Dem.), and 409 for C. G. Witt (Greenback).

WAUSHARA COUNTY—Population 11,533. SAMUEL REED CLARK (Ind. Rep.)—P. O. address Brushville—was born in the town of Gosham, Ontario county, N. Y., July 15, 1826; received a common school education; is a lumberman by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1849 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 received 834 votes, against 750 for N. W. Milliken (Rep.), and 317 for Henry Floyd (Greenback.).

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.) JAMES V. JONES (Rep.), of Oshkosh, was born in Williamstown, Oswego county, N. Y., in 1827; received a common school education; is a lumberman by occupation; was elected mayor of the city of Oshkosh in 1871, 1873 and 1874. He received 759 votes against 743 for Andrew Hybon (Dem.), and 257 for S. B. Boynton (Greenback), and 61 for J. N. Ruby (Socialist).

SECOND DISTRICT—(The cities of Neenah and Menasha, the village of Win-

neconne, and the towns of Clayton, Neenah, Menasha, Winchester and Winneconne. Population, 13,455.) JOHN POTTER, Jr. (Greenback), 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 received 1,270 votes against 728 for F. T. Moulton (Rep.).

THIRD DISTRICT—(The towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Omro, and 3d and 6th wards of Oshkosh. Population 10,593.) LEVI E. KNAPP (Rep.), of Oshkosh, was born in the town of Sherburne, N. Y., December 5, 1826; received a common school and academic education; is engaged in farming and lumbering; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Milwaukee, thence removed to Oshkosh in 1852; was a member of the county board for the 6th ward of the city from 1872 to 1875 inclusive. He was a member of the Assembly in 1877, and was re-elected, receiving 459 votes against 454 for Henry Schneider (Dem.) and 344 for Geo. M. Kaime (Greenback) and 17 for M. Kremer (Socialist).

FOURTH DISTRICT—(The towns of Nepeskun, Nekimi, Poygan, Rushford, Utica and Wolf River. Population 7,300.) MILAN FORD (Greenback)—post-office address, Oshkosh—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 received 518 votes against 355 for E. B. Rounds (Dem.), and 261 for George Slingsby (Rep.).

Recapitulation.

Republican members.....	45
Democratic members.	41
Greenback members.....	13
Socialist member.....	1
Total.....	100

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FOR 1877.

[Republican members, 21; Democrats and Liberals, 12.]

No. Miles	D st.	[Names.]	Age.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Years in State.	Post Office.	County.	Poli- tics.
100	7	Abert, George A...	36	Manufacturer.....	Wisconsin.....	36	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Dem
10	26	Anderson, Matthew	56	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	18	Cross Plains.....	Dane.....	Dem
329	30	Andrews, Abr'm D.	47	Physician and Surgeon...	Maine.....	22	River Falls.....	Pierce.....	Rep.
170	29	Arnold, Alex. A....	44	Stock Farmer.....	New York.....	21	Galesville.....	Trempealeau..	Rep.
232	24	Bailey, Dana Reed.	45	Lawyer and Manufacturer	Vermont.....	4	Baldwin.....	St. Croix.....	Rep.
40	27	Barden, Levi W....	58	Farmer.....	New York.....	26	Portage.....	Columbia.....	Rep.
125	3	Bones, Thos. A....	42	Farmer.....	New York.....	35	Racine.....	Racine.....	Rep.
...	25	Burrows, George B.	45	Real Estate Dealer.....	Vermont.....	19	Madison.....	Dane.....	Rep.
50	28	Campbell, Archib'd	50	Farmer.....	Prince Ed. Island.	28	Middlebury.....	Iowa.....	Rep.
207	1	Grimmer, George...	51	Lumberman.....	N. Brunswick...	28	Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	Rep.
105	16	Hathaway, Oscar C.	45	Miner.....	Vermont.....	25	Beetown.....	Grant.....	Rep.
210	2	Hudd, Thos. R....	43	Lawyer.....	New York.....	25	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Dem
130	18	Loper, Alonzo A....	49	Farmer.....	New York.....	31	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac...	Rep.
150	21	Mumbruc, Henry C..	50	Merchant and Farmer...	New York.....	29	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Lib.
100	6	Paul, George H....	51	Manufacturer.....	Vermont.....	26	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Dem
262	32	Price, William T...	53	Lumberman.....	Pennsylvania...	32	Black Riv. Falls..	Jackson.....	Rep.
180	15	Rankin, Joseph....	41	General business.....	New Jersey.....	21	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Dem
232	23	Reed, William W...	53	Physician and Surgeon..	Ohio.....	28	Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	Lib.
55	23	Reynolds, Benoni O.	53	Physician and Surgeon..	New York.....	30	Geneva.....	Walworth.....	Rep.
95	8	Rice, John A.....	45	Physician and Surgeon..	New York.....	25	Merton.....	Waukesha.....	Dem
88	10	Richardson, H.....	57	General business.....	New York.....	35	Janesville.....	Rock.....	Rep.
40	17	Richardson, Geo. N.	56	Paper Manufacturer.....	New York.....	27	Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	Dem
180	22	Sacket, Hobart S...	34	Farmer.....	New York.....	11	Berlin.....	Green Lake.....	Rep.
200	9	Schneider, Philip..	52	Farmer.....	Germany.....	32	Barton.....	Washington...	Dem
140	33	Scott, Thomas B...	49	Lumberman.....	Scotland.....	30	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.....	Rep.
150	11	Swain, George W...	54	Manufacturer.....	New Hampshire..	25	Chaseburg.....	Vernon.....	Rep.
159	4	Treat, Joseph B...	41	Merchant.....	Maine.....	18	Monroe.....	Green.....	Rep.
80	12	Torrey, Return D...	43	Miller.....	Ohio.....	27	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	Rep.
143	19	Van Schaick, I. W.	60	Miller.....	New York.....	15	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Rep.
100	5	Welch, David E....	42	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	11	Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	Rep.
37	14	Williams, Chas. H.	33	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.....	33	Fox Lake.....	Dodge.....	Dem.
175	13	Wing, Merrick P...	44	Lawyer.....	Massachusetts...	22	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Rep.
140	31	Wolf, Louis.....	52	Manufacturer.....	Germany.....	29	Sheboygan Falls..	Sheboyan.....	Dem
185	20								

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CONDENSED LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE, 1878.

488

Names.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Yrs in State.	Post Office.	County.
A. J. Turner.....	45	Chief Clerk.....	Editor.....	New York.....	23	Portage.....	Columbia.
F. J. Stockwell.....	26	As-istant Clerk.....	Lawyer.....	Illinois.....	25	Darlington.....	La Fayette.
I. F. Stickle.....	43	Bookkeeper.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	9	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac
John W. DeGroff.....		Enrolling Clerk.....	Editor.....	Germany.....	..	Alma.....	Buffalo.
J. W. Bates.....		Engrossing Clerk.....	Lawyer.....	Wisconsin.....	..	Janesville.....	Rock.
I. J. Brayton.....	41	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	20	Marquette.....	Green Lake.
D. D. Polleys.....	55	Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Carpenter.....	Nova Scotia.....	23	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
Fred Badger.....	28	Postmaster.....	Merchant.....	Massachusetts.....	20	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
J. A. Newvill.....	34	Ass't Postmaster.....	Lumberman.....	Illinois.....	32	Potosi.....	Grant.
R. B. Winsor.....	60	Doorkeeper.....	Insurance agent.....	New York.....	42	Lyons.....	Walworth.
W. F. Bingman.....	34	.....do.....	Teacher.....	Ohio.....	21	Goole.....	Vernon.
G. W. McDougal.....	50	.....do.....	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	31	Madison.....	Dane.
L. L. Gunderson.....	27	.....do.....	Farmer.....	No:way.....	3	Cumberland.....	Barron.
George M. Laing.....	27	Gallery Attendant.....	Medical student.....	Canada.....	6	Sparta.....	Monroe.
John Beck.....	59	Ass't Attendant.....	Brewer.....	Germany.....	30	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
William Reese.....	17	Com. Room Attendant.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	17	Dodgeville.....	Iowa.
W. A. Mills.....	29	.....do.....	Painter.....	Wisconsin.....	29	Racine.....	Racine.
D. H. Pulcifer.....	43	.....do.....	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	22	Shawano.....	Shawano.
John Benson.....	36	Porter.....	Farmer.....	Norway.....	17	Black Riv'r Falls.....	Jackson.
C. L. Smith.....	18	Night Watch.....	Stage driver.....	Wisconsin.....	18	Bloomer.....	Chippewa.
Charles Marsden.....	14	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	14	Albion.....	Dane.
Welcome Smith.....		.....do.....	.....do.....	Wisconsin.....	13	Galesvil e.....	Trempealeau
George Buehner.....	13	.....do.....	.....do.....	Wisconsin.....	13	Sauk City.....	Sauk.
E. Hubbell.....	15	.....do.....	.....do.....	Wisconsin.....	15	Janesville.....	Rock.
Harry Meeker.....	13	.....do.....	.....do.....	New York.....	12	Madison.....	Dane.
Louis Loper.....	13	.....do.....	.....do.....	Wisconsin.....	13	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac
Prentiss S. Brannan.....	16	.....do.....	.....do.....	Wisconsin.....	16	Portage.....	Columbia.
Eddie Torrey.....	17	.....do.....	.....do.....	New York.....	11	Albion.....	Dane.
P. L. Jerdee.....	12	.....do.....	.....do.....	Wisconsin.....	12	Madison.....	Dane.
Lucien Pickarts.....	16	.....do.....	.....do.....	Wisconsin.....	16	Madison.....	Dane.
Thomas Lucas.....	12	.....do.....	.....do.....	Kansas.....	11	Madison.....	Dane.

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FOR 1877.

Republican members, 45; Democratic members, 41; Greenback members, 13; Socialist, 1; total, 100.

No. Mile+	No. Seat.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Years in State.	Post Office.	County.	Politics
95	53	Aldrich, Alma M...	40	Farmer	Ohio.....	30	Burlington	Walworth	Rep.
370	46	Anderson, Canute..	47	Farmer	Norway	26	Grantsburg.....	Burnett.....	Rep.
40	91	Arnold, Josiah	57	Merchant and lumberman	Massachusetts .	34	Portage.....	Columbia.....	Dem
94	38	Baker, William Y..	48	Farmer	New York.....	22	Tomah	Monroe	Rep.
60	17	Ball, Hiram J.....	45	Farmer	New York.....	31	Palmyra.....	Jefferson	Dem
150	32	Barlow, Frederic G.	38	Farmer and manufacturer	New Hampshire	11	Rock Falls	Dunn	Rep.
211	47	Barrett, James M..	52	Merchant	New Hampshire	22	Trempealeau	Trempealeau ..	Rep.
212	4	Barrows, Aug'ts R.	39	Lumberman	New York	12	Chippewa Falls ..	Chippewa	G. B.
100	64	Bentley, John	55	Builder	Wales	19	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem
60	8	Bow, Orrin W.....	51	Farmer	Massachusetts .	33	Kingston	Green Lake	Dem
140	33	Briggs, Suel	56	Farmer and lawyer.....	New York.....	21	New Amsterdam ..	La Crosse.....	Rep.
.....	30	Bryant, Edwin E ..	42	Lawyer	Vermont	20	Madison	Dane	Rep.
60	52	Bullock, John D..	41	Contractor	New York	16	Johnson's Creek ..	Jefferson	Rep.
100	75	Burnham, Charles T	30	Brick manufacturer ..	Wisconsin.....	30	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	G. B.
174	67	Burns, David M.....	45	Boiler maker and mach't	Scotland.....	16	Ft. Howard	Brown	Dem.
174	97	Carter, William E..	45	Lawyer	England	28	Platteville.....	Grant	Rep.
148	88	Cheves, Patrick G..	57	Farmer	Scotland.....	37	North Cape	Racine	Dem
200	21	Clark, Samuel Reed	51	Lumberman	New York	31	Brushville.....	Waushara	Rep.
50	18	Coe, Edwin Delos ..	57	Editor and publisher ..	Wisconsin.....	37	Whitewater	Waiworth.....	Rep.
110	54	Condit, James D..	36	Hotel keeper	New York	22	Sparta	Monroe	Dem
138	27	Coughlin, Cornelius	37	Farmer	Pennsylvania ..	36	West Bend.....	Washington ..	G. B.
135	26	Dexter, Walter L..	35	Farmer	Wisconsin.....	35	Kenosha	Kenosha	Dem
100	59	Dick, John C.....	53	Insurance agent.....	Germany	30	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem
230	45	Dorwin, Vivus W..	46	Farmer and miller.....	New York.....	24	Durand	Pepin	Rep.
160	6	Dowe, Carl	38	Merchant	Germany	21	Horicon	Dodge	Dem
170	35	Ellefson, Christen .	35	Farmer	Norway	11	Liberty Pole	Vernon	G. B.
55	24	Ellinwood, Alex. P.	34	Lumberman	New York.....	19	Reedsburg	Sauk	Rep.
165	14	Fitzgerald, James ..	60	Manufacturer	Ireland.....	23	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac....	G. B.
125	63	Fitzgerald, Wm. H.	29	Farmer	Wisconsin.....	29	Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee	Dem
40	58	Flinn, Hezekiah ...	53	Farmer and nurseryman.	Indiana	30	Watertown.....	Jefferson	Dem

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

489

Statistical List of Members of the Assembly for 1878—continued.

MU's.	No. Seat.	NAME.	Age.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Politics.
150	26	Ford, Milan	55	Farmer	Ohio	40	Oshkosh	Winnebago	G.B.
110	94	Funke, Ernst	42	Rope maker	Germany	24	Oconto	Oconto	Rep.
85	95	Gilbert, Alvaus E. ..	52	Farmer	New York	39	Prospect Hill	Waukesha	Rep.
57	93	Graham, Thomas J. ..	45	Merchant and farmer ..	New York	25	Muscoda	Grant	Dem
82	31	Gray, John	61	Merchant	England	34	Mineral Point	Iowa	Rep.
238	83	Guernsey, Francis M ..	38	Lawyer	New York	20	Clintonville	Waupaca	Rep.
181	29	Haight, J. Hayward ..	33	Merchant	New York	22	Brothertown	Calumet	G.B.
100	84	Hamilton, Chas. H. ..	27	Merchant	New York	24	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rep.
90	77	Hawks, Eli	48	Produce dealer	New York	22	Juneau	Dodge	Rep.
280	40	Hawn, Charles A.	49	Lumber manufacturer ..	New York	29	Rock Elm Center ..	Pierce	Rep.
275	43	Hill, James	52	Farmer and grain dealer	New Hampshire ..	14	Warren	St. Croix	Rep.
100	65	Holzhauser, Charles ..	40	Lumber merchant	Prussia	22	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem
75	76	Hulburt, David B.	49	Farmer and surveyor ..	New York	21	Loganville	Sauk	Rep.
100	51	Hyde, Edwin	50	Contractor	England	20	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rep.
200	42	Ingram, Julius G.	45	Lumberman	New York	13	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Rep.
140	9	Jewell, James H.	57	Miller and farmer	Illinois	20	Ferryville	Crawford	Dem
150	89	Johnson, Lars E.	44	Farmer	Norway	32	Wota	La Fayette	Dem
125	34	Jonas, Charles	37	Newspaper editor	Bohemia	14	Racine	Racine	Dem
143	37	Jones, James V.	50	Lumberman	New York	21	Oshkosh	Winnbago	Rep.
174	49	Kelly, David M.	37	Lawyer	Massachusetts ..	11	Green Bay	Brown	Rep.
100	99	Keogh, Edward	42	Printer	Ireland	36	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem
190	11	Kickbusch, F. W.	36	Lumberman	Germany	20	Wausau	Marathon	G.B.
44	41	Kimball, Fenner	55	Ma'l. and d'r in furniture	Rhode Island	21	Jan'sville	Rock	Rep.
40	12	King, Owen	33	Lumber dealer	Prince Edw'ds I ..	27	Helena	Iowa	G.B.
143	82	Knapp, Levi E.	52	Farmer and lumberman ..	New York	27	Oshkosh	Winnebago	Rep.
170	5	Langefeld, Peter	40	School teacher	Prussia	22	Theresa	Dodge	Dem
108	66	Lawler, William	53	Farmer	Ireland	30	New Coeln	Milwaukee	Dem
25	26	Luchsinger, John	39	Farmer	Switzerland	22	New Glarus	Green	Rep.
20	71	Lyle, John	42	Farmer	Scotland	27	Paoli	Dane	Dem
110	92	McCoy, Wm. John	43	Merchant	New York	25	Beetown	Grant	Dem
90	78	McFetridge, E. C.	41	Manufacturer	New York	19	Beaver Dam	Dodge	Rep.
155	90	McGraty, Bernard	26	Farmer	Pennsylvania	23	Calamine	La Fayette	Dem
150	10	Meehan, James	43	Lumberman	Canada	23	Meehan	Portage	G.B.

214	80	Minor, Edward S.	38	Merchant	New York	33	Fish Creek	Door	Rep.
85	20	Mitchell, Franklin	53	Farmer	Pennsylvania	31	Juda	Green	Rep.
110	3	Moscovitt, Fred'k.	52	Gardener and farmer	Prussia	36	Good Hope	Milwaukee	Dem
70	16	Mullowney, James	36	Dealer in live stock	New York	25	Kildare	Juneau	Dem
200	1	Nash, William F.	30	Editor and publisher	New York	25	Two Rivers	Manitowoc	Dem
180	74	Nason, Solomon L.	52	Farmer and lumberman	Maine	24	Nasobville	Wood	G.B.
15	98	Ollis, John	38	Farmer	Norway	31	De Forest	Dane	Rep.
50	73	Parker, Charles H.	63	Manufacturer	Massachusetts	28	Beloit	Rock	G.B.
85	19	Pemberon John	49	Farmer	England	32	Delavan	Walworth	Rep.
67	7	Peters, Wm. H.	52	Lawyer and farmer	New York	26	Montello	Marquette	Dem
85	50	Pierce, Solon W.	49	Lawyer and editor	New York	24	Friendship	Adams	Rep.
140	48	Pope, Carl C.	44	Lawyer	Vermont	22	Black River Falls	Jack-on	Rep.
150	60	Post, Lorenzo L.	56	Druggist	Vermont	29	Weyauwega	Waupaca	Dem
140	25	Potter, John, Jr.	56	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	27	Menasha	Winnebago	G.B.
210	55	Rice, William	61	Farmer	Ireland	23	Morrison	Brown	Dem
106	2	Rogers, E. D.	40	Surveyor and civil engin'r	New York	27	Necedah	Juneau	Dem
130	85	Ru-k, Allen	52	Farmer and Mason	Ohio	25	Liberty	Vernon	Rep.
155	62	Scollard, William	40	Farmer	Ireland	33	Hartford	Washington	Dem
190	86	Senn, John J.	50	Insurance agent	Switzerland	23	Fountain City	Buffalo	Rep.
160	39	Shepard, J. L.	45	Physician and surgeon	New York	24	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	Rep.
100	61	Smith, Henry	39	Millwright	Maryland	32	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Soc.
80	81	Smith, Philip M.	41	Farmer	Ohio	11	Richland Center	Richland	Rep.
50	87	Stark, William H.	67	Farmer	Vermont	32	Tiffany	Rock	Rep.
238	68	Steffen, Francis	41	Farmer	Prussia	25	Hortonville	Outagamie	Dem
110	44	Swan, Almon A.	58	Farmer	New York	31	Oak Center	Fond du Lac	Rep.
85	23	Thomas, Joseph M.	49	Farmer	New York	20	Lone Rock	Richland	Rep.
207	100	Thornton, Thomas	47	Farmer	Ireland	26	Clark's Mills	Manitowoc	Dem
220	56	Tisch, Charles	49	Miller	Germany	27	Nero	Kewaunee	Dem
190	57	Vits, Henry	35	Tanner and currier	Prussia	22	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Dem
100	15	Wall, Edward C.	34	Grain commission merch	Wisconsin	34	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem
199	69	Warner, William S.	60	Lawyer	New York	33	Appleton	Outagamie	Dem
85	70	Weaver, Richard	60	Hop Merchant	England	40	Sussex	Waukesha	Dem
170	4	Wirtz, Michael	38	Farmer	Prussia	30	Summit	Fond du Lac	Dem
123	13	White, James	32	Farmer	Ireland	29	Random Lake	Sheboygan	Dem
165	72	Willard, Gustav's A	37	Farmer	Maine	27	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Dem
110	96	Wood, Uriah	47	Farmer	New York	33	Brandon	Fond du Lac	Rep.
120	79	Woodard, Lester	32	Lumber and hardware	New York	23	Pardeeville	Columbia	Rep.

CONDENSED LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1878.

Names.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Y's in State.	Post Office.	County.
Jabez R. Hunter.....	36	Chief Clerk.....	Insurance Agent.	New York.....	23	Clinton.....	Rock.
Sam. Ryan, Jr.....	53	Ass't Clerk.....	Editor and Pub...	New York.....	51	Appleton... ..	Outagamie.
Roger C. Spooner.....	25	Book-keeper.....	Lawyer.....	Indiana.....	18	Madison.....	Dane.
Michael Bohan.....	45	Engrossing Clerk.....	Editor.....	Ireland.....	32	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac
George Cox.....	20	Ass't Eng. Clerk.....	Clerk.....	Wisconsin.....	20	Lancaster.....	Grant.
H. G. Fischbein.....	30	Enrolling Clerk.....	Manufacturer.....	Wisconsin.....	30	Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.
John Meehan.....	30	Ass't enrolling Clerk..	Painter.....	Pennsylvania... ..	12	Darlington.....	La Fayette.
Michael Walsh.....	38	Proof Reader.....	Printer.....	Ireland.....	37	Madison.....	Dane.
Anton Klaus.....	48	Sergeant-at-arms.....	Manufacturer.....	Germany.....	28	Green Bay.....	Brown.
M. J. Egan.....	50	Ass't Sergeant-at-arms.	Justice of Peace..	Ireland.....	30	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Hugh Lewis.....	40	Ass't Sergeant-at-arms.	Clerk.....	Wales.....	23	Madison.....	Dane.
D. W. C. Wilson.....	52	Post-master.....	Editor and Pub...	Ohio.....	20	Sparta.....	Monroe.
Geo. W. Dart.....	47	Ass't Post-master.....	Insurance Agent.	New York.....	36	Markesan.....	Green Lake.
Anthony G. Froner.....	38	Ass't Post master.....	Editor.....	Austria.....	19	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Ed. Flaherty.....	35	Com Room attendant..	Tailor.....	New York.....	34	Madison.....	Dane.
J. A. Allen.....	54	Door Keeper.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	34	Palmyra.....	Jefferson.
Thomas Hobbins.....	38	Door Keeper.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	28	De Pere.....	Brown.
O. H. Hestethurn.....	50	Door Keeper.....	Clerk.....	Norway.....	23	Madison.....	Dane.
John Kane.....	33	Gallery attendant.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	12	Chippewa Falls.	Chippewa.
A. Tideman.....	60	Gallery attendant.....	Farmer.....	England.....	27	Sheboygan F'ls.	Sheboygan.
Anton Klaus Jr.....	17	Com. Room attendant..	Printer.....	Wisconsin.....	17	Green Bay.....	Brown.
Richard Donevan.....	51	Com. Room attendant..	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	27	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
J. D. Searles.....	74	Door Keeper.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	36	Boscobel.....	Grant.
William Mahoney.....	35	Com. Room attendant..	Druggist.....	Ireland.....	22	Chilton.....	Calumet.
N. Sullivan.....	28	Door Keeper.....	Teamster.....	Vermont.....	26	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
B. Coyne.....	59	Porter.....	Laborer.....	Ireland.....	21	Madison.....	Dane.
F. B. Brundage.....	19	Watchman.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	19	Grand Rapids..	Wood.
Francis Fitzgerald.....	54	Watchman.....	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	28	Hartford.....	Washington.
James Whitty.....	37	Wash Room attendant.	Harness Maker..	Ireland.....	26	Reedsburg.....	Sauk.
Peter Labonde.....	44	Janitor.....	Laborer.....	Prussia.....	20	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
George Burns.....	16	Fireman.....	Machinist.....	Indiana.....	14	Fort Howard.....	Brown.
S. S. Hills.....	43	Com. Room attendant..	Clerk.....	New York.....	30	Plainfield.....	Waushara.
Ed. Jannush.....	35	Com. Room attendant..	Farmer.....	Norway.....	10	Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.

Clinton Snow.....	16	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin.....	16	Madison	Dane.
Charles Whitton.....	12	do	do	do	12	Brandon	Fond du Lac
Harry Cutler.....	16	do	do	do	16	Madison	Dane.
Willie Krueger.....	12	do	do	do	12	Madison	Dane.
Fred. T. Lee.....	13	do	do	do	13	Stevens Point ..	Portage.
Jas. Foran.....	15	do	do	do	15	Madison	Dane.
Herman Schum	14	do	do	do	14	Sauk City	Sauk.
George Gevecke	12	do	do	do	12	Madison	Dane.
Robert Gilroy	13	do	do	Minnesota	7	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Marcus L. Moody.....	15	do	do	Wisconsin.....	15	Madison	Dane.
William Burnett.....	13	do	Printer	do	13	Black Earth	Dane.
John Roberts.....	14	do	Student	Ohio	7	Neenah.....	Winnebago.
Edward Cavanaugh.....	12	do	do	Wisconsin.....	12	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Charles Klaus	14	do	do	do	14	Green Bay.....	Brown.
Henry Ebert	17	Porter	Clerk	New Jersey.....	5	Madison	Dane.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

ON JUDICIARY.

Senators M. P. Wing, La Crosse.
A. A. Arnold, Trempealeau.
D. R. Bailey, St. Croix.
T. R. Hudd, Brown.
Joseph Rankin, Manitowoc.

ON STATE AFFAIRS.

Senators O. C. Hathaway, Grant.
W. T. Price, Jackson.
Matt. Anderson, Dane.

ON FINANCE, BANKS AND INSURANCE.

Senators J. B. Treat, Green.
G. B. Burrows, Dane.
John A. Rice, Waukesha.

ON RAILROADS.

Senators Thos. B. Scott, Wood.
H. S. Sackett, Green Lake.
I. W. Van Schaick, Milwaukee.
B. O. Reynolds, Walworth.
O. C. Hathaway, Grant.
Geo. H. Paul, Milwaukee.
Joseph Rankin, Manitowoc.
W. W. Reed, Jefferson.
Chas. H. Williams, Dodge.

ON EDUCATION.

Senators G. B. Burrows, Dane.
A. D. Andrews, Pierce.
Geo. H. Paul, Milwaukee.

ON MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

Senators G. W. Swain, Vernon.
A. A. Loper, Fond du Lac.
Geo. A. Abert, Milwaukee.

ON INCORPORATIONS.

Senators W. T. Price, Jackson.
Thos. B. Scott, Wood.
G. N. Richmond, Outagamie.

ON TOWN AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Senators R. D. Torrey, Winnebago.
A. Campbell, Iowa.
H. C. Mumbrue, Waupaca.

ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Senators A. A. Loper, Fond du Lac.
Geo. Grimmer, Kewaunee.
Chas. H. Williams, Dodge.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Senators I. W. Van Schick, Mil.
David E. Weich, Sauk.
G. N. Richmond, Outagamie.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Senators D. R. Bailey, St. Croix.
R. D. Torrey, Winnebago.
P. Schneider, Washington.

ON LEGISLATIVE EXPENDITURES.

Senators A. Campbell, Iowa.
H. Richardson, Rock.
P. Schneider, Washington.

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senators H. S. Sackett, Green Lake.
T. A. Bones, Racine.
John A. Rice, Waukesha.

ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Senators Geo. Grimmer, Kewaunee.
L. W. Barden, Columbia.
Louis Wolf, Sheboygan.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Senators A. A. Arnold, Trempealeau.
L. W. Barden, Columbia.
Louis Wolf, Sheboygan.

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

Senators B. O. Reynolds, Walworth.
R. D. Torrey, Winnebago.
Matt. Anderson, Dane.

ON ENROLLED BILLS.

Senators A. D. Andrews, Pierce.
G. W. Swain, Vernon.
Geo. A. Abert, Milwaukee.

ASSEMBLY.

ON JUDICIARY.

Messrs. W. S. Warner, Outagamie.
John Potter, Jr., Winnebago.
W. H. Peters, Marquette.
Charles Jonas, Racine.
Carl C. Pope, Jackson.
D. M. Kelly, Brown.
S. W. Pierce, Adams.

ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Messrs. Chas. H. Parker, Rock.
W. L. Dex'er, Kenosha.
Thos. J. Graham, Grant.
John Luchsinger, Green.
C. H. Hamilton, Milwaukee.

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Messrs. Milan Ford, Winnebago.
W. H. Fitzgerald, Ozaukee.
Henry Smith, Milwaukee.
Wm. E. Carter, Grant.
V. W. Dorwin, Pepin.

ON EDUCATION.

Messrs. Charles Jonas, Racine.
C. T. Burnham, Milwaukee.
Bernard McGinty, LaFayette
D. M. Kelly, Brown.
John Ollis, Dane.

ON RAILROADS.

Messrs. Edward Keogh, Milwaukee.
Chas. H. Parker, Rock.
Jas. D. Condit, Monroe.
Wm. F. Nash, Manitowoc.
L. E. Johnson, La Fayette.
D. B. Hulbert, Sauk.
E. C. McPetridge, Dodge.
Jas. V. Jones, Winnebago.
J. D. Bullock, Jefferson.

ON INSURANCE, BANKS AND BANKING.

Messrs. L. E. Johnson, La Fayette.
J. C. Dick, Milwaukee.
Owen King, Iowa.
J. G. Ingram, Eau Claire.
S. R. Clark, Waushara.

ON STATE AFFAIRS.

Messrs. E. C. Wall, Milwaukee.
J. H. Haight, Calumet.
John Lyle, Dane.
Bernard McGinty, LaFayette
Edwin Hyde, Milwaukee.
Fenner Kimbal', Rock.
E. D. Coe, Walworth.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. W. H. Peters, Marquette.
Wm Lawler, Milwaukee.
James White, Sheboygan.
A. E. Gilbert, Waukesha.
F. G. Barlow, Dunn.

ON INCORPORATIONS.

Messrs. John Potter, Jr., Winnebago.
Henry Vits, Manitowoc.
C. Holzhauser, Milwaukee.
F. M. Guernsey, Waupaca.
Canute Anderson, Burnett.

ON ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Messrs. F. W. Kickbusch, Marathon.
Carl Dowe, Dodge.
W. J. McCoy, Grant.
John Gray, Iowa.
F. M. Guernsey, Waupaca.

ON LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES.

Messrs. Josiah Arnold, Columbia.
Charles Tisch, Kewaunee.
James Meehan, Portage.
A. P. Elitwood, Sauk.
Levi E. Kaapp, Winnebago.

ON PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. J. H. Jewell, Crawford.
D. M. Burns, Brown.
G. A. Willard, Sheboygan.
P. M. Smith, Richland.
Franklin Mitchell, Green.

ON MILITIA.

Messrs. Francis Steffen, Outagamie.
James Mullowney, Juneau.
Thos. Thornton, Manitowoc.
Lester Woodard, Columbia.
Allen Rusk, Vernon.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Hiram J. Ball, Jefferson.
Christen Ellefson, Vernon.
William Rice, Brown.
J. M. Thomas, Richland.
A. M. Aldrich, Walworth.

ON TOWN AND COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Messrs. Jas. D. Condit, Monroe.
Charles Tisch, Kewaunee.
P. G. Cheves, Racine.
E. E. Bryant, Dane.
Ernst Funke, Oconto.

ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Messrs. Orrin W. Bow, Green Lake.
C. Coughlin, Washington.
P. Langenfeld, Dodge.
W. Y. Baker, Monroe.
J. Pemberton, Walworth.

ON STATE LANDS.

Messrs. Richard Weaver, Waukesha.
S. L. Nason, Wood.
E. D. Rogers, Juneau.
J. G. Ingram, Eau Claire.
James Hill, St. Croix.

ON MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Messrs. L. L. Post, Waupaca.
F. Moscovitt, Milwaukee.
B. McGinty, La Fayette.
J. L. Shepard, Sheboygan.
Wm. H. Stark, Rock.

ON LEGISLATIVE EXPENDITURES.

Messrs. Wm. J. McCoy, Grant.
Ed. C. Wall, Milwaukee.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENDITURES—CON.

Messrs. J. Fitzgerald, Fond du Lac.
J. M. Barrett, Trempealeau.
Uriah Wood, Fond du Lac.

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

Messrs. Thos. Thornton, Manitowoc.
Wm. Scollard, Washington.
Thos. J. Graham, Grant.
Eli Hawks, Dodge.
Chas. A. Hawn, Pierce.

ON ENROLLED BILLS.

Messrs. Hezekiah Flinn, Jefferson.
Michael Wirtz, Fond du Lac.
D. M. Burns, Brown.
John J. Senn, Buffalo.
E. S. Minor, Door.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

ON CLAIMS.

On part of Senate.

Senators D. E. Welch, Sauk.
J. B. Treat, Green.
H. C. Mumberne, Waupaca.

On part of Assembly.

Messrs. P. G. Cheves, Racine.
Jas. Meehan, Portage.
O. W. Bow, Green Lake.
Josiah Arnold, Columbia.
Jas. V. Jones, Winnebago.

ON CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Senators H. Richardson, Rock.
A. A. Arnold, Trempealeau.
W. W. Reed, Jefferson.

Messrs. John Bentley, Milwaukee.
W. L. Dexter, Kenosha.
John Lyle, Dane.
A. A. Swan, Fond du Lac.
Suel Briggs, La Crosse.

ON PRINTING.

Senators T. A. Pones, Racine.
Wm. T. Price, Jackson.
Geo. H. Paul, Milwaukee.

Messrs. Wm. F. Nash, Manitowoc.
Edward Keogh, Milwaukee.
E. D. Coe, Walworth.

ON REVISION OF THE STATUTES (special).

Senators L. W. Barden, Columbia.
W. T. Price, Jackson.
T. R. Hudd, Brown.

Messrs. E. E. Bryant, Dane.
W. E. Carter, Grant.
E. C. McFetridge, Dodge.
H. J. Ball, Jefferson.





W

